

**Persons Hospitalized
by Number of Episodes
and Days Hospitalized in a Year
United States — 1972**

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 1972.

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COOPERATION OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

In accordance with specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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SYMBOLS

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

PERSONS HOSPITALIZED BY NUMBER OF EPISODES AND DAYS HOSPITALIZED IN A YEAR

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INTRODUCTION

The National Center for Health Statistics produces two types of estimates of hospitalizations that are based on data collected in household interviews in the Health Interview Survey. One type of estimate deals with the number of hospital discharges as a universe without considering the number of persons involved; the other consists of the number of persons having one or more short-stay hospital episodes during a year. This report, which presents findings on persons hospitalized, updates the 1968 report, Series 10, No. 64. (Data on hospital discharges in 1972 have been published.¹)

Based on Health Interview Survey data collected during 1972, an estimated 21.6 million persons (10.6 percent) in the civilian non-institutionalized population were hospitalized overnight or longer in a short-stay hospital during the 12 months preceding the interview. This number differs substantially from the approximately 28 million hospital discharges reported in the Health Interview Survey for 1972 because of the aforementioned differences in definitions and estimation procedures of these two measures.

The National Center for Health Statistics collects data through the Hospital Discharge Survey (HDS) from 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*

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Health Statistics Series 13. Estimates of hospitalizations from HDS tend to be somewhat higher than those from the Health Interview Survey because of differences in definitions that were used, the varying scope of the two surveys, and the sources of data used. Estimates from HDS are based on hospital records and include stays of less than one night, as well as hospitalizations that terminated in death. In the Health Interview Survey, data are collected by household interview, and the experience of persons not living at the time of interview is excluded from the data. Hospital stays of less than one night and hospital stays by military personnel and institutionalized persons are also excluded from the Health Interview Survey estimates.

This report provides detailed descriptions of persons hospitalized by age, sex, income, and other related demographic characteristics for selected items pertinent to hospitalization (i.e., number of episodes, interval of stay, and average number of days hospitalized).

Of the 21.6 million persons hospitalized, 83.5 percent reported only one hospital episode and 4.0 percent reported three or more. The average number of days spent in the hospital during the 12 months preceding the interview was 10.0 days for persons reporting one episode or more, although nearly two-thirds (64.6 percent) of the persons hospitalized had spent less than 8 days in the hospital.

The proportion of persons hospitalized varied with age, with a higher percentage of people 65 years and over than of those in the other age groups being hospitalized. Also older

persons were more likely than younger ones to have had three or more episodes. Increasing age paralleled an increasing average number of days spent in the hospital and total days of hospitalization during the reference period.

A larger proportion of females than of males was hospitalized; the greatest difference between the two groups occurred at ages 15-44 years, reflecting the high number of pregnancies at these ages. Females experienced fewer total hospital days and smaller average numbers of days in the hospital than males. This also can be accounted for by the large proportion of deliveries, since normal deliveries require relatively short periods of hospitalization.

An inverse relationship existed between family income and the proportion of persons hospitalized. Persons in families with higher incomes (\$15,000 or more) were less likely than those in families with lower incomes to have been hospitalized. A comparison of the average number of days per person and total number of days of hospitalization for persons in the different income groups shows a similar pattern—i.e., fewer average days and shorter intervals of hospitalization with increasing income.

SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

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 with a probability sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The survey is so designed that interviews are conducted each week in a representative sample of the Nation's households by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

During 1972 the sample was composed of approximately 44,000 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 for the 12 months prior to the interview, as well as information on other health and demographic characteristics, was elicited.

A further description of the statistical design

of the survey and a description of the methods of estimation and of general qualifications of the data obtained are 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 noninstitutionalized population of the United States who were living at the time of the interview. These data on hospitalized persons represent care provided to the general public in short-stay hospitals; they do not represent the maximum care which can be provided by all hospitals in the Nation.

Data for persons included are discussed in relation to certain demographic characteristics and by the extent to which these factors were associated with the pattern of hospital utilization or stay in the year preceding the interview. In comparing data, terms such as "similar" or "the same" mean that no significant difference exists between the statistics being compared. Terms implying difference, such as "greater" or "less," indicate that differences are statistically significant. The *t*-test with a critical value of 1.96 (0.05 level of significance) was used to test all comparisons discussed in this report. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does *not* mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

Certain terms used in the report are defined in appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings, it is suggested that the reader become familiar with these definitions.

Appendix III shows the questionnaire items that provided these statistics.

PERSONS HOSPITALIZED

During 1972 an estimated 21.6 million persons (10.6 percent) in the civilian noninstitutionalized population were hospitalized

overnight or longer in a short-stay hospital during the year preceding the interview (table 1). Proportionately more people in the age group 65 and over than in other age groups were hospitalized. Although a higher percentage of females than of males were hospitalized, the difference occurred primarily in the age group 15 to 44 years. An estimated 34.5 percent of females in this age group were discharged for deliveries,¹ accounting for the disproportionate rate between the sexes.

There was a slight difference in the proportion of white persons hospitalized compared with the proportion of persons of other races; white persons in all age categories except 25-44 were more likely to have been hospitalized than all others (table 2).

An inverse relationship existed between family income and the proportion of persons hospitalized (table 3). As income increased, the proportion of persons hospitalized decreased. The range extended from 13.9 percent of persons in families with less than \$3,000 annual income to 8.7 percent of those in families with incomes of \$15,000 or more.

The proportion of the hospitalized population residing in each of the four major geographic regions was similar (table 4). As shown in table 5, residents of metropolitan areas were less likely to have been hospitalized than persons living elsewhere were, and people within the central city reported a higher percentage of hospital episodes than those living outside of the central city did.

Data on persons hospitalized by marital status and age show that of all persons 17 years and over, persons who had never been married were the least likely to have been hospitalized, while separated persons were the most likely. The percents of married, widowed, and divorced persons who had been hospitalized were about the same. However, when a comparison of persons who had ever been married (a total of married, widowed, divorced, and separated persons) was made with those who had never been married, a substantial difference was shown—a lower percentage of never married than of ever married persons had episodes, 8.0 and 14.0 percent, respectively. This difference can be largely accounted for by the age distributions of the two groups, since about 87

percent of the never-married persons and only 48 percent of the ever-married persons were under 45 years of age. Although the age structure is disproportionate for each of the marital status groups, standardizing the age for this dissimilarity does not substantially alter the relationship between marital status and percentage of persons hospitalized (table A).

Table A. Unadjusted and age-adjusted values for percent of persons hospitalized, by marital status

Marital status	Un-adjusted values	Age-adjusted values
Married	13.6	13.9
Widowed	15.1	12.6
Divorced	14.5	14.5
Separated	18.8	19.0
Never married	8.0	9.1

Proportionately fewer people living alone or with nonrelatives were hospitalized than were persons living with spouses (table 7). The lowest percentage of persons hospitalized occurred among persons living with relatives other than spouses. This difference is largely due to age distribution, since most people in this category are children living with their families.

PATTERNS OF HOSPITALIZATION

Included in the patterns of hospitalization for this report are the number of hospital episodes reported during the year preceding the interview, the cumulative days for all episodes a person had during this period, and the interval of stay. *These data are based not on the total population but only on those persons experiencing at least one hospitalization during the reference period.*

Number of Hospital Episodes

The majority of persons hospitalized during the survey reference period had only one hospitalization (table 8). Those with only one episode represented 83.5 percent of the hospitalized population as contrasted to 4.0 percent who had three hospital episodes or more during the survey period. People over 45 years

of age were more likely to have had multiple hospitalizations than younger people were. However, there was little difference between proportions of males and females with multiple hospitalizations or between proportions of white persons and all other persons with multiple episodes (table 9). There was an inverse relationship between income and multiple hospital stays, as seen in table 10. As income increased, the proportion of persons with more than one episode decreased—dropping from 23.3 percent of persons in the lowest income group to 13.6 percent of those in the highest income group.

A comparison of the four major geographic regions (table 11) showed little variation in percent of persons with multiple episodes. There was also no significant difference in proportions of persons with more than one episode living in metropolitan areas and the proportion of those living outside metropolitan areas (table 12).

Among the marital status groups shown in table 13, widowed persons generally had more multiple hospitalizations than other persons had. The age distribution of the marital status groups is largely responsible for this relationship, since a higher proportion of widowed persons than of persons in any of the other marital status groups were 65 years and over. When the percent of widowed persons 65 years and over who had more than one episode (27.1 percent) was compared with the percent of married persons of the same age (24.8 percent), the rates were similar.

Among persons hospitalized during the reference period, those living alone or with nonrelatives were more likely than those in other living arrangements to have had multiple hospital episodes (table 14). Again, this difference is largely due to differing age distributions, since the majority of persons living alone or with nonrelatives were over age 65, and most of the people in other living arrangements were under the age of 45.

Average Number of Days

The number of hospital days shown in tables 15 through 21 is the accumulation of all days

spent in the hospital for all hospital episodes during the year. There was a total of 216 million hospital days, or an average of 10.0 days per person hospitalized (table 15). Persons with only one episode averaged 7.1 days of stay, those with two episodes had an average of 19.9 days, and those with three episodes or more averaged 39.2 days. The average number of days increased with age, with persons over 65 having almost 3 times as many days per person than persons under 25 years of age had. Although females had fewer average days of hospitalization than males had, the shorter periods of stay reflect the short durations required for normal deliveries.

Except for persons with three or more episodes, white persons had fewer days per person in the hospital than other persons had (table 16). This relationship is in part accounted for by the shorter periods of stay for children under 15 years of age in the white population, contrasted to the children of the same age in the other color groups; white children averaged about half as many days as the other children did.

There was an inverse relationship between family income and average number of days of stay (table 17). As income increased, the average number of days of hospitalization decreased, ranging from 14.0 days per person per year in the lowest income group (under \$3,000) to 8.1 days for the highest income group (\$15,000 and over).

Persons living in the West Region had the lowest average number of days in the hospital (table 18). They reported an average of 8.4 days, with an average of 11.2 days reported in the Northeast Region, 10.5 days in the North Central Region, and 9.6 days in the South Region. Persons in metropolitan areas (table 19) averaged about the same number of days of stay as persons living outside metropolitan areas. Among metropolitan residents, persons living in the central city had longer periods of stay than persons living outside the central city.

Widowed persons spent more days per person in the hospital than persons in other marital status groups did (table 20), with married and never-married persons generally experiencing the fewest days. Persons living alone or with relatives had a greater average

number of days per stay in the hospital than persons in other living arrangements had (table 21). Persons living with relatives other than spouses had the fewest number of days. Again these relationships largely reflect the different age distributions of the various groups.

Interval of Stay

In this report the interval of stay refers to the range of days of hospitalization during the year experienced by persons reporting episodes, regardless of the number of episodes involved. Data shown in tables 22 through 28 consist of numbers of persons and percent distributions of the total hospitalized population whose total number of days of stay during the reference period fell into specified time intervals—i.e., 1-7 days, 8-14 days, 15-30 days, and 31 days or more.

An estimated 64.6 percent of all persons hospitalized had a stay of less than 8 days during the survey reference period (table 22). The interval of time in the hospital lengthened as age increased, or, stated differently, the proportion of persons who spent more than 7 days in the hospital increased with increased age. A higher percentage of males than of females had stays of 8 days or more—some of this difference reflected the shorter period of hospitalization required in normal deliveries. The percent of persons with less than 8 days of stay was similar for white and all other persons (table 23).

As seen in table 24, the percent of persons with at least 8 days in the hospital during the year decreased as income increased, following a pattern of utilization similar to that for the income groups shown in the other tables with data for hospitalization given in this report.

In general, proportionately more people living in the West Region had fewer than 8 days of stay than persons in the other regions had (table 25). Persons in metropolitan areas were more likely to have been hospitalized for at least 8 days than persons outside metropolitan areas were, and a higher percent of persons in the central city than outside the central city had stays of 8 days or more (table 26).

Proportionately more formerly married persons than married or never-married persons

had 8 days or more of hospitalization (table 27). Almost two-thirds of all widowed persons hospitalized stayed in the hospital over 7 days. But a comparison of widowed and married persons over the age of 65 showed little differences in intervals of stay. A larger proportion of persons living alone or with nonrelatives than of those in other living arrangements had at least 8 days in the hospital (table 28). Persons living with relatives other than spouses had a larger proportion with stays of 1 to 7 days than persons in other living arrangements had. Again, differences related to the various marital status groups and to living arrangements were influenced by dissimilar age distributions.

COMPARISON WITH EARLIER HIS DATA

Data on hospitalization have been collected since 1957 by means of the Health Interview Survey, and data for three different time periods have been published previously.²⁻⁴ Data from these years and for 1972 are compared in tables B through E. During the last decade there was a slight increase in the percent of persons hospitalized (table B). The pattern of short-stay hospital usage, however, is not markedly different by age groups, except for persons 65 years and over. The increase in hospitalization for this age group of 3.7 percent between 1966 and 1972 most probably reflects the increased use of hospitals by older persons who are better able to afford hospitalization because of the provisions of the Medicare program started in 1967.

Most of the persons reporting hospitalizations in the 1972 survey experienced only one episode—83.5 percent as compared with 16.5 percent reporting multiple episodes (table C). The proportion of persons with only one episode has declined about 2.7 percent since 1962, and the proportion of those with multiple episodes has increased correspondingly.

Although there was an increase in percent of persons with multiple hospitalizations, the average number of days in the hospital per person per year remained fairly constant from 1962 to 1972 (table D). The stability over the years of the average number of hospital days for

all persons with hospitalizations is reflected in table D for various age groups as well as for males and females.

When persons hospitalized were divided into two groups—those with up to 7 days in the hospital and those with 8 days or more—the

1972 data for hospital episodes were similar to estimates from previous years (table E). Approximately two-thirds of all persons hospitalized stayed less than 8 days, a proportion that has remained substantially unchanged since 1962.

Table B. Comparison of percent of population with one short-stay hospital episode or more for four time periods, by selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1960-June 1962, July 1965-June 1966, 1968, and 1972

Characteristic	July 1960- June 1962	July 1965- June 1966	1968	1972
	Percent of population with one episode or more			
All persons ¹	9.3	10.0	9.6	10.6
<u>Age</u>				
Under 15 years	5.0	5.6	5.1	5.7
15-44 years	12.3	12.4	11.3	11.7
45-64 years	9.5	10.9	10.2	11.9
65 years and over	11.2	13.0	15.5	16.7
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	7.0	7.8	7.8	8.4
Female	11.4	12.1	11.2	12.6
<u>Color</u>				
White	9.5	10.3	9.7	10.7
All other	7.3	8.1	8.3	9.8
<u>Family income</u>				
Under \$7,000	9.6	10.6	10.7	12.4
\$7,000 and over	8.7	9.3	8.7	9.7
<u>Geographic region</u>				
Northeast	8.9	9.5	9.0	9.8
North Central	9.6	10.2	9.9	11.1
South	9.2	10.5	9.8	11.0
West	9.3	9.7	9.4	10.0

¹Includes unknown income.

