

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

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episodes and duration of
**Hospitalization in the
Last Year of Life**
United States - 1961

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
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Hospitalization in the
Last Year of Life
United States - 1961

Statistics on the number of episodes of care and the average number of days of care received by decedents during the last year of life in short-stay hospitals and resident institutions, by age, sex, color, residence, and cause of death. Based on data collected in a survey of hospitals and institutions providing care to a sample of persons dying in 1961.

Washington, D.C.

June 1966

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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IN THIS REPORT statistics are presented on the number of episodes of care and the average number of days of care persons received in short-stay hospitals and resident institutions during the last year of life. Differences in the amount of care are shown by age, sex, color, residence, and cause of death. The data are based on a probability sample of 5,154 deaths occurring in 1961.

About 72 percent of the 1.7 million persons who died in 1961 had one or more episodes of hospitalization during the last year of life. There were 1,198 episodes per 1,000 decedents, most of which were in short-stay hospitals, and an average of 45 days of care per decedent. Of those hospitalized during the last year of life, three-fifths had only one episode of care, about one-fifth had two episodes, and just less than one-fifth had three or more episodes; these persons averaged 63 days of care in the last year of life. The episode rate per 1,000 decedents was higher for white than for nonwhite decedents, and among those hospitalized, non-white persons tended to have smaller numbers of episodes of care and to average fewer days of care than white persons.

The episode rate for persons dying of malignant neoplasms was three times that of persons dying of accidents. Nearly all those dying of certain diseases of early infancy and about three-quarters of those dying of accidents had no more than one episode of care. On the other hand, only two-fifths of those dying of malignant neoplasms had just one episode of care. The average number of days of care ranged from 1 day for hospitalized decedents dying of certain diseases of early infancy up to 129 days for those dying of arteriosclerosis.

SYMBOLS

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

EPISODES AND DURATION OF HOSPITALIZATION IN THE LAST YEAR OF LIFE

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INTRODUCTION

This is the second report on the use of hospitals and resident institutions by persons during the last year of life. It is based upon data collected in the National Mortality Survey for a probability sample of 5,154 persons who died in the United States in 1961. Information about these persons was obtained from the hospitals and institutions that provided care and from the death certificates.

Statistics derived from the information reported on the death record alone are not sufficient to meet the expanding needs for mortality data in public health, medical research, epidemiology, demography, and other related fields. The data collected in the National Mortality Survey extend for statistical purposes the range of items which are normally included on the certificate of death. The statistics derived from this survey provide national information about recently deceased persons by characteristics not previously available.

The first report in this series described the hospitalization experience of persons who died in 1961 in terms of whether they had received any hospital or institutional care during the last year of life and described the relationship between hospitalization and selected characteristics of the decedent.¹ This report describes the use of hospitals and institutions by persons during the 12-month period prior to death in terms of (1) the number of episodes of care and (2) the duration of care as measured by the average number of days of hospitalization.

The expressions "hospitalization" and "hospitalization experience" refer to care received

by deceased persons in the 12-month period before death in short-stay hospitals (places providing care which is usually of less than 30 days' duration) and in resident institutions (chronic disease hospitals, nursing homes, and other places providing nursing or personal care). The term "hospitalized decedent" refers to a decedent with one or more episodes of care in a short-stay hospital or resident institution during the last year of life.

SELECTED FINDINGS

About 72 percent of the 1,702,000 persons who died in 1961 had one or more episodes of hospitalization experience in the last year of life. There were 1,198 episodes per 1,000 decedents, 1,024 of which were in short-stay hospitals, and the remaining 174 in resident institutions. The ratio of episodes per 1,000 decedents was 1,245 for females as compared with 1,161 for males.

Nonwhite persons had a much lower episode ratio (942) than white persons (1,232). The number of episodes per 1,000 persons dying of malignant neoplasms was about three times that of persons dying of accidents.

Of the decedents hospitalized during the last year of life, three-fifths had only one episode of care; about one-fifth had two episodes; and the remainder had three or more episodes. Males and females were similarly distributed as to number of episodes of care.

Infants, who as a group were quite likely to have received care, were not likely to have had more than one episode of care. In contrast, 48

percent of persons aged 1-24 years at death had two or more episodes. This percentage declined as age increased beyond age 25.

Among hospitalized nonwhite persons, a smaller proportion had two or more episodes of care than among white persons.

Ninety-eight percent of the hospitalized decedents dying of certain diseases of early infancy had only one episode of care. At the other extreme, 40 percent of those hospitalized who died of malignant neoplasms had only one episode of care.

The average hospitalized decedent spent 63 of his last 365 days in hospitals and institutions. This average was 45 days when all decedents, including those with no care, were considered.

Infants dying during the first year of life who had hospitalization experience averaged only 6 days of care in hospitals and institutions. Persons dying at ages 1-24 were hospitalized an average of 40 days. For decedents aged 25-64 years, the average number of days of care increased slightly as age increased. This age-associated increase became marked after age 65.

Hospitalized nonwhite persons spent on the average fewer days in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life than hospitalized white persons. Decedents in the South Region had fewer days of care than those in other regions of the United States.

Marked variation in number of days of care was observed when hospitalized decedents were classified according to leading causes of death. Those dying of certain diseases of early infancy had an average of 1 day of care; those dying of influenza and pneumonia (except pneumonia of the newborn) averaged 104 days; and those dying of arteriosclerosis had 129 days.

SOURCES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF DATA

The principal sources of information for statistics presented in this report were the death certificates and the hospitals and institutions which provided medical and personal care for the decedents during the 12-month period preceding death. In addition, the death record informant, who was usually a close relative of the decedent and

whose name and address appeared on the death certificate, was asked to provide information which would be helpful in locating hospitals and institutions which provided care.

A description of the sample design of the survey, the estimation techniques, and the general qualifications of data obtained in the survey is given in Appendix I. Statistics shown in this report are estimates based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling error. Tables of approximate standard errors and instructions for use of these tables are also presented in Appendix I. In addition to being subject to sampling errors, the reported survey data are affected by nonsampling errors such as those associated with nonresponse, possible misunderstanding of questions in the survey, and undetected problems in the processing and compiling of the statistics. A discussion of these nonsampling errors is given in Appendix I, along with some measures relating to bias in the survey.

Definitions of certain terms used in this report are presented in Appendix II. Facsimiles of the questionnaires used in the survey and a facsimile of the death certificate are shown in Appendix III.

NUMBER OF EPISODES OF HOSPITALIZATION PER 1,000 DECEDENTS

Of the 1,702,000 persons who died in the United States in 1961, 1,229,000, or 72 percent, received some care in hospitals or institutions during the 12 months preceding death. Among all decedents 58 percent received care only in short-stay hospitals, 9 percent in resident institutions, and the remaining 5 percent in both short-stay and resident institutions.¹ The extent of hospitalization among decedents is measured in this section by means of the ratio of the number of episodes of care provided by hospitals and institutions per 1,000 decedents.

Sex, Age, and Color

Over all decedents, there were 1,198 episodes per 1,000 decedents. The ratio was higher for

Table A. Percent distribution of decedents, by number of episodes of care in the last year of life according to sex: United States, 1961

Sex	All decedents		Number of episodes				
	Number in thousands	Percent	None	With one or more			
				Total	One	Two	Three or more
Both sexes-----	1,702	100.0	27.8	72.2	44.7	15.8	11.7
Male-----	968	100.0	30.4	69.6	42.6	15.5	11.5
Female-----	735	100.0	24.4	75.6	47.4	16.1	12.0

females (1,245) than for males (1,161) and higher for white persons (1,232) than for nonwhite persons (942). Infants dying in the first year of life had 972 episodes per 1,000 (tables 1 and 2). This ratio rose with age to a level of about 1,300 per 1,000 for decedents aged 25-64, then declined to about 1,200 among the older decedents.

The ratios for males and females differed markedly at ages 1-64 years, where females had substantially more episodes per 1,000 decedents than males. However, among persons dying at age 85 or over, the direction of sex difference was reversed. For infants and for persons aged 65-84 years, the ratios among males and females were similar.

The average white person had substantially more episodes of hospitalization than the average nonwhite person. This difference, although less clear for those under age 45, prevailed over all ages and for both sex groups (table 2). Color difference in the episode ratio for females was more pronounced than for males.

Variation in the number of episodes per 1,000 decedents by kind of facility occurred as an age-related phenomenon. That is, for most age groups nearly all episodes took place in short-stay hospitals. But as age increased, the proportion of episodes occurring in resident institutions increased and became of marked importance for persons aged 75 and over.

Region and Metropolitan Status

Decedents from the Northeast and South Regions, taken together, appeared to have somewhat fewer episodes than those in the North Central and West (table 3). The slight variations among regions by age and sex, noted in table 3, cannot be distinguished from variations due to sampling. Little variation was noted by metropolitan status of residence in the number of episodes per 1,000 decedents (table 4).

Cause of Death

When decedents are classified according to the 10 leading causes of death in 1961, large differences are seen in the ratio of episodes to decedents (table 5). Persons dying of malignant neoplasms experienced 2,020 episodes per 1,000; at the other extreme, those dying of accidents had 659 episodes per 1,000 decedents. This ratio is not only a function of the proportion of persons having care, but also of the number of episodes of care among those who received it.

For example, a relatively low ratio is found for certain diseases of early infancy in spite of the very high proportion of persons in that class of decedents who had at least one episode of care (table 10). Similarly, the difference in the ratios for cirrhosis of liver (1,560) and malignant

neoplasms (2,020) cannot be accounted for only by the difference in the proportion of decedents with hospitalization in each cause group (table 5).

DISTRIBUTION OF DECEDENTS BY NUMBER OF EPISODES OF CARE

Of the estimated 1,229,000 decedents having hospitalization experience during the last year of life, 62 percent had one episode of care, 22 percent experienced two episodes, and the remaining 16 percent had three or more episodes of care in a hospital or institution (table 6).

Sex, Age, and Color

The proportion of decedents with care during the last year of life was somewhat larger for females than for males. This difference was largely accounted for by the sex difference in the proportion with one episode of care (table A).

Apart from infants, who were highly likely to have been hospitalized and to have had exactly one episode of care, the proportion of decedents with hospitalization experience during the last year of life increased with advancing age up to 75 years. As shown in table 6, over this age span and continuing into the older age groups, two associated patterns are apparent in the distribution of decedents by number of episodes. There is (1) a gradual increase, marked in the older ages, in the proportion of hospitalized decedents who had only one episode of care and (2) a decline in the proportion with three or more episodes of care.

For both males and females, a larger proportion of those aged 65 years and over had only one episode than did those under 65 years of age. Among males, regardless of the number of episodes, aging appeared to produce a moderate increase in the likelihood of care. Among females, however, the proportion with care increased up to ages 25-44, after which the proportion decreased.

At all ages, nonwhite persons were less likely than white to have received care in a hospital or institution, and among those decedents with one or more episodes of care, nonwhite persons, on the whole, were less likely than white to have received two or more episodes of care (table 7).

Region and Metropolitan Status

A somewhat lower proportion of decedents in the South received care in a hospital or institution than those in the Northeast, North Central, and West. This difference is paralleled by relatively fewer decedents in the South having one or two episodes, as shown in table B. No difference was noted between the South and the remaining regions in the proportion with three or more episodes. Regional variations in the distribution of decedents with hospitalization experience by number of episodes of care were noticeable at the younger ages but disappeared as age increased (table 8).

In each region except the West, hospitalized males were about as likely as females (if not less likely) to have had only one episode of care. In the West Region, males under 65 with hospitalization experience were more likely than females to have had only one episode of care. However, this sex difference disappeared or was reversed for decedents aged 65 years and over.

A greater proportion of decedents in the larger metropolitan areas than those in smaller metropolitan or in nonmetropolitan areas had hospitalization in the last year of life (table 9). However, among hospitalized decedents who received care, those in metropolitan areas of 1 million or more were somewhat more likely to have had no more than one episode of care than decedents in other areas.

Cause of Death

Although about 9 out of 10 persons dying of certain diseases of early infancy, congenital malformations, malignant neoplasms, and cirrhosis of liver had hospitalization in the last year of life, large differences were apparent among these cause groups when hospitalized decedents were distributed by number of episodes of care (table 10). About 98 percent of those dying of certain diseases of early infancy had just one episode of care, while only 55 percent of those dying of congenital malformations and of cirrhosis of liver and 40 percent of those dying of malignant neoplasms had only one episode. Moreover, more than one-fourth of persons dying of congenital malformations and malignant neoplasms had three or more episodes of care during the last year of life.

