NATIONAL CENTER For HEALTH STATISTICS | Series 10 Number 50

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Persons Hospitalized

by number of hospital episodes and days in a year

United States - July 1965- June 1966

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 the period July 1965-June 1966.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Services and Mental Health Administration

Washington, D.C. February 1969

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 10-No. 50

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C., 20402 - Price 55 cents

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

DIVISION OF HEALTH INTERVIEW STATISTICS

COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 10-No. 50

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 68-62234

CONTENTS

IN THIS REPORT statistics are presented from the Health Interview Survey on the hospital experience of individual persons over a 12-month period, the data being collected during the period July 1965-June 1966. Information on persons of age 65 or older should be of special interest since it provides a baseline on hospital episodes just prior to the enactment of the Medicare legislation.

The 19.1 million persons hospitalized in this reference period represent an annual rate of 100 persons with one or more episodes per 1,000 population. These figures are higher than those based on data collected during the period July 1960-June 1962 when 16.6 million persons, 93 with one or more episodes per 1,000 population, were hospitalized during an average year. The rate of persons hospitalized with one short-stay hospital episode per 1,000 population increased from 80 during the earlier interval to 86 during the period July 1965-June 1966, while the rate of multiple episodes per 1,000 population increased only slightly, from 13 to 14.

With the exception of females in the 15-44 age range, an age span during which there are many hospitalizations for deliveries, the rate of hospitalization per 1,000 population increased with age. The female rate of hospitalization was approximately 50 percent higher than that for males.

A single hospital episode of 1-7 days was the most common pattern of hospital stay, with 63.8 percent of the persons hospitalized experiencing this pattern. The persons hospitalized during an average year represented 10 percent of the total population, and they experienced approximately 179 million hospital days, an average of 9.4 hospital days per person hospitalized during the 12-month period ending in June 1966.

SYMBOLS

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

PERSONS HOSPITALIZED

BY NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES AND DAYS IN A YEAR

Michael S. Backenheimer, Ph.D., *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

Prior to the release of the *Vital and Health Statistics* publication, Series 13, No. 1, from the Division of Health Records Statistics (Hospital Discharge Survey) in October 1966, all of the statistics on hospitalization issued by the National Center for Health Statistics were derived from data collected in the Health Interview Survey (HIS). With the advent of this and subsequent publications based on the Hospital Discharge Survey (HDS), differences in short-stay hospital discharge estimates were found to exist between the two surveys. In each instance, the rates of short-stay hospitalizations published by HDS were higher than those published by HIS.

Some of this variation in rates can be explained by differences in the definitions which were employed and in the scope of the two surveys, and by the sources of data utilized. Estimates produced by HDS are based on hospital records and include stays of less than 1 night as well as hospitalizations that are terminated by death. In HIS, 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 1 night and hospital stays by military personnel and institutionalized persons (population groups which are not included in the survey) are also excluded from HIS estimates. A detailed reconciliation of hospital discharge estimates derived from the two surveys can be found in appendix II of Series 13, No. 2.

It is possible to derive two kinds of hospitalization estimates from data collected 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. Two publications by the Division of Health Interview Statistics (Series B, No. 32, and Series 10, No. 30) are devoted exclusively to hospital discharges and the length of stay in short-stay hospitals. One table in each report of the Current Estimates series published by the Division of Health Interview Statistics (the latest being Series 10, No. 43) is also devoted to summary data on hospital discharges. The other type of hospitalization statistics produced by the Health Interview Survey consists of estimates of persons with short-stay hospital episodes during a year. This report updates findings presented in Series 10, No. 20, which was the first publication of this type.

Using person experience as a basis for estimation, it was found that 19.1 million persons in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population had one or more episodes lasting for 1 night or longer in short-stay hospitals for the 12-month period, July 1965-June 1966. This differs materially from the 24.2 million discharges per year (also based on health interview data and collected during the same period), be-

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

COMPARISON WITH EARLIER HIS DATA

The 19.1 million persons who were hospitalized during the 12-month period July 1965-June 1966 represent a rate of 100 persons with one or more episodes per 1,000 population. These figures are substantially higher than the annual estimate, based on data collected during the period July 1960-June 1962, when 16.6 million persons, or 93 persons with one or more episodes per 1,000 population, were hospitalized during an average year.

