

Convalescence at Home Following Hospitalization

Among Persons 55 Years of Age and Older

United States-July 1966-June 1967

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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

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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

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SYMBOLS

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

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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

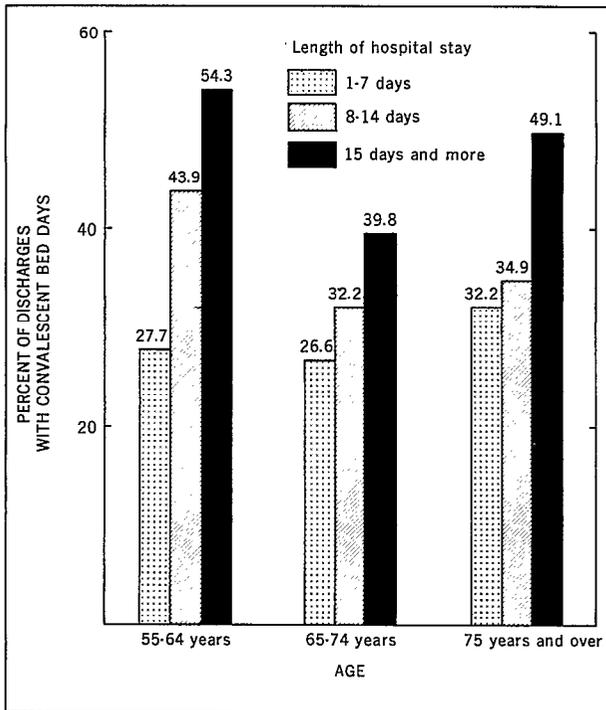


Figure 1. Percent of persons 55 years and over discharged to the home with convalescent bed days, by length of hospital stay and age.

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 |

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 |

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 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 |

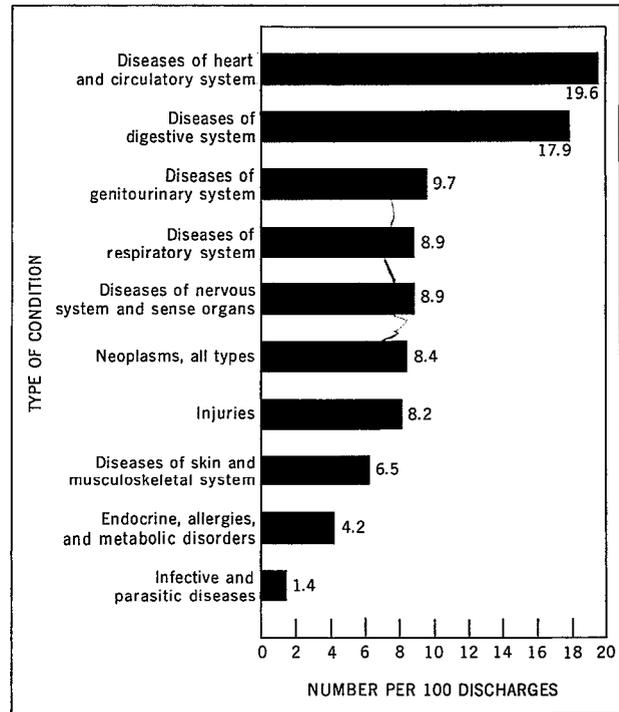


Figure 2. Number of hospitalized conditions per 100 discharges, by type of condition (from data in table 19).

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.

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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 | 96.1 |
| 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 |
| 1-7 days | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 8-14 days | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 15 days or more | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1-7 days | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 8-14 days | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 15 days or more | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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.

