

Convalescence at Home Following Hospitalization

Among Persons 55 Years of Age and Older

United States-July 1966-June 1967

PROPERTY OF THE
PUBLICATIONS BRANCH
EDITORIAL LIBRARY

Statistics on the hospital and convalescent experience, i.e., days confined to the house or days confined to the bed, of persons 55 years and over, by selected demographic characteristics. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1966-June 1967.

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-1032

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

Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Center for Health Statistics

Rockville, Md.

January 1972



Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 65

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 60 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*

ALICE HAYWOOD, *Information Officer*

DIVISION OF HEALTH INTERVIEW STATISTICS

ELIJAH L. WHITE, *Director*

ROBERT R. FUCHSBERG, *Deputy Director*

RONALD W. WILSON, *Chief, Analysis and Reports Branch*

KENNETH W. HAASE, *Chief, Survey Methods Branch*

COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

In accordance with specifications established by the Health Interview Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, and collects the data.

Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10, No. 65

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-1032

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 70-610277

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction and Selected Findings	1
Source and Limitations of Data	2
Hospital Discharges	3
Convalescence Following Hospitalization	3
Age and Sex	3
Color	5
Family Income	5
Geographic Region	6
Residence	6
Living Arrangements	7
Condition for Which Hospitalized	8
Surgically Treated	9
Type of Hospital	10
References	11
List of Detailed Tables	12
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods	36
Background of This Report	36
Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey	36
General Qualifications	38
Reliability of Estimates	38
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts	41
Appendix II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report	45
Terms Relating to Hospitalization and Convalescence	45
Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms	46
Appendix III. Questionnaire	48

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 (more than 30 percent relative standard error)-----	*

CONVALESCENCE AT HOME FOLLOWING HOSPITALIZATION AMONG PERSONS 55 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Geraldine A. Gleeson^a and Dennis Ruggles, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION AND SELECTED FINDINGS

The data in this report describe the hospital and convalescent experience of older patients discharged to the home following hospitalization in short-stay hospitals and surviving to the time of interview.

An estimated 6.2 million discharges, involving 1 night or more of inpatient stay in short-stay hospitals, occurred in the U.S. civilian, noninstitutional population aged 55 years and over during an average 12-month period ending during July 1966-June 1967 (table A). Among each 1,000 persons 55 years of age and over in the civilian, noninstitutional population, there was an average of 178.3 discharges from short-stay hospitals during the average 12-month period. Of these, 96.8 percent returned home following their discharge from the hospital. With advancing age, the rate of short-stay hospital discharges

per 1,000 population increased, but the percent of those discharged to the home decreased slightly.

Convalescent data after discharge from the hospital are considered in this report according to the demographic characteristics of age, sex, color, family income, geographic region, living arrangements, and residence. The convalescent data are also described by certain characteristics of the hospitalization, such as length of hospital stay, type of hospital, condition for which hospitalized, and whether the patient was treated surgically.

Some highlights of this report can be summarized as follows:

1. The number of persons with convalescent days and the number of convalescent days increased as the length of hospital stay increased.

2. A greater percentage of females reported convalescent days than did males.

3. A smaller percentage of white persons reported convalescent days than did other persons.

4. In general, there were no marked differences by family income in the proportion of persons with convalescent days.

5. A greater percentage of persons living in the South Region reported convalescent bed days than did persons living in the North Central and Northeast Regions.

Table A. Short-stay hospital discharges for persons 55 years and over, by age: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Age	Number in thousands	Per 1,000 persons	Percent discharged to home
All ages, 55 years and over	6,246	178.3	96.8
55-64 years	2,729	159.1	98.2
65 years and over	3,517	196.9	95.7
65-74 years	2,070	182.3	97.1
75 years and over	1,448	222.5	93.8

^aMrs. Gleeson was formerly Special Assistant to the Director of the Division of Health Interview Statistics, now retired.

6. Persons hospitalized with circulatory conditions or injuries were more likely to report convalescent days than were those hospitalized for other conditions.

7. Persons who had surgery while hospitalized were more likely to have convalescent days than persons who had not been surgically treated.

8. Persons discharged from proprietary hospitals were more likely to have convalescent days than those discharged from other types of hospitals.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from household interviews conducted by the Health Interview Survey (HIS) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed so that interviews are conducted during every week of the year. During July 1966-June 1967 the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

During this period, a supplemental set of questions relating to convalescence following each hospital stay was added to the hospital page of the basic questionnaire. For each short-stay hospitalization (surgical and nonsurgical) for persons 55 years of age and over, information was obtained on the length of posthospital convalescence. (See HIS questionnaire, appendix III.)

It has been shown in methodological studies that there is a certain amount of underreporting of hospitalizations due to the failure of respondents to recall hospital experience.^{1,2} An adjustment for the underreporting of hospitalizations in the Health Interview Survey due to memory bias has been made by deriving estimates on hospital discharges from experience reported during the most recent 6 months prior to interview and adjusting this figure to represent 12 months of experience. Shortening the recall period has considerably reduced the loss of information due to memory bias.

Since the household interview covers the hospital experience of persons living in the household at the time of the interview, persons

who died prior to the date of interview but who were hospitalized during the previous year are not included in the estimates of the total number of discharges involving at least 1 night's stay. Omission of the deceased in the current report should have little effect on the estimate of convalescent time following each short-stay hospitalization since the data presented are limited to hospital discharges of persons who had resumed their usual full-time activity or who were still convalescing at the time of the interview. However, the patterns of convalescence by age or length of hospital stay may reflect the effects of mortality as the cause of basic differences in the surviving populations.

Another factor that reduces the volume of hospital discharges in comparison with data from the hospital records is that the survey definition includes only hospitalizations for overnight or longer. An estimate of the magnitude of the number of inpatients who were not hospitalized overnight was obtained from the Hospital Discharge Survey, which indicated that an estimated 1.8 percent of the hospital inpatients are discharged on the same day they are admitted.³

A description of the design of the Health Interview Survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high.

In this report two concepts will be used extensively: "days in bed at home" and "days confined to the house." "Days in bed at home" may be defined as any days on which a person who was discharged from a hospital was kept in bed more than half of the daylight hours because of the condition(s) for which he or she was hospitalized. "Days confined to the house" consist of days following a particular hospitalization on which the person remained inside the house or on the adjacent premises, such as the porch or yard, except to keep appointments with the physician or for emergencies. The person would not have to be in bed to be

considered "confined to the house." However, the "days confined to the house" include the "days in bed at home." A number of the text tables use a slightly different classification scheme, that is, "with no convalescent days," "with days confined to house, no bed days," and "with days confined to bed." In the classification of discharges by number of post-hospital days in bed and days confined to the house, the "unknown" category includes those who were still convalescent at the time of the interview as well as those with an unknown number of convalescent days.

In appendix II terms used in this report are defined. Since many of these terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of the Survey, familiarity with these definitions will aid the reader in interpreting the data.

A facsimile of the basic questionnaire used for the collection of data in the health interview phase of the National Health Survey during the period July 1966-June 1967 is shown in appendix III.

HOSPITAL DISCHARGES

Among persons 55-74 years of age there were, in general, no appreciable differences in the percent discharged to the home by sex, color, family income, geographic region, surgery status, or hospital characteristics. However, for persons 75 years and over, the percentage of those who returned to the home following hospitalization is lower among females (91.7 percent) than among males (95.9 percent) (table 1).

Population characteristics related to the proportion of persons 75 years and older discharged to the home were family income, geographic region, and living arrangement. Persons living in families with incomes of \$7,000 or more, persons living in the West Region, and persons living alone or with nonrelatives were groups that were most frequently discharged to places other than the home. These characteristics reflect the ability of the more affluent to pay for nursing or personal-care home services, the particular need for such services among those living alone or with nonrelatives, and the pre-dominance of elderly females who receive such services.⁴

Among elderly persons, a higher percentage of those with hospital stays of 15 days or longer

are discharged to places other than home in comparison with those with shorter hospital stays. In table 1, hospitals are classified by type of ownership as government-nonfederal, non-profit, proprietary, and other. Hospitals in the "other" category, which include Veterans Administration and other Federal hospitals for the most part, discharge a higher percentage of persons to places other than home than do other types of hospitals. This higher percentage is explained by the fact that eligibility for care in hospitals of this kind would also apply to convalescence in extended-care facilities maintained by these agencies.

CONVALESCENCE FOLLOWING HOSPITALIZATION

As the length of hospital stay increased, the percentage of persons discharged from short-stay hospitals who had convalescent days at home increased. This general pattern was noted for all discharges 55 years and over, regardless of age or sex.

Age and Sex

As shown in figure 1, the percent of persons reporting convalescent bed days increased consistently as the hospital stay increased.

For each of the three age groups, about one-half of those hospitalized 1-7 days were not confined to the house following hospitalization, and about three-fourths of those with hospital stays of 15 days or longer were confined to the house for 1 day or more (tables B, 2, and 3). However, among those with hospital stays of 8-14 days, the proportion of people reporting convalescent days confined to the house was much higher among those 55-64 years (71.0 percent) than among those 65-74 years (56.5 percent) and 75 years or older (55.7 percent) (tables B and 3). The comparatively high proportion of persons 55-64 years with 8 hospital days or more who received surgical treatment contributes to the high rate of persons with convalescent days (confined to the house) in this age group (table C).

Both males and females exhibit the pattern of longer periods of convalescence, for both days in bed and periods confined to the house, with increasing length of hospital stay (tables 4 and

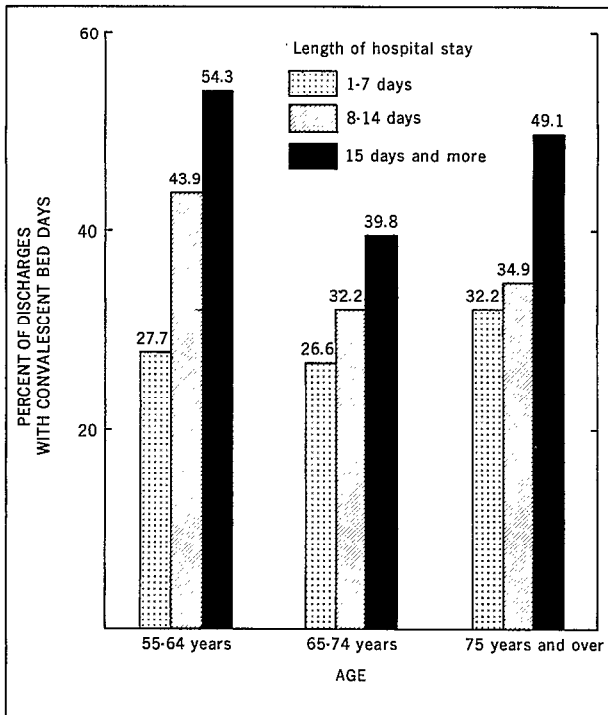


Figure 1. Percent of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home with convalescent bed days, by length of hospital stay and age.

5). When age is considered, the same trend persists for all age-sex groups with the exception of females 75 years and over with convalescent days in bed. As mentioned earlier, the pattern of convalescence for this age group may be atypical because of the exclusion of persons who have died or who have gone to resident or nursing homes following hospitalization. The percentage of females with convalescent days was, in general, higher than that for males for corresponding periods of hospital stay.

Approximately 42.7 percent of the males and 36.8 percent of the females discharged to the home had no convalescent days following hospitalization (tables D and 5). This greater percentage of males requiring no confinement to the house persisted regardless of length of hospital stay, with the difference in percentages between males and females becoming larger as the length of hospital stay increased. The proportion with posthospital days confined to bed was higher for females than for males; the sex differential was greater for hospital stays of 1-7

Table B. Percent distribution of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home by convalescent status, according to age and length of hospital stay: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Age and length of hospital stay	Total	With no convalescent days	With days confined to house, no bed days	With days confined to bed
All ages, 55+ years				
All stays	100.0	39.7	24.6	35.7
1-7 days	100.0	49.0	22.7	28.3
8-14 days	100.0	37.5	24.7	37.8
15 days or more	100.0	23.9	28.1	48.0
55-64 years				
All stays	100.0	37.1	24.9	38.0
1-7 days	100.0	48.3	24.0	27.7
8-14 days	100.0	29.0	27.0	43.9
15 days or more	100.0	21.9	23.8	54.3
65-74 years				
All stays	100.0	42.5	26.1	31.4
1-7 days	100.0	49.6	23.8	26.6
8-14 days	100.0	43.5	24.5	32.2
15 days or more	100.0	27.6	32.8	39.6
75+ years				
All stays	100.0	40.9	21.7	37.6
1-7 days	100.0	49.6	18.1	32.2
8-14 days	100.0	44.3	20.8	34.9
15 days or more	100.0	22.2	28.7	49.1

Table C. Percent of persons 55 years and over confined to the house following hospitalization of 8 hospital days or more, by surgery status and age: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Surgical status	All ages, 55 years and over	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
Not surgically treated	65.8	68.4	62.7	66.0
Surgically treated	71.8	80.4	64.7	64.8

Table D. Percent distribution of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home by convalescent status, according to sex and length of hospital stay: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Sex and length of hospital stay	Total	With no convalescent days	With days confined to house, no bed days	With days confined to bed
Both sexes				
All stays . . .	100.0	39.7	24.6	35.7
1-7 days	100.0	49.0	22.7	28.3
8-14 days	100.0	37.5	24.7	37.8
15 days or more	100.0	23.9	28.1	48.0
Male				
All stays . . .	100.0	42.7	25.4	31.9
1-7 days	100.0	51.0	26.2	22.9
8-14 days	100.0	41.2	24.5	34.3
15 days or more	100.0	29.7	25.0	45.2
Female				
All stays . . .	100.0	36.8	23.8	39.4
1-7 days	100.0	47.2	19.5	33.2
8-14 days	100.0	34.2	24.8	40.9
15 days or more	100.0	16.6	31.8	51.5

several factors: (1) Even though the percentages of white and other persons who return to the home following hospitalization are quite similar (table 1), white persons more often tend to enter nursing or rest homes,⁴ while other persons more frequently go to "institutional" types of places. In the former instance, need for extended care would remove the most seriously ill from the group returning to the home and thus dilute the percentage in the white population with convalescent days at home. On the other hand, the eligibility for care in institutions among the other than white population is based primarily on economic status. (2) Heart conditions—particularly hypertensive heart disease—and hypertension among older persons other than white occur at a rate approximately twice that among white persons.^{5,6} Diseases of this kind require lengthy convalescence and contribute to the greater amount of convalescent days among the other population. (3) The occupational status of a large percentage of males other than white who work at jobs that require physical exertion may contribute to the high proportion of persons with convalescent days prior to return to usual activity. (4) Consistent with the general pattern of long periods of convalescence with lengthy stays in the hospital, the discharged persons other than white who, on the average, exceed the white discharges in length of stay would be expected to experience more convalescent days.⁷

days than for hospitalization of longer duration (table D).

Color

Regardless of age or length of hospital stay, the percentage of persons discharged to the home with convalescent days was lower among white than among other persons (tables 6 and 7). For example, among white persons with hospital stay of 8 days or more, approximately 41.0 percent had convalescent days in bed at home; the comparable rate among other persons was 61.7 percent.

The longer period of convalescence among persons other than white may be attributed to

Family Income

About one-third of all discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over were persons living in families with incomes of less than \$3,000. Among the income groups shown in table 8, there were no marked differences in the percentage of persons who had convalescent days (days in bed and days confined to the house). As the length of stay increased, the percentage of persons in each of the income categories with no convalescent days decreased (table 9).

Among those with 15 days or more of hospital stay, approximately one-fourth of the discharges had no convalescent days following hospitalization, regardless of the amount of family income. For those with 1-7 days of

hospital stay, this proportion was about one-half for each of the income groups (table E).

The figures in tables F and 8 indicate that there are almost no differences by age and income in the percentage of persons with convalescent days following hospitalization. Although persons 75 years and over living in families with incomes of \$7,000 or more appear to have the highest level of posthospital convalescence, the differences may be due to sampling error.

Geographic Region

Among persons 55 years and over, there was no appreciable difference among geographic regions in the age distribution of persons discharged to the home. However, the percentage of discharges with hospital stays of 8 days or more was markedly higher in the Northeast than in the other regions (table G), particularly among persons under 75 years of age.

The percentage of persons with no convalescent days following hospitalization varied only slightly among regions. This percentage remained fairly stable when considered by length of hospital stay (tables 11 and 12). However, there was variation among regions in the percentage of discharges with posthospital bed days (table H). The proportion with convalescent bed days was higher in the South Region than in the Northeast and North Central Regions, regardless of the age of the discharged person (table H). Since this pattern persists regardless of age or length of hospital stay, it is

Table E. Percent of persons 55 years and over with no convalescent days, by length of hospital stay and family income: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Length of hospital stay	All incomes ¹	Under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$6,999	\$7,000 and over
All stays . . .	39.7	39.4	40.6	38.0
1-7 days	49.0	48.7	50.8	47.3
8-14 days	37.5	38.9	37.2	33.5
15 days or more	23.9	22.2	24.6	23.4

¹Includes unknown income.