From table A it can be seen that rates of short-stay hospitalization in the 12-month period ending in June 1966 were, in general, higher for

Table A. Comparison of average annual number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population, for July 1960-June 1962 with number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population, for July 1965-June 1966, by number of short-stay episodes, sex, and age: United States

Sex and age	Total persons hospitalized		Persons with 1 episode		Persons with 2+ episodes	
	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966
	Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year					
Both sexes						
All ages-	93	100	80	86	13	14
Under 15 years-------	50	56	45	50	5	5
15-44 years--	123	124	107	108	16	16
15-24 years-	125	117	110	105	15	13
25-44 years-	122	129	106	111	16	18
45-64 years--	95	109	79	90	15	19
65+ years----	112	130	91	105	21	25
Male						
All ages-	70	78	59	66	11	12
Under 15 years-------	56	60	49	54	7	6
15-44 years--	59	66	50	57	8	10
15-24 years-	51	59	45	53	6	7
25-44 years-	63	71	53	59	10	12
45-64 years--	95	108	79	89	16	19
65+ years----	118	135	93	106	25	29
Female						
All ages-	114	121	100	104	15	16
Under 15 years-------	43	51	39	46	4	5
15-44 years--	182	177	160	155	22	22
15-24 years-	191	170	169	152	23	19
25-44 years-	177	182	155	158	22	25
45-64 years--	95	111	79	92	15	19
65+ years----	107	125	89	104	18	22

both sexes than comparable rates based on data collected from July 1960-June 1962. The single deviation from this increasing rate of short-stay hospitalization is to be found among females aged 15-24 years who showed a decrease of 21 persons hospitalized per 1,000 population. This decrease probably reflects the declining fertility rate in the United States which is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. In calendar year 1965, the fertility rate in the United States was 96.6 while the same rate for 1961 was 117.2.[1]

The increasing rate of short-stay hospitalization noted above is particularly prominent for persons of both sexes who are 65 years or older. This may, in part, be due to the fact that the incidence of acute conditions was higher during the most recent time period (Series 10, Nos. 1 and 38). It is important to realize that no part of this increase in persons hospitalized can be attributed to Medicare since the basic legislation providing for hospital coverage of those persons aged 65 years and over did not become effective until July 1, 1966.

It is also evident from table A that most of the increase in hospital episodes can be attributed to persons having only one short-stay hospital episode in the reference period and not to any large increase in multiple episodes. The rate of persons hospitalized with one short-stay hospital episode per 1,000 population increased from 80 to 86 while the rate of multiple episodes per 1,000 population increased only slightly, from 13 to 14. The finding that there were approximately 14 readmissions for every 100 persons with hospital episodes compares favorably with a study, carried out in England, that shows between 10 and 25 readmissions for every 100 persons admitted to a hospital in a year's time.[2]

For both males and females, and white and nonwhite persons, there were increases in the number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population. Again, most of this gain was among persons having only one short-stay hospital episode.

From table B it can also be seen that, by region, the South showed the largest increase in the number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population.

Days per person hospitalized per year (for persons with one or more short-stay hospital episodes) were also compared for the two time periods (table C). In general, hospital episodes were slightly shorter in the July 1965-June 1966 reference period than in the July 1960-June 1962 reference period. For both periods of time, males 15 years or older consistently had longer average stays than did females. A single episode of 1-7 days was the most common pattern of hospital stay in both time periods with 63.9 percent of the persons hospitalized experiencing this pattern in the earlier reference period and 63.8 percent experiencing this pattern in the July 1965-June 1966 reference period (table 25).

SELECTED FINDINGS

During the period July 1965-June 1966, 19.1 million persons were hospitalized in short-stay facilities, a rate of 100 persons with one or more episodes per 1,000 population. As shown in figure 1, the rate among males increased with advancing age. Among females, however, this consistent

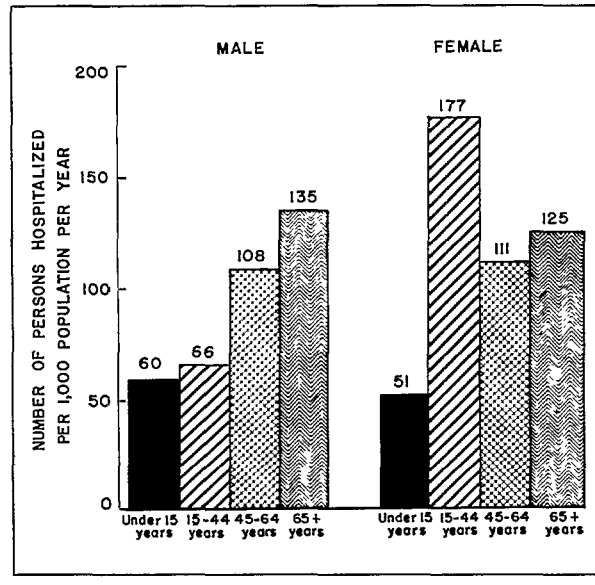


Figure 1. Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year, by age and sex.