Table B. Percent distribution of decedents, by number of episodes of care in the last year of life according to geographic region: United States, 1961

Region	All decedents		Number of episodes				
	Number in thousands	Percent	None	With one or more			
				Total	One	Two	Three or more
United States-----	1,702	100.0	27.8	72.2	44.7	15.8	11.7
South-----	498	100.0	32.9	67.1	41.3	14.3	11.4
Other regions-----	1,204	100.0	25.7	74.3	46.1	16.4	11.8
Northeast-----	470	100.0	26.3	73.7	46.6	16.4	10.7
North Central-----	493	100.0	24.8	75.2	46.4	16.4	12.5
West-----	241	100.0	26.5	73.5	44.5	16.2	12.7

Persons suffering accidental death were among the least likely to have had hospitalization experience, and about three-fourths of those who received hospitalization had only one episode of care.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS OF HOSPITALIZATION

During the 12-month period preceding death, the 1,229,000 decedents hospitalized during the last year of life experienced more than 77,000,000 days of care^a in hospitals or institutions, averaging 63 days per decedent with some hospital or institutional care. The average duration of care for all decedents, including those with no care, was 45 days (table C). The detailed tables in this report provide the average number of days of care during the last year of life for all decedents as well as for those with hospitalization experience. However, the discussion which follows deals only with decedents who had one or more episodes of hospital or institutional care. Table C briefly illustrates the similarity in the relationships between some major corresponding subgroups of the decedent population.

^aData not shown in tables.

Sex, Age, and Color

The number of days of hospitalization during the 12-month period prior to death increased markedly with advancing age. It rose from an average per decedent of 6 days for those dying under 1 year of age and 40 days for those 1-24 years of age to a high of 118 days for decedents 85 years or older (table 11). The pattern of age differences in the average duration of care for male and female decedents considered separately was similar to that observed for both sexes combined, but was more pronounced for females than for males (fig. 1).

Female decedents spent on the average more days in hospitals and institutions than male decedents. This sex difference was only marginal for decedents under 65 years of age, but it was pronounced for decedents aged 65 and older.

Most of the difference by age in the amount of care received during the last year of life was accounted for by the age differences in the time spent in resident institutions. The average number of days spent by a decedent in a resident institution ranged from 11 days for a decedent 1-24 years of age to 97 days for a decedent 85 years or older. The number of days spent in short-stay hospitals increased from an average of 5 days for a decedent under 1 year of age to 30 days for a decedent

1-24 years of age. The average duration of care was about the same for decedents aged 25 to 74 years, but it decreased slightly for decedents aged 75 years or older.

As shown in table 12, white decedents spent more days in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life than nonwhite decedents. When these decedents were further classified by age, this pattern of color differences prevailed for decedents 45 years and older.

Among females, the average number of days of hospitalization was greater for white than for nonwhite decedents. The average per decedent was 75 days of care for white females as compared with 36 days for nonwhite females. This pattern of color differences among female decedents was apparent for all age groups. The color differences observed among female decedents for all facilities combined were almost wholly accounted for in

every age group by color differences in resident institutions. Differences by color in the amount of time spent by female decedents in short-stay hospitals were marginal. Among males the average number of days of care in hospitals and institutions was about the same for white and nonwhite decedents.

Region and Metropolitan Status

The average number of days of hospitalization during the last year of life was slightly lower for decedents in the South than for those in the rest of the country (table 13). The same pattern of regional variation prevailed when resident institutions were considered separately, but it did not hold for short-stay hospitals.

Males who died in the West and South Regions spent less time in resident institutions than those

Table C. Number of decedents and average number of days of hospital or institutional care per decedent during the last year of life, by age, sex, and color: United States, 1961

Age, sex, and color	All decedents		Hospitalized decedents	
	Number in thousands	Average number of days of care per decedent	Number in thousands	Average number of days of care per decedent
Total-----	1,702	45	1,229	63
<u>Age</u>				
Under 45 years-----	270	17	190	24
45-64 years-----	419	35	292	50
65 years and over-----	1,014	57	746	78
<u>Sex</u>				
Male-----	968	37	673	53
Female-----	735	57	555	75
<u>Color</u>				
White-----	1,499	48	1,098	65
Nonwhite-----	203	29	131	45

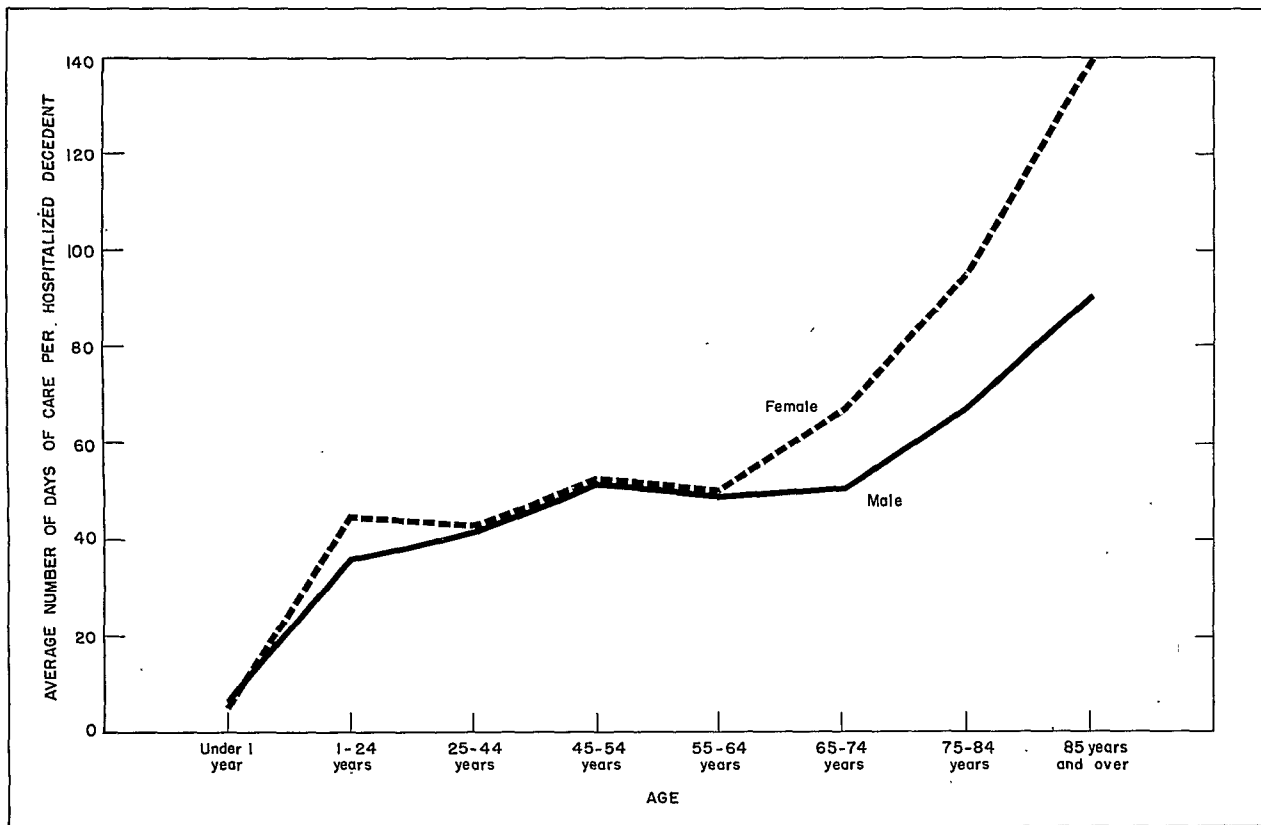


Figure 1. Average number of days of care during the last year of life per hospitalized decedent, by sex.

in the North Central and Northeast Regions. The regional differences were more pronounced for females than for males. The average number of days of care in hospitals and institutions for female decedents in the South Region was less than those in the rest of the country. Most of this regional variation among female decedents was accounted for by the marked regional differences in the amount of time spent in resident institutions by females 65 years and older.

In each of the four geographic regions, the average number of days of hospitalization was greater for female decedents than for male decedents; this difference ranged from 13 days in the South to 39 days in the West. Most of the sex difference observed in each of the four regions was accounted for by sex differences in the amount of time spent in resident institutions by decedents aged 65 years and older.

As seen in table 14, the average time spent in hospitals and institutions was slightly greater for persons dying in larger metropolitan areas than for those in the smaller metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. However, the differences were marginal.

For decedents aged 45-64 years the average number of days of hospitalization during the last year of life was less for nonmetropolitan areas than for metropolitan areas. Most of the difference was accounted for by the relatively few days spent in resident institutions by persons in this age group who died in nonmetropolitan areas. This pattern prevailed among both male and female decedents.

Differences by metropolitan status observed among decedents less than 45 years of age and 65 years and older were marginal. When males and females in these age groups were considered sep-

Table D. Average number of days of care during the last year of life per hospitalized decedent, by selected causes of death, age, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961

(Average not shown when base is less than 10,000)

Selected causes of death and age	Hospitalized decedents	Days of care		
		Total	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>All causes</u>	Number in thousands	Average per decedent		
All ages-----	1,229	63	25	38
Under 45 years-----	190	24	17	7
45-64 years-----	292	50	30	20
65 years and over-----	746	78	24	53
<u>Diseases of heart</u>				
All ages-----	405	67	20	48
Under 45 years-----	13	34	14	20
45-64 years-----	92	43	20	23
65 years and over-----	301	76	20	57
<u>Vascular lesions</u>				
All ages-----	146	80	20	60
Under 45 years-----	5	*	*	*
45-64 years-----	22	31	16	15
65 years and over-----	118	93	21	72
<u>Accidents</u>				
All ages-----	46	35	15	20
Under 45 years-----	16	13	9	4
45-64 years-----	11	38	26	12
65 years and over-----	19	51	13	38

arately, the pattern for males was similar to that observed for both sexes combined.

Female decedents less than 45 years of age had a different pattern of variation by metropolitan status. The small differences by metropolitan status for female decedents under 45 years of age in all facilities combined may be explained by the compensating differences of short-stay hospitals and resident institutions. Compared with female

decedents in nonmetropolitan areas, those in metropolitan areas spent, on the average, slightly more time in short-stay hospitals. When care in resident institutions was considered this pattern was reversed, with nonmetropolitan areas having a much higher average than metropolitan areas.²

Among females 65 years and older, decedents in the larger metropolitan areas spent on the average slightly more days in hospitals and

institutions than decedents in the other areas. This difference mainly reflects the difference in the amount of care received by these decedents in resident institutions.

Cause of Death

As seen in table 15, the number of days spent in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life varied greatly among groups of decedents classified by the 10 leading causes of death. Among these causes of death the average length of stay per decedent varied from 129 days for those who died of general arteriosclerosis to a low of 1 day for those who died of certain diseases of early infancy. Deaths caused by certain diseases of early infancy occur mainly during the first few hours or days of life, and a large pro-

portion of births in the United States occur in short-stay hospitals; these facts explain both the average of only 1 day of care received during the last year of life and the concentration of time in short-stay hospitals.

Persons dying of each of the 10 leading causes of death except diseases of early infancy, malignant neoplasms, congenital malformations, cirrhosis of the liver, and accidents spent more time in resident institutions during the 12 months prior to death than in short-stay hospitals.

Females who died of diseases of heart, vascular lesions, influenza and pneumonia, and diabetes mellitus averaged more days of care per decedent than males.

The average number of days spent in hospitals and institutions varied noticeably by age for persons who died of diseases of heart, vascular lesions, and accidents (table D).

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¹National Center for Health Statistics: Hospitalization in the last year of life, United States, 1961. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 22-No. 1. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1965.

²Location patterns of residential institutions may play an artifactual role in these differences; see O. D. Duncan and A. J. Reiss, Jr., *Social Characteristics of Urban and Rural Communities, 1950*, New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1956, p. 44.

³A more comprehensive discussion of the procedures used in the National Mortality Survey may be found on pp. 7-11 of National Vital Statistics Division, *Design of Surveys Linked to Death Records*, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Sept. 1962.

⁴National Vital Statistics Division: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1961*, Volume II, Part A. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964. table 5-11.

⁵National Vital Statistics Division: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1961*, Volume II, Part A. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964. pp. 7-11 through 7-13.

⁶National Vital Statistics Division: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1961*, Volume II, Part A. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964. pp. 7-8 and 7-9.

⁷U.S. Bureau of the Census: *U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Number of Inhabitants, United States Summary*. Final Report PC(1)-1A. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961. pp. XXVII and XXVIII.