Table F. Percent distribution of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home by convalescent status, according to age and family income: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Age and family income	Total	With no convalescent days	With days confined to house, no bed days	With days confined to bed
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>				
All incomes ¹ . . .	100.0	39.7	24.6	35.7
Under \$3,000 . . .	100.0	39.4	22.1	38.5
\$3,000-\$6,999 . . .	100.0	40.6	26.1	33.3
\$7,000 and over	100.0	38.0	26.6	35.4
<u>55-64 years</u>				
All incomes ¹ . . .	100.0	37.1	24.9	38.0
Under \$3,000 . . .	100.0	34.3	20.1	45.7
\$3,000-\$6,999 . . .	100.0	38.0	26.5	35.4
\$7,000 and over	100.0	37.2	27.3	35.4
<u>65-74 years</u>				
All incomes ¹ . . .	100.0	42.5	26.1	31.4
Under \$3,000 . . .	100.0	40.9	25.1	33.9
\$3,000-\$6,999 . . .	100.0	42.0	27.4	30.6
\$7,000 and over	100.0	43.6	26.3	29.8
<u>75 years and over</u>				
All incomes ¹ . . .	100.0	40.9	21.7	37.5
Under \$3,000 . . .	100.0	42.3	19.8	38.1
\$3,000-\$6,999 . . .	100.0	43.8	23.0	33.2
\$7,000 and over	100.0	32.0	23.7	44.0

¹Includes unknown income.

possible that differing regional medical practices are responsible for this pattern of convalescence.

Residence

In general, the proportion of persons with no convalescent days among the hospital discharges

Table G. Percent distribution of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home by convalescent status, according to geographic region: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Age and length of hospital stay	Northeast	North Central	South	West
All ages, 55 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-7 days	31.1	46.2	53.2	55.7
8-14 days	39.4	29.0	28.8	24.5
15 days or more . .	29.5	24.9	18.0	19.8
55-64 years	48.3	43.9	41.7	45.1
1-7 days	17.0	21.6	24.7	24.7
8-14 days	18.2	12.0	11.4	11.0
15 days or more . .	13.0	10.3	5.6	9.4
65-74 years	32.3	32.6	34.8	32.4
1-7 days	8.4	14.8	18.5	18.5
8-14 days	12.9	9.6	10.0	8.4
15 days or more . .	10.9	8.1	6.5	5.7
75 years and over	19.5	23.5	23.5	22.5
1-7 days	5.7	9.8	10.1	12.6
8-14 days	8.3	7.4	7.4	5.2
15 days or more . .	5.5	6.4	6.0	4.8

55 years and over was about the same for persons living in metropolitan areas and those living outside metropolitan areas (tables J, 13, and 14). No consistent pattern of these percentages can be seen by age or by length of hospital stay (tables J and K), adding credence to the speculation that the regional differences in these percentages, shown in table H, were related to medical practices within regions rather than to the distribution of the population by residence within regions.

Living Arrangements

Among the types of living arrangements shown in table 15, married persons living with relatives represented 63 percent of the discharges to the home among those 55 years and

Table H. Percent distribution of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home by convalescent status, according to age and geographic region: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Age and region	Total	With no convalescent days	With days confined to house, no bed days	With days confined to bed
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>				
All regions	100.0	39.7	24.6	35.7
Northeast . . .	100.0	38.9	29.3	31.8
North Central.	100.0	42.5	26.8	30.6
South	100.0	37.8	20.3	41.9
West	100.0	39.0	21.7	39.3
<u>55-64 years</u>				
All regions	100.0	37.1	24.9	38.0
Northeast	100.0	33.6	31.7	34.7
North Central.	100.0	38.7	26.5	34.7
South	100.0	37.5	19.5	43.1
West	100.0	38.7	21.4	40.2
<u>65-74 years</u>				
All regions	100.0	42.5	26.1	31.4
Northeast . . .	100.0	43.1	28.3	28.3
North Central.	100.0	44.4	30.4	25.1
South	100.0	39.7	21.4	38.9
West	100.0	43.7	24.1	32.2
<u>75 years and over</u>				
All regions	100.0	40.9	21.7	37.5
Northeast . . .	100.0	45.4	24.8	29.8
North Central.	100.0	47.2	22.4	30.4
South	100.0	35.5	20.2	44.1
West	100.0	32.7	19.1	47.7

over. Also a slightly higher percentage of persons in this type of living arrangement were discharged to the home rather than to nursing homes or other places of convalescence (table 1). Married persons living with relatives tended to have shorter hospital stays than did persons in other living arrangements (table L).

Table J. Percent distribution of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home by convalescent status, according to residence and age: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Residence and age	Total	With no convalescent days	With days confined to house, no bed days	With days confined to bed
SMSA				
All ages 55 years and over	100.0	38.0	25.5	36.6
55-64 years . .	100.0	35.0	25.4	39.6
65-74 years . .	100.0	43.1	25.5	31.4
75 years and over . .	100.0	36.4	25.5	38.2
Outside SMSA				
All ages, 55 years and over . .	100.0	42.0	23.4	34.6
55-64 years . .	100.0	40.1	24.1	35.9
65-74 years . .	100.0	41.6	27.0	31.4
75 years and over . .	100.0	45.6	17.5	36.7

Regardless of age or length of hospital stay, the percentage of discharges with posthospital days in bed was lowest among persons living alone or with nonrelatives (tables M, 15, and 16). Since persons classified as living alone or with nonrelatives were not hospitalized longer than those living with relatives (other than married), it is reasonable to assume that their shorter convalescence in terms of posthospital bed days was due, in part, to their better general health, particularly among those living alone.⁸ The category "living with relatives (other than married)" could be expected to include for this age group persons who had formerly lived alone, but because of ill health or inability to take care of themselves were living with relatives at the time of the interview.

Condition for Which Hospitalized

Two groups of conditions, (1) conditions of the heart and circulatory system and (2) condi-

Table K. Percent distribution of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home by convalescent status, according to length of hospital stay and residence: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Length of hospital stay and residence	Total	With no convalescent days	With days confined to house, no bed days	With days confined to bed
All stays				
SMSA	100.0	38.0	25.5	36.6
Outside SMSA	100.0	42.0	23.4	34.6
1-7 days				
SMSA	100.0	46.3	23.9	29.8
Outside SMSA	100.0	51.7	21.5	26.7
8-14 days				
SMSA	100.0	37.9	25.7	36.4
Outside SMSA	100.0	37.0	23.4	39.8
15 days and more				
SMSA	100.0	25.3	27.6	47.2
Outside SMSA	100.0	21.2	29.1	49.7

Table L. Percent distribution of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home from short-stay hospitals by length of hospital stay, according to living arrangements: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Length of stay	Living alone or with nonrelatives	Living with relatives	
		Married	Other status
All discharges . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-7 days	42.3	49.0	41.9
8-14 days	34.7	29.2	30.3
15 days and more . . .	22.9	21.7	27.9

tions of the digestive system, were the major causes of hospitalization among persons 55 years and over accounting for more than one-third of all discharges to the home (from data in table 17). The frequency with which selected types of

Table M. Percent of persons 55 years and over with posthospital bed days among those discharged to the home, by living arrangement, age, and length of hospital stay: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Age and length of hospital stay	All living arrangements	Living alone or with nonrelatives	Living with relatives	
			Married	Other status
Age				
All ages, 55 years and over	35.7	28.2	36.5	42.1
55-64	38.0	34.5	39.1	34.6
65-74	31.4	19.8	33.1	45.2
75 years and over	37.5	33.4	34.4	44.4
Length of stay				
All stays	35.7	28.2	36.5	42.1
1-7 days	28.3	19.9	28.8	36.6
8-14 days	37.8	33.0	38.9	40.7
15 days and more	48.0	36.5	50.9	51.4

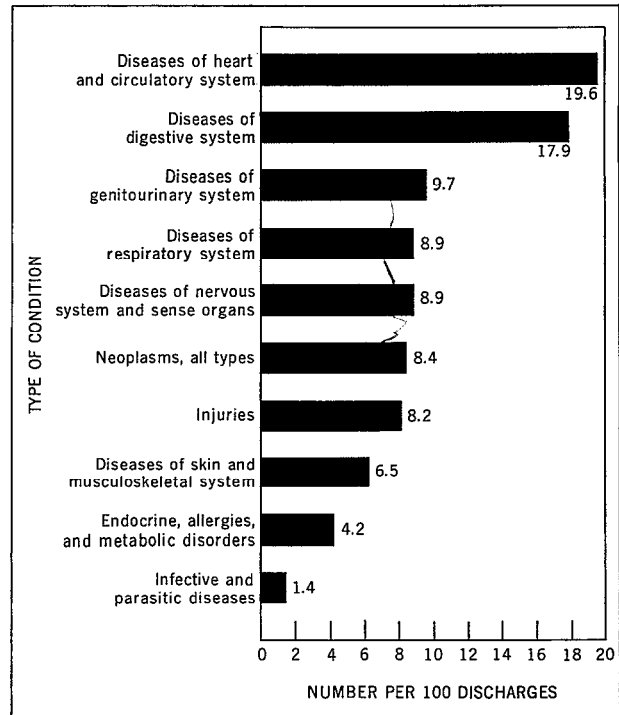


Figure 2. Number of hospitalized conditions per 100 discharges, by type of condition (from data in table 19).

conditions caused hospitalization is shown in rank order in figure 2.

In terms of convalescent days, the highest proportion of persons with days confined to the house and with posthospital bed days were those hospitalized with conditions of the heart and circulatory system; next highest were people who had been hospitalized with injuries (table 17). Because of the magnitude of the sampling errors it was necessary to combine conditions into broad diagnostic categories in order to present estimates of the duration of convalescence. However, from the data in table N, where greater diagnostic detail is shown, it is obvious that persons with heart conditions more often have posthospital convalescent days than do persons with other types of circulatory conditions. Also, fractures and dislocations more frequently result in convalescent days than do other types of injuries.

As the length of hospital stay increased for each of the condition groups shown in table 18,

the percent of persons with days confined to the house increased.

Surgically Treated

An estimated 2.4 million persons, or 39.2 percent of the 6.0 million persons 55 years and over discharged to the home, had surgery during the hospitalization. About 41.2 percent of all males discharged to the home had surgery compared with 37.3 percent of all females discharged to the home (table O). The percentage of patients discharged to the home who had surgery was highest in the age group 55-64 years (42.7 percent) and lowest in the age group 75 years or older (33.7 percent). In fact, as the age of the respondent increased, the percentage of persons with surgery decreased (38.3 percent for the 65- to 74-year group).

For each of the age groups shown in table 19, the proportion of discharges with days confined to the house following hospitalization was greater among those with surgical treatment than among those not surgically treated. However, the proportion with posthospital bed days

Table N. Percent distribution of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home by type of convalescence, according to selected conditions: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Condition	Total	With no convalescent days	With days confined to house, no bed days	With days confined to bed
<u>Conditions of circulatory system</u>				
Heart conditions	100.0	22.8	22.8	54.6
High blood pressure	100.0	52.1	*	*
Varicose veins	100.0	*	*	*
Hemorrhoids	100.0	*	*	*
Other circulatory conditions	100.0	33.6	30.9	35.5
<u>Injuries</u>				
Fractures and dislocations	100.0	27.2	26.6	45.8
Other injuries	100.0	31.6	34.2	34.2

Table O. Percent distribution of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home by surgical treatment status, according to sex and age: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Sex and age	All discharges, 55 years and older	Surgically treated	Not surgically treated
Both sexes, 55 years and over	100.0	39.2	60.8
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	100.0	41.2	58.8
Female	100.0	37.3	62.7
<u>Age</u>			
55-64 years	100.0	42.7	57.3
65-74 years	100.0	38.3	61.6
75 years and over	100.0	33.7	66.3

was about the same for both the surgically treated and nonsurgically treated. The same pattern of longer confinement to the house among persons surgically treated persisted regardless of length of hospital stay (table 20).

A larger percentage of females, both surgically and not surgically treated, reported convalescent days than did males. However, this difference between males and females is much larger for those persons surgically treated than those without surgery (table 21).

Type of Hospital

Two-thirds (68.5 percent) of all hospital discharges 55 years and over to the home were from nonprofit hospitals; 17.2 percent of the discharges to the home were from government-nonfederal hospitals, and the remaining 14.3 percent of the discharges were from proprietary and other types of hospitals (from data in table 22). In general, the proportion of persons with hospital stay of 8 days or more was considerably lower in government-nonfederal (47.3 percent) and proprietary hospitals (43.0 percent) than in nonprofit (55.3 percent) and other types of hospitals (64.0 percent) (table P).

The proportion of discharges with post-hospital bed days and days confined to the house was much higher for proprietary hospitals than for any other type. This higher rate of convalescence, which persisted regardless of length of hospital stay, may be related to the

Table P. Percent distribution of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home by length of hospital stay, according to type of hospital: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Type of hospital	All stays	Length of stay		
		1-7 days	8-14 days	15 days and more
All types	100.0	46.5	30.6	23.0
Government-nonfederal	100.0	52.7	29.5	17.8
Nonprofit	100.0	44.7	31.2	24.1
Proprietary	100.0	57.0	27.6	15.4
Other	100.0	36.0	30.1	33.9

generally higher daily cost of care in these hospitals; early departure from the hospital would necessarily entail a longer period of convalescence at home.

Following hospitalization in other types of hospitals, which consist for the most part of Veterans Administration and other federally sponsored hospitals, the proportion of dis-

charged patients reporting convalescent days was particularly low (table 22). As mentioned earlier, persons who have access to such hospitals would also be eligible to enter extended-care facilities sponsored by these agencies. The exclusion of persons who avail themselves of these facilities would naturally lower the rate of convalescence in the home.

REFERENCES

¹National Center for Health Statistics: Reporting of hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 6. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

²National Center for Health Statistics: Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

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

⁴National Center for Health Statistics: Characteristics of residents in institutions for the aged and chronically ill, United States, April-June 1963. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 12-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1965.

⁵National Center for Health Statistics: Heart disease in adults, United States, 1960-1962. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 11-No. 6. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

⁶National Center for Health Statistics: Hypertension and hypertensive heart disease in adults, United States, 1960-1962. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 11-No. 13. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1966.

⁷National Center for Health Statistics: Hospital discharges and length of stay: short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1963-June 1964. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 10-No. 30. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1966.

⁸National Center for Health Statistics: Age patterns in medical care, illness, and disability, United States, July 1963-June 1965. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 10-No. 32. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1966.

⁹National Center for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure: concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

¹⁰National Health Survey: The statistical design of the Health Household Interview Survey. *Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 584-A2, Public Health Service, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1958.

¹¹National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation of sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

¹²National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

¹³National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

¹⁴National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.

LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

		Page
Table 1.	Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and percentage discharged to the home among persons 55 years and over, by selected characteristics, reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	14
2.	Number of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over, by number of convalescent days, age, and length of hospital stay, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	15
3.	Percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and length of hospital stay, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	16
4.	Number of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over, by number of convalescent days, sex, age, and length of hospital stay, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	17
5.	Percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to sex, age, and length of hospital stay, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	18
6.	Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and color, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	19
7.	Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and color, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	20
8.	Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number on convalescent days, according to age and family income, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	21
9.	Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days confined to the house, according to length of hospital stay and family income, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	22
10.	Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent bed days at home, according to length of hospital stay and family income, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	23
11.	Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and geographic region, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	24
12.	Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and geographic region, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	25
13.	Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and residence, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	26
14.	Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and residence, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	27

LIST OF DETAILED TABLES—Con.

