

# Persons Hospitalized by Number of Hospital Episodes and Days in a Year

**United States-1968**

Statistics on persons with one or more episodes in short-stay hospitals during an average year, according to number of episodes, days hospitalized, and patterns of stay. Based on data collected in household interviews during 1968.

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-1029

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

Health Services and Mental Health Administration  
National Center for Health Statistics

Rockville, Md.

December 1971



Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 64

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

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

**Vital and Health Statistics—Series 10, No. 64**

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**DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-1029**  
*Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 77-610276*

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### SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05-----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30 percent relative standard error)-----	*

# PERSONS HOSPITALIZED

## BY NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES AND DAYS IN A YEAR

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### INTRODUCTION

An estimated 18.7 million persons in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population had one hospital episode or more lasting for one night or longer in short-stay hospitals during the 12-month period January-December 1968 (table 3). This figure differs substantially from the 23.8 million discharges reported during 1968, because

it represents a count of persons, some of whom had more than one episode in a year, while estimates of discharges describe the total number of hospitalizations regardless of the number of persons involved.

The 18.7 million persons hospitalized during the reference period represent a rate of 96 persons hospitalized per 1,000 population (table A). As shown in figure 1, hospital utilization

Table A. Comparison of average annual number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population for three time periods, by total or single episodes and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1960-June 1962, July 1965-June 1966, 1968

Characteristic	Total persons hospitalized			Persons with 1 episode		
	July 1960- June 1962	July 1965- June 1966	1968	July 1960- June 1962	July 1965- June 1966	1968
<u>Age</u>	Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year					
All ages . . .	93	100	96	80	86	82
Under 15 years. . .	50	56	51	45	50	46
15-44 years. . . .	123	124	113	107	108	99
15-24 years. . .	125	117	110	110	105	97
25-44 years. . .	122	129	115	106	111	100
45-64 years. . . .	95	109	102	79	90	84
65 years and over.	112	130	155	91	105	122
<u>Sex</u>						
Male . . . . .	70	78	78	59	66	66
Female . . . . .	114	121	112	100	104	97
<u>Color</u>						
White . . . . .	95	103	97	82	88	83
All other . . . .	73	81	83	64	71	74
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast . . . .	89	95	90	78	84	78
North Central . .	96	102	99	83	86	85
South . . . . .	92	105	98	79	89	83
West . . . . .	93	97	94	79	84	80

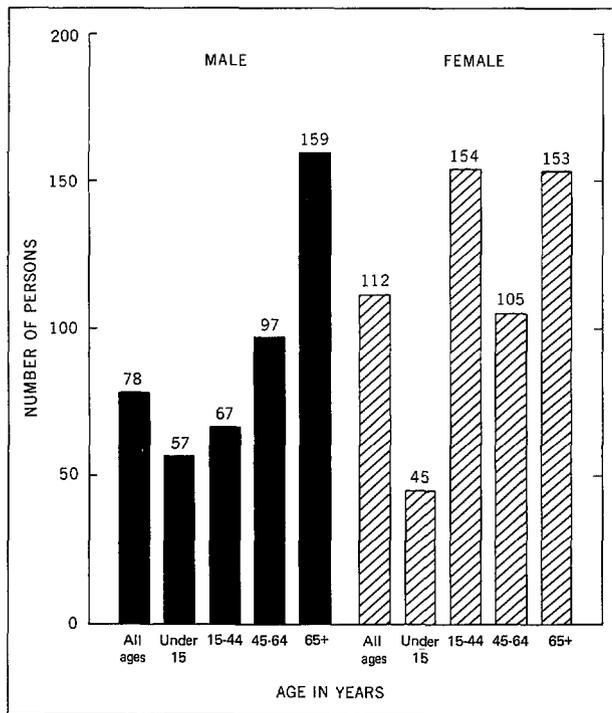


Figure 1. Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year, by age and sex.

among males increased with advancing age. This was not the relationship in the female age groups, however; the increase in utilization with advancing age was broken by the high rate among those aged 15-44 years, an age interval during which there are many hospitalizations for deliveries.<sup>a</sup>

About 85.7 percent of the persons with hospital episodes had only one episode during

<sup>a</sup>Data from the Health Interview Survey show that during 1968, there were 3,179,083 hospital episodes for deliveries, of which 3,155,751 were for persons aged 15-44 years. By reducing the number of hospitalized females in this age range by the number of hospitalizations for delivery, the rate can be computed for females in this age group who were hospitalized for reasons other than childbirth. The resulting calculation yields a rate of 77 females per 1,000 population aged 15-44, a rate that is somewhat higher than that for males aged 15-44 of 67 persons per 1,000 population.

The Division of Vital Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics has placed the number of births during 1968 at 3,501,564.<sup>1</sup> This number differs from the 3,179,083 derived from health interview data primarily due to differences in the types and sources of data included in each from a definitional standpoint. If the two figures are made comparable by adjusting for definitional differences, the health interview estimate approaches to within 93.6 percent of the estimate derived by the Division of Vital Statistics.

the year; 14.4 percent had multiple episodes, including 3.5 percent who reported three episodes or more (table 3). As shown in table B, among persons hospitalized, multiple episodes were most frequent for those with low family income, living outside of standard metropolitan statistical areas (nonfarm), aged 65 and over, females, or white persons.

The most common pattern of hospital stay was a single episode of 1-7 days, with 61.6 percent of all persons hospitalized experiencing this pattern (table 25). Other common patterns of stay were one episode of 8-14 days, with 14.6 percent of all persons hospitalized in this pattern, and one episode of 15-30 days, accounting for 6.9 percent of all hospitalized persons.

The 18.7 million persons hospitalized during the year represented about 9.6 percent of the population, and accounted for 194.3 million days of hospital care (table 4).<sup>b</sup> This yields an average of 10.4 hospital days per person hospitalized during the 12-month period ending December 1968.

Hospitalizations for delivery among females 15-44 years were primarily responsible for the comparatively low number of hospital days per person in this group (figure 2). Females in this group averaged 6.4 days compared with 9.4 for females of all ages. Average number of hospital days for females under 15 years and 65 years and over were slightly higher than the respective days for males, while for persons 15-44 and

<sup>b</sup>The 194.3 million hospital episode days is lower than the 219.6 million hospital discharge days<sup>2</sup> primarily because of the differences in the method used to arrive at the two yearly estimates. The hospital days for discharges are derived from the hospital days reported by sample persons discharged from short-stay hospitals during the 6-month recall period, while the episode days are based on all hospital days occurring during a full 12-month recall period, regardless of whether the person had been discharged. By using the 6-month recall data, the discharge days were increased by about 11.4 percent over comparable discharge data based on a 12-month recall. However, in the analysis of data on a person basis, i.e., the number of episodes per person per year, it is not possible to derive complete person data from 6 months of hospital experience; thus it is necessary to use 12 months of experience. Therefore, it is assumed that, because of memory bias in respondent recall, the 194.3 million episode days represent an underestimate of the total number of hospital days. In addition, the total number of hospital episodes for a year (obtained by cross-multiplying the number of persons with episodes by the number of episodes) is less than the total number of discharges as a result of underreporting with a 12-month reference period.

45-64 years males had a higher average number of days than did females.

## OTHER HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY DATA ON HOSPITALIZATION

The first report<sup>3</sup> from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) to deal with hospitalizations on a person-episode basis covered the period July 1960-June 1962. This was followed by a similar report<sup>4</sup> for the period July 1965-June 1966. The present report updates the latter and represents the first presentation of data reflecting the impact of the Medicare program.

To facilitate comparing the present data with that for July 1965-June 1966, the numbering of the detailed tables in this report is identical to that used in Series 10, No. 50, with the exception of the present inclusion of three new tables—30, 31, and 32. Many of the tables in the earlier report contained percent distributions, while in this report some of these tables show the rate per 1,000 population. This rate can be converted to a percentage by moving the decimal point one place to the left, e.g., 81.9 per 1,000 is the same as 8.2 percent, provided both are based on the total population.

The National Center for Health Statistics has also published reports based on individual discharges from short-stay hospitals, showing the average length of stay and characteristics of the patient and the hospital.<sup>5-7</sup> Annual estimates of the number of hospital discharges by age and sex are shown in the "Current Estimates" reports beginning with the fiscal 1963 report (Series 10, Nos. 5, 13, 25, 37, 43, 52, 60). In addition, two reports have been published describing methodological studies designed to evaluate the accuracy of reporting hospital data in household interviews.<sup>8,9</sup>

The National Center for Health Statistics collects data through the Hospital Discharge Survey (HDS) from the records of a subsample of discharges occurring within a national sample of nonmilitary short-stay hospitals in the United States. These data are published in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13. Estimates of hospital utilization from HDS tend to be somewhat higher than those from the Health Interview Survey due to differences in definitions that were employed, the varying scope of the two

surveys, and the sources of data utilized. A detailed reconciliation of hospital discharge estimates derived from the two surveys can be found in appendix II of Series 13, No. 2.<sup>10</sup>

## COMPARISON WITH EARLIER HIS DATA

The 18.7 million persons hospitalized during the period January-December 1968 represent a rate of 96 persons with one or more episodes per 1,000 population (table A). This rate is lower than the annual estimate based on data collected during the period July 1965-June 1966, when 19.1 million persons hospitalized with one or more episodes yielded a rate of 100 persons per 1,000 population. Rates of hospitalization for calendar 1968 were generally lower than those for fiscal 1966 for both sexes and across all ages, with one notable exception. The age group 65 years and over had considerably higher levels of utilization in 1968 than in 1966 (table A). This increase in rates for the older age group might possibly reflect an increased utilization of hospital facilities under the Medicare program. As more and more facilities (notably available beds) were used by this age group, the number of facilities available to other age groups would decline, resulting in a lowering of the hospitalization rates for these younger age categories, unless, however, the average number of days per person also declined. This interpretation is supported by the fact that the average number of hospital days per person did not decrease between 1966 and 1968 for the younger age groups (table C).

Table A also includes rates for the period July 1960-June 1962, during which an annual estimated average of 16.6 million persons, or 93 persons per 1,000 population, were hospitalized for one or more episodes. Rates of short-stay hospitalization in the 12-month period ending in June 1966 were generally higher for both sexes than comparable rates based on data collected from July 1960-June 1962. (The sole deviation from this increasing rate of short-stay hospitalization is to be found among females aged 15-24 years who showed a decrease of 21 persons hospitalized per 1,000 population (table 30). This decrease probably reflects the declining fertility rate in the United States, defined as the number of live births per 1,000 women aged

Table B. Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year, by age, number of short-stay hospital episodes, and selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1968

Characteristic	All ages			Under 15 years		
	Total persons hospitalized	Persons with:		Total persons hospitalized	Persons with:	
		1 episode	2+ episodes		1 episode	2+ episodes
Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year						
All ages . . . . .	96	82	14	51	46	4
<u>Sex</u>						
Male . . . . .	78	66	12	57	52	5
Female . . . . .	112	97	16	45	41	4
<u>Color</u>						
White . . . . .	97	83	14	53	48	5
Other . . . . .	83	74	9	39	36	*
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast . . . . .	90	78	12	51	46	5
North Central . . . . .	99	85	14	52	47	5
South . . . . .	98	83	15	49	45	4
West . . . . .	94	80	14	51	47	*
<u>Residence</u>						
SMSA's . . . . .	93	80	12	50	46	4
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm . . . . .	103	87	17	53	48	5
Farm . . . . .	88	75	13	45	42	*
<u>Family income</u>						
Under \$3,000 . . . . .	123	100	23	52	46	*
\$3,000-\$4,999 . . . . .	107	90	17	52	48	*
\$5,000-\$6,999 . . . . .	97	85	12	50	45	5
\$7,000-\$9,999 . . . . .	94	81	12	56	51	5
\$10,000 and over . . . . .	82	71	10	47	44	3
<u>Marital status, 17 years and over</u>						
Ever married . . . . .	130	109	20	...	...	...
Married . . . . .	128	108	19	...	...	...
Widowed . . . . .	148	117	31	...	...	...
Divorced . . . . .	121	102	18	...	...	...
Separated . . . . .	144	120	24	...	...	...
Never married . . . . .	66	57	9	...	...	...
<u>Living arrangements, 17 years and over</u>						
Living alone or with nonrelatives . . . . .	118	99	19	...	...	...
Living with relatives, married . . . . .	128	109	19	...	...	...
Living with relatives, other . . . . .	61	54	8	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup>In these categories data are shown for persons 17-44 years of age.

Table B. Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year, by age, number of short-stay hospital episodes, and selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1968—Con.

15-44 years			45-64 years			65 years and over		
Total persons hospitalized	Persons with:		Total persons hospitalized	Persons with:		Total persons hospitalized	Persons with:	
	1 episode	2+ episodes		1 episode	2+ episodes		1 episode	2+ episodes
Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year								
113	99	14	102	84	18	155	122	34
67	59	8	97	79	19	159	125	34
154	136	19	105	88	17	153	119	33
113	98	14	103	84	19	158	123	35
116	103	12	90	78	*	126	109	*
108	96	12	91	75	16	130	106	23
114	101	13	110	92	18	166	131	35
118	102	16	106	86	19	162	120	42
109	94	14	98	79	19	167	134	33
111	98	13	97	81	16	143	117	26
121	106	15	112	89	22	171	126	46
85	75	*	96	82	*	195	151	*
129	113	16	128	103	25	163	124	39
140	119	21	102	85	17	148	115	33
125	112	13	103	85	18	143	114	29
115	101	14	99	81	18	178	145	*
93	81	11	96	80	16	156	126	30
<sup>1</sup> 140	<sup>1</sup> 123	<sup>1</sup> 17	103	84	18	158	124	34
<sup>1</sup> 141	<sup>1</sup> 124	<sup>1</sup> 17	101	82	18	152	120	32
<sup>1</sup> 113	<sup>1</sup> 99	*	116	97	18	166	127	38
<sup>1</sup> 114	<sup>1</sup> 97	*	119	98	*	163	150	*
<sup>1</sup> 162	<sup>1</sup> 134	*	102	86	*	*	*	*
<sup>1</sup> 61	<sup>1</sup> 53	<sup>1</sup> 7	84	72	*	114	85	*
<sup>1</sup> 80	<sup>1</sup> 71	*	119	102	17	155	125	31
<sup>1</sup> 141	<sup>1</sup> 124	<sup>1</sup> 17	101	82	18	153	121	32
<sup>1</sup> 72	<sup>1</sup> 62	<sup>1</sup> 10	93	78	15	161	120	41

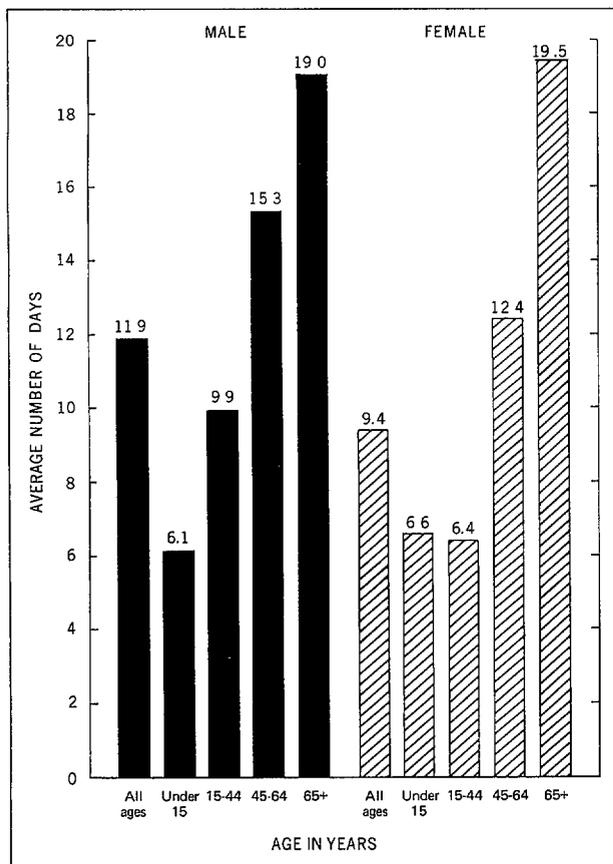


Figure 2. Average number of days hospitalized per person per year by age and sex.