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Table 1. Number of episodes of care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life per 1,000 decedents, by sex, detailed age, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961

[Ratio not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 and age	Number of decedents	Episodes		
		Total	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 decedents		
All ages-----	1,702	1,198	1,024	174
Under 45 years-----	270	1,147	1,097	50
Under 1 year-----	108	972	965	6
1-24 years-----	58	1,216	1,162	54
25-44 years-----	103	1,290	1,197	93
45-64 years-----	419	1,298	1,189	109
45-54 years-----	153	1,285	1,185	99
55-64 years-----	266	1,306	1,191	115
65 years and over-----	1,014	1,170	936	234
65-74 years-----	416	1,215	1,081	135
75-84 years-----	408	1,172	911	260
85 years and over-----	190	1,065	672	393
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	968	1,161	1,020	141
Under 45 years-----	163	997	950	47
Under 1 year-----	62	963	956	6
1-24 years-----	37	1,080	1,073	8
25-44 years-----	64	981	872	109
45-64 years-----	270	1,192	1,087	106
45-54 years-----	98	1,146	1,061	84
55-64 years-----	172	1,219	1,101	118
65 years and over-----	535	1,196	1,008	188
65-74 years-----	248	1,215	1,090	125
75-84 years-----	208	1,171	966	205
85 years and over-----	79	1,202	862	341
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	735	1,245	1,028	217
Under 45 years-----	107	1,375	1,321	55
Under 1 year-----	46	984	977	7
1-24 years-----	21	1,456	1,319	137
25-44 years-----	40	1,785	1,718	67
45-64 years-----	149	1,491	1,375	116
45-54 years-----	55	1,534	1,408	126
55-64 years-----	94	1,466	1,356	110
65 years and over-----	479	1,140	856	284
65-74 years-----	168	1,216	1,067	149
75-84 years-----	201	1,172	855	317
85 years and over-----	111	967	537	430

Table 2. Number of episodes of care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life per 1,000 decedents, by color, sex, age, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961

[Ratio not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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]

Color, sex, and age	Number of decedents	Episodes		
		Total	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>White</u>	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 decedents		
All ages-----	1,499	1,232	1,047	186
Under 45 years-----	207	1,201	1,145	56
45-64 years-----	355	1,358	1,239	119
65 years and over-----	937	1,192	952	240
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	855	1,192	1,044	149
Under 45 years-----	127	1,018	970	47
45-64 years-----	234	1,229	1,117	112
65 years and over-----	493	1,220	1,028	192
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	644	1,285	1,050	235
Under 45 years-----	79	1,494	1,425	69
45-64 years-----	120	1,610	1,476	133
65 years and over-----	444	1,160	868	292
<u>Nonwhite</u>				
All ages-----	203	942	855	87
Under 45 years-----	63	969	938	31
45-64 years-----	64	968	913	55
65 years and over-----	76	899	738	161
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	112	927	841	86
Under 45 years-----	35	921	877	44
45-64 years-----	36	952	886	66
65 years and over-----	41	910	770	140
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	91	961	873	88
Under 45 years-----	27	1,031	1,018	13
45-64 years-----	28	988	947	41
65 years and over-----	35	885	700	185

Table 3. Number of episodes of care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life per 1,000 decedents, by sex, age, geographic region, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961

[Ratio not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 region	Number of decedents	Episodes		
		Total	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>				
<u>All ages</u>		Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 decedents	
All regions-----	1,702	1,198	1,024	174
Northeast-----	470	1,174	983	191
North Central-----	493	1,244	1,064	180
South-----	498	1,146	1,014	132
West-----	241	1,257	1,041	216
<u>Under 45 years</u>				
All regions-----	270	1,147	1,097	50
Northeast-----	58	1,187	1,081	107
North Central-----	72	1,178	1,156	22
South-----	94	1,092	1,061	31
West-----	47	1,157	1,097	60
<u>45-64 years</u>				
All regions-----	419	1,298	1,189	109
Northeast-----	120	1,345	1,212	133
North Central-----	114	1,336	1,243	93
South-----	127	1,261	1,167	93
West-----	58	1,210	1,081	128
<u>65 years and over</u>				
All regions-----	1,014	1,170	936	234
Northeast-----	293	1,101	870	231
North Central-----	307	1,225	975	249
South-----	277	1,111	928	183
West-----	137	1,310	1,005	306
<u>MALE</u>				
<u>All ages</u>				
All regions-----	968	1,161	1,020	141
Northeast-----	260	1,176	1,004	171
North Central-----	281	1,163	1,041	122
South-----	290	1,142	1,026	116
West-----	136	1,172	996	176
<u>Under 45 years</u>				
All regions-----	163	997	950	47
Northeast-----	36	1,127	988	139
North Central-----	44	1,037	1,014	23
South-----	59	991	970	21
West-----	25	747	735	13

Table 3. Number of episodes of care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life per 1,000 decedents, by sex, age, geographic region, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961—Con.

[Ratio not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 region	Number of decedents	Episodes		
		Total	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>MALE—Con.</u>				
<u>45-64 years</u>				
All regions-----	270	1,192	1,087	106
Northeast-----	69	1,174	1,064	110
North Central-----	76	1,238	1,147	91
South-----	83	1,199	1,096	103
West-----	41	1,125	995	129
<u>65 years and over</u>				
All regions-----	535	1,196	1,008	188
Northeast-----	155	1,188	982	206
North Central-----	161	1,162	998	164
South-----	148	1,170	1,008	161
West-----	70	1,350	1,089	261
<u>FEMALE</u>				
<u>All ages</u>				
All regions-----	735	1,245	1,028	217
Northeast-----	210	1,172	957	215
North Central-----	211	1,351	1,094	257
South-----	208	1,151	998	153
West-----	106	1,365	1,099	266
<u>Under 45 years</u>				
All regions-----	107	1,375	1,321	55
Northeast-----	22	1,288	1,235	53
North Central-----	28	1,400	1,379	21
South-----	35	1,261	1,214	48
West-----	22	1,610	1,499	111
<u>45-64 years</u>				
All regions-----	149	1,491	1,375	116
Northeast-----	51	1,577	1,414	163
North Central-----	38	1,532	1,435	97
South-----	44	1,378	1,304	74
West-----	16	1,426	1,301	125
<u>65 years and over</u>				
All regions-----	479	1,140	856	284
Northeast-----	138	1,004	744	260
North Central-----	145	1,295	950	344
South-----	129	1,045	837	208
West-----	67	1,269	917	352

Table 4. Number of episodes of care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life per 1,000 decedents, by sex, age, metropolitan status, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961

[Ratio not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 metropolitan status	Number of decedents	Episodes		
		Total	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>				
<u>All ages</u>				
Total-----	1,702	1,198	1,024	174
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	597	1,189	1,011	178
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	466	1,211	1,033	177
Outside metropolitan areas-----	640	1,196	1,029	167
<u>Under 45 years</u>				
Total-----	270	1,147	1,097	50
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	96	1,220	1,177	43
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	74	1,147	1,129	18
Outside metropolitan areas-----	99	1,075	995	80
<u>45-64 years</u>				
Total-----	419	1,298	1,189	109
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	153	1,307	1,178	129
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	121	1,353	1,204	149
Outside metropolitan areas-----	144	1,243	1,188	56
<u>65 years and over</u>				
Total-----	1,014	1,170	936	234
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	347	1,128	890	238
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	270	1,164	930	234
Outside metropolitan areas-----	397	1,210	980	230
<u>MALE</u>				
<u>All ages</u>				
Total-----	968	1,161	1,020	141
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	326	1,168	1,031	137
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	269	1,140	985	155
Outside metropolitan areas-----	373	1,171	1,036	136
<u>Under 45 years</u>				
Total-----	163	997	950	47
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	56	1,064	1,018	46
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	45	936	929	7
Outside metropolitan areas-----	62	981	905	76

Table 4. Number of episodes of care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life per 1,000 decedents, by sex, age, metropolitan status, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961—Con.

[Ratio not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 metropolitan status	Number of decedents	Episodes		
		Total	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>MALE—Con.</u>				
<u>45-64 years</u>				
Total-----	270	1,192	1,087	106
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	93	1,200	1,085	115
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	79	1,199	1,049	150
Outside metropolitan areas-----	98	1,179	1,118	61
<u>65 years and over</u>				
Total-----	535	1,196	1,008	188
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	178	1,184	1,007	176
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	145	1,171	968	204
Outside metropolitan areas-----	212	1,223	1,036	188
<u>FEMALE</u>				
<u>All ages</u>				
Total-----	735	1,245	1,028	217
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	271	1,214	985	228
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	197	1,307	1,099	209
Outside metropolitan areas-----	267	1,232	1,020	211
<u>Under 45 years</u>				
Total-----	107	1,375	1,321	55
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	41	1,432	1,392	39
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	29	1,475	1,439	36
Outside metropolitan areas-----	37	1,234	1,147	87
<u>45-64 years</u>				
Total-----	149	1,491	1,375	116
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	61	1,469	1,320	149
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	42	1,643	1,496	147
Outside metropolitan areas-----	46	1,380	1,337	44
<u>65 years and over</u>				
Total-----	479	1,140	856	284
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	169	1,070	768	302
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	125	1,156	887	269
Outside metropolitan areas-----	184	1,194	916	278

Table 5. Number of episodes of care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life per 1,000 decedents, by sex, cause of death, age, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961

[Ratio not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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, cause of death, and age	Number of decedents	Episodes		
		Total	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>SEX</u>				
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number per 1,000 decedents		
All causes-----	1,702	1,198	1,024	174
Diseases of heart-----	663	953	778	175
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	270	2,020	1,868	152
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	192	1,147	854	293
Accidents-----	95	659	597	62
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	68	970	964	6
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	55	1,100	795	305
General arteriosclerosis-----	34	1,101	655	446
Diabetes mellitus-----	29	1,356	1,084	272
Congenital malformations-----	21	1,784	1,701	83
Cirrhosis of liver-----	20	1,560	1,379	181
All other causes-----	255	1,204	1,081	123
<u>Male</u>				
All causes-----	968	1,161	1,020	141
Diseases of heart-----	391	917	791	126
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	147	2,007	1,856	151
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	90	1,197	942	255
Accidents-----	65	536	470	66
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	41	975	965	10
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	30	1,168	968	200
General arteriosclerosis-----	17	1,189	741	448
Diabetes mellitus-----	10	1,257	999	258
Congenital malformations-----	11	1,663	1,632	31
Cirrhosis of liver-----	13	1,701	1,495	206
All other causes-----	153	1,174	1,054	120
<u>Female</u>				
All causes-----	735	1,245	1,028	217
Diseases of heart-----	272	1,005	760	245
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	123	2,036	1,884	152
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	102	1,102	776	326
Accidents-----	30	924	872	52
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	27	963	963	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	25	1,019	590	429
General arteriosclerosis-----	18	1,017	574	443
Diabetes mellitus-----	19	1,408	1,129	280
Congenital malformations-----	9	*	*	*
Cirrhosis of liver-----	7	*	*	*
All other causes-----	102	1,249	1,121	128

Table 5. Number of episodes of care in hospitals and institutions during the last year of life per 1,000 decedents, by sex, cause of death, age, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961—Con.

[Ratio not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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, cause of death, and age	Number of decedents	Episodes		
		Total	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>AGE</u>				
<u>Under 45 years</u>		Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 decedents	
All causes-----	270	1,147	1,097	50
Diseases of heart-----	23	1,029	878	151
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	26	2,782	2,710	72
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	6	*	*	*
Accidents-----	51	410	392	18
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	68	970	964	6
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	14	677	605	72
General arteriosclerosis-----	*	*	*	*
Diabetes mellitus-----	2	*	*	*
Congenital malformations-----	18	1,704	1,648	56
Cirrhosis of liver-----	4	*	*	*
All other causes-----	58	1,218	1,158	60
<u>45-64 years</u>				
All causes-----	419	1,298	1,189	109
Diseases of heart-----	171	853	783	70
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	97	2,284	2,127	157
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	32	991	889	103
Accidents-----	22	762	716	46
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	*	*	*	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	9	*	*	*
General arteriosclerosis-----	1	*	*	*
Diabetes mellitus-----	8	*	*	*
Congenital malformations-----	1	*	*	*
Cirrhosis of liver-----	10	1,587	1,524	63
All other causes-----	67	1,218	1,109	108
<u>65 years and over</u>				
All causes-----	1,014	1,170	936	234
Diseases of heart-----	469	985	771	214
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	147	1,711	1,549	162
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	154	1,178	838	340
Accidents-----	23	1,111	936	175
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	*	*	*	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	31	1,181	807	374
General arteriosclerosis-----	33	1,085	636	449
Diabetes mellitus-----	19	1,318	999	319
Congenital malformations-----	1	*	*	*
Cirrhosis of liver-----	6	*	*	*
All other causes-----	129	1,190	1,031	159

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of hospitalized decedents, by number of episodes of care during the last year of life according to sex and detailed age: United States, 1961