[1]National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1965,* Vol. I. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966.

[2]Blue Cross Reports, Volume VI, Number 3, May 1968.

Table B. Comparison of average annual number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population, for July 1960-June 1962 with number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population, for July 1965-June 1966, by number of short-stay episodes and selected demographic characteristics: United States

Characteristic	Total persons hospitalized		Persons with 1 episode		Persons with 2+ episodes	
	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966	July 1960-June 1962	July 1965-June 1966
	Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year					
All ages-	93	100	80	86	13	14
Age						
Under 15 years-------	50	56	45	50	5	5
15-44 years--	123	124	107	108	16	16
45-64 years--	95	109	79	90	15	19
65+ years----	112	130	91	105	21	25
Sex						
Male---------	70	78	59	66	11	12
Female-------	114	121	100	104	15	16
Color						
White--------	95	103	82	88	13	15
Nonwhite-----	73	81	64	71	10	10
Region						
Northeast----	89	95	78	84	11	11
North Central-----	96	102	83	86	13	16
South--------	92	105	79	89	13	16
West---------	93	97	79	84	14	13

pattern was broken by the high rate among those aged 15-44 years, an age interval during which there are many hospitalizations for deliveries. About 85.8 percent of the persons with one or more hospital episodes had only one episode of hospitalization in the year; 14.2 percent had multiple episodes including 2.8 percent who had more than two episodes (table 3). Among persons with hospital episodes, multiple episodes were most frequent among persons with low family income, living alone or with nonrelatives, divorced or separated, or living in the North Central or South Regions (table 21).

As was stated earlier, a single episode of 1-7 days was the most common pattern of hospital stay, with 63.8 percent of the persons hospitalized experiencing this pattern. Other common patterns of stay, in order of frequency, were one episode of 8-14 days and one episode of 15-30 days (table 25). Among persons with family incomes less than $3,000, 53.5 percent experienced single episodes of 1-7 days compared with 66.5 percent for those with family incomes of $3,000 or over.

The persons hospitalized during an average year represented 10 percent of the total population (table 1), and they experienced approximately 179 million hospital days, an average of 9.4 hospital days per person hospitalized during the 12-month period ending June 1966 (table 4).

The many hospitalizations for delivery among females 15-44 years were responsible, to a great

Table C. Average annual number of hospital days per person per year for persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes for two time periods by age, sex, and number of episodes: United States, July 1960-June 1962 and July 1965-June 1966

Sex and number of hospital episodes	All ages	Under 15 years	15-44 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
BOTH SEXES							
Total hospital episodes	Days per person hospitalized per year						
July 1960-June 1962	9.6	6.9	7.6	6.3	8.2	13.4	16.9
July 1965-June 1966	9.4	6.5	7.2	6.2	7.8	13.0	15.7
1 hospital episode							
July 1960-June 1962	7.6	5.7	6.0	5.2	6.4	10.7	13.6
July 1965-June 1966	7.2	5.2	5.6	5.0	6.0	10.1	12.2
2 hospital episodes							
July 1960-June 1962	19.5	14.7	15.3	11.3	17.2	25.4	28.8
July 1965-June 1966	19.5	14.9	14.9	13.4	15.6	24.4	28.0
3+ hospital episodes							
July 1960-June 1962	33.1	26.8	31.6	27.7	33.6	35.5	37.9
July 1965-June 1966	32.8	31.5	29.0	25.1	30.9	35.6	37.3
MALE							
Total hospital episodes							
July 1960-June 1962	12.1	6.9	11.5	9.8	12.3	15.0	18.1
July 1965-June 1966	11.3	6.3	10.0	8.6	10.8	14.4	17.1
1 hospital episode							
July 1960-June 1962	9.4	5.4	8.8	8.0	9.2	11.8	14.4
July 1965-June 1966	8.6	5.2	7.7	7.1	8.1	11.1	12.5
2 hospital episodes							
July 1960-June 1962	24.2	15.0	23.0	18.0	24.6	29.4	29.9
July 1965-June 1966	23.2	13.3	20.1	19.9	20.2	26.6	31.0
3+ hospital episodes							
July 1960-June 1962	39.1	30.5	49.2	54.0	48.0	35.3	39.2
July 1965-June 1966	38.1	32.2	36.4	24.0	38.8	39.5	42.4
FEMALE							
Total hospital episodes							
July 1960-June 1962	8.2	6.9	6.4	5.4	6.9	12.0	15.8
July 1965-June 1966	8.2	6.6	6.2	5.4	6.8	11.8	14.4
1 hospital episode							
July 1960-June 1962	6.6	6.0	5.1	4.5	5.5	9.5	13.0
July 1965-June 1966	6.4	5.2	5.0	4.3	5.3	9.2	11.9
2 hospital episodes							
July 1960-June 1962	16.4	14.2	12.7	9.7	14.3	21.7	27.7
July 1965-June 1966	17.0	17.1	12.9	11.1	13.7	22.4	24.6
3+ hospital episodes							
July 1960-June 1962	29.0	20.7	25.9	22.8	28.0	35.7	36.5
July 1965-June 1966	28.8	30.5	25.8	24.9	26.3	31.7	32.3