15-44 years. In calendar year 1965 the fertility rate in the United States was 96.6, while the same rate for 1961 was 117.2.<sup>11</sup>

The number of females aged 15-24 hospitalized showed an additional decline in calendar 1968; the fertility rate for 1968 was 85.7.<sup>12</sup> In this particular age group there is the joint effect of the declining fertility rate and the overall lowering of rates for 1968 that occurred among all age groups except 65 years and over.

It is apparent from table 30 that most of the changes in rates can be attributed to persons having only one episode of hospitalization during the reference period. The number of persons having multiple episodes remained essentially unchanged for both sexes for the July 1960-June 1962 through calendar 1968 periods. Among the specific age groups, however, rates for multiple episodes decreased for 1968 from

their July 1960-June 1962 levels with the exception of age groups 45-64 and 65 years and over—the former showing a moderate increase and the latter a substantial increase.

As shown in tables A and 31, overall levels of short-stay hospitalization increased for males between July 1960-June 1962 and calendar 1968, but decreased for females. Utilization for white persons increased slightly between these same two periods, while rates for other races increased substantially. All regions showed a small increase in rates between 1960-62 and 1968; however, persons in the South reported a somewhat larger increase than those of the other three regions. Again, the changes in hospital utilization were most probably attributable to persons having only one episode; rates for persons with multiple episodes remained rather stable.

Days per person hospitalized per year (for persons with one or more short-stay hospital episodes) were also compared for three time periods (table C). In general, hospital episodes were slightly shorter in the July 1965-June 1966 period than in the July 1960-June 1962 period, but they increased in the January-December 1968 period to a greater average number of days than in either of the two previous periods. For all three periods of time, males 15 years or older had longer average days than did females (table 32). The overall average number of days of 10.4 days for calendar 1968 represents an increase of 0.8 day over the 9.6 days per person for July 1960-June 1962. A single episode of 1-7 days was the most common pattern of hospital stay in all three time periods, with 61.6 percent of the persons hospitalized experiencing this pattern in the calendar 1968 period, 63.8 percent for July 1965-June 1966, and 63.9 percent for July 1960-June 1962.

## SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The data for hospitalized persons contained in this publication were derived from household interviews in the Health Interview Survey of the National Center for Health Statistics. These interviews were conducted in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is so designed that interviews are conducted each week in a representative sample of the Nation's

Table C. Average annual number of hospital days per person per year for persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more for three time periods, by age and number of episodes: United States, July 1960-June 1962, July 1965-June 1966, and January-December 1968

Number of hospital episodes for three time periods	All ages	Under-15 years	15-44 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
<u>Total episodes</u>	Days per person hospitalized per year						
July 1960-June 1962 . .	9.6	6.9	7.6	6.3	8.2	13.4	16.9
July 1965-June 1966 . .	9.4	6.5	7.2	6.2	7.8	13.0	15.7
January-December 1968 .	10.4	6.3	7.4	6.3	8.1	13.7	19.3
<u>1 episode</u>							
July 1960-June 1962 . .	7.6	5.7	6.0	5.2	6.4	10.7	13.6
July 1965-June 1966 . .	7.2	5.2	5.6	5.0	6.0	10.1	12.2
January-December 1968 .	8.0	5.4	5.9	5.2	6.4	10.6	14.6
<u>2 episodes</u>							
July 1960-June 1962 . .	19.5	14.7	15.3	11.3	17.2	25.4	28.8
July 1965-June 1966 . .	19.5	14.9	14.9	13.4	15.6	24.4	28.0
January-December 1968 .	19.7	13.9	13.7	12.4	14.5	22.9	30.3
<u>3 episodes or more</u>							
July 1960-June 1962 . .	33.1	26.8	31.6	27.7	33.6	35.5	37.9
July 1965-June 1966 . .	32.8	31.5	29.0	25.1	30.9	35.6	37.3
January-December 1968 .	40.0	24.4	32.7	27.3	35.0	43.2	50.3

households by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

During the 52-week period January-December 1968, the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview. Each week interviews were conducted in a different sample of households. The hospital experience of household members during the 12 months prior to the interview was elicited, as well as information on other health and demographic characteristics.

A further description of the statistical design of the survey, of the methods of estimation, and of general qualifications of the data obtained is presented in appendix I. Since all data included in this report are estimates based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. The sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an

estimated number of the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts from which approximate sampling errors may be estimated and instructions for their use are also presented in appendix I.

Estimates shown in this report describe hospitalization only for those members of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States who were living at the time of the interview. These data on hospitalized persons do not therefore represent the maximum care which can be provided by hospitals in the Nation.

The persons included are discussed in relation to certain demographic characteristics and by the extent to which these factors influenced the pattern of hospital utilization or stay in the year preceding interview.

Another source of error in interview data is response error. Response error occurs when

household respondents do not have the requested information, fail to recall accurately events occurring during the reference period, report events as having occurred during the reference period which actually happened outside the period, or withhold information.

In comparing HIS data with those from the Hospital Discharge Survey and other surveys based on hospital records, statistics will differ because of differences in definitions, the sample, the manner of reporting, and the actual period of time that the data represent. At the time of interview, the hospital experience for the previous 12 months is recalled. In January 1968, therefore, a respondent's hospital experience included any episodes dating back to January 1967, while an interview conducted in December 1968 elicited information from December 1967. The total hospital experience thus recounted extends from January 1967 to December 1968. Therefore, data reported for respondents' average 12 months' experience are derived from a 24-month period.

It should be emphasized that this report includes the hospital experience of only those persons living at the time of interview and reporting one or more nights' stay, so that the actual hospital experience of the population is somewhat greater than that reported in table B. Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey indicate that 1.8 percent of hospital inpatients are discharged on the same day they are admitted, and 2.9 percent of all discharges are by death.<sup>13</sup> Definitions of certain terms used in the report are given in appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings, it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions.

For example, the term "pattern of hospital stay" refers, in this report, to the combination of a specific number of episodes and a specific range of stay. Thus, one episode of 1-7 days is a pattern of stay, as is one episode of 8-14 days, two episodes of 15-30 days, etc. When referring to patterns of stay, percentages are based on the total number of people hospitalized for one episode or more. Therefore, percentages in table 25 will differ from those presented in table 5, where they are based on the total number of persons experiencing a specific number of episodes.

Stays in short-stay hospitals discussed in this report have been referred to as "episodes" and, unlike discharges, are not necessarily hospitalizations completed prior to the interview. Hospital days for persons with one or more episodes include only those hospital days which occurred within the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. More significantly, this report deals with persons, some of whom had more than one episode in a year, whereas counts of hospital discharges represent the total number of discharges during a year without regard to the number of persons involved.

## PERSONS HOSPITALIZED

Basic to any discussion of persons hospitalized is the question of what factors cause persons to be hospitalized. The patterns of seeking and receiving hospital care in the Nation are determined, to a great extent, by an intricate set of interrelated variables. Present medical practice and knowledge exert a heavy weight in determining what conditions and illnesses are best diagnosed and treated in a hospital. Physicians recommend, for example, that deliveries take place in a hospital setting, that certain diagnostic tests be administered in hospital facilities, and that disabling and threatening disorders be observed and treated under hospital care, with surgery when required.

One prime consideration in ascertaining whether a person will be hospitalized is the condition requiring care. Certain physiologic or pathologic conditions, best treated in the hospital, are characteristic of some age groups but not of others, or are common to one sex but not to the other. Therefore, hospital experience will vary to a great degree with age and sex, as well as with other demographic characteristics.

It is, however, not just the orientation of physicians nor the age and sex of a person that dictates whether he will be hospitalized. Of prime consideration is one's realization or knowledge of his own condition and his attitudes toward disease, illness, and the medical profession. These factors help a person decide at what point in time he will seek medical consultation and services and to what extent he will make use of preventive medical care.

Other factors such as a determined program of health education, increased and extended health insurance plans, and free hospital care to some segments of the population have made access to hospital care and treatment easier than in past generations.

Of the selected characteristics of the population shown in table 1, sex, age, marital status, and living arrangements are important in relation to the frequency of hospitalization. The high proportion of hospital episodes for delivery is, of course, the basic factor causing the variations noted for these four population traits. The influence of the high rate of deliveries is brought into focus by the age-sex data shown in table 2; the percentage of females 15-44 years of age with hospital episodes (15.4 percent) is approximately 2.3 times that for males in the same age group (6.7 percent).

The remainder of the detailed tables (3-25), exclusive of those showing the population data by the various characteristics (tables 26-29) and the three new comparison tables (tables 30-32), are restricted to persons with one or more hospital episodes. Percent distribution by number of episodes and number of hospital days during a year are detailed according to the population characteristics outlined in table 1. However, tables 3-25 do not employ the population base of each characteristic. Table B does relate these data to the appropriate population base, so that meaningful comparisons may be made.

The discussion that follows will focus on short-stay hospital episodes and hospital days as they are related to selected demographic characteristics. Table B provides the base for most of the following discussion. Since the survey covers only the living members of the household, the findings are applicable only to the survivors with hospital episodes.

## Age

As age increases, persons are more likely to be hospitalized (table B). The one exception to this pattern is the high utilization among females aged 15-44, reflecting the large number of females in this age range hospitalized for deliveries. If the number of hospitalizations for deliveries is subtracted from the number of

females aged 15-44 hospitalized (see footnote a), the result yields a rate of 77 females hospitalized per 1,000 females in this age group. Persons with multiple episodes also experienced a higher rate of hospitalization with advancing age. The annual number of days hospitalized per person also increased with age, with the exception of the females aged 15-24 whose hospitalizations for childbirth—usually involving a comparatively short stay in the hospital—are a major cause of hospitalization (tables C and 32).

For the age group 65 years and over, the overall average number of days of 19.3 days per person hospitalized in 1968 represents a 22.9 percent increase over the 15.7 days reported during the period July 1965-June 1966 (table C). Most of this increase is probably attributable to the increase in hospital utilization made possible by the Medicare legislation. Detailed tables 1-5 present statistics on hospitalization by age.

## Sex

Overall, a greater proportion of females were hospitalized than males (table B). This difference is most clearly manifest in the 15-24 age group, where the rate for females was about 2½ times that for males. The high rate of hospitalization for deliveries in this age group is primarily responsible for the elevated rate. Although more females were hospitalized than males, males had a longer average number of days: 11.9 days for the males as compared with 9.4 days per person hospitalized for the females. For persons under 15 years or over 65 years, however, the average number of days for females was higher than that for males (table 32). (See tables 1-4 and 6 for statistics on hospitalization by sex.)

## Color

A larger proportion of white persons were hospitalized than were persons of other races. The greatest difference in rates occurred in the age group under 15, where the rate for white persons was 36 percent higher than that for other races. This difference is, to a large extent, a function of income, e.g., as family income increases, the rates for white persons and those

of other races become closer. However, for each income level, white persons had a consistently higher rate than that for persons of other races (table D). For white persons under 15 years who were hospitalized, 82.3 percent had a total of 1-7 days' stay, while only 63.0 percent of youngsters of other races in the same age group had 1-7 hospital days. This difference applies for all family income levels, with no specific relationship between income and the magnitude of the difference (table 8). It would seem, then, that although children of races other than white are less likely to go to the hospital, they stay longer when they do go. Rates for multiple episodes were higher for white persons than for other races (table B).

Differential rates of hospitalization according to race reflect differences in economic and social status in terms of amount of family income, extent of health insurance coverage, dissemination of health information, and availability of hospital facilities. (For a discussion of differentials in health characteristics by color, see Series 10, No. 56.<sup>14</sup> Also see tables 1 and 7-9.)

### Geographic Region

Table B indicates that a greater proportion of persons were hospitalized from the North Central and South Regions than from the Northeast and West. Rates for persons with multiple episodes were nearly the same for all geographic regions, with the exception of the age group 65 years and over which showed an elevated rate for the South in comparison with the other

three regions. Persons 65 years and over also reported fewer one-episode hospitalizations in the Northeast Region than in other regions. Data by geographic region and residence are shown in tables 1 and 10-15.

### Residence

Nonfarm residents living outside metropolitan areas had higher levels of utilization than did those living in other areas. This finding held true for all age groups except the group 65 years and over, in which persons in farm areas had the highest short-stay episode rate of 195 per 1,000 population compared with 171 for nonfarm persons outside metropolitan areas and 143 for those residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) (table B).

### Family Income

The greater a person's family income, the less likely he was to have been hospitalized; this relationship was noted for both those with single and with multiple episodes. This inverse relationship does not exist, however, in all age groups. In the group 65 years and over, the lowest rate of short-stay episodes was for the \$5,000-\$6,999 income range (143 hospitalizations per 1,000 population), while rates in this age group were higher for both upper and lower levels of income. This distribution of rates for persons 65 years and over could indicate that persons with a higher income are better able to afford hospital care (and thus receive it when necessary), while persons in the lowest income levels may be receiving increased benefits under the Medicare and Medicaid programs (tables 1 and 16-18).