Table C. Comparison of percent of persons hospitalized in short-stay hospitals for four time periods, by number of episodes and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1960-June 1962, July 1965-June 1966, 1968, and 1972

Characteristic	With 1 short-stay hospital episode				With 2 short-stay hospital episodes or more			
	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966	1968	1972	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966	1968	1972
	Percent of persons hospitalized							
All persons ¹	86.2	85.8	85.7	83.5	13.8	14.2	14.3	16.5
<u>Age</u>								
Under 15 years	89.4	90.3	91.2	89.0	10.6	9.7	8.8	11.0
15-44 years	87.2	87.0	87.7	86.3	12.8	13.0	12.3	13.7
45-64 years	83.7	82.5	82.3	80.4	16.3	17.5	17.7	19.6
65 years and over	81.0	80.7	78.3	74.6	19.0	19.3	21.7	25.4
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	84.8	84.7	85.1	82.2	15.2	15.3	14.9	17.8
Female	87.0	86.5	86.0	84.3	13.0	13.5	14.0	15.7
<u>Color</u>								
White	86.1	85.6	85.3	83.4	13.9	14.4	14.7	16.6
All other	86.9	87.9	89.1	84.6	13.1	12.1	11.0	15.4
<u>Family income</u>								
Under \$7,000	85.4	84.5	84.4	80.3	14.6	15.5	15.6	19.7
\$7,000 and over	88.4	87.6	87.0	85.5	11.6	12.4	13.0	14.5
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast	88.0	88.3	86.8	85.2	12.0	11.7	13.2	14.8
North Central	86.1	84.4	86.1	83.6	14.0	15.5	13.9	16.4
South	85.6	84.9	84.7	82.3	14.4	15.1	15.3	17.7
West	84.8	86.2	85.1	83.6	15.1	13.8	14.9	16.4

¹Includes unknown income.

Table D. Comparison of number of days spent in short-stay hospitals for persons with one episode or more, by four time periods, age, and sex: United States, July 1960-June 1962, July 1965-June 1966, 1968, and 1972

Characteristic	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966	1968	1972
	Days per person with episode			
All persons	9.6	9.4	10.4	10.0
<u>Age</u>				
Under 15 years	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.3
15-44 years	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.2
45-64 years	13.4	13.0	13.7	13.1
65 years and over	16.9	15.7	19.3	17.5
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	12.1	11.3	11.9	11.9
Female	8.2	8.2	9.4	8.9

Table E. Comparison of percent of persons hospitalized in short-stay hospitals for four time periods, by length of stay and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1960-June 1962, July 1965-June 1966, 1968, and 1972

Characteristic	1-7 days				8 days or more			
	July 1960- June 1962	July 1965- June 1966	1968	1972	July 1960- June 1962	July 1965- June 1966	1968	1972
	Percent of persons hospitalized							
All persons ¹	66.8	66.4	64.2	64.6	33.2	33.6	35.8	35.4
<u>Age</u>								
Under 15 years	77.8	79.1	80.1	81.3	22.2	20.9	19.9	18.7
15-44 years	76.6	76.6	76.2	76.1	23.4	23.4	23.8	23.9
45-64 years	48.6	48.5	48.1	49.6	51.4	51.5	51.9	50.4
65 years and over	37.5	39.2	33.6	36.3	62.5	60.8	66.4	63.7
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	58.7	61.5	59.0	59.2	41.3	38.5	41.0	40.8
Female	71.5	69.3	67.5	68.0	28.5	30.7	32.5	32.0
<u>Color</u>								
White	67.3	66.5	64.7	65.2	32.7	33.5	35.3	34.8
All other	62.7	65.1	59.8	60.4	37.3	35.0	40.2	39.6
<u>Family income</u>								
Under \$7,000	65.6	64.6	59.8	57.5	34.4	35.4	40.1	42.5
\$7,000 and over	70.6	69.8	69.3	69.6	29.4	30.2	30.7	30.4
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast	63.0	62.4	60.2	59.7	37.0	37.6	39.8	40.3
North Central	66.4	63.8	63.3	63.2	33.6	36.2	36.7	36.8
South	67.9	68.2	65.1	65.5	32.1	31.8	34.9	34.5
West	71.6	72.9	69.6	71.8	28.4	27.0	30.4	28.2

¹Includes unknown income.



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Table 1. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons with or without short-stay hospital episodes in past year by number of episodes, according to sex and age: United States, 1972

[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	Hospital episodes		Total population	Hospital episodes		
		None	1 or more		None	1 or more	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages	204,148	182,576	21,573	100.0	89.4	10.6	
Under 15 years	56,678	53,435	3,243	100.0	94.3	5.7	
15-44 years	85,318	75,327	9,991	100.0	88.3	11.7	
15-24 years	36,558	32,675	3,883	100.0	89.4	10.6	
25-44 years	48,760	42,652	6,108	100.0	87.5	12.5	
45-64 years	42,229	37,212	5,017	100.0	88.1	11.9	
15 years and over	19,924	16,601	3,322	100.0	83.3	16.7	
<u>Male</u>							
All ages	98,445	90,192	8,253	100.0	91.6	8.4	
Under 15 years	28,880	27,126	1,754	100.0	93.9	6.1	
15-44 years	41,218	38,513	2,705	100.0	93.4	6.6	
15-24 years	17,740	16,675	1,065	100.0	94.0	6.0	
25-44 years	23,478	21,838	1,640	100.0	93.0	7.0	
45-64 years	20,046	17,700	2,346	100.0	88.3	11.7	
65 years and over	8,301	6,853	1,448	100.0	82.6	17.4	
<u>Female</u>							
All ages	105,704	92,383	13,320	100.0	87.4	12.6	
Under 15 years	27,798	26,309	1,489	100.0	94.6	5.4	
15-44 years	44,100	36,814	7,286	100.0	83.5	16.5	
15-24 years	18,818	16,001	2,817	100.0	85.0	15.0	
25-44 years	25,283	20,814	4,469	100.0	82.3	17.7	
45-64 years	22,183	19,512	2,671	100.0	88.0	12.0	
65 years and over	11,623	9,748	1,874	100.0	83.9	16.1	

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 percent distribution of persons with or without short-stay hospital episodes in past year by number of episodes, according to color and age: United States, 1972

[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 age	Total population	Hospital episodes		Total population	Hospital episodes		
		None	1 or more		None	1 or more	
<u>Total</u>		Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages	204,148	182,576	21,573	100.0	89.4	10.6	
Under 15 years	56,678	53,435	3,243	100.0	94.3	5.7	
15-44 years	85,318	75,327	9,991	100.0	88.3	11.7	
15-24 years	36,558	32,675	3,883	100.0	89.4	10.6	
25-44 years	48,760	42,652	6,108	100.0	87.5	12.5	
45-64 years	42,229	37,212	5,017	100.0	88.1	11.9	
65 years and over	19,924	16,601	3,322	100.0	83.3	16.7	
<u>White</u>							
All ages	178,727	159,637	19,090	100.0	89.3	10.7	
Under 15 years	47,825	45,029	2,796	100.0	94.2	5.8	
15-44 years	74,623	65,989	8,634	100.0	88.4	11.6	
15-24 years	31,590	28,214	3,376	100.0	89.3	10.7	
25-44 years	43,033	37,775	5,259	100.0	87.8	12.2	
45-64 years	38,104	33,530	4,574	100.0	88.0	12.0	
65 years and over	18,174	15,089	3,085	100.0	83.0	17.0	
<u>All other</u>							
All ages	25,421	22,939	2,483	100.0	90.2	9.8	
Under 15 years	8,852	8,406	447	100.0	95.0	5.0	
15-44 years	10,695	9,338	1,357	100.0	87.3	12.7	
15-24 years	4,968	4,461	507	100.0	89.8	10.2	
25-44 years	5,727	4,877	850	100.0	85.2	14.8	
45-64 years	4,125	3,682	443	100.0	89.3	10.7	
65 years and over	1,749	1,513	237	100.0	86.5	13.6	

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. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons with or without short-stay hospital episodes in past year by number of episodes, according to family income and age: United States, 1972

[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	Total population	Hospital episodes		Total population	Hospital episodes		
		None	1 or more		None	1 or more	
<u>All incomes¹</u>		Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages	204,148	182,576	21,573	100.0	89.4	10.6	
Under 15 years	56,678	53,435	3,243	100.0	94.3	5.7	
15-44 years	85,318	75,327	9,991	100.0	88.3	11.7	
15-24 years	36,558	32,675	3,883	100.0	89.4	10.6	
25-44 years	48,760	42,652	6,108	100.0	87.5	12.5	
45-64 years	42,229	37,212	5,017	100.0	88.1	11.9	
65 years and over	19,924	16,601	3,322	100.0	83.3	16.7	
<u>Under \$3,000</u>							
All ages	19,674	16,946	2,728	100.0	86.1	13.9	
Under 15 years	3,824	3,560	264	100.0	93.1	6.9	
15-44 years	6,091	5,215	876	100.0	85.6	14.4	
15-24 years	3,956	3,453	503	100.0	87.3	12.7	
25-44 years	2,135	1,762	372	100.0	82.5	17.4	
45-64 years	3,615	3,088	527	100.0	85.4	14.6	
65 years and over	6,144	5,083	1,062	100.0	82.7	17.3	
<u>\$3,000-\$4,999</u>							
All ages	21,161	18,622	2,539	100.0	88.0	12.0	
Under 15 years	5,443	5,100	343	100.0	93.7	6.3	
15-44 years	7,181	6,237	945	100.0	86.9	13.2	
15-24 years	3,925	3,444	481	100.0	87.7	12.3	
25-44 years	3,257	2,793	464	100.0	85.8	14.2	
45-64 years	3,913	3,384	528	100.0	86.5	13.5	
65 years and over	4,625	3,901	723	100.0	84.3	15.6	
<u>\$5,000-\$6,999</u>							
All ages	24,513	21,699	2,814	100.0	88.5	11.5	
Under 15 years	6,945	6,545	400	100.0	94.2	5.8	
15-44 years	10,055	8,677	1,377	100.0	86.3	13.7	
15-24 years	4,979	4,318	661	100.0	86.7	13.3	
25-44 years	5,076	4,360	716	100.0	85.9	14.1	
45-64 years	4,844	4,248	596	100.0	87.7	12.3	
65 years and over	2,669	2,228	440	100.0	83.5	16.5	
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>							
All ages	34,621	30,932	3,689	100.0	89.3	10.7	
Under 15 years	10,571	9,976	595	100.0	94.4	5.6	
15-44 years	15,244	13,353	1,892	100.0	87.6	12.4	
15-24 years	6,133	5,380	753	100.0	87.7	12.3	
25-44 years	9,112	7,973	1,139	100.0	87.5	12.5	
45-64 years	6,894	6,019	876	100.0	87.3	12.7	
65 years and over	1,911	1,586	326	100.0	83.0	17.1	
<u>\$10,000-\$14,999</u>							
All ages	51,074	46,066	5,008	100.0	90.2	9.8	
Under 15 years	16,108	15,155	952	100.0	94.1	5.9	
15-44 years	23,423	20,828	2,595	100.0	88.9	11.1	
15-24 years	8,225	7,466	760	100.0	90.8	9.2	
25-44 years	15,197	13,362	1,835	100.0	87.9	12.1	
45-64 years	10,001	8,809	1,193	100.0	88.1	11.9	
65 years and over	1,542	1,274	269	100.0	82.6	17.4	
<u>\$15,000 and over</u>							
All ages	40,983	37,402	3,582	100.0	91.3	8.7	
Under 15 years	10,665	10,135	530	100.0	95.0	5.0	
15-44 years	18,832	17,035	1,797	100.0	90.5	9.5	
15-24 years	7,305	6,768	537	100.0	92.6	7.4	
25-44 years	11,527	10,267	1,260	100.0	89.1	10.9	
45-64 years	9,988	9,001	986	100.0	90.1	9.9	
65 years and over	1,499	1,230	269	100.0	82.1	17.9	

¹Includes 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 4. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons with or without short-stay hospital episodes in past year by number of episodes, according to geographic region and age: United States, 1972

[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	Total population	Hospital episodes		Total population	Hospital episodes		
		None	1 or more		None	1 or more	
<u>All regions</u>		Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages	204,148	182,576	21,573	100.0	89.4	10.6	
Under 15 years	56,678	53,435	3,243	100.0	94.3	5.7	
15-44 years	85,318	75,327	9,991	100.0	88.3	11.7	
15-24 years	36,558	32,675	3,883	100.0	89.4	10.6	
25-44 years	48,760	42,652	6,108	100.0	87.5	12.5	
45-64 years	42,229	37,212	5,017	100.0	88.1	11.9	
65 years and over	19,924	16,601	3,322	100.0	83.3	16.7	
<u>Northeast</u>							
All ages	48,011	43,297	4,715	100.0	90.2	9.8	
Under 15 years	12,532	11,833	699	100.0	94.4	5.6	
15-44 years	19,377	17,253	2,124	100.0	89.0	11.0	
15-24 years	8,139	7,320	819	100.0	89.9	10.1	
25-44 years	11,238	9,934	1,304	100.0	88.4	11.6	
45-64 years	10,918	9,806	1,112	100.0	89.8	10.2	
65 years and over	5,184	4,404	780	100.0	85.0	15.0	
<u>North Central</u>							
All ages	55,974	49,757	6,217	100.0	88.9	11.1	
Under 15 years	15,959	14,975	984	100.0	93.8	6.2	
15-44 years	23,333	20,456	2,877	100.0	87.7	12.3	
15-24 years	10,180	9,061	1,119	100.0	89.0	11.0	
25-44 years	13,154	11,395	1,758	100.0	86.6	13.4	
45-64 years	11,174	9,738	1,436	100.0	87.1	12.9	
65 years and over	5,507	4,588	919	100.0	83.3	16.7	
<u>South</u>							
All ages	64,128	57,073	7,055	100.0	89.0	11.0	
Under 15 years	18,007	17,024	984	100.0	94.5	5.5	
15-44 years	27,196	23,807	3,389	100.0	87.5	12.5	
15-24 years	11,786	10,480	1,307	100.0	88.9	11.1	
25-44 years	15,409	13,327	2,082	100.0	86.5	13.5	
45-64 years	12,787	11,151	1,636	100.0	87.2	12.8	
65 years and over	6,137	5,092	1,046	100.0	83.0	17.0	
<u>West</u>							
All ages	36,036	32,449	3,587	100.0	90.0	10.0	
Under 15 years	10,179	9,603	576	100.0	94.3	5.7	
15-44 years	15,412	13,810	1,601	100.0	89.6	10.4	
15-24 years	6,453	5,815	638	100.0	90.1	9.9	
25-44 years	8,959	7,995	963	100.0	89.2	10.7	
45-64 years	7,350	6,518	832	100.0	88.7	11.3	
65 years and over	3,095	2,518	577	100.0	81.4	18.6	