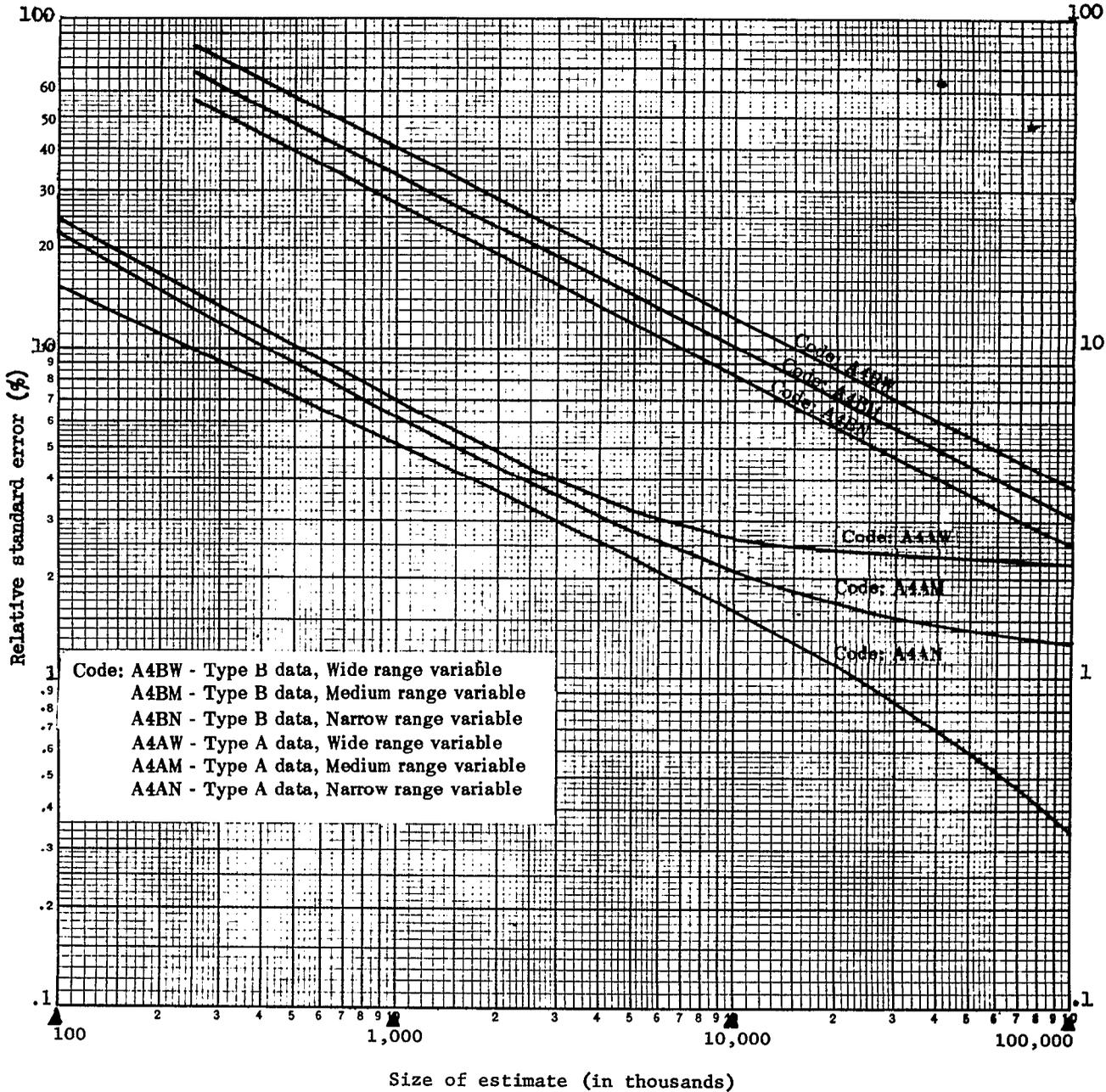
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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."