[Percent not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 and age	All decedents		Hospitalized decedents				
	Number in thousands	Percent with hospitalization	Number in thousands	Percent with specified number of episodes			
				Total	One	Two	Three or more
<u>Both sexes</u>				Percent distribution			
All ages-----	1,702	72.2	1,229	100.0	61.9	21.8	16.2
Under 45 years-----	270	70.5	190	100.0	69.0	14.6	16.4
Under 1 year-----	108	83.2	90	100.0	87.9	8.5	3.6
1-24 years-----	58	57.9	34	100.0	52.0	17.6	30.3
25-44 years-----	103	64.3	66	100.0	52.2	21.4	26.5
45-64 years-----	419	69.8	292	100.0	53.9	24.5	21.6
45-54 years-----	153	67.5	103	100.0	51.9	24.6	23.6
55-64 years-----	266	71.1	189	100.0	54.9	24.5	20.5
65 years and over-----	1,014	73.6	746	100.0	63.3	22.6	14.1
65-74 years-----	416	74.3	309	100.0	60.7	23.6	15.7
75-84 years-----	408	73.9	302	100.0	63.9	22.7	13.4
85 years and over-----	190	71.5	136	100.0	67.7	20.2	12.0
<u>Male</u>							
All ages-----	968	69.6	673	100.0	61.2	22.3	16.5
Under 45 years-----	163	64.4	105	100.0	72.2	13.4	14.5
Under 1 year-----	62	83.8	52	100.0	90.2	5.3	4.5
1-24 years-----	37	50.4	19	100.0	49.2	22.8	28.0
25-44 years-----	64	53.6	34	100.0	57.2	20.4	22.4
45-64 years-----	270	65.6	177	100.0	55.2	24.8	19.9
45-54 years-----	98	61.4	60	100.0	53.1	25.6	21.2
55-64 years-----	172	68.0	117	100.0	56.3	24.4	19.3
65 years and over-----	535	73.2	391	100.0	61.0	23.5	15.5
65-74 years-----	248	72.5	180	100.0	57.7	25.1	17.2
75-84 years-----	208	72.9	151	100.0	63.5	23.1	13.5
85 years and over-----	79	76.3	60	100.0	65.0	19.8	15.2
<u>Female</u>							
All ages-----	735	75.6	555	100.0	62.8	21.3	15.9
Under 45 years-----	107	79.8	85	100.0	65.2	16.2	18.7
Under 1 year-----	46	82.3	38	100.0	84.6	12.9	2.5
1-24 years-----	21	71.1	15	100.0	55.6	11.2	33.2
25-44 years-----	40	81.5	32	100.0	46.8	22.4	30.8
45-64 years-----	149	77.3	115	100.0	51.7	24.1	24.2
45-54 years-----	55	78.3	43	100.0	50.1	23.0	26.9
55-64 years-----	94	76.8	72	100.0	52.7	24.7	22.6
65 years and over-----	479	74.1	355	100.0	65.8	21.6	12.6
65-74 years-----	168	77.0	129	100.0	65.0	21.4	13.7
75-84 years-----	201	74.9	150	100.0	64.4	22.4	13.2
85 years and over-----	111	68.1	75	100.0	69.9	20.6	9.5

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of hospitalized decedents, by number of episodes of care during the last year of life according to color, sex, and age: United States, 1961

[Percent not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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]

Color, sex, and age	All decedents		Hospitalized decedents				
	Number in thousands	Percent with hospitalization	Number in thousands	Percent with specified number of episodes			
				Total	One	Two	Three or more
<u>WHITE</u>							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
All ages-----	1,499	73.2	1,098	100.0	60.8	22.4	16.8
Under 45 years-----	207	72.5	150	100.0	67.3	15.4	17.3
45-64 years-----	355	70.9	251	100.0	52.4	24.3	23.4
65 years and over-----	937	74.3	697	100.0	62.5	23.1	14.4
<u>Male</u>							
All ages-----	855	70.5	603	100.0	60.4	22.3	17.3
Under 45 years-----	127	65.5	83	100.0	72.3	12.6	15.0
45-64 years-----	234	66.2	155	100.0	54.8	23.8	21.4
65 years and over-----	493	73.8	364	100.0	60.1	23.8	16.0
<u>Female</u>							
All ages-----	644	76.9	495	100.0	61.3	22.5	16.3
Under 45 years-----	79	83.6	66	100.0	60.9	19.0	20.1
45-64 years-----	120	80.0	96	100.0	48.5	25.1	26.4
65 years and over-----	444	74.9	333	100.0	65.0	22.4	12.6
<u>NONWHITE</u>							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
All ages-----	203	64.3	131	100.0	71.4	17.5	11.1
Under 45 years-----	63	64.0	40	100.0	75.6	11.5	12.9
45-64 years-----	64	63.5	41	100.0	63.0	26.1	10.8
65 years and over-----	76	65.3	50	100.0	74.8	15.2	10.0
<u>Male</u>							
All ages-----	112	63.0	71	100.0	68.2	22.3	9.6
Under 45 years-----	35	60.4	21	100.0	71.5	16.1	12.4
45-64 years-----	36	61.4	22	100.0	58.5	32.3	9.2
65 years and over-----	41	66.6	27	100.0	73.2	19.1	7.7
<u>Female</u>							
All ages-----	91	66.0	60	100.0	75.2	11.8	13.0
Under 45 years-----	27	68.6	19	100.0	80.2	6.3	13.5
45-64 years-----	28	66.2	19	100.0	68.3	19.0	12.8
65 years and over-----	35	63.8	22	100.0	76.7	10.4	12.8

Table 8. Number and percent distribution of hospitalized decedents, by number of episodes of care during the last year of life according to sex, age, and geographic region: United States, 1961

[Percent not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 region	All decedents		Hospitalized decedents				
	Number in thousands	Percent with hospitalization	Number in thousands	Percent with specified number of episodes			
				Total	One	Two	Three or more
BOTH SEXES							
<u>All ages</u>							
All regions-----	1,702	72.2	1,229	100.0	61.9	21.8	16.2
Northeast-----	470	73.7	347	100.0	63.2	22.3	14.6
North Central-----	493	75.2	371	100.0	61.7	21.8	16.6
South-----	498	67.1	334	100.0	61.7	21.3	17.0
West-----	241	73.5	177	100.0	60.6	22.1	17.3
<u>Under 45 years</u>							
All regions-----	270	70.5	190	100.0	69.0	14.6	16.4
Northeast-----	58	73.9	43	100.0	68.2	15.3	16.5
North Central-----	72	76.9	55	100.0	73.1	12.0	14.8
South-----	94	65.3	61	100.0	68.5	14.7	16.9
West-----	47	66.9	31	100.0	63.9	18.2	17.9
<u>45-64 years</u>							
All regions-----	419	69.8	292	100.0	53.9	24.5	21.6
Northeast-----	120	74.7	89	100.0	55.6	23.9	20.4
North Central-----	114	73.0	83	100.0	52.3	25.5	22.2
South-----	127	65.1	83	100.0	54.7	23.1	22.2
West-----	58	63.5	37	100.0	51.1	27.1	21.8
<u>65 years and over</u>							
All regions-----	1,014	73.6	746	100.0	63.3	22.6	14.1
Northeast-----	293	73.3	215	100.0	65.3	23.0	11.7
North Central-----	307	75.7	232	100.0	62.3	22.7	15.0
South-----	277	68.6	190	100.0	62.5	22.7	14.8
West-----	137	79.9	109	100.0	62.8	21.6	15.6
<u>MALE</u>							
<u>All ages</u>							
All regions-----	968	69.6	673	100.0	61.2	22.3	16.5
Northeast-----	260	72.8	189	100.0	61.3	23.6	15.1
North Central-----	281	71.0	200	100.0	62.0	21.0	17.0
South-----	290	65.4	190	100.0	59.9	22.9	17.1
West-----	136	69.7	95	100.0	62.0	21.1	16.9
<u>Under 45 years</u>							
All regions-----	163	64.4	105	100.0	72.2	13.4	14.5
Northeast-----	36	70.0	25	100.0	68.7	15.8	15.5
North Central-----	44	69.8	31	100.0	73.0	12.0	15.0
South-----	59	60.2	35	100.0	71.6	12.3	16.1
West-----	25	56.6	14	100.0	78.1	14.6	7.4

Table 8. Number and percent distribution of hospitalized decedents, by number of episodes of care during the last year of life according to sex, age, and geographic region: United States, 1961—Con.

[Percent not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 region	All decedents		Hospitalized decedents				
	Number in thousands	Percent with hospitalization	Number in thousands	Percent with specified number of episodes			
				Total	One	Two	Three or more
<u>MALE—Con.</u>							
<u>45-64 years</u>							
All regions-----	270	65.6	177	100.0	55.2	24.8	19.9
Northeast-----	69	69.8	48	100.0	58.6	26.7	14.7
North Central-----	76	68.1	52	100.0	52.0	25.0	23.0
South-----	83	62.4	52	100.0	54.3	24.5	21.1
West-----	41	60.5	25	100.0	57.4	21.5	21.1
<u>65 years and over</u>							
All regions-----	535	73.2	391	100.0	61.0	23.5	15.5
Northeast-----	155	74.8	116	100.0	60.8	24.0	15.2
North Central-----	161	72.6	117	100.0	63.6	21.5	14.8
South-----	148	69.2	102	100.0	58.8	25.8	15.4
West-----	70	79.7	56	100.0	60.1	22.5	17.4
<u>FEMALE</u>							
<u>All ages</u>							
All regions-----	735	75.6	555	100.0	62.8	21.3	15.9
Northeast-----	210	74.9	157	100.0	65.4	20.7	13.9
North Central-----	211	80.9	171	100.0	61.2	22.7	16.1
South-----	208	69.4	144	100.0	63.9	19.2	16.8
West-----	106	78.3	83	100.0	59.0	23.3	17.8
<u>Under 45 years</u>							
All regions-----	107	79.8	85	100.0	65.2	16.2	18.7
Northeast-----	22	80.5	17	100.0	67.5	14.5	18.0
North Central-----	28	87.9	24	100.0	73.3	12.1	14.6
South-----	35	73.8	26	100.0	64.3	17.9	17.8
West-----	22	78.3	17	100.0	52.6	21.1	26.3
<u>45-64 years</u>							
All regions-----	149	77.3	115	100.0	51.7	24.1	24.2
Northeast-----	51	81.2	41	100.0	52.1	20.7	27.1
North Central-----	38	82.8	32	100.0	52.8	26.2	20.9
South-----	44	70.3	31	100.0	55.4	20.6	24.0
West-----	16	71.3	12	100.0	37.6	39.3	23.1
<u>65 years and over</u>							
All regions-----	479	74.1	355	100.0	65.8	21.6	12.6
Northeast-----	138	71.7	99	100.0	70.6	21.8	7.7
North Central-----	145	79.1	115	100.0	60.9	24.0	15.1
South-----	129	67.9	88	100.0	66.8	19.1	14.1
West-----	67	80.0	54	100.0	65.6	20.5	13.8

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of hospitalized decedents, by number of episodes of care during the last year of life according to sex, age, and metropolitan status: United States, 1961

[Percent not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 metropolitan status	All decedents		Hospitalized decedents				
	Number in thousands	Percent with hospitalization	Number in thousands	Percent with specified number of episodes			
				Total	One	Two	Three or more
BOTH SEXES							
<u>All ages</u>							
Total-----	1,702	72.2	1,229	100.0	61.9	21.8	16.2
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	597	74.3	443	100.0	63.8	21.8	14.3
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	466	71.9	335	100.0	61.3	21.4	17.3
Outside metropolitan areas-----	640	70.4	450	100.0	60.6	22.2	17.3
<u>Under 45 years</u>							
Total-----	270	70.5	190	100.0	69.0	14.6	16.4
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	96	75.9	73	100.0	68.9	14.7	16.5
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	74	71.8	53	100.0	70.5	13.2	16.3
Outside metropolitan areas-----	99	64.2	64	100.0	67.9	15.8	16.3
<u>45-64 years</u>							
Total-----	419	69.8	292	100.0	53.9	24.5	21.6
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	153	73.5	113	100.0	55.5	24.9	19.6
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	121	69.0	84	100.0	51.1	23.6	25.3
Outside metropolitan areas-----	144	66.4	96	100.0	54.3	24.9	20.8
<u>65 years and over</u>							
Total-----	1,014	73.6	746	100.0	63.3	22.6	14.1
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	347	74.2	258	100.0	66.0	22.5	11.4
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	270	73.2	198	100.0	63.1	22.7	14.3
Outside metropolitan areas-----	397	73.4	291	100.0	61.0	22.7	16.3
MALE							
<u>All ages</u>							
Total-----	968	69.6	673	100.0	61.2	22.3	16.5
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	326	72.5	236	100.0	63.7	21.1	15.1
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	269	68.7	185	100.0	61.1	23.2	15.6
Outside metropolitan areas-----	373	67.7	252	100.0	59.0	22.6	18.4
<u>Under 45 years</u>							
Total-----	163	64.4	105	100.0	72.2	13.4	14.5
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	56	70.6	39	100.0	72.2	13.5	14.3
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	45	64.5	29	100.0	75.7	10.3	13.9
Outside metropolitan areas-----	62	58.8	37	100.0	69.3	15.6	15.2

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of hospitalized decedents, by number of episodes of care during the last year of life according to sex, age, and metropolitan status: United States, 1961—Con.