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 5. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons with or without short-stay hospital episodes in past year by number of episodes, according to place of residence and age: United States, 1972

[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]

Place of residence and age	Total population	Hospital episodes		Total population	Hospital episodes	
		None	1 or more		None	1 or more
<u>ALL RESIDENCES</u>						
	Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages	204,148	182,576	21,573	100.0	89.4	10.6
Under 15 years	56,678	53,435	3,243	100.0	94.3	5.7
15-44 years	85,318	75,327	9,991	100.0	88.3	11.7
15-24 years	36,558	32,675	3,883	100.0	89.4	10.6
25-44 years	48,760	42,652	6,108	100.0	87.5	12.5
45-64 years	42,229	37,212	5,017	100.0	88.1	11.9
65 years and over	19,924	16,601	3,322	100.0	83.3	16.7
<u>SMSA</u>						
All ages	131,100	117,596	13,503	100.0	89.7	10.3
Under 15 years	35,702	33,699	2,003	100.0	94.4	5.6
15-44 years	55,652	49,275	6,377	100.0	88.5	11.5
15-24 years	23,433	21,091	2,341	100.0	90.0	10.0
25-44 years	32,219	28,184	4,035	100.0	87.5	12.5
45-64 years	27,539	24,427	3,112	100.0	88.7	11.3
65 years and over	12,207	10,196	2,011	100.0	83.5	16.5
<u>Central city</u>						
All ages	57,395	51,177	6,218	100.0	89.2	10.8
Under 15 years	14,754	13,893	861	100.0	94.2	5.8
15-44 years	23,959	21,131	2,828	100.0	88.2	11.8
15-24 years	10,494	7,423	1,071	100.0	89.8	10.2
25-44 years	13,465	11,708	1,757	100.0	87.0	13.0
45-64 years	12,214	10,771	1,443	100.0	88.2	11.8
65 years and over	6,469	5,382	1,086	100.0	83.2	16.8
<u>Outside central city</u>						
All ages	73,704	66,419	7,285	100.0	90.1	9.9
Under 15 years	20,948	19,806	1,142	100.0	94.5	5.5
15-44 years	31,693	28,144	3,549	100.0	88.8	11.2
15-24 years	12,939	11,668	1,270	100.0	90.2	9.8
25-44 years	18,754	16,476	2,278	100.0	87.9	12.1
45-64 years	15,325	13,656	1,670	100.0	89.1	10.9
65 years and over	5,738	4,813	925	100.0	83.9	16.1

Table 5. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons with or without short-stay hospital episodes in past year by number of episodes, according to place of residence and age: United States, 1972—Con.

[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.]

Place of residence and age	Total population	Hospital episodes		Total population	Hospital episodes	
		None	1 or more		None	1 or more
ALL RESIDENCES—Con.						
<u>Non-SMSA</u>						
All ages	73,048	64,979	8,069	100.0	89.0	11.0
Under 15 years	20,976	19,736	1,240	100.0	94.1	5.9
15-44 years	29,666	26,052	3,615	100.0	87.8	12.2
15-24 years	13,125	11,584	1,541	100.0	88.3	11.7
25-44 years	16,541	14,468	2,073	100.0	87.5	12.5
45-64 years	14,690	12,786	1,904	100.0	87.0	13.0
65 years and over	7,717	6,406	1,311	100.0	83.0	17.0
<u>Nonfarm</u>						
All ages	64,949	57,639	7,309	100.0	88.7	11.3
Under 15 years	18,740	17,618	1,122	100.0	94.0	6.0
15-44 years	26,755	23,426	3,329	100.0	87.6	12.4
15-24 years	11,817	10,372	1,445	100.0	87.8	12.2
25-44 years	14,939	13,054	1,884	100.0	87.4	12.6
45-64 years	12,640	10,962	1,678	100.0	86.7	13.3
65 years and over	6,813	5,633	1,180	100.0	82.7	17.3
<u>Farm</u>						
All ages	8,100	7,340	760	100.0	90.6	9.4
Under 15 years	2,236	2,118	117	100.0	94.7	5.2
15-44 years	2,911	2,625	286	100.0	90.2	9.8
15-24 years	1,309	1,212	97	100.0	92.6	7.4
25-44 years	1,602	1,413	189	100.0	88.2	11.8
45-64 years	2,050	1,823	227	100.0	88.9	11.1
65 years and over	903	773	131	100.0	85.6	14.5

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 6. Total population 17 years and over and number and percent distribution of persons with or without short-stay hospital episodes in past year by number of episodes, according to marital status and age: United States, 1972

[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	Total population	Hospital episodes		Total population	Hospital episodes		
		None	1 or more		None	1 or more	
<u>All marital statuses</u>		Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages, 17 years and over	139,284	121,344	17,940	100.0	87.1	12.9	
17-44 years	77,131	67,530	9,601	100.0	87.6	12.4	
45-64 years	42,229	37,212	5,017	100.0	88.1	11.9	
65 years and over	19,924	16,601	3,322	100.0	83.3	16.7	
<u>Married</u>							
All ages, 17 years and over	94,498	81,601	12,897	100.0	86.4	13.6	
17-44 years	50,083	42,986	7,097	100.0	85.8	14.2	
45-64 years	33,869	29,856	4,013	100.0	88.2	11.8	
65 years and over	10,546	8,758	1,788	100.0	83.0	17.0	
<u>Widowed</u>							
All ages, 17 years and over	11,509	9,772	1,737	100.0	84.9	15.1	
17-44 years	575	505	69	100.0	87.8	12.0	
45-64 years	3,462	3,062	400	100.0	88.4	11.6	
65 years and over	7,473	6,205	1,268	100.0	83.0	17.0	
<u>Divorced</u>							
All ages, 17 years and over	5,028	4,297	731	100.0	85.5	14.5	
17-44 years	2,681	2,262	419	100.0	84.4	15.6	
45-64 years	1,858	1,608	250	100.0	86.5	13.5	
65 years and over	489	428	61	100.0	87.5	12.5	
<u>Separated</u>							
All ages, 17 years and over	3,024	2,456	569	100.0	81.2	18.8	
17-44 years	1,882	1,497	385	100.0	79.5	20.5	
45-64 years	937	798	139	100.0	85.2	14.8	
65 years and over	205	160	45	100.0	78.0	22.0	
<u>Never married</u>							
All ages, 17 years and over	25,224	23,218	2,006	100.0	92.0	8.0	
17-44 years	21,910	20,279	1,631	100.0	92.6	7.4	
45-64 years	2,103	1,889	215	100.0	89.8	10.2	
65 years and over	1,211	1,050	161	100.0	86.7	13.3	

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 7. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons with or without short-stay hospital episodes in past year by number of episodes, according to living arrangement and age: United States, 1972

[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	Total population	Hospital episodes		Total population	Hospital episodes		
		None	1 or more		None	1 or more	
<u>All arrangements</u>		Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages	204,148	182,576	21,573	100.0	89.4	10.6	
Under 17 years	64,865	61,232	3,633	100.0	94.4	5.6	
17-44 years	77,131	67,530	9,601	100.0	87.6	12.4	
45-64 years	42,229	37,212	5,017	100.0	88.1	11.9	
65 years and over	19,924	16,601	3,322	100.0	83.3	16.7	
<u>Living alone or with nonrelatives</u>							
All ages	17,170	15,070	2,100	100.0	87.8	12.2	
Under 17 years	54	49	*	100.0	90.7	*	
17-44 years	6,544	5,977	567	100.0	91.3	8.7	
45-64 years	4,534	3,941	593	100.0	86.9	13.1	
65 years and over	6,037	5,103	934	100.0	84.5	15.5	
<u>Living with relatives, married</u>							
All ages	93,947	81,122	12,826	100.0	86.3	13.7	
Under 17 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
17-44 years	49,345	42,766	7,079	100.0	85.8	14.2	
45-64 years	33,681	29,701	3,980	100.0	88.2	11.8	
65 years and over	10,421	8,655	1,766	100.0	83.1	16.9	
<u>Living with relatives, other</u>							
All ages	93,031	86,384	6,647	100.0	92.9	7.1	
Under 17 years	64,811	61,183	3,628	100.0	94.4	5.6	
17-44 years	20,741	18,787	1,955	100.0	90.6	9.4	
45-64 years	4,014	3,570	443	100.0	88.9	11.0	
65 years and over	3,466	2,844	622	100.0	82.1	17.9	

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 8. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of episodes, according to sex and age: United States, 1972

[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 or more	Total	1	2	3 or more	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
All ages	21,573	18,018	2,696	859	100.0	83.5	12.5	4.0	
Under 15 years	3,243	2,886	278	79	100.0	89.0	8.6	2.4	
15-44 years	9,991	8,620	1,087	284	100.0	86.3	10.9	2.8	
15-24 years	3,883	3,417	389	76	100.0	88.0	10.0	2.0	
25-44 years	6,108	5,203	697	208	100.0	85.2	11.4	3.4	
45-64 years	5,017	4,032	751	234	100.0	80.4	15.0	4.7	
65 years and over	3,322	2,479	581	262	100.0	74.6	17.5	7.9	
<u>Male</u>									
All ages	8,253	6,785	1,093	374	100.0	82.2	13.2	4.5	
Under 15 years	1,754	1,547	155	52	100.0	88.2	8.8	3.0	
15-44 years	2,705	2,317	304	85	100.0	85.7	11.2	3.1	
15-24 years	1,065	951	104	*	100.0	89.3	9.8	*	
25-44 years	1,640	1,366	200	74	100.0	83.3	12.2	4.5	
45-64 years	2,346	1,845	390	110	100.0	78.6	16.6	4.7	
65 years and over	1,448	1,076	245	127	100.0	74.3	16.9	8.8	
<u>Female</u>									
All ages	13,320	11,232	1,603	485	100.0	84.3	12.0	3.6	
Under 15 years	1,489	1,339	123	*	100.0	89.9	8.3	*	
15-44 years	7,286	6,303	783	200	100.0	86.5	10.7	2.7	
15-24 years	2,817	2,406	285	66	100.0	87.5	10.1	2.3	
25-44 years	4,469	3,837	498	134	100.0	85.9	11.1	3.0	
45-64 years	2,671	2,186	361	124	100.0	81.8	13.5	4.6	
65 years and over	1,874	1,403	336	135	100.0	74.9	17.9	7.2	

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of episodes, according to color and age: United States, 1972

[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 age	Number of hospital episodes							
	Total	1	2	3 or more	Total	1	2	3 or more
<u>Total</u>	Number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
All ages	21,573	18,018	2,696	859	100.0	83.5	12.5	4.0
Under 15 years	3,243	2,886	278	79	100.0	89.0	8.6	2.4
15-44 years	9,991	8,620	1,087	284	100.0	86.3	10.9	2.8
15-24 years	3,883	3,417	389	76	100.0	88.0	10.0	2.0
25-44 years	6,108	5,203	697	208	100.0	85.2	11.4	3.4
45-64 years	5,017	4,032	751	234	100.0	80.4	15.0	4.7
65 years and over	3,322	2,479	581	262	100.0	74.6	17.5	7.9
<u>White</u>								
All ages	19,090	15,917	2,407	766	100.0	83.4	12.6	4.0
Under 15 years	2,796	2,495	235	66	100.0	89.2	8.4	2.4
15-44 years	8,634	7,457	945	232	100.0	86.4	10.9	2.7
15-24 years	3,376	2,963	341	72	100.0	87.8	10.1	2.1
25-44 years	5,259	4,494	605	160	100.0	85.5	11.5	3.0
45-64 years	4,574	3,673	684	217	100.0	80.3	15.0	4.7
65 years and over	3,085	2,291	542	252	100.0	74.3	17.6	8.2
<u>All other</u>								
All ages	2,483	2,101	289	93	100.0	84.6	11.6	3.7
Under 15 years	447	391	42	*	100.0	87.5	9.4	*
15-44 years	1,357	1,163	141	52	100.0	85.7	10.4	3.8
15-24 years	507	454	48	*	100.0	89.5	9.5	*
25-44 years	850	709	93	48	100.0	83.4	10.9	5.6
45-64 years	443	358	67	*	100.0	80.8	15.1	*
65 years and over	237	188	39	*	100.0	79.3	16.5	*

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of episodes, according to family income and age: United States, 1972