Table D. Number of children under 15 years of age hospitalized with one episode or more per 1,000 population per year and percentage having a total stay of 1-7 days, by family income and color: United States, 1968

Income	Children under 15 years of age hospitalized with 1 episode or more			
	White	Other	White	Other
	Rates per 1,000 population		Percentage having 1-7 days' stay	
Under \$3,000 . . .	65	38	72.7	59.1
\$3,000-\$4,999 . . .	59	36	79.5	69.9
\$5,000-\$6,999 . . .	53	38	82.3	59.5
\$7,000-\$9,999 . . .	57	44	84.3	69.4
\$10,000 and over .	48	44	84.4	61.1

### Marital Status

Hospital utilization (both single and multiple episodes) for persons 17 years and older who were ever married was markedly higher than was that of persons never married (table B). Among persons ever married, the number of hospitalizations were higher for separated and widowed persons than for other statuses (married or divorced). This relationship was not constant, however, within age groups. For persons 17-44 years, rates were highest for those separated; while in the age groups 45-64 and 65 years and

over, the rates were highest for those widowed or divorced.

For the age group 17-44, the low number of persons hospitalized among those never married is explainable in terms of deliveries; females never married would experience lower utilization than their married counterparts. For persons 45-64 and 65 years and over, the reasons for the lower rates of hospitalization for the never-married group are not so clear. Persons who never married may, of necessity, have to be placed into institutional settings when they become ill; this removes them from the HIS sample. Those remaining in the noninstitutionalized population may constitute a healthier group, with resulting lower rates of hospitalization. Persons who have married are more likely to have relatives to care for them in times of illness (posthospital care), and would therefore remain within the population included in the sample.

If the above explanation were strictly true, persons living alone would have the lowest rates, but from data shown in table B this relationship is not present. Perhaps persons living with relatives are able to tolerate a greater degree of illness (in terms of receiving care) before hospitalization is required.<sup>c</sup>

The most common pattern of stay for all groups was one episode of 1-7 days (table 25). However, widowed persons had a lower percentage of one-episode stays of 1-7 days and higher

percentages of one-episode stays of 8-14 days and one-episode stays of 15-30 days than did the other four marital status groups. This finding reflects the presence of older members of the population in the widowed group<sup>d</sup> (who remain hospitalized for a longer period of time), and also the possibility that widowed persons may tend to live alone and not have anyone to provide posthospital care in the home.<sup>c</sup> Tables presenting statistics on marital status include nos. 1 and 19-21.

### Living Arrangements

Married persons 17 years and older living with relatives had the highest level of short-stay hospital utilization, 128 persons with one episode or more per 1,000 population. Here again, this high level of utilization can be explained in terms of deliveries, in view of the rate for those aged 17-44 years (141 per 1,000 population). Persons in each of the three living arrangement categories reported more hospital episodes with increasing age (with the exception mentioned above of the 17-44 group, married and living with relatives). Statistics for persons living alone may be depressed, since they would not be home if they were hospitalized at the time of interview, and would thus not be included in the interviewed sample. Tables 1 and 22-24 present further statistics on hospitalization by living arrangements.

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<sup>c</sup>Although it would be informative to cross marital status and living arrangements, the resulting table would contain many cells with numbers below our standards of reliability and precision. For a discussion of marital status and living arrangements before admission for persons in nursing and personal-care homes, see reference 15.

<sup>d</sup>Approximately 64.5 percent of all persons widowed are 65 years of age or older; for the other groups, the corresponding figures are 10.6 percent for married, 10.0 percent for divorced, 8.7 percent for separated, and 5.6 percent for never married.

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Table 1. Total population and number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year, by number of hospital episodes and selected characteristics: United States, 1968

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

Characteristic	Total population	Number of hospital episodes							
		None	1	2	3+	None	1	2	3+
		Number of persons in thousands				Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year			
All persons <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	195,392	176,707	16,006	2,032	647	904.4	81.9	10.4	3.3
<u>Sex</u>									
Male . . . . .	94,089	86,790	6,212	804	283	922.4	66.0	8.5	3.0
Female . . . . .	101,303	89,917	9,794	1,228	364	887.6	96.7	12.1	3.6
<u>Age</u>									
Under 15 years . . . . .	59,562	56,536	2,760	209	57	949.2	46.3	3.5	1.0
15-44 years . . . . .	77,336	68,603	7,660	855	218	887.1	99.0	11.1	2.8
45-64 years . . . . .	40,153	36,075	3,356	534	188	898.4	83.6	13.3	4.7
65 years and over . . . . .	18,341	15,493	2,230	434	184	844.7	121.6	23.7	10.0
<u>Color</u>									
White . . . . .	171,615	154,893	14,257	1,856	608	902.6	83.1	10.8	3.5
All other . . . . .	23,778	21,814	1,749	176	*	917.4	73.6	7.4	*
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast . . . . .	48,137	43,811	3,757	438	131	910.1	78.0	9.1	2.7
North Central . . . . .	54,846	49,400	4,686	565	194	900.7	85.4	10.3	3.5
South . . . . .	60,038	54,155	4,984	683	217	902.0	83.0	11.4	3.6
West . . . . .	32,372	29,341	2,579	346	106	906.4	79.7	10.7	3.3
<u>Residence</u>									
SMSA's . . . . .	125,411	113,792	10,059	1,221	339	907.4	80.2	9.7	2.7
Outside SMSA's:									
Nonfarm . . . . .	60,300	54,086	5,218	715	279	896.9	86.5	11.9	4.6
Farm . . . . .	9,681	8,829	729	95	*	912.0	75.3	9.8	*
<u>Family income</u>									
Under \$3,000 . . . . .	23,545	20,661	2,345	387	153	877.5	99.6	16.4	6.5
\$3,000-\$4,999 . . . . .	24,502	21,888	2,197	304	112	893.3	89.7	12.4	4.6
\$5,000-\$6,999 . . . . .	36,783	33,202	3,124	352	105	902.6	84.9	9.6	2.9
\$7,000-\$9,999 . . . . .	42,430	38,457	3,449	407	117	906.4	81.3	9.6	2.8
\$10,000 and over . . . . .	57,423	52,726	4,095	467	134	918.2	71.3	8.1	2.3
<u>Marital status</u>									
Under 17 years . . . . .	67,006	63,589	3,108	246	63	949.0	46.4	3.7	0.9
Married . . . . .	89,300	77,906	9,683	1,296	415	872.4	108.4	14.5	4.6
Widowed . . . . .	10,880	9,274	1,269	236	101	852.4	116.6	21.7	9.3
Divorced . . . . .	3,817	3,357	391	55	*	879.5	102.4	14.4	*
Separated . . . . .	2,550	2,183	307	*	*	856.1	120.4	*	*
Never married . . . . .	21,838	20,399	1,246	152	*	934.1	57.1	7.0	*
<u>Living arrangement</u>									
Living alone or with nonrelatives . . . . .	14,197	12,519	1,406	204	68	881.8	99.0	14.4	4.8
Living with relatives, married . . . . .	88,651	77,323	9,620	1,295	414	872.2	108.5	14.6	4.7
Living with relatives, other . . . . .	92,544	86,865	4,980	534	166	938.6	53.8	5.8	1.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes unknown income.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in *Current Population Reports*: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 2. Total population and number and rate per 1,000 persons per year in the total population, by number of hospital episodes, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Total population	Number of hospital episodes							
		None	1	2	3+	None	1	2	3+
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons in thousands				Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year			
All ages . . . . .	195,392	176,707	16,006	2,032	647	904.4	81.9	10.4	3.3
Under 15 years . . . . .	59,562	56,536	2,760	209	57	949.2	46.3	3.5	1.0
15-44 years . . . . .	77,336	68,603	7,660	855	218	887.1	99.0	11.1	2.8
15-24 years . . . . .	31,383	27,943	3,056	315	69	890.4	97.4	10.0	2.2
25-44 years . . . . .	45,953	40,660	4,604	540	150	884.8	100.2	11.8	3.3
45-64 years . . . . .	40,153	36,075	3,356	534	188	898.4	83.6	13.3	4.7
65 years and over . . . . .	18,341	15,493	2,230	434	184	844.7	121.6	23.7	10.0
<u>Male</u>									
All ages . . . . .	94,089	86,790	6,212	804	283	922.4	66.0	8.5	3.0
Under 15 years . . . . .	30,313	28,593	1,564	119	*	943.3	51.6	3.9	*
15-44 years . . . . .	36,721	34,261	2,152	240	68	933.0	58.6	6.5	1.9
15-24 years . . . . .	14,733	13,851	785	86	*	940.1	53.3	5.8	*
25-44 years . . . . .	21,987	20,411	1,366	154	56	928.3	62.1	7.0	2.5
45-64 years . . . . .	19,158	17,291	1,512	251	104	902.5	78.9	13.1	5.4
65 years and over . . . . .	7,898	6,645	984	195	74	841.4	124.6	24.7	9.4
<u>Female</u>									
All ages . . . . .	101,303	89,917	9,794	1,228	364	887.6	96.7	12.1	3.6
Under 15 years . . . . .	29,249	27,943	1,196	90	*	955.3	40.9	3.1	*
15-44 years . . . . .	40,616	34,342	5,508	615	150	845.5	135.6	15.1	3.7
15-24 years . . . . .	16,650	14,092	2,271	230	57	846.4	136.4	13.8	3.4
25-44 years . . . . .	23,966	20,249	3,237	386	93	844.9	135.1	16.1	3.9
45-64 years . . . . .	20,995	18,784	1,844	283	85	894.7	87.8	13.5	4.0
65 years and over . . . . .	10,443	8,848	1,246	239	109	847.3	119.3	22.9	10.4

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of episodes, according to sex and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Number of hospital episodes							
	Total	1	2	3+	Total	1	2	3+
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
All ages . . . . .	18,685	16,006	2,032	647	100.0	85.7	10.9	3.5
Under 15 years. . . . .	3,026	2,760	209	57	100.0	91.2	6.9	1.9
15-44 years . . . . .	8,733	7,660	855	218	100.0	87.7	9.8	2.5
15-24 years . . . . .	3,440	3,056	315	69	100.0	88.8	9.2	2.0
25-44 years . . . . .	5,293	4,604	540	150	100.0	87.0	10.2	2.8
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	3,356	534	188	100.0	82.3	13.1	4.6
65 years and over. . . . .	2,848	2,230	434	184	100.0	78.3	15.2	6.5
<u>Male</u>								
All ages . . . . .	7,299	6,212	804	283	100.0	85.1	11.0	3.9
Under 15 years . . . . .	1,720	1,564	119	*	100.0	90.9	6.9	*
15-44 years . . . . .	2,459	2,152	240	68	100.0	87.5	9.8	2.8
15-24 years . . . . .	883	785	86	*	100.0	88.9	9.7	*
25-44 years . . . . .	1,577	1,366	154	56	100.0	86.6	9.8	3.6
45-64 years. . . . .	1,867	1,512	251	104	100.0	81.0	13.4	5.6
65 years and over . . . . .	1,253	984	195	74	100.0	78.5	15.6	5.9
<u>Female</u>								
All ages . . . . .	11,386	9,794	1,228	364	100.0	86.0	10.8	3.2
Under 15 years. . . . .	1,306	1,196	90	*	100.0	91.6	6.9	*
15-44 years . . . . .	6,274	5,508	615	150	100.0	87.8	9.8	2.4
15-24 years . . . . .	2,557	2,271	230	57	100.0	88.8	9.0	2.2
25-44 years . . . . .	3,717	3,237	386	93	100.0	87.1	10.4	2.5
45-64 years . . . . .	2,211	1,844	283	85	100.0	83.4	12.8	3.8
65 years and over . . . . .	1,595	1,246	239	109	100.0	78.1	15.0	6.8

Table 4. Number of hospital days and number of hospital days per person per year for persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more, by number of episodes, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Number of hospital episodes							
	Total	1	2	3+	Total	1	2	3+
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of hospital days in thousands				Days per person hospitalized per year			
All ages . . . . .	194,270	128,404	39,988	25,878	10.4	8.0	19.7	40.0
Under 15 years . . . . .	19,096	14,798	2,907	1,392	6.3	5.4	13.9	24.4
15-44 years . . . . .	64,364	45,512	11,727	7,125	7.4	5.9	13.7	32.7
15-24 years . . . . .	21,688	15,899	3,908	1,881	6.3	5.2	12.4	27.3
25-44 years . . . . .	42,677	29,613	7,819	5,244	8.1	6.4	14.5	35.0
45-64 years . . . . .	55,922	35,600	12,209	8,113	13.7	10.6	22.9	43.2
65 years and over . . . . .	54,887	32,494	13,145	9,248	19.3	14.6	30.3	50.3
<u>Male</u>								
All ages . . . . .	87,169	58,392	16,679	12,098	11.9	9.4	20.7	42.7
Under 15 years . . . . .	10,448	7,992	1,449	1,007	6.1	5.1	12.2	27.2
15-44 years . . . . .	24,411	17,395	3,926	3,091	9.9	8.1	16.4	45.5
15-24 years . . . . .	8,008	5,968	1,454	586	9.1	7.6	16.9	48.8
25-44 years . . . . .	16,403	11,427	2,472	2,504	10.4	8.4	16.1	44.7
45-64 years . . . . .	28,481	18,323	5,750	4,408	15.3	12.1	22.9	42.4
65 years and over . . . . .	23,829	14,682	5,555	3,593	19.0	14.9	28.5	48.6
<u>Female</u>								
All ages . . . . .	107,101	70,012	23,309	13,780	9.4	7.1	19.0	37.9
Under 15 years . . . . .	8,649	6,806	1,457	385	6.6	5.7	16.2	19.3
15-44 years . . . . .	39,953	28,118	7,801	4,034	6.4	5.1	12.7	26.9
15-24 years . . . . .	13,680	9,931	2,454	1,294	5.4	4.4	10.7	22.7
25-44 years . . . . .	26,274	18,186	5,347	2,740	7.1	5.6	13.9	29.5
45-64 years . . . . .	27,441	17,276	6,460	3,705	12.4	9.4	22.8	43.6
65 years and over . . . . .	31,058	17,812	7,590	5,656	19.5	14.3	31.8	51.9

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to age and number of episodes: United States, 1968