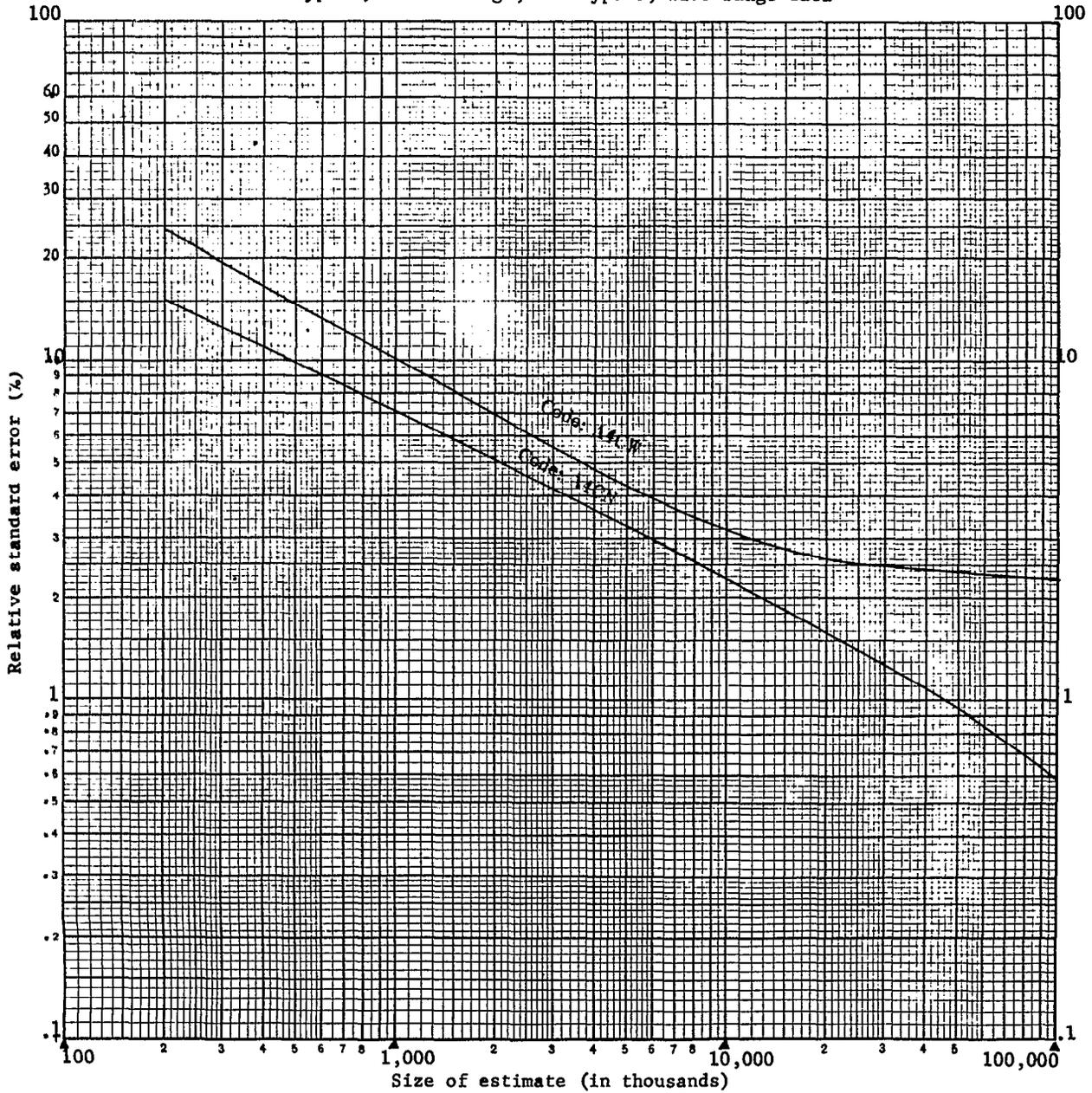
| Statistic | Use | | |
|---|------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | Rule | Code | on page |
| Number of: | | | |
| Not subject to sampling error | | | |
| Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex-color category thereof . . . | | | |
| Persons in any other population group | 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).