[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	3 or more	Total	1	2	3 or more	
All incomes¹									
Number of persons in thousands Percent distribution									
All ages	21,573	18,018	2,696	859	100.0	83.5	12.5	4.0	
Under 15 years	3,243	2,886	278	79	100.0	89.0	8.6	2.4	
15-44 years	9,991	8,620	1,087	284	100.0	86.3	10.9	2.8	
15-24 years	3,883	3,417	389	76	100.0	88.0	10.0	2.0	
25-44 years	6,108	5,203	697	208	100.0	85.2	11.4	3.4	
45-64 years	5,017	4,032	751	234	100.0	80.4	15.0	4.7	
65 years and over	3,322	2,479	581	262	100.0	74.6	17.5	7.9	
Under \$3,000									
All ages	2,728	2,092	459	177	100.0	76.7	16.8	6.5	
Under 15 years	264	218	37	*	100.0	82.6	14.0	*	
15-44 years	876	723	102	51	100.0	82.5	11.6	5.8	
15-24 years	503	425	55	*	100.0	84.5	10.9	*	
44 years	372	298	47	*	100.0	80.1	12.6	*	
45-64 years	527	383	106	38	100.0	72.7	20.1	7.2	
65 years and over	1,062	769	214	79	100.0	72.4	20.2	7.4	
\$3,000-\$4,999									
All ages	2,539	2,055	347	137	100.0	80.9	13.7	5.4	
Under 15 years	343	310	*	*	100.0	90.4	*	*	
15-44 years	945	790	122	*	100.0	83.6	12.9	*	
15-24 years	481	427	46	*	100.0	88.8	9.6	*	
25-44 years	464	363	76	*	100.0	78.2	16.4	*	
45-64 years	528	401	93	35	100.0	75.9	17.6	6.6	
65 years and over	723	554	112	58	100.0	76.6	15.5	8.0	
\$5,000-\$6,999									
All ages	2,814	2,341	347	126	100.0	83.2	12.3	4.5	
Under 15 years	400	348	42	*	100.0	87.0	10.5	*	
15-44 years	1,377	1,197	149	*	100.0	86.9	10.8	*	
15-24 years	661	584	68	*	100.0	88.4	10.3	*	
25-44 years	716	613	81	*	100.0	85.6	11.3	*	
45-64 years	596	467	92	38	100.0	78.4	15.4	6.4	
65 years and over	440	330	64	47	100.0	75.0	14.5	10.7	
\$7,000-\$9,999									
All ages	3,689	3,098	453	138	100.0	84.0	12.3	3.7	
Under 15 years	595	525	54	*	100.0	88.2	9.1	*	
15-44 years	1,892	1,619	213	60	100.0	85.6	11.3	3.2	
15-24 years	753	673	70	*	100.0	89.4	9.3	*	
25-44 years	1,139	946	143	50	100.0	83.1	12.6	4.4	
45-64 years	876	705	130	41	100.0	80.5	14.8	4.7	
65 years and over	326	249	56	*	100.0	76.4	17.2	*	
\$10,000-\$14,999									
All ages	5,008	4,309	557	142	100.0	86.0	11.1	2.8	
Under 15 years	952	850	82	*	100.0	89.3	8.6	*	
15-44 years	2,595	2,266	259	70	100.0	87.3	10.0	2.7	
15-24 years	760	677	66	*	100.0	89.1	8.7	*	
25-44 years	1,835	1,589	192	54	100.0	86.6	10.5	2.9	
45-64 years	1,193	993	168	*	100.0	83.2	14.1	*	
65 years and over	269	200	48	*	100.0	74.3	17.8	*	
\$15,000 and over									
All ages	3,582	3,096	390	96	100.0	86.4	10.9	2.7	
Under 15 years	530	491	*	*	100.0	92.6	*	*	
15-44 years	1,797	1,573	192	*	100.0	87.5	10.7	*	
15-24 years	537	463	63	*	100.0	86.2	11.7	*	
25-44 years	1,260	1,109	128	*	100.0	88.0	10.2	*	
45-64 years	986	825	123	38	100.0	83.7	12.5	3.9	
65 years and over	269	208	46	*	100.0	77.3	17.1	*	

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of episodes, according to geographic region and age: United States, 1972

[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	3 or more	Total	1	2	3 or more
<u>All regions</u>								
All ages	Number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
	21,573	18,018	2,696	859	100.0	83.5	12.5	4.0
Under 15 years	3,243	2,886	278	79	100.0	89.0	8.6	2.4
15-44 years	9,991	8,620	1,087	284	100.0	86.3	10.9	2.8
15-24 years	3,883	3,417	389	76	100.0	88.0	10.0	2.0
24-44 years	6,108	5,203	697	208	100.0	85.2	11.4	3.4
45-64 years	5,017	4,032	751	234	100.0	80.4	15.0	4.7
65 years and over	3,322	2,479	581	262	100.0	74.6	17.5	7.9
<u>Northeast</u>								
All ages	4,715	4,016	551	148	100.0	85.2	11.7	3.1
Under 15 years	699	599	80	*	100.0	85.7	11.4	*
15-44 years	2,124	1,862	217	44	100.0	87.7	10.2	2.1
15-24 years	819	718	83	*	100.0	87.7	10.1	*
25-44 years	1,304	1,144	134	*	100.0	87.7	10.3	*
45-64 years	1,112	942	132	38	100.0	84.7	11.9	3.4
65 years and over	780	613	122	45	100.0	78.6	15.6	5.8
<u>North Central</u>								
All ages	6,217	5,197	737	283	100.0	83.6	11.9	4.6
Under 15 years	984	886	71	*	100.0	90.0	7.2	*
15-44 years	2,877	2,432	292	93	100.0	86.6	10.1	3.2
15-24 years	1,119	987	107	*	100.0	88.2	9.6	*
25-44 years	1,758	1,505	185	68	100.0	85.6	10.5	3.9
45-64 years	1,436	1,147	219	70	100.0	79.9	15.3	4.9
65 years and over	919	671	155	93	100.0	73.0	16.9	10.1
<u>South</u>								
All ages	7,055	5,807	954	294	100.0	82.3	13.5	4.2
Under 15 years	984	876	85	*	100.0	89.0	8.6	*
15-44 years	3,389	2,888	392	109	100.0	85.2	11.6	3.2
15-24 years	1,307	1,143	141	*	100.0	87.5	10.8	*
25-44 years	2,082	1,745	250	87	100.0	83.8	12.0	4.2
45-64 years	1,636	1,287	266	83	100.0	78.7	16.3	5.1
65 years and over	1,046	755	211	79	100.0	72.2	20.2	7.6
<u>West</u>								
All ages	3,587	2,998	454	135	100.0	83.6	12.7	3.8
Under 15 years	576	525	42	*	100.0	91.1	7.3	*
15-44 years	1,601	1,378	186	38	100.0	86.1	11.6	2.4
15-24 years	638	569	58	*	100.0	89.2	9.1	*
25-44 years	963	808	128	*	100.0	83.9	13.3	*
45-64 years	832	655	133	44	100.0	78.7	16.0	5.3
65 years and over	577	440	93	44	100.0	76.3	16.1	7.6

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of episodes, according to place of residence and age: United States, 1972
 [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.]

Place of residence and age	Number of hospital episodes							
	Total	1	2	3 or more	Total	1	2	3 or more
ALL RESIDENCES								
All ages	21,573	18,018	2,696	859	100.0	83.5	12.5	4.0
Under 15 years	3,243	2,886	278	79	100.0	89.0	8.6	2.4
15-44 years	9,991	8,620	1,087	284	100.0	86.3	10.9	2.8
15-24 years	3,883	3,417	389	76	100.0	88.0	10.0	2.0
25-44 years	6,108	5,203	697	208	100.0	85.2	11.4	3.4
45-64 years	5,017	4,032	751	234	100.0	80.4	15.0	4.7
65 years and over	3,322	2,479	581	262	100.0	74.6	17.5	7.9
SMSA								
All ages	13,503	11,411	1,597	495	100.0	84.5	11.8	3.7
Under 15 years	2,003	1,790	155	58	100.0	89.4	7.7	2.9
15-44 years	6,377	5,510	695	172	100.0	86.4	10.9	2.7
15-24 years	2,341	2,047	245	50	100.0	87.4	10.5	2.1
25-44 years	4,035	3,463	450	122	100.0	85.8	11.2	3.0
45-64 years	3,112	2,547	445	121	100.0	81.8	14.3	3.9
65 years and over	2,011	1,564	303	145	100.0	77.8	15.1	7.2
Central city								
All ages	6,218	5,216	746	256	100.0	83.9	12.0	4.1
Under 15 years	861	765	72	*	100.0	88.9	8.4	*
15-44 years	2,828	2,425	309	93	100.0	85.7	10.9	3.3
15-24 years	1,071	933	106	*	100.0	87.1	9.9	*
25-44 years	1,757	1,492	204	61	100.0	84.9	11.6	3.5
45-64 years	1,443	1,185	202	56	100.0	82.1	14.0	3.9
65 years and over	1,086	840	163	83	100.0	77.3	15.0	7.6
Outside central city								
All ages	7,285	6,195	851	239	100.0	85.0	11.7	3.3
Under 15 years	1,142	1,025	83	*	100.0	89.8	7.3	*
15-44 years	3,549	3,085	385	78	100.0	86.9	10.8	2.2
15-24 years	1,270	1,114	139	*	100.0	87.7	10.9	*
25-44 years	2,278	1,971	246	61	100.0	86.5	10.8	2.7
45-64 years	1,670	1,361	243	65	100.0	81.5	14.6	3.9
65 years and over	925	723	139	62	100.0	78.2	15.0	6.7
Non-SMSA								
All ages	8,069	6,607	1,099	364	100.0	81.9	13.6	4.5
Under 15 years	1,240	1,096	123	*	100.0	88.4	9.9	*
15-44 years	3,615	3,110	392	113	100.0	86.0	10.8	3.1
15-24 years	1,541	1,370	145	*	100.0	88.9	9.4	*
25-44 years	2,073	1,740	247	86	100.0	83.9	11.9	4.1
45-64 years	1,904	1,485	306	114	100.0	78.0	16.1	6.0
65 years and over	1,311	916	279	116	100.0	69.9	21.3	8.8
Nonfarm								
All ages	7,309	5,995	988	326	100.0	82.0	13.5	4.5
Under 15 years	1,122	991	111	*	100.0	88.3	9.9	*
15-44 years	3,329	2,867	357	104	100.0	86.1	10.7	3.1
15-24 years	1,445	1,289	131	*	100.0	89.2	9.1	*
25-44 years	1,884	1,578	227	79	100.0	83.8	12.0	4.2
45-64 years	1,678	1,309	270	99	100.0	78.0	16.1	5.9
65 years and over	1,180	828	251	101	100.0	70.2	21.3	8.6
Farm								
All ages	760	612	111	38	100.0	80.5	14.6	5.0
Under 15 years	117	105	*	*	100.0	89.7	*	*
15-44 years	286	243	35	*	100.0	85.0	12.2	*
15-24 years	97	81	*	*	100.0	83.5	*	*
25-44 years	189	162	*	*	100.0	85.7	*	*
45-64 years	227	176	36	*	100.0	77.5	15.9	*
65 years and over	131	88	*	*	100.0	67.2	*	*

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of episodes, according to marital status and age: United States, 1972

[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	3 or more	Total	1	2	3 or more	
<u>All marital statuses</u>		Number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
All ages, 17 years and over	17,940	14,780	2,381	779	100.0	82.4	13.3	4.3	
17-44 years	9,601	8,269	1,049	283	100.0	86.1	10.9	2.9	
45-64 years	5,017	4,032	751	234	100.0	80.4	15.0	4.7	
65 years and over	3,322	2,479	581	262	100.0	74.6	17.5	7.9	
<u>Married</u>									
All ages, 17 years and over	12,897	10,751	1,629	518	100.0	83.4	12.6	4.0	
17-44 years	7,097	6,158	752	187	100.0	86.8	10.6	2.6	
45-64 years	4,013	3,248	573	193	100.0	80.9	14.3	4.8	
65 years and over	1,788	1,345	304	139	100.0	75.2	17.0	7.8	
<u>Widowed</u>									
All ages, 17 years and over	1,737	1,292	324	122	100.0	74.4	18.7	7.0	
17-44 years	69	56	*	*	100.0	81.2	*	*	
45-64 years	400	311	70	*	100.0	77.8	17.5	*	
65 years and over	1,268	924	241	103	100.0	72.9	19.0	8.1	
<u>Divorced</u>									
All ages, 17 years and over	731	582	110	39	100.0	79.6	15.0	5.3	
17-44 years	419	342	53	*	100.0	81.6	12.6	*	
45-64 years	250	192	49	*	100.0	76.8	19.6	*	
65 years and over	61	48	*	*	100.0	78.7	*	*	
<u>Separated</u>									
All ages, 17 years and over	569	473	69	*	100.0	83.1	12.1	*	
17-44 years	385	319	47	*	100.0	82.9	12.2	*	
45-64 years	139	114	*	*	100.0	82.0	*	*	
65 years and over	45	40	*	*	100.0	88.9	*	*	
<u>Never married</u>									
All ages, 17 years and over	2,006	1,683	249	73	100.0	83.9	12.4	3.6	
17-44 years	1,631	1,394	184	52	100.0	85.5	11.3	3.2	
45-64 years	215	167	42	*	100.0	77.7	19.5	*	
65 years and over	161	122	*	*	100.0	75.8	*	*	

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of episodes, according to living arrangement and age: United States, 1972

[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	3 or more	Total	1	2	3 or more	
<u>All arrangements</u>		Number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
All ages	21,573	18,018	2,696	859	100.0	83.5	12.5	4.0	
Under 17 years	3,633	3,237	315	80	100.0	89.1	8.7	2.2	
17-44 years	9,601	8,269	1,049	283	100.0	86.1	10.9	2.9	
45-64 years	5,017	4,032	751	234	100.0	80.4	15.0	4.7	
65 years and over	3,322	2,479	581	262	100.0	74.6	17.5	7.9	
<u>Living alone or with nonrelatives</u>									
All ages	2,100	1,639	359	102	100.0	78.0	17.1	4.9	
Under 17 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
17-44 years	567	460	90	*	100.0	81.1	15.9	*	
45-64 years	593	469	100	*	100.0	79.1	16.9	*	
65 years and over	934	707	166	61	100.0	75.7	17.8	6.5	
<u>Living with relatives, married</u>									
All ages	12,826	10,692	1,618	516	100.0	83.4	12.6	4.0	
Under 17 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17-44 years	7,079	6,142	750	187	100.0	86.8	10.6	2.6	
45-64 years	3,980	3,218	571	191	100.0	80.9	14.3	4.8	
65 years and over	1,766	1,332	296	139	100.0	75.4	16.8	7.9	
<u>Living with relatives, other</u>									
All ages	6,647	5,687	720	240	100.0	85.6	10.8	3.6	
Under 17 years	3,628	3,235	313	80	100.0	89.2	8.6	2.2	
17-44 years	1,955	1,667	209	79	100.0	85.3	10.7	4.0	
45-64 years	443	345	79	*	100.0	77.9	17.8	*	
65 years and over	622	441	119	62	100.0	70.9	19.1	10.0	

Table 15. Number of hospital days in past year 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, 1972