	Page
Table 15. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and living arrangements, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	28
16. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and living arrangements, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	29
17. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to hospitalized condition, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	30
18. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of days confined to the house, according to length of hospital stay and hospitalized condition, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	31
19. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and surgery status, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	32
20. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and surgery status, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	33
21. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age, sex, and surgery status, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	34
22. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and hospital ownership, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967	35

Table 1. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and percent discharged to the home among persons 55 years and over, by selected characteristics, reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Characteristic	All ages, 55 years and over	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over	All ages, 55 years and over	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
	Number of discharges in thousands				Percent discharged to home			
All persons, 55 years and over . . .	6,246	2,729	2,070	1,448	96.8	98.2	97.1	93.8
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	3,068	1,397	943	727	97.3	98.6	96.6	95.9
Female	3,179	1,332	1,126	721	96.3	97.9	97.5	91.7
<u>Color</u>								
White	5,925	2,540	1,982	1,403	96.9	98.5	97.0	93.9
Other	321	188	88	*	95.6	96.3	96.6	*
<u>Family income</u>								
Under \$3,000.	2,259	647	934	678	96.5	97.8	96.3	95.3
\$3,000-\$6,999	1,932	874	644	413	97.0	97.8	96.9	95.6
\$7,000 and over	1,696	1,061	369	267	97.6	98.7	100.0	90.3
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast	1,376	665	440	271	97.7	97.6	98.6	96.7
North Central.	1,954	845	635	473	97.3	98.8	97.8	94.5
South	1,995	811	703	481	96.1	98.5	95.0	93.8
West	922	407	292	223	95.8	97.8	97.9	89.2
<u>Residence</u>								
SMSA	3,514	1,605	1,150	758	97.1	97.9	98.6	93.3
Outside SMSA	2,732	1,123	919	690	96.4	98.8	95.2	94.3
<u>Living arrangements</u>								
Living alone or with nonrelatives	1,323	391	539	392	95.1	98.7	95.4	91.6
Living with relatives, married.	3,893	2,078	1,244	571	97.6	98.1	97.6	95.6
Living with relatives, other	1,030	259	286	485	96.2	99.2	98.3	93.4
<u>Length of hospital stay</u>								
1-7 days.	2,894	1,355	940	599	97.1	98.2	97.0	94.8
8-14 days	1,889	806	626	456	97.8	97.9	99.2	96.7
15 days or more	1,463	567	503	393	94.9	99.1	94.4	89.6
<u>Surgery status</u>								
Not surgically treated	3,811	1,563	1,282	967	96.5	98.4	96.6	93.1
Surgically treated	2,435	1,166	788	481	97.4	98.1	97.7	95.0
<u>Type of hospital</u>								
Government—nonfederal	1,070	419	375	276	97.0	98.1	96.3	96.4
Nonprofit.	4,262	1,927	1,358	977	97.3	98.2	98.5	93.7
Proprietary	496	193	180	124	96.6	100.0	95.6	91.9
Other	419	190	157	72	92.1	97.4	87.9	87.8

Table 2. Number of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over, by number of convalescent days, age, and length of hospital stay, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Age and length of hospital stay	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All stays	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415	2,402	1,060	687	887	1,011
1-7 days	2,810	2,016	477	176	141	1,377	625	263	226	320
8-14 days	1,848	1,150	347	243	108	693	294	246	307	308
15 days or more	1,389	722	201	300	166	332	142	178	354	384
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All stays	2,681	1,662	486	346	187	995	530	356	434	367
1-7 days	1,330	962	224	75	70	642	330	146	94	117
8-14 days	789	443	185	112	50	229	128	138	170	123
15 days or more	562	257	77	160	67	123	71	72	169	127
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All stays	2,009	1,377	326	206	99	853	362	206	273	315
1-7 days	912	670	152	60	*	452	205	83	76	97
8-14 days	621	422	111	63	*	270	120	62	73	97
15 days or more	475	286	64	83	*	131	*	61	125	121
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All stays	1,358	849	213	167	129	555	169	126	180	329
1-7 days	568	385	101	*	*	282	90	*	56	106
8-14 days	438	286	52	69	*	194	*	*	64	87
15 days or more	352	179	61	56	56	78	*	*	60	136

Table 3. Percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and length of hospital stay, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Age and length of hospital stay	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>		Percent distribution								
All stays	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9	39.7	17.5	11.4	14.7	16.7
1-7 days	100.0	71.7	17.0	6.3	5.0	49.0	22.2	9.4	8.0	11.4
8-14 days	100.0	62.2	18.8	13.1	5.8	37.5	15.9	13.3	16.6	16.7
15 days or more	100.0	52.0	14.5	21.6	12.0	23.9	10.2	12.8	25.5	27.6
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All stays	100.0	62.0	18.1	12.9	7.0	37.1	19.8	13.3	16.2	13.7
1-7 days	100.0	72.3	16.8	5.6	5.3	48.3	24.8	11.0	7.1	8.8
8-14 days	100.0	56.1	23.4	14.2	6.3	29.0	16.2	17.5	21.5	15.6
15 days or more	100.0	45.7	13.7	28.5	11.9	21.9	12.6	12.8	30.1	22.6
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All stays	100.0	68.5	16.2	10.3	4.9	42.5	18.0	10.3	13.6	15.7
1-7 days	100.0	73.5	16.7	6.6	*	49.6	22.5	9.1	8.3	10.6
8-14 days	100.0	68.0	17.9	10.1	*	43.5	19.3	10.0	11.8	15.6
15 days or more	100.0	60.2	13.5	17.5	*	27.6	*	12.8	26.3	25.5
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All stays	100.0	62.5	15.7	12.3	9.5	40.9	12.4	9.3	13.3	24.2
1-7 days	100.0	67.8	17.8	*	*	49.6	15.8	*	9.9	18.7
8-14 days	100.0	65.3	11.9	15.8	*	44.3	*	*	14.6	19.9
15 days or more	100.0	50.9	17.3	15.9	15.9	22.2	*	*	17.0	38.6

Table 4. Number of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over, by number of convalescent days, sex, age, and length of hospital stay, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Sex, age, and length of hospital stay	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home		Number of days confined to the house	
		None	1 or more	None	1 or more
Number of discharges in thousands					
<u>Male</u>					
All ages, 55 years and over	2,986	2,033	952	1,275	1,710
1-7 days	1,356	1,045	311	691	665
8-14 days	866	569	297	357	509
15 days or more	764	419	345	227	536
55-64 years	1,378	919	459	570	808
1-7 days	684	527	158	345	340
8-14 days	379	231	148	131	248
15 days or more	314	161	153	94	220
65-74 years	911	639	272	394	517
1-7 days	389	291	97	182	207
8-14 days	266	188	79	120	146
15 days or more	256	160	96	92	164
75 years and over	697	476	221	312	385
1-7 days	283	227	56	164	119
8-14 days	221	151	70	107	114
15 days or more	193	97	96	*	152
<u>Female</u>					
All ages, 55 years and over	3,062	1,855	1,207	1,127	1,935
1-7 days	1,454	971	483	686	768
8-14 days	982	581	402	336	646
15 days or more	625	303	322	104	521
55-64 years	1,304	743	560	425	879
1-7 days	646	435	211	297	349
8-14 days	410	212	198	99	311
15 days or more	248	96	151	*	219
65-74 years	1,098	738	360	459	639
1-7 days	524	378	145	271	253
8-14 days	355	234	121	150	205
15 days or more	219	126	93	*	181
75 years and over	661	373	287	243	418
1-7 days	284	157	127	118	166
8-14 days	218	135	83	88	130
15 days or more	159	81	77	*	122

Table 5. Percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to sex, age, and length of hospital stay, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Sex, age, and length of hospital stay	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home		Number of days confined to the house	
		None	1 or more	None	1 or more
<u>Male</u>					
Percent distribution					
All ages, 55 years and over	100.0	68.1	31.9	42.7	57.3
1-7 days	100.0	77.1	22.9	51.0	49.0
8-14 days	100.0	65.7	34.3	41.2	58.8
15 days or more	100.0	54.8	45.2	29.7	70.2
55-64 years	100.0	66.7	33.3	41.4	58.6
1-7 days	100.0	77.0	23.1	50.4	49.7
8-14 days	100.0	60.9	39.1	34.6	65.4
15 days or more	100.0	51.3	48.7	29.9	70.1
65-74 years	100.0	70.1	29.9	43.2	56.8
1-7 days	100.0	74.8	24.9	46.8	53.2
8-14 days	100.0	70.7	29.7	45.1	54.9
15 days or more	100.0	62.5	37.5	35.9	64.1
75 years and over	100.0	68.3	31.7	44.8	55.2
1-7 days	100.0	80.2	19.8	58.0	42.0
8-14 days	100.0	68.3	31.7	48.4	51.6
15 days or more	100.0	50.3	49.7	*	78.8
<u>Female</u>					
All ages, 55 years and over	100.0	60.6	39.4	36.8	63.2
1-7 days	100.0	66.8	33.2	47.2	52.8
8-14 days	100.0	59.2	40.9	34.2	65.8
15 days or more	100.0	48.5	51.5	16.6	83.4
55-64 years	100.0	57.0	42.9	32.6	67.4
1-7 days	100.0	67.3	32.7	46.0	54.0
8-14 days	100.0	51.7	48.3	24.1	75.9
15 days or more	100.0	38.7	60.9	*	88.3
65-74 years	100.0	67.2	32.8	41.8	58.2
1-7 days	100.0	72.1	27.7	51.7	48.3
8-14 days	100.0	65.9	34.1	42.3	57.7
15 days or more	100.0	57.5	42.5	*	82.6
75 years and over	100.0	56.4	43.4	36.8	63.2
1-7 days	100.0	55.3	44.7	41.5	58.5
8-14 days	100.0	61.9	38.1	40.4	59.6
15 days or more	100.0	50.9	48.4	*	76.7

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and color, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Age and color	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home		Number of days confined to the house	
		None	1 or more	None	1 or more
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>					
Total	6,048	3,888	2,159	2,402	3,646
White	5,740	3,744	1,996	2,320	3,420
Other	307	144	163	82	225
<u>55-64 years</u>					
Total	2,681	1,662	1,019	995	1,687
White	2,501	1,579	922	944	1,557
Other	181	83	97	51	130
<u>65 years and over</u>					
Total	3,366	2,226	1,140	1,407	1,959
White	3,240	2,165	1,074	1,376	1,864
Other	127	61	66	*	95
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>					
Total	100.0	64.3	35.7	39.7	60.3
White	100.0	65.2	34.8	40.4	59.6
Other	100.0	46.9	53.1	26.7	73.3
<u>55-64 years</u>					
Total	100.0	62.0	38.0	37.1	62.9
White	100.0	63.1	36.9	37.7	62.3
Other	100.0	45.9	53.6	28.2	71.8
<u>65 years and over</u>					
Total	100.0	66.1	33.9	41.8	58.2
White	100.0	66.8	33.1	42.5	57.5
Other	100.0	48.0	52.0	*	74.8

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and color, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Length of hospital stay and color	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home		Number of days confined to the house		
		None	1 or more	None	1 or more	
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>		Number of discharges in thousands				
Total	6,048	3,888	2,159	2,402	3,646	
White	5,740	3,744	1,996	2,320	3,420	
Other	307	144	163	82	226	
<u>1-7 days</u>						
Total	2,810	2,016	794	1,377	1,433	
White	2,678	1,938	739	1,329	1,348	
Other	133	78	55	*	85	
<u>8 days or more</u>						
Total	3,237	1,872	1,365	1,025	2,212	
White	3,063	1,806	1,257	990	2,072	
Other	175	66	108	*	140	
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>		Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	64.3	35.7	39.7	60.3	
White	100.0	65.2	34.8	40.4	59.6	
Other	100.0	46.9	53.1	26.7	73.3	
<u>1-7 days</u>						
Total	100.0	71.7	28.3	49.0	51.0	
White	100.0	72.4	27.6	49.6	50.3	
Other	100.0	58.6	41.4	*	63.9	
<u>8 days or more</u>						
Total	100.0	57.8	42.2	31.7	68.3	
White	100.0	59.0	41.0	32.3	67.6	
Other	100.0	37.7	61.7	*	80.0	

Table 8. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and family income, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Age and family income	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All incomes ¹	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415	2,402	1,060	687	887	1,011
Under \$3,000	2,179	1,338	357	304	179	858	333	243	311	434
\$3,000-\$6,999	1,875	1,250	304	198	123	761	330	207	293	283
\$7,000 and over	1,656	1,069	311	203	73	629	341	223	260	203
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All incomes	2,681	1,662	486	346	187	995	530	356	434	367
Under \$3,000	633	343	121	111	57	217	95	84	124	113
\$3,000-\$6,999	855	552	148	104	51	325	184	108	133	104
\$7,000 and over	1,047	676	189	125	56	390	226	155	169	107
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All incomes	2,009	1,377	326	206	99	853	362	206	273	315
Under \$3,000	899	595	145	110	*	368	158	98	116	160
\$3,000-\$6,999	624	433	104	51	*	262	109	64	100	88
\$7,000 and over	369	259	68	*	*	161	85	*	*	*
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All incomes	1,358	849	213	167	129	555	169	126	180	329
Under \$3,000	646	401	91	83	73	273	81	61	70	161
\$3,000-\$6,999	395	264	51	*	*	173	*	*	60	91
\$7,000 and over	241	135	54	*	*	77	*	*	*	62
Percent distribution										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All incomes ¹	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9	39.7	17.5	11.4	14.7	16.7
Under \$3,000	100.0	61.4	16.4	14.0	8.2	39.4	15.3	11.2	14.3	19.9
\$3,000-\$6,999	100.0	66.7	16.2	10.6	6.6	40.6	17.6	11.0	15.6	15.1
\$7,000 and over	100.0	64.6	18.8	12.3	4.4	38.0	20.6	13.5	15.7	12.3
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All incomes	100.0	62.0	18.1	12.9	7.0	37.1	19.8	13.3	16.2	13.7
Under \$3,000	100.0	54.2	19.1	17.5	9.0	34.3	15.0	13.3	19.6	17.9
\$3,000-\$6,999	100.0	64.6	17.3	12.2	6.0	38.0	21.5	12.6	15.6	12.2
\$7,000 and over	100.0	64.6	18.1	11.9	5.3	37.2	21.6	14.8	16.1	10.2
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All incomes	100.0	68.5	16.2	10.3	4.9	42.5	18.0	10.3	13.6	15.7
Under \$3,000	100.0	66.2	16.1	12.2	*	40.9	17.6	10.9	12.9	17.8
\$3,000-\$6,999	100.0	69.4	16.7	8.2	*	42.0	17.5	10.3	16.0	14.1
\$7,000 and over	100.0	70.2	18.4	*	*	43.6	23.0	*	*	*
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All incomes	100.0	62.5	15.7	12.3	9.5	40.9	12.4	9.3	13.3	24.2
Under \$3,000	100.0	62.1	14.1	12.8	11.3	42.3	12.5	9.4	10.8	24.9
\$3,000-\$6,999	100.0	66.8	12.9	*	*	43.8	*	*	15.2	23.0
\$7,000 and over	100.0	56.0	22.4	*	*	32.0	*	*	*	25.7

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days confined to the house, according to length of hospital stay and family income, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Length of hospital stay and family income	Total discharges to home	Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Unknown
Number of discharges in thousands						
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>						
All incomes ¹	6,048	2,402	1,060	687	887	1,011
Under \$3,000	2,179	858	333	243	311	434
\$3,000-\$6,999	1,875	761	330	207	293	283
\$7,000 and over	1,656	629	341	223	260	203
<u>1-7 days</u>						
All incomes	2,810	1,377	625	263	226	320
Under \$3,000	978	476	179	91	101	131
\$3,000-\$6,999	859	436	196	82	76	69
\$7,000 and over	812	384	221	85	*	80
<u>8-14 days</u>						
All incomes	1,848	693	294	246	307	308
Under \$3,000	692	269	106	95	88	135
\$3,000-\$6,999	596	222	94	64	119	97
\$7,000 and over	460	154	76	85	93	52
<u>15 days or more</u>						
All incomes	1,389	332	142	178	354	384
Under \$3,000	509	113	*	58	122	167
\$3,000-\$6,999	419	103	*	62	98	117
\$7,000 and over	384	90	*	53	126	70
Percent distribution						
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>						
All incomes ¹	100.0	39.7	17.5	11.4	14.7	16.7
Under \$3,000	100.0	39.4	15.3	11.2	14.3	19.9
\$3,000-\$6,999	100.0	40.6	17.6	11.0	15.6	15.1
\$7,000 and over	100.0	38.0	20.6	13.5	15.7	12.3
<u>1-7 days</u>						
All incomes	100.0	49.0	22.2	9.4	8.0	11.4
Under \$3,000	100.0	48.7	18.3	9.3	10.3	13.4
\$3,000-\$6,999	100.0	50.8	22.8	9.5	8.8	8.0
\$7,000 and over	100.0	47.3	27.2	10.5	*	9.9
<u>8-14 days</u>						
All incomes	100.0	37.5	15.9	13.3	16.6	16.7
Under \$3,000	100.0	38.9	15.3	13.7	12.7	19.5
\$3,000-\$6,999	100.0	37.2	15.8	10.7	20.0	16.3
\$7,000 and over	100.0	33.5	16.5	18.5	20.2	11.3
<u>15 days or more</u>						
All incomes	100.0	23.9	10.2	12.8	25.5	27.6
Under \$3,000	100.0	22.2	*	11.4	24.0	32.8
\$3,000-\$6,999	100.0	24.6	*	14.8	23.4	27.9
\$7,000 and over	100.0	23.4	*	13.8	32.8	18.2

