

# **Expenses for Hospital and Institutional Care During the Last Year of Life for Adults Who Died in 1964 or 1965 United States**

Statistics on the expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life for persons who died during 1964 and 1965 by age, sex, color, cause of death, geographic region and division, family income, living arrangements, marital status, number of episodes, and type of episode. Based on data collected in a mail survey with questionnaires sent to the informant for the death certificate and to the medical facilities which provided the care.

---

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Public Health Service

Health Services and Mental Health Administration  
National Center for Health Statistics  
Rockville, Maryland March 1971



Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 22-No. 11

---

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 70 cents

# NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, *Director*

PHILIP S. LAWRENCE, Sc.D., *Associate Director*

OSWALD K. SAGEN, Ph.D., *Assistant Director for Health Statistics Development*

WALT R. SIMMONS, M.A., *Assistant Director for Research and Scientific Development*

JAMES E. KELLY, D.D.S., *Dental Advisor*

EDWARD E. MINTY, *Executive Officer*

## DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

ROBERT A. ISRAEL, M.S., *Director*

JOHN E. PATTERSON, *Assistant Director for Demographic Affairs*

ARNE B. NELSON, M.A., *Chief, Vital Records Survey Branch*

---

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 22-No. 11

*Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 72-608556*

# CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction-----	1
Selected Findings-----	2
Sources and Limitations of the Data-----	3
Nature of the Population-----	4
Expenses for Care—All Decedents-----	5
Sex and Age-----	5
Color and Age-----	6
Cause of Death-----	6
Region and Division-----	9
Living Arrangements and Family Income-----	10
Marital Status-----	10
Expenses for Care—Decedents With Reported Expenses-----	11
Introduction-----	11
Number of Episodes-----	11
Type of Hospital Episodes-----	13
Number of Days of Care-----	16
References-----	19
Detailed Tables-----	20
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods-----	47
Background of This Report-----	47
Sample Design-----	47
Sources of the Data-----	47
Death Certificate and Questionnaires-----	47
Collection of the Data-----	48
Processing of the Data-----	49
Nonresponse and Imputation for Missing Data-----	49
Weighting Procedures for National Estimates-----	50
Reliability of Estimates-----	50
Rounding of Numbers-----	51

CONTENTS--Con.

Appendix II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report-----	53
Information From the Death Certificate-----	53
Information From the Informant Questionnaire-----	54
Information From the Hospital Questionnaire-----	54
Appendix III. Source Forms-----	55
Death Certificate -----	55
Informant Questionnaires -----	56
Death Outside Institution -----	56
Death in Institution -----	60
Hospital and Institutional Questionnaires-----	64
Nonterminal Episode -----	64
Terminal Episode -----	66

**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-----	*

*IN THIS REPORT statistics are presented on expenses for hospital and institutional care during the 12 months before death for adults aged 25 years or older who died during 1964 or 1965.*

*These statistics are based on the data collected in a mail survey on questionnaires sent to the person who provided the funeral director with the decedent's personal information for recording on the death certificate and to any hospitals or institutions in which the decedent received care during the year before his death.*

*The decedents about whom information is presented in this report are classified by age, color, sex, marital status, geographic region, living arrangements, family income during the last full calendar year before death, and cause of death. Also included is information on the number of hospital or institutional episodes, the average length of stay, and whether the care was received in a short-stay hospital or an institution.*

*About 73 percent of the adult decedents were reported to have had hospital or institutional care in the year before death. Of those who had care in a medical facility, about 43 percent had bills of \$500 or less and 57 percent had bills of \$500 or more. Approximately 38 percent of them had bills amounting to \$1,000 or more.*

*Expenses were higher for female decedents and for white decedents than for all other decedents. Decedents in the South had lower expenses for care in medical facilities than did decedents in other regions.*

*Of the variables included in this report, the one with the greatest effect on the expenses for hospital and institutional care was cause of death. The median cost for care in a medical facility for persons who died of malignant neoplasms was over \$1,000, while the lowest median cost, \$457, was for persons who died from accidents, homicide, or suicide.*

*The expenses for care in medical facilities were also higher for decedents who had episodes in both short-stay hospitals and in institutions than for decedents who had only short-stay episodes or institutional episodes.*

# EXPENSES FOR HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CARE DURING THE LAST YEAR OF LIFE FOR ADULTS WHO DIED IN 1964 OR 1965

Elaine J. Timmer, *Comprehensive Health Planning, State of Oregon*<sup>a</sup>  
and Mary Grace Kovar, *Division of Vital Statistics*

## INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this report were obtained from the National Mortality Survey which was based on the probability sample drawn from the monthly Current Mortality Sample representing the deaths registered in the United States during 1964 and 1965.

This report presents statistics on the expenses incurred by decedents for hospital or institutional care in the 12-month period before death. Data on hospital and institutional expenses have become increasingly important because of the continuous rise in medical care costs since the 1940's. Prior to World War II the average bill for short-stay hospitalization was approximately \$7.00 a day, but by 1965 the average had increased to \$44.48 a day.<sup>1</sup>

The estimates of expenses which are usually published measure the expenses for inpatient care for the living, noninstitutional population. Such estimates can be good estimates of expenditures for younger age groups, where the death rates are low and few persons are residents of institutions. For the older population, however, this method of estimating expenses means missing many persons who received care during the year. Not only are death rates high for the aged but a measurable proportion of aged persons are residents of institutions (table A). Estimates of expenditures for care during a year derived from

Table A. Average death rates for 1964-65 and rates of institutionalization for 1963: United States

Age	Deaths per 1,000 population <sup>1</sup>	Institutional residents per 1,000 population <sup>2</sup>
All ages, 25+ years--	11.6	5
25-44 years---	2.3	} 1
45-54 years---	7.4	
55-64 years---	16.9	
65-74 years---	37.8	
75-84 years---	81.7	
85 years and over-----	200.4	43
		147

<sup>1</sup>Sources: Vital Statistics of the United States for 1964 and 1965.

<sup>2</sup>Source: PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 12, No. 8.

interviewing the surviving members of a household are thus particularly limited for the aged population.

The data presented here therefore differ from other estimates because they are the expenses during the last year of life for persons who died and because decedents who were residents of institutions are included. The amount of care and the expenses for hospital and institutional care in the last year of life are generally high and place a

<sup>a</sup>Formerly with the Division of Vital Statistics.



great economic burden on the families of the persons who die.

This report, which is in two parts, presents data on hospital and institutional bills, shown by five intervals, for all decedents 25 years or older. In the first part of this report the expense data are related to certain socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the decedents. The second part is an analysis of the expenses for care in medical facilities only for those decedents who were reported to have had some expenses for hospital or institutional care. The second half also includes information on whether the care was received in a hospital, in an institution, or in both, and on the amount of care received as measured by the average number of days of care and the number of episodes in the year before death. No data were collected to measure the quality of the care or the amount or type of care received. In the following analysis the term "care" is defined to include care in both short-stay hospitals and resident institutions.

A previous report in this series presented data on the extent of health insurance coverage for decedents who were aged 25 or older at the time of death.<sup>2</sup> The beginning of this report is designed to give the rate of and expense for hospitalization for the same decedents, so the two reports are complementary.

## SELECTED FINDINGS

Of the annual average 1,649,000 adults aged 25 or older who died during 1964 or 1965, 73 percent had some hospital or institutional care in the 12 months before death. Of those who received care in a medical facility, 15 percent had bills under \$100, 12 percent had bills of \$100-\$249, 16 percent had bills of \$250-\$499, 19 percent had bills of \$500-\$999, and 38 percent had bills of \$1,000 and over.

In general, younger decedents who received care in a medical facility had higher bills than older decedents. The highest median bill (over \$1,000) was reported for decedents aged 25-44; the lowest median bill (\$621) was reported for decedents aged 75-84.

Female decedents and white decedents received care in medical facilities more frequently and had higher bills than male decedents or

decedents who were members of other color groups. About 40 percent of the females and the white decedents incurred expenses of \$1,000 or more. The proportions with comparable expenses were 37 percent for male decedents and 26 percent for all other decedents.

There were marked differences in the amount and expense of care when cause of death was considered. Almost 92 percent of the decedents whose deaths were attributed to malignant neoplasms received hospital or institutional care during the last year of life; of those who did, 53 percent had bills of \$1,000 or more. Only 30 percent of the decedents whose deaths were attributed to accidents received such care; of those who did, 34 percent had bills of \$1,000 or more.

The South differed from all other regions with regard to the rate of receiving care in medical facilities and the expenses for care. About 41 percent of the decedents receiving care in the Northeast, North Central, and West Regions had bills amounting to \$1,000 or more. In the South, however, only 31 percent of the decedents receiving care had comparable costs. The South also reported the highest proportion of decedents who were not charged for care or whose bills amounted to less than \$100.

A higher proportion of decedents who lived with a spouse but no other relatives had bills over \$500 than did decedents who lived either with other relatives, with nonrelatives, or alone.

On the average, divorced decedents had higher expenses for care in medical facilities than decedents of any other marital status, even though divorced decedents were less likely to receive care than other decedents. About 43 percent of the divorced decedents who received care had bills of \$1,000 or more, while about 38 percent of decedents of any other marital status who received care were in the highest cost interval.

The expenditures for care in medical facilities were directly proportional to family income. A larger proportion of decedents at the higher income levels had bills of \$1,000 or more than those at lower income levels. However, even at the lowest income level (less than \$2,000), over one-third of the decedents who received care were reported to have had bills of \$1,000 or more.

Among the annual average 1,207,000 decedents with reported expenses, those decedents who had three or more episodes in the last year of life had the highest bills. Twenty-seven percent of the decedents with one episode, 43 percent of the decedents with two episodes, and 59 percent of the decedents with three or more episodes had bills of \$1,000 or more.

Persons whose care was received in both short-stay hospitals and in institutions had higher bills than persons who had only short-stay hospital episodes or only institutional episodes. Proportions of decedents with bills of \$1,000 or more were 35 percent for those with short-stay hospital episodes, 52 percent for those with both short-stay and institutional episodes, and 41 percent for those with institutional episodes only.

The bills for care were higher for persons who spent between 57 and 91 days in a hospital or institution than for those with shorter or longer stays. Over 60 percent of these decedents incurred expenses of \$1,000 or more in their last year of life.

## SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The 10,408 decedents aged 1 year or older who were included in the National Mortality Survey (NMS) were selected from the Current Mortality Sample of death certificates filed monthly with the National Center for Health Statistics by each State and registration area. The NMS sample is a one in 330 probability sample of all persons aged 1 or older who died in the United States during 1964 and 1965.

In addition to the basic information recorded on the death certificate, the information about the decedents presented in this report was obtained from two sources. The first source was a questionnaire mailed to the death certificate informant—the person who provided the funeral director with the personal information about the deceased for recording on the certificate. The informant, who was usually a close relative of the decedent, was asked to provide information on the amount of the bill for hospitalization and on socio-economic characteristics of the decedents. The informant was also asked to identify all hospitals

and institutions which may have provided care to the decedent during the year before his death.

The second source of information was a questionnaire mailed to the hospitals or institutions named either by the informant or on the death certificate as places where the decedent received care in his last year of life. All medical facilities were asked to provide information about the number and length of the episodes and whether or not the decedent had an operation. They were also asked to name any other hospitals or institutions where the decedent received care.

A description of the survey procedures for the 1964-65 National Mortality Survey as well as a description of the estimation procedures is in appendix I. Since the data in this report are estimates based on a sample, they are subject to sampling error. Tables of approximate sampling errors and instructions for their use are also in appendix I.

In any data collection system a possible source of error is that associated with nonresponse. Of the 10,408 decedents aged 1 or older included in the NMS, there was no response from the informant for 938 cases (9.0 percent). For decedents aged 25 or older, the nonresponse rate was 8.7 percent. For these cases, information about the decedent was imputed. A discussion of the imputation procedures and of some measures relating to bias in the survey procedures for the National Mortality Survey are also discussed in appendix I.

In addition, the quality of survey data can be affected by other sources of error. The respondent may have misunderstood some of the questions and may therefore have reported erroneous data, or he may have understood the question but not have known the answer. Since the information about the decedent had to be provided by another person, the second type of error was probably more common in this survey.

Statistics on expenses, in particular, may be affected by the respondent's lack of knowledge. Questions on the expenses for care in medical facilities are subject to a high rate of unknown responses because of the various ways of paying bills. When welfare or insurance pays for some part of the bill it is common for the agency to make payment directly to the hospital. In these

cases, the respondent may not know the amount of the total bill. Also if the decedent paid the bill himself for a nonterminal episode, the respondent may not know how much was paid.

Of the 10,019 decedents aged 25 or older in the sample for the 1964-65 National Mortality Survey, there were 262 cases where the informant reported expenses for the decedent but the hospital or institution did not report any inpatient episodes for the decedent. The amount reported for these decedents are probably charges for emergency room treatment; for outpatient services such as radium treatments, physical therapy, X-rays, or laboratory tests; or for any other charges where the person was never formally admitted as a patient.

Definitions of the terms used in this report are given in appendix II, and facsimiles of the Standard Certificate of Death and of the informant questionnaires are shown in appendix III.

## NATURE OF THE POPULATION

An annual average of 1,649,000 adults aged 25 or older died in the United States during 1964 and 1965. Table B compares the decedent population included in this report with the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States in January 1965. Of the adults aged 25 or older who died during 1964-65, about 66 percent were aged 65 or older at the time of death. Of the noninstitutionalized living persons aged 25 or older, only about 17 percent were 65 or older.

There was a marked difference between the two populations when family income was considered. The median income during the previous calendar year for families and unrelated individuals in the living population (\$6,109) was more than twice as high as the median income during the last calendar year before death for families and unrelated individuals in the decedent popu-

Table B. Comparison of decedent population, 1964-65, with civilian noninstitutional population, January 1965, by selected characteristics: United States

Characteristics	Civilian non-institutional population <sup>1</sup>	Decedent population, 25 years and over
Median family income-----	<sup>2</sup> \$6,109	\$2,590
	Percent	
All ages, 25 years and over-----	100.0	100.0
25-64 years-----	82.8	33.7
65 years and over-----	17.2	66.3
Hospital experience for person aged 25 years and over-----	100.0	100.0
No episodes-----	87.4	26.8
1 or more episodes-----	12.6	73.2
Amount of the hospital bill for persons aged 25 years and over-----	100.0	100.0
Under \$100-----	14.1	15.3
\$100-\$249-----	32.3	11.8
\$250-\$499-----	28.6	15.7
\$500 and over-----	25.1	57.1

<sup>1</sup>Source: Unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey for July 1964-June 1965.

<sup>2</sup>Based on persons of all ages.

lation (\$2,590). The low family income reported for decedents may be due in part to their advanced age, to illness, and to the generally low incomes associated with retirement.

The decedent population also differed from the living population in the proportion of persons receiving care in hospitals or institutions during a 12-month period. About 73 percent of the adult decedents who died in 1964 or 1965 had at least one hospital or institutional episode in the year preceding death; among the living, noninstitutional population, only 13 percent of the adults aged 25 or older had one or more episodes from July 1964 through June 1965.

Not only did a higher proportion of the decedents receive care in medical facilities than persons in the living population, but the bills for their care were also higher. About 57 percent of the decedents as compared with only 25 percent of the living population who had care in medical facilities had bills of \$500 or more. The median amount of the bill for decedents (\$691) was much higher than the median for the living population (\$259).

## EXPENSES FOR CARE— ALL DECEDENTS

### Sex and Age

Of the annual average of 1,649,000 adults aged 25 or older who died during 1964 or 1965, about 56 percent were males and 44 percent were females. Only 62 percent of the males as compared with 72 percent of the females were 65 years or older. The median age for males aged 25 or older at time of death was 69 years; the median age at death for females aged 25 or older was 74 years.

About 73 percent of adult decedents had hospital or institutional care in the 12 months before death (table 1). About 15 percent of those who received care had bills of \$100 or less; 12 percent had bills of \$100-\$249; 16 percent had bills of \$250-\$499; 19 percent had bills of \$500-\$999; and 38 percent had bills of \$1,000 or more.

The proportion of decedents who received care in medical facilities was higher in each successive age group. The proportion reported to

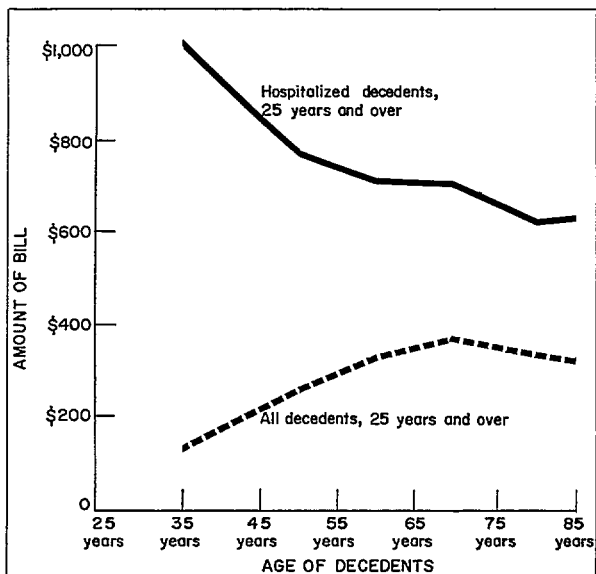


Figure 1. Median expenses for care in hospitals and institutions for all decedents 25 years and over and for hospitalized decedents.

have had care in the last year of life was 58 percent for decedents aged 25-44, 67 percent for those aged 45-54, and 73 percent for those aged 55-64. About 75 percent of the decedents aged 65-74 and 76 percent of those aged 75 or older received care during the last year of life.

The amount of the bill for persons with care in medical facilities was inversely proportional to the age of death. Although a higher proportion of older decedents received care than did younger decedents, the expenses for those who had care were lower for older decedents than for younger decedents. About 17 percent of the decedents 85 years of age or older had bills under \$100 as compared with 11 percent of the decedents aged 25-44. Conversely, only 38 percent of the decedents aged 85 or older had bills of \$1,000 or more, while 50 percent of those aged 25-44 had bills that high.

The effect of the proportion receiving care on the amount of the bill reported for each age group can be seen in the medians shown in figure 1. When all decedents are used as the base, the median is higher in each successive age group through 65-74. However, when only decedents who received care are used as the base, the median is generally lower in each successive age group.

The difference in the trends may be a reflection of the differences in the medical conditions affecting the younger and older age groups. Also, at the younger ages, more expensive measures may be taken to save the life of the person. In addition, the smaller median bill at ages 65 and over may reflect the place where the care was received. Older decedents were more likely to receive their medical care in institutions than younger decedents. Since the charges per day are less in nursing homes than in short-stay hospitals, the older decedents would have lower costs for hospitalization than the younger decedents.<sup>3</sup>

A higher proportion of female decedents aged 25 or older received care in medical facilities than male decedents. About 77 percent of the females as compared with only 70 percent of the males had at least one episode during the 12 months before death. Part of the difference between the proportion of males and females re-

ceiving care may be due to the fact that, in general, females were older.

The largest difference between the sexes with regard to the proportion receiving care is at the younger ages. Figure 2 shows that in each successive age group the difference is less. Part of the explanation may be the cause of death since, as will be shown later in the report, the causes of death were different for males and females particularly among younger decedents. For example, males in the 25-54 year age groups were more likely to have died from violent causes or cardiovascular attacks than were females; such deaths usually do not entail extensive care in hospitals or institutions.

Not only did more females receive care in medical facilities than males, but the bills for those who did receive care were higher. About 59 percent of the females with care, as compared with 56 percent of the males, incurred expenses

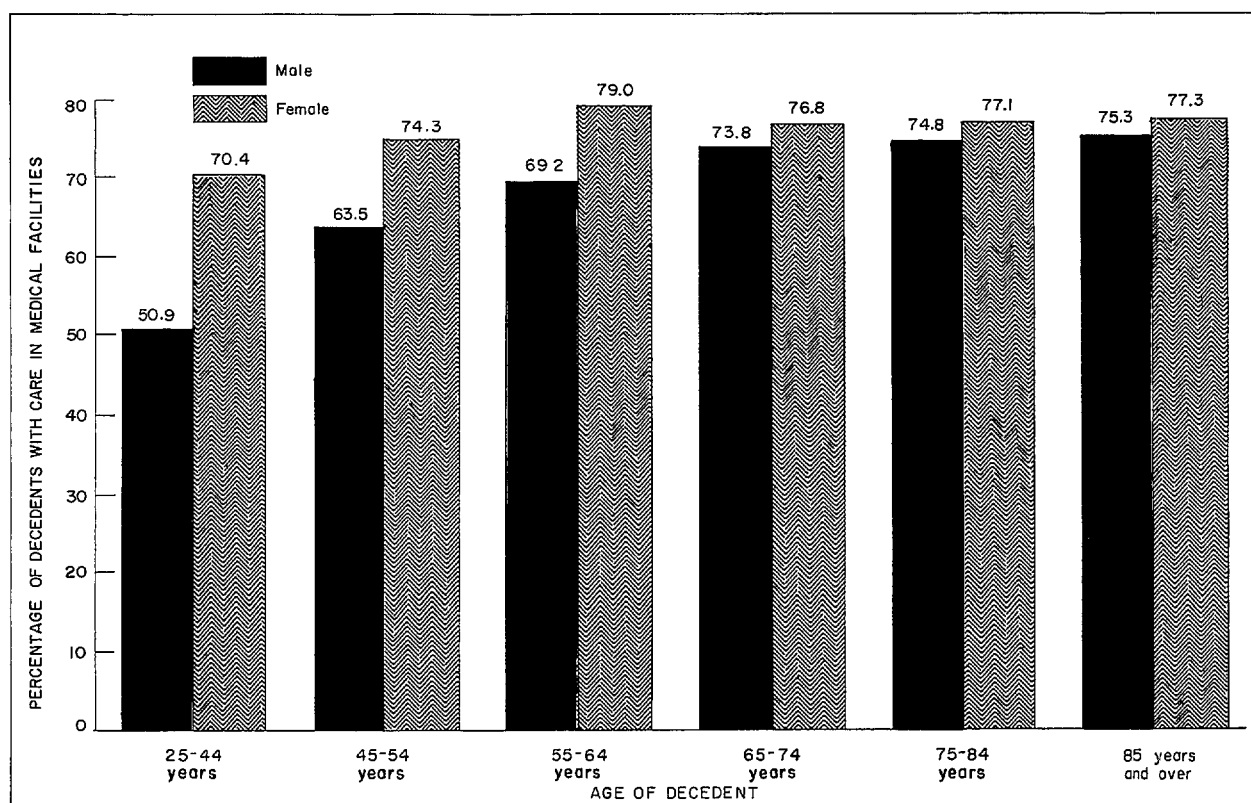


Figure 2. Percentage of decedents 25 years and over who had some care in medical facilities during the last year of life, by age and sex.

of \$500 or more in the last year of life. About 40 percent of the females and 37 percent of the males had bills of \$1,000 or more.

The fact that females who are residents of institutions incur greater expenses than males had been discussed in a report from the Resident Places Survey.<sup>3</sup> In all types of institutions it was found that the charges for females in 1964 were higher than for males regardless of the other variables considered. Again the older ages of females may explain part of the higher charges; because of their age, females may require more expensive care. It is also possible that females may desire extra services and these would increase the amount of the bill.