extent, for a comparatively low number of hospital days per person in this group (fig. 2). Females in this age group averaged 6.2 days in a year compared with 8.2 days for females of all ages. Children under 15 years had comparatively few hospital days during the year, with averages of 6.3 days for males and 6.6 days for females. Except for this youngest age group, males had on the average more hospital days annually than did females (table C).

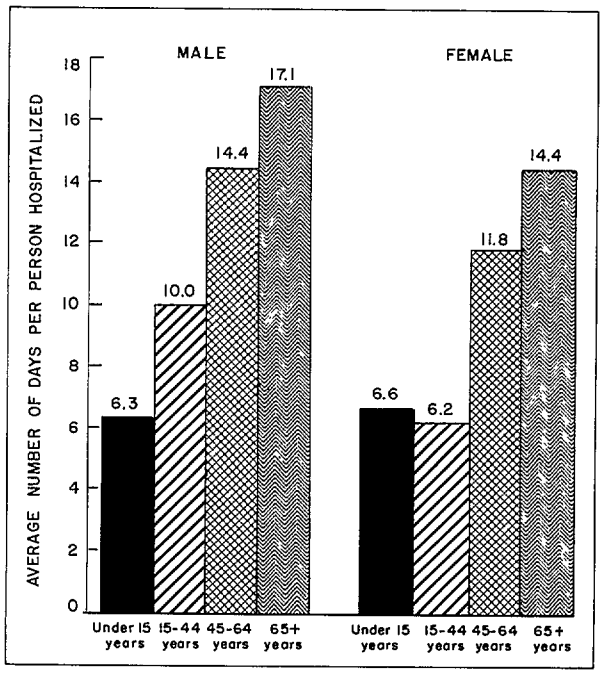


Figure 2. Average number of days hospitalized per person, by age and sex.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The data for hospitalized persons contained in this publication were derived from household interviews in the Health Interview Survey of the National Center for Health Statistics. These interviews were conducted in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is so designed that interviews are conducted each week in a representative sample of the Nation's households by trained personnel of the Bureau of the Census. During the 52-week period from July 1965-June 1966, the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview. Each week interviews were conducted in a different sample of households. The hospital experience of household members during the 12 months prior to the interview was elicited, as well as information on other health and demographic characteristics.

A further description of the statistical design of the survey, of the methods of estimation, and of general qualifications of the data obtained is presented in appendix I. Since all data included in this report are estimates based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. The sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number of the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts from which approximate sampling errors may be estimated and instructions for their use are also presented in appendix I.

Definitions of certain terms used in the report are given in appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions, as well as with the qualifications of the interview data as described in the following section of this report.

SPECIAL DEFINITIONS AND INCLUSIONS

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

The persons included are discussed in relation to certain demographic characteristics and by the extent to which these factors influenced the person's pattern of hospital utilization or stay in the year preceding interview. "Pattern of hospital stay" is a term used in this report to describe the relationship of the number of hospital days during the year to the number of episodes the

person had (for example, a single episode of 1-7 days was the most usual pattern of stay).

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

Detailed data from the Health Interview Survey on hospital discharges are contained in the *Vital and Health Statistics* report, Series 10, No. 30.

PERSONS HOSPITALIZED

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

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

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

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

Of the selected characteristics of the population shown in table 1, sex, age, marital status, and living arrangements are important characteristics in relation to the frequency of hospitalization. The high proportion of hospital episodes for delivery is, of course, the basic factor causing the variations noted for these four population traits. The influence of the high rate of deliveries is brought into focus by the age-sex data shown in table 2; the percentage of females 15-44 years of age with hospital episodes (17.7 percent) is approximately three times that for males in the same age group (6.6 percent).