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

Age and number of hospital episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<u>All ages</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
1 episode . . . . .	16,006	11,507	2,727	1,284	489	100.0	71.9	17.0	8.0	3.1
2 episodes or more . . . . .	2,679	486	776	777	640	100.0	18.1	29.0	29.0	23.9
<u>Under 15 years</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	3,026	2,423	339	192	72	100.0	80.1	11.2	6.3	2.4
1 episode . . . . .	2,760	2,348	253	112	*	100.0	85.1	9.2	4.1	*
2 episodes or more	266	75	86	80	*	100.0	28.2	32.3	30.1	*
<u>15-44 years</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	8,733	6,653	1,312	505	264	100.0	76.2	15.0	5.8	3.0
1 episode . . . . .	7,660	6,349	942	253	116	100.0	82.9	12.3	3.3	1.5
2 episodes or more . . . . .	1,073	303	369	253	148	100.0	28.2	34.4	23.6	13.8
<u>45-64 years</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	4,078	1,962	1,064	721	331	100.0	48.1	26.1	17.7	8.1
1 episode . . . . .	3,356	1,886	876	467	126	100.0	56.2	26.1	13.9	3.8
2 episodes or more . . . . .	722	76	188	253	205	100.0	10.5	26.0	35.0	28.4
<u>65 years and over</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	2,848	956	788	643	461	100.0	33.6	27.7	22.6	16.2
1 episode . . . . .	2,230	924	655	452	199	100.0	41.4	29.4	20.3	8.9
2 episodes or more . . . . .	618	*	132	191	262	100.0	*	21.4	30.9	42.4

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to sex and number of episodes: United States, 1968

[See headnote on table 5]

Sex and number of hospital episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
1 episode . . . . .	16,006	11,507	2,727	1,284	489	100.0	71.9	17.0	8.0	3.1
2 episodes or more . . . . .	2,679	486	776	777	640	100.0	18.1	29.0	29.0	23.9
<u>Male</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	7,299	4,305	1,474	953	568	100.0	59.0	20.2	13.1	7.8
1 episode . . . . .	6,212	4,147	1,173	626	266	100.0	66.8	18.9	10.1	4.3
2 episodes or more . . . . .	1,087	158	301	327	302	100.0	14.5	27.7	30.1	27.8
<u>Female</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	11,386	7,688	2,029	1,108	561	100.0	67.5	17.8	9.7	4.9
1 episode . . . . .	9,794	7,360	1,554	658	223	100.0	75.1	15.9	6.7	2.3
2 episodes or more . . . . .	1,592	328	475	450	338	100.0	20.6	29.8	28.3	21.2

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of episodes, according to color, age, and sex: United States, 1968

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

Color, age, and sex	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
<u>Total</u>						
Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution			
All ages . . . . .	18,685	16,006	2,679	100.0	85.7	14.3
Under 15 years . . . . .	3,026	2,760	266	100.0	91.2	8.8
15-44 years . . . . .	8,733	7,660	1,073	100.0	87.7	12.3
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	3,356	722	100.0	82.3	17.7
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	2,230	618	100.0	78.3	21.7
<u>White</u>						
All ages . . . . .	16,722	14,257	2,464	100.0	85.3	14.7
Under 15 years . . . . .	2,669	2,431	238	100.0	91.1	8.9
15-44 years . . . . .	7,657	6,697	960	100.0	87.5	12.5
45-64 years . . . . .	3,734	3,059	675	100.0	81.9	18.1
65 years and over . . . . .	2,663	2,071	592	100.0	77.8	22.2
<u>All other</u>						
All ages . . . . .	1,963	1,749	215	100.0	89.1	11.0
Under 15 years . . . . .	357	330	*	100.0	92.4	*
15-44 years . . . . .	1,077	963	114	100.0	89.4	10.6
45-64 years . . . . .	344	297	*	100.0	86.3	*
65 years and over . . . . .	185	159	*	100.0	85.9	*
<u>Total</u>						
Both sexes . . . . .	18,685	16,006	2,679	100.0	85.7	14.3
Male . . . . .	7,299	6,212	1,087	100.0	85.1	14.9
Female . . . . .	11,386	9,794	1,592	100.0	86.0	14.0
<u>White</u>						
Both sexes . . . . .	16,722	14,257	2,464	100.0	85.3	14.7
Male . . . . .	6,551	5,531	1,020	100.0	84.4	15.6
Female . . . . .	10,171	8,727	1,444	100.0	85.8	14.2
<u>All other</u>						
Both sexes . . . . .	1,963	1,749	215	100.0	89.1	11.0
Male . . . . .	748	681	67	100.0	91.0	9.0
Female . . . . .	1,215	1,068	148	100.0	87.9	12.2

Table 8. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to color, age, and sex: United States, 1968

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

Color, age, and sex	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<u>Total</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
Under 15 years . . . . .	3,026	2,423	339	192	72	100.0	80.1	11.2	6.3	2.4
15-44 years . . . . .	8,733	6,653	1,312	505	264	100.0	76.2	15.0	5.8	3.0
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	1,962	1,064	721	331	100.0	48.1	26.1	17.7	8.1
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	956	788	643	461	100.0	33.6	27.7	22.6	16.2
<u>White</u>										
All ages . . . . .	16,722	10,820	3,093	1,819	989	100.0	64.7	18.5	10.9	5.9
Under 15 years . . . . .	2,669	2,197	271	152	*	100.0	82.3	10.2	5.7	*
15-44 years . . . . .	7,657	5,894	1,132	421	210	100.0	77.0	14.8	5.5	2.7
45-64 years . . . . .	3,734	1,826	958	657	293	100.0	48.9	25.7	17.6	7.8
65 years and over . . . . .	2,663	903	733	589	437	100.0	33.9	27.5	22.1	16.4
<u>All other</u>										
All ages . . . . .	1,963	1,173	409	241	139	100.0	59.8	20.8	12.3	7.1
Under 15 years . . . . .	357	225	68	*	*	100.0	63.0	19.0	*	*
15-44 years . . . . .	1,077	758	180	85	54	100.0	70.4	16.7	7.9	5.0
45-64 years . . . . .	344	137	106	63	*	100.0	39.8	30.8	18.3	*
65 years and over . . . . .	185	53	55	54	*	100.0	28.6	29.7	29.2	*
<u>Total</u>										
Both sexes . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
Male . . . . .	7,299	4,305	1,474	953	568	100.0	59.0	20.2	13.1	7.8
Female . . . . .	11,386	7,688	2,029	1,108	561	100.0	67.5	17.8	9.7	4.9
<u>White</u>										
Both sexes . . . . .	16,722	10,820	3,093	1,819	989	100.0	64.7	18.5	10.9	5.9
Male . . . . .	6,551	3,924	1,293	843	491	100.0	59.9	19.7	12.9	7.5
Female . . . . .	10,171	6,896	1,800	976	499	100.0	67.8	17.7	9.6	4.9
<u>All other</u>										
Both sexes . . . . .	1,963	1,173	409	241	139	100.0	59.8	20.8	12.3	7.1
Male . . . . .	748	381	180	109	77	100.0	50.9	24.1	14.6	10.3
Female . . . . .	1,215	792	229	132	62	100.0	65.2	18.8	10.9	5.1

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to color and number of episodes: United States, 1968

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

Color and number of hospital episodes	Number of hospital days				
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
Number of persons in thousands					
<u>Total</u>					
All episodes . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129
1 episode . . . . .	16,006	11,507	2,727	1,284	489
2 episodes or more . . . . .	2,679	486	776	777	640
<u>White</u>					
All episodes . . . . .	16,722	10,820	3,093	1,819	989
1 episode . . . . .	14,257	10,367	2,372	1,113	405
2 episodes or more . . . . .	2,464	453	721	706	584
<u>All other</u>					
All episodes . . . . .	1,963	1,173	409	241	139
1 episode . . . . .	1,749	1,140	355	171	84
2 episodes or more . . . . .	215	*	55	71	56
Percent distribution					
<u>Total</u>					
All episodes . . . . .	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
1 episode . . . . .	100.0	71.9	17.0	8.0	3.1
2 episodes or more . . . . .	100.0	18.1	29.0	29.0	23.9
<u>White</u>					
All episodes . . . . .	100.0	64.7	18.5	10.9	5.9
1 episode . . . . .	100.0	72.7	16.6	7.8	2.8
2 episodes or more . . . . .	100.0	18.4	29.3	28.7	23.7
<u>All other</u>					
All episodes . . . . .	100.0	59.8	20.8	12.3	7.1
1 episode . . . . .	100.0	65.2	20.3	9.8	4.8
2 episodes or more . . . . .	100.0	*	25.6	33.0	26.0

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of episodes, according to geographic region and age: United States, 1968

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

Geographic region and age	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
<u>All geographic regions</u>						
	Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages . . . . .	18,685	16,006	2,679	100.0	85.7	14.3
Under 15 years . . . . .	3,026	2,760	266	100.0	91.2	8.8
15-44 years . . . . .	8,733	7,660	1,073	100.0	87.7	12.3
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	3,356	722	100.0	82.3	17.7
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	2,230	618	100.0	78.3	21.7
<u>Northeast</u>						
All ages . . . . .	4,326	3,757	569	100.0	86.8	13.2
Under 15 years . . . . .	705	642	63	100.0	91.1	8.9
15-44 years . . . . .	2,014	1,789	226	100.0	88.8	11.2
45-64 years . . . . .	972	806	167	100.0	82.9	17.2
65 years and over . . . . .	635	521	114	100.0	82.0	18.0
<u>North Central</u>						
All ages . . . . .	5,445	4,686	759	100.0	86.1	13.9
Under 15 years . . . . .	885	797	88	100.0	90.1	9.9
15-44 years . . . . .	2,444	2,164	280	100.0	88.5	11.5
45-64 years . . . . .	1,229	1,024	205	100.0	83.3	16.7
65 years and over . . . . .	888	702	186	100.0	79.1	20.9
<u>South</u>						
All ages . . . . .	5,884	4,984	900	100.0	84.7	15.3
Under 15 years . . . . .	921	853	68	100.0	92.6	7.4
15-44 years . . . . .	2,835	2,459	376	100.0	86.7	13.3
45-64 years . . . . .	1,247	1,020	227	100.0	81.8	18.2
65 years and over . . . . .	880	651	229	100.0	74.0	26.0
<u>West</u>						
All ages . . . . .	3,031	2,579	451	100.0	85.1	14.9
Under 15 years . . . . .	515	468	*	100.0	90.9	*
15-44 years . . . . .	1,440	1,248	192	100.0	86.7	13.3
45-64 years . . . . .	630	507	124	100.0	80.5	19.7
65 years and over . . . . .	445	356	89	100.0	80.0	20.0

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to geographic region and age: United States, 1968

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

Geographic region and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<u>All geographic regions</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
Under 15 years . . . . .	3,026	2,423	339	192	72	100.0	80.1	11.2	6.3	2.4
15-44 years . . . . .	8,733	6,653	1,312	505	264	100.0	76.2	15.0	5.8	3.0
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	1,962	1,064	721	331	100.0	48.1	26.1	17.7	8.1
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	956	788	643	461	100.0	33.6	27.7	22.6	16.2
<u>Northeast</u>										
All ages . . . . .	4,326	2,603	915	516	292	100.0	60.2	21.2	11.9	6.7
Under 15 years . . . . .	705	557	79	*	*	100.0	79.0	11.2	*	*
15-44 years . . . . .	2,014	1,469	360	128	57	100.0	72.9	17.9	6.4	2.8
45-64 years . . . . .	972	382	293	188	109	100.0	39.3	30.1	19.3	11.2
65 years and over . . . . .	635	194	183	158	100	100.0	30.6	28.8	24.9	15.7
<u>North Central</u>										
All ages . . . . .	5,445	3,449	980	660	356	100.0	63.3	18.0	12.1	6.5
Under 15 years . . . . .	885	691	117	60	*	100.0	78.1	13.2	6.8	*
15-44 years . . . . .	2,444	1,850	353	161	81	100.0	75.7	14.4	6.6	3.3
45-64 years . . . . .	1,229	599	303	239	88	100.0	48.7	24.7	19.4	7.2
65 years and over . . . . .	888	309	207	200	172	100.0	34.8	23.3	22.5	19.4
<u>South</u>										
All ages . . . . .	5,884	3,832	1,100	623	328	100.0	65.1	18.7	10.6	5.6
Under 15 years . . . . .	921	730	107	60	*	100.0	79.3	11.6	6.5	*
15-44 years . . . . .	2,835	2,192	413	150	80	100.0	77.3	14.6	5.3	2.8
45-64 years . . . . .	1,247	630	320	205	92	100.0	50.5	25.7	16.4	7.4
65 years and over . . . . .	880	281	260	207	133	100.0	31.9	29.5	23.5	15.1
<u>West</u>										
All ages . . . . .	3,031	2,110	508	261	152	100.0	69.6	16.8	8.6	5.0
Under 15 years . . . . .	515	444	*	*	*	100.0	86.2	*	*	*
15-44 years . . . . .	1,440	1,141	186	66	*	100.0	79.2	12.9	4.6	*
45-64 years . . . . .	630	352	148	89	*	100.0	55.9	23.5	14.1	*
65 years and over . . . . .	445	173	138	78	57	100.0	38.9	31.0	17.5	12.8

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to geographic region and number of episodes: United States, 1968

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

Geographic region and number of hospital episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<u>All geographic regions</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
1 episode . . . . .	16,006	11,507	2,727	1,284	489	100.0	71.9	17.0	8.0	3.1
2 episodes or more . . . . .	2,679	486	776	777	640	100.0	18.1	29.0	29.0	23.9
<u>Northeast</u>										
All episodes . . . . .	4,326	2,603	915	516	292	100.0	60.2	21.2	11.9	6.7
1 episode . . . . .	3,757	2,509	758	357	133	100.0	66.8	20.2	9.5	3.5
2 episodes or more . . . . .	569	94	157	159	159	100.0	16.5	27.6	27.9	27.9
<u>North Central</u>										
All episodes . . . . .	5,445	3,449	980	660	356	100.0	63.3	18.0	12.1	6.5
1 episode . . . . .	4,686	3,337	771	421	157	100.0	71.2	16.5	9.0	3.4
2 episodes or more . . . . .	759	112	209	239	199	100.0	14.8	27.5	31.5	26.2
<u>South</u>										
All episodes . . . . .	5,884	3,832	1,100	623	328	100.0	65.1	18.7	10.6	5.6
1 episode . . . . .	4,984	3,677	829	348	130	100.0	73.8	16.6	7.0	2.6
2 episodes or more . . . . .	900	156	271	275	198	100.0	17.3	30.1	30.6	22.0
<u>West</u>										
All episodes . . . . .	3,031	2,110	508	261	152	100.0	69.6	16.8	8.6	5.0
1 episode . . . . .	2,579	1,985	369	157	68	100.0	77.0	14.3	6.1	2.6
2 episodes or more . . . . .	451	125	138	104	84	100.0	27.7	30.6	23.1	18.6

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of episodes, according to place of residence and age: United States, 1968