[Percent not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 metropolitan status	All decedents		Hospitalized decedents				
	Number in thousands	Percent with hospitalization	Number in thousands	Percent with specified number of episodes			
				Total	One	Two	Three or more
<u>MALE—Con.</u>							
<u>45-64 years</u>							
Total-----	270	65.6	177	100.0	55.2	24.8	19.9
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	93	69.6	64	100.0	58.6	23.7	17.6
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	79	64.4	51	100.0	55.5	24.3	20.3
Outside metropolitan areas-----	98	62.7	62	100.0	51.5	26.5	22.1
<u>65 years and over</u>							
Total-----	535	73.2	391	100.0	61.0	23.5	15.5
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	178	74.7	133	100.0	63.7	22.1	14.2
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	145	72.4	105	100.0	59.8	26.3	13.9
Outside metropolitan areas-----	212	72.6	154	100.0	59.6	22.8	17.6
<u>FEMALE</u>							
<u>All ages</u>							
Total-----	735	75.6	555	100.0	62.8	21.3	15.9
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	271	76.5	207	100.0	63.9	22.6	13.4
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	197	76.3	150	100.0	61.4	19.2	19.4
Outside metropolitan areas-----	267	74.1	198	100.0	62.6	21.6	15.9
<u>Under 45 years</u>							
Total-----	107	79.8	85	100.0	65.2	16.2	18.7
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	41	83.2	34	100.0	65.1	16.0	18.9
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	29	83.1	24	100.0	64.2	16.7	19.1
Outside metropolitan areas-----	37	73.4	27	100.0	66.1	16.0	17.9
<u>45-64 years</u>							
Total-----	149	77.3	115	100.0	51.7	24.1	24.2
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	61	79.5	48	100.0	51.3	26.6	22.1
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	42	77.6	33	100.0	44.3	22.6	33.1
Outside metropolitan areas-----	46	74.3	34	100.0	59.4	22.0	18.6
<u>65 years and over</u>							
Total-----	479	74.1	355	100.0	65.8	21.6	12.6
In metropolitan areas of 1 million or more-----	169	73.8	125	100.0	68.5	22.9	8.6
In metropolitan areas under 1 million-----	125	74.2	93	100.0	66.7	18.6	14.7
Outside metropolitan areas-----	184	74.3	137	100.0	62.6	22.5	14.8

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of hospitalized decedents, by number of episodes of care during the last year of life according to sex, cause of death, and age: United States, 1961

[Percent not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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, cause of death, and age	All decedents		Hospitalized decedents				
	Number in thousands	Percent with hospitalization	Number in thousands	Percent with specified number of episodes			
				Total	One	Two	Three or more
<u>SEX</u>							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
All causes-----	1,702	72.2	1,229	100.0	61.9	21.8	16.2
Diseases of heart-----	663	61.2	406	100.0	66.0	21.0	13.0
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	270	93.2	252	100.0	40.2	29.6	30.2
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	192	76.0	146	100.0	67.8	20.2	12.0
Accidents-----	95	48.4	46	100.0	74.6	18.9	6.5
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	68	95.4	65	100.0	98.3	1.7	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	55	73.4	40	100.0	67.9	20.3	11.8
General arteriosclerosis-----	34	77.0	26	100.0	68.2	23.2	8.7
Diabetes mellitus-----	29	78.4	23	100.0	57.8	24.6	17.6
Congenital malformations-----	21	95.0	20	100.0	55.3	19.1	25.6
Cirrhosis of liver-----	20	88.7	18	100.0	55.8	24.0	20.1
All other causes-----	255	73.6	187	100.0	61.7	22.2	16.1
<u>Male</u>							
All causes-----	968	69.6	673	100.0	61.2	22.3	16.5
Diseases of heart-----	391	57.4	224	100.0	64.1	22.7	13.3
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	147	94.9	140	100.0	41.3	29.1	29.6
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	90	76.4	69	100.0	64.3	21.9	13.9
Accidents-----	65	38.2	25	100.0	71.7	21.7	6.6
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	41	95.6	39	100.0	98.0	2.0	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	30	73.7	22	100.0	64.9	21.1	14.1
General arteriosclerosis-----	17	84.1	14	100.0	72.5	18.2	9.4
Diabetes mellitus-----	10	69.5	7	100.0	*	*	*
Congenital malformations-----	11	93.6	11	100.0	64.6	6.3	29.0
Cirrhosis of liver-----	13	89.9	12	100.0	48.7	28.2	23.1
All other causes-----	153	72.9	111	100.0	63.3	21.2	15.5
<u>Female</u>							
All causes-----	735	75.6	555	100.0	62.8	21.3	15.9
Diseases of heart-----	272	66.6	181	100.0	68.4	18.9	12.8
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	123	91.2	112	100.0	38.8	30.1	31.1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	102	75.6	77	100.0	70.9	18.7	10.4
Accidents-----	30	70.2	21	100.0	77.9	15.7	6.4
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	27	95.2	26	100.0	98.8	1.2	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	25	73.1	18	100.0	71.6	19.3	9.1
General arteriosclerosis-----	18	70.3	12	100.0	63.2	28.9	7.9
Diabetes mellitus-----	19	83.0	16	100.0	62.3	20.7	16.9
Congenital malformations-----	9	*	9	100.0	*	*	*
Cirrhosis of liver-----	7	*	6	100.0	*	*	*
All other causes-----	102	74.6	76	100.0	59.4	23.6	17.1

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of hospitalized decedents, by number of episodes of care during the last year of life according to sex, cause of death, and age: United States, 1961—Con.

[Percent not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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, cause of death, and age	All decedents		Hospitalized decedents				
	Number in thousands	Percent with hospitalization	Number in thousands	Percent with specified number of episodes			
				Total	One	Two	Three or more
<u>AGE</u>							
<u>Under 45 years</u>							
All causes-----	270	70.5	190	100.0	69.0	14.6	16.4
Diseases of heart-----	23	55.6	13	100.0	62.4	20.0	17.6
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	26	97.4	25	100.0	26.5	25.8	47.7
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	6	*	6	100.0	*	*	*
Accidents-----	51	31.7	16	100.0	83.0	10.7	6.3
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	68	95.4	65	100.0	98.3	1.7	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	14	42.1	6	100.0	*	*	*
General arteriosclerosis-----	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*
Diabetes mellitus-----	2	*	2	100.0	*	*	*
Congenital malformations-----	18	94.3	17	100.0	57.0	17.7	25.2
Cirrhosis of liver-----	4	*	3	100.0	*	*	*
All other causes-----	58	65.4	38	100.0	53.1	22.9	24.0
<u>45-64 years</u>							
All causes-----	419	69.8	292	100.0	53.9	24.5	21.6
Diseases of heart-----	171	53.9	92	100.0	66.8	20.5	12.6
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	97	95.9	93	100.0	30.7	32.4	36.9
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	32	69.6	22	100.0	70.7	19.1	10.2
Accidents-----	22	50.0	11	100.0	65.7	22.2	12.1
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	9	*	8	100.0	*	*	*
General arteriosclerosis-----	1	*	1	100.0	*	*	*
Diabetes mellitus-----	8	*	6	100.0	*	*	*
Congenital malformations-----	1	*	1	100.0	*	*	*
Cirrhosis of liver-----	10	93.5	10	100.0	*	*	*
All other causes-----	67	71.9	49	100.0	60.6	21.8	17.7
<u>65 years and over</u>							
All causes-----	1,014	73.6	746	100.0	63.3	22.6	14.1
Diseases of heart-----	469	64.1	301	100.0	65.9	21.2	13.0
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	147	90.7	133	100.0	49.4	28.3	22.3
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	154	76.8	118	100.0	66.6	21.1	12.3
Accidents-----	23	83.7	19	100.0	72.5	24.0	3.5
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	31	84.4	27	100.0	72.6	17.3	10.1
General arteriosclerosis-----	33	76.4	25	100.0	69.5	21.5	9.0
Diabetes mellitus-----	19	79.3	15	100.0	57.3	27.6	15.0
Congenital malformations-----	1	*	1	100.0	*	*	*
Cirrhosis of liver-----	6	*	6	100.0	*	*	*
All other causes-----	129	78.1	101	100.0	65.4	22.1	12.5

Table 11. Number of decedents and average number of days of hospital or institutional care per decedent during the last year of life, by sex, detailed age, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961

[Average not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 and age	All decedents				Hospitalized decedents			
	Number in thousands	Days of care			Number in thousands	Days of care		
		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average per decedent				Average per hospitalized decedent		
All ages----	1,702	45	18	28	1,229	63	25	38
Under 45 years----	270	17	12	5	190	24	17	7
Under 1 year----	108	5	4	*	90	6	5	*
1-24 years-----	58	23	17	6	34	40	30	11
25-44 years-----	103	27	17	9	66	42	27	15
45-64 years-----	419	35	21	14	292	50	30	20
45-54 years-----	153	35	21	14	103	52	32	21
55-64 years-----	266	35	21	14	189	49	30	20
65 years and over-	1,014	57	18	39	746	78	24	53
65-74 years-----	416	42	21	22	309	57	28	29
75-84 years-----	408	60	17	43	302	81	23	58
85 years and over-----	190	84	15	69	136	118	21	97
<u>Male</u>								
All ages----	968	37	17	20	673	53	25	28
Under 45 years----	163	14	11	3	105	22	18	5
Under 1 year----	62	5	5	*	52	6	6	*
1-24 years-----	37	18	17	1	19	36	34	2
25-44 years-----	64	22	14	8	34	41	27	14
45-64 years-----	270	33	20	13	177	50	31	20
45-54 years-----	98	32	21	11	60	52	34	18
55-64 years-----	172	33	20	14	117	49	29	20
65 years and over-	535	46	18	28	391	63	24	38
65-74 years-----	248	36	20	16	180	50	27	23
75-84 years-----	208	49	16	33	151	67	22	45
85 years and over-----	79	69	17	52	60	90	22	68
<u>Female</u>								
All ages----	735	57	19	38	555	75	25	50
Under 45 years----	107	21	14	8	85	27	17	10
Under 1 year----	46	4	4	*	38	5	5	*
1-24 years-----	21	32	17	15	15	45	24	21
25-44 years-----	40	35	22	12	32	43	28	15
45-64 years-----	149	39	23	16	115	51	30	21
45-54 years-----	55	41	22	19	43	53	29	24
55-64 years-----	94	38	24	14	72	50	31	19
65 years and over-	479	70	18	52	355	94	25	70
65-74 years-----	168	51	22	30	129	67	28	39
75-84 years-----	201	71	18	53	150	95	24	71
85 years and over-----	111	95	13	82	75	140	19	120

Table 12. Number of decedents and average number of days of hospital or institutional care per decedent during the last year of life, by color, sex, age, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961

[Average not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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]

Color, sex, and age	All decedents				Hospitalized decedents			
	Number in thousands	Days of care			Number in thousands	Days of care		
		In all facil- ities	In short- stay hos- pitals	In resi- dent insti- tutions		In all facil- ities	In short- stay hos- pitals	In resi- dent insti- tutions
<u>WHITE</u>								
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average per decedent				Average per hospitalized decedent		
All ages----	1,499	48	18	29	1,098	65	25	40
Under 45 years----	207	18	12	6	150	25	17	8
45-64 years-----	355	37	22	16	251	52	31	22
65 years and over-	937	58	18	40	697	78	24	34
<u>Male</u>								
All ages----	855	38	17	20	603	53	25	29
Under 45 years----	127	14	11	3	83	21	17	4
45-64 years-----	234	34	20	13	155	51	30	20
65 years and over-	493	46	18	28	364	62	24	38
<u>Female</u>								
All ages----	644	61	19	42	495	75	25	54
Under 45 years----	79	25	15	10	66	30	17	12
45-64 years-----	120	44	25	20	96	56	31	25
65 years and over-	444	72	19	53	333	96	25	71
<u>NONWHITE</u>								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All ages----	203	29	16	13	131	45	24	21
Under 45 years----	63	15	12	3	40	23	19	4
45-64 years-----	64	24	19	5	41	38	29	8
65 years and over-	76	44	16	28	50	68	24	44
<u>Male</u>								
All ages----	112	33	18	15	71	52	28	24
Under 45 years----	35	18	13	5	21	29	21	8
45-64 years-----	36	29	19	9	22	47	32	15
65 years and over-	41	49	21	28	27	74	31	42
<u>Female</u>								
All ages----	91	24	13	11	60	36	19	17
Under 45 years----	27	11	11	*	19	16	16	*
45-64 years-----	28	18	18	*	19	27	27	1
65 years and over-	35	39	10	29	22	61	16	45