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent bed days at home, according to length of hospital stay and family income, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Length of hospital stay and family income	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home			
		None	1-7	8 or more	Unknown
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>		Number of discharges in thousands			
All incomes ¹	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415
Under \$3,000	2,179	1,338	357	304	179
\$3,000-\$6,999	1,875	1,250	304	198	123
\$7,000 and over	1,656	1,069	311	203	73
<u>1-7 days</u>					
All incomes	2,810	2,016	477	176	141
Under \$3,000	978	682	145	95	56
\$3,000-\$6,999	859	642	143	*	*
\$7,000 and over	812	577	177	*	*
<u>8 days or more</u>					
All incomes	3,237	1,872	549	543	274
Under \$3,000	1,201	656	212	209	123
\$3,000-\$6,999	1,015	608	161	155	91
\$7,000 and over	844	492	135	169	*
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>		Percent distribution			
All incomes	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9
Under \$3,000	100.0	61.4	16.4	14.0	8.2
\$3,000-\$6,999	100.0	66.7	16.2	10.6	6.6
\$7,000 and over	100.0	64.6	18.8	12.3	4.4
<u>1-7 days</u>					
All incomes	100.0	71.7	17.0	6.3	5.0
Under \$3,000	100.0	69.7	14.8	9.7	5.7
\$3,000-\$6,999	100.0	74.7	16.6	*	*
\$7,000 and over	100.0	71.1	21.8	*	*
<u>8 days or more</u>					
All incomes	100.0	57.8	17.0	16.8	8.5
Under \$3,000	100.0	54.6	17.7	17.4	10.2
\$3,000-\$6,999	100.0	59.9	15.9	15.3	9.0
\$7,000 and over	100.0	58.3	16.0	20.0	*

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and geographic region, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Age and geographic region	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All regions	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415	2,402	1,060	687	887	1,011
Northeast	1,344	918	192	131	104	523	220	138	210	253
North Central	1,902	1,320	275	207	100	809	320	204	284	285
South	1,918	1,115	384	284	135	725	357	227	271	339
West	883	536	174	97	76	344	164	119	122	135
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All regions	2,681	1,662	486	346	187	995	530	356	434	367
Northeast	649	423	111	74	*	218	128	94	106	103
North Central	835	544	128	109	53	323	171	100	133	108
South	799	456	168	123	53	300	172	110	123	95
West	398	238	79	*	*	154	60	53	72	61
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All regions	2,009	1,377	326	206	99	853	362	206	273	315
Northeast	434	311	64	*	*	187	69	*	78	73
North Central	621	465	81	59	*	276	95	59	87	103
South	668	408	132	97	*	265	135	85	85	98
West	286	194	*	*	*	125	63	*	*	*
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All regions	1,358	849	213	167	129	555	169	126	180	329
Northeast	262	184	*	*	*	119	*	*	*	76
North Central	447	311	66	*	*	211	53	*	64	74
South	451	251	84	64	51	160	50	*	63	145
West	199	103	*	*	*	65	*	*	*	*
Percent distribution										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All regions	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9	39.7	17.5	11.4	14.7	16.7
Northeast	100.0	68.3	14.3	9.7	7.7	38.9	16.4	10.3	15.6	18.8
North Central	100.0	69.4	14.5	10.9	5.3	42.5	16.8	10.7	14.9	15.0
South	100.0	58.1	20.0	14.8	7.0	37.8	18.6	11.8	14.1	17.7
West	100.0	60.7	19.7	11.0	8.6	39.0	18.6	13.5	13.8	15.3
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All regions	100.0	62.0	18.1	12.9	7.0	37.1	19.8	13.3	16.2	13.7
Northeast	100.0	65.2	17.1	11.4	*	33.6	19.7	14.5	16.3	15.9
North Central	100.0	65.1	15.3	13.1	6.3	38.7	20.5	12.0	15.9	12.9
South	100.0	57.1	21.0	15.4	6.6	37.5	21.5	13.8	15.4	11.9
West	100.0	59.8	19.8	*	*	38.7	15.1	13.3	18.1	15.3
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All regions	100.0	68.5	16.2	10.3	4.9	42.5	18.0	10.3	13.6	15.7
Northeast	100.0	71.7	14.7	*	*	43.1	15.9	*	18.0	16.8
North Central	100.0	74.9	13.0	9.5	*	44.4	15.3	9.5	14.0	16.6
South	100.0	61.1	19.8	14.5	*	39.7	20.2	12.7	12.7	14.7
West	100.0	67.8	*	*	*	43.7	22.0	*	*	*
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All regions	100.0	62.5	15.7	12.3	9.5	40.9	12.4	9.3	13.3	24.2
Northeast	100.0	70.2	*	*	*	45.4	*	*	*	29.0
North Central	100.0	69.6	14.8	*	*	47.2	11.9	*	14.3	16.6
South	100.0	55.7	18.6	14.2	11.3	35.5	11.1	*	14.0	32.2
West	100.0	51.8	*	*	*	32.7	*	*	*	*

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and geographic region, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Length of hospital stay and geographic region	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house			
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands									
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>									
All regions	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415	2,402	1,060	1,574	1,011
Northeast	1,344	918	192	131	104	523	220	348	253
North Central	1,902	1,320	275	207	100	809	320	488	285
South	1,918	1,115	384	284	135	725	357	497	339
West	883	536	174	97	76	344	164	240	135
<u>1-7 days</u>									
All regions	2,810	2,016	477	176	141	1,377	625	489	320
Northeast	418	328	54	*	*	205	100	69	*
North Central	879	687	127	*	*	481	179	142	77
South	1,021	660	193	94	73	454	232	181	154
West	492	341	103	*	*	237	114	97	*
<u>8-14 days</u>									
All regions	1,848	1,150	347	243	108	693	294	553	308
Northeast	530	375	81	*	*	203	84	156	87
North Central	551	378	84	59	*	228	89	145	89
South	552	298	135	95	*	195	86	180	90
West	216	100	*	*	*	67	*	71	*
<u>15 days or more</u>									
All regions	1,389	722	201	300	166	332	142	532	384
Northeast	396	215	58	69	54	115	*	124	121
North Central	473	255	64	103	51	101	52	201	119
South	345	156	56	96	*	76	*	136	95
West	175	96	*	*	*	*	*	71	*
Percent distribution									
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>									
All regions	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9	39.7	17.5	26.0	16.7
Northeast	100.0	68.3	14.3	9.7	7.7	38.9	16.4	25.9	18.8
North Central	100.0	69.4	14.5	10.9	5.3	42.5	16.8	25.7	15.0
South	100.0	58.1	20.0	14.8	7.0	37.8	18.6	25.9	17.7
West	100.0	60.7	19.7	11.0	8.6	39.0	18.6	27.2	15.3
<u>1-7 days</u>									
All regions	100.0	71.7	17.0	6.3	5.0	49.0	22.2	17.4	11.4
Northeast	100.0	78.5	12.9	*	*	49.0	23.9	16.5	*
North Central	100.0	78.2	14.4	*	*	54.7	20.4	16.2	8.8
South	100.0	64.6	18.9	9.2	7.1	44.5	22.7	17.7	15.1
West	100.0	69.3	20.9	*	*	48.2	23.2	19.7	*
<u>8-14 days</u>									
All regions	100.0	62.2	18.8	13.1	5.8	37.5	15.9	29.9	16.7
Northeast	100.0	70.8	15.3	*	*	38.3	15.8	29.4	16.4
North Central	100.0	68.6	15.2	10.7	*	41.4	16.2	26.3	16.2
South	100.0	54.0	24.5	17.2	*	35.3	15.6	32.6	16.3
West	100.0	46.3	*	*	*	31.0	*	32.9	*
<u>15 days or more</u>									
All regions	100.0	52.0	14.5	21.6	12.0	23.9	10.2	38.3	27.6
Northeast	100.0	54.3	14.6	17.4	13.6	29.0	*	31.3	30.6
North Central	100.0	53.9	13.5	21.8	10.8	21.4	11.0	42.5	25.2
South	100.0	45.2	16.2	27.8	*	22.0	*	39.4	27.5
West	100.0	54.9	*	*	*	*	*	40.6	*

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days according to age and residence, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Age and residence	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All areas	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415	2,402	1,060	687	887	1,011
SMSA	3,413	2,165	593	390	265	1,296	596	398	522	602
Outside SMSA	2,635	1,723	432	329	150	1,106	465	289	365	410
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All areas	2,681	1,662	486	346	187	995	530	356	434	367
SMSA	1,572	950	294	199	128	550	302	199	271	250
Outside SMSA	1,109	712	192	147	58	445	228	156	163	117
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All areas	2,009	1,377	326	206	99	853	362	206	273	315
SMSA	1,134	777	188	106	61	489	207	113	140	179
Outside SMSA	875	600	137	100	*	364	155	87	133	136
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All areas	1,358	849	213	167	129	555	169	126	180	329
SMSA	707	437	111	84	75	257	87	80	111	172
Outside SMSA	651	412	103	82	54	297	81	*	69	157
Percent distribution										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All areas	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9	39.7	17.5	11.4	14.7	16.7
SMSA	100.0	63.4	17.4	11.4	7.8	38.0	17.5	11.7	15.3	17.6
Outside SMSA	100.0	65.4	16.4	12.5	5.7	42.0	17.6	11.0	13.9	15.6
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All areas	100.0	62.0	18.1	12.9	7.0	37.1	19.8	13.3	16.2	13.7
SMSA	100.0	60.4	18.7	12.7	8.1	35.0	19.2	12.7	17.2	15.9
Outside SMSA	100.0	64.2	17.3	13.3	5.2	40.1	20.6	14.1	14.7	10.6
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All areas	100.0	68.5	16.2	10.3	4.9	42.5	18.0	10.3	13.6	15.7
SMSA	100.0	68.5	16.6	9.3	5.4	43.1	18.3	10.4	12.3	15.8
Outside SMSA	100.0	68.6	15.7	11.4	*	41.6	17.7	9.9	15.2	15.5
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All areas	100.0	62.5	15.7	12.3	9.5	40.9	12.4	9.3	13.3	24.2
SMSA	100.0	61.8	15.7	11.9	10.6	36.4	12.3	11.3	15.7	24.3
Outside SMSA	100.0	63.3	15.8	12.6	8.3	45.6	12.4	*	10.6	24.1

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and residence, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Length of hospital stay and residence	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All areas	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415	2,402	1,060	687	887	1,011
SMSA	3,413	2,165	593	390	265	1,296	596	398	522	602
Outside SMSA	2,635	1,723	432	329	150	1,106	465	289	365	410
<u>1-7 days</u>										
All areas	2,810	2,016	477	176	141	1,377	625	263	226	320
SMSA	1,408	989	259	82	78	652	324	125	133	174
Outside SMSA	1,402	1,027	218	94	63	725	301	138	93	145
<u>8-14 days</u>										
All areas	1,848	1,150	347	243	108	693	294	246	307	308
SMSA	1,086	691	202	116	77	412	174	149	163	188
Outside SMSA	762	459	145	128	*	282	120	97	144	120
<u>15 days or more</u>										
All areas	1,389	722	201	300	166	332	142	178	354	384
SMSA	918	485	132	192	109	232	98	124	225	239
Outside SMSA	471	237	70	107	57	100	*	55	129	145
Percent distribution										
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>										
All areas	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9	39.7	17.5	11.4	14.7	16.7
SMSA	100.0	63.4	17.4	11.4	7.8	38.0	17.5	11.7	15.3	17.6
Outside SMSA	100.0	65.4	16.4	12.5	5.7	42.0	17.6	11.0	13.9	15.6
<u>1-7 days</u>										
All areas	100.0	71.7	17.0	6.3	5.0	49.0	22.2	9.4	8.0	11.4
SMSA	100.0	70.2	18.4	5.8	5.5	46.3	23.0	8.9	9.4	12.4
Outside SMSA	100.0	73.3	15.5	6.7	4.5	51.7	21.5	9.8	6.6	10.3
<u>8-14 days</u>										
All areas	100.0	62.2	18.8	13.1	5.8	37.5	15.9	13.3	16.6	16.7
SMSA	100.0	63.6	18.6	10.7	7.1	37.9	16.0	13.7	15.0	17.3
Outside SMSA	100.0	60.2	19.0	16.8	*	37.0	15.7	12.7	18.9	15.7
<u>15 days or more</u>										
All areas	100.0	52.0	14.5	21.6	12.0	23.9	10.2	12.8	25.5	27.6
SMSA	100.0	52.8	14.4	20.9	11.9	25.3	10.7	13.5	24.5	26.0
Outside SMSA	100.0	50.3	14.9	22.7	12.1	21.2	*	11.7	27.4	30.8

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and living arrangements, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Age and living arrangements	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All arrangements. . . .	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415	2,402	1,060	687	887	1,011
Living alone or with nonrelatives	1,258	903	174	109	72	604	205	125	154	170
Living with relatives, married	3,799	2,411	664	475	248	1,448	718	470	580	583
Living with relatives, other . .	991	574	187	135	95	350	138	92	153	257
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All arrangements. . . .	2,681	1,662	486	346	187	995	530	356	434	367
Living alone or with nonrelatives	386	253	57	*	*	164	71	*	56	61
Living with relatives, married	2,039	1,241	383	280	135	739	425	286	315	274
Living with relatives, other . .	257	168	*	*	*	92	*	*	63	*
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All arrangements. . . .	2,009	1,377	326	206	99	853	362	206	273	315
Living alone or with nonrelatives	514	411	51	*	*	264	82	55	63	51
Living with relatives, married	1,214	813	212	124	66	497	222	126	181	188
Living with relatives, other. . .	281	153	64	*	*	93	58	*	*	76
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All arrangements. . . .	1,358	849	213	167	129	555	169	126	180	329
Living alone or with nonrelatives	359	239	66	*	*	176	53	*	*	59
Living with relatives, married	546	358	70	71	*	212	70	58	84	121
Living with relatives, other. . .	453	253	77	60	64	166	*	*	61	149
Percent distribution										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All arrangements. . . .	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9	39.7	17.5	11.4	14.7	16.7
Living alone or with nonrelatives	100.0	71.8	13.8	8.7	5.7	48.0	16.3	9.9	12.2	13.5
Living with relatives, married	100.0	63.5	17.5	12.5	6.5	38.1	18.9	12.4	15.3	15.3
Living with relatives, other. . .	100.0	57.9	18.9	13.6	9.6	35.3	13.9	9.3	15.4	25.9
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All arrangements. . . .	100.0	62.0	18.1	12.9	7.0	37.1	19.8	13.3	16.2	13.7
Living alone or with nonrelatives	100.0	65.5	14.8	*	*	42.5	18.4	*	14.5	15.8
Living with relatives, married	100.0	60.9	18.8	13.7	6.6	36.2	20.8	14.0	15.4	13.4
Living with relatives, other. . .	100.0	65.4	*	*	*	35.8	*	*	24.5	*
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All arrangements. . . .	100.0	68.5	16.2	10.3	4.9	42.5	18.0	10.3	13.6	15.7
Living alone or with nonrelatives	100.0	80.0	9.9	*	*	51.4	16.0	10.7	12.3	9.9
Living with relatives, married	100.0	67.0	17.5	10.2	5.4	40.9	18.3	10.4	14.9	15.5
Living with relatives, other. . .	100.0	54.4	22.8	*	*	33.1	20.6	*	*	27.0
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All arrangements. . . .	100.0	62.5	15.7	12.3	9.5	40.9	12.4	9.3	13.3	24.2
Living alone or with nonrelatives	100.0	66.6	18.4	*	*	49.0	14.8	*	*	16.4
Living with relatives, married	100.0	65.6	12.8	13.0	*	38.8	12.8	10.6	15.4	22.2
Living with relatives, other. . .	100.0	55.8	17.0	13.2	14.1	36.6	*	*	13.5	32.9