### Color and Age

Of the decedents aged 25 or older who died during 1964-65, about 89 percent were white (table 2). Their median age at death was 72 years. About 74 percent of the white decedents had at least one episode in a medical facility in the year before death. White decedents who received care also had high expenses. Only 14 percent were reported to have had hospital bills under \$100, and about 40 percent incurred bills of \$1,000 or more.

The median age at death for all other decedents aged 25 or older was only 64 years. About 66 percent of these decedents received care in hospitals or institutions in the last year of life. Not only did fewer of them have hospital care, but the expenses reported for Negro and all other decedents were less than the expenses reported for white decedents. About 60 percent of the Negro and other decedents who received care incurred bills under \$500; almost 29 percent were reported to have had bills under \$100. This high proportion in the lowest interval may be due to free care provided to persons under public assistance programs. Only 26 percent of those who received care had bills amounting to \$1,000 or more.

The older ages of the white decedents only account in part for the fact that white decedents received more care and had higher bills than decedents of other races. As age-specific comparison shows, both the rate of care in hospitals and institutions and the expense for those persons with care were higher in each age group for white decedents than for other decedents.

### Cause of Death

About 43 percent of the deaths of adults aged 25 or older were attributed to conditions of the heart, 17 percent to malignant neoplasms, and 12 percent to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system. These three causes of death accounted for about 72 percent of the deaths. Table 3 shows the proportion of decedents receiving care and the amount of the bill for care for persons whose deaths were ascribed to one of the leading causes of death with additional detail for diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms.

Among the causes shown in table 3, there were differences both in the proportion of decedents who had care during the 12 months before death and in the expenses incurred by those decedents. Adults dying from malignant neoplasms had the highest rate of care; over 90 percent of them had at least one hospital or institutional episode in the last year of life. Persons dying of malignant neoplasms also had the highest bills. About 72 percent of those receiving care incurred expenses of \$500 or more; 53 percent had expenses of \$1,000 or more.

Of the adults whose deaths were attributed to diseases of the heart, 64 percent received care in medical facilities. Decedents who suffered violent deaths (accidents, homicides, and suicides) were less likely to have received care than all other decedents. Only 30 percent of the persons who died as a result of accidents were reported to have received care in a medical facility in the 12 months before death. Comparable figures for adults whose deaths were classified as homicide or suicide were 28 and 52 percent, respectively.

Table C shows the median bill for decedents with care for the five leading causes of death. Differences in the median expense for hospital or institutional care for decedents in each cause-of-death classification may be due to the types of treatment for the disease and to the length of stay. The highest median was reported for persons whose deaths were attributed to malignant neoplasms. Very often cancer patients undergo surgery and their bills would reflect charges for the operating room, the anesthetist, and X-rays. In addition, persons with malignant neoplasms may require radium treatment and physical therapy.

Table C. Median bill for care in hospitals and institutions in the last year of life for decedents 25 years and over, by five leading causes of death: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Cause of death	Median bill
All causes-----	\$691
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	\$563
All other diseases of heart----- (400-416, 421-443)	\$476
Malignant neoplasms---- (140-205)	\$1,000+
Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system----- (330-334)	\$530
All violent deaths--- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	\$457
All other causes----- (Residual)	\$658

In contrast, the treatment for patients with cardiovascular conditions does not usually include surgery or the use of appliances. Hence the typical bill for care in medical facilities for persons whose deaths were attributed to diseases of the heart would be less than the expenses reported for persons dying from malignant neoplasms.<sup>4</sup>

Table D, derived from table 4, shows that a larger proportion of the male decedents died from arteriosclerotic heart disease or from violent causes than of the female decedents. Deaths of females were more frequently attributed to malignant neoplasms and vascular lesions of the central nervous system. These differences in the cause of death for males and females may explain in part the differences in the expenses for care for males and females. As shown in table C, the causes of death reported most frequently for women were the causes with the highest median bills.

Figure 3, based on table 4, shows the distribution by five leading causes of death for each age group. Part of the difference between the age groups in the expenses for care is due to the variation in the distributions by cause of death. For example, a relatively high proportion of the decedents aged 25-44 died from violent causes (accidents, suicides, homicides) for which the rate of care in hospitals or institutions was low.

For persons whose deaths were attributed to arteriosclerotic heart disease, the proportion of decedents with care whose bills exceeded \$1,000 was fairly constant regardless of age. For persons whose deaths were attributed to malignant neoplasms, the proportion of decedents with care whose bills exceeded \$1,000 was lower in each succeeding age group.

Table D. Percent distribution of decedents aged 25 years and over by cause of death, according to sex: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Cause of death	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Percent distribution		
All causes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	33.4	35.8	30.1
All other diseases of heart----- (400-416, 421-443)	9.1	7.7	11.1
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	17.4	16.5	18.5
Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system----- (330-334)	12.1	10.1	14.7
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	3.5	4.4	2.2
All other causes----- (Residual)	24.5	25.5	23.3

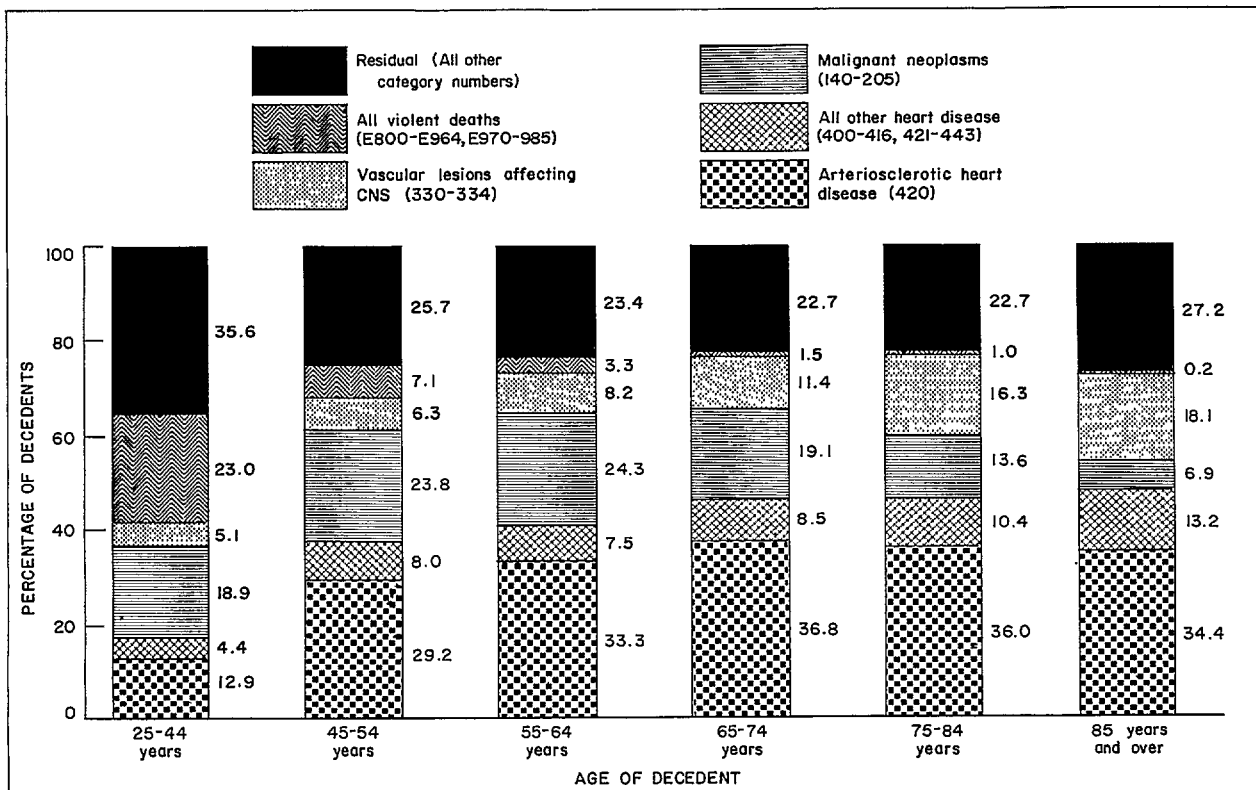


Figure 3. Percentage of decedents 25 years and over, by cause of death and age.

### Region and Division

As seen in table 5, adult decedents in the South Region differed from decedents in all other regions both in the proportion who had care in the last year of life and in the expenses for that care. Only 71 percent of the decedents in the South had care in hospitals or institutions. The proportions with care in the other regions were 76 percent in the North Central Region, 74 percent in the West, and 73 percent in the Northeast.

The bills for decedents in the South with care were also less than those for decedents with care in the other regions. Only 31 percent of the decedents in the South who received care in medical facilities had bills of \$1,000 or more. In contrast, at least 40 percent of the decedents with care incurred bills of \$1,000 or more in each of the other three regions.

The New England Division, comprised of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts,

Connecticut, and Rhode Island, had the highest proportion (47 percent) of decedents with care who had bills of \$1,000 or more.

The division where the lowest expenses were reported was the East South Central (Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi). In this division only 67 percent of the decedents had care in the last year of life and only 29 percent of those were reported to have had bills of \$1,000 or more.

Table 6 shows the proportion of decedents with care in medical facilities and the expenses in each region with the decedents classified by whether they were under or over 65 years of age at the time of death. The differing age distribution among the regions does not account for the regional differences in expenses. Bills were lower in the South than in the other regions both for decedents under 65 and for those 65 or older. Therefore the observed regional differences are probably due to factors other than age at death.



Because the expenses for care are so closely related to the cause of death, these expenses for adult decedents are shown for each of the five leading causes for each region in table 7. For decedents with care whose deaths were attributed to arteriosclerotic or other heart disease, bills were highest in the Northeast. For decedents with care whose deaths were attributed to malignant neoplasms, bills were highest in the North Central Region and the West. For those whose deaths were attributed to vascular lesions of the central nervous system, bills were highest in the West.

In each region, more decedents whose deaths were attributed to malignant neoplasms received care than decedents who died of any other cause, and expenses were higher for these decedents than for any others.

### Living Arrangements and Family Income

Among decedents aged 25 or older, those with a family income of less than \$2,000 had a higher rate of care in hospitals or institutions than other decedents. About 78 percent received care, while the rate for decedents in other income classes ranged from 68 to 71 percent. However, among those who received care, the proportion who had bills of \$1,000 or more was highest for decedents with a family income of \$7,000 or more.

Family income, as defined for this survey, refers to the income of all persons related by blood or marriage who lived in the same household as the decedent. Therefore for the decedents who lived alone or with nonrelatives, it is the income of one person; for decedents who lived with a spouse or with other relatives, it is the income of two or more persons. Because the kind of family is important in interpreting any data when the decedents are classified by family income, table 8 shows the four most common living arrangements as well as the income classes.

Among adult decedents who were not residents of institutions, decedents who lived only with a spouse had a higher rate of care than decedents who either lived with other relatives or who lived alone or with nonrelatives regardless of income. The ability of the decedents to care for

themselves or younger members of the family to care for them probably accounts for the lower rate of the latter groups. Once receiving care, the decedents who lived with only a spouse had higher expenses than decedents in the other two groups.

It should particularly be noted that even in the lowest income category—under \$2,000—over one-fourth of the decedents who received care in medical facilities at some time during the year before death incurred bills of \$1,000 or more.

The residents of institutions almost all of whom, by definition, received care, had very little income and very high bills. Among the 306,000 decedents whose usual place of residence was an institution, 252,000 had less than \$2,000 income and 47 percent had hospital bills of \$1,000 or more.

### Marital Status

Decedents who had been divorced had a lower rate of care in medical facilities than adult decedents who were married, widowed, or never married (table 9). The low rate for divorced decedents is mostly due to the low rate for decedents under age 65—a high proportion of all divorced decedents. Divorced decedents who were 65 years or older had a high rate of care and about 43 percent of those with care had bills of \$1,000 or more.

Among adult decedents who died before their 65th birthday, 72 percent were married. Among decedents aged 25-64, the bills for married decedents who received care were higher than the bills for decedents who were not married.

Among those decedents who were 65 years or older, only 42 percent were married, about 46 percent were widowed, and the rest were single or divorced. Both the rate of care and the expenses for those with care were similar for the married and the widowed decedents who were 65 years or older. Both the rate of care and the proportion of those with care who had bills of \$1,000 or more were high for the single and divorced decedents. It is likely that many of these decedents, particularly those who had never married, were actually residents of institutions.

# EXPENSES FOR CARE—DECEDENTS WITH REPORTED EXPENSES

## Introduction

In this section discussion of the expenses for hospital or institutional care is restricted to those decedents aged 25 or older who were reported to have had expenses for care in hospitals or medical facilities in the last year of life. On the average, about 73 percent of all adult decedents aged 25 or older were reported to have had expenses. Of those who did, about 54 percent were males, 69 percent were 65 years or older, and 22 percent died of malignant neoplasms.

Included among the 1,207,000 decedents discussed in this section are approximately 43,500 decedents who were reported by the informant to have had expenses but who were not reported by the hospital or institution as having had any episodes within the last 12 months of life. The expenses which the informants reported for these decedents may reflect charges for outpatient care rather than for expenses after formal admission. In a few cases, the expense information may refer to money paid during the 12-month period even though the episode actually occurred before the period. In a very few cases they may represent actual episodes which the hospital or institution failed to report. For the tabulations by days of care, these decedents have been included in the category "1 day or less."

## Number of Episodes

About 50 percent of the decedents with reported expenses had only one episode in a hospital or institution during their last year of life, 25 percent had two episodes, and 21 percent had three or more episodes. About 4 percent of the decedents with reported expenses did not have any episodes reported by a hospital or institution in the year before death. Table 10 shows that as the number of episodes increased, the proportion of decedents with expenses who had bills of \$1,000 or more also increased. Only 27 percent of the decedents with one episode had bills of \$1,000 or more. Among decedents with two episodes, the proportion with comparable bills was 43 percent, and among those with three or more episodes, the proportion was 59 percent.

Among decedents with expenses but no episodes, 34 percent had bills of \$1,000 or more.

Conversely, the proportion of decedents in the intervals under \$500 decreased as the number of episodes increased. For decedents with only one episode the proportion with bills under \$500 was 55 percent, while for decedents with three or more episodes the proportion with comparable bills was only 24 percent.

Regardless of the number of episodes, a higher proportion of the decedents aged 25-64 (42 percent) had bills amounting to \$1,000 or more than did decedents aged 65 or older (37 percent).

The average number of days of care for decedents with one episode was 76 days, for decedents with two episodes it was 78 days, and for decedents with three or more episodes it was 110 days. These estimates of average number of days of care may seem high; it must be remembered, however, that this report includes decedents who were residents of institutions. Since the days in long-stay institutions were included in the calculation of average days of care, these figures are higher than would be expected had they been calculated only for episodes in short-stay hospitals.

Figure 4 shows the average number of days of care by number of episodes and age of decedent. In general as age increased, the average number of days spent in a hospital or institution also increased regardless of the number of episodes. On the average, the number of days of care was greater for persons with more episodes and for persons in the older age groups. The average number of days for persons aged 85 or older was about three times as great as that for decedents under age 65. The expense of hospitalization by days of care and age of decedent does not show a corresponding increase with age. As shown earlier, younger decedents had higher expenses than older decedents even though their average stays were shorter. This was due at least partly to a higher proportion of older decedents who received their care in long-term institutions.

As shown in table 11, there was little difference in the proportion of males and females who had one, two, or three or more episodes. Regardless of the number of episodes a higher proportion of female decedents (40 percent) had

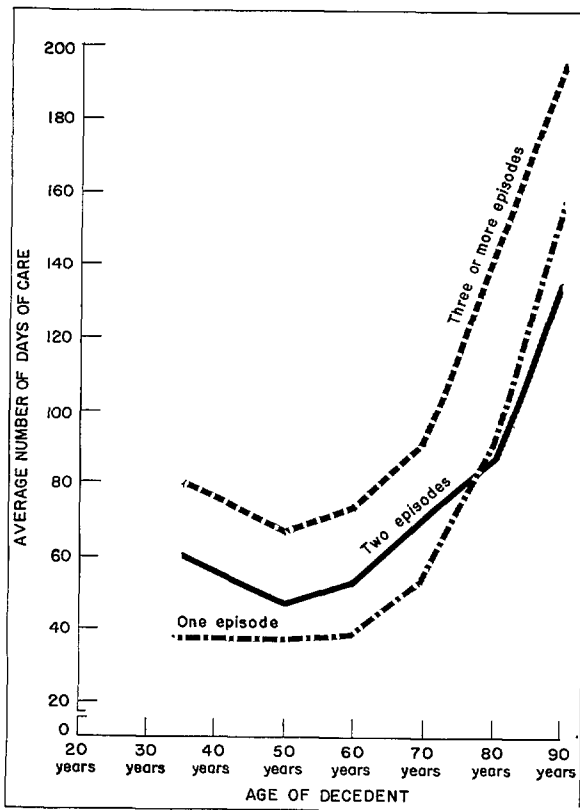


Figure 4. Average number of days of care, by age of decedent and number of episodes.

bills of \$1,000 or more than did male decedents (37 percent).

White decedents with reported expenses had more hospital episodes than all other decedents. Table E shows the percent distribution of decedents who had episodes by color and the number of episodes. About 48 percent of the white decedents with reported expenses had two or more episodes, but only 37 percent of the other decedents had two or more episodes. The average number of days of care during the 12 months was 84 days for the white decedents; for other decedents the average was 55 days.

Partly because they had experienced more care in medical facilities on the average, the white decedents incurred more expenses for care than other decedents. About 40 percent of the white decedents with reported expenses but only 26 percent of all other decedents had hospital bills of \$1,000 or more. Also the proportion of decedents who were reported to have had no charge for care or hospital bills under \$100 was twice as high for all other decedents as for white decedents. Only 14 percent of the white decedents as compared with 29 percent of all other decedents were in the lowest interval.

Among the white decedents with expenses, a larger proportion of females (42 percent) than males (38 percent) had hospital bills over \$1,000. Among the decedents of all other colors, however,

Table E. Percent distribution of decedents 25 years and over with reported expenses by number of episodes and average number of days of care, according to color: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Color	Number of decedents in thousands	Number of episodes					Average number of days of care
		All episodes	None	One	Two	Three or more	
		Percent distribution					
Total-----	1,207	100.0	3.6	49.5	25.4	21.4	80.9
White-----	1,086	100.0	3.4	48.6	25.9	22.1	83.7
All other-----	120	100.0	5.0	58.3	21.7	15.0	55.3

the proportion of males in each interval except none or under \$100 was higher than the proportion of females.

### Type of Hospital Episodes

Of the 1,207,000 adult decedents for whom hospital expenses were reported, 69 percent had only short-stay episodes, 14 percent had episodes in both short-stay hospitals or institutions, and 13 percent had only institutional episodes (table 12).

On the average, decedents who had short-stay episodes only were hospitalized for 31.5 days. About 56 percent had hospital bills of \$500 or more, and 35 percent had bills of \$1,000 or more.

Decedents who had episodes only in institutions had an average length of stay during the 12 months of 260 days. Approximately 54 percent had bills of \$500 or more and 41 percent had bills of \$1,000 or more. The highest expenses were incurred by decedents who received care in both short-stay hospitals and in institutions. They had, on the average, 179 days of care. Approximately 69 percent had bills of \$500 or more and 52 percent had bills of \$1,000 or more.

The high proportion of decedents who had hospital bills of \$1,000 or more is not surprising in view of the amount of time they spent in a hospital or institution. In 1964 the average charge per day in short-stay hospitals was about \$40;<sup>1</sup> the average monthly charge for residents of institutions was \$186.<sup>3</sup> Using those figures, the average bill for decedents who had short-stay hospitalization only would be \$1,260; the average bill for decedents who were in institutions but had no short-stay hospitalization would be \$1,561 (based on a 31-day month). The same estimate cannot be made for those with both types of hospitalization because the days were not tabulated separately.

When the average number of days of care and type of hospitalization are considered, one explanation of the higher bills for female decedents noted earlier emerges. Among decedents who had only short-stay hospitalization, the average number of days of care was about the same for males and females and the proportion who had bills of \$1,000 and over was also similar. Among decedents who were in both short-stay hospitals and in

institutions, the average length of stay for females was 183 days and the proportion with bills of \$1,000 or more was 54 percent; the average length of stay for males was 174 days and the proportion with bills of \$1,000 or more was 50 percent.

Moreover, female decedents who were in institutions with no short-stay hospitalization had an average of 275 days as compared with 240 days for males and 45 percent of the female decedents had bills of \$1,000 or more as compared to 35 percent of the male decedents. In addition, approximately 12.5 percent of the female decedents but only 7.1 percent of the male decedents had institutional episodes without short-stay episodes during the last 12 months of life. As shown in table F, the higher proportion of female decedents with bills of \$1,000 or more is accounted for in large part by the higher proportion and longer stay in institutions. If care in medical facilities is limited to episodes in short-stay hospitals, expenses for males and females would be comparable. It is only when the care in institutions is included that the higher expenses for females become apparent.

Table 13 shows the expense of hospitalization and the average number of days of care by type of hospitalization for the major causes of death. As shown earlier, persons whose deaths were attributed to malignant neoplasms not only had the highest rate of care in medical facilities but also the highest bills. Because expenses are related to the number of days of care and to whether the care was in a short-stay hospital or in an institution, it is important that about 81 percent of the persons whose deaths were attributed to malignant neoplasms had only short-stay hospitalization as compared with 66 percent of those decedents whose deaths were attributed to arteriosclerotic heart disease. Moreover, the 214,000 decedents whose deaths were attributed to malignant neoplasms and who had only short-stay hospitalization had an average of 43 days of hospitalization. The average for the 225,000 decedents with only short-stay hospitalization who died of arteriosclerotic heart disease was 24 days. Using \$40 as the average daily charge, the average bill for the person who died of a malignant neoplasm and who received care only in a short-stay hospital would be \$1,708 (the median reported was over \$1,000), and the average bill for the person who died of arteriosclerotic heart disease

Table F. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent distribution, average number of days of care, and proportion with bills of \$1,000 or more by type of episode and sex: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Sex	Total	Type of episode				
		No episode	Short-stay only	Short-stay and institution	Institution only	No admission
<u>All decedents</u>						
Number in thousands-----	1,649	442	836	171	156	44
Percent distribution-----	100.0	26.8	50.7	10.4	9.5	2.7
Average number of days of care-----	...	...	31.5	179.1	260.2	...
Proportion of bills \$1,000+-----	28.1	...	35.3	52.2	41.0	34.2
<u>Male</u>						
Number in thousands-----	928	274	483	79	66	26
Percent distribution-----	100.0	29.5	52.0	8.5	7.1	2.8
Average number of days of care-----	...	...	31.3	174.1	240.0	...
Proportion of bills \$1,000+-----	26.0	...	35.2	50.4	35.2	30.9
<u>Female</u>						
Number in thousands-----	721	168	353	93	90	18
Percent distribution-----	100.0	23.3	49.0	12.9	12.5	2.5
Average number of days of care-----	...	...	31.7	183.4	275.0	...
Proportion of bills \$1,000+-----	30.9	...	35.6	53.6	45.2	39.0

would be \$960 (the median reported was about \$500).

However, the average number of days of care for all decedents with reported expenses who died of arteriosclerotic heart disease (83 days) was greater than for those whose deaths were attributed to malignant neoplasms (63 days) because of the higher proportion in the former group with care in institutions.