[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								
	All epi- sodes	1	2	3 or more	All epi- sodes	1	2	3 or more	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Hospital days in thousands				Days per person with episodes			
All ages	216,161	128,719	53,733	33,709	10.0	7.1	19.9	39.2	
Under 15 years	20,396	14,369	3,911	2,117	6.3	5.0	14.1	26.8	
15-44 years	71,901	47,716	15,808	8,376	7.2	5.5	14.5	29.5	
15-24 years	22,490	16,411	4,434	1,645	5.8	4.8	11.4	21.6	
25-44 years	49,410	31,305	11,374	6,731	8.1	6.0	16.3	32.4	
45-64 years	65,798	37,563	17,362	10,872	13.1	9.3	23.1	46.5	
65 years and over	58,066	29,071	16,652	12,344	17.5	11.7	28.7	47.1	
<u>Male</u>									
All ages	97,938	57,457	24,421	16,060	11.9	8.5	22.3	42.9	
Under 15 years	11,772	8,176	2,215	1,381	6.7	5.3	14.3	26.6	
15-44 years	25,663	17,155	5,547	2,961	9.5	7.4	18.2	34.8	
15-24 years	8,119	6,465	1,467	*	7.6	6.8	14.1	*	
25-44 years	17,544	10,690	4,080	2,774	10.7	7.8	20.4	37.5	
45-64 years	33,781	18,800	9,580	5,401	14.4	10.2	24.6	49.1	
65 years and over	26,721	13,327	7,078	6,316	18.5	12.4	28.9	49.7	
<u>Female</u>									
All ages	118,223	71,262	29,312	17,649	8.9	6.3	18.3	36.4	
Under 15 years	8,624	6,193	1,696	735	5.8	4.6	13.8	*	
15-44 years	46,237	30,562	10,261	5,415	6.3	4.8	13.1	27.1	
15-24 years	14,371	9,947	2,967	1,457	5.1	4.0	10.4	22.1	
25-44 years	31,866	20,615	7,294	3,957	7.1	5.4	14.6	29.5	
45-64 years	32,017	18,763	7,782	5,471	12.0	8.6	21.6	44.1	
65 years and over	31,345	15,744	9,574	6,027	16.7	11.2	28.5	44.6	

Table 16. Number of hospital days in past year and number of hospital days per person per year for persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more, by number of episodes, color, and age: United States, 1972

[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 age	Number of hospital episodes							
	All epi- sodes	1	2	3 or more	All epi- sodes	1	2	3 or more
<u>Total</u>	Hospital days in thousands				Days per person with episodes			
All ages	216,161	128,719	53,733	33,709	10.0	7.1	19.9	39.2
Under 15 years	20,396	14,369	3,911	2,117	6.3	5.0	14.1	26.8
15-44 years	71,901	47,716	15,808	8,376	7.2	5.5	14.5	29.5
15-24 years	22,490	16,411	4,434	1,645	5.8	4.8	11.4	21.6
25-44 years	49,410	31,305	11,374	6,731	8.1	6.0	16.3	32.4
45-64 years	65,798	37,563	17,362	10,872	13.1	9.3	23.1	46.5
65 years and over	58,066	29,071	16,652	12,344	17.5	11.7	28.7	47.1
<u>White</u>								
All ages	187,371	110,741	46,177	30,453	9.8	7.0	19.2	39.8
Under 15 years	15,492	11,126	2,801	1,565	5.5	4.5	11.9	23.7
15-44 years	59,806	39,711	13,058	7,037	6.9	5.3	13.8	30.3
15-24 years	19,360	13,935	3,894	1,531	5.7	4.7	11.4	21.3
25-44 years	40,446	25,776	9,164	5,506	7.7	5.7	15.1	34.4
45-64 years	58,777	33,433	15,440	9,904	12.9	9.1	22.6	45.6
65 years and over	53,295	26,470	14,878	11,947	17.3	11.6	27.5	47.4
<u>All other</u>								
All ages	28,790	17,979	7,555	3,256	11.6	8.6	26.1	35.0
Under 15 years	4,904	3,243	1,109	*	11.0	8.3	26.4	*
15-44 years	12,094	8,005	2,750	1,339	8.9	6.9	19.5	25.8
15-24 years	3,130	2,476	*	*	6.2	5.5	*	*
25-44 years	8,964	5,529	2,210	1,226	10.5	7.8	23.8	25.5
45-64 years	7,020	4,130	1,922	968	15.8	11.5	28.7	*
65 years and over	4,771	2,600	1,774	*	20.1	13.8	45.5	*

Table 17. Number of hospital days in past year and number of hospital days per person per year for persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more, by number of episodes, family income, and age: United States, 1972

[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								
	All episodes	1	2	3 or more	All episodes	1	2	3 or more	
<u>All incomes¹</u>									
Hospital days in thousands				Days per person with episodes					
All ages	216,161	128,719	53,733	33,709	10.0	7.1	19.9	39.2	
Under 15 years	20,296	14,369	3,911	2,117	6.3	5.0	14.1	26.8	
15-44 years	71,901	47,716	15,808	8,376	7.2	5.5	14.5	29.5	
15-24 years	22,490	16,411	4,434	1,645	5.8	4.8	11.4	21.6	
25-44 years	49,410	31,305	11,374	6,731	8.1	6.0	16.3	32.4	
45-64 years	65,798	37,563	17,362	10,872	13.1	9.3	23.1	46.5	
65 years and over	58,066	29,071	16,652	12,344	17.5	11.7	28.7	47.1	
<u>Under \$3,000</u>									
All ages	38,147	20,727	10,944	6,476	14.0	9.9	23.8	36.6	
Under 15 years	2,501	1,667	*	*	9.5	7.6	*	*	
15-44 years	7,202	4,530	1,565	1,107	8.2	6.3	15.3	21.7	
15-24 years	3,051	2,069	*	*	6.1	4.9	*	*	
25-44 years	4,152	2,461	1,094	*	11.2	8.3	23.3	*	
45-64 years	10,826	5,633	3,226	1,967	20.5	14.7	30.4	51.8	
65 years and over	17,617	8,897	5,621	3,099	16.6	11.6	26.3	39.2	
<u>\$3,000-\$4,999</u>									
All ages	30,542	16,649	7,651	6,243	12.0	8.1	22.0	45.6	
Under 15 years	2,937	1,779	612	*	8.6	5.7	*	*	
15-44 years	7,236	4,443	1,755	1,038	7.7	5.6	14.4	*	
15-24 years	2,713	2,041	*	*	5.6	4.8	*	*	
25-44 years	4,523	2,401	1,260	862	9.7	6.6	16.6	*	
45-64 years	8,486	4,149	2,271	2,065	16.1	10.3	24.4	59.0	
65 years and over	11,883	6,278	3,013	2,593	16.4	11.3	26.9	44.7	
<u>\$5,000-\$6,999</u>									
All ages	29,554	17,502	6,374	5,677	10.5	7.5	18.4	45.1	
Under 15 years	3,150	2,067	815	*	7.9	5.9	19.4	*	
15-44 years	10,620	7,194	2,161	1,265	7.7	6.0	14.5	*	
15-24 years	4,038	2,912	1,010	*	6.1	5.0	14.9	*	
25-44 years	6,583	4,282	1,151	1,149	9.2	7.0	14.2	*	
45-64 years	7,506	4,035	1,627	1,844	12.6	8.6	17.7	48.5	
65 years and over	8,277	4,206	1,771	2,300	18.8	12.7	27.7	48.9	
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>									
All ages	35,638	21,702	9,011	4,926	9.7	7.0	19.9	35.7	
Under 15 years	3,721	2,870	*	*	6.3	5.5	*	*	
15-44 years	14,229	8,641	3,889	1,699	7.5	5.3	18.3	28.3	
15-24 years	4,490	3,398	829	*	6.0	5.0	11.8	*	
25-44 years	9,739	5,243	3,059	1,436	8.6	5.5	21.4	28.7	
45-64 years	11,483	6,917	3,120	1,446	13.1	9.8	24.0	35.3	
65 years and over	6,205	3,273	1,477	1,455	19.0	13.1	26.4	*	
<u>\$10,000-\$14,999</u>									
All ages	41,068	25,836	10,219	5,012	8.2	6.0	18.3	35.3	
Under 15 years	4,682	3,226	939	*	4.9	3.8	11.5	*	
15-44 years	16,852	11,725	3,028	2,098	6.5	5.2	11.7	30.0	
15-24 years	3,839	2,758	694	*	5.1	4.1	10.5	*	
25-44 years	13,013	8,967	2,334	1,711	7.1	5.6	12.2	31.7	
45-64 years	13,931	8,621	4,153	1,157	11.7	8.7	24.7	*	
65 years and over	5,603	2,264	2,100	1,239	20.8	11.3	43.8	*	
<u>\$15,000 and over</u>									
All ages	28,890	18,545	6,833	3,513	8.1	6.0	17.5	36.6	
Under 15 years	2,380	1,910	*	*	4.5	3.9	*	*	
15-44 years	11,819	8,304	2,586	929	6.6	5.3	13.5	*	
15-24 years	3,113	2,201	720	*	5.8	4.8	11.4	*	
25-44 years	8,706	6,103	1,866	736	6.9	5.5	14.6	*	
45-64 years	9,673	5,853	2,221	1,598	9.8	7.1	18.1	42.1	
65 years and over	5,019	2,478	1,711	830	18.7	11.9	37.2	*	

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 18. Number of hospital days in past year and number of hospital days per person per year for persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more, by number of episodes, geographic region, and age: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the 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								
	All epi- sodes	1	2	3 or more	All epi- sodes	1	2	3 or more	
<u>All regions</u>		Hospital days in thousands				Days per person with episodes			
All ages	216,161	128,719	53,733	33,709	10.0	7.1	19.9	39.2	
Under 15 years	20,396	14,369	3,911	2,117	6.3	5.0	14.1	26.8	
15-44 years	71,901	47,716	15,808	8,376	7.2	5.5	14.5	29.5	
15-24 years	22,490	16,411	4,434	1,645	5.8	4.8	11.4	21.6	
25-44 years	49,410	31,305	11,374	6,731	8.1	6.0	16.3	32.4	
45-64 years	65,798	37,563	17,362	10,872	13.1	9.3	23.1	46.5	
65 years and over	58,066	29,071	16,652	12,344	17.5	11.7	28.7	47.1	
<u>Northeast</u>									
All ages	52,859	33,626	13,689	5,544	11.2	8.4	24.8	37.5	
Under 15 years	5,508	3,798	1,167	*	7.9	6.3	14.6	*	
15-44 years	16,451	11,252	3,711	1,488	7.7	6.0	17.1	33.8	
15-24 years	5,427	3,861	1,173	*	6.6	5.4	14.1	*	
25-44 years	11,024	7,391	2,537	1,095	8.5	6.5	18.9	*	
45-64 years	15,316	10,036	3,676	1,604	13.8	10.7	27.8	42.2	
65 years and over	15,583	8,540	5,135	1,908	20.0	13.9	42.1	42.4	
<u>North Central</u>									
All ages	65,340	38,506	15,989	10,846	10.5	7.4	21.7	38.3	
Under 15 years	5,919	4,157	990	772	6.0	4.7	13.9	*	
15-44 years	22,166	14,746	4,852	2,567	7.7	5.9	16.6	27.6	
15-24 years	7,105	5,201	1,391	*	6.3	5.3	13.0	*	
25-44 years	15,060	9,545	3,462	2,054	8.6	6.3	18.7	30.2	
45-64 years	19,835	11,258	5,542	3,035	13.8	9.8	25.3	43.4	
65 years and over	17,421	8,344	4,605	4,472	19.0	12.4	29.7	48.1	
<u>South</u>									
All ages	68,009	38,906	16,984	12,119	9.6	6.7	17.8	41.2	
Under 15 years	6,155	4,343	1,236	*	6.3	5.0	14.5	*	
15-44 years	23,796	15,278	5,245	3,274	7.0	5.3	13.4	30.0	
15-24 years	7,015	5,189	1,390	*	5.4	4.5	9.9	*	
25-44 years	16,782	10,089	3,855	2,839	8.1	5.8	15.4	32.6	
45-64 years	20,857	10,936	5,615	4,306	12.7	8.5	21.1	51.9	
65 years and over	17,200	8,350	4,888	3,963	16.4	11.1	23.2	50.2	
<u>West</u>									
All ages	29,952	17,681	7,071	5,200	8.4	5.9	15.6	38.5	
Under 15 years	2,814	2,071	*	*	4.9	3.9	*	*	
15-44 years	9,487	6,440	2,000	1,047	5.9	4.7	10.8	27.6	
15-24 years	2,943	2,160	*	*	4.6	3.8	*	*	
25-44 years	6,544	4,280	1,520	744	6.8	5.3	11.9	*	
45-64 years	9,789	5,334	2,529	1,927	11.8	8.1	19.0	43.8	
65 years and over	7,862	3,837	2,024	2,001	13.6	8.7	21.8	45.5	

Table 19. Number of hospital days in past year and number of hospital days per person per year for persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more, by number of episodes, place of residence, and age: United States, 1972

[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.]