Table 16. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and living arrangements, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Length of hospital stay and living arrangements	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home					Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands											
All stays, 55 years and over											
All arrangements	6,048	3,888	1,026	383	336	415	2,402	1,060	687	887	1,011
Living alone or with nonrelatives	1,258	903	174	79	*	72	604	205	125	154	170
Living with relatives, married . .	3,799	2,411	664	240	235	248	1,448	718	470	580	583
Living with relatives, other . . .	991	574	187	63	71	95	350	138	92	153	257
<u>1-7 days</u>											
All arrangements	2,810	2,016	477	97	79	141	1,377	625	263	226	320
Living alone or with nonrelatives	532	426	60	*	*	*	322	97	*	*	*
Living with relatives, married . .	1,863	1,327	337	66	*	85	866	451	222	138	186
Living with relatives, other . . .	415	263	80	*	*	*	189	77	*	*	87
<u>8-14 days</u>											
All arrangements	1,848	1,150	347	149	94	108	693	294	246	307	308
Living alone or with nonrelatives	437	293	73	*	*	*	184	71	61	57	64
Living with relatives, married . .	1,111	679	218	91	64	59	417	177	148	195	174
Living with relatives, other . . .	300	177	56	*	*	*	93	*	*	54	70
<u>15 days or more</u>											
All arrangements	1,389	722	201	136	163	166	332	142	178	354	384
Living alone or with nonrelatives	288	184	*	*	*	*	98	*	*	54	60
Living with relatives, married . .	825	405	109	84	124	103	165	89	101	246	223
Living with relatives, other . . .	276	133	52	*	*	*	68	*	*	53	101
Percent distribution											
All stays, 55 years and over											
All arrangements	100.0	64.3	17.0	6.3	5.6	6.9	39.7	17.5	11.4	14.7	16.7
Living alone or with nonrelatives	100.0	71.8	13.8	6.3	*	5.7	48.0	16.3	9.9	12.2	13.5
Living with relatives, married . .	100.0	63.5	17.5	6.3	6.2	6.5	38.1	18.9	12.4	15.3	15.3
Living with relatives, other . . .	100.0	57.9	18.9	6.4	7.2	9.6	35.3	13.9	9.3	15.4	25.9
<u>1-7 days</u>											
All arrangements	100.0	71.7	17.0	3.5	2.8	5.0	49.0	22.2	9.4	8.0	11.4
Living alone or with nonrelatives	100.0	80.1	11.3	*	*	*	60.5	18.2	*	*	*
Living with relatives, married . .	100.0	71.2	18.1	3.5	*	4.6	46.5	24.2	11.9	7.4	10.0
Living with relatives, other . . .	100.0	63.4	19.3	*	*	*	45.5	18.6	*	*	21.0
<u>8-14 days</u>											
All arrangements	100.0	62.2	18.8	8.1	5.1	5.8	37.5	15.9	13.3	16.6	16.7
Living alone or with nonrelatives	100.0	67.0	16.7	*	*	*	42.1	16.2	14.0	13.0	14.6
Living with relatives, married . .	100.0	61.1	19.6	8.2	5.8	5.3	37.5	15.9	13.3	17.6	15.7
Living with relatives, other . . .	100.0	59.0	18.7	*	*	*	31.0	*	*	18.0	23.3
<u>15 days or more</u>											
All arrangements	100.0	52.0	14.5	9.8	11.7	12.0	23.9	10.2	12.8	25.5	27.6
Living alone or with nonrelatives	100.0	63.9	*	*	*	*	34.0	*	*	18.7	20.8
Living with relatives, married . .	100.0	49.1	13.2	10.2	15.0	12.5	20.0	10.8	12.2	29.8	27.0
Living with relatives, other . . .	100.0	48.2	18.8	*	*	*	24.6	*	*	19.2	36.6

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to hospitalized condition, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Condition for which hospitalized	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house			
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands									
All conditions, 55 years and over	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415	2,402	1,060	1,574	1,011
Infections and parasitic diseases	82	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Neoplasms, all types.	511	339	62	65	*	216	71	135	89
Endocrine, allergic, and metabolic disorders.	254	176	*	*	*	119	*	68	*
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs (including stroke).	536	342	97	52	*	187	82	115	153
Conditions of the heart and circulatory system	1,183	656	218	212	96	368	208	378	228
Conditions of the respiratory system	539	357	104	56	*	203	129	129	77
Conditions of the digestive system.	1,080	737	184	111	*	510	196	267	107
Conditions of the genitourinary system	588	382	119	64	*	236	105	162	85
Musculoskeletal and skin conditions.	392	269	52	*	*	159	85	77	71
Injuries	494	290	82	71	51	144	73	163	114
Other conditions.	391	293	*	*	*	228	51	65	*
Percent distribution									
All conditions, 55 years and over	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9	39.7	17.5	26.0	16.7
Infections and parasitic diseases	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Neoplasms, all types.	100.0	66.3	12.1	12.7	*	42.3	13.9	26.4	17.4
Endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders.	100.0	69.3	*	*	*	46.9	*	26.8	*
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs (including stroke).	100.0	63.8	18.1	9.7	*	34.9	15.3	21.5	28.5
Conditions of the heart and circulatory system	100.0	55.5	18.4	17.9	8.1	31.1	17.6	32.0	19.3
Conditions of the respiratory system	100.0	66.2	19.3	10.4	*	37.7	23.9	23.9	14.3
Conditions of the digestive system.	100.0	68.2	17.0	10.3	*	47.2	18.1	24.7	9.3
Conditions of the genitourinary system	100.0	65.0	20.2	10.9	*	40.1	17.9	27.6	14.5
Musculoskeletal and skin conditions.	100.0	68.6	13.3	*	*	40.6	21.7	19.6	18.1
Injuries	100.0	58.7	16.6	14.4	10.3	29.1	14.8	33.0	23.1
Other conditions.	100.0	74.9	*	*	*	58.3	13.0	16.6	*

Table 18. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of days confined to the house according to length of hospital stay and hospitalized condition, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Length of hospital stay and condition for which hospitalized	Total discharges to home	Number of days confined to the house			
		None	1-7	8 or more	Unknown
<u>1-7 days</u>		Number of discharges in thousands			
All conditions, 55 years and over	2,810	1,377	625	489	320
Infections and parasitic diseases	54	*	*	*	*
Neoplasms, all types	215	122	*	*	*
Endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders	112	59	*	*	*
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs (including stroke)	257	103	52	61	*
Conditions of the heart and circulatory system	511	234	125	84	68
Conditions of the respiratory system	264	119	70	52	*
Conditions of the digestive system	487	265	113	73	*
Conditions of the genitourinary system	280	145	64	*	*
Musculoskeletal and skin conditions	178	95	*	*	*
Injuries	217	64	50	58	*
Other conditions	234	151	*	*	*
<u>8 days or more</u>					
All conditions, 55 years and over	3,237	1,025	436	1,085	692
Infections and parasitic diseases	*	*	*	*	*
Neoplasms, all types	296	94	*	107	60
Endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders	142	60	*	*	*
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs (including stroke)	279	84	*	53	114
Conditions of the heart and circulatory system	671	134	83	295	160
Conditions of the respiratory system	275	84	59	77	55
Conditions of the digestive system	592	245	83	195	66
Conditions of the genitourinary system	308	91	*	117	61
Musculoskeletal and skin conditions	214	64	*	58	53
Injuries	277	79	*	105	69
Other conditions	156	76	*	*	*
<u>1-7 days</u>		Percent distribution			
All conditions, 55 years and over	100.0	49.0	22.2	17.4	11.4
Infections and parasitic diseases	100.0	*	*	*	*
Neoplasms, all types	100.0	56.7	*	*	*
Endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders	100.0	52.7	*	*	*
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs (including stroke)	100.0	40.1	20.2	23.7	*
Conditions of the heart and circulatory system	100.0	45.8	24.5	16.4	13.3
Conditions of the respiratory system	100.0	45.1	26.5	19.7	*
Conditions of the digestive system	100.0	54.4	23.2	15.0	*
Conditions of the genitourinary system	100.0	51.8	22.9	*	*
Musculoskeletal and skin conditions	100.0	53.4	*	*	*
Injuries	100.0	29.5	23.0	26.7	*
Other conditions	100.0	64.5	*	*	*
<u>8 days or more</u>					
All conditions, 55 years and over	100.0	31.7	13.5	33.5	21.4
Infections and parasitic diseases	*	*	*	*	*
Neoplasms, all types	100.0	31.8	*	36.1	20.3
Endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders	100.0	42.3	*	*	*
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs (including stroke)	100.0	30.1	*	19.0	40.9
Conditions of the heart and circulatory system	100.0	20.0	12.4	44.0	23.8
Conditions of the respiratory system	100.0	30.5	21.5	28.0	20.0
Conditions of the digestive system	100.0	41.4	14.0	32.9	11.7
Conditions of the genitourinary system	100.0	29.5	*	38.0	19.5
Musculoskeletal and skin conditions	100.0	29.9	*	27.1	24.8
Injuries	100.0	28.5	*	37.9	24.9
Other conditions	100.0	48.7	*	*	*

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age and surgery status, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Age and surgery status	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All statuses	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415	2,402	1,060	687	887	1,011
Not surgically treated	3,676	2,357	642	412	264	1,562	669	342	492	612
Surgically treated	2,371	1,531	383	307	151	840	392	346	395	399
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All statuses	2,681	1,662	486	346	187	995	530	356	434	367
Not surgically treated	1,538	956	284	175	123	630	302	179	239	187
Surgically treated	1,144	706	203	171	64	365	228	176	195	180
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All statuses	2,009	1,377	326	206	99	853	362	206	273	315
Not surgically treated	1,238	854	200	129	55	552	242	115	140	189
Surgically treated	770	523	126	77	*	301	120	90	134	126
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All statuses	1,358	849	213	167	129	555	169	126	180	329
Not surgically treated	900	547	159	108	87	380	124	*	113	236
Surgically treated	457	302	55	59	*	174	*	79	67	93
Percent distribution										
<u>All ages, 55 years and over</u>										
All statuses	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9	39.7	17.5	11.4	14.7	16.7
Not surgically treated	100.0	64.1	17.5	11.2	7.2	42.5	18.2	9.3	13.4	16.6
Surgically treated	100.0	64.6	16.2	12.9	6.4	35.4	16.5	14.6	16.7	16.8
<u>55-64 years</u>										
All statuses	100.0	62.0	18.1	12.9	7.0	37.1	19.8	13.3	16.2	13.7
Not surgically treated	100.0	62.2	18.5	11.4	8.0	41.0	19.6	11.6	15.5	12.2
Surgically treated	100.0	61.7	17.7	14.9	5.6	31.9	19.9	15.4	17.0	15.7
<u>65-74 years</u>										
All statuses	100.0	68.5	16.2	10.3	4.9	42.5	18.0	10.3	13.6	15.7
Not surgically treated	100.0	69.0	16.2	10.4	4.4	44.6	19.5	9.3	11.3	15.3
Surgically treated	100.0	67.9	16.4	10.0	*	39.1	15.6	11.7	17.4	16.4
<u>75 years and over</u>										
All statuses	100.0	62.5	15.7	12.3	9.5	40.9	12.4	9.3	13.3	24.2
Not surgically treated	100.0	60.8	17.7	12.0	9.7	42.2	13.8	*	12.6	26.2
Surgically treated	100.0	66.1	12.0	12.9	*	38.1	*	17.3	14.7	20.4

Table 20. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and surgery status, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Length of hospital stay and surgery status	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands										
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>										
All statuses	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415	2,402	1,060	687	887	1,011
Not surgically treated	3,676	2,357	642	412	264	1,562	669	342	492	612
Surgically treated	2,371	1,531	383	307	151	840	392	346	395	399
<u>1-7 days</u>										
All statuses	2,810	2,016	477	176	141	1,377	625	263	226	320
Not surgically treated	1,799	1,258	328	114	99	920	395	152	134	199
Surgically treated	1,011	758	149	62	*	457	230	111	92	121
<u>8-14 days</u>										
All statuses	1,848	1,150	347	243	108	693	294	246	307	308
Not surgically treated	1,080	678	194	140	67	435	193	96	169	187
Surgically treated	768	472	153	103	*	258	101	150	138	121
<u>15 days or more</u>										
All statuses	1,389	722	201	300	166	332	142	178	354	384
Not surgically treated	797	421	121	157	98	207	81	94	189	227
Surgically treated	592	301	81	142	68	125	60	84	165	157
Percent distribution										
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>										
All statuses	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9	39.7	17.5	11.4	14.7	16.7
Not surgically treated	100.0	64.1	17.5	11.2	7.2	42.5	18.2	9.3	13.4	16.6
Surgically treated	100.0	56.1	14.0	11.2	5.5	30.8	14.4	12.7	14.5	14.6
<u>1-7 days</u>										
All statuses	100.0	71.7	17.0	6.3	5.0	49.0	22.2	9.4	8.0	11.4
Not surgically treated	100.0	69.9	18.2	6.3	5.5	51.1	22.0	8.4	7.4	11.1
Surgically treated	100.0	75.0	14.7	6.1	*	45.2	22.7	11.0	9.1	12.0
<u>8-14 days</u>										
All statuses	100.0	62.2	18.8	13.1	5.8	37.5	15.9	13.3	16.6	16.7
Not surgically treated	100.0	62.8	18.0	13.0	6.2	40.3	17.9	8.9	15.6	17.3
Surgically treated	100.0	61.5	19.9	13.4	*	33.6	13.2	19.5	18.0	15.8
<u>15 days or more</u>										
All statuses	100.0	52.0	14.5	21.6	12.0	23.9	10.2	12.8	25.5	27.6
Not surgically treated	100.0	52.8	15.2	19.7	12.3	26.0	10.2	11.8	23.7	28.5
Surgically treated	100.0	50.8	13.7	24.0	11.5	21.1	10.1	14.2	27.9	26.5

Table 21. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to age, sex, and surgery status, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Sex, age, and surgery status	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home		Number of days confined to the house	
		None	1 or more	None	1 or more
<u>Male</u>	In thousands	Percent distribution			
55 years and over	2,986	68.1	31.9	42.7	57.3
Not surgically treated	1,757	66.9	33.1	44.5	55.5
Surgically treated	1,229	69.8	30.2	40.2	59.8
<u>Female</u>					
55 years and over	3,062	60.6	39.4	36.8	63.2
Not surgically treated	1,920	61.6	38.4	40.7	59.3
Surgically treated	1,142	58.9	41.1	30.3	69.7
<u>Male</u>					
55-64 years	1,378	66.7	33.3	41.4	58.6
Not surgically treated	783	66.9	33.1	44.3	55.7
Surgically treated	594	66.5	33.7	37.4	62.6
65-74 years	911	70.1	29.9	43.2	56.8
Not surgically treated	505	67.7	32.3	43.8	56.2
Surgically treated	406	73.2	26.8	42.4	57.4
75 years and over	697	68.3	31.7	44.8	55.2
Not surgically treated	468	66.0	34.0	45.5	54.5
Surgically treated	229	72.5	27.5	43.2	56.8
<u>Female</u>					
55-64 years	1,304	57.0	42.9	32.6	67.4
Not surgically treated	754	57.3	42.7	37.4	62.6
Surgically treated	549	56.6	43.5	26.0	74.1
65-74 years	1,098	67.2	32.8	41.8	58.2
Not surgically treated	733	69.8	30.3	45.2	54.3
Surgically treated	365	62.2	37.8	35.1	64.7
75 years and over	661	56.4	43.4	36.8	63.2
Not surgically treated	432	55.1	44.9	38.7	61.3
Surgically treated	228	59.6	40.8	32.9	67.1

Table 22. Number and percent distribution of short-stay hospital discharges to the home among persons 55 years and over by number of convalescent days, according to length of hospital stay and hospital ownership, as reported in health interviews: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Length of hospital stay and hospital ownership	Total discharges to home	Number of days in bed at home				Number of days confined to the house				
		None	1-7	8 or more	Un-known	None	1-7	8-14	15 or more	Un-known
Number of discharges in thousands										
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>										
All hospitals	6,048	3,888	1,026	719	415	2,402	1,060	687	887	1,011
Government—nonfederal . .	1,038	635	191	148	63	418	190	117	115	198
Nonprofit.	4,145	2,730	698	453	265	1,674	729	478	642	622
Proprietary	479	254	99	71	54	135	92	*	87	118
Other	386	269	*	*	*	175	50	*	*	73
1-7 days										
All hospitals	2,810	2,016	477	176	141	1,377	625	263	226	320
Government—nonfederal . .	547	384	94	*	*	274	127	*	*	68
Nonprofit.	1,852	1,362	311	93	86	927	411	185	151	178
Proprietary	273	157	60	*	*	96	62	*	*	60
Other	139	113	*	*	*	80	*	*	*	*
8 days or more										
All hospitals	3,237	1,872	549	543	274	1,025	436	424	661	692
Government—nonfederal . .	491	251	97	100	*	144	63	74	80	130
Nonprofit.	2,293	1,367	388	360	179	746	318	294	491	444
Proprietary	206	97	*	*	*	*	*	*	53	58
Other	247	156	*	*	*	95	*	*	*	59
Percent distribution										
<u>All stays, 55 years and over</u>										
All hospitals	100.0	64.3	17.0	11.9	6.9	39.7	17.5	11.4	14.7	16.7
Government—nonfederal . .	100.0	61.2	18.4	14.3	6.1	40.3	18.3	11.3	11.1	19.1
Nonprofit.	100.0	65.9	16.8	10.9	6.4	40.4	17.6	11.5	15.5	15.0
Proprietary	100.0	53.0	20.7	14.8	11.3	28.2	19.2	*	18.2	24.6
Other	100.0	69.7	*	*	*	45.3	13.0	*	*	18.9
1-7 days										
All hospitals	100.0	71.7	17.0	6.3	5.0	49.0	22.2	9.4	8.0	11.4
Government—nonfederal . .	100.0	70.2	17.2	*	*	50.1	23.2	*	*	12.4
Nonprofit.	100.0	73.5	16.8	5.0	4.6	50.1	22.2	10.0	8.2	9.6
Proprietary	100.0	57.5	22.0	*	*	35.2	22.7	*	*	22.0
Other	100.0	81.3	*	*	*	57.6	*	*	*	*
8 days or more										
All hospitals	100.0	57.8	17.0	16.8	8.5	31.7	13.5	13.1	20.4	21.4
Government—nonfederal . .	100.0	51.1	19.8	20.4	*	29.3	12.8	15.1	16.3	26.5
Nonprofit.	100.0	59.6	16.9	15.7	7.8	32.5	13.9	12.8	21.4	19.4
Proprietary	100.0	47.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	25.7	28.2
Other	100.0	63.2	*	*	*	38.5	*	*	*	23.9

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey (HIS).