Table 14 shows the expenses for care in medical facilities for decedents with reported expenses by region and type of episode. A larger proportion in the Northeast and South Regions had episodes only in short-stay hospitals than in the North Central and West Regions. About 73 percent of the decedents in the South and 70 percent of the decedents in the Northeast had only short-stay episodes. For the North Central and West Regions the proportions were 67 and 64 percent, respectively.

Although a higher proportion of decedents in the South who had care were hospitalized in

short-stay hospitals than decedents in other regions, their expenses were lower. In the South, 28 percent of the decedents with only short-stay episodes incurred hospital bills of \$1,000 or more as compared with 37-40 percent in the other regions.

Part of the difference in the expenses of hospitalization in the South is due to the fact that the average stay for decedents who had only short-stay hospital episodes was 26 days. In all other regions the average stay in short-stay hospitals was between 33 and 34 days.

Among decedents who had care in institutions, with or without care in short-stay hospitals, the highest proportion with bills of \$1,000 or more was reported in the Northeast (51 percent) but the highest average number of days of care was in the North Central Region (233 days).

Among the decedents who were not residents of institutions, there was little variation in the proportion who had episodes in short-stay hospitals when the decedents were classified by usual

living arrangements (table 15). Over 90 percent of the decedents with reported expenses who were not residents of institutions had only short-stay hospital episodes regardless of whether they lived with a spouse only, with other relatives, or with nonrelatives or alone.

Among decedents who were not residents of institutions, the proportion whose bills were \$1,000 or over was also very similar for all living arrangements. Among decedents who had only short-stay hospital episodes, the proportions with expenses of \$1,000 or more were 36 percent for decedents who lived only with spouses, 36 percent for decedents who lived with other relatives, and 32 percent for decedents who either lived with nonrelatives or alone. The average number of days in short-stay hospitals varied from 29 to 32 days.

The meaning of institution when referring to living arrangements is not the same as when referring to places where care is received. Residents of institutions were usually, but not necessarily, residents of medical institutions. Thus a few of the residents of institutions were accurately reported as having no episodes or episodes in short-stay hospitals only. However, 301,000 out of the 306,000 residents of institutions were reported to have had care in an institution for medical care as defined in appendix II. About 47 percent of them had expenses of \$1,000 or more. Their average length of stay during the 12 months preceding death was 227 days. Expenses were higher and the average stay was shorter for institutional residents who received additional care in a short-stay hospital than for residents who received all their care in an institution.

As shown in table 16, the proportion of decedents with reported expenses who had only short-stay hospital episodes increased as family income increased. Only one-half of the decedents with reported expenses whose family income was under \$2,000 had short-stay hospital episodes. The comparable proportions for the other levels of income were 80 percent for decedents whose family income was \$2,000-3,999, 87 percent for decedents whose family income was \$4,000-6,999, and 90 percent for decedents whose family income was \$7,000 or more.

When using data relating to family income, the interrelationship between family income and living arrangements should be kept in mind. For example,

82 percent of decedents who were residents of institutions had family incomes under \$2,000. Since almost no residents of institutions had short-stay episodes only, the probability of having short-stay episodes only would be lower in the under \$2,000 income classes than in the other three income classes. Conversely, among decedents with expenses, the probability of having received care in a short-stay hospital would be higher for decedents with incomes of \$2,000 or more than for decedents with incomes under \$2,000.

As family income increased, the proportion of decedents with bills of \$1,000 or more also increased. For decedents hospitalized in only short-stay hospitals whose family income was under \$2,000, only 28 percent had expenses of \$1,000 or more and 21 percent had expenses of less than \$100. For decedents hospitalized only in short-stay hospitals whose family income was \$7,000 or more, 48 percent had bills of \$1,000 or more and 8 percent had bills of under \$100. The average number of days in short-stay hospitals for decedents with the lowest income was 34 days; for the highest income, 30 days.

At the lowest income level, the expenses for decedents with episodes in institutions were less than the expenses for institutional care incurred by decedents in the other levels of income, even though the decedents with incomes under \$2,000 had on the average more days of care. About 44 percent of the decedents with the lowest income with institutional care had hospital bills of \$1,000 or more. They spent, on the average, 227 days in hospitals or institutions during the last 12 months of life. The proportion of decedents with some institutional care who had expenses of \$1,000 or more was 66 percent for those with family incomes of \$7,000 and over. They spent, on the average, 171 days in hospitals or institutions during the last 12 months of life.

Table G, based on tables 9 and 17, shows the differences in utilization of medical facilities by marital status. The proportion with expenses for care in any type of facility showed little variation—only between 70 and 75 percent. However, the proportion with expenses for care in institutions showed more variation. Only 10 percent of the married decedents received care in institutions in contrast to 31 percent of the single and the widowed decedents. Moreover, the married decedents who

Table G. Average annual number and percentage of decedents by marital status, according to whether they had expenses and whether they received care in institutions: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Marital status	All decedents	Decedents with expenses	Decedents with expenses for institutional care
	Number in thousands		
All decedents-----	1,649	1,207	328
Married-----	859	622	89
Widowed-----	568	424	173
Single-----	147	108	46
Divorced-----	74	52	19
	Percentage		
All decedents-----	100.0	73.2	19.9
Married-----	100.0	72.4	10.3
Widowed-----	100.0	74.6	30.5
Single-----	100.0	73.4	31.3
Divorced-----	100.0	70.3	25.7

received care in institutions had an average stay of 163 days, widowed decedents had 236 days, and single decedents had 252 days. About 26 percent of the divorced decedents had care in institutions; their average stay was 227 days.

The differences by marital status reflect characteristics of the decedent population. Widowed decedents were, on the average, older than the other decedents and a higher proportion were females because of the lower average age of death for males. While single decedents were younger, it is possible that some of them had never married because of a medical reason leading to death or because they were residents of institutions.

Despite the fact that the average number of days of care for decedents with institutional care varied from 163 days for married decedents to 252 days for single decedents, the proportion of those who received care in institutions with bills of \$1,000 or more was 45-47 percent for decedents in each marital status. However, 27 percent of the single decedents had bills under \$100 as

compared with only 13 percent of the married decedents.

Among decedents with short-stay episodes only, a higher proportion (42 percent) of divorced decedents had bills of \$1,000 or more. Their average number of days of care (41 days) was also longer than the average for all decedents with short-stay episodes only (32 days).

#### Number of Days of Care

Table 18 shows the cost of care in medical facilities by the number of episodes in the last year of life and the days of care in intervals of days. For decedents with only one episode, the proportion of decedents with bills of \$1,000 or more was highest for those decedents whose stay was between 29 and 56 days (approximately 1-2 months); for those with two episodes, it was between 92-182 days (approximately 3-6 months); and for those with three or more episodes, it was between 57-91 days (approximately 2-3 months).

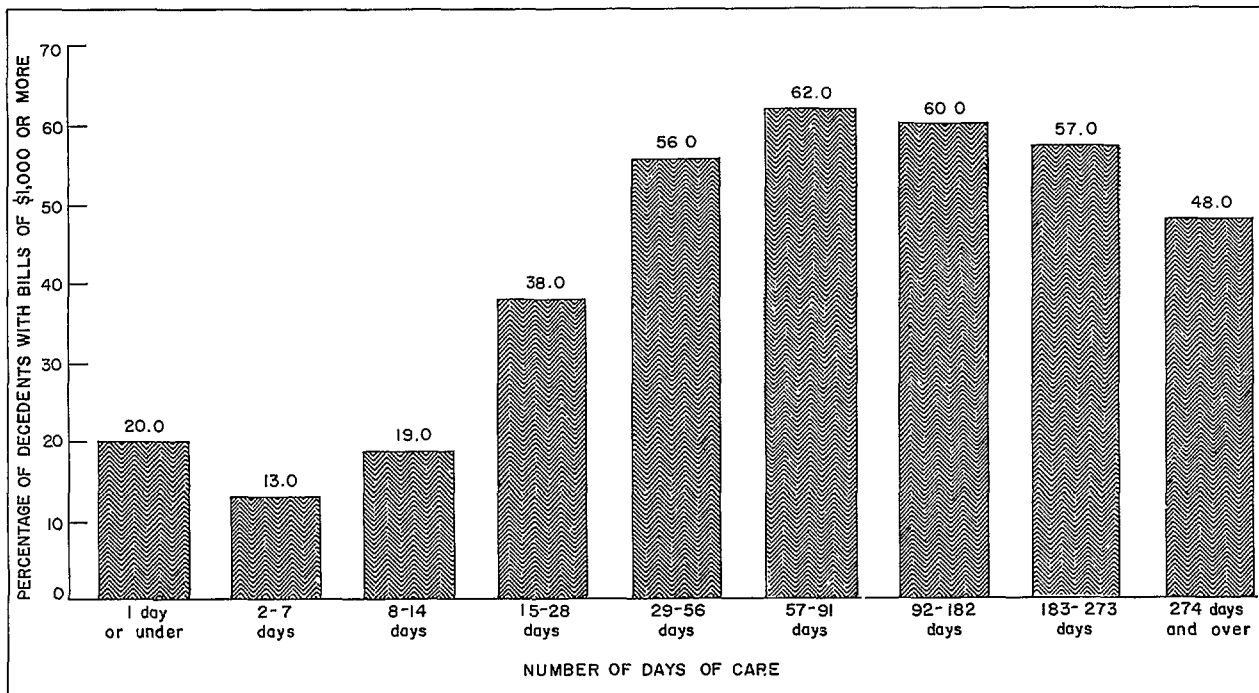


Figure 5. Percentage of decedents 25 years and over with hospital or institutional care and reported costs who had expenses of \$1,000 or more, by days-of-care intervals.

Table H. Percentage of decedents with expenses whose bills were \$1,000 or more, by number of days of care and number of episodes: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Days-of-care intervals	Number of episodes			
	All episodes	One	Two	Three or more
All intervals-----	38	27	43	59
0-1 day-----	20	12	*	-
2-7 days-----	13	12	13	*
8-14 days-----	19	19	18	27
15-28 days-----	38	34	36	49
29-56 days-----	56	51	56	60
57-91 days-----	62	38	59	73
92-182 days-----	60	44	63	65
183-273 days-----	57	*	59	60
274 days or more-----	48	48	48	49

Figure 5 shows the proportion of decedents with bills of \$1,000 or more by the days-of-care intervals. Regardless of the number of episodes, the highest proportion of decedents with bills of \$1,000 or more was found among those decedents with 57-91 days of care.

The proportion with bills of \$1,000 or more is shown by number of episodes for each days-of-care interval in table H. In general, for each interval, the proportion with bills of \$1,000 or more was higher for decedents with several episodes than for those with only one episode. The expense of hospitalization appears to depend not only on the number of days or the number of episodes but on a combination of both factors.

While it might be expected that expenses would increase directly with an increase in the number of days of care, this is not true because a higher proportion of the decedents with long stays had all or part of their care in institutions, where costs were generally lower than in short-stay hospitals. For example, 94 percent of the decedents who received care for 8-14 days were hospitalized in short-stay hospitals only, while 44 percent of those receiving care for 92-182



days were hospitalized in short-stay hospitals only (table 19).

The amount of the hospital bill for hospital care during the last year of life is dependent not only on the number of days of care but also on whether the care was in a short-stay hospital, in an institution, or in both. For any given days-of-care interval, the proportion of decedents with bills of \$1,000 or more was generally highest for those decedents who had care only in short-stay hospitals. However, as shown in Table J, the proportion receiving care only in short-stay hospitals varied. About 84 percent of the decedents who received care only in short-stay hospitals were hospitalized 8 weeks (56 days) or less, whereas 19 percent of those who received care only in institutions were inpatients for that short a period.

In general, younger decedents had higher bills for any given days-of-care interval than did older decedents (table 20). For example, among those with stays of 29-56 days, 73 percent of the decedents aged 25-44 had bills of \$1,000 or more, 62 percent of the decedents aged

45-54, 59 percent of the decedents aged 55-64, 55 percent of the decedents aged 65-74, 56 percent of the decedents aged 75-84, and 37 percent of the decedents aged 85 or older. There are several possible reasons for the difference by age. First, a higher proportion of the younger decedents had all or part of their care in short-stay hospitals than did older decedents, who received much of their care in institutions. Second, a higher proportion of the younger decedents died of malignant neoplasms and of violent causes which may have necessitated more intensive care.

It has already been noted that females had, on the average, more days of care and higher hospital bills than males. However, as shown in table 21, for each days-of-care interval through 56 days, the proportion of decedents with bills of \$1,000 or more was approximately the same for males as for females. For decedents with 57 days of care or more, the proportion who had bills of \$1,000 or more was higher for females than for males.

Table J. Percent distribution of decedents with expenses by number of days of care, according to type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Days-of-care intervals	All types of episodes	Short-stay only	Institution		
			Total	With short-stay	Without short-stay
Percent distribution					
All intervals-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-1 day-----	10.5	9.8	0.5	-	1.0
2-7 days-----	13.6	18.9	2.0	0.4	3.7
8-14 days-----	12.4	16.8	2.9	2.3	3.5
15-28 days-----	16.2	21.4	5.3	6.5	3.9
29-56 days-----	16.2	19.1	10.9	14.7	6.7
57-91 days-----	8.3	7.8	10.5	15.1	5.4
92-182 days-----	6.6	4.2	13.6	19.1	7.6
183-273 days-----	2.7	0.9	7.7	10.7	4.3
274 days or more-----	13.5	1.1	46.9	31.3	64.0

Also, white decedents with expenses had more days of care and higher hospital bills than other decedents. For decedents with 14 days of care or less, the proportion of decedents with bills of \$1,000 or more was approximately the same for all decedents. However, among those decedents with more than 14 days of care, the proportion of decedents with bills of \$1,000 was higher among white decedents than among all other decedents.

For reasons not apparent from the data available from this survey, the expenses of care in hospitals and institutions were relatively independent of both color and sex for the shortest days-of-care intervals. However, for the longer intervals, female decedents and white decedents had higher bills than male decedents or decedents of other races.

## REFERENCES

<sup>1</sup>Health Insurance Institute: *Source Book of Health Insurance Data*. New York, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1966.

<sup>2</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Health insurance coverage of adults who died in 1964 or 1965. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 22-No. 10. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Oct. 1969.

<sup>3</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Charges for care in institutions for the aged and chronically ill. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 12-No. 9. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1967.

<sup>4</sup>Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Economic costs of cardiovascular diseases and cancer, 1962. *Health Economics Series, No. 5*. PHS No. 947-5. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965.

<sup>5</sup>National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1964*, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964; and National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1965*, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965.

<sup>6</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Replication, an approach to the analysis of data from complex surveys. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 14. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Apr. 1966.



## DETAILED TABLES

		Page
Table 1.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to sex and age: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	22
2.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to color and age: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	23
3.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to cause of death: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	24
4.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to sex and cause of death: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	25
5.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to region and division: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	28
6.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to region and age: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	29
7.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to region and cause of death: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	30
8.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to living arrangements and family income: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	31
9.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to marital status and age: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	32
10.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by the amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to age and number of episodes: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	33
11.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution by amount of bill and average number of days of care during the year, according to color, sex, and number of episodes: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	34
12.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to color, sex, and type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	35
13.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to cause of death and type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	36
14.	Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by the amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to region and type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	37

DETAILED TABLES --Con.

	Page
Table 15. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by the amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to living arrangements and type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	38
16. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by the amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to family income and type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	39
17. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by the amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to marital status and type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	40
18. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life and percent distribution by the amount of bill, according to number of episodes and number of days of care: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	41
19. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution by the amount of bill, according to type of episode and number of days of care: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	42
20. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life and percent distribution by the amount of bill, according to age and number of days of care: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	43
21. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution by the amount of bill, according to color, sex, and number of days of care: United States, 1964-65 deaths-----	45

Table 1. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to sex and age: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Marital status and age	All decedents (in thousands)	Decedents with expenses		Amount of bill					
		Percent	Number in thousands	Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution							
All ages, 25 years and over-----	1,649	73.2	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
25-44 years-----	108	58.3	63	100.0	11.0	13.0	10.7	15.0	50.3
45-54 years-----	162	67.4	109	100.0	14.9	10.8	14.9	17.2	42.2
55-64 years-----	285	72.7	207	100.0	15.3	10.8	15.8	19.0	39.0
65 years and over----	1,094	75.7	828	100.0	15.6	12.1	16.2	19.1	36.9
65-74 years-----	432	75.0	324	100.0	15.9	10.8	14.9	20.7	37.8
75-84 years-----	450	75.9	342	100.0	14.6	13.3	17.4	19.3	35.3
85 years and over--	212	76.5	162	100.0	17.2	12.5	16.4	15.6	38.3
<u>Male</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	928	70.5	645	100.0	15.2	12.4	16.6	19.0	36.8
25-44 years-----	67	50.9	34	100.0	12.3	15.4	12.3	13.2	46.9
45-54 years-----	103	63.5	66	100.0	17.4	11.8	15.4	14.9	40.5
55-64 years-----	185	69.2	128	100.0	16.1	11.2	17.1	17.3	38.3
65 years and over----	572	74.4	425	100.0	14.8	12.6	17.0	20.5	35.0
65-74 years-----	258	73.8	190	100.0	15.1	11.1	15.7	21.6	36.5
75-84 years-----	228	74.8	171	100.0	13.7	13.5	18.0	21.0	33.9
85 years and over--	86	75.3	65	100.0	16.8	14.5	18.6	16.3	33.8
<u>Female</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	721	76.7	553	100.0	15.4	11.2	14.7	18.5	40.3
25-44 years-----	41	70.4	29	100.0	9.3	10.3	8.9	17.2	54.3
45-54 years-----	59	74.3	44	100.0	11.2	9.2	14.1	20.8	44.6
55-64 years-----	99	79.0	79	100.0	14.1	10.2	13.8	21.8	40.1
65 years and over----	522	77.0	402	100.0	16.5	11.6	15.4	17.6	38.9
65-74 years-----	174	76.8	134	100.0	16.9	10.2	13.7	19.5	39.7
75-84 years-----	222	77.1	171	100.0	15.6	13.0	16.9	17.6	36.8
85 years and over--	126	77.3	97	100.0	17.5	11.1	14.9	15.1	41.3

Table 2. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to color and age: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Color and age	All decedents (in thousands)	Decedents with expenses		Amount of bill					
		Percent	Number in thousands	Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<u>Total</u>		Percent distribution							
All ages, 25 years and over-----	1,649	73.2	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
25-44 years-----	108	58.3	63	100.0	11.0	13.0	10.7	15.0	50.3
45-54 years-----	162	67.4	109	100.0	14.9	10.8	14.9	17.2	42.2
55-64 years-----	285	72.7	207	100.0	15.3	10.8	15.8	19.0	39.0
65 years and over-----	1,094	75.7	828	100.0	15.6	12.1	16.2	19.1	36.9
65-74 years-----	432	75.0	324	100.0	15.9	10.8	14.9	20.7	37.8
75-84 years-----	450	75.9	342	100.0	14.6	13.3	17.4	19.3	35.3
85 years and over---	212	76.5	162	100.0	17.2	12.5	16.4	15.6	38.3
<u>White</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	1,467	74.0	1,086	100.0	13.8	11.4	15.8	19.2	39.9
25-44 years-----	82	58.6	48	100.0	9.5	12.3	11.0	14.5	52.8
45-54 years-----	134	68.9	92	100.0	11.9	10.5	14.5	18.1	44.9
55-64 years-----	244	72.8	177	100.0	12.9	9.4	15.6	20.5	41.6
65 years and over-----	1,008	76.2	769	100.0	14.5	11.9	16.3	19.3	38.0
65-74 years-----	386	75.6	292	100.0	14.0	10.5	14.8	21.2	39.5
75-84 years-----	421	76.3	321	100.0	14.0	13.1	17.4	19.3	36.2
85 years and over---	200	77.4	155	100.0	16.3	12.2	16.7	15.7	39.1
<u>All other</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	181	66.4	120	100.0	28.8	15.6	15.5	14.6	25.5
25-44 years-----	26	57.2	15	100.0	15.8	15.4	9.8	16.8	42.2
45-54 years-----	28	60.3	17	100.0	31.4	12.1	16.9	12.4	27.2
55-64 years-----	41	71.6	29	100.0	30.3	19.4	17.2	10.2	22.9
65 years and over-----	86	68.8	59	100.0	30.7	14.8	15.6	16.9	21.9
65-74 years-----	46	70.1	32	100.0	32.5	13.0	15.3	16.4	22.7
75-84 years-----	28	70.3	20	100.0	25.1	16.8	18.3	19.1	20.8
85 years and over---	11	60.0	7	100.0	*	*	*	*	*

Table 3. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to cause of death: United States, 1964-65' deaths

Cause of death (Seventh Revision of International Lists, 1955)	All decedents (in thousands)	Decedents with expenses		Amount of bill					
		Percent	Number in thousands	Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
All causes of death-----	1,649	73.2	1,207	100.0	Percent distribution				
					15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
All diseases of heart---(400-402, 410-416, 420-422, 430-434, 440-443)	701	63.7	446	100.0	17.1	13.8	17.6	18.0	33.4
Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease----- (420)	550	61.9	340	100.0	16.1	14.1	17.4	19.3	33.1
Nonrheumatic chronic endocarditis and other myocardial degeneration----- (421-422)	52	68.2	35	100.0	20.5	10.7	18.5	14.8	35.5
Other heart disease----- (400-402, 430-434, 440-443)	99	71.7	71	100.0	20.4	14.2	18.4	13.4	33.7
All malignant neoplasms----- (140-148, 150-165, 170-181, 190-205)	286	91.8	263	100.0	9.5	6.7	11.3	19.7	52.8
Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx----- (140-148)	6	92.3	6	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum, not specified as secondary----- (150-156A, 157-159)	93	90.8	84	100.0	8.9	5.7	10.4	19.4	55.6
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory system, not specified as secondary----- (160-164)	49	92.6	45	100.0	10.5	5.5	10.1	22.2	51.7
Malignant neoplasm of breast----- (170)	27	89.7	25	100.0	10.1	9.4	11.6	17.9	51.0
Malignant neoplasm of genital organs----- (171-179)	41	92.0	38	100.0	9.2	9.6	12.0	21.1	48.1
Malignant neoplasm of urinary organs----- (180-181)	13	95.1	12	100.0	6.4	5.4	8.0	21.6	58.6
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites----- (156B, 165, 190-199)	32	92.9	30	100.0	11.1	7.8	13.1	18.7	49.3
Leukemia and aleukemia----- (204)	11	94.1	10	100.0	6.1	8.0	19.2	19.1	47.5
Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues----- (200-203, 205)	14	91.8	13	100.0	10.3	2.5	8.3	17.7	61.1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system----- (330-334)	200	78.3	157	100.0	17.3	13.1	18.5	17.4	33.7
Influenza and pneumonia, except of newborn----- (480-493)	48	83.2	40	100.0	18.8	13.6	17.1	16.2	34.4
General arteriosclerosis----- (450)	37	74.7	28	100.0	16.6	10.2	12.5	19.3	41.4
Diabetes mellitus----- (260)	32	80.8	26	100.0	15.4	14.8	13.5	20.2	36.1
Accidents----- (E800-E962)	31	29.8	9	100.0	14.4	21.4	14.3	16.1	33.8
Other diseases of circulatory system----- (451-468)	26	81.2	21	100.0	20.3	13.9	10.8	19.4	35.5
Other bronchopulmonic diseases----- (525-527)	24	86.2	20	100.0	10.5	8.0	20.1	25.8	35.6
Cirrhosis of liver----- (581)	24	84.8	20	100.0	15.7	9.6	17.4	20.4	36.9
Suicide----- (E963, E970-E979)	20	51.8	10	100.0	13.4	24.8	19.4	21.1	21.4
Other hypertensive disease----- (444-447)	12	87.2	10	100.0	4.7	13.1	19.1	19.2	43.8
Homicide----- (E964, E980-E985)	7	28.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (750-776, residual)	203	76.3	155	100.0	17.3	11.9	15.2	19.5	36.1