Place of residence and age	Number of hospital episodes							
	All episodes	1	2	3 or more	All episodes	1	2	3 or more
All residences								
	Hospital days in thousands				Days per person with episodes			
All ages	216,161	128,719	53,733	33,709	10.0	7.1	19.9	39.2
Under 15 years	20,396	14,369	3,911	2,117	6.3	5.0	14.1	26.8
15-44 years	71,901	47,716	15,808	8,376	7.2	5.5	14.5	29.5
15-24 years	22,490	16,411	4,434	1,645	5.8	4.8	11.4	21.6
25-44 years	49,410	31,305	11,374	6,731	8.1	6.0	16.3	32.4
45-64 years	65,798	37,563	17,362	10,872	13.1	9.3	23.1	46.5
65 years and over	58,066	29,071	16,652	12,344	17.5	11.7	28.7	47.1
SMSA								
All ages	137,844	85,720	33,257	18,867	10.2	7.5	20.8	38.1
Under 15 years	13,182	9,348	2,318	1,516	6.6	5.2	15.0	26.1
15-44 years	48,844	32,849	10,966	5,029	7.7	6.0	15.8	29.2
15-24 years	14,666	10,449	3,076	1,141	6.3	5.1	12.6	22.8
25-44 years	34,178	22,400	7,890	3,887	8.5	6.5	17.5	31.9
45-64 years	40,208	24,664	10,425	5,119	12.9	9.7	23.4	42.3
65 years and over	35,610	18,858	9,548	7,204	17.7	12.1	31.5	49.7
Central city								
All ages	70,680	43,720	16,986	9,974	11.4	8.4	22.8	39.0
Under 15 years	6,812	4,640	1,297	876	7.9	6.1	18.0	*
15-44 years	23,487	15,812	5,116	2,559	8.3	6.5	16.6	27.5
15-24 years	7,187	5,047	1,355	784	6.7	5.4	12.8	*
25-44 years	16,300	10,765	3,761	1,775	9.3	7.2	18.4	29.1
45-64 years	20,286	12,971	4,922	2,392	14.1	10.9	24.4	42.7
65 years and over	20,095	10,298	5,651	4,146	18.5	12.3	34.7	50.0
Outside central city								
All ages	67,164	42,000	16,271	8,893	9.2	6.8	19.1	37.2
Under 15 years	6,370	4,709	1,022	639	5.6	4.6	12.3	*
15-44 years	25,357	17,037	5,850	2,469	7.1	5.5	15.2	31.7
15-24 years	7,479	5,402	1,721	*	5.9	4.8	12.4	*
25-44 years	17,877	11,635	4,130	2,112	7.8	5.9	16.8	34.6
45-64 years	19,922	11,693	5,502	2,727	11.9	8.6	22.6	42.0
15 years and over	15,515	8,560	3,897	3,058	16.8	11.8	28.0	49.3
Non-SMSA								
All ages	78,317	42,999	20,476	14,841	9.7	6.5	18.6	40.8
Under 15 years	7,214	5,021	1,592	601	5.8	4.6	12.9	*
15-44 years	23,057	14,867	4,842	3,348	6.4	4.8	12.4	29.6
15-24 years	7,825	5,962	1,358	*	5.1	4.4	9.4	*
25-44 years	15,232	8,905	3,484	2,844	7.3	5.1	14.1	33.1
45-64 years	25,590	12,899	6,938	5,753	13.4	8.7	22.7	50.5
65 years and over	22,456	10,212	7,104	5,139	17.1	11.1	25.5	44.3
Nonfarm								
All ages	71,461	39,279	18,818	13,363	9.8	6.6	19.0	41.0
Under 15 years	6,727	4,658	1,468	601	6.0	4.7	13.2	*
15-44 years	21,259	13,629	4,468	3,162	6.4	4.8	12.5	30.4
15-24 years	7,186	5,449	1,261	*	5.0	4.2	9.6	*
25-44 years	14,074	8,180	3,206	2,687	7.5	5.2	14.1	34.0
45-64 years	23,326	11,699	6,437	5,190	13.9	8.9	23.8	52.4
65 years and over	20,148	9,292	6,446	4,410	17.1	11.2	25.7	43.7
Farm								
All ages	6,856	3,720	1,658	1,478	9.0	6.1	14.9	38.9
Under 15 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15-44 years	1,797	1,238	*	*	6.3	5.1	*	*
15-24 years	639	*	*	*	6.6	*	*	*
25-44 years	1,159	725	*	*	6.1	4.5	*	*
45-64 years	2,264	1,200	*	*	10.0	6.8	*	*
65 years and over	2,308	920	658	730	17.6	10.5	*	*

Table 20. Number of hospital days in past year and number of hospital days per person 17 years and over per year for persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more, by number of episodes, marital status, and age: United States, 1972

[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							
	All epi- sodes	1	2	3 or more	All epi- sodes	1	2	3 or more
<u>All marital statuses</u>	Hospital days in thousands				Days per person with episodes			
All ages, 17 years and over	193,559	112,671	49,309	31,580	10.8	7.6	20.7	40.5
17-44 years	69,696	46,037	15,295	8,364	7.3	5.6	14.6	29.6
45-64 years	65,798	37,563	17,362	10,872	13.1	9.3	23.1	46.5
65 years and over	58,066	29,071	16,652	12,344	17.5	11.7	28.7	47.1
<u>Married</u>								
All ages, 17 years and over	127,738	76,023	30,806	20,909	9.9	7.1	18.9	40.4
17-44 years	48,427	32,034	10,690	5,703	6.8	5.2	14.2	30.5
45-64 years	49,955	28,707	12,579	8,668	12.4	8.8	22.0	44.9
65 years and over	29,356	15,281	7,537	6,538	16.4	11.4	24.8	47.0
<u>Widowed</u>								
All ages, 17 years and over	30,554	15,195	9,748	5,611	17.6	11.8	30.1	46.0
17-44 years	739	*	*	*	10.7	*	*	*
45-64 years	5,704	3,415	1,680	610	14.3	11.0	24.0	*
65 years and over	24,111	11,372	7,738	5,002	19.0	12.3	32.1	48.6
<u>Divorced</u>								
All ages, 17 years and over	9,687	5,238	2,716	1,734	13.3	9.0	24.7	44.5
17-44 years	4,342	2,805	636	901	10.4	8.2	12.0	*
45-64 years	4,183	1,905	1,569	709	16.7	9.9	32.0	*
65 years and over	1,163	*	*	*	19.1	*	*	*
<u>Separated</u>								
All ages, 17 years and over	6,215	3,825	1,463	926	10.9	8.1	21.2	*
17-44 years	3,436	2,309	734	*	8.9	7.2	15.6	*
45-64 years	2,209	1,127	*	*	15.9	9.9	*	*
65 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Never married</u>								
All ages, 17 years and over	19,366	12,389	4,577	2,399	9.7	7.4	18.4	32.9
17-44 years	12,752	8,479	2,906	1,367	7.8	6.1	15.8	26.3
45-64 years	3,748	2,410	986	*	17.4	14.4	23.5	*
65 years and over	2,866	1,500	686	680	17.8	12.3	*	*

Table 21. Number of hospital days in past year and number of hospital days per person per year for persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more, by number of episodes, living arrangements, and age: United States, 1972

[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							
	All epi- sodes	1	2	3 or more	All epi- sodes	1	2	3 or more
<u>All arrangements</u>	Hospital days in thousands				Days per person with episodes			
All ages	216,161	128,719	53,733	33,709	10.0	7.1	19.9	39.2
Under 17 years	22,601	16,048	4,424	2,129	6.2	5.0	14.0	26.6
17-44 years	69,696	46,037	15,295	8,364	7.3	5.6	14.6	29.6
45-64 years	65,798	37,563	17,362	10,872	13.1	9.3	23.1	46.5
65 years and over	58,066	29,071	16,652	12,344	17.5	11.7	28.7	47.1
<u>Living alone or with nonrelatives</u>								
All ages	30,752	16,818	9,484	4,450	14.6	10.3	26.4	43.6
Under 17 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17-44 years	5,162	2,881	1,821	*	9.1	6.3	20.2	*
45-64 years	9,810	5,755	2,597	1,458	16.5	12.3	26.0	*
65 years and over	15,684	8,174	4,978	2,532	16.8	11.6	30.0	41.5
<u>Living with relatives, married</u>								
All ages	126,828	75,450	30,506	20,872	9.9	7.1	18.9	40.4
Under 17 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17-44 years	48,276	31,952	10,621	5,703	6.8	5.2	14.2	30.5
45-64 years	49,537	28,415	12,491	8,631	12.4	8.8	21.9	45.2
65 years and over	29,014	15,082	7,394	6,538	16.4	11.3	25.0	47.0
<u>Living with relatives, other</u>								
All ages	58,581	36,451	13,743	8,387	8.8	6.4	19.1	34.9
Under 17 years	22,505	16,040	4,336	2,129	6.2	5.0	13.9	26.6
17-44 years	16,257	11,204	2,852	2,201	8.3	6.7	13.6	27.9
45-64 years	6,451	3,393	2,274	784	14.6	9.8	28.8	*
65 years and over	13,368	5,814	4,280	3,273	21.5	13.2	36.0	52.8

Table 22. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of hospital days, according to sex and age: United States, 1972

[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 days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31 or more	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31 or more
Both sexes										
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages	21,573	13,941	3,969	2,419	1,244	100.0	64.6	18.4	11.2	5.8
Under 15 years	3,243	2,638	332	185	88	100.0	81.3	10.2	5.7	2.7
15-44 years	9,991	7,607	1,456	643	285	100.0	76.1	14.6	6.4	2.9
15-24 years	3,883	3,227	423	150	82	100.0	83.1	10.9	3.9	2.1
25-44 years	6,108	4,380	1,032	493	203	100.0	71.7	16.9	8.1	3.3
45-64 years	5,017	2,489	1,286	829	412	100.0	49.6	25.6	16.5	8.2
65 years and over	3,322	1,207	895	761	459	100.0	36.3	26.9	22.9	13.8
Male										
All ages	8,253	4,889	1,631	1,104	629	100.0	59.2	19.8	13.4	7.6
Under 15 years	1,754	1,411	184	106	53	100.0	80.4	10.5	6.0	3.0
15-44 years	2,705	1,831	509	221	143	100.0	67.7	18.8	8.2	5.3
15-24 years	1,065	784	184	54	44	100.0	73.6	17.3	5.1	4.1
25-44 years	1,640	1,047	325	168	99	100.0	63.8	19.8	10.2	6.0
45-64 years	2,346	1,143	552	425	225	100.0	48.7	23.5	18.1	9.6
65 years and over	1,448	504	385	351	207	100.0	34.8	26.6	24.2	14.3
Female										
All ages	13,320	9,052	2,338	1,315	615	100.0	68.0	17.6	9.9	4.6
Under 15 years	1,489	1,226	148	80	35	100.0	82.3	9.9	5.4	2.4
15-44 years	7,286	5,776	947	422	142	100.0	79.3	13.0	5.8	1.9
15-24 years	2,817	2,443	240	96	38	100.0	86.7	8.5	3.4	1.3
25-44 years	4,469	3,332	707	326	104	100.0	74.6	15.8	7.3	2.3
45-64 years	2,671	1,347	734	404	186	100.0	50.4	27.5	15.1	7.0
65 years and over	1,874	704	510	410	251	100.0	37.6	27.2	21.9	13.4

Table 23. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of hospital days, according to color and age: United States, 1972

[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 age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31 or more	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31 or more
<u>Total</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages	21,573	13,941	3,969	2,419	1,244	100.0	64.6	18.4	11.2	5.8
Under 15 years	3,243	2,638	332	185	88	100.0	81.3	10.2	5.7	2.7
15-44 years	9,991	7,607	1,456	643	285	100.0	76.1	14.6	6.4	2.9
15-24 years	3,883	3,227	423	150	82	100.0	83.1	10.9	3.9	2.1
25-44 years	6,108	4,380	1,032	493	203	100.0	71.7	16.9	8.1	3.3
45-64 years	5,017	2,489	1,286	829	412	100.0	49.6	25.6	16.5	8.2
65 years and over	3,322	1,207	895	761	459	100.0	36.3	26.9	22.9	13.8
<u>White</u>										
All ages	19,090	12,441	3,488	2,094	1,067	100.0	65.2	18.3	11.0	5.6
Under 15 years	2,796	2,336	266	143	51	100.0	83.5	9.5	5.1	1.8
15-44 years	8,634	6,676	1,225	498	235	100.0	77.3	14.2	5.8	2.7
15-24 years	3,376	2,824	355	123	74	100.0	83.6	10.5	3.6	2.2
25-44 years	5,259	3,852	871	375	160	100.0	73.2	16.6	7.1	3.0
45-64 years	4,574	2,301	1,167	750	356	100.0	50.3	25.5	16.4	7.8
65 years and over	3,085	1,128	829	703	425	100.0	36.6	26.9	22.8	13.8
<u>All other</u>										
All ages	2,483	1,500	481	325	177	100.0	60.4	19.4	13.1	7.1
Under 15 years	447	302	66	42	37	100.0	67.6	14.8	9.4	8.3
15-44 years	1,357	931	230	145	51	100.0	68.6	16.9	10.7	3.8
15-24 years	507	404	69	*	*	100.0	79.7	13.6	*	*
25-44 years	850	528	161	118	43	100.0	62.1	18.9	13.9	5.1
45-64 years	443	189	119	80	55	100.0	42.7	26.9	18.1	12.4
65 years and over	237	79	66	59	*	100.0	33.3	27.8	24.9	*

Table 24. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of hospital days, according to family income and age: United States, 1972.
 [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 or more	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31 or more
All incomes¹										
Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution					
All ages	21,573	13,941	3,969	2,419	1,244	100.0	64.6	18.4	11.2	5.8
Under 15 years	3,243	2,638	332	185	88	100.0	81.3	10.2	5.7	2.7
15-44 years	9,991	7,607	1,456	643	285	100.0	76.1	14.6	6.4	2.9
15-24 years	3,883	3,227	423	180	82	100.0	83.1	10.9	3.9	2.1
25-44 years	6,108	4,380	1,032	463	203	100.0	71.7	16.9	8.1	3.3
45-64 years	5,017	2,489	1,286	829	412	100.0	49.6	25.6	16.5	8.2
65 years and over	3,322	1,207	895	761	459	100.0	36.3	26.9	22.9	13.8
Under \$3,000										
All ages	2,728	1,395	558	481	295	100.0	51.1	20.5	17.6	10.8
Under 15 years	264	177	*	39	*	100.0	67.0	*	14.8	*
15-44 years	876	632	125	78	40	100.0	72.1	14.3	8.9	4.6
15-24 years	503	409	54	*	*	100.0	81.3	10.7	*	*
25-44 years	372	223	71	52	*	100.0	59.9	19.1	14.0	*
45-64 years	527	210	126	95	96	100.0	39.8	23.9	18.0	18.2
65 years and over	1,062	377	272	268	145	100.0	35.5	25.6	25.2	13.7
\$3,000-\$4,999										
All ages	2,539	1,475	523	346	195	100.0	58.1	20.6	13.6	7.7
Under 15 years	343	254	48	*	*	100.0	74.1	14.0	*	*
15-44 years	945	724	124	66	*	100.0	76.6	13.1	7.0	*
15-24 years	481	406	52	*	*	100.0	84.4	10.8	*	*
25-44 years	464	318	72	51	*	100.0	68.5	15.5	11.0	*
45-64 years	528	210	160	99	60	100.0	39.8	30.3	18.8	11.4
65 years and over	723	288	191	156	89	100.0	39.8	26.4	21.6	12.3
\$5,000-\$6,999										
All ages	2,814	1,777	561	284	191	100.0	63.1	19.9	10.1	6.8
Under 15 years	400	300	53	*	*	100.0	75.0	13.3	*	*
15-44 years	1,377	1,053	190	82	52	100.0	76.5	13.8	6.0	3.8
15-24 years	661	544	79	*	*	100.0	82.3	12.0	*	*
25-44 years	716	509	112	65	*	100.0	71.1	15.6	9.1	*
45-64 years	596	292	177	78	49	100.0	49.0	29.7	13.1	8.2
65 years and over	440	132	141	93	75	100.0	30.0	32.0	21.1	17.0
\$7,000-\$9,999										
All ages	3,689	2,460	661	389	179	100.0	66.7	17.9	10.5	4.9
Under 15 years	595	497	59	*	*	100.0	83.5	9.9	*	*
15-44 years	1,892	1,429	293	112	59	100.0	75.5	15.5	5.9	3.1
15-24 years	753	630	74	35	*	100.0	83.7	9.8	4.6	*
25-44 years	1,139	799	219	77	45	100.0	70.1	19.2	6.8	4.0
45-64 years	876	420	220	172	64	100.0	47.9	25.1	19.6	7.3
65 years and over	326	114	89	78	44	100.0	35.0	27.3	23.9	13.5
\$10,000-\$14,999										
All ages	5,008	3,607	757	458	186	100.0	72.0	15.1	9.1	3.7
Under 15 years	952	828	68	38	*	100.0	87.0	7.1	4.0	*
15-44 years	2,595	2,031	347	165	51	100.0	78.3	13.4	6.4	2.0
15-24 years	760	661	63	*	*	100.0	87.0	8.3	*	*
25-44 years	1,835	1,370	284	140	41	100.0	74.7	15.5	7.6	2.2
45-64 years	1,193	631	289	201	71	100.0	52.9	24.2	16.8	6.0
65 years and over	269	117	53	53	46	100.0	43.5	19.7	19.7	17.1
\$15,000 and over										
All ages	3,582	2,482	657	308	135	100.0	69.3	18.3	8.6	3.8
Under 15 years	530	466	41	*	*	100.0	87.9	7.7	*	*
15-44 years	1,797	1,358	298	105	35	100.0	75.6	16.6	5.8	1.9
15-24 years	537	427	76	*	*	100.0	79.5	14.2	*	*
25-44 years	1,260	932	222	81	*	100.0	74.0	17.6	6.4	*
45-64 years	986	568	235	133	51	100.0	57.6	23.8	13.5	5.2
65 years and over	269	89	82	57	41	100.0	33.1	30.5	21.2	15.2