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during July 1966-June 1967.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period, since data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (e.g., 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design

which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed in such a way that the sample of households interviewed each week is representative of the target population and that weekly samples are additive over time. This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples, more-detailed analysis of less-common characteristics and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

The overall sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 357 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected nine households. Three general types of segments are used:

Area segments which are defined geographically,

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame,

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960. Census address listings were used for all areas of

the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate housing units. In general, the list frame included the larger urban areas of the United States from which about two-thirds of the HIS sample was selected.

The total HIS sample of approximately 5,700 segments yields a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 42,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published as well as a detailed description of the sample design, estimation procedure, and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the Survey.¹, 9-11

Collection of data.—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

Estimating procedures.—Since the design of the HIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to use complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. Four basic operations are involved:

Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection. The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design: PSU, segment, and household.

Nonresponse adjustment. The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.

First-stage ratio adjustment. Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to 1960 population within six color-residence classes.

Poststratification by age-sex-color. The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60

age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

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

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, e.g., a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for the calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with speech impairments or number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or number of visits to a doctor or dentist, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

Hospital recall.—The Survey questionnaire

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

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was about 5 percent—1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

There are limitations to the accuracy of

diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can usually pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables, the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the HIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. (For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.)

Reliability of Estimates

Since the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the

same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures.

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.^{1, 2, 12-14}

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance when only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the

measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 or 1 or on occasion may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.

Medium range.—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of bed disability.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further defined as:

Type A.—Statistics on prevalence and incidence data for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.

Type B.—Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 2 weeks.

Type C.—Statistics for which the reference period is 6 months.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The “guide” on page 41, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 42-43. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors

for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 44. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart, P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes

all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

(b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.):* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference $d = X_1 - X_2$, is

$$\sigma^d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x_1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x_2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, V_{x_1} and V_{x_2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics, although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

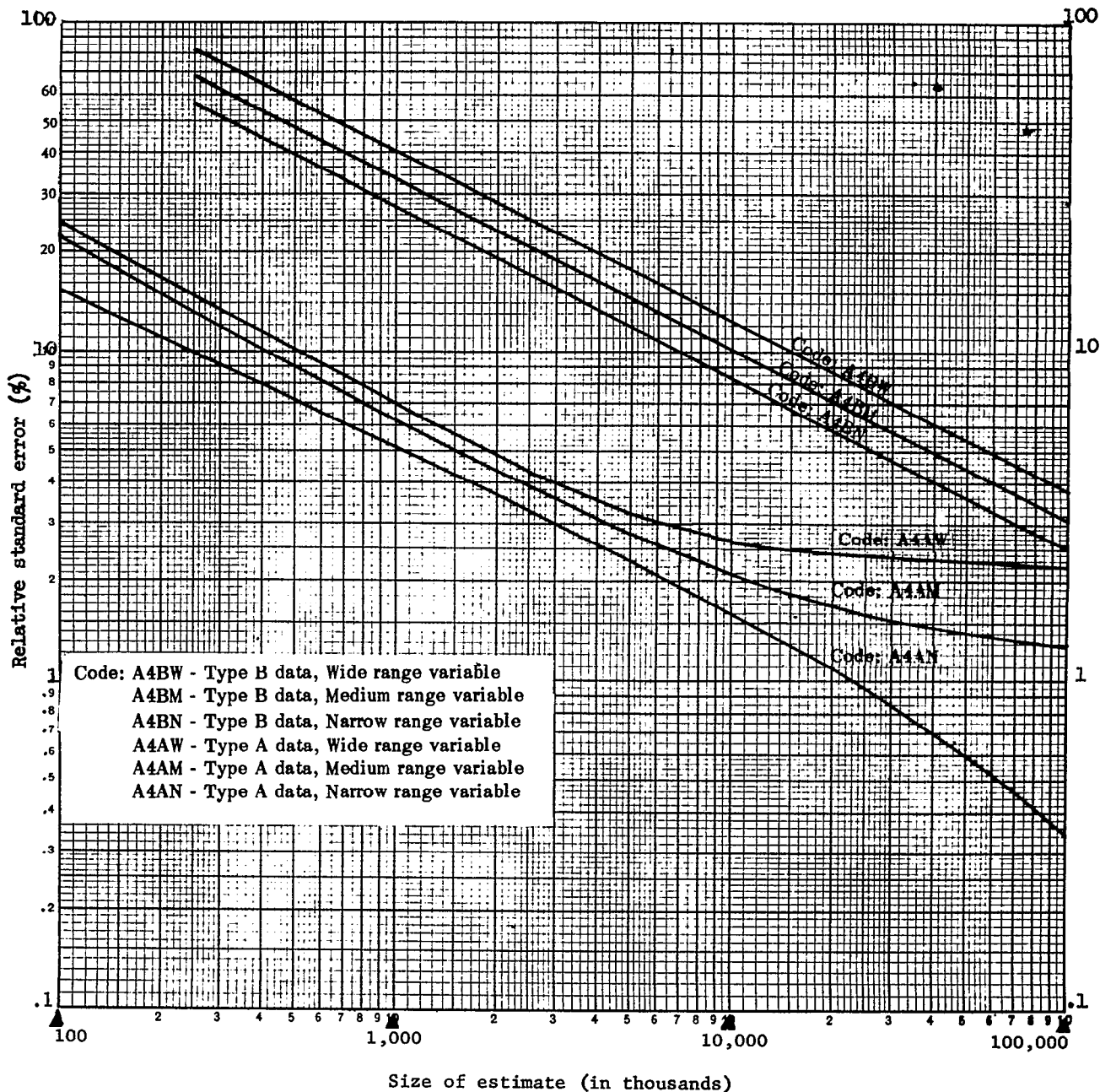
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the

statistic as follows: (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic; and (4) the range of the statistic as described in the previous section "Reliability of Estimates."

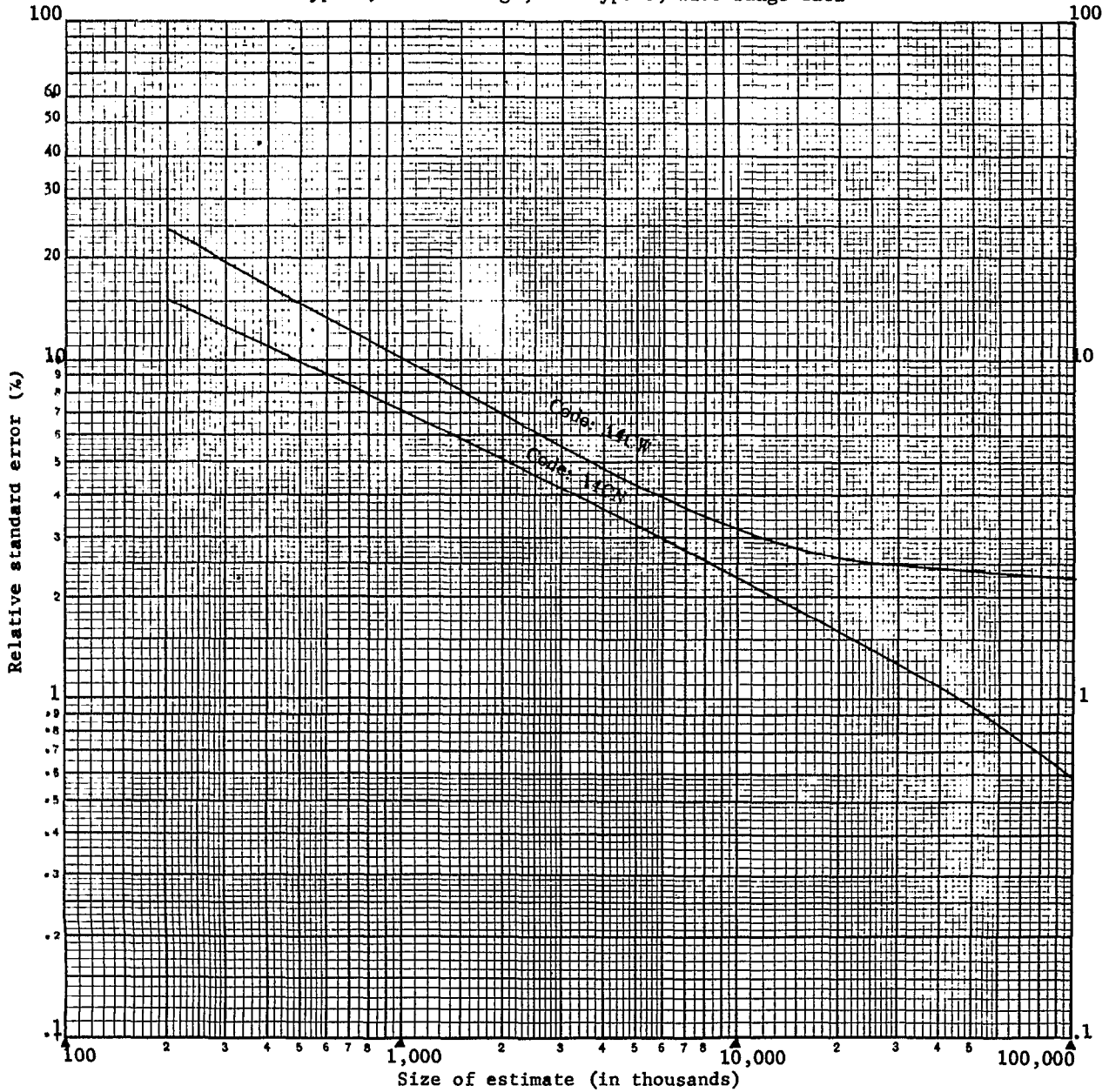
Statistic	Use		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Not subject to sampling error			
Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex-color category thereof . . .			
Persons in any other population group	1	A4AN	42
Hospital discharges	1	A4CN	43
Hospital days	1	A4CW	43
Convalescent days	1	A4CW	43
Percentage distribution of:			
Hospital discharges	2	P4CN-M	44
Convalescent days	2	P4CW	44
Persons with convalescent days.	2	P4CN-M	44
Number of hospital discharges:			
Per 100 and 1,000 total U.S. population, or in any age-sex category thereof .	4(a)	A4CN	43
Per 1,000 persons in any other population group	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4CN Denom.: A4AN	{ 43 42

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection
for data of all types and ranges



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A4BW), an aggregate of 6,000,000 has a relative error of 16.0 percent or a standard error of 960,000 (16 percent of 6,000,000).

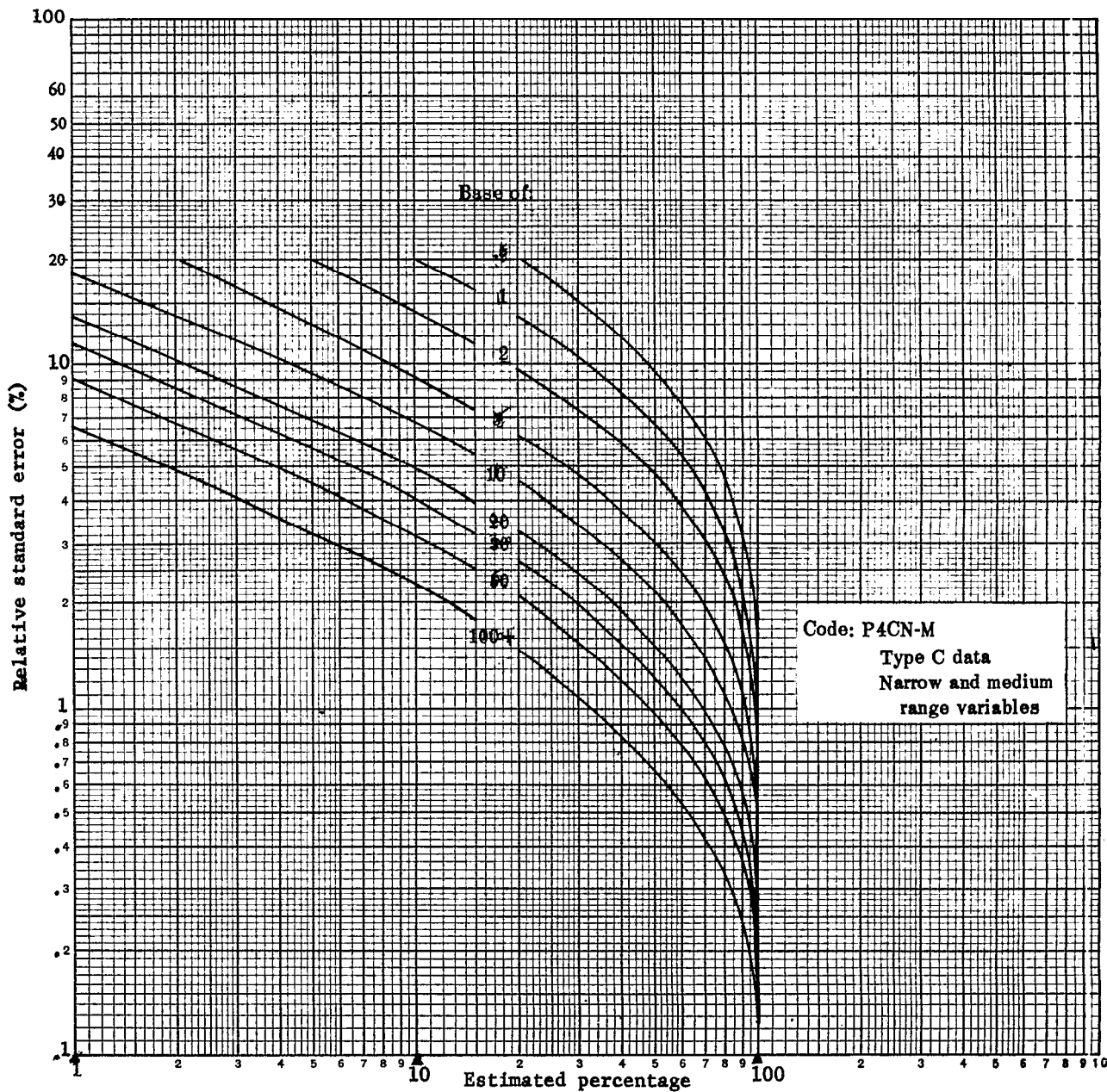
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for type C, Narrow range, and type C, Wide range data



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 7.1 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 71,000 (7.1 percent of 1,000,000).

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection for type C data, Narrow and Medium range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 4.6 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 4.6 percent or 0.9 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Hospitalization and Convalescence

Hospital discharge.—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 or more nights in a hospital, as an inpatient, except the period of stay of a well, newborn infant. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. (Estimates were based on discharges that occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

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

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

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

Hospital day.—A hospital day is a day on

which a person is confined to a hospital. The day is counted as a hospital day only if the patient stays overnight. Thus, a patient who enters the hospital on Monday afternoon and leaves Wednesday noon is considered to have had 2 hospital days.

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

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

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

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

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, 1955 Revision, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey. Impairments are coded according to a special supplementary classification.

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

Surgical operation.—A surgical operation includes any cutting or piercing of the skin or

other tissue; stitching of cuts or wounds; setting of fractures and dislocations; and the introduction of tubes for drainage, "tapping," and terms ending in "-scopy" (e.g., cystoscopy). Deliveries are counted as operations. Injections and transfusions, however, are not included, nor are routine circumcisions.

Only operations performed in hospitals upon inpatients are included.

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

Convalescent days in bed at home.—Days in bed at home are days on which a person, who was discharged from a hospital, was kept in bed either all or most of the day because of the condition(s) for which he or she was hospitalized. "All or most of the day" is more than half of the daylight hours.

Convalescent days confined to the house.—Days confined to the house consist of days on which the person remained inside the house or on the adjacent premises, such as the porch or yard, except to keep doctors' appointments or for emergencies following a particular illness. The "days confined to the house" include "days in bed at home."

Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

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

Color.—Color is recorded as "white," or "other." "Other" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

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

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

Place of residence.—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutional population is classified as being inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA and either farm or nonfarm.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA's defined for the 1960 Decennial Census.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; and, second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character, so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining non-SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living in non-SMSA territory were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from the sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on

the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.

Region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

Region *States Included*

Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky,

Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

Living arrangements.—The term “living arrangements” describes the individual’s relationship to other persons within the same household. For this report the definition includes these categories:

1. *Living alone or with nonrelatives.*—A person living in a one-member household or in a household with another person or persons none of whom are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption.
2. *Living with relatives.*—A person living in a household with another person or persons of whom one or more are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons living with relatives are further classified by marital status as “married” and “other.”