Table 4. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to sex, age, and cause of death: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Sex, age, and cause of death	All decedents (in thousands)	Decedents with expenses		Amount of bill					
		Percent	Number in thousands	Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>									
<u>All ages, 25 years and over</u>									
All causes of death-----	1,649	73.2	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	550	61.9	340	100.0	16.1	14.1	17.4	19.3	33.1
All other heart disease----- (400-416, 421-443)	151	70.5	106	100.0	20.4	13.0	18.4	13.9	34.3
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	286	91.8	263	100.0	9.5	6.7	11.3	19.7	52.8
Vascular lesions affecting CNS----- (330-334)	200	78.3	157	100.0	17.3	13.1	18.5	17.4	33.7
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	57	37.1	21	100.0	14.2	21.8	16.9	18.6	28.6
All other causes----- (Residual)	404	79.0	320	100.0	16.5	12.0	15.4	19.6	36.6
<u>25-44 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	108	58.3	63	100.0	11.0	13.0	10.7	15.0	50.3
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	14	31.5	4	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All other heart disease----- (400-416, 421-443)	5	73.5	4	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	20	91.4	19	100.0	8.5	4.1	4.9	12.8	69.7
Vascular lesions affecting CNS----- (330-334)	6	61.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	25	28.1	7	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	39	67.6	26	100.0	10.2	15.7	11.6	18.0	44.5
<u>45-54 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	162	67.4	109	100.0	14.9	10.8	14.9	17.2	42.2
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	47	52.0	25	100.0	16.8	12.6	17.8	20.7	32.1
All other heart disease----- (400-416, 421-443)	13	62.3	8	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	39	94.8	37	100.0	6.1	7.0	9.3	16.8	60.8
Vascular lesions affecting CNS----- (330-334)	10	64.0	7	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	11	41.5	5	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	42	69.2	29	100.0	19.4	11.1	13.9	16.0	39.6
<u>55-64 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	285	72.7	207	100.0	15.3	10.8	15.8	19.0	39.0
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	95	57.4	54	100.0	17.8	13.0	16.1	21.3	31.9
All other heart disease----- (400-416, 421-443)	21	67.7	14	100.0	17.3	11.8	17.2	20.3	33.3
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	69	92.5	64	100.0	7.3	5.0	12.2	19.7	55.8
Vascular lesions affecting CNS----- (330-334)	23	73.7	17	100.0	25.8	12.5	19.7	15.4	26.6
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	9	48.5	5	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	67	78.3	52	100.0	19.1	13.7	17.6	17.1	32.5
<u>65-74 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	432	75.0	324	100.0	15.9	10.8	14.9	20.7	37.8
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	159	61.0	97	100.0	16.4	12.9	17.5	19.1	34.1
All other heart disease----- (400-416, 421-443)	37	69.7	26	100.0	21.0	11.5	15.4	16.5	35.6
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	82	91.5	75	100.0	11.4	6.6	10.2	22.8	49.0
Vascular lesions affecting CNS----- (330-334)	49	82.8	41	100.0	17.5	14.4	16.9	19.4	31.7
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	6	51.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	98	83.4	82	100.0	16.2	10.2	15.1	22.7	35.8
<u>75-84 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	450	75.9	342	100.0	14.6	13.3	17.4	19.3	35.3
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	162	66.6	108	100.0	14.6	16.5	18.3	19.6	31.0
All other heart disease----- (400-416, 421-443)	47	70.6	33	100.0	17.3	14.3	20.6	13.0	34.9
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	61	91.7	56	100.0	10.6	7.6	14.3	20.5	47.0
Vascular lesions affecting CNS----- (330-334)	73	81.2	59	100.0	15.3	13.9	19.8	17.2	33.8
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	5	30.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	102	82.2	84	100.0	15.6	12.3	15.6	22.1	34.4
<u>85 years and over</u>									
All causes of death-----	212	76.5	162	100.0	17.2	12.5	16.4	15.6	38.3
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	73	71.3	52	100.0	16.1	12.6	16.7	17.0	37.6
All other heart disease----- (400-416, 421-443)	28	76.8	21	100.0	23.5	16.0	19.0	10.6	30.9
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	15	83.3	12	100.0	14.8	16.4	14.8	16.4	37.6
Vascular lesions affecting CNS----- (330-334)	38	76.2	29	100.0	15.1	10.0	15.4	16.9	42.6
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	58	81.5	47	100.0	17.6	10.9	15.9	15.3	40.3



Table 4. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to sex, age, and cause of death: United States, 1964-65 deaths--Con.

Sex, age, and cause of death	All decedents (in thousands)	Decedents with expenses		Amount of bill					
		Percent	Number in thousands	Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<u>MALE</u>									
<u>All ages, 25 years and over</u>									
All causes of death-----	928	70.5	645	100.0	15.2	12.4	16.6	19.0	36.8
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	333	59.0	196	100.0	16.4	15.3	17.0	19.2	32.1
All other heart disease----(400-416, 421-443)	71	68.3	48	100.0	18.5	14.7	22.8	12.9	31.0
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	153	92.3	141	100.0	9.9	6.2	11.8	20.1	51.9
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	94	77.0	72	100.0	16.6	11.7	22.4	21.0	28.3
All violent deaths----(E800-E964, E970-E985)	41	37.1	15	100.0	13.1	25.9	20.4	12.9	27.7
All other causes----- (Residual)	236	76.4	180	100.0	16.7	12.6	15.7	19.1	35.9
<u>25-44 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	67	50.9	34	100.0	12.3	15.4	12.3	13.2	46.9
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	11	26.6	3	100.0	26.7	15.8	21.3	5.4	30.8
All other heart disease----(400-416, 421-443)	3	81.6	2	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	9	87.8	8	100.0	11.9	2.0	5.6	15.8	64.8
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	3	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All violent deaths----(E800-E964, E970-E985)	18	27.4	5	100.0	3.2	36.2	15.8	9.3	35.4
All other causes----- (Residual)	24	62.0	15	100.0	12.7	17.0	9.5	15.8	45.0
<u>45-54 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	103	63.5	66	100.0	17.4	11.8	15.4	14.9	40.5
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	39	51.5	20	100.0	18.3	15.5	17.3	15.5	33.5
All other heart disease----(400-416, 421-443)	7	60.7	4	100.0	30.7	17.7	8.6	8.4	34.6
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	19	93.7	18	100.0	7.8	5.8	9.7	11.6	65.1
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	5	63.4	3	100.0	15.9	10.8	31.4	21.1	20.8
All violent deaths----(E800-E964, E970-E985)	8	41.1	3	100.0	10.5	21.3	31.6	21.0	15.6
All other causes----- (Residual)	26	66.9	18	100.0	24.6	10.7	14.7	16.7	33.3
<u>55-64 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	185	69.2	128	100.0	16.1	11.2	17.1	17.3	38.3
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	70	55.9	39	100.0	19.8	13.2	15.7	18.2	33.1
All other heart disease----(400-416, 421-443)	12	62.7	8	100.0	16.6	12.6	22.8	10.3	37.7
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	39	94.5	36	100.0	8.0	4.4	12.8	19.1	55.6
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	13	71.5	9	100.0	22.4	13.8	27.5	19.1	17.2
All violent deaths----(E800-E964, E970-E985)	7	50.1	4	100.0	9.2	31.8	27.2	9.2	22.7
All other causes----- (Residual)	44	72.6	32	100.0	19.7	13.0	18.1	16.2	33.0
<u>65-74 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	258	73.8	190	100.0	15.1	11.1	15.7	21.6	36.5
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	100	58.9	59	100.0	14.2	14.4	18.3	20.4	32.7
All other heart disease----(400-416, 421-443)	19	69.3	13	100.0	21.5	11.5	18.9	15.3	32.9
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	47	92.9	44	100.0	11.1	6.9	11.1	24.3	46.7
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	26	82.0	22	100.0	17.8	11.5	20.2	23.4	27.2
All violent deaths----(E800-E964, E970-E985)	5	51.9	2	100.0	36.1	6.9	7.2	14.4	35.3
All other causes----- (Residual)	61	83.1	50	100.0	15.9	10.9	14.3	21.9	37.0
<u>75-84 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	228	74.8	171	100.0	13.7	13.5	18.0	21.0	33.9
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	83	65.3	54	100.0	14.3	18.2	15.9	21.5	30.2
All other heart disease----(400-416, 421-443)	20	67.9	14	100.0	14.1	16.5	27.9	15.5	26.0
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	34	90.8	31	100.0	11.3	5.3	14.7	21.7	47.1
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	32	80.5	26	100.0	13.4	13.5	26.0	19.1	28.0
All violent deaths----(E800-E964, E970-E985)	3	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	55	81.4	45	100.0	14.1	13.0	15.0	22.9	35.0
<u>85 years and over</u>									
All causes of death-----	86	75.3	65	100.0	16.8	14.5	18.6	16.3	33.8
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	29	71.0	21	100.0	18.7	13.8	17.9	17.1	32.5
All other heart disease----(400-416, 421-443)	10	75.3	8	100.0	19.8	17.6	25.8	10.7	26.0
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	6	82.6	5	100.0	10.7	28.2	10.9	18.2	31.9
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	14	74.0	11	100.0	16.3	8.0	11.0	24.1	40.6
All violent deaths----(E800-E964, E970-E985)	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	26	79.0	20	100.0	15.6	13.3	22.3	13.3	35.5

Table 4. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to sex, age, and cause of death: United States, 1964-65 deaths--Con.

Sex, age, and cause of death	All decedents (in thousands)	Decedents with expenses		Amount of bill					
		Percent	Number in thousands	Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<b>FEMALE</b>									
<b>Percent distribution</b>									
<u>All ages, 25 years and over</u>									
All causes of death-----	721	76.7	553	100.0	15.4	11.2	14.7	18.5	40.3
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	217	66.2	144	100.0	15.7	12.4	17.9	19.5	34.5
All other heart disease---- (400-416, 421-443)	80	72.5	58	100.0	22.0	11.6	14.7	14.7	37.1
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	133	91.3	122	100.0	8.9	7.3	10.7	19.3	53.8
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	106	79.5	84	100.0	18.0	14.3	15.2	14.3	38.2
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	16	37.2	6	100.0	16.9	11.4	8.0	32.9	30.9
All other causes----- (Residual)	168	82.7	139	100.0	16.3	11.2	14.9	20.1	37.4
<u>25-44 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	41	70.4	29	100.0	9.3	10.3	8.9	17.2	54.3
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other heart disease---- (400-416, 421-443)	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	11	94.2	11	100.0	6.1	5.6	4.4	10.6	73.3
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	7	30.0	2	100.0	17.7	16.3	0.0	40.2	25.8
All other causes----- (Residual)	15	76.9	11	100.0	6.9	13.8	14.5	20.8	43.9
<u>45-54 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	59	74.3	44	100.0	11.2	9.2	14.1	20.8	44.6
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	9	54.1	5	100.0	10.6	0.0	20.3	43.2	26.0
All other heart disease---- (400-416, 421-443)	6	64.0	4	100.0	32.6	0.0	31.1	8.3	28.0
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	20	95.7	19	100.0	4.6	8.1	9.0	21.7	56.6
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	5	64.6	3	100.0	23.7	25.4	19.8	19.9	11.2
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	15	73.0	11	100.0	11.1	11.8	12.7	14.9	49.4
<u>55-64 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	99	79.0	79	100.0	14.1	10.2	13.8	21.9	40.1
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	25	61.5	15	100.0	12.5	12.5	17.1	29.1	28.8
All other heart disease---- (400-416, 421-443)	9	74.7	7	100.0	18.2	11.0	10.7	32.0	28.1
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	31	90.1	28	100.0	6.4	5.7	11.4	20.6	55.9
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	10	76.5	8	100.0	30.0	10.9	10.4	10.9	37.8
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	23	89.6	20	100.0	18.2	14.8	16.7	18.6	31.7
<u>65-74 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	174	76.8	134	100.0	16.9	10.2	13.7	19.5	39.7
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	59	64.6	38	100.0	19.9	10.6	16.4	17.0	36.2
All other heart disease---- (400-416, 421-443)	18	70.2	13	100.0	20.6	11.5	11.6	17.9	38.5
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	36	89.7	32	100.0	12.0	6.1	9.1	20.8	52.1
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	23	83.6	19	100.0	17.2	17.6	13.3	15.0	36.8
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	37	83.9	31	100.0	16.7	9.1	16.3	24.1	33.7
<u>75-84 years</u>									
All causes of death-----	222	77.1	171	100.0	15.6	13.0	16.9	17.6	36.8
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	79	67.9	54	100.0	14.9	14.8	20.7	17.7	31.9
All other heart disease---- (400-416, 421-443)	27	72.6	19	100.0	19.5	12.7	15.4	11.2	41.2
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	27	92.7	25	100.0	9.7	10.4	13.8	19.2	46.9
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	41	81.8	33	100.0	16.7	14.3	14.9	15.7	38.4
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	47	83.0	39	100.0	17.3	11.5	16.3	21.2	33.6
<u>85 years and over</u>									
All causes of death-----	126	77.3	97	100.0	17.5	11.1	14.9	15.1	41.3
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	44	71.5	31	100.0	14.4	11.8	15.9	16.9	41.0
All other heart disease---- (400-416, 421-443)	18	77.6	14	100.0	25.6	15.1	15.1	10.5	33.7
Malignant neoplasms----- (140-205)	9	83.7	7	100.0	17.4	8.7	17.3	15.2	41.4
Vascular lesions affecting CNS---- (330-334)	24	77.5	19	100.0	14.4	11.1	17.9	12.8	43.7
All violent deaths----- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	32	83.5	26	100.0	19.2	9.0	10.9	16.9	44.0

Table 5. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to region and division: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Region and division	All decedents (in thousands)	Decedents with expenses		Amount of bill					
		Percent	Number in thousands	Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
All regions-----	1,649	73.2	1,207	100.0	Percent distribution				
					15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
Northeast-----	462	72.6	336	100.0	14.6	11.5	14.2	17.8	41.8
New England-----	104	76.3	79	100.0	12.1	11.4	13.2	16.0	47.3
Middle Atlantic----	358	71.6	257	100.0	15.4	11.6	14.5	18.4	40.1
North Central-----	476	76.0	362	100.0	14.4	9.9	15.0	19.9	40.8
East North Central-	331	74.7	247	100.0	13.8	9.5	15.4	20.2	41.1
West North Central-	145	79.1	115	100.0	15.7	10.8	14.2	19.1	40.1
South-----	474	70.5	334	100.0	17.0	14.4	18.5	18.9	31.2
South Atlantic-----	226	70.5	160	100.0	17.2	13.5	17.1	18.7	33.5
East South Central-	105	67.4	71	100.0	18.7	17.7	18.9	16.2	28.5
West South Central-	142	72.8	103	100.0	15.5	13.5	20.6	20.9	29.5
West-----	237	74.0	175	100.0	15.1	11.4	14.9	17.9	40.8
Mountain-----	57	74.3	42	100.0	12.4	16.4	16.4	21.8	33.0
Pacific-----	180	73.9	133	100.0	15.9	9.8	14.4	16.6	43.3

Table 6. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to region and age: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Region and age	All decedents (in thousands)	Decedents with expenses		Amount of bill					
		Percent	Number in thousands	Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<u>All regions</u>		Percent distribution							
All ages, 25 years and over-----	1,649	73.2	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
25-64 years-----	555	68.3	379	100.0	14.5	11.2	14.7	17.9	41.8
65 years and over----	1,094	75.7	828	100.0	15.6	12.1	16.2	19.1	36.9
<u>Northeast</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	462	72.6	336	100.0	14.6	11.5	14.2	17.8	41.8
25-64 years-----	144	70.8	102	100.0	14.3	10.9	13.2	17.0	44.6
65 years and over----	318	73.5	234	100.0	14.7	11.8	14.6	18.2	40.6
<u>North Central</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	476	76.0	362	100.0	14.4	9.9	15.0	19.9	40.8
25-64 years-----	144	71.3	103	100.0	14.6	8.0	12.7	18.3	46.4
65 years and over----	332	78.1	259	100.0	14.3	10.7	15.9	20.5	38.6
<u>South</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	474	70.5	334	100.0	17.0	14.4	18.5	18.9	31.2
25-64 years-----	182	64.9	118	100.0	14.7	13.9	18.2	19.7	33.5
65 years and over----	292	74.0	216	100.0	18.3	14.7	18.7	18.4	29.9
<u>West</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	237	74.0	175	100.0	15.1	11.4	14.9	17.9	40.8
25-64 years-----	85	66.2	56	100.0	14.4	11.6	13.6	14.7	45.7
65 years and over----	152	78.3	119	100.0	15.4	11.3	15.4	19.3	38.5

Table 7. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to region and cause of death: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Region and cause of death (Seventh Revision of International Lists, 1955)	All decedents (in thousands)	Decedents with expenses		Amount of bill					
		Percent	Number in thousands	Total	Less than \$100	\$100- \$249	\$250- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000 or more
<u>All regions</u>		Percent distribution							
All causes of death-----	1,649	73.2	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
Arteriosclerotic heart disease-(420)	550	61.9	340	100.0	16.1	14.1	17.4	19.3	33.1
All other heart disease------(400-416,421-443)	151	70.5	106	100.0	20.4	13.0	18.4	13.9	34.3
Malignant neoplasms------(140-205)	286	91.8	263	100.0	9.5	6.7	11.3	19.7	52.8
Vascular lesions affecting CNS------(330-334)	200	78.3	157	100.0	17.3	13.1	18.5	17.4	33.7
All violent deaths------(E800-E964,E970-E985)	57	37.1	21	100.0	14.2	21.8	16.9	18.6	28.6
All other causes------(Residual)	404	79.0	320	100.0	16.5	12.0	15.4	19.6	36.6
<u>Northeast</u>									
All causes of death-----	462	72.7	336	100.0	14.6	11.5	14.2	17.8	41.8
Arteriosclerotic heart disease-(420)	170	60.4	103	100.0	16.6	13.6	15.0	17.3	37.4
All other heart disease------(400-416,421-443)	39	71.0	28	100.0	14.8	12.9	17.8	13.0	41.6
Malignant neoplasms------(140-205)	88	90.5	80	100.0	9.4	6.7	10.9	19.9	53.1
Vascular lesions affecting CNS------(330-334)	46	74.1	34	100.0	16.9	10.3	15.6	16.3	40.9
All violent deaths------(E800-E964,E970-E985)	9	45.1	4	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes------(Residual)	109	79.5	87	100.0	15.4	12.9	14.8	18.1	38.8
<u>North Central</u>									
All causes of death-----	476	76.0	362	100.0	14.4	9.9	15.0	19.9	40.8
Arteriosclerotic heart disease-(420)	163	64.0	104	100.0	16.1	13.1	15.9	21.0	33.9
All other heart disease------(400-416,421-443)	43	75.8	33	100.0	23.7	13.1	17.3	12.0	34.0
Malignant neoplasms------(140-205)	84	92.7	78	100.0	8.8	4.5	9.7	19.6	57.4
Vascular lesions affecting CNS------(330-334)	59	81.3	48	100.0	13.5	10.7	19.6	21.6	34.6
All violent deaths------(E800-E964,E970-E985)	16	36.5	6	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes------(Residual)	111	83.9	93	100.0	14.1	9.4	15.6	20.6	40.3
<u>South</u>									
All causes of death-----	474	70.5	334	100.0	17.0	14.4	18.5	18.9	31.2
Arteriosclerotic heart disease-(420)	143	59.3	85	100.0	14.7	16.5	20.9	19.0	28.8
All other heart disease------(400-416,421-443)	49	67.2	33	100.0	24.1	12.7	19.5	15.6	28.1
Malignant neoplasms------(140-205)	77	92.4	72	100.0	9.8	9.6	13.8	21.1	45.8
Vascular lesions affecting CNS------(330-334)	67	76.1	51	100.0	23.3	17.7	20.6	15.4	23.1
All violent deaths------(E800-E964,E970-E985)	20	36.3	7	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes------(Residual)	117	73.6	86	100.0	19.7	13.5	18.4	20.3	28.1
<u>West</u>									
All causes of death-----	237	74.0	175	100.0	15.1	11.4	14.9	17.9	40.8
Arteriosclerotic heart disease-(420)	73	65.2	48	100.0	17.5	12.8	19.3	20.6	29.8
All other heart disease------(400-416,421-443)	20	65.9	13	100.0	15.0	13.7	19.8	16.3	35.2
Malignant neoplasms------(140-205)	36	91.5	33	100.0	10.4	5.9	10.5	16.8	56.4
Vascular lesions affecting CNS------(330-334)	28	84.5	23	100.0	12.7	12.4	16.0	14.7	44.2
All violent deaths------(E800-E964,E970-E985)	13	33.6	4	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes------(Residual)	67	79.7	53	100.0	17.4	12.5	10.9	19.0	40.1

Table 8. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to living arrangements and family income: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Living arrangements and family income	All decedents (in thousands)	Decedents with expenses		Amount of bill					
		Percent	Number in thousands	Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<u>All living arrangements</u>									
All incomes-----	1,649	73.2	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
Under \$2,000-----	717	77.7	557	100.0	20.6	13.2	15.0	16.6	34.8
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	363	71.2	258	100.0	14.0	10.7	16.3	21.0	38.0
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	301	68.2	205	100.0	9.4	10.9	18.9	21.2	39.5
\$7,000 and over-----	268	69.6	186	100.0	7.7	10.5	13.8	19.3	48.7
<u>Decedent and spouse only</u>									
All incomes-----	451	71.0	320	100.0	12.2	11.1	18.0	22.6	36.1
Under \$2,000-----	149	69.0	103	100.0	14.9	15.8	22.4	21.3	25.6
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	147	72.2	106	100.0	12.5	10.0	17.0	24.9	35.6
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	90	69.3	62	100.0	9.3	9.3	17.5	21.8	42.0
\$7,000 and over-----	64	75.1	48	100.0	9.3	5.7	11.6	21.6	51.9
<u>Lived with other relatives</u>									
All incomes-----	616	65.4	403	100.0	14.3	12.9	17.7	18.6	36.5
Under \$2,000-----	126	62.9	79	100.0	25.9	15.5	16.7	16.3	25.6
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	136	63.2	86	100.0	18.6	12.0	17.6	17.3	34.4
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	174	66.4	115	100.0	10.8	12.2	20.6	20.8	35.6
\$7,000 and over-----	180	68.0	123	100.0	7.1	12.5	15.5	18.8	46.0
<u>Lived with nonrelatives</u>									
All incomes-----	275	64.4	177	100.0	17.5	13.1	17.7	19.8	31.9
Under \$2,000-----	190	64.7	123	100.0	22.1	13.0	16.9	18.4	29.5
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	43	68.3	29	100.0	7.8	15.2	20.8	21.5	34.7
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	26	62.5	16	100.0	2.6	11.8	22.4	26.5	36.8
\$7,000 and over-----	16	52.9	9	100.0	11.4	9.6	9.5	22.6	47.0
<u>Lived in institution</u>									
All incomes-----	306	100.0	306	100.0	18.5	10.4	9.7	14.2	47.1
Under \$2,000-----	252	100.0	252	100.0	20.4	11.4	10.4	13.8	44.0
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	37	100.0	37	100.0	12.2	5.9	7.8	18.3	55.9
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	11	100.0	11	100.0	5.9	4.4	4.5	14.7	70.4
\$7,000 and over-----	7	100.0	7	100.0	*	*	*	*	*