The remainder of the detailed tables (3-25), exclusive of those showing the population data by the various characteristics (tables 26-29), are restricted to persons with one or more hospital episodes. Percent distribution by number of episodes and number of hospital days during a year are shown according to the population characteristics outlined in table 1.

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

Age

As might be expected, age shows itself as a potent variable in determining the distribution of short-stay hospitalizations. In general, episodes of short-stay hospitalizations increase with age. The lone exception to this general pattern

Table D. Number of persons by age groups hospitalized per 1,000 population per year, by number of short-stay episodes and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1966

Characteristic	All ages			Under 15 years		
	Total persons hospitalized	Persons with:		Total persons hospitalized	Persons with:	
		1 episode	2+ episodes		1 episode	2+ episodes
	Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year					
All ages	100	86	14	56	50	5
Sex						
Male	78	66	12	60	54	6
Female	121	104	16	51	46	5
Color						
White	103	88	15	58	52	5
Nonwhite	81	71	10	43	37	*
Region						
Northeast	95	84	11	58	53	5
North Central	102	86	16	56	49	6
South	105	89	16	52	47	5
West	97	84	13	59	54	5
Residence						
SMSA's	96	84	12	54	49	5
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm	110	92	18	60	53	7
Farm	94	78	16	50	43	*
Family income						
Under $3,000	107	88	20	49	42	*
$3,000-$4,999	106	90	16	53	46	7
$5,000-$6,999	106	91	15	61	55	5
$7,000-$9,999	96	84	13	60	54	5
$10,000+	89	79	10	52	48	4
Marital status-17+ years						
Ever married	135	114	21	...	...	...
Married	135	115	21	...	...	...
Widowed	130	107	23	...	...	...
Divorced	128	103	25	...	...	...
Separated	153	123	30	...	...	...
Never married	72	64	8	...	...	...
Living arrangements-17+ years						
Living alone or with nonrelatives	112	93	18	...	...	...
Living with relatives-married	136	115	21	...	...	...
Living with relatives-other	65	57	8	...	...	...

Table D. Number of persons by age groups hospitalized per 1,000 population per year, by number of short-stay episodes and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1966—Con.

15-44 years			45-64 years			65+ years		
Total persons hospitalized	Persons with:		Total persons hospitalized	Persons with:		Total persons hospitalized	Persons with:	
	1 episode	2+ episodes		1 episode	2+ episodes		1 episode	2+ episodes
Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year								
124	108	16	109	90	19	130	105	25
66	57	10	108	89	19	135	106	29
177	155	22	111	92	19	125	104	22
125	108	17	112	92	20	134	108	26
120	107	13	83	72	*	79	65	*
118	105	13	92	79	13	117	101	16
126	107	19	114	94	20	129	102	26
132	114	18	121	98	23	150	117	33
119	104	14	108	88	20	117	92	24
119	105	15	104	88	16	125	102	23
137	118	20	123	96	26	139	110	29
115	96	19	108	89	19	128	102	*
131	115	17	119	90	29	125	98	27
145	126	20	110	90	20	126	101	26
139	121	18	109	89	20	148	116	32
119	102	17	108	92	17	112	100	*
101	89	12	104	90	14	150	136	*
154	133	21	111	92	20	131	105	25
154	133	20	110	91	19	127	101	27
123	109	*	121	97	25	134	111	23
140	113	*	105	87	*	160	*	*
173	140	*	126	96	*	*	*	*
68	62	7	81	68	*	111	92	*
84	73	*	122	99	23	130	109	22
154	134	20	110	91	19	127	100	27
82	72	10	91	73	18	135	111	25

occurs among females aged 15-44 years, a group which has many hospitalizations for deliveries. The rate of multiple short-stay hospital episodes also increased with age. In general, the annual number of days per person hospitalized also increased with age. The only deviation in this pattern is due to the low average number of days among females in the 15-24-year age group where deliveries, a category characterized by a comparatively short period of hospitalization, are a major cause of hospitalization (table C).

Since this report covers the 12-month period ending with June 1966, the data on persons 65 years and older are of concern in establishing a baseline of the hospitalization experience of this group in the period just prior to the effective date of the Medicare program. The basic legislation providing for hospital coverage became effective July 1, 1966; however, it should again be emphasized that this report includes only the hospital experience of persons living at the time of the interview and that, because of this qualification, the hospital experience of the population 65 years and older is somewhat greater than that reported in table D.[3]

During the 12-month reference period there were an estimated 17.6 million persons of age 65 or older residing in the United States. Within this group there were approximately 2.3 million persons with hospital episodes, comprising 13 percent of the persons in the age group (table 1). The hospital stay for persons 65 and older was longer than that for the younger age groups.