<i>Condition for Which Hospitalized</i>	<i>International Classification of Diseases Code Numbers¹</i>
Infectious and parasitic diseases	001-138 (except 083.1, 083.2)
Neoplasms, all types.....	140-239
Endocrine, allergic, and metabolic disorders.....	240-289
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs (including stroke).....	330-396, 753.0, 780, 781, X00-X13
Conditions of the heart and circulatory systems	400-468, 782
Conditions of the respiratory system	470-527, 783, X36
Conditions of the digestive system	530-587, 784, 785
Conditions of the genitourinary system	590-637, 786, 789, X37, X38
Musculoskeletal and skin conditions	690-733, 735, (N800-N829) ² , 738-744, 787, X20-X34, X70-X89
Injuries	N800-N999 ³
All other conditions	All other ICD and “X-Code” numbers

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

²With .9 in the 4th digit (old injuries).

³Other than .9 in the 4th digit.

APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTICE - All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes.

Form NHS-HIS-1 (FY67) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 Budget Bureau No. 68-R1600 ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
 Approval Expires 3-31-68 U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY 22:1 Book _____ of _____ Books

<p>2a. STREET ADDRESS (House No., Street, Apt. No. or other ident.)</p> <p>City _____ State _____</p>	<p>2b. MAILING ADDRESS (If different from 2a) <input type="checkbox"/> Same as 2a</p> <p>City _____ State _____</p>																																								
<p>3. WHEN WAS THIS STRUCTURE ORIGINALLY BUILT? <input type="checkbox"/> Ask: <input type="checkbox"/> Before 4-1-60 (Continue interview) <input type="checkbox"/> After 4-1-60 (Go to Q. 10c and end interview)</p>	<p>4a. SAMPLE B -</p>																																								
<p>10. None Complete Items 10-16 At the End of the Interview</p> <p>a. ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTER BESIDES YOUR OWN IN THIS BUILDING? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill Table X) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTERS BESIDES YOUR OWN ON THIS FLOOR? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill Table X) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. IS THERE ANY OTHER BUILDING ON THIS PROPERTY FOR PEOPLE TO LIVE IN - EITHER OCCUPIED OR VACANT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill Table X) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>4b. PSU (Write in and mark) </p> <p>5a. SEGMENT NUMBER (Write in and mark) </p> <p>b. SEG. TYPE (Circle) A B P LSDF</p> <p>6. SERIAL NUMBER (Write in and mark) </p> <p>7. SPECIAL DWELLING PLACE Name Sample No. </p>																																								
<p>Item <u> </u> <input type="checkbox"/> Rural — Ask items 11 and 12 <input type="checkbox"/> All Other (1) — Go to 13</p> <p>11. DO YOU OWN OR RENT THIS PLACE? <input type="checkbox"/> Own — Ask 12a <input type="checkbox"/> Rent — Ask 12b <input type="checkbox"/> Rent Free — Ask 12a</p> <p>12a. DOES THIS PLACE HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask 12c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Ask 12d</p> <p>b. DOES THE PLACE YOU RENT HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (4)</p> <p>c. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$50 OR MORE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (3) <input type="checkbox"/> No (5)</p> <p>d. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$250 OR MORE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (3) <input type="checkbox"/> No (5)</p>	<p>8. NONINTERVIEW REASON</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Type A</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Ref</td> <td style="width: 10%;">NH</td> <td style="width: 10%;">TA</td> <td style="width: 10%;">OTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(If "other" is marked describe in footnote space.)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type B</td> <td>VMS</td> <td>VS</td> <td>URE</td> <td>AF</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type C</td> <td>Dem</td> <td>Mis</td> <td>ESS</td> <td>OTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>9. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS (Mark one circle)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Housing Unit</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Other Unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>12e. LAND USAGE (Mark code from Item L or 12c or 12d)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p>	Type A	Ref	NH	TA	OTH	(If "other" is marked describe in footnote space.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type B	VMS	VS	URE	AF		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type C	Dem	Mis	ESS	OTH		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Housing Unit	Other Unit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Type A	Ref	NH	TA	OTH																																					
(If "other" is marked describe in footnote space.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																					
Type B	VMS	VS	URE	AF																																					
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																					
Type C	Dem	Mis	ESS	OTH																																					
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																					
Housing Unit	Other Unit																																								
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																								
<p>13. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE IN THIS -- (UNIT)? COUNT THE KITCHEN BUT NOT THE BATHROOM. (Write in and Mark)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total Rooms </p> <p>14. HOW MANY BEDROOMS ARE IN THIS -- (UNIT)? (If "None" describe in footnotes) (Write in and Mark)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No. of Bedrooms </p> <p>15. WHAT IS THE TELEPHONE NUMBER HERE? (Write in and Mark)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p>	<p>16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM: Check Questions 22 & 23c on Pages 4 & 5. Is a Home Care Page Required? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill Home Care Supplement) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Leave Thank You Letter and Depart)</p>																																								
<p>17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">DATE AND TIME OF CALL</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Time</th> <th style="width: 10%;"> </th> <th style="width: 10%;"> </th> <th style="width: 10%;"> </th> <th style="width: 10%;"> </th> <th style="width: 10%;"> </th> <th style="width: 10%;"> </th> <th style="width: 10%;"> </th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> <p>LENTH OF INTERVIEW (Minutes)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%;"> </td> </tr> </table>	DATE AND TIME OF CALL	Date	Time																																						<p>18. NUMBER OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD (Mark from item 17)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Jan <input type="checkbox"/> Apr <input type="checkbox"/> July <input type="checkbox"/> Oct <input type="checkbox"/> Feb <input type="checkbox"/> May <input type="checkbox"/> Aug <input type="checkbox"/> Nov <input type="checkbox"/> Mar <input type="checkbox"/> June <input type="checkbox"/> Sept <input type="checkbox"/> Dec <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>19. DATE OF COMPLETION (Enter from item 17)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Month Day </p>
DATE AND TIME OF CALL	Date	Time																																							
<p>20a. NAME OF OBSERVER (IF 20b marked "Yes")</p> <p>21a. INTERVIEWER NAME (Write-in)</p>	<p>20b. WAS THIS INTERVIEW OBSERVED?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>21b. INTERVIEWER NUMBER</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> </p>																																								
<p>FOOTNOTES:</p>	<p>22. IDENTIFICATION CODE NO. (Mark from tab of Segment folder)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> </p> <p>23. REGIONAL OFFICE NUMBER</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> </p>																																								
<p>WASHINGTON USE</p>																																									
<p>Book Number (See item 1) </p>																																									
<p>Total Number of Conditions this H.H. </p>																																									
<p>Total Number of Hospitalizations this H.H. </p>																																									
<p>Total Number of Doctor Visits this H.H. </p>																																									
<p>Total Number of Persons this H.H. </p>																																									
<p>Total Persons Requiring Home Care this Household </p>																																									

1a. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? b. WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF ALL OTHER PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE? (List all) Yes No c. I HAVE LISTED (read names). IS THERE ANYONE ELSE STAYING HERE NOW? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No d. HAVE I MISSED ANYONE WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE BUT IS NOW AWAY FROM HOME? (Apply household membership rules) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No e. DO ANY OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A HOME ANYWHERE ELSE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No f. ARE ANY OF THE PERSONS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ON FULL TIME ACTIVE DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES? (If "yes", delete) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		First Name 01 Last Name Relationship Head Age	First Name 02 Last Name Relationship Age
2. HOW IS -- RELATED TO (head of household)?			
3. PERSON NUMBER (First column should have person 01, second column person 02, etc.)		3.	
4a. HOW OLD WAS -- ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY? (Write in next to "relationship" and mark)		4a.	
b. SEX (mark without asking unless sex is not obvious from name)		b.	
c. RACE (mark without asking)		c.	
If 17 years old or over, ask: 5. IS -- NOW MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED, OR NEVER MARRIED?		5.	
If 17 years old or over, ask: 6. WHAT WAS -- DOING MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS - (for males) WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE? (for females) KEEPING HOUSE, WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE?		6.	
If *SE* marked in Q. 6 and person is 45 years old or over, ask: 7. IS -- RETIRED?		7.	
If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the resp., say: WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ALL ADULTS WHO ARE AT HOME TAKE PART IN THE INTERVIEW. IS YOUR --, ETC., AT HOME NOW? (WOULD YOU PLEASE ASK --, ETC., TO JOIN US?)		H	
THIS SURVEY COVERS ALL KINDS OF ILLNESSES. THESE FIRST QUESTIONS REFER TO LAST WEEK AND THE WEEK BEFORE, THAT IS, THE 2-WEEK PERIOD OUTLINED IN RED ON THIS CALENDAR. (Hand calendar.)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8a. WAS -- SICK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE (THE 2 WEEKS SHOWN ON THAT CALENDAR)?		8.	
b. WHAT WAS THE MATTER?			
c. DID -- HAVE ANYTHING ELSE DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?			
9a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE OR TREATMENT FOR ANY CONDITION (BESIDES... WHICH YOU TOLD ME ABOUT)?		9.	
b. FOR WHAT CONDITION?			
c. DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE FOR ANY OTHER CONDITION?			
10a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, DID -- HAVE ANY ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES?		10.	
b. WHAT WERE THEY?			
c. DID -- HAVE ANY OTHER ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?			
11a. DID -- EVER HAVE AN (ANY OTHER) ACCIDENT OR INJURY THAT STILL BOTHERS HIM OR AFFECTS HIM IN ANY WAY?		11.	
b. IN WHAT WAY DOES IT BOTHER HIM? (Record present effects.)			
12. Open your Flashcard booklet to Card A and Read both sides of Card A (A-1, A-2), by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.		12.	
13. Turn to Card B and Read both sides of Card B (B-1, B-2), condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.		13.	
14a. DOES -- HAVE ANY OTHER AILMENTS, CONDITIONS, OR PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?		14.	
b. WHAT IS THE CONDITION? (Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects.)			
c. ANY OTHER PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?			
R Q. 8-14 For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q. 8-14. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them. If eligible respondent is "at home" but did not respond for self, enter the reason in a footnote.		<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent	

<p>15a. HAS -- BEEN IN A HOSPITAL AT ANY TIME SINCE A YEAR AGO? If "Yes," ask: b. HOW MANY TIMES WAS -- IN A HOSPITAL DURING THAT PERIOD?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Times <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 15 Times <input type="text"/>
<p>16a. HAS ANYONE IN THE FAMILY BEEN IN A NURSING HOME, CONVALESCENT HOME, REST HOME OR SIMILAR PLACE SINCE A YEAR AGO? If "Yes," ask: b. WHO? For each person reported in 16b ask: c. HOW MANY TIMES WAS -- IN A NURSING HOME OR SIMILAR PLACE DURING THAT PERIOD?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Times <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 16 Times <input type="text"/>
<p>Examine ages in question 4a for babies 1 year old or under. For each child 1 year old or under, ask 17a.</p>	Month <input type="text"/> Day <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>	Month <input type="text"/> Day <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>
<p>17a. WHEN WAS -- BORN? (If on or after the date stamped in 15a, ask 17b) b. WAS -- BORN IN A HOSPITAL? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his column, enter "1" in 15. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is reported for the mother and baby ask 17c. c. IS THIS HOSPITALIZATION INCLUDED IN THE NUMBER YOU GAVE ME FOR -- ? (If "No," correct entry for mother and baby.)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>These next Questions are about recent visits to or from a medical doctor.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> None
<p>18. DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS (THE 2 WEEKS OUTLINED IN RED ON THAT CALENDAR) HOW MANY TIMES HAS -- SEEN A DOCTOR EITHER AT HOME OR AT A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC?</p>	VISITS <input type="text"/>	18 VISITS <input type="text"/>
<p>19a. (BESIDES THOSE VISITS) DURING THAT 2 WEEK PERIOD HAS ANYONE IN THE FAMILY BEEN TO A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC FOR SHOTS, X-RAYS, TESTS, OR EXAMINATIONS? If "Yes" ask: b. WHO WAS THIS? (Mark "Yes" in person's column.) c. ANYONE ELSE? (Mark "Yes" in person's column.)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No VISITS <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 19 VISITS <input type="text"/>
<p>For each "Yes" marked, ask: d. HOW MANY TIMES DID -- VISIT THE DOCTOR? (EXCLUDE visits made on "mass" basis.)</p>	VISITS <input type="text"/>	VISITS <input type="text"/>
<p>20a. DURING THAT PERIOD, DID ANYONE IN THE FAMILY GET ANY MEDICAL ADVICE FROM A DOCTOR OVER THE TELEPHONE? If "Yes" ask: b. WHO WAS THE PHONE CALL ABOUT? (Mark "Yes" in person's column.) c. ANY CALLS ABOUT ANYONE ELSE? (Mark "Yes" in person's column.)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No TELEPHONE CALLS <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 20 TELEPHONE CALLS <input type="text"/>
<p>For each "Yes" marked, ask: d. HOW MANY TELEPHONE CALLS WERE MADE TO GET MEDICAL ADVICE ABOUT -- ?</p>	TELEPHONE CALLS <input type="text"/>	TELEPHONE CALLS <input type="text"/>
<p>Visits reported in questions 18-20 for this person. (Mark and go to 21b)</p>	Visits rep'd in Q. 18-20 <input type="checkbox"/>	Visits rep'd in Q. 18-20 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If no visits reported in questions 18-20 Ask: 21a. ABOUT HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE -- SAW OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR? (Estimate is acceptable. If less than 1 year, mark appropriate circle; if more than 1 year, mark number of whole years.)</p>	During past 2 weeks/not previously reported <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Weeks - 6 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 7 - 11 Months <input type="checkbox"/> Years { 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 } DK <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/>	During past 2 weeks/not previously reported <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Weeks - 6 Months <input type="checkbox"/> 7 - 11 Months <input type="checkbox"/> Years { 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 } DK <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If the last visit was within the past 12 months ask: b. IN TOTAL, ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES HAS -- SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	DK <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Times { 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 }	DK <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Times { 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 }
<p>If person is 55 years old or over, ask: THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO DIFFERENT KINDS OF PERSONAL CARE SOME PEOPLE NEED AT HOME: 22a. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP IN BATHING, DRESSING OR PUTTING ON HIS SHOES? b. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP AT HOME WITH INJECTIONS, SHOTS OR OTHER TREATMENTS? c. DOES -- NEED ANY ONE'S HELP WHEN WALKING UP STAIRS OR GETTING FROM ROOM TO ROOM?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 55 (Stop) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Stop) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Stop) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Stop) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 55 (Stop) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Stop) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Stop) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Stop) <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If questions 22a, 22b and 22c are all "No" ask: d. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP AT ALL IN CARING FOR HIMSELF?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Stop) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Stop) <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>23a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAS -- RECEIVED ANY CARE AT HOME FROM A NURSE? b. DURING THIS 12 MONTH PERIOD, ABOUT HOW MANY VISITS DID A NURSE MAKE TO CARE FOR -- ? c. WERE ANY OF THESE VISITS DURING THE PAST 2-WEEKS?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Ask 23b, c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Stop) VISITS <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Ask 23b, c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Stop) 23 VISITS <input type="text"/>
<p>23a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAS -- RECEIVED ANY CARE AT HOME FROM A NURSE? b. DURING THIS 12 MONTH PERIOD, ABOUT HOW MANY VISITS DID A NURSE MAKE TO CARE FOR -- ? c. WERE ANY OF THESE VISITS DURING THE PAST 2-WEEKS?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> DK	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> DK

CONDITION NO. 1	1. Person number <i>Write in and mark</i> <input style="width:50px;" type="text"/>	
Enter person number and "name of condition" and ask question 2.	Name of condition	
Ask for all conditions	2. Did <u> </u> ever AT ANYTIME talk to a doctor about his...?	Yes NO V ○ ○ ○
Examine "Name of condition" entry in Item 1 and mark one box.	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury <i>Go to 4</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Condition on Card C <i>Go to 9</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Neither <i>Go to 3a.</i>	WASHINGTON USE
If "Doctor talked to" ASK: → If "Doctor not talked to" record adequate description of condition or illness. →	3a. What did the doctor say it was? Did he give it a medical name?	Question number 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 H C DV HC OT ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
	3b. What was the CAUSE of...? <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury <i>Go to 4</i>	Cond. No. of this condition
If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words: Asthma "Ailment" "Disease" Cyst "Attack" "Disorder" Growth "Condition" "Trouble" Measles "Defect" Tumor	3c. What KIND of... is it? ASK:	Mark one Chronic Acute ○ ○
For ALLERGY or STROKE, ASK: →	3d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him?	Total conditions .. Accident Yes No First injury code ○ ○ Required hospitalization ○ ○ Other Acc..... T.M.A. Ch. ○ ○
For conditions on Card B-2 and for any entry that includes the words: Abscess Cyst Paralysis Ache (except Cyst Sore headache) Growth Soreness Bleeding Infection Tumor Blood clot Inflammation Ulcer Boil Neuralgia Weak Cancer Neuritis Weakness Cramps (except Pain menstrual) Palsy	3e. What PART OF THE BODY is affected? IF: SHOW THE FOLLOWING DETAIL: Ear or eye... one or both Head.....skull, scalp, face Back.....upper, middle, lower Arm.....shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both Leg.....hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both	IC or dum. code... Person days of disability R.A. } 2 Wks. B.D. } T.L. } 12 mos. B.D. }
FILL QUESTIONS 4-8 FOR ALL ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES		
4a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time? 4b. When did the accident happen? <i>Enter month and year, mark one.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> During post 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 years- <i>Go to 5a</i> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks - 3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 2 years	6a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? b. Was more than one vehicle involved? c. Was it (either one) moving at the time?
Ask for all accidents or injuries: 5a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	7. Where did the accident happen? <i>Specify place</i>	Yes No No-Car 7 V ○ ○ ○ ○ Yes No ○ ○ Yes No V ○ ○ ○
Part(s) of body Kind of injury(injuries)	At home (inside house) ○ At home (outdoor premises) ○ Street and highway (includes roadways) ○ Farm ○ Industrial place (includes premises) ○ School (includes school premises) ○ Place of recreation and sports (not school) ○ Other (specify place where accident happened) ○	8. Was <u> </u> at work at his job or business when the accident happened? Yes No Under 17 While in Armed Forces V ○ ○ at time ○ ○
If accident happened BEFORE 3 months, ask: 5b. What part of the body is affected now? How is his <u> </u> affected?	Footnotes	
Part(s) of body Present effects		