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 25. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of hospital days, according to geographic region and age: United States, 1972

[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 or more	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31 or more
All regions										
Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution					
All ages	21,573	13,941	3,969	2,419	1,244	100.0	64.6	18.4	11.2	5.8
Under 15 years	3,243	2,638	332	185	88	100.0	81.3	10.2	5.7	2.7
15-44 years	9,991	7,607	1,456	643	285	100.0	76.1	14.6	6.4	2.9
15-24 years	3,883	3,227	423	150	82	100.0	83.1	10.9	3.9	2.1
25-44 years	6,108	4,380	1,032	493	203	100.0	71.7	16.9	8.1	3.3
45-64 years	5,017	2,489	1,286	829	412	100.0	49.6	25.6	16.5	8.2
65 years and over	3,322	1,207	895	761	459	100.0	36.3	26.9	22.9	13.8
Northeast										
All ages	4,715	2,814	944	619	338	100.0	59.7	20.0	13.1	7.2
Under 15 years	699	539	77	55	*	100.0	77.1	11.0	7.9	*
15-44 years	2,124	1,572	325	156	71	100.0	74.0	15.3	7.3	3.3
15-24 years	819	648	110	36	*	100.0	79.1	13.4	4.4	*
25-44 years	1,304	924	215	120	45	100.0	70.9	16.5	9.2	3.5
45-64 years	1,112	480	305	219	109	100.0	43.2	27.4	19.7	9.8
65 years and over	780	223	238	189	130	100.0	28.6	30.5	24.2	16.7
North Central										
All ages	6,217	3,927	1,152	744	393	100.0	63.2	18.5	12.0	6.3
Under 15 years	984	803	110	50	*	100.0	81.6	11.2	5.1	*
15-44 years	2,877	2,109	477	195	97	100.0	73.3	16.6	6.8	3.4
15-24 years	1,119	895	144	46	*	100.0	80.0	12.9	4.1	*
25-44 years	1,758	1,213	333	149	63	100.0	69.0	18.9	8.5	3.6
45-64 years	1,436	688	353	258	137	100.0	47.9	24.6	18.0	9.5
65 years and over	919	328	212	241	138	100.0	35.7	23.1	26.2	15.0
South										
All ages	7,055	4,622	1,321	737	374	100.0	65.5	18.7	10.4	5.3
Under 15 years	984	783	107	66	*	100.0	79.6	10.9	6.7	*
15-44 years	3,389	2,620	465	220	84	100.0	77.3	13.7	6.5	2.5
15-24 years	1,307	1,120	119	53	*	100.0	85.7	9.1	4.1	*
25-44 years	2,082	1,500	346	167	70	100.0	72.0	16.6	8.0	3.4
45-64 years	1,636	840	447	229	120	100.0	51.3	27.3	14.0	7.3
65 years and over	1,046	379	301	222	142	100.0	36.2	28.8	21.2	13.6
West										
All ages	3,587	2,577	553	319	138	100.0	71.8	15.4	8.9	3.8
Under 15 years	576	512	38	*	*	100.0	88.9	6.6	*	*
15-44 years	1,601	1,306	189	72	*	100.0	81.6	11.8	4.5	*
15-24 years	638	564	51	*	*	100.0	88.4	8.0	*	*
25-44 years	963	742	138	57	*	100.0	77.1	14.3	5.9	*
45-64 years	832	481	181	123	46	100.0	57.8	21.8	14.8	5.5
65 years and over	577	277	144	109	47	100.0	48.0	25.0	18.9	8.1

Table 26. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of hospital days, according to place of residence and age: United States, 1972
 [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]

Place of residence and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31 or more	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31 or more
ALL RESIDENCES										
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages	21,573	13,941	3,969	2,419	1,244	100.0	64.6	18.4	11.2	5.8
Under 15 years	3,243	2,638	332	185	88	100.0	81.3	10.2	5.7	2.7
15-44 years	9,991	7,607	1,456	643	285	100.0	76.1	14.6	6.4	2.9
15-24 years	3,883	3,227	423	150	82	100.0	83.1	10.9	3.9	2.1
25-44 years	6,108	4,380	1,032	493	203	100.0	71.7	16.9	8.1	3.3
45-64 years	5,017	2,489	1,286	829	412	100.0	49.6	25.6	16.5	8.2
65 years and over	3,322	1,207	895	761	459	100.0	36.3	26.9	22.9	13.8
SMSA										
All ages	13,503	8,551	2,559	1,601	793	100.0	63.3	19.0	11.9	5.9
Under 15 years	2,003	1,625	205	109	64	100.0	81.1	10.2	5.4	3.2
15-44 years	6,377	4,699	1,015	449	214	100.0	73.7	15.9	7.0	3.4
15-24 years	2,341	1,889	282	106	64	100.0	80.7	12.0	4.5	2.7
25-44 years	4,035	2,810	732	343	150	100.0	69.6	18.1	8.5	3.7
45-64 years	3,112	1,496	794	579	243	100.0	48.1	25.5	18.6	7.8
65 years and over	2,011	731	545	463	272	100.0	36.4	27.1	23.0	13.5
Central city										
All ages	6,218	3,705	1,260	801	453	100.0	59.6	20.3	12.9	7.3
Under 15 years	861	646	115	60	41	100.0	75.0	13.4	7.0	4.8
15-44 years	2,828	2,028	472	204	124	100.0	71.7	16.7	7.2	4.4
15-24 years	1,071	848	132	48	42	100.0	79.2	12.3	4.5	3.9
25-44 years	1,757	1,179	341	156	82	100.0	67.1	19.4	8.9	4.7
45-64 years	1,443	648	369	295	130	100.0	44.9	25.6	20.4	9.0
65 years and over	1,086	384	303	242	158	100.0	35.4	27.9	22.3	14.5
Outside central city										
All ages	7,285	4,845	1,300	800	340	100.0	66.5	17.8	11.0	4.7
Under 15 years	1,142	979	90	49	*	100.0	85.7	7.9	4.3	*
15-44 years	3,549	2,671	542	245	90	100.0	75.3	15.3	6.9	2.5
15-24 years	1,270	1,040	151	57	*	100.0	81.9	11.9	4.5	*
25-44 years	2,278	1,631	392	188	68	100.0	71.6	17.2	8.3	3.0
45-64 years	1,670	848	425	284	113	100.0	50.8	25.4	17.0	6.8
65 years and over	925	347	242	221	115	100.0	37.5	26.2	23.9	12.4
Non-SMSA										
All ages	8,069	5,391	1,410	818	451	100.0	66.8	17.5	10.1	5.6
Under 15 years	1,240	1,013	127	76	*	100.0	81.7	10.2	6.1	*
15-44 years	3,615	2,908	441	194	71	100.0	80.4	12.2	5.4	2.0
15-24 years	1,541	1,339	141	44	*	100.0	86.9	9.1	2.9	*
25-44 years	2,073	1,569	300	150	54	100.0	75.7	14.5	7.2	2.6
45-64 years	1,904	994	492	250	169	100.0	52.2	25.8	13.1	8.9
65 years and over	1,311	476	350	299	186	100.0	36.3	26.7	22.8	14.2
Nonfarm										
All ages	7,309	4,880	1,276	740	413	100.0	66.8	17.5	10.1	5.7
Under 15 years	1,122	910	114	74	*	100.0	81.1	10.2	6.6	*
15-44 years	3,329	2,685	401	174	69	100.0	80.7	12.0	5.2	2.1
15-24 years	1,445	1,263	131	35	*	100.0	87.4	9.1	2.4	*
25-44 years	1,884	1,423	270	139	52	100.0	75.5	14.3	7.4	2.8
45-64 years	1,678	853	444	224	156	100.0	50.8	26.5	13.3	9.3
65 years and over	1,180	431	316	268	164	100.0	36.5	26.8	22.7	13.9
Farm										
All ages	760	510	134	79	37	100.0	67.1	17.6	10.4	4.9
Under 15 years	117	102	*	*	*	100.0	87.2	*	*	*
15-44 years	286	223	40	*	*	100.0	78.0	14.0	*	*
15-24 years	97	76	*	*	*	100.0	78.4	*	*	*
25-44 years	189	147	*	*	*	100.0	77.8	*	*	*
45-64 years	227	141	48	*	*	100.0	62.1	21.1	*	*
65 years and over	131	45	*	*	*	100.0	34.4	*	*	*

Table 27. Number and percent distribution of persons aged 17 and over with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of hospital days, according to marital status and age: United States, 1972

[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 or more	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31 or more
<u>All marital statuses</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages, 17 years and over	17,940	10,981	3,587	2,222	1,149	100.0	61.2	20.0	12.4	6.4
17-44 years	9,601	7,284	1,406	632	278	100.0	75.9	14.6	6.6	2.9
45-64 years	5,017	2,489	1,286	829	412	100.0	49.6	25.6	16.5	8.2
65 years and over	3,322	1,207	895	761	459	100.0	36.3	26.9	22.9	13.8
<u>Married</u>										
All ages, 17 years and over	12,897	8,295	2,483	1,432	687	100.0	64.3	19.3	11.1	5.3
17-44 years	7,097	5,556	968	400	172	100.0	78.3	13.6	5.6	2.4
45-64 years	4,013	2,026	1,043	650	294	100.0	50.5	26.0	16.2	7.3
65 years and over	1,788	713	472	382	221	100.0	39.9	26.4	21.4	12.4
<u>Widowed</u>										
All ages, 17 years and over	1,737	640	445	397	255	100.0	36.8	25.6	22.9	14.7
17-44 years	69	37	*	*	*	100.0	53.6	*	*	*
45-64 years	400	199	87	68	46	100.0	49.8	21.8	17.0	11.5
65 years and over	1,268	404	344	317	203	100.0	31.9	27.1	25.0	16.0
<u>Divorced</u>										
All ages, 17 years and over	731	418	153	101	59	100.0	57.2	20.9	13.8	8.1
17-44 years	419	278	78	39	*	100.0	66.3	18.6	9.3	*
45-64 years	250	115	63	43	*	100.0	46.0	25.2	17.2	*
65 years and over	61	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
<u>Separated</u>										
All ages, 17 years and over	569	328	128	82	*	100.0	57.6	22.5	14.4	*
17-44 years	385	246	73	53	*	100.0	63.9	19.0	13.8	*
45-64 years	139	66	*	*	*	100.0	47.5	*	*	*
65 years and over	45	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
<u>Never married</u>										
All ages, 17 years and over	2,006	1,300	378	211	117	100.0	64.8	18.8	10.5	5.8
17-44 years	1,631	1,168	273	128	62	100.0	71.6	16.7	7.8	3.8
45-64 years	215	82	60	41	*	100.0	38.1	27.9	19.1	*
65 years and over	161	50	45	42	*	100.0	31.1	28.0	26.1	*

Table 28. Number and percent distribution of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more in past year by number of hospital days, according to living arrangement and age: United States, 1972

[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 or more	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31 or more
<u>All arrangements</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages	21,573	13,941	3,969	2,419	1,244	100.0	64.6	18.4	11.2	5.8
Under 17 years	3,633	2,960	381	197	95	100.0	81.5	10.5	5.4	2.6
17-44 years	9,601	7,284	1,406	632	278	100.0	75.9	14.6	6.6	2.9
45-64 years	5,017	2,489	1,286	829	412	100.0	49.6	25.6	16.5	8.2
65 years and over	3,322	1,207	895	761	459	100.0	36.3	26.9	22.9	13.8
<u>Living alone or with nonrelatives</u>										
All ages	2,100	967	522	379	232	100.0	46.0	24.9	18.0	11.0
Under 17 years	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
17-44 years	567	371	107	56	*	100.0	65.4	18.9	9.9	*
45-64 years	593	267	157	97	73	100.0	45.0	26.5	16.4	12.3
65 years and over	934	326	258	225	125	100.0	34.9	27.6	24.1	13.4
<u>Living with relatives, married</u>										
All ages	12,826	8,260	2,465	1,421	680	100.0	64.4	19.2	11.1	5.3
Under 17 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17-44 years	7,079	5,544	964	400	171	100.0	78.3	13.6	5.7	2.4
45-64 years	3,980	2,009	1,037	643	291	100.0	50.5	26.1	16.2	7.3
65 years and over	1,766	707	464	378	218	100.0	40.0	26.3	21.4	12.3
<u>Living with relatives, other</u>										
All ages	6,647	4,714	982	619	332	100.0	70.9	14.8	9.3	5.0
Under 17 years	3,628	2,958	381	195	93	100.0	81.5	10.5	5.4	2.6
17-44 years	1,955	1,369	335	176	75	100.0	70.0	17.1	9.0	3.8
45-64 years	443	213	93	89	48	100.0	48.1	21.0	20.1	10.8
65 years and over	622	175	173	158	115	100.0	28.1	27.8	25.4	18.5

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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 obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during July 1969-June 1970.