Table 9. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over, percent and number of decedents with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution of decedents with expenses by amount of bill, according to marital status and age: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Marital status and age	All decedents (in thousands)	Decedents with expenses		Amount of bill					
		Percent	Number in thousands	Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<u>All marital statuses</u>				Percent distribution					
All ages, 25 years and over-----	1,649	73.2	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
25-64 years-----	555	68.3	379	100.0	14.5	11.2	14.7	17.9	41.8
65 years and over----	1,094	75.7	828	100.0	15.6	12.1	16.2	19.1	36.9
<u>Married</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	859	72.4	622	100.0	13.1	12.0	15.9	20.3	38.7
25-64 years-----	401	69.3	278	100.0	12.7	10.7	14.6	18.2	43.9
65 years and over----	458	75.2	344	100.0	13.4	13.1	16.9	22.1	34.6
<u>Widowed</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	568	74.6	424	100.0	16.7	11.5	16.3	17.9	37.5
25-64 years-----	62	71.8	45	100.0	20.2	11.8	16.2	17.4	34.3
65 years and over----	506	75.0	379	100.0	16.3	11.5	16.4	18.0	37.8
<u>Single</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	147	73.4	108	100.0	20.9	11.6	15.0	14.5	38.1
25-64 years-----	57	64.6	37	100.0	19.5	13.6	14.7	18.0	34.2
65 years and over----	91	79.0	72	100.0	21.6	10.5	15.1	12.7	40.1
<u>Divorced</u>									
All ages, 25 years and over-----	74	70.3	52	100.0	18.1	13.0	11.0	14.9	43.0
25-64 years-----	35	57.3	20	100.0	17.9	12.3	12.8	14.0	42.9
65 years and over----	39	82.2	32	100.0	18.3	13.4	9.9	15.4	43.1

Table 10. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by the amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to age and number of episodes: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Age and number of episodes	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill						Average number of days of care
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more	
Percent distribution								
All ages, 25 years and over-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4	80.9
No episodes-----	44	100.0	15.8	13.6	21.4	15.0	34.2	...
1 episode-----	598	100.0	19.5	15.9	19.2	18.2	27.3	75.6
2 episodes-----	307	100.0	11.6	8.7	14.3	22.0	43.4	78.4
3 or more episodes-----	258	100.0	9.8	5.9	8.6	16.7	59.0	109.8
25-44 years-----	63	100.0	11.0	13.0	10.7	15.0	50.3	54.7
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
1 episode-----	23	100.0	12.1	21.8	11.3	23.1	31.7	37.4
2 episodes-----	16	100.0	11.2	11.3	14.2	10.1	53.2	60.5
3 or more episodes-----	21	100.0	9.2	5.1	7.0	12.1	66.6	79.2
45-54 years-----	109	100.0	14.9	10.8	14.9	17.2	42.2	45.0
No episodes-----	7	100.0	13.8	20.2	26.3	13.3	26.5	...
1 episode-----	45	100.0	24.2	14.4	15.8	16.0	29.7	36.1
2 episodes-----	29	100.0	9.7	7.1	17.0	19.7	46.5	46.4
3 or more episodes-----	28	100.0	5.9	6.5	8.7	17.7	61.1	68.4
55-64 years-----	207	100.0	15.3	10.8	15.8	19.0	39.0	48.1
No episodes-----	10	100.0	17.9	14.5	17.6	21.0	29.0	...
1 episode-----	99	100.0	21.2	14.9	20.5	17.9	25.5	38.2
2 episodes-----	51	100.0	9.2	7.8	15.0	28.1	39.9	53.1
3 or more episodes-----	46	100.0	9.2	4.6	6.3	11.0	69.0	74.3
65 years and over-----	828	100.0	15.6	12.1	16.2	19.1	36.9	95.8
No episodes-----	23	100.0	16.0	11.6	23.1	14.6	34.7	...
1 episode-----	432	100.0	19.0	16.0	19.6	18.2	27.2	90.3
2 episodes-----	210	100.0	12.5	8.9	13.7	21.8	43.1	90.3
3 or more episodes-----	163	100.0	10.7	6.2	9.5	18.7	54.8	131.0
65-74 years-----	324	100.0	15.9	10.8	14.9	20.7	37.8	64.5
No episodes-----	11	100.0	11.0	9.2	21.3	15.7	42.8	...
1 episode-----	162	100.0	20.5	15.2	18.8	20.6	25.0	54.0
2 episodes-----	82	100.0	11.5	7.3	13.4	22.8	44.9	70.7
3 or more episodes-----	69	100.0	10.9	4.8	6.5	19.3	58.5	91.7
75-84 years-----	342	100.0	14.6	13.3	17.4	19.3	35.3	98.0
No episodes-----	8	100.0	19.2	17.1	19.1	14.7	29.9	...
1 episode-----	182	100.0	17.4	16.8	21.3	18.8	25.8	90.4
2 episodes-----	87	100.0	12.6	10.8	13.9	21.4	41.4	87.4
3 or more episodes-----	65	100.0	9.2	6.4	11.3	18.6	54.5	145.2
85 years and over-----	162	100.0	17.2	12.5	16.4	15.6	38.3	154.0
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
1 episode-----	88	100.0	19.4	15.8	17.7	12.9	34.2	156.8
2 episodes-----	41	100.0	14.4	8.0	14.0	20.5	43.1	136.2
3 or more episodes-----	28	100.0	13.9	9.3	12.7	17.4	46.7	194.4



Table 11. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution by amount of bill and average number of days of care during the year, according to color, sex, and number of episodes: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Color, sex, and number of episodes	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill					Average number of days of care	
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999		\$1,000 or more
<u>Total</u>		Percent distribution						
Both sexes-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4	80.9
No episodes-----	44	100.0	15.8	13.6	21.4	15.0	34.2	...
1 episode-----	598	100.0	19.5	15.9	19.2	18.2	27.3	75.6
2 episodes-----	307	100.0	11.6	8.7	14.3	22.0	43.4	78.4
3 or more episodes-----	258	100.0	9.8	5.9	8.6	16.7	59.0	109.8
Male-----	654	100.0	15.2	12.4	16.6	19.0	36.8	68.4
No episodes-----	26	100.0	17.4	14.1	23.8	13.8	30.9	...
1 episode-----	321	100.0	19.3	17.1	19.4	18.3	25.9	59.8
2 episodes-----	167	100.0	10.8	8.1	16.7	22.9	41.5	67.7
3 or more episodes-----	139	100.0	10.5	6.3	8.9	16.7	57.6	101.6
Female-----	553	100.0	15.4	11.2	14.7	18.5	40.3	95.7
No episodes-----	18	100.0	13.5	12.9	17.8	16.7	39.0	...
1 episode-----	277	100.0	19.6	14.5	18.9	18.1	28.9	94.0
2 episodes-----	140	100.0	12.6	9.4	11.4	21.0	45.7	91.1
3 or more episodes-----	119	100.0	9.0	5.3	8.3	16.7	60.7	119.4
<u>White</u>								
Both sexes-----	1,086	100.0	13.8	11.4	15.8	19.2	39.9	83.7
No episodes-----	37	100.0	12.9	13.7	21.3	15.3	36.9	...
1 episode-----	528	100.0	17.9	15.7	19.6	18.7	28.2	79.7
2 episodes-----	281	100.0	10.5	8.3	14.1	22.4	44.6	78.8
3 or more episodes-----	240	100.0	8.7	5.3	8.5	17.1	60.4	111.4
Male-----	589	100.0	14.1	11.9	16.7	19.3	37.9	69.8
No episodes-----	23	100.0	15.4	13.8	26.3	12.6	32.0	...
1 episode-----	284	100.0	18.2	17.0	19.6	18.9	26.3	62.1
2 episodes-----	153	100.0	10.0	7.6	16.7	23.2	42.4	66.2
3 or more episodes-----	129	100.0	9.8	5.7	8.7	16.9	58.9	103.2
Female-----	498	100.0	13.3	10.8	14.7	19.0	42.2	100.2
No episodes-----	15	100.0	9.1	13.4	13.5	19.5	44.5	...
1 episode-----	244	100.0	17.4	14.1	19.5	18.6	30.3	100.1
2 episodes-----	128	100.0	11.1	9.2	11.0	21.4	47.3	93.9
3 or more episodes-----	111	100.0	7.4	4.9	8.4	17.2	62.2	120.9
<u>All other</u>								
Both sexes-----	120	100.0	28.8	15.6	15.5	14.6	25.5	55.3
No episodes-----	6	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 episode-----	70	100.0	31.4	17.7	16.2	14.2	20.5	45.2
2 episodes-----	26	100.0	23.3	12.3	15.7	18.2	30.5	73.5
3 or more episodes-----	18	100.0	25.0	13.4	10.1	11.5	40.0	88.0
Male-----	65	100.0	24.7	16.4	16.0	15.6	27.3	55.0
No episodes-----	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 episode-----	38	100.0	27.6	18.2	17.9	14.0	22.3	41.8
2 episodes-----	14	100.0	19.2	12.9	15.9	20.0	32.0	83.4
3 or more episodes-----	10	100.0	19.3	14.6	12.3	12.9	40.8	80.2
Female-----	55	100.0	33.6	14.8	14.9	13.5	23.3	55.6
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 episode-----	33	100.0	35.9	17.0	14.3	14.4	18.5	49.0
2 episodes-----	12	100.0	28.3	11.6	15.4	15.9	28.8	61.3
3 or more episodes-----	8	100.0	32.3	11.7	7.3	9.6	39.0	98.0

Table 12. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to color, sex, and type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Color, sex, and type of episode	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill					Average number of days of care	
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999		\$1,000 or more
<u>Total</u>		Percent distribution						
Both sexes-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4	80.9
No episodes-----	44	100.0	15.8	13.6	21.4	15.0	34.2	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	836	100.0	14.2	12.3	17.8	20.4	35.3	31.5
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	328	100.0	17.8	10.4	9.8	15.1	46.8	217.8
Institution with short-stay-----	171	100.0	13.7	7.9	9.4	16.8	52.2	179.1
Institution without short-stay-----	156	100.0	22.4	13.2	10.3	13.2	41.0	260.2
Male-----	654	100.0	15.2	12.4	16.6	19.0	36.8	68.4
No episodes-----	26	100.0	17.4	14.1	23.8	13.8	30.9	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	483	100.0	14.3	12.4	18.2	19.9	35.2	31.3
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	145	100.0	17.8	11.9	10.1	16.8	43.5	204.1
Institution with short-stay-----	79	100.0	12.4	8.1	10.3	18.7	50.4	174.1
Institution without short-stay-----	66	100.0	24.2	16.5	9.7	14.4	35.2	240.0
Female-----	553	100.0	15.4	11.2	14.7	18.5	40.3	95.7
No episodes-----	18	100.0	13.5	12.9	17.8	16.7	39.0	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	353	100.0	14.2	12.1	17.2	21.0	35.6	31.7
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	183	100.0	17.9	9.3	9.6	13.7	49.5	228.6
Institution with short-stay-----	93	100.0	14.8	7.8	8.6	15.1	53.6	183.4
Institution without short-stay-----	90	100.0	21.0	10.8	10.7	12.3	45.2	275.0
<u>White</u>								
Both sexes-----	1,086	100.0	13.8	11.4	15.8	19.2	39.9	83.7
No episodes-----	37	100.0	12.9	13.7	21.3	15.3	36.9	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	742	100.0	12.4	11.8	18.0	21.1	36.7	31.4
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	307	100.0	17.1	10.1	9.8	15.1	47.9	220.3
Institution with short-stay-----	162	100.0	13.5	7.2	9.2	16.9	53.2	181.1
Institution without short-stay-----	145	100.0	21.1	13.3	10.5	13.0	42.1	264.3
Male-----	589	100.0	14.1	11.9	16.7	19.3	37.9	69.8
No episodes-----	23	100.0	15.4	13.8	26.3	12.6	32.0	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	432	100.0	13.1	12.0	18.4	20.5	36.1	31.1
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	134	100.0	17.3	11.4	9.7	16.8	44.7	206.9
Institution with short-stay-----	74	100.0	12.6	7.1	10.1	18.9	51.3	176.5
Institution without short-stay-----	60	100.0	23.1	16.7	9.4	14.2	36.7	244.1
Female-----	498	100.0	13.3	10.8	14.7	19.0	42.2	100.2
No episodes-----	15	100.0	9.1	13.4	13.5	19.5	44.5	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	310	100.0	11.5	11.6	17.4	22.0	37.5	31.7
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	174	100.0	16.9	9.1	9.9	13.7	50.4	230.7
Institution with short-stay-----	89	100.0	14.2	7.4	8.5	15.3	54.7	184.8
Institution without short-stay-----	85	100.0	19.7	11.0	11.3	12.1	45.9	278.7
<u>All other</u>								
Both sexes-----	120	100.0	28.8	15.6	15.5	14.6	25.5	55.3
No episodes-----	6	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	...
Short-stay episodes-----	94	100.0	28.3	15.8	16.2	14.6	25.0	32.4
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	20	100.0	29.7	15.5	10.0	15.0	29.9	179.0
Male-----	65	100.0	24.7	16.4	16.0	15.6	27.3	55.0
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
Short-stay episodes-----	51	100.0	24.4	16.0	17.1	15.1	27.4	33.4
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	11	100.0	23.5	18.4	13.9	16.0	28.2	171.0
Female-----	55	100.0	33.6	14.8	14.9	13.5	23.3	55.6
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
Short-stay episodes-----	43	100.0	32.9	15.7	15.2	14.1	22.1	31.3
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	9	100.0	37.1	12.0	5.3	13.7	31.9	188.6

Table 13. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to the cause of death and type of episodes: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Cause of death (Seventh Revision of International Lists, 1955) and type of episode	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill						Average number of days of care
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more	
		Percent distribution						
All causes of death-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4	80.9
No episodes-----	44	100.0	15.8	13.6	21.4	15.0	34.2	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	836	100.0	14.2	12.3	17.8	20.4	35.3	31.5
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	328	100.0	17.8	10.4	9.8	15.1	46.8	217.8
Institution with short-stay-----	171	100.0	13.7	7.9	9.4	16.8	52.2	179.1
Institution without short stay----	156	100.0	22.4	13.2	10.3	13.2	41.0	260.2
Arteriosclerotic heart disease----- (420)	340	100.0	16.1	14.1	17.4	19.3	33.1	82.5
No episodes-----	18	100.0	15.4	14.0	21.8	18.0	30.8	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	225	100.0	15.1	15.5	20.3	20.8	28.3	24.0
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	97	100.0	18.5	10.8	9.9	16.1	44.7	232.7
Institution with short-stay-----	46	100.0	16.0	7.8	9.9	18.5	47.8	195.8
Institution without short-stay----	51	100.0	20.7	13.5	9.9	14.0	41.9	266.0
All other heart diseases---- (400-416, 421-443)	106	100.0	20.4	13.0	18.4	13.9	34.3	94.8
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	67	100.0	18.5	14.9	22.0	15.6	29.0	29.1
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	36	100.0	23.3	9.0	12.1	10.9	44.6	225.4
Malignant neoplasms-- (140-205)	263	100.0	9.5	6.7	11.3	19.7	52.8	62.8
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	214	100.0	8.7	6.2	11.7	21.5	52.0	42.7
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	44	100.0	13.5	9.3	9.6	11.2	56.4	167.4
Vascular lesions affecting CNS----- (330-334)	157	100.0	17.3	13.1	18.5	17.4	33.7	95.6
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	97	100.0	19.0	14.5	23.0	19.1	24.4	29.1
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	57	100.0	14.6	11.2	10.3	14.7	49.2	214.2
All violent deaths-- (E800-E964, E970-E985)	21	100.0	14.2	21.8	16.9	18.6	28.6	*
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	15	100.0	12.4	23.4	14.1	21.8	28.3	*
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other causes----- (Residual)	320	100.0	16.5	12.0	15.4	19.6	36.6	86.0
No episodes-----	11	100.0	17.7	14.7	23.6	11.9	32.2	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	217	100.0	15.4	12.4	17.8	20.7	33.6	30.9
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	91	100.0	19.0	10.6	8.5	17.8	44.2	227.4
Institution with short-stay-----	48	100.0	15.3	9.8	8.2	18.8	47.8	193.5
Institution without short-stay----	43	100.0	23.1	11.4	8.8	16.7	40.0	265.2

Table 14. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by the amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to region and type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Region and type of episode	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill						Average number of days of care
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more	
		Percent distribution						
All regions-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4	80.9
No episodes-----	44	100.0	15.8	13.6	21.4	15.0	34.2	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	836	100.0	14.2	12.3	17.8	20.4	35.3	31.5
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	328	100.0	17.8	10.4	9.8	15.1	46.8	217.8
Institution with short-stay-----	171	100.0	13.7	7.9	9.4	16.8	52.2	179.1
Institution without short-stay-----	156	100.0	22.4	13.2	10.3	13.2	41.0	260.2
Northeast-----	336	100.0	14.6	11.5	14.2	17.8	41.8	80.9
No episodes-----	12	100.0	12.8	15.7	15.5	18.5	37.5	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	236	100.0	13.8	12.0	16.2	19.3	38.7	33.6
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	88	100.0	17.0	9.9	8.5	13.8	50.8	218.4
Institution with short-stay-----	45	100.0	10.4	6.7	7.7	14.5	60.8	175.9
Institution without short-stay-----	44	100.0	23.7	13.1	9.4	13.2	40.6	261.8
North Central-----	362	100.0	14.4	9.9	15.0	19.9	40.8	92.7
No episodes-----	11	100.0	16.4	7.6	18.3	13.9	43.9	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	243	100.0	12.9	10.2	17.8	21.9	37.2	34.2
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	108	100.0	17.6	9.5	8.6	15.9	48.4	233.0
Institution with short-stay-----	58	100.0	15.7	7.0	6.7	17.4	53.1	194.8
Institution without short-stay-----	50	100.0	19.8	12.4	10.8	14.1	43.0	277.6
South-----	334	100.0	17.0	14.4	18.5	18.9	31.2	67.5
No episodes-----	11	100.0	19.6	14.3	27.5	13.1	25.5	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	245	100.0	16.0	14.5	20.8	20.3	28.4	26.1
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	77	100.0	19.8	13.9	9.9	15.3	41.1	209.0
Institution with short-stay-----	41	100.0	14.6	11.2	12.7	17.8	43.7	167.7
Institution without short-stay-----	36	100.0	25.7	17.0	6.7	12.4	38.1	255.3
West-----	175	100.0	15.1	11.4	14.9	17.9	40.8	82.2
No episodes-----	9	100.0	14.4	17.2	24.8	14.2	29.5	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	112	100.0	14.2	12.4	14.3	19.5	39.6	32.9
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	54	100.0	16.9	8.3	14.3	15.1	45.4	198.7

Table 15. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by the amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to living arrangements and type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Living arrangements and type of episode	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill						Average number of days of care
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more	
Percent distribution								
All living arrangements-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4	80.9
No episodes-----	44	100.0	15.8	13.6	21.4	15.0	34.2	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	836	100.0	14.2	12.3	17.8	20.4	35.3	31.5
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	328	100.0	17.8	10.4	9.8	15.1	46.8	217.8
Institution with short-stay-----	171	100.0	13.7	7.9	9.4	16.8	52.2	179.1
Institution without short-stay-----	156	100.0	22.4	13.2	10.3	13.2	41.0	260.2
Decedent and spouse only-----	320	100.0	12.2	11.1	18.0	22.6	36.1	28.9
No episodes-----	14	100.0	12.1	13.1	20.7	20.7	33.4	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	298	100.0	12.4	11.3	18.1	22.6	35.7	28.6
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	8	100.0	4.1	2.1	10.7	27.2	55.9	91.5
Lived with other relatives-----	403	100.0	14.3	12.9	17.7	18.6	36.5	30.6
No episodes-----	21	100.0	14.6	12.6	24.5	9.5	38.8	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	371	100.0	14.4	12.7	17.6	19.0	36.3	30.1
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	11	100.0	9.2	21.3	7.7	21.4	40.4	108.3
Lived with non-relatives or alone-----	177	100.0	17.5	13.1	17.7	19.8	31.9	35.5
No episodes-----	9	100.0	25.0	17.2	15.2	19.4	23.2	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	160	100.0	17.0	13.3	17.8	19.7	32.1	32.3
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	8	100.0	18.6	4.0	18.4	22.5	36.5	138.4
Lived in institution-----	306	100.0	18.5	10.4	9.7	14.2	47.1	227.7
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..*
Short-stay episodes only-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..*
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	301	100.0	18.5	10.4	9.7	14.3	47.1	227.1
Institution with short-stay-----	150	100.0	14.2	8.1	9.2	15.6	52.9	187.2
Institution without short-stay-----	151	100.0	22.7	12.8	10.1	13.0	41.3	266.9

Table 16. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by the amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to family income and type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Family income and type of episode	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill						Average number of days of care
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more	
		Percent distribution						
All family incomes-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4	80.9
No episodes-----	44	100.0	15.8	13.6	21.4	15.0	34.2	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	836	100.0	14.2	12.3	17.8	20.4	35.3	31.5
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	328	100.0	17.8	10.4	9.8	15.1	46.8	217.8
Institution with short-stay-----	171	100.0	13.7	7.9	9.4	16.8	52.2	179.1
Institution without short-stay-----	156	100.0	22.4	13.2	10.3	13.2	41.0	260.2
Less than \$2,000-----	557	100.0	20.6	13.2	15.0	16.6	34.8	122.2
No episodes-----	15	100.0	22.6	19.1	19.4	15.9	23.0	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	284	100.0	20.7	14.4	18.7	18.6	27.5	33.9
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	258	100.0	20.3	11.4	10.5	14.3	43.5	226.6
Institution with short-stay-----	127	100.0	16.2	9.4	10.3	16.2	48.0	186.7
Institution without short-stay-----	131	100.0	24.3	13.4	10.8	12.5	39.1	265.3
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	258	100.0	14.0	10.7	16.3	21.0	38.0	56.2
No episodes-----	11	100.0	17.6	6.1	20.1	13.9	42.3	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	206	100.0	14.3	11.8	18.1	21.8	34.1	30.0
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	42	100.0	11.5	6.3	6.8	19.2	56.1	199.8
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	205	100.0	9.4	10.9	18.9	21.2	39.5	39.3
No episodes-----	10	100.0	6.8	13.2	28.7	17.1	34.1	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	178	100.0	10.0	11.3	19.3	21.7	37.7	30.4
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	17	100.0	4.9	4.9	9.0	18.5	62.7	158.3
\$7,000 or more-----	186	100.0	7.7	10.5	13.8	19.3	48.7	37.4
No episodes-----	8	100.0	12.2	13.9	17.9	12.1	43.8	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	167	100.0	7.7	10.2	14.2	20.1	47.8	30.2
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	11	100.0	4.3	11.7	5.9	11.9	66.1	170.8