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

Residence and age	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
<u>All areas</u>						
	Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages . . . . .	18,685	16,006	2,679	100.0	85.7	14.3
Under 15 years . . . . .	3,026	2,760	266	100.0	91.2	8.8
15-44 years . . . . .	8,733	7,660	1,073	100.0	87.7	12.3
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	3,356	722	100.0	82.3	17.7
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	2,230	618	100.0	78.3	21.7
<u>SMSA's</u>						
All ages . . . . .	11,619	10,059	1,560	100.0	86.6	13.4
Under 15 years . . . . .	1,895	1,727	168	100.0	91.1	8.9
15-44 years . . . . .	5,626	4,945	681	100.0	87.9	12.1
45-64 years . . . . .	2,518	2,095	423	100.0	83.2	16.8
65 years and over . . . . .	1,581	1,292	289	100.0	81.7	18.3
<u>Outside SMSA's: nonfarm</u>						
All ages . . . . .	6,213	5,218	995	100.0	84.0	16.0
Under 15 years . . . . .	999	910	89	100.0	91.1	8.9
15-44 years . . . . .	2,824	2,467	357	100.0	87.4	12.6
45-64 years . . . . .	1,331	1,064	267	100.0	79.9	20.1
65 years and over . . . . .	1,059	778	282	100.0	73.5	26.6
<u>Outside SMSA's: farm</u>						
All ages . . . . .	853	729	124	100.0	85.5	14.5
Under 15 years . . . . .	132	123	*	100.0	93.2	*
15-44 years . . . . .	284	249	*	100.0	87.7	*
45-64 years . . . . .	229	196	*	100.0	85.6	*
65 years and over . . . . .	208	161	*	100.0	77.4	*

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to place of residence and age: United States, 1968

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

Residence and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<u>All areas</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
Under 15 years . . . . .	3,026	2,423	339	192	72	100.0	80.1	11.2	6.3	2.4
15-44 years . . . . .	8,733	6,653	1,312	505	264	100.0	76.2	15.0	5.8	3.0
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	1,962	1,064	721	331	100.0	48.1	26.1	17.7	8.1
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	956	788	643	461	100.0	33.6	27.7	22.6	16.2
<u>SMSA's</u>										
All ages . . . . .	11,619	7,376	2,196	1,345	702	100.0	63.5	18.9	11.6	6.0
Under 15 years . . . . .	1,895	1,500	213	130	51	100.0	79.2	11.2	6.9	2.7
15-44 years . . . . .	5,626	4,214	885	352	175	100.0	74.9	15.7	6.3	3.1
45-64 years . . . . .	2,518	1,149	663	497	208	100.0	45.6	26.3	19.7	8.3
65 years and over . . . . .	1,581	513	435	365	268	100.0	32.4	27.5	23.1	17.0
<u>Outside SMSA's: nonfarm</u>										
All ages . . . . .	6,213	4,095	1,113	627	378	100.0	65.9	17.9	10.1	6.1
Under 15 years . . . . .	999	817	110	52	*	100.0	81.8	11.0	5.2	*
15-44 years . . . . .	2,824	2,211	385	145	82	100.0	78.3	13.6	5.1	2.9
45-64 years . . . . .	1,331	695	331	194	111	100.0	52.2	24.9	14.6	8.3
65 years and over . . . . .	1,059	372	287	235	165	100.0	35.1	27.1	22.2	15.6
<u>Outside SMSA's: farm</u>										
All ages . . . . .	853	523	193	89	*	100.0	61.3	22.6	10.4	*
Under 15 years . . . . .	132	106	*	*	*	100.0	80.3	*	*	*
15-44 years . . . . .	284	228	*	*	*	100.0	80.3	*	*	*
45-64 years . . . . .	229	118	69	*	*	100.0	51.5	30.1	*	*
65 years and over . . . . .	208	71	66	*	*	100.0	34.1	31.7	*	*

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more, by number of hospital days during the year, according to place of residence, age, and number of episodes: United States, 1968

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

Residence, age, and number of hospital episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<b>ALL AREAS</b>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages . . . . .	18,686	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
<b>Under 65 years</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	15,837	11,037	2,715	1,418	667	100.0	69.7	17.1	9.0	4.2
1 episode . . . . .	13,776	10,583	2,071	832	289	100.0	76.8	15.0	6.0	2.1
2 episodes or more . . . . .	2,061	454	644	586	378	100.0	22.0	31.2	28.4	18.3
<b>65 years and over</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	2,848	956	788	643	461	100.0	33.6	27.7	22.6	16.2
1 episode . . . . .	2,230	924	655	452	199	100.0	41.4	29.4	20.3	8.9
2 episodes or more . . . . .	618	*	132	191	262	100.0	*	21.4	30.9	42.4
<b>SMSA's</b>										
All ages . . . . .	11,619	7,376	2,196	1,345	702	100.0	63.5	18.9	11.6	6.0
<b>Under 65 years</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	10,038	6,863	1,762	980	434	100.0	68.4	17.6	9.8	4.3
1 episode . . . . .	8,767	6,594	1,373	596	204	100.0	75.2	15.7	6.8	2.3
2 episodes or more . . . . .	1,271	269	388	383	230	100.0	21.2	30.5	30.1	18.1
<b>65 years and over</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	1,581	513	435	365	268	100.0	32.4	27.5	23.1	17.0
1 episode . . . . .	1,292	497	380	287	128	100.0	38.5	29.4	22.2	9.9
2 episodes or more . . . . .	289	*	54	78	140	100.0	*	18.7	27.0	48.4
<b>Outside SMSA's: nonfarm</b>										
All ages . . . . .	6,213	4,095	1,113	627	378	100.0	65.9	17.9	10.1	6.1
<b>Under 65 years</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	5,154	3,723	826	392	213	100.0	72.2	16.0	7.6	4.1
1 episode . . . . .	4,441	3,554	595	215	77	100.0	80.0	13.4	4.8	1.7
2 episodes or more . . . . .	713	169	232	176	137	100.0	23.7	32.5	24.7	19.2
<b>65 years and over</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	1,059	372	287	235	165	100.0	35.1	27.1	22.2	15.6
1 episode . . . . .	778	359	217	137	64	100.0	46.1	27.9	17.6	8.2
2 episodes or more . . . . .	282	*	70	99	101	100.0	*	24.8	35.1	35.8
<b>Outside SMSA's: farm</b>										
All ages . . . . .	853	523	193	89	*	100.0	61.3	22.6	10.4	*
<b>Under 65 years</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	645	452	127	*	*	100.0	70.1	19.7	*	*
1 episode . . . . .	568	435	103	*	*	100.0	76.6	18.1	*	*
2 episodes or more . . . . .	77	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
<b>65 years and over</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	208	71	66	*	*	100.0	34.1	31.7	*	*
1 episode . . . . .	161	67	58	*	*	100.0	41.6	36.0	*	*
2 episodes or more . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 16. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of episodes, according to family income and age: United States, 1968

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

Family income and age	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
<u>All incomes<sup>1</sup></u>						
All ages . . . . .	18,685	16,006	2,679	100.0	85.7	14.3
Under 15 years . . . . .	3,026	2,760	266	100.0	91.2	8.8
15-44 years . . . . .	8,733	7,660	1,073	100.0	87.7	12.3
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	3,356	722	100.0	82.3	17.7
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	2,230	618	100.0	78.3	21.7
<u>Under \$3,000</u>						
All ages . . . . .	2,885	2,345	540	100.0	81.3	18.7
Under 15 years . . . . .	269	236	*	100.0	87.7	*
15-44 years . . . . .	853	745	108	100.0	87.3	12.7
45-64 years . . . . .	587	471	116	100.0	80.2	19.8
65 years and over . . . . .	1,176	893	283	100.0	75.9	24.1
<u>\$3,000-\$4,999</u>						
All ages . . . . .	2,614	2,197	416	100.0	84.0	15.9
Under 15 years . . . . .	390	361	*	100.0	92.6	*
15-44 years . . . . .	1,181	1,000	181	100.0	84.7	15.3
45-64 years . . . . .	496	411	84	100.0	82.9	16.9
65 years and over . . . . .	548	426	122	100.0	77.7	22.3
<u>\$5,000-\$6,999</u>						
All ages . . . . .	3,582	3,124	457	100.0	87.2	12.8
Under 15 years . . . . .	606	546	60	100.0	90.1	9.9
15-44 years . . . . .	1,890	1,693	197	100.0	89.6	10.4
45-64 years . . . . .	726	598	128	100.0	82.4	17.6
65 years and over . . . . .	360	288	72	100.0	80.0	20.0
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>						
All ages . . . . .	3,973	3,449	524	100.0	86.8	13.2
Under 15 years . . . . .	819	742	76	100.0	90.6	9.3
15-44 years . . . . .	2,121	1,863	259	100.0	87.8	12.2
45-64 years . . . . .	782	640	143	100.0	81.8	18.3
65 years and over . . . . .	251	204	*	100.0	81.3	*
<u>\$10,000 and over</u>						
All ages . . . . .	4,696	4,095	601	100.0	87.2	12.8
Under 15 years . . . . .	830	778	52	100.0	93.7	6.3
15-44 years . . . . .	2,323	2,039	284	100.0	87.8	12.2
45-64 years . . . . .	1,240	1,034	207	100.0	83.4	16.7
65 years and over . . . . .	303	245	58	100.0	80.9	19.1

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to family income and age: United States, 1968

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

Family income and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<u>All incomes<sup>1</sup></u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
Under 15 years . . . . .	3,026	2,423	339	192	72	100.0	80.1	11.2	6.3	2.4
15-44 years . . . . .	8,733	6,653	1,312	505	264	100.0	76.2	15.0	5.8	3.0
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	1,962	1,064	721	331	100.0	48.1	26.1	17.7	8.1
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	956	788	643	461	100.0	33.6	27.7	22.6	16.2
<u>Under \$3,000</u>										
All ages . . . . .	2,885	1,415	657	471	342	100.0	49.0	22.8	16.3	11.9
Under 15 years . . . . .	269	184	*	*	*	100.0	68.4	*	*	*
15-44 years . . . . .	853	629	120	53	51	100.0	73.7	14.1	6.2	6.0
45-64 years . . . . .	587	239	172	109	67	100.0	40.7	29.3	18.6	11.4
65 years and over . . . . .	1,176	363	325	280	207	100.0	30.9	27.6	23.8	17.6
<u>\$3,000-\$4,999</u>										
All ages . . . . .	2,614	1,568	490	344	211	100.0	60.0	18.7	13.2	8.1
Under 15 years . . . . .	390	302	*	*	*	100.0	77.4	*	*	*
15-44 years . . . . .	1,181	860	179	85	56	100.0	72.8	15.2	7.2	4.7
45-64 years . . . . .	496	210	130	105	50	100.0	42.3	26.2	21.2	10.1
65 years and over . . . . .	548	195	143	123	86	100.0	35.6	26.1	22.4	15.7
<u>\$5,000-\$6,999</u>										
All ages . . . . .	3,582	2,450	624	349	158	100.0	68.4	17.4	9.7	4.4
Under 15 years . . . . .	606	482	70	*	*	100.0	79.5	11.6	*	*
15-44 years . . . . .	1,890	1,476	270	105	56	100.0	78.1	14.3	5.6	*
45-64 years . . . . .	726	361	189	119	57	100.0	49.7	26.0	16.4	7.9
65 years and over . . . . .	360	130	95	89	*	100.0	36.1	26.4	24.7	*
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>										
All ages . . . . .	3,973	2,769	675	352	177	100.0	69.7	17.0	8.9	4.5
Under 15 years . . . . .	819	682	79	*	*	100.0	83.3	9.6	*	*
15-44 years . . . . .	2,121	1,630	325	122	72	100.0	76.9	15.3	5.8	*
45-64 years . . . . .	782	379	198	133	72	100.0	48.5	25.3	17.0	9.2
65 years and over . . . . .	251	78	73	51	*	100.0	31.1	29.1	20.3	*
<u>\$10,000 and over</u>										
All ages . . . . .	4,696	3,242	858	434	162	100.0	69.0	18.3	9.2	3.4
Under 15 years . . . . .	830	692	90	*	*	100.0	83.4	10.8	*	*
15-44 years . . . . .	2,323	1,784	358	124	56	100.0	76.8	15.4	5.3	2.4
45-64 years . . . . .	1,240	651	319	208	62	100.0	52.5	25.7	16.8	5.0
65 years and over . . . . .	303	115	91	61	*	100.0	38.0	30.0	20.1	*

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 18. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to family income and number of episodes: United States, 1968

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

Family income and number of hospital episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<u>All incomes<sup>1</sup></u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
1 episode . . . . .	16,006	11,507	2,727	1,284	489	100.0	71.9	17.0	8.0	3.1
2 episodes or more . . . . .	2,679	486	776	777	640	100.0	18.1	29.0	29.0	23.9
<u>Under \$3,000</u>										
All episodes . . . . .	2,885	1,415	657	471	342	100.0	49.0	22.8	16.3	11.9
1 episode . . . . .	2,345	1,346	535	300	164	100.0	57.4	22.8	12.8	7.0
2 episodes or more . . . . .	540	68	123	171	178	100.0	12.6	22.8	31.7	33.0
<u>\$3,000-\$4,999</u>										
All episodes . . . . .	2,614	1,568	490	344	211	100.0	60.0	18.7	13.2	8.1
1 episode . . . . .	2,197	1,505	387	204	102	100.0	68.5	17.6	9.3	4.6
2 episodes or more . . . . .	416	64	104	140	109	100.0	15.4	25.0	33.7	26.2
<u>\$5,000-\$6,999</u>										
All episodes . . . . .	3,582	2,450	624	349	158	100.0	68.4	17.4	9.7	4.4
1 episode . . . . .	3,124	2,363	477	221	63	100.0	75.6	15.3	7.1	2.0
2 episodes or more . . . . .	457	87	147	129	95	100.0	19.0	32.2	28.2	20.8
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>										
All episodes . . . . .	3,973	2,769	675	352	177	100.0	69.7	17.0	8.9	4.5
1 episode . . . . .	3,449	2,652	515	211	71	100.0	76.9	14.9	6.1	2.1
2 episodes or more . . . . .	524	117	159	141	106	100.0	22.3	30.3	26.9	20.2
<u>\$10,000 and over</u>										
All episodes . . . . .	4,696	3,242	858	434	162	100.0	69.0	18.3	9.2	3.4
1 episode . . . . .	4,095	3,119	656	268	53	100.0	76.2	16.0	6.5	1.3
2 episodes or more . . . . .	601	123	202	166	109	100.0	20.5	33.6	27.6	18.1

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of episodes, according to marital status and age: United States, 1968