Sex

From data shown in table A, it is apparent that the rate of hospitalization among females was approximately 50 percent higher than that among males. Since this difference manifests itself most clearly in the 15-44-year age category, most of the difference is probably accounted for by hospitalizations for deliveries. Males except for those persons under the age of 15 had more hospital days per year on the average than did females (table D).

Color

The rate of hospitalization among white persons was about 25 percent higher than that among nonwhite persons. In terms of persons with multiple hospital episodes, the white group had a rate 50 percent higher than the nonwhite group. White children (under the age of 15) were considerably more likely to have a hospital episode than nonwhite children (table D). Of the nonwhite children who were hospitalized, however, only 64.1 percent had 1-7 hospital days during the year, while the comparable percentage for white children was 81.0. This would indicate that nonwhite children on the average account for more hospital days than do white children (table 8).

White persons in the 45-64 and 65-years-and-over age groups were hospitalized at higher rates than were their nonwhite counterparts. This differential rate of hospitalization may reflect racial differences in economic and social status, in terms of amount of family income, extent of health insurance coverage, dissemination of health education, and availability of hospital facilities (table D).

Region

The rates of persons with single and multiple hospital episodes were somewhat higher for the North Central and South Regions than for the Northeast and the West. In the 65-and-older age group, the South had a markedly higher rate of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population than did the other regions (table D).

Residence

Nonfarm residents living outside of metropolitan areas had higher rates of hospitalization than did those living in other areas of residence. This finding held true for all age groups but was particularly noticeable in the 15-44-year age group where the nonfarm group living outside metropolitan areas had a short-stay hospital episode rate of 137 per 1,000 population compared with 115 for persons in farm areas and 119 for

[3]Among persons of all ages the estimate derived from the interview data is increased approximately 4.3 percent by the inclusion of data for decedents; for persons 65 years and older, the comparable increase is 18.9 percent (Series 10, No. 32).

those residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) (table D).

Family Income

The rate of persons with episodes was inversely related to the amount of family income; this relationship was noted for both those with single and with multiple episodes. Persons in the highest family income group—$10,000 or more—had the lowest short-stay hospital episode rate in the 15-44 and 45-64-year age groups; however, in the 65-and-over age group, this income level had the highest rate of persons hospitalized (table D). This turnabout may be due to the fact that the $10,000 and over family income group is better able to afford hospital care (and thus receive it when necessary) than are persons in other income groups.

Marital Status

The rate of hospitalization was appreciably higher among persons 17 years and older who were ever married than among those who were never married, with a markedly high rate for persons in the "separated" status for both single and multiple episodes (table D).

Due to the high proportion of female hospitalizations for deliveries, the marital status of those persons between 17 and 44 years of age appears as a salient variable. Persons in this age group living with relatives and married had a rate of hospitalization of 154 per 1,000 population, while persons in other living arrangements had a rate of only 83. From table D it can be seen that all of the ever married groups (married, widowed, divorced, or separated) had substantially higher rates of hospital episodes than did persons 17 years or older in the never married group. Certainly a part of this difference can be attributed to the fact that females in the never married group were not "at risk" to the same extent as females in the "married" group in terms of experiencing a hospital episode for delivery. Another notable difference by marital status in the 17-44-year age group is that about 25 percent of the married and never married persons with episodes had stays totaling eight or more hospital days during the year while for the divorced and separated groups, this estimate approximated 35 percent (based on data in table 20).

Those persons who were married or had ever been married in the 45-64-year age group were more likely to have a hospital episode than were their never married counterparts. The ever married group had 111 hospital episodes per 1,000 population while the never married group had only 81 per 1,000 population (table D). Married persons had shorter stays of hospitalization than did persons in other marital status groups; 50.7 percent of those with hospital episodes among the married had 7 hospital days or less. For persons in all other marital status groups, this percentage approximated 40 percent (table 20).

Living Arrangements

Those persons 17 years and older living with relatives and married had a short-stay hospital episode rate of 136 per 1,000 population. This rate, which was considerably higher than those for other categories of living arrangements, is, in view of the rate for those aged 17-44 years (154 per 1,000 population), explainable in terms of deliveries.

For those persons living with relatives but not married, episodes of short-stay hospitalization increased with age. This pattern indicates, to some extent, that in this category there are adults in the 17-44-year age group living with their parents, and widowed parents in the 65-years-and-older age group living with their offspring. Those persons living alone or with nonrelatives also demonstrated an increasing rate of hospital episodes with advancing age.