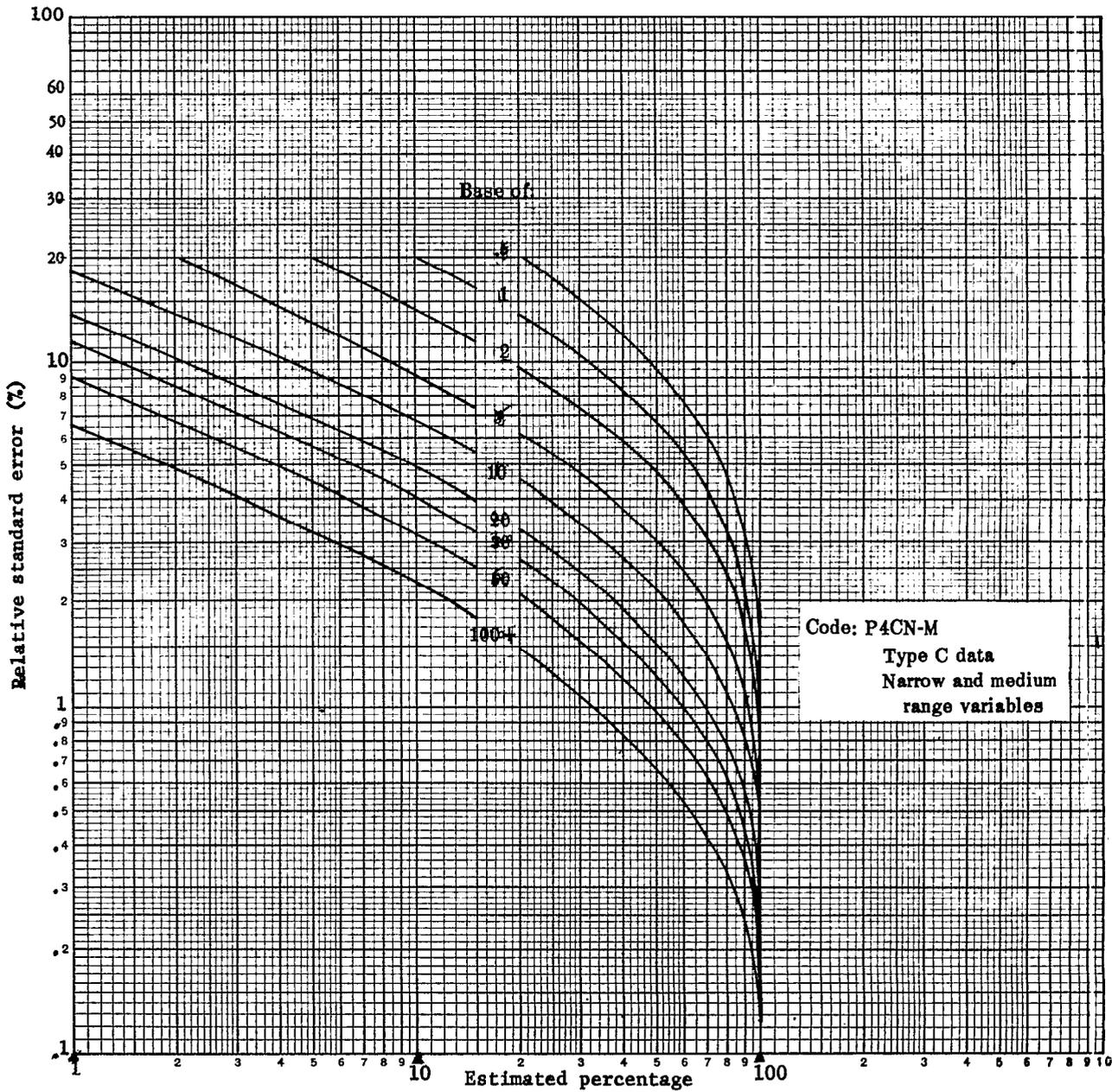
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for type C, Narrow range, and type C, Wide range data