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

Marital status and age	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
<u>All marital statuses</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over . . . . .	15,268	12,898	2,370	100.0	84.5	15.5
17-44 years . . . . .	8,342	7,312	1,030	100.0	87.7	12.3
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	3,356	722	100.0	82.3	17.7
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	2,230	618	100.0	78.3	21.7
<u>Married</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over . . . . .	11,395	9,683	1,711	100.0	85.0	15.0
17-44 years . . . . .	6,707	5,890	816	100.0	87.8	12.2
45-64 years . . . . .	3,245	2,654	591	100.0	81.8	18.2
65 years and over . . . . .	1,443	1,139	304	100.0	78.9	21.1
<u>Widowed</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over . . . . .	1,606	1,269	337	100.0	79.0	21.0
17-44 years . . . . .	62	54	*	100.0	87.1	*
45-64 years . . . . .	383	322	60	100.0	84.1	15.7
65 years and over . . . . .	1,162	893	269	100.0	76.9	23.1
<u>Divorced</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over . . . . .	461	391	70	100.0	84.8	15.2
17-44 years . . . . .	220	187	*	100.0	85.0	*
45-64 years . . . . .	179	147	*	100.0	82.1	*
65 years and over . . . . .	62	57	*	100.0	91.9	*
<u>Separated</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over . . . . .	367	307	60	100.0	83.7	16.3
17-44 years . . . . .	241	200	*	100.0	83.0	*
45-64 years . . . . .	85	72	*	100.0	84.7	*
65 years and over . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Never married</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over . . . . .	1,439	1,246	193	100.0	86.6	13.4
17-44 years . . . . .	1,113	980	133	100.0	88.1	11.9
45-64 years . . . . .	187	161	*	100.0	86.1	*
65 years and over . . . . .	140	105	*	100.0	75.0	*

Table 20. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to marital status and age: United States, 1968

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

Marital status and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<u>All marital statuses</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages, 17 years and over	15,268	9,279	3,102	1,841	1,046	100.0	60.8	20.3	12.1	6.9
17-44 years . . . . .	8,342	6,361	1,251	477	253	100.0	76.3	15.0	5.7	3.0
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	1,962	1,064	721	331	100.0	48.1	26.1	17.7	8.1
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	956	788	643	461	100.0	33.6	27.7	22.6	16.2
<u>Married</u>										
All ages, 17 years and over	11,395	7,354	2,212	1,211	619	100.0	64.5	19.4	10.6	5.4
17-44 years . . . . .	6,707	5,224	964	361	158	100.0	77.9	14.4	5.4	2.4
45-64 years . . . . .	3,245	1,603	853	543	245	100.0	49.4	26.3	16.7	7.6
65 years and over . . . . .	1,443	527	394	306	215	100.0	36.5	27.3	21.2	14.9
<u>Widowed</u>										
All ages, 17 years and over	1,606	552	438	374	243	100.0	34.4	27.3	23.3	15.1
17-44 years . . . . .	62	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
45-64 years . . . . .	383	166	94	88	*	100.0	43.3	24.5	23.0	*
65 years and over . . . . .	1,162	353	330	280	199	100.0	30.4	28.4	24.1	17.1
<u>Divorced</u>										
All ages, 17 years and over	461	264	93	55	*	100.0	57.3	20.2	11.9	*
17-44 years . . . . .	220	149	*	*	*	100.0	67.7	*	*	*
45-64 years . . . . .	179	94	*	*	*	100.0	52.5	*	*	*
65 years and over . . . . .	62	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
<u>Separated</u>										
All ages, 17 years and over	367	205	91	*	*	100.0	55.9	24.8	*	*
17-44 years . . . . .	241	160	*	*	*	100.0	66.4	*	*	*
45-64 years . . . . .	85	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
65 years and over . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Never married</u>										
All ages, 17 years and over	1,439	905	268	155	111	100.0	62.9	18.6	10.8	7.7
17-44 years . . . . .	1,113	795	185	78	55	100.0	71.4	16.6	7.0	4.9
45-64 years . . . . .	187	70	54	*	*	100.0	37.4	28.9	*	*
65 years and over . . . . .	140	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*

Table 21. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to marital status and number of episodes: United States, 1968

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

Marital status and number of hospital episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<u>All marital statuses</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	15,268	9,279	3,102	1,841	1,046	100.0	60.8	20.3	12.1	6.9
1 episode . . . . .	12,898	8,879	2,428	1,155	435	100.0	68.8	18.8	9.0	3.4
2 episodes or more . . . . .	2,370	400	674	685	611	100.0	16.9	28.4	28.9	25.8
<u>Married</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	11,395	7,354	2,212	1,211	619	100.0	64.5	19.4	10.6	5.4
1 episode . . . . .	9,683	7,039	1,674	731	239	100.0	72.7	17.3	7.5	2.5
2 episodes or more . . . . .	1,711	315	538	480	379	100.0	18.4	31.4	28.1	22.2
<u>Widowed</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	1,606	552	438	374	243	100.0	34.4	27.3	23.3	15.1
1 episode . . . . .	1,269	533	379	252	106	100.0	42.0	29.9	19.9	8.4
2 episodes or more . . . . .	337	*	59	121	137	100.0	*	17.5	35.9	40.7
<u>Divorced</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	461	264	93	55	*	100.0	57.3	20.2	11.9	*
1 episode . . . . .	391	248	77	*	*	100.0	63.4	19.7	*	*
2 episodes or more . . . . .	70	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
<u>Separated</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	367	205	91	*	*	100.0	55.9	24.8	*	*
1 episode . . . . .	307	190	80	*	*	100.0	61.9	26.1	*	*
2 episodes or more . . . . .	60	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
<u>Never Married</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All episodes . . . . .	1,439	905	268	155	111	100.0	62.9	18.6	10.8	7.7
1 episode . . . . .	1,246	869	218	109	50	100.0	69.7	17.5	8.7	4.0
2 episodes or more . . . . .	193	*	50	*	61	100.0	*	25.9	*	31.6

Table 22. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of episodes, according to living arrangements and age: United States, 1968

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

Living arrangement and age	Number of hospital episodes						
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+	
<u>All arrangements</u>		Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages . . . . .	18,685	16,006	2,679	100.0	85.7	14.3	
Under 17 years . . . . .	3,417	3,108	309	100.0	91.0	9.0	
17-44 years . . . . .	8,342	7,312	1,030	100.0	87.7	12.3	
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	3,356	722	100.0	82.3	17.7	
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	2,230	618	100.0	78.3	21.7	
<u>Living alone or with nonrelatives</u>							
All ages . . . . .	1,677	1,406	271	100.0	83.8	16.2	
Under 17 years . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	
17-44 years . . . . .	398	354	*	100.0	88.9	*	
45-64 years . . . . .	473	405	68	100.0	85.6	14.4	
65 years and over . . . . .	802	643	159	100.0	80.2	19.8	
<u>Living with relatives, married</u>							
All ages . . . . .	11,329	9,620	1,709	100.0	84.9	15.1	
Under 17 years . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17-44 years . . . . .	6,667	5,853	814	100.0	87.8	12.2	
45-64 years . . . . .	3,224	2,633	591	100.0	81.7	18.3	
65 years and over . . . . .	1,438	1,134	304	100.0	78.9	21.1	
<u>Living with relatives, other</u>							
All ages . . . . .	5,679	4,980	699	100.0	87.7	12.3	
Under 17 years . . . . .	3,414	3,105	309	100.0	90.9	9.1	
17-44 years . . . . .	1,277	1,104	173	100.0	86.5	13.5	
45-64 years . . . . .	380	318	63	100.0	83.7	16.6	
65 years and over . . . . .	608	453	155	100.0	74.5	25.5	

Table 23. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to living arrangements and age: United States, 1968

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

Living arrangement and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<u>All arrangements</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
Under 17 years . . . . .	3,417	2,714	401	220	82	100.0	79.4	11.7	6.4	2.4
17-44 years . . . . .	8,342	6,361	1,251	477	253	100.0	76.3	15.0	5.7	3.0
45-64 years . . . . .	4,078	1,962	1,064	721	331	100.0	48.1	26.1	17.7	8.1
65 years and over . . . . .	2,848	956	788	643	461	100.0	33.6	27.7	22.6	16.2
<u>Living alone or with nonrelatives</u>										
All ages . . . . .	1,677	740	422	310	204	100.0	44.1	25.2	18.5	12.2
Under 17 years . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17-44 years . . . . .	398	264	79	*	*	100.0	66.3	19.8	*	*
45-64 years . . . . .	473	209	125	96	*	100.0	44.2	26.4	20.3	*
65 years and over . . . . .	802	266	219	181	136	100.0	33.2	27.3	22.6	17.0
<u>Living with relatives, married</u>										
All ages . . . . .	11,329	7,306	2,205	1,205	613	100.0	64.5	19.5	10.6	5.4
Under 17 years . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17-44 years . . . . .	6,667	5,194	962	358	153	100.0	77.9	14.4	5.4	2.3
45-64 years . . . . .	3,224	1,589	849	542	244	100.0	49.3	26.3	16.8	7.6
65 years and over . . . . .	1,438	523	394	305	215	100.0	36.4	27.4	21.2	15.0
<u>Living with relatives, other</u>										
All ages . . . . .	5,679	3,947	876	545	312	100.0	69.5	15.4	9.6	5.5
Under 17 years . . . . .	3,414	2,713	401	218	82	100.0	79.5	11.7	6.4	2.4
17-44 years . . . . .	1,277	903	211	88	76	100.0	70.7	16.5	6.9	6.0
45-64 years . . . . .	380	164	90	83	*	100.0	43.2	23.7	21.8	*
65 years and over . . . . .	608	167	175	157	110	100.0	27.5	28.8	25.8	18.1

Table 24. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more by number of hospital days during the year, according to living arrangements, age, and number of episodes: United States, 1968

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

Living arrangement, age, and number of hospital episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
<b>All living arrangements</b>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages . . . . .	18,685	11,994	3,503	2,061	1,129	100.0	64.2	18.7	11.0	6.0
<b>Under 65 years</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	15,837	11,037	2,715	1,418	667	100.0	69.7	17.1	9.0	4.2
1 episode . . . . .	13,776	10,583	2,071	832	289	100.0	76.8	15.0	6.0	2.1
2 episodes or more . . . . .	2,061	454	644	586	378	100.0	22.0	31.2	28.4	18.3
<b>65 years and over</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	2,848	956	788	643	461	100.0	33.6	27.7	22.6	16.2
1 episode . . . . .	2,230	924	655	452	199	100.0	41.4	29.4	20.3	8.9
2 episodes or more . . . . .	618	*	132	191	262	100.0	*	21.4	30.9	42.4
<b>Living alone or with nonrelatives</b>										
All ages . . . . .	1,677	740	422	310	204	100.0	44.1	25.2	18.5	12.2
<b>Under 65 years</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	875	475	204	129	68	100.0	54.3	23.3	14.7	7.8
1 episode . . . . .	763	466	177	85	*	100.0	61.1	23.2	11.1	*
2 episodes or more . . . . .	113	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
<b>65 years and over</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	802	266	219	181	136	100.0	33.2	27.3	22.6	17.0
1 episode . . . . .	643	257	193	120	73	100.0	40.0	30.0	18.7	11.4
2 episodes or more . . . . .	159	*	*	61	64	100.0	*	*	38.4	40.3
<b>Living with relatives, married</b>										
All ages . . . . .	11,329	7,306	2,205	1,205	613	100.0	64.5	19.5	10.6	5.4
<b>Under 65 years</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	9,891	6,783	1,811	900	397	100.0	68.6	18.3	9.1	4.0
1 episode . . . . .	8,486	6,486	1,353	505	142	100.0	76.4	15.9	6.0	1.7
2 episodes or more . . . . .	1,405	297	458	395	255	100.0	21.1	32.6	28.1	18.1
<b>65 years and over</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	1,438	523	394	305	215	100.0	36.4	27.4	21.2	15.0
1 episode . . . . .	1,134	505	316	221	91	100.0	44.5	27.9	19.5	8.0
2 episodes or more . . . . .	304	*	78	84	124	100.0	*	25.7	27.6	40.8
<b>Living with relatives, other</b>										
All ages . . . . .	5,679	3,947	876	545	312	100.0	69.5	15.4	9.6	5.5
<b>Under 65 years</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	5,071	3,780	701	389	202	100.0	74.5	13.8	7.7	4.0
1 episode . . . . .	4,527	3,631	542	242	112	100.0	80.2	12.0	5.3	2.5
2 episodes or more . . . . .	544	149	159	147	90	100.0	27.4	29.2	27.0	16.5
<b>65 years and over</b>										
All episodes . . . . .	608	167	175	157	110	100.0	27.5	28.8	25.8	18.1
1 episode . . . . .	453	162	146	110	*	100.0	35.8	32.2	24.3	*
2 episodes or more . . . . .	155	*	*	*	74	100.0	*	*	*	47.7

Table 25. Percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more during a year by pattern of hospital stay, according to selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1968