Table 17. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, percent distribution by the amount of bill, and average number of days of care during the year, according to marital status and type of episode: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Marital status and type of episode	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill						Average number of days of care
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more	
Percent distribution								
All marital statuses-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4	80.9
No episodes-----	44	100.0	15.8	13.6	21.4	15.0	34.2	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	836	100.0	14.2	12.3	17.8	20.4	35.3	31.5
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	328	100.0	17.8	10.4	9.8	15.1	46.8	217.8
Institution with short-stay-----	171	100.0	13.7	7.9	9.4	16.8	52.2	179.1
Institution without short-stay-----	156	100.0	22.4	13.2	10.3	13.2	41.0	260.2
Married-----	622	100.0	13.1	12.0	15.9	20.3	38.7	48.0
No episodes-----	25	100.0	12.7	15.1	19.2	16.1	37.0	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	508	100.0	13.1	12.0	16.9	20.6	37.4	30.2
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	89	100.0	12.8	11.1	8.8	20.2	47.1	163.4
Institution with short-stay-----	54	100.0	9.9	7.3	8.1	20.9	53.8	137.0
Institution without short-stay-----	35	100.0	17.2	16.8	9.9	19.1	37.0	203.6
Widowed-----	424	100.0	16.7	11.5	16.3	17.9	37.5	114.0
No episodes-----	13	100.0	18.8	11.7	25.9	15.4	28.2	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	239	100.0	15.8	13.0	19.5	20.6	31.0	31.9
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	173	100.0	17.8	9.5	11.3	14.5	47.0	235.7
Institution with short-stay-----	85	100.0	14.4	7.1	10.7	16.4	51.4	195.2
Institution without short-stay-----	88	100.0	21.1	11.8	11.8	12.6	42.8	275.1
Single-----	108	100.0	20.9	11.6	15.0	14.5	38.1	127.3
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	58	100.0	15.9	13.2	21.0	18.1	31.9	35.9
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	46	100.0	27.0	9.8	6.9	10.2	46.1	251.9
Divorced-----	52	100.0	18.1	13.0	11.0	14.9	43.0	107.7
No episodes-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...
Short-stay episodes only-----	31	100.0	16.8	9.6	12.0	19.6	42.0	40.9
Institutional episodes with or without short-stay-----	19	100.0	19.5	18.0	8.6	8.6	45.3	226.5

Table 18. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life and percent distribution by the amount of bill, according to number of episodes and number of days of care: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Number of episodes and number of days of care	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill					
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<u>All episodes</u>		Percent distribution					
All days-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
1 day or under-----	127	100.0	32.3	20.4	15.6	11.9	19.7
2-7 days-----	164	100.0	17.4	25.1	29.2	15.8	12.6
8-14 days-----	150	100.0	11.1	12.9	27.9	29.1	19.0
15-28 days-----	196	100.0	9.4	7.2	15.9	30.1	37.5
29-56 days-----	195	100.0	8.8	6.7	10.1	18.0	56.3
57-91 days-----	100	100.0	11.6	6.0	6.3	14.0	62.1
92-182 days-----	80	100.0	13.4	7.0	6.0	13.2	60.4
183-273 days-----	32	100.0	13.3	4.0	9.1	17.2	56.5
274 days and over-----	163	100.0	22.1	9.9	9.5	10.7	47.8
<u>One episode</u>							
All days-----	598	100.0	19.5	15.9	19.2	18.2	27.3
1 day or under-----	82	100.0	41.5	24.3	12.2	10.3	11.6
2-7 days-----	142	100.0	18.0	25.5	29.1	15.2	12.3
8-14 days-----	102	100.0	11.6	13.1	28.7	28.0	18.5
15-28 days-----	86	100.0	10.9	7.6	18.2	29.0	34.3
29-56 days-----	50	100.0	12.9	10.2	9.9	16.0	51.1
57-91 days-----	18	100.0	19.2	11.1	13.0	18.3	38.4
92-182 days-----	16	100.0	18.8	9.5	10.5	16.8	44.3
183-273 days-----	5	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
274 days and over-----	98	100.0	22.5	10.6	8.8	10.5	47.5
<u>Two episodes</u>							
All days-----	307	100.0	11.6	8.7	14.3	22.0	43.4
1 day or under-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2-7 days-----	21	100.0	13.7	23.7	30.5	18.9	13.2
8-14 days-----	39	100.0	10.1	11.6	27.6	32.6	18.2
15-28 days-----	76	100.0	7.0	8.0	15.7	33.5	35.8
29-56 days-----	71	100.0	9.2	4.5	11.5	19.0	55.8
57-91 days-----	32	100.0	14.0	5.8	6.4	15.2	58.7
92-182 days-----	24	100.0	12.2	8.2	5.5	11.1	63.0
183-273 days-----	14	100.0	15.2	6.7	2.2	17.3	58.6
274 days and over-----	30	100.0	25.4	10.9	8.8	7.2	47.7
<u>Three or more episodes</u>							
All days-----	258	100.0	9.8	5.9	8.6	16.7	59.0
1 day or under-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-7 days-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8-14 days-----	9	100.0	10.6	16.6	20.0	25.7	27.1
15-28 days-----	34	100.0	10.6	4.3	10.7	25.1	49.3
29-56 days-----	74	100.0	5.7	6.6	9.0	18.3	60.4
57-91 days-----	51	100.0	7.4	4.5	3.9	11.7	72.5
92-182 days-----	40	100.0	11.9	5.2	4.6	13.1	65.2
183-273 days-----	13	100.0	9.8	1.2	13.5	15.7	59.8
274 days and over-----	36	100.0	18.2	7.3	11.9	14.0	48.6
No episodes-----	44	100.0	15.8	13.6	21.4	15.0	34.2



Table 19. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution by the amount of bill, according to type of episode and number of days of care: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Type of episode and number of days of care	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill					
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
Percent distribution							
<u>All types of episodes</u>							
All days-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
1 day or under-----	127	100.0	32.3	20.4	15.6	11.9	19.7
2-7 days-----	164	100.0	17.4	25.1	29.2	15.8	12.6
8-14 days-----	150	100.0	11.1	12.9	27.9	29.1	19.0
15-28 days-----	196	100.0	9.4	7.2	15.9	30.1	37.5
29-56 days-----	195	100.0	8.8	6.7	10.1	18.0	56.3
57-91 days-----	100	100.0	11.6	6.0	6.3	14.0	62.1
92-182 days-----	80	100.0	13.4	7.0	6.0	13.2	60.4
183-273 days-----	32	100.0	13.3	4.0	9.1	17.2	56.5
274 days and over-----	163	100.0	22.1	9.9	9.5	10.7	47.8
<u>Short-stay episodes only</u>							
All days-----	836	100.0	14.2	12.3	17.8	20.4	35.3
1 day or under-----	82	100.0	40.6	24.2	12.9	10.1	12.2
2-7 days-----	158	100.0	16.6	25.0	29.7	16.2	12.5
8-14 days-----	141	100.0	10.4	12.9	28.5	29.2	19.0
15-28 days-----	178	100.0	8.6	6.3	16.1	30.4	38.7
29-56 days-----	159	100.0	8.2	5.2	9.2	17.5	59.8
57-91 days-----	65	100.0	11.8	5.2	5.4	9.7	67.8
92-182 days-----	35	100.0	16.7	3.7	5.7	11.8	62.2
183-273 days-----	7	100.0	18.1	2.3	13.4	15.2	51.0
274 days and over-----	10	100.0	15.1	8.3	11.8	15.2	49.6
<u>Institutional episodes with or without short-stay</u>							
All days-----	328	100.0	17.8	10.4	9.8	15.1	46.8
1 day or under-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2-7 days-----	6	100.0	35.5	28.5	15.6	5.1	15.3
8-14 days-----	9	100.0	22.5	12.3	19.3	26.5	19.5
15-28 days-----	17	100.0	17.4	16.5	14.6	26.9	24.6
29-56 days-----	36	100.0	11.5	13.5	14.2	20.1	40.8
57-91 days-----	34	100.0	11.1	7.6	7.9	22.2	51.2
92-182 days-----	44	100.0	10.7	9.6	6.3	14.3	59.0
183-273 days-----	25	100.0	11.9	4.5	7.8	17.8	58.1
274 days and over-----	154	100.0	22.5	10.0	9.3	10.4	47.7
<u>Institution with short-stay</u>							
All days-----	171	100.0	13.7	7.9	9.4	16.8	52.2
1 day or under-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2-7 days-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8-14 days-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15-28 days-----	11	100.0	15.0	10.5	13.5	35.8	25.1
29-56 days-----	25	100.0	9.1	11.7	14.2	21.2	43.7
57-91 days-----	26	100.0	8.3	4.4	6.6	21.8	59.0
92-182 days-----	33	100.0	10.1	7.5	5.6	11.5	65.3
183-273 days-----	18	100.0	11.7	5.2	6.2	16.1	60.7
274 days and over-----	54	100.0	20.5	7.9	9.8	11.0	50.8
<u>Institution without short-stay</u>							
All days-----	156	100.0	22.4	13.2	10.3	13.2	41.0
1 day or under-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2-7 days-----	6	100.0	39.6	25.9	11.7	5.7	17.0
8-14 days-----	5	100.0	20.8	15.2	18.3	24.0	21.7
15-28 days-----	6	100.0	21.7	27.4	16.5	10.8	23.6
29-56 days-----	10	100.0	17.4	17.5	14.0	17.3	33.8
57-91 days-----	8	100.0	19.8	17.5	11.7	23.5	27.4
92-182 days-----	12	100.0	12.5	15.5	8.3	22.0	41.7
183-273 days-----	7	100.0	12.2	2.4	12.2	22.4	50.9
274 days and over-----	100	100.0	23.6	11.2	9.1	10.1	46.1
No episodes-----	44	100.0	15.8	13.6	21.4	15.0	34.2

Table 20. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life and percent distribution by the amount of bill, according to age and number of days of care: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Age and number of days of care	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill					
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<u>All ages, 25 years and over</u>		Percent distribution					
All days-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
1 day or under-----	127	100.0	32.3	20.4	15.6	11.9	19.7
2-7 days-----	164	100.0	17.4	25.1	29.2	15.8	12.6
8-14 days-----	150	100.0	11.1	12.9	27.9	29.1	19.0
15-28 days-----	196	100.0	9.4	7.2	15.9	30.1	37.5
29-56 days-----	195	100.0	8.8	6.7	10.1	18.0	56.3
57-91 days-----	100	100.0	11.6	6.0	6.3	14.0	62.1
92-182 days-----	80	100.0	13.4	7.0	6.0	13.2	60.4
183-273 days-----	32	100.0	13.3	4.0	9.1	17.2	56.5
274 days and over-----	163	100.0	22.1	9.9	9.5	10.7	47.8
<u>25-44 years</u>							
All days-----	63	100.0	11.0	13.0	10.7	15.0	50.3
1 day or under-----	10	100.0	19.8	19.2	9.9	10.7	40.5
2-7 days-----	9	100.0	5.3	33.9	14.5	15.2	31.1
8-14 days-----	7	100.0	4.8	11.6	21.7	33.0	28.9
15-28 days-----	9	100.0	10.2	1.8	13.3	15.2	59.5
29-56 days-----	13	100.0	7.0	3.7	6.0	10.8	72.6
57-91 days-----	6	100.0	18.0	14.4	4.4	7.1	56.2
92 days and over-----	9	100.0	13.1	11.5	8.7	17.9	48.9
<u>45-54 years</u>							
All days-----	109	100.0	14.9	10.8	14.9	17.2	42.2
1 day or under-----	17	100.0	30.3	17.3	20.2	12.2	20.0
2-7 days-----	15	100.0	13.8	22.4	27.0	11.8	25.0
8-14 days-----	14	100.0	11.6	15.6	21.9	27.9	22.9
15-28 days-----	18	100.0	5.9	7.1	16.8	23.3	47.0
29-56 days-----	23	100.0	8.5	5.2	8.6	15.8	61.8
57-91 days-----	10	100.0	14.2	5.0	3.3	18.1	59.4
92-182 days-----	7	100.0	16.5	4.4	2.4	11.6	65.1
183 days and over-----	5	100.0	33.8	-	6.0	12.9	47.2
<u>55-64 years</u>							
All days-----	207	100.0	15.3	10.8	15.8	19.0	39.0
1 day or under-----	27	100.0	36.1	18.1	13.2	12.8	19.9
2-7 days-----	30	100.0	18.9	22.9	26.2	17.0	15.0
8-14 days-----	28	100.0	7.1	9.5	31.2	29.8	22.4
15-28 days-----	38	100.0	8.7	7.0	15.4	28.7	40.3
29-56 days-----	39	100.0	6.7	7.2	11.8	15.6	58.7
57-91 days-----	20	100.0	11.5	1.7	4.7	12.2	70.0
92-182 days-----	11	100.0	14.2	6.0	1.5	13.8	64.6
183-273 days-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
274 days and over-----	11	100.0	37.5	12.6	6.1	7.8	36.0

Table 20. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life and percent distribution by the amount of bill, according to age and number of days of care: United States, 1964-65 deaths—Con.

Age and number of days of care	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill					
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<u>65 years and over</u>		Percent distribution					
All days-----	828	100.0	15.6	12.1	16.2	19.1	36.9
1 day or under-----	73	100.0	33.0	22.2	16.3	11.7	16.8
2-7 days-----	111	100.0	18.4	25.4	31.4	16.0	8.8
8-14 days-----	102	100.0	12.6	13.5	28.2	28.7	16.9
15-28 days-----	130	100.0	10.0	7.6	16.1	32.5	33.8
29-56 days-----	120	100.0	9.8	7.2	10.3	19.9	52.7
57-91 days-----	63	100.0	10.5	6.8	7.5	14.6	60.6
92-182 days-----	58	100.0	12.4	7.4	7.5	13.7	59.0
183-273 days-----	26	100.0	12.7	4.3	8.2	17.0	57.8
274 days and over-----	145	100.0	20.8	9.7	9.9	10.3	49.3
<u>65-74 years</u>							
All days-----	324	100.0	15.9	10.8	14.9	20.7	37.8
1 day or under-----	36	100.0	31.2	21.0	14.8	13.7	19.3
2-7 days-----	45	100.0	24.5	23.0	24.7	17.9	9.9
8-14 days-----	42	100.0	11.7	9.8	28.7	31.5	18.3
15-28 days-----	61	100.0	10.0	4.1	13.8	31.5	40.6
29-56 days-----	54	100.0	10.1	5.8	8.4	20.3	55.4
57-91 days-----	27	100.0	10.0	4.3	7.3	12.8	65.7
92-182 days-----	22	100.0	14.2	3.9	7.7	14.7	59.5
183-273 days-----	9	100.0	16.6	7.2	11.2	16.7	48.3
274 days and over-----	28	100.0	18.7	15.7	7.0	8.8	49.8
<u>75-84 years</u>							
All days-----	342	100.0	14.6	13.3	17.4	19.3	35.3
1 day or under-----	26	100.0	33.3	25.1	16.0	10.0	15.6
2-7 days-----	49	100.0	14.2	26.8	36.7	15.6	6.7
8-14 days-----	43	100.0	11.7	15.3	29.4	27.5	16.1
15-28 days-----	52	100.0	10.8	8.8	16.8	35.6	28.0
29-56 days-----	48	100.0	8.1	6.7	10.7	18.6	55.9
57-91 days-----	25	100.0	8.6	8.7	7.7	15.8	59.4
92-182 days-----	24	100.0	10.8	11.4	8.1	11.2	58.5
183-273 days-----	12	100.0	10.8	4.0	8.1	17.7	59.3
274 days and over-----	62	100.0	22.3	9.5	9.6	12.2	46.4
<u>85 years and over</u>							
All days-----	162	100.0	17.2	12.5	16.4	15.6	38.3
1 day or under-----	11	100.0	38.9	18.7	22.0	9.4	11.0
2-7 days-----	16	100.0	14.0	28.0	34.0	12.1	12.0
8-14 days-----	16	100.0	17.5	18.8	23.8	24.7	15.2
15-28 days-----	17	100.0	7.5	16.3	22.4	26.5	27.3
29-56 days-----	18	100.0	13.3	12.5	15.2	22.4	36.6
57-91 days-----	11	100.0	16.3	8.6	7.4	16.4	51.3
92-182 days-----	12	100.0	12.5	5.7	5.8	16.9	59.1
183-273 days-----	5	100.0	10.2	-	3.2	15.8	70.8
274 days and over-----	56	100.0	20.2	7.0	11.7	9.0	52.1

Table 21. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution by the amount of bill, according to color, sex, and number of days of care: United States, 1964-65 deaths

Color, sex, and number of days of care	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill					
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
<b>TOTAL</b>		Percent distribution					
<b>Both sexes</b>							
All days-----	1,207	100.0	15.3	11.8	15.7	18.7	38.4
1 day or under-----	127	100.0	32.3	20.4	15.6	11.9	19.7
2-7 days-----	164	100.0	17.4	25.1	29.2	15.8	12.6
8-14 days-----	150	100.0	11.1	12.9	27.9	29.1	19.0
15-28 days-----	196	100.0	9.4	7.2	15.9	30.1	37.5
29-56 days-----	195	100.0	8.8	6.7	10.1	18.0	56.3
57-91 days-----	100	100.0	11.6	6.0	6.3	14.0	62.1
92-182 days-----	80	100.0	13.4	7.0	6.0	13.2	60.4
183-273 days-----	32	100.0	13.3	4.0	9.1	17.2	56.5
274 days and over-----	163	100.0	22.1	9.9	9.5	10.7	47.8
<b>Male</b>							
All days-----	654	100.0	15.2	12.4	16.6	19.0	36.8
1 day or under-----	76	100.0	31.7	21.2	17.1	11.0	19.0
2-7 days-----	94	100.0	17.6	24.5	29.0	16.0	12.8
8-14 days-----	87	100.0	10.4	13.3	29.6	28.0	18.8
15-28 days-----	112	100.0	8.1	7.1	15.5	28.9	40.4
29-56 days-----	111	100.0	9.2	7.7	10.4	17.1	55.7
57-91 days-----	51	100.0	14.2	4.4	7.4	16.1	57.9
92-182 days-----	40	100.0	12.1	8.6	5.8	15.7	57.7
183-273 days-----	15	100.0	13.0	5.2	12.8	18.9	50.1
274 days and over-----	68	100.0	24.2	10.9	8.8	11.1	45.0
<b>Female</b>							
All days-----	553	100.0	15.4	11.2	14.7	18.5	40.3
1 day or under-----	51	100.0	33.3	19.2	13.4	13.3	20.8
2-7 days-----	71	100.0	17.0	25.9	29.4	15.5	12.2
8-14 days-----	63	100.0	12.2	12.4	25.7	30.5	19.2
15-28 days-----	84	100.0	11.0	7.2	16.4	31.7	33.7
29-56 days-----	83	100.0	8.4	5.5	9.8	19.2	57.1
57-91 days-----	49	100.0	8.8	7.7	5.1	11.8	66.6
92-182 days-----	40	100.0	14.6	5.3	6.2	10.6	63.2
183-273 days-----	17	100.0	13.5	2.8	5.7	15.7	62.3
274 days and over-----	95	100.0	20.5	9.3	10.0	10.4	49.8
<b>WHITE</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>							
All days-----	1,086	100.0	13.8	11.4	15.8	19.2	39.9
1 day or under-----	111	100.0	31.5	21.1	15.6	12.2	19.7
2-7 days-----	144	100.0	15.0	24.8	31.1	16.5	12.4
8-14 days-----	134	100.0	9.5	11.9	28.9	30.4	19.3
15-28 days-----	173	100.0	7.6	6.8	15.1	31.6	39.0
29-56 days-----	178	100.0	7.2	6.2	9.7	18.4	58.5
57-91 days-----	92	100.0	10.3	5.6	5.9	14.4	63.9
92-182 days-----	72	100.0	11.9	6.8	6.2	12.8	62.3
183-273 days-----	29	100.0	12.1	3.9	8.0	16.0	59.9
274 days and over-----	155	100.0	21.3	9.9	9.7	10.5	48.7
<b>Male</b>							
All days-----	589	100.0	14.1	11.9	16.7	19.3	37.9
1 day or under-----	68	100.0	32.0	21.2	17.9	10.7	18.1
2-7 days-----	84	100.0	15.9	24.2	30.6	17.0	12.4
8-14 days-----	77	100.0	8.6	11.8	30.3	29.6	19.6
15-28 days-----	99	100.0	6.9	7.0	14.8	29.6	41.8
29-56 days-----	100	100.0	7.2	7.1	9.9	17.8	58.0
57-91 days-----	46	100.0	13.1	3.9	6.7	16.4	59.9
92-182 days-----	36	100.0	12.9	8.2	6.0	14.7	58.2
183-273 days-----	13	100.0	11.6	5.1	11.5	16.5	55.3
274 days and over-----	64	100.0	23.5	10.7	8.8	10.8	46.1

Table 21. Average annual number of decedents 25 years and over with expenses for care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life, and percent distribution by the amount of bill, according to color, sex, and number of days of care: United States, 1964-65 deaths—Con.

Color, sex, and number of days of care	Number of decedents with expenses (in thousands)	Amount of bill					
		Total	Less than \$100	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000 or more
White-Con.		Percent distribution					
<u>Female</u>							
All days-----	498	100.0	13.3	10.8	14.7	19.0	42.2
1 day or under-----	43	100.0	30.6	20.9	11.9	14.5	22.1
2-7 days-----	59	100.0	13.7	25.6	32.3	15.8	12.5
8-14 days-----	57	100.0	10.7	11.9	27.0	31.5	18.8
15-28 days-----	73	100.0	8.5	6.4	15.5	34.4	35.2
29-56 days-----	78	100.0	7.2	5.0	9.4	19.2	59.1
57-91 days-----	45	100.0	7.4	7.3	5.1	12.2	68.1
92-182 days-----	36	100.0	10.9	5.5	6.4	10.9	66.3
183-273 days-----	16	100.0	12.6	3.0	5.2	15.6	63.6
274 days and over-----	91	100.0	19.7	9.3	10.3	10.2	50.5
<u>ALL OTHER</u>							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
All days-----	120	100.0	28.8	15.6	15.5	14.6	25.5
1 day or under-----	16	100.0	38.1	15.7	15.8	10.3	20.1
2-7 days-----	21	100.0	34.0	27.4	14.2	10.7	13.7
8-14 days-----	17	100.0	24.5	21.4	19.6	17.9	16.7
15-28 days-----	23	100.0	22.5	10.2	22.3	18.7	26.2
29-56 days-----	17	100.0	25.8	12.9	14.8	13.3	33.2
57-91 days-----	8	100.0	26.8	11.8	10.7	9.6	41.0
92-182 days-----	8	100.0	26.9	8.4	4.5	16.6	43.6
183-273 days-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
274 days and over-----	8	100.0	37.1	11.1	5.6	15.0	31.2
<u>Male</u>							
All days-----	65	100.0	24.7	16.4	16.0	15.6	27.3
1 day or under-----	8	100.0	28.3	22.2	10.3	13.8	25.5
2-7 days-----	9	100.0	33.8	27.5	14.6	7.0	17.2
8-14 days-----	10	100.0	24.2	24.8	23.4	14.9	12.7
15-28 days-----	12	100.0	17.8	8.1	21.9	23.2	29.0
29-56 days-----	11	100.0	26.7	13.3	14.6	10.4	35.0
57-91 days-----	5	100.0	24.5	9.7	14.6	12.8	38.3
92 days and over-----	10	100.0	20.3	11.3	9.5	23.3	35.6
<u>Female</u>							
All days-----	55	100.0	33.6	14.8	14.9	13.5	23.3
1 day or under-----	8	100.0	46.8	10.8	20.8	7.2	14.5
2-7 days-----	11	100.0	34.1	27.3	13.9	13.8	10.8
8-14 days-----	7	100.0	24.9	16.4	14.0	22.3	22.3
15-28 days-----	11	100.0	28.0	12.5	22.8	13.6	23.1
29-56 days-----	6	100.0	24.1	12.1	15.2	19.1	29.6
57 days and over-----	12	100.0	38.3	8.2	5.0	10.0	38.5

## APPENDIX I

### TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

#### Background of This Report

The data presented in this report were collected in the 1964 and 1965 National Mortality Surveys. The surveys, conducted by the Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, were designed primarily to provide information about the decedent's hospital or institutional episodes during his last year of life and the expenses for these episodes. In addition, certain socioeconomic and demographic data which were thought to be relevant to the study were collected.