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:

| <i>Region</i> | <i>States Included</i> |
|---------------|--|
| 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. Complete Items 10-16 At the End of the Interview</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask: 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask: 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask: 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></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type B</td> <td>VMS</td> <td>VS</td> <td>URE</td> <td>AF</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type C</td> <td>Dem</td> <td>Mis</td> <td>ESS</td> <td>OTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></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 style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>12e. LAND USAGE (Mark code from Item L or 12c or 12d)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3 4 5</p> | Type A | Ref | NH | TA | OTH | (If "other" is marked describe in footnote space.) | | | | | Type B | VMS | VS | URE | AF | | | | | | Type C | Dem | Mis | ESS | OTH | | | | | | Housing Unit | Other Unit | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | | | | | |
| Type A | Ref | NH | TA | OTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (If "other" is marked describe in footnote space.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type B | VMS | VS | URE | AF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type C | Dem | Mis | ESS | OTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Housing Unit | Other Unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>13. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE IN THIS -- (UNIT)? COUNT THE KITCHEN BUT NOT THE BATHROOM. (Write in and Mark)</p> <p>14. HOW MANY BEDROOMS ARE IN THIS -- (UNIT)? (If "None" describe in footnotes) (Write in and Mark)</p> <p>15. WHAT IS THE TELEPHONE NUMBER HERE? (Write in and Mark)</p> | <p>Total Rooms </p> <p>No. of Bedrooms </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yes No Ok <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></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>DATE AND TIME OF CALL</th> <th>Date</th> <th> </th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> </tr> </table> <p>LENGTH OF INTERVIEW (Minutes) </p> | DATE AND TIME OF CALL | Date | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DATE AND TIME OF CALL | Date | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>20a. NAME OF OBSERVER (IF 20b marked "Yes")</p> <p>21a. INTERVIEWER NAME (Write-in)</p> | <p>18. NUMBER OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD (Mark from item 17)</p> <p>19. DATE OF COMPLETION (Enter from item 17)</p> <p>Month: Jan <input type="radio"/> Apr <input type="radio"/> July <input type="radio"/> Oct <input type="radio"/> Feb <input type="radio"/> May <input type="radio"/> Aug <input type="radio"/> Nov <input type="radio"/> Mar <input type="radio"/> June <input type="radio"/> Sept <input type="radio"/> Dec <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Day: </p> <p>20b. WAS THIS INTERVIEW OBSERVED? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p> <p>21b. INTERVIEWER NUMBER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>FOOTNOTES:</p> | <p>22. IDENTIFICATION CODE NO. (Mark from tab of Segment folder)</p> <p>23. REGIONAL OFFICE NUMBER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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> <p style="text-align: right;">• 0000000000</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <p>1a. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>b. WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF ALL OTHER PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE? (List all) Yes No</p> <p>c. I HAVE LISTED (read names). IS THERE ANYONE ELSE STAYING HERE NOW? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>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</p> <p>e. DO ANY OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A HOME ANYWHERE ELSE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>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</p> | | <p>First Name 01</p> <p>Last Name</p> <p>Relationship Head Age</p> | <p>First Name 02</p> <p>Last Name</p> <p>Relationship Age</p> |
| 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)? | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 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? | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 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? | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 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. | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 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. | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 14a. DOES -- HAVE ANY OTHER AILMENTS, CONDITIONS, OR PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH? | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 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 |

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| <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.</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 17 |
| <p>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 |
| <p>These next Questions are about recent visits to or from a medical doctor. 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> | <input type="checkbox"/> None VISITS <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> None 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 -- ?</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>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 ○ ○ |
| For conditions on Card B-2 and for any entry that includes the words: Abscess Cyst Paralysis Ache (except Cyst Growth Sore headache) Hemorrhage 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? ASK: 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 | Other Acc..... T.M.A. C.H. ○ ○ IC or dum. code... Person days of disability |
| FILL QUESTIONS 4-8 FOR ALL ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES | | |
| 4a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time? | <input type="checkbox"/> During post 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 years-Go to 5a | 6a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? |
| 4b. When did the accident happen? Enter month and year, mark one. | Month <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/> Year <input style="width:40px;" 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 | Yes No-Go to 7 V ○ ○ ○ |
| 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? | Part(s) of body Kind of injury(injuries) | b. Was more than one vehicle involved? |
| | | Yes No ○ ○ |
| | | c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? |
| | | Yes No V ○ ○ ○ |
| If accident happened BEFORE 3 months, ask: 5b. What part of the body is affected now? How is his <u> </u> affected? | Part(s) of body Present effects | 7. Where did the accident happen? |
| | | Specify place |
| | | 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 ○ ○ |
| | | Footnotes |