———o o o———

DETAILED TABLES

DETAILED TABLES—Con.

Table 1. Total population and number and percent distribution of total persons in the population, by number of hospital episodes according to selected characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Characteristic	Total population	Number of hospital episodes								
		None	1	2	3+	Total	None	1	2	3+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All persons[1]	190,710	171,590	16,405	2,179	535	100.0	90.0	8.6	1.1	0.3
Sex										
Male	92,323	85,078	6,134	883	227	100.0	92.2	6.6	1.0	0.2
Female	98,387	86,511	10,271	1,296	308	100.0	87.9	10.4	1.3	0.3
Age										
Under 15 years	59,868	56,542	3,002	265	60	100.0	94.4	5.0	0.4	0.1
15-44 years	74,550	65,271	8,069	986	224	100.0	87.6	10.8	1.3	0.3
45-64 years	38,713	34,479	3,495	587	153	100.0	89.1	9.0	1.5	0.4
65+ years	17,578	15,299	1,839	341	99	100.0	87.0	10.5	1.9	0.6
Color										
White	167,953	150,682	14,780	1,991	499	100.0	89.7	8.8	1.2	0.3
Nonwhite	22,757	20,908	1,625	188	*	100.0	91.9	7.1	0.8	*
Geographic region										
Northeast	47,503	43,008	3,970	418	106	100.0	90.5	8.4	0.9	0.2
North Central	53,133	47,723	4,568	690	151	100.0	89.8	8.6	1.3	0.3
South	58,891	52,705	5,253	739	193	100.0	89.5	8.9	1.3	0.3
West	31,184	28,153	2,614	332	85	100.0	90.3	8.4	1.1	0.3
Residence										
SMSA's	122,000	110,247	10,234	1,221	297	100.0	90.4	8.4	1.0	0.2
Outside SMSA's:										
Nonfarm	57,757	51,420	5,313	812	211	100.0	89.0	9.2	1.4	0.4
Farm	10,954	9,923	857	146	*	100.0	90.6	7.8	1.3	*
Family income										
Under $3,000	31,017	27,689	2,721	482	125	100.0	89.3	8.8	1.6	0.4
$3,000-$4,999	32,654	29,193	2,939	411	111	100.0	89.4	9.0	1.3	0.3
$5,000-$6,999	38,297	34,236	3,504	457	100	100.0	89.4	9.1	1.2	0.3
$7,000-$9,999	40,615	36,712	3,395	417	92	100.0	90.4	8.4	1.0	0.2
$10,000+	40,471	36,871	3,180	336	83	100.0	91.1	7.9	0.8	0.2
Marital status										
Under 17 years	66,840	63,169	3,310	294	66	100.0	94.5	5.0	0.4	0.1
Married	87,584	75,724	10,064	1,432	365	100.0	86.5	11.5	1.6	0.4
Widowed	10,138	8,821	1,080	186	51	100.0	87.0	10.7	1.8	0.5
Divorced	3,442	3,000	356	67	*	100.0	87.2	10.3	1.9	*
Separated	2,399	2,033	295	57	*	100.0	84.7	12.3	2.4	*
Never married	20,308	18,843	1,300	143	*	100.0	92.8	6.4	0.7	*
Living arrangement										
Living alone or with nonrelatives	12,961	11,511	1,211	190	*	100.0	88.8	9.3	1.5	*
Living with relatives, married	87,088	75,283	10,017	1,427	362	100.0	86.4	11.5	1.6	0.4
Living with relatives, other	90,660	84,795	5,178	563	124	100.0	93.5	5.7	0.6	0.1

[1]Includes unknown income.