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

Characteristic	Persons with short-stay hospital episodes						
	Total	1 episode with:			2 episodes with:		Other pattern of stay
		1-7 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	
	Percent distribution						
All persons <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	100.0	61.6	14.6	6.9	4.2	4.2	8.6
<b>SEX</b>							
Male . . . . .	100.0	56.8	16.1	8.6	4.1	4.5	9.9
Female . . . . .	100.0	64.6	13.6	5.8	4.2	4.0	7.8
<b>COLOR</b>							
White . . . . .	100.0	62.0	14.2	6.7	4.3	4.2	8.6
Other . . . . .	100.0	58.1	18.1	8.7	2.8	3.6	8.8
<b>AGE</b>							
Under 45 years . . . . .	100.0	74.0	10.2	3.1	3.9	2.8	6.1
Under 15 years . . . . .	100.0	77.6	8.4	3.7	2.8	2.6	4.9
15-44 years . . . . .	100.0	72.7	10.8	2.9	4.2	2.9	6.5
45 years and over . . . . .	100.0	40.6	22.1	13.3	4.6	6.4	13.0
45-64 years . . . . .	100.0	46.2	21.5	11.5	4.6	6.2	10.0
65 years and over . . . . .	100.0	32.4	23.0	15.9	4.6	6.7	17.3
<b>GEOGRAPHIC REGION</b>							
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	58.0	17.5	8.3	3.6	3.7	8.9
North Central . . . . .	100.0	61.3	14.2	7.7	3.8	4.4	8.6
South . . . . .	100.0	62.5	14.1	5.9	4.6	4.7	8.2
West . . . . .	100.0	65.5	12.2	5.2	4.6	3.4	9.1
<b>RESIDENCE</b>							
<b>SMSA's</b>							
Under 65 years . . . . .	100.0	65.7	13.7	5.9	3.9	3.8	7.0
65 years and over . . . . .	100.0	31.4	24.0	18.2	3.4	4.9	18.0
<b>Outside SMSA's: nonfarm</b>							
Under 65 years . . . . .	100.0	69.0	11.5	4.2	4.5	3.4	7.4
65 years and over . . . . .	100.0	33.9	20.5	12.9	6.6	9.3	16.7
<b>Outside SMSA's: farm</b>							
Under 65 years . . . . .	100.0	67.4	16.0	*	*	*	5.6
65 years and over . . . . .	100.0	32.2	27.9	13.9	*	*	15.4
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>							
Under \$3,000 . . . . .	100.0	46.7	18.5	10.4	4.3	5.9	14.2
\$3,000-\$4,999 . . . . .	100.0	57.6	14.8	7.8	4.0	5.4	10.5
\$5,000-\$6,999 . . . . .	100.0	66.0	13.3	6.2	4.1	3.6	6.8
\$7,000-\$9,999 . . . . .	100.0	66.8	13.0	5.3	4.0	3.6	7.4
\$10,000 and over . . . . .	100.0	66.4	14.0	5.7	4.3	3.5	6.1
<b>MARITAL STATUS, 17+ YEARS</b>							
Married . . . . .	100.0	61.8	14.7	6.4	4.7	4.2	8.2
Widowed . . . . .	100.0	33.2	23.6	15.7	3.7	7.5	16.3
Divorced . . . . .	100.0	53.8	16.7	7.4	*	*	14.1
Separated . . . . .	100.0	51.8	21.8	*	*	*	*
Never married . . . . .	100.0	60.4	15.1	7.6	3.5	3.1	10.3
<b>LIVING ARRANGEMENTS</b>							
<b>Living alone or with nonrelatives</b>							
Under 65 years . . . . .	100.0	53.3	20.2	9.7	*	5.0	8.8
65 years and over . . . . .	100.0	32.0	24.1	15.0	*	7.6	18.1
<b>Living with relatives, married</b>							
Under 65 years . . . . .	100.0	65.6	13.7	5.1	4.6	4.0	7.0
65 years and over . . . . .	100.0	35.1	22.0	15.4	5.4	5.8	16.2
<b>Living with relatives, other</b>							
Under 65 years . . . . .	100.0	71.6	10.7	4.8	3.1	2.9	6.9
65 years and over . . . . .	100.0	26.6	24.0	18.1	4.8	7.6	18.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 26. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by color, family income, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Total population	Color		Family income				
		White	Other	Under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages . . . . .	195,392	171,615	23,778	23,545	24,502	36,783	42,430	57,423
Under 45 years . . . . .	136,898	118,406	18,493	11,735	15,952	27,206	33,089	42,571
Under 15 years . . . . .	59,562	50,385	9,177	5,140	7,522	12,089	14,676	17,516
15-44 years . . . . .	77,336	68,021	9,316	6,595	8,430	15,118	18,413	25,055
45 years and over . . . . .	58,494	53,209	5,285	11,811	8,551	9,577	9,341	14,851
45-64 years . . . . .	40,153	36,332	3,821	4,589	4,840	7,056	7,930	12,908
65 years and over . . . . .	18,341	16,878	1,464	7,221	3,710	2,521	1,411	1,943
<u>Male</u>								
All ages . . . . .	94,089	82,817	11,273	9,891	11,381	17,712	21,282	28,789
Under 45 years . . . . .	67,033	58,196	8,837	5,546	7,575	13,250	16,544	21,024
Under 15 years . . . . .	30,313	25,713	4,600	2,675	3,773	6,105	7,573	8,860
15-44 years . . . . .	36,721	32,484	4,237	2,871	3,802	7,145	8,971	12,164
45 years and over . . . . .	27,056	24,621	2,436	4,345	3,806	4,463	4,738	7,765
45-64 years . . . . .	19,158	17,377	1,780	1,570	2,011	3,318	4,077	6,862
65 years and over . . . . .	7,898	7,243	655	2,776	1,795	1,145	660	903
<u>Female</u>								
All ages . . . . .	101,303	88,798	12,505	13,654	13,121	19,071	21,149	28,633
Under 45 years . . . . .	69,865	60,209	9,656	6,189	8,377	13,956	16,545	21,547
Under 15 years . . . . .	29,249	24,672	4,577	2,465	3,749	5,983	7,103	8,655
15-44 years . . . . .	40,616	35,537	5,079	3,724	4,628	7,973	9,442	12,892
45 years and over . . . . .	31,438	28,589	2,849	7,465	4,745	5,114	4,604	7,086
45-64 years . . . . .	20,995	18,954	2,041	3,020	2,829	3,738	3,853	6,046
65 years and over . . . . .	10,443	9,634	809	4,446	1,916	1,377	751	1,040

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in *Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.*

Table 27. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Total population	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		Northeast	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
Population in thousands								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All ages . . . . .	195,392	125,411	60,300	9,681	48,137	54,846	60,038	32,372
Under 15 years. . . . .	59,562	37,858	18,795	2,909	13,840	16,939	18,762	10,020
15-44 years. . . . .	77,336	50,630	23,381	3,325	18,653	21,396	24,040	13,247
15-24 years. . . . .	31,383	19,964	9,915	1,504	7,171	8,719	10,140	5,353
25-44 years. . . . .	45,953	30,666	13,466	1,821	11,482	12,676	13,901	7,894
45-64 years. . . . .	40,153	25,841	11,929	2,383	10,740	11,154	11,813	6,445
65 years and over. . . . .	18,341	11,082	6,195	1,064	4,903	5,356	5,423	2,659
<u>Male</u>								
All ages . . . . .	94,089	60,040	29,090	4,960	23,000	26,499	28,978	15,613
Under 15 years. . . . .	30,313	19,243	9,544	1,526	7,071	8,498	9,678	5,066
15-44 years. . . . .	36,721	23,863	11,184	1,675	8,798	10,298	11,425	6,200
15-24 years. . . . .	14,733	9,209	4,724	800	3,305	4,128	4,843	2,457
25-44 years. . . . .	21,987	14,653	6,459	875	5,494	6,169	6,582	3,743
45-64 years. . . . .	19,158	12,324	5,605	1,229	5,067	5,365	5,542	3,184
65 years and over. . . . .	7,898	4,610	2,758	530	2,064	2,338	2,333	1,163
<u>Female</u>								
All ages . . . . .	101,303	65,372	31,210	4,722	25,137	28,347	31,060	16,759
Under 15 years. . . . .	29,249	18,616	9,251	1,383	6,769	8,441	9,085	4,954
15-44 years. . . . .	40,616	26,767	12,198	1,650	9,855	11,098	12,615	7,047
15-24 years. . . . .	16,650	10,754	5,191	704	3,867	4,591	5,296	2,896
25-44 years. . . . .	23,966	16,013	7,007	946	5,989	6,507	7,319	4,151
45-64 years . . . . .	20,995	13,517	6,324	1,154	5,674	5,790	6,271	3,261
65 years and over. . . . .	10,443	6,472	3,437	534	2,839	3,018	3,090	1,496

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in *Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60*.

Table 28. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by living arrangements, sex and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Total population	Living arrangement		
		Living alone or with nonrelatives	Living with relatives	
			Married	Other
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands		
All ages .....	195,392	14,197	88,651	92,544
Under 17 years .....	67,006	60	...	66,946
17-44 years .....	69,892	4,996	47,181	17,715
45-64 years .....	40,153	3,982	32,074	4,097
65 years and over .....	18,341	5,159	9,397	3,786
<u>Male</u>				
All ages .....	94,089	5,512	43,885	44,692
Under 17 years .....	34,084	*	...	34,053
17-44 years .....	32,950	2,714	21,585	8,651
45-64 years .....	19,158	1,403	16,619	1,136
65 years and over .....	7,898	1,365	5,682	852
<u>Female</u>				
All ages .....	101,303	8,684	44,766	47,853
Under 17 years .....	32,923	*	...	32,893
17-44 years .....	36,942	2,282	25,596	9,064
45-64 years .....	20,995	2,579	15,455	2,961
65 years and over .....	10,443	3,794	3,715	2,934

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in *Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.*

Table 29. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Marital status					
	All statuses	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never married
<u>Both sexes</u>	Population in thousands					
All ages, 17 years and over . . . . .	128,386	89,300	10,880	3,817	2,550	21,838
17-44 years . . . . .	69,892	47,544	548	1,933	1,489	18,377
45-64 years . . . . .	40,153	32,266	3,315	1,503	837	2,232
65 years and over . . . . .	18,341	9,491	7,017	381	223	1,229
<u>Male</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over . . . . .	60,006	44,119	2,063	1,369	887	11,568
17-44 years . . . . .	32,950	21,688	98	671	430	10,063
45-64 years . . . . .	19,158	16,715	522	517	341	1,063
65 years and over . . . . .	7,898	5,716	1,443	181	116	442
<u>Female</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over . . . . .	68,380	45,181	8,817	2,449	1,663	10,270
17-44 years . . . . .	36,942	25,857	450	1,262	1,059	8,314
45-64 years . . . . .	20,995	15,550	2,792	987	497	1,169
65 years and over . . . . .	10,443	3,775	5,574	200	107	787

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in *Current Population Reports*: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 30. Comparison of average annual number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population for three time periods, by number of short-stay episodes, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1962, July 1965-June 1966, and January-December 1968

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

Sex and age	Total persons hospitalized			Persons with 1 episode			Persons with 2+ episodes		
	July 1960- June 1962	July 1965- June 1966	January- December 1968	July 1960- June 1962	July 1965- June 1966	January- December 1968	July 1960- June 1962	July 1965- June 1966	January- December 1968
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year								
All ages . . .	93	100	96	80	86	82	13	14	14
Under 15 years. .	50	56	51	45	50	46	5	5	4
15-44 years. . .	123	124	113	107	108	99	16	16	14
15-24 years. .	125	117	110	110	105	97	15	13	12
25-44 years. .	122	129	115	106	111	100	16	18	15
45-64 years. . .	95	109	102	79	90	84	15	19	18
65 years and over.	112	130	155	91	105	122	21	25	34
<u>Male</u>									
All ages . . .	70	78	78	59	66	66	11	12	12
Under 15 years. .	56	60	57	49	54	52	7	6	5
15-44 years. . .	59	66	67	50	57	59	8	10	8
15-24 years. .	51	59	60	45	53	53	6	6	7
25-44 years. .	63	71	72	53	59	62	10	12	10
45-64 years. . .	95	108	97	79	89	79	16	19	19
65 years and over.	118	135	159	93	106	125	25	29	34
<u>Female</u>									
All ages . . .	114	121	112	100	104	97	15	16	16
Under 15 years. .	43	51	45	39	46	41	4	5	4
15-44 years. . .	182	177	154	160	155	136	22	22	19
15-24 years. .	191	170	154	169	152	136	23	19	17
25-44 years. .	177	182	155	155	158	135	22	25	20
45-64 years. . .	95	111	105	79	92	88	15	19	17
65 years and over.	107	125	153	89	104	119	18	22	33

Table 31. Comparison of average annual number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population for three time periods, by number of short-stay episodes and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1960-June 1962, July 1965-June 1966, and January-December 1968

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

Characteristic	Total persons hospitalized			Persons with 1 episode			Persons with 2+ episodes		
	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966	January-December 1968	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966	January-December 1968	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966	January-December 1968
<u>Age</u>	Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year								
All ages . . .	93	100	96	80	86	82	13	14	14
Under 15 years . .	50	56	51	45	50	46	5	5	4
15-44 years . . . .	123	124	113	107	108	99	16	16	14
45-64 years . . . .	95	109	102	79	90	84	15	19	18
65 years and over.	112	130	155	91	105	122	21	25	34
<u>Sex</u>									
Male . . . . .	70	78	78	59	66	66	11	12	12
Female . . . . .	114	121	112	100	104	97	15	16	16
<u>Color</u>									
White . . . . .	95	103	97	82	88	83	13	15	14
Other . . . . .	73	81	83	64	71	74	10	10	9
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast . . . . .	89	95	90	78	84	78	11	11	12
North Central . .	96	102	99	83	86	85	13	16	14
South . . . . .	92	105	98	79	89	83	13	16	15
West . . . . .	93	97	94	79	84	80	14	13	14

Table 32. Average annual number of hospital days per person per year for persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more, for three time periods by age, sex, and number of episodes: United States, July 1960-June 1962, July 1965-June 1966 and January-December 1968

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

Sex and number of hospital episodes	All ages	Age in years					
		Under 15	15-44	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>							
Days per person hospitalized per year							
<b>Total episodes</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	9.6	6.9	7.6	6.3	8.2	13.4	16.9
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	9.4	6.5	7.2	6.2	7.8	13.0	15.7
January-December 1968 . . .	10.4	6.3	7.4	6.3	8.1	13.7	19.3
<b>1 episode</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	7.6	5.7	6.0	5.2	6.4	10.7	13.6
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	7.2	5.2	5.6	5.0	6.0	10.1	12.2
January-December 1968 . . .	8.0	5.4	5.9	5.2	6.4	10.6	14.6
<b>2 episodes</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	19.5	14.7	15.3	11.3	17.2	25.4	28.8
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	19.5	14.9	14.9	13.4	15.6	24.4	28.0
January-December 1968 . . .	19.7	13.9	13.7	12.4	14.5	22.9	30.3
<b>3 episodes or more</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	33.1	26.8	31.6	27.7	33.6	35.5	37.9
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	32.8	31.5	29.0	25.1	30.9	35.6	37.3
January-December 1968 . . .	40.0	24.4	32.7	27.3	35.0	43.2	50.3
<b>MALE</b>							
<b>Total episodes</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	12.1	6.9	11.5	9.8	12.3	15.0	18.1
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	11.3	6.3	10.0	8.6	10.8	14.4	17.1
January-December 1968 . . .	11.9	6.1	9.9	9.1	10.4	15.3	19.0
<b>1 episode</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	9.4	5.4	8.8	8.0	9.2	11.8	14.4
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	8.6	5.2	7.7	7.1	8.1	11.1	12.5
January-December 1968 . . .	9.4	5.1	8.1	7.6	8.4	12.1	14.9
<b>2 episodes</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	24.2	15.0	23.0	18.0	24.6	29.4	29.9
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	23.2	13.3	20.1	19.9	20.2	26.6	31.0
January-December 1968 . . .	20.7	12.2	16.4	16.9	16.1	22.9	28.5
<b>3 episodes or more</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	39.1	30.5	49.2	54.0	48.0	35.3	39.2
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	38.1	32.2	36.4	24.0	38.8	39.5	42.4
January-December 1968 . . .	42.7	27.2	45.5	48.8	44.7	42.4	48.6
<b>FEMALE</b>							
<b>Total episodes</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	8.2	6.9	6.4	5.4	6.9	12.0	15.8
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	8.2	6.6	6.2	5.4	6.8	11.8	14.4
January-December 1968 . . .	9.4	6.6	6.4	5.4	7.1	12.4	19.5
<b>1 episode</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	6.6	6.0	5.1	4.5	5.5	9.5	13.0
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	6.4	5.2	5.0	4.3	5.3	9.2	11.9
January-December 1968 . . .	7.1	5.7	5.1	4.4	5.6	9.4	14.3
<b>2 episodes</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	16.4	14.2	12.7	9.7	14.3	21.7	27.7
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	17.0	17.1	12.9	11.1	13.7	22.4	24.6
January-December 1968 . . .	19.0	16.2	12.7	10.7	13.9	22.8	31.8
<b>3 episodes or more</b>							
July 1960-June 1962 . . . .	29.0	20.7	25.9	22.8	28.0	35.7	36.5
July 1965-June 1966 . . . .	28.8	30.5	25.8	24.9	26.3	31.7	32.3
January-December 1968 . . .	37.9	19.3	26.9	22.7	29.5	43.6	51.9

## APPENDIX I

### TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

#### Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1968.