| 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 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------|---|--------------|--|-----|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| HOSPITAL PAGE | 1. Person number <i>Write in and mark</i> <input style="width:100px;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enter month, day, year; if the exact date is not known, obtain the best estimate. USE YOUR CALENDAR | YOU SAID THAT _ _ WAS IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) DURING THE PAST YEAR: 2. WHEN DID _ _ ENTER THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME) (THE LAST TIME)? <i>Write in</i> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 25px;">Month</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 4em; vertical-align: middle; padding-left: 10px;">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 25px;">Day</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 25px;">Year</td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>Make sure the YEAR is correct.</i> →</p> | Month | } | Day | Year | WASHINGTON USE Month } <table style="font-size: 0.8em; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Jan</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>June</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>July</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Sept</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table> Day..... } Year..... } | Jan | <input type="checkbox"/> | Feb | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mar | <input type="checkbox"/> | Apr | <input type="checkbox"/> | May | <input type="checkbox"/> | June | <input type="checkbox"/> | July | <input type="checkbox"/> | Aug | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sept | <input type="checkbox"/> | Oct | <input type="checkbox"/> | Nov | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dec | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Month | } | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do not include any nights in interview week. If the exact number is not known, accept the best estimate. | 3. HOW MANY NIGHTS WAS _ _ IN THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME)? <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 25px;">Total nights in hospital — nursing home</td> </tr> </table> | Total nights in hospital — nursing home | Nights | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total nights in hospital — nursing home | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Complete question 4 from entries in questions 2 and 3; if not clear, ask the questions. Do not include any nights in interview week. USE YOUR CALENDAR | 4a. HOW MANY OF THESE _ _ NIGHTS WERE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS? <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 25px;">Nights past 12 months</td> </tr> </table> <hr/> b. HOW MANY OF THESE _ _ NIGHTS WERE LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 25px;">Nights past 2 weeks</td> </tr> </table> <hr/> c. WAS _ _ STILL IN THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME) LAST SUNDAY NIGHT FOR THIS HOSPITALIZATION (STAY)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Nights past 12 months | Nights past 2 weeks | Q. No. <table style="font-size: 0.8em; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px;">12</td><td style="width: 20px;">13</td><td style="width: 20px;">14</td><td style="width: 20px;">Hosp.</td><td style="width: 20px;">Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align:center"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align:center"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align:center"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align:center"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align:center"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> Diag. Diagnosis surgically treated Operation 1 Operation 2 Operation 3 Service Ownership IC or dum. code | 12 | 13 | 14 | Hosp. | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nights past 12 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nights past 2 weeks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | Hosp. | Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| If medical name not known, enter an adequate description. Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page. | 5. FOR WHAT CONDITION DID _ _ ENTER THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME) DO YOU KNOW THE MEDICAL NAME? 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) <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 25px;">Condition</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 25px;">Cause</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 25px;">Kind</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 25px;">Part of body</td> </tr> </table> | Condition | Cause | Kind | Part of body | Footnotes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Condition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cause | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kind | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part of body | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| If name of operation is not known, describe what was done. | 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 b. WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE OPERATION? <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 60px;">Operation</td> </tr> </table> <hr/> c. ANY OTHER OPERATIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe above) <input type="checkbox"/> No | Operation | Footnotes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. | 7. WHAT IS THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE (HOSPITAL / NURSING HOME)? <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 25px;">Name of Hospital</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 25px;">Street</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 25px;">City (or county)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 25px;">State</td> </tr> </table> | Name of Hospital | Street | City (or county) | State | Footnotes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Hospital | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Street | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City (or county) | State | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| HOSPITAL PAGE (CONT'D) | ASK QUESTIONS 8-10 FOR ALL COMPLETED HOSPITALIZATIONS (Mark one circle) | <small>"Yes" in Q. 4; (Go to 10)</small> <small>"No" in Q. 4; (Ask 8-10)</small> | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---------|-------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 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) 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) For each Health Insurance Plan named, Ask: d. WHAT WAS (WILL BE) THE AMOUNT PAID BY (Name of Plan)? | | WASHINGTON USE 10. Source A B C D E F G H I J Amount <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> BLE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <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 | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Insurance Plan | Dollars | Cents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enter total amount paid by health insurance in line A Enter ANY amount paid by Medicare in line B | | WASHINGTON USE 10. Source A B C D E F G H I J Amount <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> BLE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10a. WHO PAID (WILL PAY) THE (REMAINDER OF THE) HOSPITAL BILL? (mark each category mentioned) b. DID ANY OTHER PERSON OR AGENCY PAY ANY OTHER PART OF THE HOSPITAL BILL? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 10c <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 10d 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. <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.) | | WASHINGTON USE 10. Source A B C D E F G H I J Amount <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> BLE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:60%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> A Health insurance (All plans-exclude Medicare) <input type="checkbox"/> B Social Security Medicare <input type="checkbox"/> C Self and/or Family <input type="checkbox"/> D Relative not in household <input type="checkbox"/> E Friend <input type="checkbox"/> F Kerr Mills or other Fed. Plans <input type="checkbox"/> G Armed Forces Medicare <input type="checkbox"/> H State or Local Welfare Agency <input type="checkbox"/> I Other (specify) </td> <td style="width:20%; text-align: center;">Dollars</td> <td style="width:20%; text-align: center;">Cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">TOTAL OF ABOVE (Include amount paid by health insurance)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | <input type="checkbox"/> A Health insurance (All plans-exclude Medicare) <input type="checkbox"/> B Social Security Medicare <input type="checkbox"/> C Self and/or Family <input type="checkbox"/> D Relative not in household <input type="checkbox"/> E Friend <input type="checkbox"/> F Kerr Mills or other Fed. Plans <input type="checkbox"/> G Armed Forces Medicare <input type="checkbox"/> H State or Local Welfare Agency <input type="checkbox"/> I Other (specify) | Dollars | Cents | | | | TOTAL OF ABOVE (Include amount paid by health insurance) | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A Health insurance (All plans-exclude Medicare) <input type="checkbox"/> B Social Security Medicare <input type="checkbox"/> C Self and/or Family <input type="checkbox"/> D Relative not in household <input type="checkbox"/> E Friend <input type="checkbox"/> F Kerr Mills or other Fed. Plans <input type="checkbox"/> G Armed Forces Medicare <input type="checkbox"/> H State or Local Welfare Agency <input type="checkbox"/> I Other (specify) | Dollars | Cents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OF ABOVE (Include amount paid by health insurance) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASK QUESTIONS 11 - 13 IF PERSON IS 55 YEARS OLD OR OVER (Mark one circle) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11a. WHEN ... LEFT (Name of hospital / nursing home), DID HE RETURN HOME OR GO SOME OTHER PLACE? | | WASHINGTON USE 11a. Blank (not 55) Under 55 55 or over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <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) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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.) | | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Page Filled (STOP) <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Page not filled (Fill Hosp. page for unreported stay.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. AFTER LEAVING THE (HOSPITAL /NURSING HOME,) HOW MANY DAYS DID ... HAVE TO REMAIN IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? (Mark entry) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. (ALTOGETHER) HOW MANY DAYS WAS ... CONFINED TO THE HOUSE AFTER RETURNING HOME FROM THE (HOSPITAL /NURSING HOME.)? (Mark entry) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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
Date {

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
Date {

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.

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