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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 and 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 fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

The overall sample was designed so 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. The following 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 usual HIS sample consists of approximately 8,000 segments containing 57,000 assigned households, of which 11,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 46,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 44,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published¹ as well as a detailed description of the sample design² and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.³

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, se-

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

²U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., July 1958.

³National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

lects 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 which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1960 populations 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 noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, color, and residence, which thereby reduces 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 hospital discharge data 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, the ratio of the total noninterviewed eligible households to the total eligible households, was 3.9 percent, including a 1.4-percent refusal rate with the remainder 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 with persons in the sample 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 figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

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 prob-

lem. The results have been published in several reports.⁴⁻⁸

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 be 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

⁴National Center for Health Statistics: Reporting of hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No.6. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁵National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁶National Center for Health Statistics: Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁷National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

⁸National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.

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 classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

General rules for determining relative standard errors.—The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts (figures I and II) for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent new and better approximations of the relative standard errors of HIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts which have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.

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 curve shown

in figure I. 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 shown in figure II. 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 percentage chart for population estimates. 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 con-

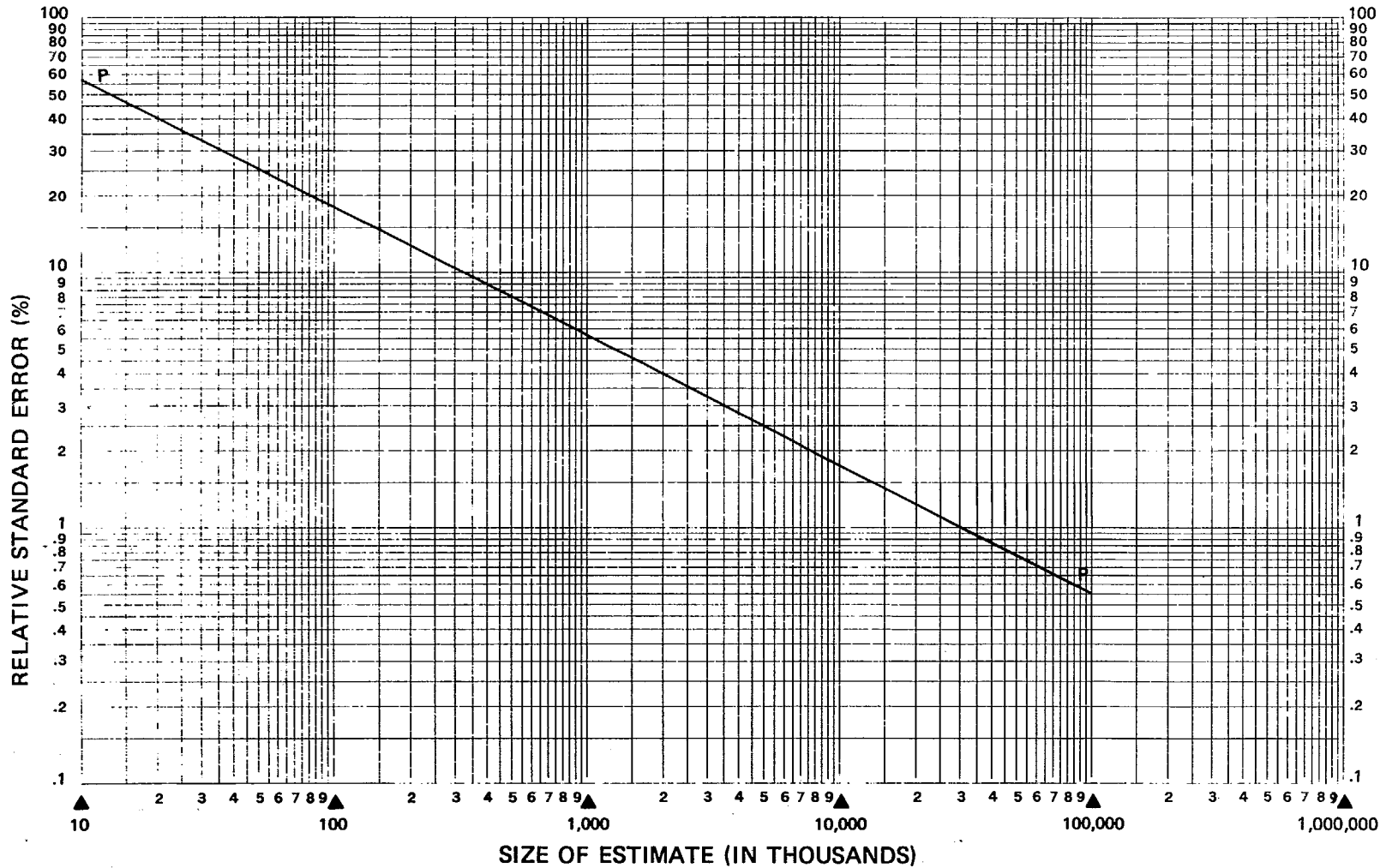
sidered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 , respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most 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.

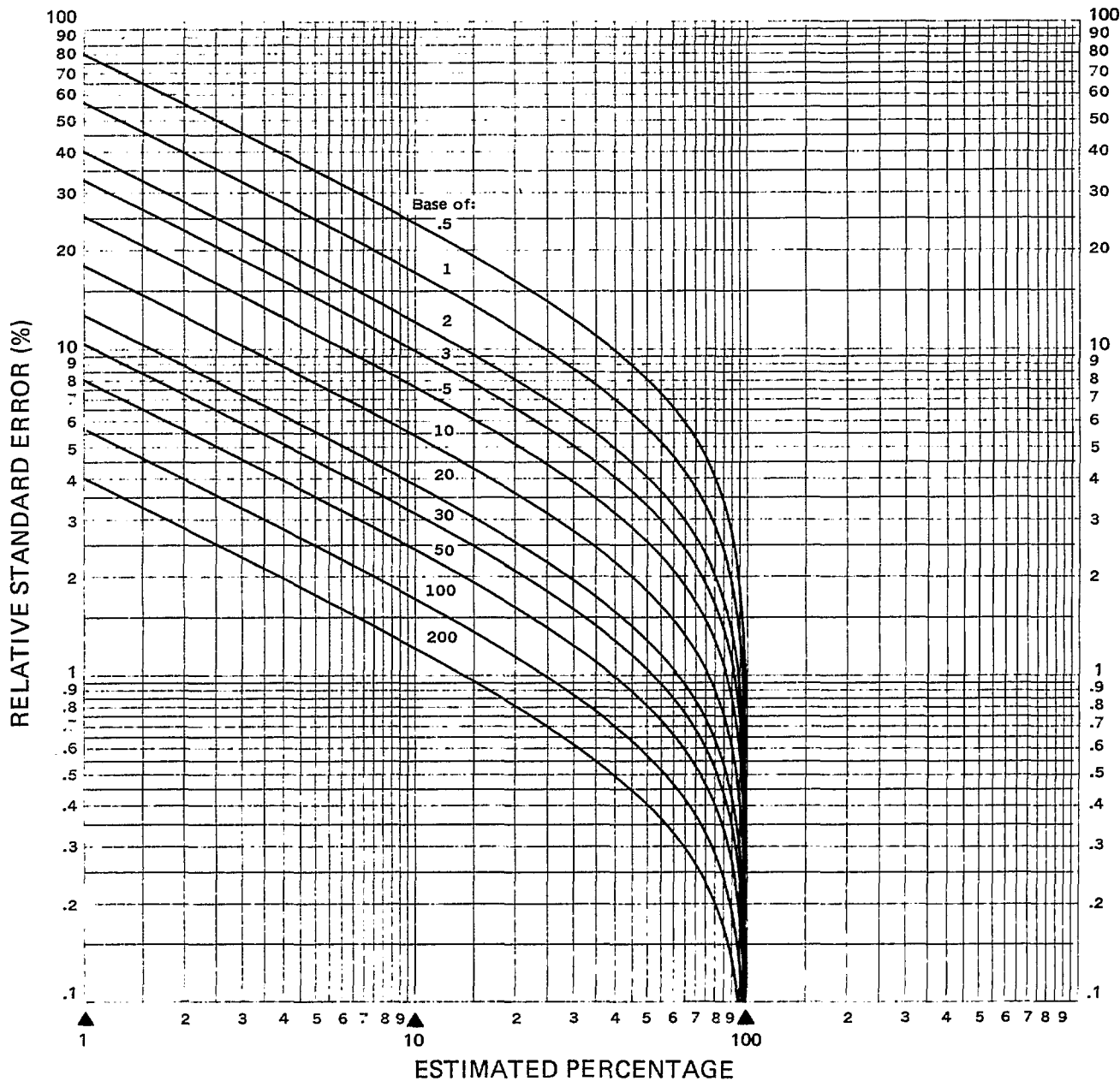
Figure I. Relative standard errors for population characteristics.¹

¹This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of population characteristics or narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 persons with annual family income of \$15,000 or more, or 10,000,000 persons who were hospitalized one or more times in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 1.7 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 170,000 (1.7 percent of 10,000,000).

Figure II. Relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics.¹

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates.

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 3.6 percent (read from the scale at the left side of 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 \times 3.6 percent or 0.72 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 1 night or more 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 Issue of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; or (2) found on the Master Facility Inventory List maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.

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

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

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

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 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." "All other" includes 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.

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. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

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

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

U.S. Bureau of the Census, are shown in figure III.

<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, Kansas, Nebraska
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, Hawaii

Figure III. States included in the four geographic regions.

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

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

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; 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. In New England SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining outside 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 outside an SMSA 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.

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 marriage are considered as married.

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

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

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

Living arrangement.—The four categories of living arrangements shown in this report are as follows:

Living alone.—Living alone is defined as living in a one-member household.

Living with nonrelatives.—Living with nonrelatives is defined as living in a household with another person or persons none of whom are re-

lated to the person by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Living with relatives—married.—This category includes married persons who are living in a household with another person or persons, one or more of whom are related to them by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons with common-law marriages are considered to be married. For purposes of this category “married” excludes widowed, divorced, or separated. Persons whose only marriage was annulled are counted as “never married.”

Living with relatives—other.—This category includes children living with parents or relatives; it also includes persons who are widowed, divorced, separated, or never married who are living in a household with another person or persons, one or more of whom are related to them by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons whose only marriage was annulled are counted as “never married.” “Separated” refers to married persons who have a legal separation or who have parted because of marital discord.



APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS REFERRING TO HOSPITALIZATION

HOSPITAL PAGE		1.	Person number _____			
<p>You said that -- was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year. USE YOUR CALENDAR</p> <p>2. When did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)? Make sure the YEAR is correct</p>		2.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Month _____</td> <td>Day _____</td> <td>Year 19____</td> </tr> </table>	Month _____	Day _____	Year 19____
Month _____	Day _____	Year 19____				
<p>3. What is the name and address of this hospital (nursing home)?</p>		3.	<p>Name _____</p> <p>Street _____</p> <p>City (or county) _____ State _____</p>			
<p>4. How many nights was -- in the hospital (nursing home)?</p>		4.	_____ Nights			
<p>Complete Q. 5 from entries in Q.'s 2 and 4; if not clear, ask the questions.</p> <p>5a. How many of these -- nights were during the past 12 months?</p>		5a.	_____ Nights			
<p>b. How many of these -- nights were during the past 2 weeks?</p>		b.	_____ Nights			
<p>c. Was -- still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?</p>		c.	Y _____ N _____			
<p>6. For what condition did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) - do you know the medical name? If medical name unknown, enter an adequate description.</p> <p>For delivery ask: } If "No," ask: } Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.</p> <p>Was this a normal delivery? } What was the matter? }</p> <p>For newborn, ask: } } </p> <p>Was the baby normal at birth? } } </p>		6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Normal delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Normal at birth Condition _____ Cause _____ <input type="checkbox"/> On Card C Kind _____ Part of body _____			
<p>7a. Were any operations performed on -- during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)?</p>		7a.	Y _____ N (B) _____			
<p>b. What was the name of the operation?</p> <p>If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.</p>		b.	_____			
<p>c. Any other operations during this stay?</p>		c.	Y (Describe) _____ N _____			
<p>The following questions are about the bill for this hospital stay - not about any separate bill from the doctor or surgeon. Please look at this card (Show Card H).</p>			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			
<p>8a. Which of these sources paid or will pay any of this hospital bill?</p>		8a.	10 (Specify) _____			
<p>b. Did or will any other source pay any of this hospital bill?</p>		b.	1 Y _____ 2 N (d) _____			
<p>c. Which source?</p>		c.	Circle additional sources in 8a Reask 8b and c			
<p>d. Did or will you or your family pay any part of this hospital bill out of your own pocket?</p>		d.	<input type="checkbox"/> "1" is circled in 8a (e) 1 Y _____ 2 N (f) _____			
<p>e. How much of this hospital bill did or will you or your family pay out of your own pocket?</p>		e.	\$ _____			
<p>If hospital insurance reported ("3" circled in 8a), ask:</p> <p>f. What part of the hospital bill was or will be paid by hospital insurance, less than half or one half or more?</p>		f.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than half (9) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 or more			
<p>If only "3" is circled in 8a, ask:</p> <p>g. Did or will hospital insurance pay all of the hospital bill?</p>		g.	1 Y _____ 2 N _____			
<p>9. NOTE: If the condition in Q. 6 or 7 is in Q. 38 or 39 or there is "1" or more nights in Q. 5b, a Condition page is required. If there is no Condition page, fill one after completing columns for all required hospitalizations.</p>						

35a. Was -- a patient in a hospital at any time since <u> (date) </u> a year ago?	35a.	Y	N (Item C)
b. How many times was -- in a hospital since <u> (date) </u> a year ago?	b.	____ Times (Item C)	
36a. Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home, or similar place since <u> (date) </u> a year ago?		Y	N (37)
b. Who was this? - Circle "Y" in person's column. For each "Y" circled, ask:	36b.	Y	
c. During that period, how many times was -- in a nursing home or similar place?	c.	____ Times (Item C)	
For each child 1 year old or under, ask:		Month	Day
37a. When was -- born? If on or after the hospital reference date, ask 37b.	37a.		Year
b. Was -- born in a hospital? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 35b and item C. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 37c for each.	b.	Y	N (NP)
c. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for -- ? If "No," correct entries in Q. 35 and item C for mother and/or baby.	c.	Y	N



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