#### Sample Design

The sample design for the National Mortality Surveys takes advantage of the virtually complete registration of deaths in the United States. Each month the 54 registration areas forward a 10-percent systematic sample of all registered deaths to the Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics. This systematic sample is called the Current Mortality Sample (CMS). The sample for the National Mortality Survey is a probability sample subselected from the CMS at a rate of one out of 33 deaths. This procedure yields an overall selection rate of one out of 330 deaths. There were 5,153 deaths of persons aged 1 or older in the 1964 sample and 5,255 deaths in the 1965 sample. Because the samples are independent, they can be combined, giving a total sample size of 10,408.

#### Sources of the Data

The first source of data in the surveys was the death certificate. In addition, survey procedures included a questionnaire mailed to the informant who provided the funeral director with the personal information for recording on the death certificate and to the hospital or institution in which the decedent died. These sources of information identified on the death record are referred to as primary sources.

Each primary source was requested to identify other sources which might be able to furnish the necessary information if the primary source was unable to do so and to list all medical facilities which provided care to the decedent during the year prior to his death.

These additional sources of information are referred to as secondary sources. Identical questionnaires were sent to these secondary sources requesting the information concerning the decedent.

The data shown in this report are based on information obtained from the death certificate and from the responses to the questionnaires mailed to the death record informant and to the hospitals and institutions providing care to the decedent. Age, sex, color, geographic region, and cause of death were obtained from entries on the death certificate; the type of hospital, number of episodes, and number of days of care were obtained from entries on the hospital and other medical facilities questionnaire; the amount of the bill for care in hospitals and institutions, marital status, living arrangements, family size, and family income were obtained from entries on the informant questionnaire.

#### Death Certificate and Questionnaires

Facsimiles of the Standard Certificate of Death and of the questionnaires used to obtain the data in this report are shown in appendix III. Although not all States use the standard certificate, all States do include on their certificates items for the basic information used in this report.

The questionnaire sent to the death record informant was designed primarily to obtain the names and addresses of hospitals and institutions which provided care to the decedent during the year before his death. Additional questions concerned the amount of the hospital bill, health insurance coverage, household composition, financial assets, and family income.

In 1964 and 1965, three informant questionnaires were used for decedents aged 1 or older depending on the age at death and place of residence of the decedent. Similar information was collected with each questionnaire. However, the reference individual for certain questions on socioeconomic status differed.

When the decedent was a child (ages 1-13), the socioeconomic data requested referred to the status of the decedent's parents.

When the decedent was aged 14 or older and was not a resident of an institution at the time

of death, the socioeconomic data requested referred to the decedent's status.

When the decedent was aged 14 or older and was a resident of an institution at the time of death, the questions pertaining to be decedent's household composition were omitted.

All hospitals and institutions in which the decedent was a patient during the 12 months before death received the same questionnaire regardless of the decedent's age or residence.

#### Collection of the Data

Data for the 1964-65 National Mortality Surveys were collected primarily by mail. Regardless of the place of death, a questionnaire was sent to the person who had provided the funeral director with the decedent's personal information for recording on the certificate. This questionnaire requested socioeconomic information about the decedent as well as the names and addresses of hospitals and institutions which might have provided care to the decedent at any time during his last year of life.

If the death occurred in a hospital or institution, a hospital questionnaire was sent directly to the hospital

or institution asking for information about the care provided and for the names and addresses of other medical facilities providing care.

Responses from these two primary sources were cross-checked and questionnaires were mailed to any other hospitals or institutions named by the primary sources.

When the address of the informant or of the hospital or institution of death was not available on the death certificate, a letter was first sent to the funeral director requesting the address and then the appropriate questionnaire was mailed. When any of the sources failed to respond or was unable to provide the information, additional mailings were made. The mailing procedures used in the survey are shown in figure I. In addition, when the reported data were inadequate for certain essential items, special letters were sent to clarify the information.

These procedures resulted in a response rate in 1964-65 of 91 percent (table I).

In general, the rates of response were higher for white decedents than for other decedents. Within each color group the response rates were higher for older decedents than for younger decedents.

Table I. Response rates for 1964-65 National Mortality Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, decedents aged 1 year and over

Characteristic	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Number in sample	Percent responding	Number in sample	Percent responding	Number in sample	Percent responding
Total-----	10,408	91.0	9,222	91.4	1,186	87.6
<u>Age</u>						
1-14 years-----	202	81.7	153	81.7	49	81.6
15-24 years-----	187	86.6	159	86.2	28	89.3
25-34 years-----	197	89.3	143	90.9	54	85.2
35-44 years-----	479	88.9	359	90.5	120	84.2
45-54 years-----	936	88.5	784	88.6	152	87.5
55-64 years-----	1,730	88.3	1,484	88.1	246	89.8
65-74 years-----	2,627	91.8	2,354	92.4	273	86.8
75-84 years-----	2,754	93.0	2,559	93.4	195	88.2
85+ years-----	1,296	93.6	1,227	93.6	69	92.8
<u>Sex</u>						
Male-----	5,885	90.6	5,219	91.0	666	87.7
Female-----	4,523	91.5	4,003	92.0	520	87.5
<u>Region</u>						
Northeast-----	2,874	90.5	2,676	91.3	198	79.8
North Central-----	3,002	92.1	2,800	92.5	202	87.1
South-----	3,014	91.8	2,338	92.3	676	90.2
West-----	1,518	88.1	1,408	88.2	110	86.4

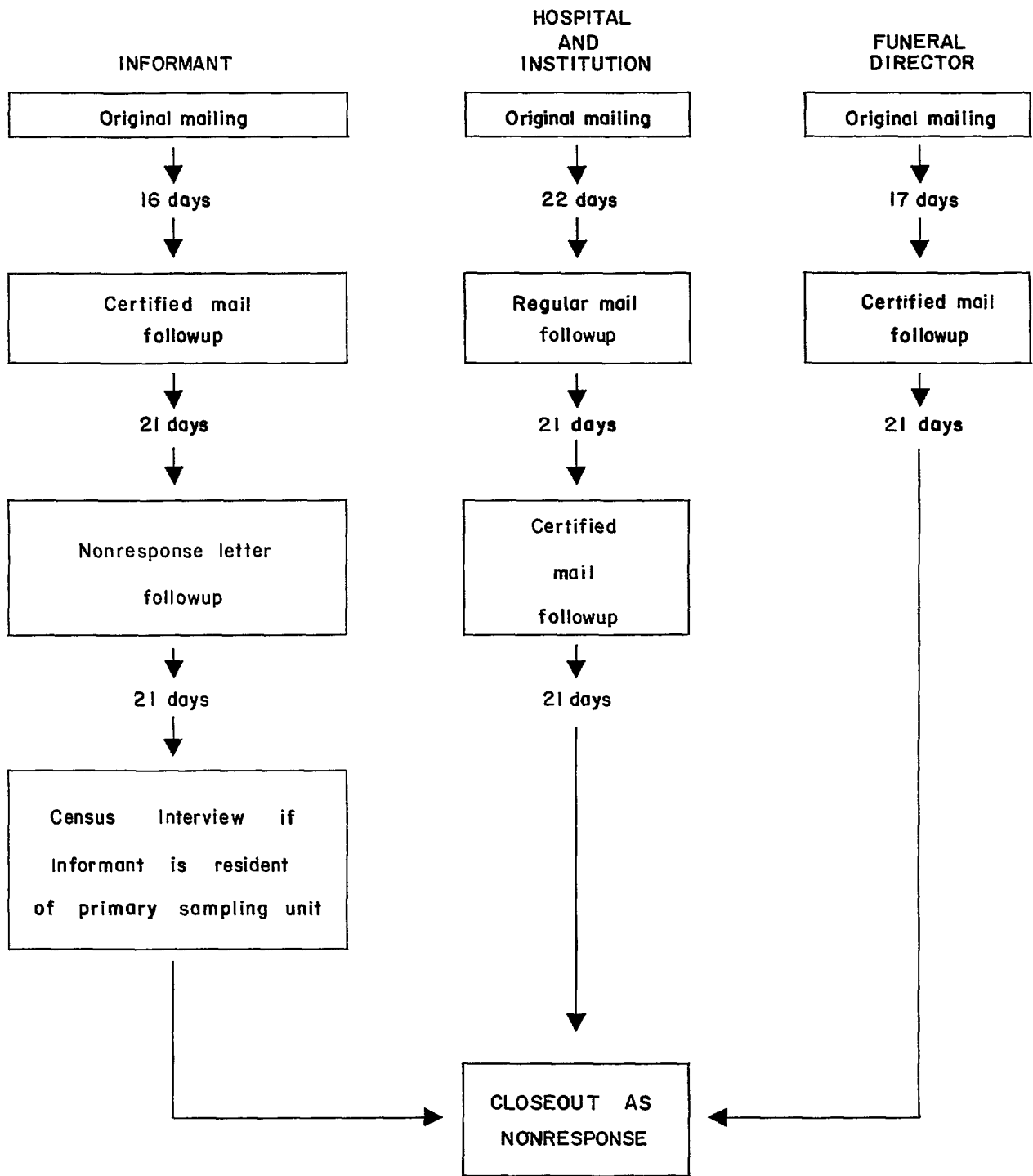


Figure I. Mailing procedures for National Mortality Survey.



## Processing of the Data

The returned questionnaires were edited and coded in accordance with predetermined specifications. The questionnaires were checked both for completeness and for consistency of response. After the edited and coded data had been transcribed onto punchcards, the data were processed on electronic computers. The computer processing included range edits, consistency checks, imputation for missing data, and assignment of weights.

## Nonresponse and Imputation for Missing Data

Failure to obtain a response represents one of the biggest problems in any data collection system. Of the 10,408 decedents aged 1 or older who were selected in the sample for 1964 and 1965, no information was obtained after all attempts to contact the informant for only 938 cases, or 9 percent of the sample. These represent "unit nonresponses."

Included among the 938 cases tabulated as unit nonresponse are cases where the informant refused to answer the questions, where no informant was located, and where no mailing was attempted because the decedent's usual place of residence as reported on the death certificate was outside the United States, even though the death occurred in the United States. In addition because New Mexico did not participate in the 1964-65 National Mortality Surveys, no mailings were made for decedents who were residents of that State.

In addition to unit nonresponse, there is also item nonresponse, i.e., the questionnaire was returned but part of the information was omitted. Item nonresponse for the information on hospitals was only about 3 percent. For these decedents, one or more episodes may not have been accounted for because (1) the informant did not list the names and addresses of any hospitals or institutions providing care to the decedent or (2) the hospital which he listed did not respond to the questionnaire.

Following are the response rates for the socioeconomic items from the questionnaires which are presented this report.

	<i>Response rate in percent</i>
Amount of the bill for care in hospitals or institutions -----	90
Family income-----	98

Item nonresponse was not available for marital status and living arrangements since these variables were not asked directly in the questionnaire. Data for these items were derived from entries in the household listing of the questionnaire.

The highest rate of nonresponse for items included in this report was for the question on the amount of the bill for care in hospitals and institutions. It is likely that in many cases the informant really did not know the amount of the bill. If the bill had been paid by the decedent prior to his death, if part of it had been paid by hospital insurance, or if the bill had not yet been sent, the death certificate informant may not have known the amount.

Statistics from the National Mortality Surveys were adjusted for both unit and item nonresponse by imputing to decedents for whom no response was obtained characteristics of similar decedents for whom a response was obtained (similar decedents were defined by characteristics recorded on the death certificate). The array of 40 age, sex, and color groups which was created in the computer to establish similarity is as follows:

<i>Group</i>	<i>Sex, color, and age</i>
	<i>Male, white:</i>
1-----	Under 1 year
2-----	1-14 years
3-----	15-24 years
4-----	25-34 years
5-----	35-44 years
6-----	45-54 years
7-----	55-64 years
8-----	65-74 years
9-----	75-84 years
10-----	85 years and over
	<i>Male, all other:</i>
11-20-----	Same age groups as for male, white
	<i>Female, white:</i>
21-30-----	Same age groups as for male, white
	<i>Female, all other:</i>
31-40-----	Same age groups as for male, white

Other variables were added to the array in the imputation of certain items in order to maintain internal consistency within the record. For example, in order to impute information on the number of children in the decedent's household it was necessary to control for such characteristics as the family size and the type of family.

Values in the cells of the array were continually replaced by successive known values as the file was processed. The values from the last known record in the cells were then imputed to the nonresponse record.

### Weighting Procedures for National Estimates

Statistics shown in this report are national estimates prepared by use of a poststratified ratio estimation procedure. This estimation procedure, which takes the total number of registered deaths into account in the estimation process, reduces the sampling error by making the sample more closely representative of the population of all deaths than would be expected by random methods alone.

In each of the 40 groups that were used for imputation, the national count of deaths was obtained from Volume II of *Vital Statistics of the United States* for the appropriate year.

A weight for each group was then calculated by dividing the number of sample deaths into the number of registered deaths.

The products of the weight and the sample count thus equal the national total for the cell. The national estimates for 1964 and 1965 were averaged to produce the average annual estimates shown in this report.

### Reliability of Estimates

Since the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they may differ from the results that would have been obtained had a census covering all decedents been undertaken using the same questionnaires and procedures. In addition, results are subject to errors in conceptual formulation, ambiguities in definitions and in the questionnaire construction, coding errors, biases due to nonresponse or incomplete response, mistakes in editing, and tabulation errors.

The probability design of the sample for the National Mortality Survey makes possible the calculation of sampling errors. The sampling error is a measure of the variation that occurs by chance because only a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed.

Estimates of sampling variability for the statistics derived from this survey were based on 20 random half-sample replications. This technique yields a measure of overall variability through observation of variability among random subsamples of the total sample. It reflects both the error that arises from sampling and a part of the measurement error, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. A general discussion of the development and evaluation of a replication technique for estimating variance has been published elsewhere.<sup>6</sup>

Using the same questionnaires and collection procedures, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample differs from the value for the entire population by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error.

Table II. Approximate standard errors for estimated numbers shown in this report

Size of estimate	Standard error	Relative standard error
5,000-----	610	12.2
10,000-----	900	9.0
25,000-----	1,550	6.2
50,000-----	2,350	4.7
100,000-----	3,100	3.1
250,000-----	4,900	2.0
500,000-----	6,300	1.3
750,000-----	6,900	0.9
1,000,000-----	7,500	0.8

Approximate standard errors for estimates presented in this report may be determined as follows:

1. *Estimates of aggregates.*—Approximate standard errors of estimates of numbers of decedents with a given characteristic are given in table II.

2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution.*—Approximate standard errors for percentages are determined in one of the following ways, depending on the source of the base of the percentage:

- a. where both the numerator and denominator are estimates from the sample data, the approximate standard errors are those shown in table III.
- b. where the denominator is a value found in one of the 40 ratio estimate cells shown on page 48, the relative standard error of the percent is equivalent to the the relative standard error of the numerator since the denominator is not subject to sampling error.

These are given in table II.

Table III. Approximate standard errors for percentages shown in this report

Base of percentage	Estimated percent				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
10,000-----	1.8	2.4	3.4	4.9	5.7
25,000-----	1.0	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.6
50,000-----	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.9
100,000-----	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
250,000-----	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
500,000-----	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
750,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8
1,000,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6

3. *Estimates of the number of episodes.*—Approximate standard errors for the number of episodes are given in table IV.

4. *Estimates of the number of days of care.*—Approximate standard errors for the number of days of care are given in table V.

5. *Differences between two sample estimates.*—The standard error of a difference between two sample estimates is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics. Since the data presented here are usually correlated to some degree, this method is only a rough approximation in most cases.

Table IV. Approximate standard errors for estimated number of episodes shown in this report

Number of episodes	Standard error	Relative standard error
10,000-----	1,200	12.0
25,000-----	2,000	8.0
50,000-----	2,800	5.6
75,000-----	3,500	4.7
100,000-----	4,100	4.1
150,000-----	5,000	3.3
200,000-----	5,800	2.9
250,000-----	6,600	2.6
300,000-----	7,300	2.4
350,000-----	7,900	2.3
400,000-----	8,600	2.2
450,000-----	9,200	2.0
500,000-----	9,900	2.0
550,000-----	10,300	1.9
600,000-----	10,800	1.8
650,000-----	11,500	1.8
700,000-----	11,900	1.7
750,000-----	12,400	1.7
800,000-----	13,000	1.6
850,000-----	13,400	1.6
900,000-----	13,800	1.5
950,000-----	14,200	1.5
1,000,000-----	14,800	1.5

### Rounding of Numbers

Although the published tables show aggregates rounded to the nearest thousand, the tabulations on which the tables are based contain figures to the nearest unit. All computations were made using the unrounded data. Therefore computations using the published tables may not be exactly the same as the computations made with the unrounded data.

Table V. Approximate standard errors for estimated number of days of care shown in this report

Number of days	Standard error	Relative standard error
50,000-----	22,300	44.5
100,000-----	31,500	31.5
150,000-----	38,500	25.7
200,000-----	45,300	22.7
250,000-----	50,700	20.3
300,000-----	56,500	18.8
350,000-----	61,000	17.4
400,000-----	66,400	16.6
450,000-----	70,400	15.6
500,000-----	75,500	15.1
550,000-----	79,200	14.4
600,000-----	84,200	14.0
650,000-----	87,600	13.5
700,000-----	92,500	13.2
750,000-----	95,600	12.8
800,000-----	100,500	12.6
850,000-----	103,500	12.2
900,000-----	108,300	12.0
950,000-----	111,200	11.7
1,000,000-----	116,000	11.6
2,000,000-----	165,500	8.3
3,000,000-----	204,400	6.8
4,000,000-----	237,900	5.9
5,000,000-----	268,000	5.4
6,000,000-----	295,900	4.9
7,000,000-----	326,600	4.7
8,000,000-----	356,600	4.5
9,000,000-----	385,800	4.3
10,000,000-----	414,500	4.1

— ○ ○ ○ —

## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Information From the Death Certificate

*Color.*—The category "white" includes those individuals reported on the death certificate as white, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban. The category "all other" includes those reported as Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Part-Hawaiian, and "other nonwhite."

*Age.*—Age is recorded on the death record as age or date of birth. If recorded as date of birth, it is used to compute the decedent's age at last birthday.

*Sex.*—Sex is coded from entries on the death certificate.

*Cause of death.*—The cause of death and corresponding category numbers are in accord with the *International Classification of Diseases, Adapted, 7th revision*.

*Institutional residence.*—If the decedent's usual place of residence was reported to be a hospital, nursing home, or other resident institution, the decedent's living arrangement was coded as "resident of institution."

*Region and division.*—The States in which the deaths occurred are classified into four regions which are further subdivided into nine divisions corresponding to those used by the Bureau of the Census. These regions and divisions are as follows:

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

## Information From the Informant Questionnaire

*Expenses for care in hospitals and institutions.*—The expenses for care refer to the total amount of the bill(s) for all episodes the decedent had in a hospital or institution during the 12 months before his death. This does not include the physician's or surgeon's bill.

*Living arrangements.*—For those decedents who were not residents of institutions, the household listing on the questionnaire, which included space for entries on marital status and the relationship of each member to the decedent, was used to determine the living arrangements used in this report. Living arrangements refer to whether the decedent lived with spouse, with other relatives, alone or with nonrelatives, or lived in an institution at the time of death.

*Family income.*—Family income refers to the total of all income received during the last full calendar year by all persons related to the decedent by blood, marriage, or adoption and living in the same household as the decedent at the time of his death. If the decedent alone, lived with nonrelatives, or was institutionalized, the income refers only to his individual income. For persons dying in 1964, the income shown here was that received in 1963; for those dying in 1965, the income was that received in 1964.

*Marital status.*—Although this item is reported on the death certificate, the marital status used in this report was coded from the entries in the household listing on the questionnaire. The decedents classified as married include decedents who were reported to be separated.

## Information From the Hospital Questionnaire

*Hospitals and institutions.*—In this report "hospitals and institutions" refers to facilities providing medical or personal care, such as hospitals listed in the Guide Issue of Hospitals or the Journal of the American Hospital Association, and includes homes for the mentally retarded, nursing homes, other homes for the aged, and other places providing medical, nursing, personal, or domiciliary care. Questionnaires returned by establishments claiming to have provided

care to decedents as inpatients or inmates were accepted as reports of hospitals and institutions regardless of whether the establishments could be located in one or more of the several listings of such places which were used in connection with the processing of the survey data. These listings included: American Hospital Association Directory, Modern Hospital Directory, and National Office of Vital Statistic Substitution List.

*Short-stay hospital.*—A short-stay hospital is a facility for which the type of service—a classification of hospitals according to the predominant types of cases for which they provide care—is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; and / or osteopathic. The type-of-service category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

*Resident institution.*—A resident institution is a facility for which the type of service is psychiatric, tuberculosis, orthopedic, or contagious disease and/or convalescent, including the hospital department of any of the above. Also included are homes for the mentally retarded, nursing or convalescent homes, other homes for the aged, and other places which provide medical, nursing, personal, or domiciliary care.

*Episode.*—An episode is defined as any continuous period of inpatient care or inmate experience for which there is a known date of admission and for which there is a known date of discharge within the 12-month period before death. The episode may have begun prior to the 12-month period before death.

*Terminal episode.*—A terminal episode is defined as an episode for which the date of discharge is the same as the date of death. Terminal episodes do not include those cases recorded as DOA on the death certificate of the hospital questionnaire.

*Day of care.*—A day of care is a period of time in which a person is confined to a short-stay hospital as a resident. The day is counted as a day of care only if the patient stays overnight. Thus a patient who enters the hospital or institution on Monday afternoon and leaves Wednesday noon is considered to have had 2 days of care in the hospital or institution.