Table 13. Number of decedents and average number of days of hospital or institutional care per decedent during the last year of life, by sex, age, geographic region, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961

[Average not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 region	All decedents				Hospitalized decedents			
	Number in thousands	Days of care			Number in thousands	Days of care		
		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
BOTH SEXES								
<u>All ages</u>								
All regions-	1,702	Average per decedent			1,229	Average per hospitalized decedent		
		45	18	28		63	25	38
Northeast-----	470	51	19	32	347	70	26	43
North Central-----	493	50	19	31	371	66	25	41
South-----	498	35	15	20	334	52	23	30
West-----	241	45	18	27	177	62	25	37
<u>Under 45 years</u>								
All regions-	270	17	12	5	190	24	17	7
Northeast-----	58	21	15	6	43	29	20	9
North Central-----	72	15	10	5	55	20	13	7
South-----	94	15	11	3	61	22	18	5
West-----	47	20	13	7	31	30	20	10
<u>45-64 years</u>								
All regions-	419	35	21	14	292	50	30	20
Northeast-----	120	43	25	18	89	58	34	24
North Central-----	114	39	25	14	83	53	34	19
South-----	127	30	18	12	83	46	27	18
West-----	58	24	13	10	37	37	21	16
<u>65 years and over</u>								
All regions-	1,014	57	18	39	746	78	24	53
Northeast-----	293	61	18	43	215	83	24	58
North Central-----	307	62	19	44	232	82	25	58
South-----	277	45	15	29	190	65	22	43
West-----	137	63	22	41	109	79	27	52

Table 13. Number of decedents and average number of days of hospital or institutional care per decedent during the last year of life, by sex, age, geographic region, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961--Con.

[Average not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 region	All decedents				Hospitalized decedents			
	Number in thousands	Days of care			Number in thousands	Days of care		
		In all facil- ities	In short- stay hos- pitals	In resi- dent insti- tutions		In all facil- ities	In short- stay hos- pitals	In resi- dent insti- tutions
<u>MALE</u>								
<u>All ages</u>		Average per decedent				Average per hospitalized decedent		
All regions-	968	37	17	20	673	53	25	28
Northeast-----	260	46	19	26	189	63	27	36
North Central-----	281	39	18	21	200	55	26	29
South-----	290	31	16	15	190	47	24	23
West-----	136	30	16	15	95	44	22	21
<u>Under 45 years</u>								
All regions-	163	14	11	3	105	22	18	5
Northeast-----	36	24	15	8	25	34	22	12
North Central-----	44	13	10	4	31	19	14	5
South-----	59	12	11	1	35	20	19	1
West-----	25	9	9	*	14	16	15	1
<u>45-64 years</u>								
All regions-	270	33	20	13	177	50	31	20
Northeast-----	69	41	25	16	48	59	36	23
North Central-----	76	38	22	15	52	55	33	23
South-----	83	28	18	10	52	45	29	17
West-----	41	21	12	8	25	34	21	13
<u>65 years and over</u>								
All regions-	535	46	18	28	391	63	24	38
Northeast-----	155	53	18	35	116	70	24	47
North Central-----	161	46	18	28	117	64	25	38
South-----	148	39	16	23	102	57	24	34
West-----	70	44	20	24	56	55	25	30

Table 13. Number of decedents and average number of days of hospital or institutional care per decedent during the last year of life, by sex, age, geographic region, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961—Con.

[Average not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 region	All decedents				Hospitalized decedents			
	Number in thousands	Days of care			Number in thousands	Days of care		
		In all facil- ities	In short- stay hos- pitals	In resi- dent insti- tutions		In all facil- ities	In short- stay hos- pitals	In resi- dent insti- tutions
<u>FEMALE</u>								
<u>All ages</u>		Average per decedent				Average per hospitalized decedent		
All regions-	735	57	19	38	555	75	25	50
Northeast-----	210	59	20	39	157	78	26	52
North Central-----	211	65	20	45	171	80	25	56
South-----	208	41	15	27	144	60	21	39
West-----	106	65	22	43	83	83	28	55
<u>Under 45 years</u>								
All regions-	107	21	14	8	85	27	17	10
Northeast-----	22	18	15	3	17	22	19	4
North Central-----	28	18	10	8	24	20	11	9
South-----	35	19	12	7	26	26	16	9
West-----	22	32	19	14	17	41	24	17
<u>45-64 years</u>								
All regions-	149	39	23	16	115	51	30	21
Northeast-----	51	46	25	21	41	57	31	26
North Central-----	38	41	30	11	32	50	37	13
South-----	44	33	18	15	31	47	25	22
West-----	16	31	16	15	12	44	22	21
<u>65 years and over</u>								
All regions-	479	70	18	52	355	94	25	70
Northeast-----	138	70	18	52	99	97	25	72
North Central-----	145	81	19	61	115	102	24	78
South-----	129	50	14	36	88	74	21	53
West-----	67	84	24	60	54	104	30	75

Table 14. Number of decedents and average number of days of hospital or institutional care per decedent during the last year of life, by sex, age, metropolitan status, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961

[Average not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 metropolitan status	All decedents				Hospitalized decedents			
	Number in thousands	Days of care			Number in thousands	Days of care		
		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
BOTH SEXES								
<u>All ages</u>								
Total-----	1,702	45	18	28	1,229	63	25	38
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	597	49	19	30	443	66	26	40
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	466	44	18	27	335	62	24	37
Outside metropolitan areas-----	640	43	17	26	450	61	24	37
<u>Under 45 years</u>								
Total-----	270	17	12	5	190	24	17	7
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	96	20	16	4	73	26	21	5
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	74	15	11	4	53	21	16	5
Outside metropolitan areas-----	99	16	9	7	64	25	15	11
<u>45-64 years</u>								
Total-----	419	35	21	14	292	50	30	20
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	153	42	24	18	113	58	33	25
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	121	39	20	19	84	56	29	27
Outside metropolitan areas-----	144	25	19	5	96	37	29	8
<u>65 years and over</u>								
Total-----	1,014	57	18	39	746	78	24	53
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	347	60	18	42	258	81	24	57
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	270	55	18	37	198	75	25	50
Outside metropolitan areas-----	397	56	18	38	291	76	24	52
<u>MALE</u>								
<u>All ages</u>								
Total-----	968	37	17	20	673	53	25	28
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	326	39	19	20	236	54	26	27
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	269	39	17	22	185	57	25	32
Outside metropolitan areas-----	373	34	16	18	252	50	24	26
<u>Under 45 years</u>								
Total-----	163	14	11	3	105	22	18	5
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	56	18	14	3	39	25	20	5
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	45	11	9	3	29	18	14	4
Outside metropolitan areas-----	62	14	10	3	37	24	18	6
<u>45-64 years</u>								
Total-----	270	33	20	13	177	50	31	20
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	93	38	23	15	64	55	33	21
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	79	36	16	20	51	56	25	31
Outside metropolitan areas-----	98	26	20	5	62	41	32	8
<u>65 years and over</u>								
Total-----	535	46	18	28	391	63	24	38
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	178	46	19	28	133	62	25	37
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	145	49	20	29	105	68	28	40
Outside metropolitan areas-----	212	43	16	27	154	60	22	38

Table 14. Number of decedents and average number of days of hospital* or institutional care per decedent during the last year of life, by sex, age, metropolitan status, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961—Con.

[Average not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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 metropolitan status	All decedents				Hospitalized decedents			
	Number in thousands	Days of care			Number in thousands	Days of care		
		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
FEMALE								
<u>All ages</u>		Average per decedent				Average per hospitalized decedent		
Total-----	735	57	19	38	555	75	25	50
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	271	61	20	42	207	80	26	55
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	197	52	18	33	150	68	24	44
Outside metropolitan areas-----	267	55	18	37	198	74	24	51
<u>Under 45 years</u>								
Total-----	107	21	14	8	85	27	17	10
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	41	23	18	5	34	27	21	6
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	29	20	15	5	24	24	18	6
Outside metropolitan areas-----	37	20	8	13	27	28	10	17
<u>45-64 years</u>								
Total-----	149	39	23	16	115	51	30	21
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	61	49	26	23	48	62	32	29
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	42	43	27	17	33	56	34	22
Outside metropolitan areas-----	46	23	17	6	34	31	23	8
<u>65 years and over</u>								
Total-----	479	70	18	52	355	94	25	70
In metropolitan areas of 1 million----	169	75	18	58	125	102	24	78
In metropolitan areas under 1 million--	125	62	16	45	93	83	22	61
Outside metropolitan areas-----	184	70	20	50	137	94	26	68

Table 15. Number of decedents and average number of days of hospital or institutional care per decedent during the last year of life, by sex, cause of death, age, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961.

[Average not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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, cause of death, and age	All decedents				Hospitalized decedents			
	Number in thousands	Days of care			Number in thousands	Days of care		
		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>SEX</u>								
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average per decedent				Average per hospitalized decedent		
All causes-----	1,702	45	18	28	1,229	63	25	38
Diseases of heart-----	663	41	12	29	406	67	20	48
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	270	54	38	16	252	58	40	17
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	192	61	15	46	146	80	20	60
Accidents-----	95	17	7	10	46	35	15	20
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	68	1	1	*	65	1	1	-
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	55	76	17	60	40	104	23	81
General arteriosclerosis-----	34	99	13	86	26	129	17	112
Diabetes mellitus-----	29	67	19	48	23	85	24	61
Congenital malformations-----	21	33	20	13	20	34	21	13
Cirrhosis of liver-----	20	43	31	12	18	48	35	13
All other causes-----	255	43	22	21	187	58	30	28
<u>Male</u>								
All causes-----	968	37	17	20	673	53	25	28
Diseases of heart-----	391	29	11	18	224	50	19	31
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	147	53	37	16	140	56	39	17
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	90	43	13	31	69	57	17	40
Accidents-----	65	15	7	8	25	38	17	21
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	41	1	1	*	39	1	1	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	30	55	20	35	22	74	27	47
General arteriosclerosis-----	17	95	13	82	14	113	16	98
Diabetes mellitus-----	10	*	*	*	7	*	*	*
Congenital malformations-----	11	23	23	*	11	24	24	*
Cirrhosis of liver-----	13	42	38	4	12	47	43	4
All other causes-----	153	46	24	23	111	64	33	31
<u>Female</u>								
All causes-----	735	57	19	38	555	75	25	50
Diseases of heart-----	272	59	13	46	181	87	20	68
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	123	54	39	16	112	60	42	17
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	102	77	17	59	77	102	23	79
Accidents-----	30	22	8	13	21	31	12	19
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	27	1	1	*	26	1	1	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	25	102	13	89	18	139	17	122
General arteriosclerosis-----	18	103	13	90	12	147	18	129
Diabetes mellitus-----	19	72	19	53	16	86	23	63
Congenital malformations-----	9	*	*	*	9	*	*	*
Cirrhosis of liver-----	7	*	*	*	6	*	*	*
All other causes-----	102	37	19	18	76	50	26	24

Table 15. Number of decedents and average number of days of hospital or institutional care per decedent during the last year of life, by sex, cause of death, age, and kind of facility which provided care: United States, 1961--Con.