CONDITION (Con'd)	REFER RESPONDENT TO TWO-WEEK CALENDAR FOR QUESTIONS 9-14	
Ask question 9a for all conditions.	9a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE DID HIS ... CAUSE HIM TO CUT DOWN ON THE THINGS HE USUALLY DOES? b. DID HE HAVE TO CUT DOWN FOR AS MUCH AS A DAY?	Yes No Ask 16a V ○ ○ ○ ○ Yes No Ask 16a V ○ ○ ○ ○
Ask questions 10 and 11 if "Yes" marked in question 9b.	10. HOW MANY DAYS DID HE HAVE TO CUT DOWN DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days.. 11. DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD, HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS ... KEEP HIM IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days..	None V ○ ○ ○ ○
Ask question 12 if person is 6-16 years old.	12. HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS ... KEEP HIM FROM SCHOOL DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days..	Under 6 None V ○ ○ ○ ○
Ask question 13 if person is 17 years old or over.	13. HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS ... KEEP HIM FROM WORK DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? (For females add) NOT COUNTING WORK AROUND THE HOUSE? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days..	None V ○ ○ ○ ○
Ask question 14 for all conditions.	14a. WHEN DID HE FIRST NOTICE HIS ...? WAS IT DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?..... b. DID HE FIRST NOTICE IT DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?..... c. WHICH WEEK, LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?.....	During 3 mos. Before 3 mos. Go to 15 V ○ ○ ○ ○ Past 2 wks. Before 2 wks. Go to 15 V ○ ○ ○ ○ Last week Week before V ○ ○ ○ ○ Go to 15
Ask question 15 only if condition was first noticed "Before 3 months."	15. DID ... FIRST NOTICE IT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?	3-12 mos. Before 12 mos. V ○ ○ ○ ○
Ask for person 6 years old or over for whom an eye condition or vision problem (including cataracts and glaucoma) has been reported.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not on eye condition <input type="checkbox"/> Not first eye condition <input type="checkbox"/> Under 6 16a. CAN ... SEE WELL ENOUGH TO READ ORDINARY NEWSPAPER PRINT WITH GLASSES? b. CAN ... SEE WELL ENOUGH TO RECOGNIZE A FRIEND WALKING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET? c. HOW MUCH TROUBLE WOULD YOU SAY THAT ... HAS IN SEEING: A GREAT DEAL, SOME, OR HARDLY ANY AT ALL?	Yes - Ask 16b No - Omit 16a, c V ○ ○ ○ ○ Yes - Omit 16a No - Ask 16a V ○ ○ ○ ○ Great deal Some Hardly any V ○ ○ ○ ○
AA: IF THIS IS A CONDITION ON CARD A OR B, OR STARTED "BEFORE 3 MONTHS," ASK Q. 17; OTHERWISE GO TO ITEM BB.		
Ask question 17b if "1" or more days in question 17a and question 11 is blank or marked "None."	17a. ABOUT HOW MANY DAYS DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS HAS HIS ... KEPT HIM IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days.. b. WERE ANY OF THESE ... DAYS DURING LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? c. HOW MANY? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days..	None Go to BB V ○ ○ ○ ○ Yes No Go to BB V ○ ○ ○ ○
BB: Is this the LAST condition for this person? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 18-21 if person has "1" or more conditions past AA <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next condition		
Show Card D, E, F, or G, as appropriate based on activity status or age.	18. PLEASE LOOK AT EACH STATEMENT ON THIS CARD (CARD D, E, F, G). THEN TELL ME WHICH STATEMENT FITS ... BEST IN TERMS OF HEALTH. (Mark statement number) →	1 2 3 4 Go to 20 V ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
If 1, 2, or 3 marked in 18 ask: → If 4 marked in 18 go to 20.	19. IS THIS BECAUSE OF ANY OF THE CONDITIONS YOU HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → WHICH? (Enter condition numbers) <input type="checkbox"/> No → WHAT DOES CAUSE THIS LIMITATION? (Enter cause)	WASHINGTON USE Yes No V ○ ○ ○ ○ Age Gen Chk V ○ ○ ○ ○
If 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 marked in 20, ask: → If 6 marked, omit 21 and go to next person.	20. PLEASE LOOK AT THE BLUE CARD, CARD H. WHICH ONE OF THOSE STATEMENTS FITS ... BEST IN TERMS OF HEALTH? (Mark statement number) → 21. IS THIS BECAUSE OF ANY OF THE CONDITIONS YOU HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → WHICH? (Enter condition numbers) <input type="checkbox"/> No → WHAT DOES CAUSE THIS LIMITATION? (Enter cause)	1 2 3 4 5 6 Skip V ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ WASHINGTON USE Yes No V ○ ○ ○ ○ Age Gen Chk V ○ ○ ○ ○

<p>HOSPITAL PAGE</p>	<p>1. Person number <i>Write in and mark</i> <input type="text"/></p>											
<p>Enter month, day, year; if the exact date is not known, obtain the best estimate.</p> <p>USE YOUR CALENDAR</p>	<p>YOU SAID THAT _ _ WAS IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) DURING THE PAST YEAR:</p> <p>2. WHEN DID _ _ ENTER THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME) (THE LAST TIME)? <i>Write in</i></p> <p>Month <input type="text"/></p> <p>Day <input type="text"/></p> <p>Year <input type="text"/></p> <p><i>Make sure the YEAR is correct.</i> →</p>	<p>WASHINGTON USE</p> <p>Month } <small>Jan <input type="checkbox"/> Apr <input type="checkbox"/> July <input type="checkbox"/> Oct <input type="checkbox"/></small> <small>Feb <input type="checkbox"/> May <input type="checkbox"/> Aug <input type="checkbox"/> Nov <input type="checkbox"/></small> <small>Mar <input type="checkbox"/> June <input type="checkbox"/> Sept <input type="checkbox"/> Dec <input type="checkbox"/></small></p> <p>Day.....}</p> <p>Year.....}</p>										
<p>Do not include any nights in interview week. If the exact number is not known, accept the best estimate.</p>	<p>3. HOW MANY NIGHTS WAS _ _ IN THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME)?</p> <p>Total nights in hospital — nursing home <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Nights</p>										
<p>Complete question 4 from entries in questions 2 and 3; if not clear, ask the questions.</p> <p>Do not include any nights in interview week.</p> <p>USE YOUR CALENDAR</p>	<p>4a. HOW MANY OF THESE _ _ NIGHTS WERE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <p>Nights past 12 months <input type="text"/></p> <p>b. HOW MANY OF THESE _ _ NIGHTS WERE LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?</p> <p>Nights past 2 weeks <input type="text"/></p> <p>c. WAS _ _ STILL IN THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME) LAST SUNDAY NIGHT FOR THIS HOSPITALIZATION (STAY)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Q. No. <table border="1"><tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>Hosp.</td><td>Other</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr></table></p> <p>Diag.</p> <p>Diagnosis surgically treated</p>	12	13	14	Hosp.	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	13	14	Hosp.	Other								
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								
<p>If medical name not known, enter an adequate description.</p> <p>Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.</p>	<p>5. FOR WHAT CONDITION DID _ _ ENTER THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME) DO YOU KNOW THE MEDICAL NAME?</p> <p>For delivery ask: WAS THIS A NORMAL DELIVERY? (If "No" ask: WHAT WAS THE MATTER?) For newborn, ask: WAS THE BABY NORMAL AT BIRTH? (Record in "Condition" box)</p> <p>Condition <input type="text"/></p> <p>Cause <input type="text"/></p> <p>Kind <input type="text"/></p> <p>Part of body <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Operation 1</p> <p>Operation 2</p> <p>Operation 3</p> <p>Service</p> <p>Ownership</p> <p>IC or dum. code</p>										
<p>If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.</p>	<p>6a. WERE ANY OPERATIONS PERFORMED ON _ _ DURING THIS STAY AT THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 7</p> <p>b. WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE OPERATION?</p> <p>Operation <input type="text"/></p> <p>c. ANY OTHER OPERATIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe above) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Footnotes:</p>										
<p>Enter the full name of the hospital or nursing home; the street or highway on which it is located, and the city and State; if the city is not known, enter the county.</p>	<p>7. WHAT IS THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME)?</p> <p>Name of Hospital <input type="text"/></p> <p>Street <input type="text"/></p> <p>City (or county) <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/></p>	<p>• ■ 00000000</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>										

HOSPITAL PAGE (CONT'D)	ASK QUESTIONS 8-10 FOR ALL COMPLETED HOSPITALIZATIONS (Mark one circle)	*Yes* in Q. 4; *Go to 10d* *No* in Q. 4; *Ask 8-10*												
Ask if "No" marked in question 4c: 8. WHAT WAS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME) BILL FOR THIS STAY?		<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">Dollars</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">Cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>	Dollars	Cents										
Dollars	Cents													
9a. DID (WILL) HEALTH INSURANCE PAY ANY PART OF THIS BILL? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to 10)		WASHINGTON USE 10. Source A B C D E F G H I J ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Amount B L D ○ ○												
b. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE INSURANCE PLAN?														
c. DID (WILL) ANY OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN PAY PART OF THIS (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME) BILL? (IF "YES" REASK 9b)														
d. WHAT WAS (WILL BE) THE AMOUNT PAID BY (Name of Plan)?														
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:60%;">Name of Insurance Plan</th> <th style="width:20%;">Dollars</th> <th style="width:20%;">Cents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Name of Insurance Plan	Dollars	Cents										10. Source A B C D E F G H I J ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Amount B L D ○ ○
Name of Insurance Plan	Dollars	Cents												
For each Health Insurance Plan named, Ask: d. WHAT WAS (WILL BE) THE AMOUNT PAID BY (Name of Plan)?		10. Source A B C D E F G H I J ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Amount B L D ○ ○												
Enter total amount paid by health insurance in line A Enter ANY amount paid by Medicare in line B			10. Source A B C D E F G H I J ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Amount B L D ○ ○											
10a. WHO PAID (WILL PAY) THE (REMAINDER OF THE) HOSPITAL BILL? (mark each category mentioned)				10. Source A B C D E F G H I J ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Amount B L D ○ ○										
b. DID ANY OTHER PERSON OR AGENCY PAY ANY OTHER PART OF THE HOSPITAL BILL?														
c. WHO WAS THIS? (Mark each category mentioned)														
d. WHAT WAS THE AMOUNT PAID BY ...? (Enter amount paid opposite appropriate category.)														
INTERVIEWER: Add amounts entered (include any amount paid by health insurance) and enter in TOTAL box, then mark one of the following boxes.		10. Source A B C D E F G H I J ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Amount B L D ○ ○												
<input type="checkbox"/> Total amount paid (to be paid) agrees with amount of hospital bill - (Go to Q. 11)														
<input type="checkbox"/> Total amount paid (to be paid) does NOT agree with amount of hospital bill - (Resolve difference with respondent.)														
TOTAL OF ABOVE (Include amount paid by health insurance)														
ASK QUESTIONS 11 - 13 IF PERSON IS 55 YEARS OLD OR OVER (Mark one circle)		Under 55 (Go to 10) 55 or over												
11a. WHEN ... LEFT (Name of hospital / nursing home), DID HE RETURN HOME OR GO SOME OTHER PLACE?		WASHINGTON USE 11a. Blank (not 55)												
<input type="checkbox"/> Home - Go to Question 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place - Ask Question 11b														
b. WHAT KIND OF PLACE DID ... GO TO? (Specify)		<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Page Filled (STOP) <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Page not filled (Fill Hosp. page for unreported stay.)												
INTERVIEWER: If the "Place" in 11b is a Hospital, Nursing Home or a similar place, was a Hospital Page filled for that stay? (Mark one box.)														
12. AFTER LEAVING THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME,) HOW MANY DAYS DID ... HAVE TO REMAIN IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? (Mark entry)		Still in bed - (Go to 10)												
13. (ALTOGETHER) HOW MANY DAYS WAS ... CONFINED TO THE HOUSE AFTER RETURNING HOME FROM THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME.)? (Mark entry)		Still confined to house												
14. NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: If the condition in question 5 or 6 is on Card A (A-1, A-2) or B (B-1, B-2) or there is "1" or more nights in question 4b, the condition must have a completed Condition page. If the condition does not have a Condition page, fill one after completing all required Hospital pages.														

DOCTOR VISITS PAGE
(See Questions 18-21a on Pages 4 and 5)

1. Person number (Write in and mark)

Record each date on which a Doctor was visited in a separate Question 2a of the Doctor Visits Questions.

2a. ON WHAT DATES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD DID _ _ VISIT OR TALK TO A DOCTOR? (Write in and Mark) Month { Jan Apr July Oct
Feb May Aug Nov
Mar June Sept Dec
LW WB

Ask and record the answer to Question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits Questions for each person.

b. WERE THERE ANY OTHER DOCTOR VISITS FOR _ _ DURING THAT PERIOD? Yes (Reask Q. 2a) No (Ask Q. 3-5 for each visit)

3. WHERE DID _ _ SEE THE DOCTOR ON THE (Date)? (Mark one circle)

Home
Telephone
Doctor's Office
Pre-paid Insurance Group
Hospital Emergency Room
Hospital Out-patient Clinic
Health Department
Company or Industry
Other (specify)

WASHINGTON USE ONLY

Enter the TOTAL number of 2-week Doctor Visits reported in Questions 18-21a on pages 4 and 5 here Number or "None"

Make sure that one Doctor Visit Section has been filled for each visit or call including any additional visits or calls reported in Question 2b.

4. HOW MUCH WAS THE DOCTOR'S BILL FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?
If bill not received, ask:
HOW MUCH DO YOU EXPECT THE DOCTOR'S BILL TO BE FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)? Dollars Cents

5. IS THE DOCTOR A GENERAL PRACTITIONER OR A SPECIALIST?
 General Practitioner Specialist
If "Specialist" Ask: WHAT KIND OF SPECIALIST IS HE?

Dum. Code
First Visit? Yes No
Kind of Spec.

DOCTOR VISITS PAGE
(See Questions 18-21a on Pages 4 and 5)

1. Person number (Write in and mark)

Record each date on which a Doctor was visited in a separate Question 2a of the Doctor Visits Questions.

2a. ON WHAT DATES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD DID _ _ VISIT OR TALK TO A DOCTOR? (Write in and Mark) Month { Jan Apr July Oct
Feb May Aug Nov
Mar June Sept Dec
LW WB

Ask and record the answer to Question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits Questions for each person.

b. WERE THERE ANY OTHER DOCTOR VISITS FOR _ _ DURING THAT PERIOD? Yes (Reask Q. 2a) No (Ask Q. 3-5 for each visit)

3. WHERE DID _ _ SEE THE DOCTOR ON THE (Date)? (Mark one circle)

Home
Telephone
Doctor's Office
Pre-paid Insurance Group
Hospital Emergency Room
Hospital Out-patient Clinic
Health Department
Company or Industry
Other (specify)

WASHINGTON USE ONLY

4. HOW MUCH WAS THE DOCTOR'S BILL FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?
If bill not received, ask:
HOW MUCH DO YOU EXPECT THE DOCTOR'S BILL TO BE FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)? Dollars Cents

5. IS THE DOCTOR A GENERAL PRACTITIONER OR A SPECIALIST?
 General Practitioner Specialist
If "Specialist" Ask: WHAT KIND OF SPECIALIST IS HE?

Dum. Code
First Visit? Yes No
Kind of Spec.

VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS PUBLICATION SERIES

Formerly 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