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

#### Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

*General plan.*—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the

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

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

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

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households. (Prior to July 1, 1968, the expected segment size was 9 households.) Three general types of segments are used.

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960.

Census address listings were used for all areas

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

The total HIS sample of approximately 8,000 segments yields a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 42,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published<sup>16</sup> as well as a detailed description of the sample design,<sup>17</sup> estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.<sup>18</sup>

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

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

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information that is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to 1960 population within six color-residence classes.

4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

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

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

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

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or number of visits to a doctor or dentist, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as

though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

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

### General Qualifications

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

*The interview process.*—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 19 years of age and over, present at the time of interview, was

interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

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

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

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

## Reliability of Estimates

Since the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures.

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.<sup>8, 19-22</sup>

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

*Narrow range.*—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 or 1 or on occasion may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*General rules for determining relative sampling errors.*—The “guide” on page 51, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on page 52. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 53. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

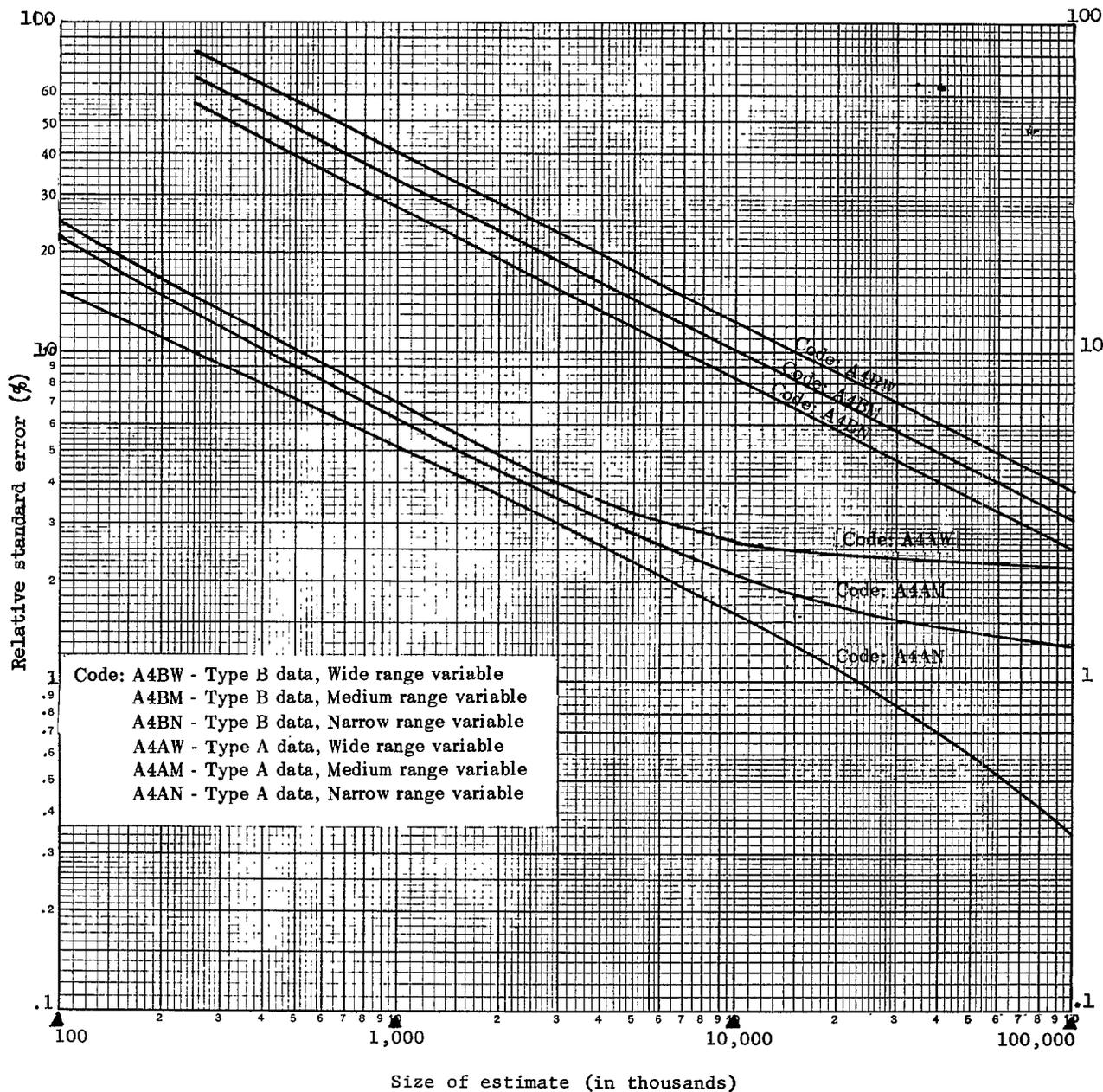
**Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts**

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

(1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 49, and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 49.

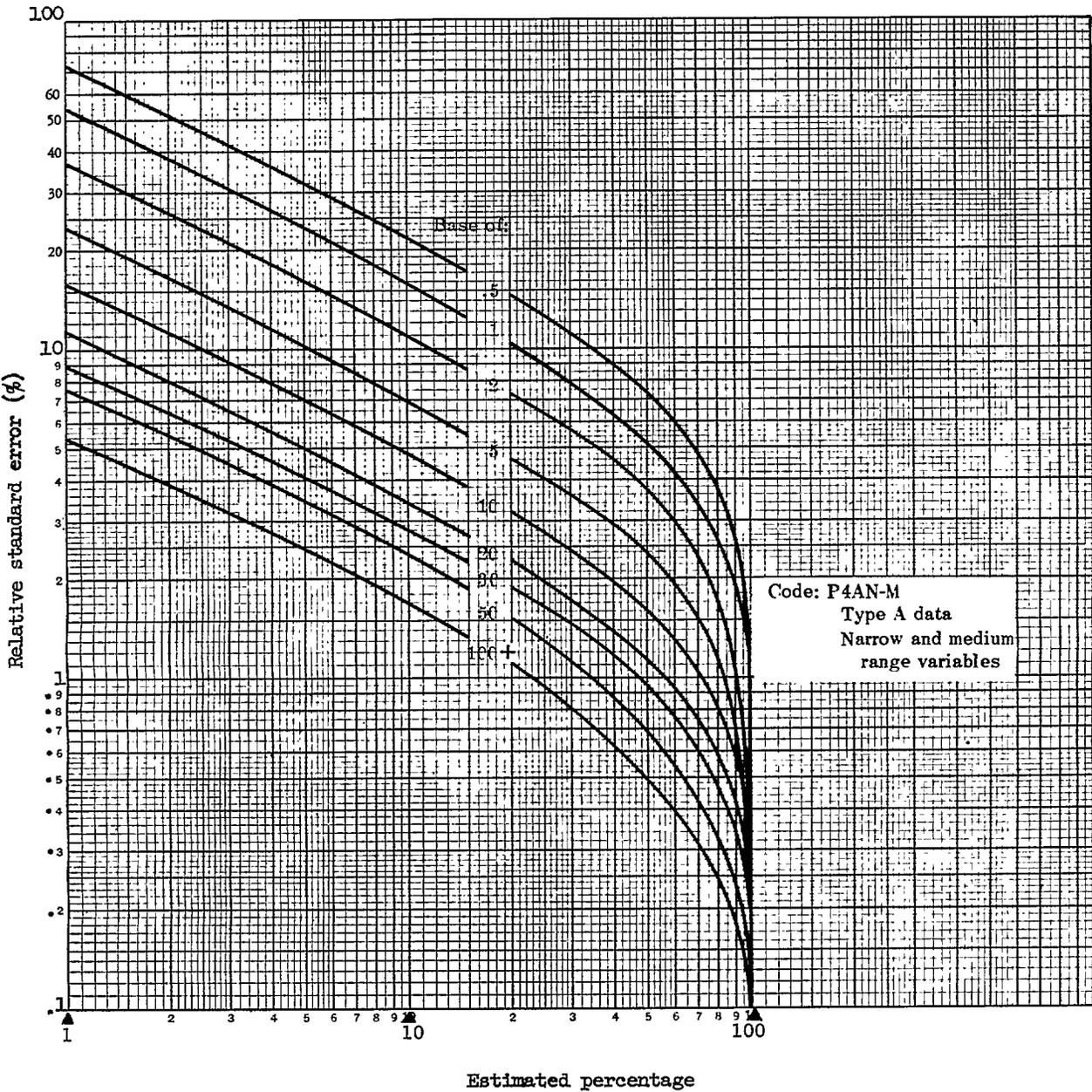
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population, or any age-sex category thereof . . . . .		Not subject to sampling error	52
Persons in any other population group . . . . .	1	A4AN	52
Hospital episodes per year . . . . .	1	A4AN	52
Hospital days per year . . . . .	1	A4AW	52
Percentage distribution of:			
Hospital episodes, or population characteristic . . . . .	2	P4AN-M	53
Number of hospital days per hospitalized person per year . . . . .	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4AW { Denom.: A4AN	52 52

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



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

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection  
 for type A data, Narrow and Medium range  
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.2 percent or 0.64 percentage points.

## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Terms Relating to Hospitalization

*Hospital episode.*—A hospital episode is any continuous period of stay of one or more nights in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well, newborn infant. A hospital episode is recorded for a family member whenever any part of his hospital stay is included in the 12-month period prior to the interview week.

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

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

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

*Hospital days during the year.*—The number of hospital days during the year is the total number for all hospital episodes in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. For the purposes of this estimate, episodes overlapping the beginning or end of the 12-month period are subdivided so that only those days falling within the period are included.

#### Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

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

*Color.*—The population is divided into two color groups, "White" and "All other." The "All other" group includes such peoples as Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and any other race. Mexican persons are included with "White" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

*Marital status.*—Marital status is recorded only for persons 17 years of age or older. The marital status categories in this report are as follows:

*Under 17* includes all persons aged 0-16, regardless of their marital status.

*Married* includes all married persons not separated from their spouses. Persons with common-law marriages are considered to be married.

*Never married* includes persons who were never married and persons whose only marriage was annulled.

*Separated* includes married persons who have legally separated or who have parted because of other reasons. This does not include persons separated from their spouses because of circumstances of employment or because of service in the Armed Forces; these persons are considered married.

*Widowed and divorced* include, respectively, all persons who reported that they were either widowed or legally divorced.

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

lated individuals are classified according to their own income.

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

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

*Standard metropolitan statistical areas.*—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA'S defined for the 1960 Decennial Census for which data may be provided by place of residence in the Health Interview Survey.

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

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

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from the sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products

(milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.

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

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

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

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

# APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS REFERRING TO HOSPITALIZATION

## HOSPITAL PAGE

<b>HOSPITAL PAGE</b>	1. Person number → <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/>	USE YOUR CALENDAR	Probe	I.C. or Dum.
Enter month, day, year; if the exact date is not known, obtain the best estimate.	You said that -- was in the (hospital/nursing home) during the past year.		Make sure the YEAR is correct	
	2. When did -- enter the (hospital/nursing home) (the last time)?	Month	Day	Year
Enter the full name of the hospital or nursing home; the street or highway on which it is located, and the city and State; if the city is not known, enter the county.	3. What is the name and address of this (hospital/nursing home)?			
	Name			
Do not include any nights in interview week. If the exact number is not known, accept the best estimate.	4. How many nights was -- in the (hospital/nursing home)?		(Total nights in hospital/nursing home) → <input style="width:60px;" type="text"/>	
	Complete Q. 5 from entries in Q.'s 2 and 4. If not clear, ask the questions.			
Do not include any nights in interview week.	5a. How many of these -- nights were during the past 12 months? → <input style="width:100px;" type="text"/>			
	b. How many of these -- nights were during the past 2 weeks? → <input style="width:100px;" type="text"/>			
	c. Was -- still in the (hospital/nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
If medical name unknown, enter an adequate description.  Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.	16. For what condition did -- enter the (hospital/nursing home) - do you know the medical name? → <input style="width:150px;" type="text"/>		Condition	
	For delivery, ask: Was this a normal delivery?	If "No" ask: What was the matter?	Cause	
	For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth?	Record in "Condition" box	Kind	
			Part of body	
			<input style="width:100px;" type="text"/>	
Ask for all conditions EXCEPT deliveries and births.	7. Was this the first time -- was hospitalized for . . . ?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No.	
If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.	8a. Were any operations performed on -- during this stay at the (hospital/nursing home)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Item T)			
	b. What was the name of the operation? Operation			
	c. Any other operations? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No			

9a. Has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital during the past 2 weeks? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (9b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (11)	9a.
b. Who was this? - Mark "In hospital" box in person's column	b. <input type="checkbox"/> In hospital (Item C and 9c)
c. During the past 2 weeks was anyone else a patient in a hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 9b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (10)	
If hospitalized, ask: 10a. For what condition was -- in the hospital?	10a. Enter condition in Item C
b. While -- was in the hospital did he talk to a doctor about any other condition?	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (10c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
c. What condition?	c. Enter condition in Item C Reask 10b and c

26a. Has -- been in a hospital at any time since _____ a year ago?	26a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (26b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Item C)
b. How many times was -- in a hospital since _____ a year ago?	b. _____ Times (Item C and NP)

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