[Average not shown where base is less than 10,000. Data are based upon a survey of places which provided care in the last year of life to a sample of persons who died in 1961. 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, cause of death, and age	All decedents				Hospitalized decedents			
	Number in thousands	Days of care			Number in thousands	Days of care		
		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions		In all facilities	In short-stay hospitals	In resident institutions
<u>AGE</u>								
<u>Under 45 years</u>		Average per decedent				Average per hospitalized decedent		
All causes-----	270	17	12	5	190	24	17	7
Diseases of heart-----	23	19	8	11	13	34	14	20
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	26	55	45	10	25	57	47	10
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	6	*	*	*	6	*	*	*
Accidents-----	51	4	3	1	16	13	9	4
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	68	1	1	*	65	1	1	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	14	20	10	10	6	*	*	*
General arteriosclerosis-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Diabetes mellitus-----	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*
Congenital malformations-----	18	27	20	7	17	29	21	8
Cirrhosis of liver-----	4	*	*	*	3	*	*	*
All other causes-----	58	26	18	8	38	39	27	12
<u>45-64 years</u>								
All causes-----	419	35	21	14	292	50	30	20
Diseases of heart-----	171	23	11	12	92	43	20	23
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	97	54	41	14	93	57	43	14
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	32	21	11	10	22	31	16	15
Accidents-----	22	19	13	6	11	38	26	12
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	9	*	*	*	8	*	*	*
General arteriosclerosis-----	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*
Diabetes mellitus-----	8	*	*	*	6	*	*	*
Congenital malformations-----	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*
Cirrhosis of liver-----	10	54	40	14	10	*	*	*
All other causes-----	67	37	24	13	49	52	34	18
<u>65 years and over</u>								
All causes-----	1,014	57	18	39	746	78	24	53
Diseases of heart-----	469	49	13	36	301	76	20	57
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues-----	147	53	34	19	133	58	38	21
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	154	72	16	55	118	93	21	72
Accidents-----	23	43	11	32	19	51	13	38
Certain diseases of early infancy-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn-----	31	103	19	84	27	122	22	100
General arteriosclerosis-----	33	99	13	86	25	129	17	112
Diabetes mellitus-----	19	73	21	52	15	92	26	66
Congenital malformations-----	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*
Cirrhosis of liver-----	6	*	*	*	6	*	*	*
All other causes-----	129	53	23	31	101	68	29	39

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTE ON METHODS

Statistical Design of the National Mortality Survey

*Survey procedures.*³—The procedures for conducting the National Mortality Survey assumed the existence of and took advantage of a national system for the registration of deaths. The death record served as the sampling unit, and samples of these units were selected from the frame of records representing registered deaths. The survey was conducted principally with sources of information identified on the death record and, occasionally, with referral or secondary sources reported by a primary source. Since the mailing addresses of the primary sources were usually reported on the death record or could readily be obtained from directories or from the funeral director, the mail survey was the principal method of data collection. There was provision, however, for collecting information by other means which included telephone reminders and personal interviews.

The survey sample was subselected each month from a 10-percent systematic sample taken monthly from death certificates received in State vital statistics offices from local registrars and forwarded to the Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics. Since the subsampling of deaths was systematic at a rate of 1 out of 33, the monthly sample of deaths cumulated over the year to a selection of 1 out of 330. This procedure produced a sample of 5,154 deaths in 1961 for the survey.

After copies of the selected death certificates were received in the Division of Health Records Statistics, they were grouped according to whether or not the place of death was a hospital or an institution. For any death occurring in a hospital or an institution, a questionnaire was mailed to the establishment to obtain information about periods of care during the last year of life and to inquire about names and addresses of other hospitals and institutions in which care may have been provided. For deaths occurring outside hospitals and institutions, questionnaires were sent to death-record informants (usually relatives of the deceased persons) to ask for names and addresses of hospitals and institutions in which care was received. (Informants in 10 percent of deaths occurring in hospitals and institutions were surveyed for methodological reasons as explained

later in this appendix.) The returns from informants were used, then, to initiate mailings to hospitals and institutions.

Followup mailings were routinely sent to persons and establishments not responding, and other mailings were made to obtain complete and consistent information on the forms rejected as inadequate in a concurrent editing procedure. Special efforts were made in each sample case to assure that complete and consistent information was obtained.

Estimating methods.—The statistics shown in this report are estimates prepared by use of a post-stratified ratio estimation procedure. This procedure was used for each of the following 40 groups.

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

For each of the 40 groups, the national count of deaths was obtained⁴ and the ratio of the sample count of deaths to the complete count was determined. Each death in the group was then assigned a constant value such that the sum of the values equaled the national total for the group. This post-stratified ratio estimation

procedure tends to reduce the sampling error by making the sample more closely representative of the population of all decedents than would be expected by random methods alone.

Rounding of numbers.—The tabulations upon which the tables in this report were based show figures to the nearest unit. The published tables were prepared with corresponding figures rounded to the nearest thousand. Percentages, rates, and averages were computed, however, using unrounded data. Neither numbers nor derived figures are necessarily accurate in the detail shown.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates were based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the results that would have been obtained had a survey covering all decedents been undertaken using the same questionnaires and procedures. As is true of all surveys, the results are also subject to nonsampling errors such as those of response and recording.

Nonsampling error, general.—Failure to secure complete questionnaire returns in the survey, errors made by respondents in interpreting survey questions, and errors in processing the returned questionnaires and their associated records represent a few of the

main sources of nonsampling error. Although there are many cases in which adequate measures of such errors which may tend to affect the data are not available, in some cases compensating factors play a role in randomizing and thus minimizing the effect of errors on the estimates. In other instances, measures of error are available.

Error associated with nonresponse.—About 2 percent of the forms mailed out to hospitals and institutions in the survey were either not returned or were returned without information about care of the deceased person in the last year of life. The corresponding non-response rate for informants who played a role in providing names of hospitals and institutions caring for persons in the year before death is 7 percent. The effect of nonresponse in this survey was to limit information about hospital and institutional care of deceased persons.

A general review of the file of materials relating to each decedent was made at the close of the survey to determine whether any episodes of hospital or institutional care might have been missing. This review procedure showed that an estimated 55,000 decedents who were reported as having no hospital or institutional care in the last year of life may in fact have received such care (table I). This estimated number of deceased

Table I. Number and percent of decedents classified as having no hospitalization experience in the last year of life who may have been misclassified: United States, 1961

Sex and age	All decedents in thousands	Decedents possibly misclassified as without hospitalization experience in the last year of life	
		Number in thousands	Percent
<u>Both sexes</u>			
All ages-----	1,702	55	3.3
Under 45 years-----	270	16	6.1
45-64 years-----	419	17	4.0
65 years and over-----	1,014	22	2.2
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	968	32	3.3
Under 45 years-----	163	10	6.3
45-64 years-----	270	11	4.0
65 years and over-----	535	11	2.0
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	735	24	3.2
Under 45 years-----	107	6	5.7
45-64 years-----	149	6	4.0
65 years and over-----	479	12	2.4

persons who may have had hospitalization in the last year of life but who were not so classified is comprised of those decedents for whom no satisfactory information was obtained concerning hospitalization because of the inability to locate establishments or informants who could provide information, as well as because of non-response and inadequate response to the survey questionnaires.

Error associated with a problem in identifying places providing care.—The procedures designed to identify all places providing care to the survey decedents were deficient in certain respects, resulting in a minor bias in the distribution of decedents by type of service. Specifically, an assumption was made that it was not necessary to uniformly survey death record informants to gather information about hospital and institutional care of deceased persons when it was established that the decedent had died in a hospital or an institution. However, the informant for 10 percent of all such deaths was surveyed in order to estimate the effect of the procedures based upon this assumption. The results of the test of the assumption are available only in terms of the amount of care and not in terms of number of decedents.

Since the informant was routinely approached where no information about hospital or institutional care for a decedent was shown on the death record, the planned omission of informants in the survey had no effect in determining whether or not the decedent had hospital or institutional care. The only effect this omission had on the statistics in this report was a slight overestimate of the numbers of decedents who had received care *only* in short-stay hospitals or *only* in resident institutions, countered by a corresponding underestimate of decedents who had both short-stay and resident care.

Table II. Approximate standard errors for estimated number of decedents

Size of estimate	Standard error
10,000-----	1,700
25,000-----	2,700
50,000-----	3,800
100,000-----	5,250
250,000-----	7,850
500,000-----	9,950
750,000-----	10,600
1,000,000-----	10,100

Example: An estimated 260,000 male decedents were from the Northeast Region (table 8). Linear interpolation between the values shown in table II will yield an approximate standard error of 7,934.

Sampling error.—The standard error is primarily a measure of the sampling variations that occur by chance because only a sample rather than an entire population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample differs from the value obtained from a survey of the entire population by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself; it is expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, the tables shown in this appendix provide estimates of approximate standard errors rather than the precise error for any specific statistic.

Rules to determine the approximate standard errors for estimates presented in this report are as follows:

1. *Estimates of aggregates.*—Approximate standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of decedents with a given characteristic, are given in table II.
2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution.*—Approximate standard errors for percentages are determined in one of the two

Table III. Approximate standard errors for estimated percentages of decedents

Base of percentage	Estimated percent				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
	Standard error				
10,000-----	2.4	3.7	5.1	7.4	8.6
50,000-----	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.3	3.8
100,000-----	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.7
250,000-----	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.7
500,000-----	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
1,000,000-----	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9

Example: An estimated 63.9 percent of the 144,000 hospitalized female decedents in the South Region had one episode of care (table 8). Linear interpolation between the values shown in table III will yield an approximate standard error of 2.2 percent.

Table IV. Approximate standard errors for estimated number of episodes of care per 1,000 decedents, where both numerator and denominator are estimated from sample data

Base (number of decedents)	Estimates of number of episodes per 1,000 decedents						
	800	900	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800
	Standard error						
50,000-----	116.4	124.8	133.2	151.8	169.2	186.0	202.8
100,000-----	82.3	88.9	95.6	108.0	120.2	132.3	144.0
150,000-----	67.5	72.9	78.0	88.3	98.7	108.7	118.3
200,000-----	58.7	63.2	68.1	77.1	85.9	94.4	103.1
300,000-----	48.3	52.0	55.9	63.4	70.6	77.4	84.8
500,000-----	37.7	40.6	43.6	49.8	55.5	61.3	66.9
700,000-----	32.1	34.9	37.4	42.8	47.7	-	-
1,000,000-----	27.4	29.6	31.8	-	-	-	-

Example: The estimated episode ratio for 58,000 decedents under 45 years of age in the Northeast Region is 1,187 (table 3). Linear interpolation between the values shown in table IV will yield an approximate standard error of 143.6 per 1,000.

following ways, depending upon the source of the base of the percentage:

- a. Where both numerator and denominator are estimates from the sample data, such as the percentage of male decedents in the Northeast Region who had three or more episodes of care, the approximate standard errors are given in table III.
- b. Where the denominator is a value found in one of the 40 ratio estimate cells shown on page 36 and is therefore not subject to sam-

pling error, the relative standard error of the percent is equivalent to the relative standard error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from table II. For example, 65.3 percent of the 76,000 nonwhite persons aged 65 years had hospitalization experience in the last year of life (table 7). The base of this percentage, nonwhite persons aged 65 years and over, is found to correspond with one of the cells in the ratio estimation table shown on page 36. There-

Table V. Approximate standard errors for estimated number of episodes of care per 1,000 decedents, where denominator is from one of the 40 ratio estimate cells

Base (number of decedents)	Estimates of number of episodes per 1,000 decedents						
	800	900	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800
	Standard error						
50,000-----	99.6	104.4	109.6	121.8	132.0	141.2	150.6
100,000-----	70.6	75.3	79.9	87.7	95.2	102.2	108.8
150,000-----	58.5	62.3	65.7	72.5	79.2	85.4	90.9
200,000-----	51.2	54.4	57.9	64.1	69.7	75.0	80.5
300,000-----	42.7	45.4	48.4	53.7	58.6	63.0	68.1
500,000-----	34.1	36.4	38.7	43.6	47.9	52.3	56.3
700,000-----	29.7	32.1	34.2	38.7	42.7	-	-
1,000,000-----	26.2	28.2	30.2	-	-	-	-

Example: The estimated short-stay hospital episode ratio for 416,000 decedents aged 65-74 is 1,081 per 1,000 (table 1). Linear interpolation between the values shown in table V will yield an approximate standard error of 44.8 per 1,000.

Table VI. Approximate standard errors for estimated average number of days of care in hospitals and institutions, where both numerator and denominator are estimated from sample data

Base of average (number of decedents)	Estimated average number of days of care								
	5	10	15	30	50	70	100	150	200
	Standard error								
10,000-----	4.1	5.9	7.4	11.1	15.6	19.6	25.5	35.0	44.3
20,000-----	2.9	4.2	5.3	8.0	11.2	14.2	18.6	25.6	32.6
30,000-----	2.4	3.5	4.4	6.4	9.3	11.9	15.6	21.6	27.5
50,000-----	1.9	2.7	3.4	5.3	7.5	9.6	12.7	17.7	22.7
100,000-----	1.3	2.0	2.5	4.0	5.7	7.4	10.0	14.1	18.3
150,000-----	1.1	1.6	2.0	3.4	5.0	6.6	8.9	12.7	16.6
300,000-----	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.7	4.2	5.6	7.7	11.2	-
600,000-----	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.3	3.7	5.0	-	-	-
900,000-----	0.5	0.9	1.2	2.2	3.5	-	-	-	-

Example: The average number of days of care in short-stay hospitals for 292,000 hospitalized decedents 45-64 years of age was 30 days (table 13). From table VI it is seen that the approximate standard error is 2.7 days.

fore, the standard error of the numerator of the percentage, 50,000, is determined by reference to table II to be 3,800. Dividing this figure by the numerator, the quotient is 0.076 (relative standard error=7.6 percent), which when multiplied by the estimate itself, 65.3, yields 5.0 as the standard error. Thus the chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete survey would produce a figure between 60.3 percent and 70.3 percent.