**APPENDIX III**  
**SOURCE FORMS**  
**Death Certificate**

**CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**

Forms approved  
Budget Bureau No. 68-R375 2

BIRTH NO.		STATE OF		STATE FILE NO.	
<b>1. PLACE OF DEATH</b> a. COUNTY			<b>2. USUAL RESIDENCE</b> (Where deceased lived. If institution: Residence before admission) a. STATE		
b. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION		c. LENGTH OF STAY IN 1b	c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION		
d. NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION (If not in hospital, give street address)			d. STREET ADDRESS		
e. IS PLACE OF DEATH INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		e. IS RESIDENCE INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		f. IS RESIDENCE ON A FARM? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>3. NAME OF DECEASED</b> (Type or print) First Middle Last			<b>4. DATE OF DEATH</b> Month Day Year		
5. SEX	6. COLOR OR RACE	7. MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>	8. DATE OF BIRTH	9. AGE (In years last birthday) IF UNDER 1 YEAR IF UNDER 24 HRS. Months Days Hours Min.	
10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired)		10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country)		12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY?
13. FATHER'S NAME			14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME		
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) (If yes, give year or dates of service)		16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	17. INFORMANT Address		
<b>18. CAUSE OF DEATH</b> [Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c).] PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a) _____  Conditions, if any, which gave rise to above cause (b), stating the underlying cause last. } DUE TO (b) _____ DUE TO (c) _____ PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO THE TERMINAL DISEASE CONDITION GIVEN IN PART I(a) _____					INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH
20a. ACCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> SUICIDE <input type="checkbox"/> HOMICIDE <input type="checkbox"/>		20b. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED (Enter nature of injury in Part I or Part II of item 18.)			
20c. TIME OF INJURY Hour a. m. Month, Day, Year p. m.					
20d. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/> NOT WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/>		20e. PLACE OF INJURY (e. g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.)		20f. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION COUNTY STATE	
21. I attended the deceased from _____, to _____ and last saw her/him alive on _____ Death occurred at _____ m on the date stated above; and to the best of my knowledge, from the causes stated.					
22a. SIGNATURE (Degree or title)			22b. ADDRESS		22c. DATE SIGNED
23a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify)		23b. DATE	23c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY		23d. LOCATION (City, town, or county) (State)
24. FUNERAL DIRECTOR ADDRESS		25. DATE RECD. BY LOCAL REG.		26. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE	

1956 REVISION OF STANDARD CERTIFICATE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

# Informant Questionnaires

## Death Outside Institution



NATIONAL CENTER FOR  
HEALTH STATISTICS

┌

L

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

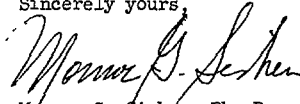
The U. S. Public Health Service is conducting a survey to obtain information about people who died during 1965. The survey is being conducted as part of a program to collect urgently needed information about the health problems of the Nation. This study will provide information about the health of the American people. What is learned may help to reduce the hazards of disabling illness and avoidable deaths.

For one out of every 330 deaths occurring throughout the country, facts are being collected about health insurance coverage, use of hospitals and institutions, and finances during the year prior to death. The sample for this survey was scientifically designed so that every person dying during 1965 had the same chance of being selected.

The person named below is in the sample and our records indicate that you are most likely to have the information we need. If you do not have the exact answer to a question, give your best estimate. Your reply will be held strictly confidential and will be used to get total figures only. The identity of individuals will not be disclosed for any purpose.

The success of this study depends upon our having information about every death. Your reply is important. Even if you have not answered all the questions, please mail the completed form within five days in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage. Your cooperation and prompt attention to this request will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

  
Monroe G. Sirken, Ph. D.  
Chief, Division of Health  
Records Statistics

Name of Deceased Person \_\_\_\_\_ File Number \_\_\_\_\_

IL-1-5

# NATIONAL MORTALITY SAMPLE SURVEY - 1965

## PART I. HEALTH INSURANCE

We are interested in finding out if the deceased person was covered by health insurance at any time during the 12-month period before death. Please report on each kind of health insurance protection *whether or not the insurance was used.*

1. During the 12-month period before death, did the deceased person have health insurance to pay for *hospital care*?

Yes       No

2. What about a surgeon's bill? During the 12-month period before death, did the deceased person have health insurance to pay *surgeons' bills*?

Yes       No

## PART II. HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION CARE IN LAST YEAR OF LIFE

In this part, we are interested in finding out about the hospitals, nursing homes, sanatoriums, and similar places which provided medical or personal care services to the deceased person during the 12-month period before death. We are also interested in finding out about the bills and who paid them.

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_ (including the time just before death), was the deceased person a patient in any hospital, nursing home, home for the aged, or other type of institution that provided medical or personal care?

Yes (continue below)       No (skip to part III on next page)

Write name and location of each place

Name	City and State

2. During the 12-month period before death, about how much did the hospital bills for this care come to; that is, amounts paid by the deceased person, by health insurance, or by relatives or friends of the deceased person? (Do not include any part provided by public or private agencies.)

If exact amount not known, please check your best estimate.

- Less than \$100
- \$100 - \$249
- \$250 - \$499
- \$500 - \$999
- \$1,000 and over

3. What part of the hospital bills for the deceased person was paid by health insurance?

None       1/2 up to 3/4  
 Less than 1/2       3/4 or more

4. Was any part of the bills paid by the deceased person's children or other relatives (other than spouse, if married) who usually lived in the household with the deceased person?

Yes       No

5. Was any part of the bills paid by the deceased person's children or other relatives NOT living in the household with the deceased person, or by friends?

Yes       No

6. Did the deceased person receive care in places during the 12-month period before death which was provided free, or which was paid for by any of the following?

*(check as many as apply)*

- Veterans Administration
- Medical assistance for the aged or other public assistance
- Public Health Department
- Non-profit health agency, such as "Polio Foundation"
- Other welfare organization
- Workmens' Compensation
- A public hospital, nursing home, or clinic
- Some other hospital, nursing home, or clinic
- Other

↳ What was that? (Write in)

7. Were any operations performed on the deceased person during the 12-month period before death?

Yes       No

What part of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill was paid by any kind of insurance?

None       1/2 up to 3/4  
 Less than 1/2       3/4 or more



### PART III. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

This part is concerned with everyone who usually lived in the same household with the deceased person at the time of death. (Include infants and small children)

1. How many people were living together in the same household as the deceased at the time of death, including the deceased person? ↓

Number

2. Who was head of this household?

- The deceased person
- Another person (Write in name of head)

3. On the following lines, enter the names and provide the information requested below for all persons who usually lived in the same household as the deceased person at the time of death.

(LAST NAME)	(FIRST NAME)	Relationship to the deceased person (son, mother-in-law, step-daughter, lodger, etc.)	Male or Female	Birth Date _____ Month Year	Marital status at time of deceased person's death— Married    Divorced Widowed    Separated Single (never married)
(1)		Deceased person			
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					
(6)					
(7)					
(8)					
(9)					
(10)					
(11)					

(If more space is needed, continue on a separate sheet)

### PART IV. ASSETS

This part is concerned with the total value of things owned by the deceased person. If the deceased person was married and was living with spouse, answer for both husband and wife together.

1. Did the deceased person and spouse, if married and living together, own a home (include buying) at the time of death?

- Yes     No

2. Did the deceased person (and spouse) have any money in banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, etc.?

- Yes     No

3. Did the deceased person (and spouse) own a business or farm?

- Yes     No

4. Did the deceased person (and spouse) have other assets such as stocks and bonds, business or real estate investments, etc., at the time of death?

- Yes     No

5. Did the deceased (and spouse) have any other kind of assets such as an automobile, jewelry, etc.?

- Yes     No

6. What would you judge to be the total value of things owned by the deceased person (and spouse) after any debts or mortgages were paid off?

*(check the item which agrees with your estimate)*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None            | <input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000-\$9,999   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000   | <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000-\$24,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000-\$4,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 and over |

## PART V. INCOME

This part is about the income of the deceased person and other related persons living with the deceased at the time of death.

1. State whether the deceased person (and spouse, if married and living together) received income during 1964 from any of the following sources: (check "yes" or "no" for each item)

- | Yes                      | No                       |   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wages, salary, or commission  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Own business, professional practice or partnership, or working on own farm  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dividends, interest on savings accounts or bonds, or income from annuities, estates, or trusts                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Rental of property, or boarders or lodgers  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Social Security   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Veterans payments or other government or private pensions   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Welfare payments  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other sources including unemployment or sickness benefits, regular contributions from non-resident relatives, alimony, etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other<br>↳ What was that? (Write in)  |

2. What was the total money income of the deceased person (and spouse, if married and living together) from all sources in 1964? (Check the box that agrees with your best estimate)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None            | <input type="checkbox"/> \$3,000-\$3,999   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000   | <input type="checkbox"/> \$4,000-\$4,999   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000-\$1,499 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000-\$6,999   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,500-\$1,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$7,000-\$9,999   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000-\$2,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 and over |

3a. Were there family members who usually lived in the same household with the deceased person (not counting the spouse of the deceased person) who had money income in 1964?

- Yes (continue below)       No (skip to Part VI below)



3b. How much did the income of the family members amount to in 1964?

- Under \$2,000  
 \$2,000 - \$3,999  
 \$4,000 - \$6,999  
 \$7,000 or over

3c. Taken together then, what was the total money income of the family from all sources in 1964?

(Check the box which agrees with your best estimate)

Include income of the deceased person, spouse, and other family members who usually lived with the deceased person.

- Under \$1,000  
 \$1,000-\$1,499  
 \$1,500-\$1,999  
 \$2,000-\$2,999  
 \$3,000-\$3,999  
 \$4,000-\$4,999  
 \$5,000-\$6,999  
 \$7,000-\$9,999  
 \$10,000 and over

## PART VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Please answer the questions in this part about yourself and about another person who could provide additional information about the deceased person.

1. Who completed this form?

Name
Street Address
City and State
Telephone Number

Was the deceased person related to you?

- Yes       No

Deceased person was your \_\_\_\_\_  
(relationship)

2. Is there another person who might be able to add to the information you have provided?

- Yes       No



Name
Street Address
City and State

Was the deceased person related to this person?

- Yes       No



Deceased person was this person's \_\_\_\_\_  
(relationship)

Death In Institution



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

NATIONAL CENTER FOR  
HEALTH STATISTICS

L

The U. S. Public Health Service is conducting a survey to obtain information about people who died during 1965. The survey is being conducted as part of a program to collect urgently needed information about the health of the American people. What is learned may help to reduce the hazards of disabling illness and avoidable deaths.

For one out of every 330 deaths occurring throughout the country, facts are being collected about health insurance coverage, use of hospitals and institutions, and finances during the year prior to death. The sample for this survey was scientifically designed so that every person dying during 1965 has the same chance of being selected.

The person named below is in the sample and our records indicate that you are most likely to have the information we need. If you do not have the exact answer to a question, give your best estimate. Your reply will be held strictly confidential and will be used to get total figures only. The identity of individuals will not be disclosed for any purpose.

The success of this study depends upon getting information on every death. Your reply is important. Even if you have not answered all the questions, please mail the completed form within five days in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage. Your cooperation and prompt attention to this request will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Monroe G. Sirken".

Monroe G. Sirken, Ph. D.  
Chief, Division of Health  
Records Statistics

Name of Deceased \_\_\_\_\_ File Number \_\_\_\_\_

I4-1-5

# NATIONAL MORTALITY SAMPLE SURVEY - 1965

## PART I. HEALTH INSURANCE

We are interested in finding out if the deceased person was covered by health insurance at any time during the 12-month period before death. Please report on each kind of health insurance protection *whether or not the insurance was used.*

1. During the 12-month period before death, did the deceased person have health insurance to pay for *hospital care*?

Yes       No

2. What about the surgeon's bill? During the 12-month period before death, did the deceased person have health insurance to pay *surgeons' bills*?

Yes       No

## PART II. HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION CARE IN LAST YEAR OF LIFE

In this part, we are interested in finding out about the hospitals, nursing homes, sanitoriums, and similar places which provided medical or personal care services to the deceased person during the 12-month period before death. We are also interested in finding out about the bills and who paid them.

1. Complete the information below about the institution in which the deceased person was a patient at the time of death.

Name of Institution

City

State

When did the deceased enter this institution?

Month	Day	Year

3. During the 12-month period before death, about how much did the bills for care in these places come to, not counting any part provided by public or private agencies? (Include amounts paid by the deceased person and spouse, by health insurance, or by relatives or friends of the deceased person)

If exact amount not known, please check your best estimate. Include bills for care in hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and other institutions providing health or personal care

Less than \$100  
 \$100 - \$299  
 \$300 - \$499  
 \$500 - \$999  
 \$1,000 and over

2. During the 12-month period prior to death, was the deceased person a patient in any other hospital, nursing home, home for the aged, or other type of institution that provided medical or personal care?

Yes       No

Write name and location of each place:

Name	City and State

4. What part of these hospital bills was paid by health insurance?

None  
 Less than 1/2  
 1/2 up to 3/4  
 3/4 or more

5. Was any part of the bills paid by the deceased person's children or other relatives (other than spouse, if married), or by friends?

Yes       No

**PART II. HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION CARE IN LAST YEAR OF LIFE (continued)**

6. During the 12-month period before death, did the deceased person receive hospital care which was provided free, or which was paid for, by any of the following?

*(Check as many as apply)*

- Veterans Administration
- Medical assistance for the aged or other public assistance
- Public Health Department
- Non-profit health agency
- Other welfare organization
- Workmens' Compensation
- A public hospital, nursing home or clinic
- Some other hospital, nursing home, or clinic
- Other

↳ What was that? (Write in)

7. Were any operations performed on the deceased person during the 12-month period before death?

- Yes       No



What part of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill was paid by any kind of insurance?

- None
- Less than 1/2
- 1/2 up to 3/4
- 3/4 or more

**PART III. INFORMATION ABOUT THE DECEASED PERSON**

1. When was the deceased person born?

Month	Year

2. At the time of death, was the deceased person:

- Married       Divorced
- Widowed       Legally separated
- Single (never married)

**PART IV. ASSETS**

This part is concerned with the total value of things owned by the deceased person (and spouse, if married).

1. Did the deceased person (and spouse) own a home (include buying) at the time of death?

- Yes       No

2. Did the deceased person (and spouse) have any money in banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, etc.?

- Yes       No

3. Did the deceased person (and spouse) own a business or farm?

- Yes       No

4. Did the deceased person (and spouse) have other assets such as stocks and bonds, business or real estate investments, etc., at the time of death?

- Yes       No

5. Did the deceased (and spouse) have any other kind of assets such as an automobile, jewelry, etc.?

- Yes       No

6. What would you judge to be the total value of things owned by the deceased person (and spouse) after any debts or mortgages were paid off?

*(Check the box which agrees with your estimate)*

- None       \$5,000-\$9,999
- Under \$1,000       \$10,000-\$24,999
- \$1,000-\$4,999       \$25,000 and over

## PART V. INCOME

<p>This part is about the income of the deceased person.</p> <p>1. State whether the deceased person received income during 1964 from the following sources:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Check "yes" or "no" for each item)</i></p> <p>Yes    No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> Wages, salary or commission</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> Own business, professional practice or partnership, or working on own farm</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> Dividends, interest on savings accounts or bonds, or income from annuities, estates or trusts</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> Rental of property, or boarders or lodgers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans payments or other government or private pensions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> Welfare payments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   <input type="checkbox"/> Other sources including unemployment or sickness benefits, regular contributions from relatives, alimony, etc.</p>	<p>2. What was the total money income of the deceased person from all sources in 1964?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Check the box that agrees with your best estimate)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 - \$1,499</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$1,500 - \$1,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 - \$2,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$3,000 - \$3,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$4,000 - \$4,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000 - \$6,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$7,000 - \$9,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 and over</p>
---	---

## PART VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

<p>Please answer the questions in this part about yourself and about another person who could provide additional information about the deceased person.</p> <p>1. Who completed this form?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Name</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Street Address</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">City and State</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Telephone Number</td></tr> </table> <p>Was the deceased person related to you?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Deceased person was your _____ (relationship)</p>	Name	Street Address	City and State	Telephone Number	<p>2. Is there another person who might be able to add to the information you have provided?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Name</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Street Address</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">City and State</td></tr> </table> <p>Was the deceased person related to this person?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Deceased person was this person's _____ (relationship)</p>	Name	Street Address	City and State
Name								
Street Address								
City and State								
Telephone Number								
Name								
Street Address								
City and State								

Use the space below for additional comments.

# Hospital and Institutional Questionnaires

## Nonterminal Episode

CONFIDENTIALITY has been assured the individual as published in the Federal Register May 20, 1959

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Public Health Service - NCHS  
Washington, D. C. 20201

Form Approved  
Budget Bureau No. 68-R783

### NATIONAL MORTALITY SAMPLE SURVEY - 1965

Name of the Deceased..... File Number.....  
 Address of the Deceased..... Date of Birth.....  
 ..... Date of Death.....  
 Hospital or Institution in which the Deceased was a Patient.....  
 Approximate Date of Last Discharge.....

#### PART I. CARE IN THIS HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION

Was the person whose name appears above discharged from this hospital or institution SINCE JANUARY 1, 1964?

Yes--                      No--



Please complete a section below for each of these discharges. If there were more than three discharges, please attach a separate sheet.

PERIODS OF CARE	ADMITTED ON	DISCHARGED ON	FINAL DIAGNOSES	OPERATIONS PERFORMED
I	Month..... Day..... Year.....	Month..... Day..... Year.....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... Check if none <input type="checkbox"/>
II	Month..... Day..... Year.....	Month..... Day..... Year.....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... Check if none <input type="checkbox"/>
III	Month..... Day..... Year.....	Month..... Day..... Year.....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... Check if none <input type="checkbox"/>

PART II. CARE IN OTHER HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS

According to your records or to your personal knowledge, was the deceased a patient in any other hospital, or in a medical institution (including nursing homes), SINCE JANUARY 1, 1964?

Yes--          No--          Unknown--



Please list below each hospital or institution in which the deceased was a patient SINCE JANUARY 1, 1964?

OTHER HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH THE DECEASED WAS A PATIENT

1. Name of Hospital or Institution.....  
Street Address.....  
City or Place..... State.....  
Approximate Discharge Date.....

2. Name of Hospital or Institution.....  
Street Address.....  
City or Place..... State.....  
Approximate Discharge Date.....

3. Name of Hospital or Institution.....  
Street Address.....  
City or Place..... State.....  
Approximate Discharge Date.....

Remarks:

Signature of person completing this form.....

Name of this hospital or institution.....

Your position in this hospital or institution.....

PHS-4670-4 (page 2)



Terminal Episode

CONFIDENTIALITY has been assured the individual as published in the Federal Register May 20, 1959

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Public Health Service - NCHS  
Washington, D. C. 20201

Form Approved  
Budget Bureau No. 68-R783

NATIONAL MORTALITY SAMPLE SURVEY - 1965

Name of the Deceased..... File Number.....  
Address of the Deceased..... Date of Birth.....  
..... Date of Death.....  
Hospital in which the Deceased Died.....

PART I. CARE IN THIS HOSPITAL

A. Terminal Hospital Episode

Please give the following information about the period of care in this hospital which was terminated by the death of the deceased person named above.

1. The deceased was (check one): Regular Admission--- → Date of Admission:  
DOA----- Month.....  
Admitted to Day.....  
Emergency Room Only-- Year.....

2. Final Diagnoses:.....  
.....

3. Were any operations performed during this period of care?

Yes-- No--

↓  
Please specify:.....  
.....

B. Other Hospital Episodes

Exclusive of the discharge due to death, was this person discharged from this hospital at any other time SINCE JANUARY 1, 1964?

Yes-- No--

↓  
Please complete a section below for each of these discharges. If there were more than three discharges, please attach a separate sheet.

PERIODS OF CARE	ADMITTED ON	DISCHARGED ON	FINAL DIAGNOSES	OPERATIONS PERFORMED
I	Month.....	Month.....	.....	.....
	Day.....	Day.....	.....	.....
	Year.....	Year.....	.....	.....
				Check if none <input type="checkbox"/>
II	Month.....	Month.....	.....	.....
	Day.....	Day.....	.....	.....
	Year.....	Year.....	.....	.....
				Check if none <input type="checkbox"/>
III	Month.....	Month.....	.....	.....
	Day.....	Day.....	.....	.....
	Year.....	Year.....	.....	.....
				Check if none <input type="checkbox"/>

PART II. CARE IN OTHER HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS

According to your records or to your personal knowledge, was the deceased a patient in any other hospital, or in a medical institution (including nursing homes), SINCE JANUARY 1, 1964.

Yes--.      No--      Unknown--



Please list below each hospital or institution in which the deceased was a patient SINCE JANUARY 1, 1964.

OTHER HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH THE DECEASED WAS A PATIENT

1. Name of Hospital or Institution.....  
Street Address.....  
City or Place..... State.....  
Approximate Discharge Date.....

2. Name of Hospital or Institution.....  
Street Address.....  
City or Place..... State.....  
Approximate Discharge Date.....

3. Name of Hospital or Institution.....  
Street Address.....  
City or Place..... State.....  
Approximate Discharge Date.....

Remarks:

Signature of person completing this form.....

Name of hospital.....

Your position in this hospital.....

## VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS PUBLICATION SERIES

### Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

- Series 1. Programs and collection procedures.*—Reports which describe the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions, data collection methods used, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding the data.
- Series 2. Data evaluation and methods research.*—Studies of new statistical methodology including: experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, contributions to statistical theory.
- Series 3. Analytical studies.*—Reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics, carrying the analysis further than the expository types of reports in the other series.
- Series 4. Documents and committee reports.*—Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics, and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.
- Series 10. Data from the Health Interview Survey.*—Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, based on data collected in a continuing national household interview survey.
- Series 11. Data from the Health Examination Survey.*—Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the civilian, noninstitutional population provide the basis for two types of reports: (1) estimates of the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics; and (2) analysis of relationships among the various measurements without reference to an explicit finite universe of persons.
- Series 12. Data from the Institutional Population Surveys* —Statistics relating to the health characteristics of persons in institutions, and their medical, nursing, and personal care received, based on national samples of establishments providing these services and samples of the residents or patients.
- Series 13. Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey.*—Statistics relating to discharged patients in short-stay hospitals, based on a sample of patient records in a national sample of hospitals.
- Series 14. Data on health resources: manpower and facilities.*—Statistics on the numbers, geographic distribution, and characteristics of health resources including physicians, dentists, nurses, other health occupations, hospitals, nursing homes, and outpatient facilities.
- Series 20. Data on mortality.*—Various statistics on mortality other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports—special analyses by cause of death, age, and other demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses.
- Series 21. Data on natality, marriage, and divorce.*—Various statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports—special analyses by demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses, studies of fertility.
- Series 22. Data from the National Natality and Mortality Surveys.*—Statistics on characteristics of births and deaths not available from the vital records, based on sample surveys stemming from these records, including such topics as mortality by socioeconomic class, hospital experience in the last year of life, medical care during pregnancy, health insurance coverage, etc.

For a list of titles of reports published in these series, write to:

Office of Information  
National Center for Health Statistics  
Public Health Service, HSMHA  
Rockville, Md. 20852

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000 - Series 22 - Number 11

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Public Health Service  
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
Penalty for Private Use, \$ 300



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U S DEPARTMENT OF H.E.W