3. *Estimates of rates where numerator is not a subclass of 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 episodes during the last year of life per 1,000 decedents, a decedent in the denominator could account for more than one of the episodes included in the numerator. Approximate standard errors of rates where the denominator is the total U.S. population of decedents or includes all decedents in one or more subgroups of the total decedent population as explained in 2(b) above are given in table

Table VII. Approximate standard errors for estimated average number of days of care in hospitals and institutions, where denominator is from one of the 40 ratio estimate cells

Base of average (number of decedents)	Estimated average number of days of care								
	5	10	15	30	50	70	100	150	200
	Standard error								
10,000-----	4.0	5.7	7.0	10.0	13.0	15.6	18.9	23.8	28.2
20,000-----	2.8	4.0	5.0	7.2	9.5	11.5	14.1	18.2	21.9
30,000-----	2.3	3.3	4.1	6.0	7.9	9.7	12.1	15.8	19.3
50,000-----	1.8	2.6	3.2	4.8	6.5	8.0	10.2	13.6	17.0
100,000-----	1.3	1.9	2.4	3.6	5.1	6.5	8.5	11.8	15.0
150,000-----	1.1	1.6	1.9	3.2	4.5	5.9	7.8	11.1	14.3
300,000-----	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.6	3.9	5.2	7.1	10.3	-
600,000-----	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.3	3.6	4.8	-	-	-
900,000-----	0.5	0.9	1.2	2.2	3.4	-	-	-	-

Example: The average number of days of care in hospitals and institutions for 76,000 nonwhite decedents 65 years and over was 44 days (table 12). Linear interpolation between the values shown in table VII will yield an approximate standard error of 5.3 days.

IV. Approximate standard errors of rates where both numerator and denominator are estimates from the sample data are given in table V.

4. *Estimates of averages.*—Approximate standard errors of the average number of days of care are obtained from table VI if the denominator of the average is the total U.S. population of decedents or includes one or more subgroups of the total decedent population as explained in 2(b) above. In all other cases they are obtained from table VII.

5. *Difference between two sample estimates.*—The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most cases.



APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Hospitals and institutions.—In this report hospitals and institutions is a phrase used to refer to facilities providing medical or personal care (such as hospitals listed in the Guide Issue of *Hospitals*, Journal of the American Hospital Association) and includes homes for the mentally retarded, nursing homes, other homes for the aged, and other places providing medical, nursing, personal, or domiciliary care. Questionnaires returned by establishments claiming to have provided care to decedents as inpatients or inmates were accepted as reports of hospitals and institutions regardless of whether the establishments could be located in the several listings of such places which were used in connection with the processing of the survey data.

Short-stay hospital.—A short-stay hospital is one which is classified as a general hospital; maternity hospital; eye, ear, nose, and throat hospital; children's hospital; or osteopathic hospital. Hospitals are classified by type of service according to the predominant types of cases for which they provide care. The type-of-service category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follow the usage of the American Hospital Association.

Resident institution.—A resident institution is a facility which provides psychiatric or orthopedic treatment or treatment of tuberculosis, contagious diseases, or chronic diseases. Also included are hospital departments of institutions, homes for the mentally retarded, nursing or convalescent homes, other homes for the aged, and other places which provide medical, nursing, personal, or domiciliary care.

Hospitalization and hospitalization experience.—"Hospitalization" and "hospitalization experience" are terms used in this report to refer to care provided to deceased persons in the last year of life by hospitals or institutions. Such care was determined to have been provided if any continuous period of inpatient care or inmate experience was completed in a hospital or an institution within 364 days preceding death as well as on the day of death itself. Any such period of care may or may not have begun within the 12-month period preceding death.

Episode of care.—An episode of care is any continuous period of hospitalization experience as an in-

patient or an inmate in a short-stay hospital or resident institution.

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

Hospitalized decedent.—"Hospitalized decedent" is a term used in this report to refer to a decedent with one or more episodes of care in a short-stay hospital or resident institution during the last year of life.

Other Terms

Cause of death.—Data are shown in this report for the 10 leading causes of death in 1961. These are the 10 most frequent causes as a result of ranking the causes included in the List of 59 Selected Causes of Death (Seventh Revision of International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death, 1955) in accordance with the rules of ranking recommended by the Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics.⁵

Death record informant.—The informant is usually the person whose name is recorded on the death certificate as having provided the information about personal characteristics of the decedent (such as name and age) which are shown on the death certificate. The informant is commonly a close relative of the decedent.

Age.—Age is recorded or derived from entries on the death certificate for age or date of birth. Reported or calculated age is age at last birthday.

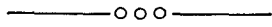
Color.—Color is recorded or derived from entries on the death certificate for color or race as white or nonwhite. The nonwhite population includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Aleut, Eskimo, Hawaiian, and part-Hawaiian, Mexican and Puerto Rican are included with white.⁶

Metropolitan status.—Usual residence of decedent was classified by location inside or outside counties falling in standard metropolitan statistical areas (metropolitan State economic areas in New England) as delineated by the Office of Statistical Standards,

U.S. Bureau of the Budget, for the 1960 census.⁷ Standard metropolitan statistical areas were divided into two groups for use in the tables shown in this report—those with a population in the 1960 census of 1,000,000 or more and those with less than 1,000,000.

Region.—State of usual residence of decedents is classified according to four regions which correspond to the regions used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These are comprised as follows:

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



APPENDIX III
SOURCE FORMS

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH				Form approved. Budget Bureau No. 68-R375.2			
BIRTH NO.		STATE OF		STATE FILE NO.			
1. PLACE OF DEATH a. COUNTY			2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution - Residence before admission) a. STATE				
b. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION			c. LENGTH OF STAY IN 1b		c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION		
d. NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION (If not in hospital, give street address)			d. STREET ADDRESS				
e. IS PLACE OF DEATH INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			e. IS RESIDENCE INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		f. IS RESIDENCE ON A FARM? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		
3. NAME OF DECEASED (Type or print) First Middle Last			4. DATE OF DEATH Month Day Year				
5. SEX	6. COLOR OR RACE	7. MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>	8. DATE OF BIRTH		9. AGE (In years last birthday)		
		WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>			IF UNDER 1 YEAR	IF UNDER 24 HRS.	
10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired)			10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY		11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country)		12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY?
13. FATHER'S NAME			14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME				
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) (If yes, give war or date of service)		16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.		17. INFORMANT Address			
18. CAUSE OF DEATH [Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c).] PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a) _____ Conditions, if any, which gave rise to above cause (a), stating the underlying cause last. } DUE TO (b) _____ DUE TO (c) _____ PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO THE TERMINAL DISEASE CONDITION GIVEN IN PART I(a)							INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH
20a. ACCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> SUICIDE <input type="checkbox"/> HOMICIDE <input type="checkbox"/>			20b. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED. (Enter nature of injury in Part I or Part II of item 18.)				
20c. TIME OF INJURY Hour a. m. p. m.							
20d. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/> NOT WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/>		20e. PLACE OF INJURY (e. g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.)		20f. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION		COUNTY	STATE
21. I attended the deceased from _____ to _____ and last saw her/him alive on _____ Death occurred at _____ m on the date stated above; and to the best of my knowledge, from the causes stated.							
22a. SIGNATURE (Degree or title)				22b. ADDRESS		22c. DATE SIGNED	
23a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify)		23b. DATE	23c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY		23d. LOCATION (City, town, or county) (State)		
24. FUNERAL DIRECTOR ADDRESS			25. DATE RECD. BY LOCAL REG.		26. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE		

1956 REVISION OF STANDARD CERTIFICATE

U.S. GPO: 1955 O - 18478

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

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

PHS-796 REV. 11/54

Survey Questionnaire for Hospitals

PHS-3699
(3-61)

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

Budget Bureau No. 68-6102
Approval Expires: 12-31-62

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service - NOV5
Washington 25, D.C.

HOSPITAL UTILIZATION IN THE LAST YEAR OF LIFE

Name of Deceased _____ File Number _____

Address of Deceased _____ Date of Birth _____

_____ Date of Death _____

Hospital in which Deceased was a Patient _____

Approximate Date of Last Discharge _____

PART I - HOSPITAL CARE IN THIS INSTITUTION

A. How many times was the person whose name appears above discharged from this hospital since JANUARY 1, 1960?
_____ number of separate discharges since JANUARY 1, 1960 (Please complete a section below for each of these times beginning with the deceased's last stay in this hospital. If there were more than four separate discharges since JANUARY 1, 1960, please attach separate sheet.)

PERIODS OF CARE	ADMITTED ON	DISCHARGED ON	FINAL DIAGNOSES	OPERATIONS PERFORMED
LAST PERIOD	Month _____	Month _____	Primary _____	
	Day _____	Day _____	Secondary _____	
	Year _____	Year _____	_____	
				Check if none <input type="checkbox"/>
NEXT TO LAST PERIOD	Month _____	Month _____	Primary _____	
	Day _____	Day _____	Secondary _____	
	Year _____	Year _____	_____	
				Check if none <input type="checkbox"/>
PERIOD BEFORE THAT	Month _____	Month _____	Primary _____	
	Day _____	Day _____	Secondary _____	
	Year _____	Year _____	_____	
				Check if none <input type="checkbox"/>
PERIOD BEFORE THAT	Month _____	Month _____	Primary _____	
	Day _____	Day _____	Secondary _____	
	Year _____	Year _____	_____	
				Check if none <input type="checkbox"/>

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PART II - CARE IN OTHER HOSPITALS

A. According to your records or to your personal knowledge, was the deceased a patient in any other hospital or medical institution since JANUARY 1, 1960?

1. Yes 2. No

(If Yes: please list below each hospital and medical institution in which the deceased was a patient since JANUARY 1, 1960)

OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH DECEASED WAS A PATIENT

1. Name of Institution _____
Street Address _____ City or Place _____
County _____ State _____
Approximate Discharge Date _____
2. Name of Institution _____
Street Address _____ City or Place _____
County _____ State _____
Approximate Discharge Date _____
3. Name of Institution _____
Street Address _____ City or Place _____
County _____ State _____
Approximate Discharge Date _____
4. Name of Institution _____
Street Address _____ City or Place _____
County _____ State _____
Approximate Discharge Date _____

* * * * *

Remarks: _____

Signature of person completing this form _____
Name of this institution _____
Your position in this institution _____

Survey Questionnaire for Informants

PHS-3700
(3-61)

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

Budget Bureau No. 68-6102
Approval Expires: 12-31-62

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service - NOVS
Washington 25, D.C.

HOSPITAL UTILIZATION IN THE LAST YEAR OF LIFE

Name of Deceased _____ File Number _____

Please answer the following questions about the person named above. If you do not know the exact answers, give your best estimates. Feel free to ask the assistance of others who may be able to help you in answering the questions.

PART I - HOSPITAL CARE

A. Since JANUARY 1, 1960, was the deceased a patient in a hospital or medical institution?

1. Yes 2. No (If No, SKIP to Part II on the reverse side)

B. How many times was he discharged from these hospitals since JANUARY 1, 1960?

_____ number of times (Please complete a section below for each of these discharges beginning with last hospital stay. For example, if he died in a hospital, this discharge should be entered as his last hospital stay.)

1. LAST HOSPITAL STAY

A. When was he discharged from the hospital?

_____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

B. What is the name and address of the hospital?

Name _____

C. How many nights was he in the hospital?

_____ number of nights

City or Place _____

County _____ State _____

2. NEXT TO LAST HOSPITAL STAY

A. When was he discharged from the hospital?

_____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

B. What is the name and address of the hospital?

Name _____

C. How many nights was he in the hospital?

_____ number of nights

City or Place _____

County _____ State _____

3. HOSPITAL STAY BEFORE THAT

A. When was he discharged from the hospital?

_____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

B. What is the name and address of the hospital?

Name _____

C. How many nights was he in the hospital?

_____ number of nights

City or Place _____

County _____ State _____

4. HOSPITAL STAY BEFORE THAT

A. When was he discharged from the hospital?

_____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

B. What is the name and address of the hospital?

Name _____

C. How many nights was he in the hospital?

_____ number of nights

City or Place _____

County _____ State _____

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OUTLINE OF REPORT SERIES FOR VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

Series 1. Programs and collection procedures.—Reports which describe the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions, data collection methods used, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding the data.

Reports number 1-4

Series 2. Data evaluation and methods research.—Studies of new statistical methodology including: experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, contributions to statistical theory.

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Series 3. Analytical studies.—Reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics, carrying the analysis further than the expository types of reports in the other series.

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