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

Table 2. Total population and number and percent distribution of total persons in the population, by number of hospital episodes according to sex and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Sex and age	Total population	Number of hospital episodes								
		None	1	2	3+	Total	None	1	2	3+
Both sexes	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages	190,710	171,590	16,405	2,179	535	100.0	90.0	8.6	1.1	0.3
Under 15 years	59,868	56,542	3,002	265	60	100.0	94.4	5.0	0.4	0.1
15-44 years	74,550	65,271	8,069	986	224	100.0	87.6	10.8	1.3	0.3
15-24 years	29,365	25,919	3,070	308	67	100.0	88.3	10.5	1.0	0.2
25-44 years	45,185	39,352	4,999	678	156	100.0	87.1	11.1	1.5	0.3
45-64 years	38,713	34,479	3,495	587	153	100.0	89.1	9.0	1.5	0.4
65+ years	17,578	15,299	1,839	341	99	100.0	87.0	10.5	1.9	0.6
Male										
All ages	92,323	85,078	6,134	883	227	100.0	92.2	6.6	1.0	0.2
Under 15 years	30,460	28,628	1,648	151	*	100.0	94.0	5.4	0.5	*
15-44 years	35,575	33,212	2,020	276	68	100.0	93.4	5.7	0.8	0.2
15-24 years	13,994	13,162	742	80	*	100.0	94.1	5.3	0.6	*
25-44 years	21,581	20,049	1,278	196	57	100.0	92.9	5.9	0.9	0.3
45-64 years	18,597	16,590	1,651	280	77	100.0	89.2	8.9	1.5	0.4
65+ years	7,691	6,650	815	177	*	100.0	86.5	10.6	2.3	*
Female										
All ages	98,387	86,511	10,271	1,296	308	100.0	87.9	10.4	1.3	0.3
Under 15 years	29,408	27,914	1,354	114	*	100.0	94.9	4.6	0.4	*
15-44 years	38,975	32,059	6,050	711	156	100.0	82.3	15.5	1.8	0.4
15-24 years	15,371	12,757	2,329	228	57	100.0	83.0	15.2	1.5	0.4
25-44 years	23,605	19,302	3,721	482	99	100.0	81.8	15.8	2.0	0.4
45-64 years	20,116	17,889	1,844	307	76	100.0	88.9	9.2	1.5	0.4
65+ years	9,887	8,649	1,024	164	50	100.0	87.5	10.4	1.7	0.5

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 3. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of episodes according to sex and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Sex and age	Number of hospital episodes							
	Total	1	2	3+	Total	1	2	3+
	Number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
Both sexes								
All ages	19,120	16,405	2,179	535	100.0	85.8	11.4	2.8
Under 15 years	3,326	3,002	265	60	100.0	90.3	8.0	1.8
15-44 years	9,280	8,069	986	224	100.0	87.0	10.6	2.4
15-24 years	3,446	3,070	308	67	100.0	89.1	8.9	1.9
25-44 years	5,834	4,999	678	156	100.0	85.7	11.6	2.7
45-64 years	4,235	3,495	587	153	100.0	82.5	13.9	3.6
65+ years	2,279	1,839	341	99	100.0	80.7	15.0	4.3
Male								
All ages	7,245	6,134	883	227	100.0	84.7	12.2	3.1
Under 15 years	1,832	1,648	151	*	100.0	90.0	8.2	*
15-44 years	2,363	2,020	276	68	100.0	85.5	11.7	2.9
15-24 years	832	742	80	*	100.0	89.2	9.6	*
25-44 years	1,531	1,278	196	57	100.0	83.5	12.8	3.7
45-64 years	2,007	1,651	280	77	100.0	82.3	14.0	3.8
65+ years	1,042	815	177	*	100.0	78.2	17.0	*
Female								
All ages	11,876	10,271	1,296	308	100.0	86.5	10.9	2.6
Under 15 years	1,494	1,354	114	*	100.0	90.6	7.6	*
15-44 years	6,916	6,050	711	156	100.0	87.5	10.3	2.3
15-24 years	2,614	2,329	228	57	100.0	89.1	8.7	2.2
25-44 years	4,302	3,721	482	99	100.0	86.5	11.2	2.3
45-64 years	2,227	1,844	307	76	100.0	82.8	13.8	3.4
65+ years	1,238	1,024	164	50	100.0	82.7	13.2	4.0

Table 4. Number of hospital days and number of hospital days per person per year for persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of episodes, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Sex and age	Number of hospital episodes							
	Total	1	2	3+	Total	1	2	3+
	Number of hospital days in thousands				Days per person hospitalized per year			
Both sexes								
All ages	178,958	118,915	42,513	17,530	9.4	7.2	19.5	32.8
Under 15 years	21,469	15,625	3,956	1,888	6.5	5.2	14.9	31.5
15-44 years	66,771	45,552	14,718	6,501	7.2	5.6	14.9	29.0
15-24 years	21,243	15,424	4,135	1,683	6.2	5.0	13.4	25.1
25-44 years	45,528	30,127	10,583	4,817	7.8	6.0	15.6	30.9
45-64 years	55,050	35,298	14,303	5,448	13.0	10.1	24.4	35.6
65+ years	35,668	22,440	9,536	3,693	15.7	12.2	28.0	37.3
Male								
All ages	81,922	52,770	20,497	8,655	11.3	8.6	23.2	38.1
Under 15 years	11,628	8,555	2,009	1,064	6.3	5.2	13.3	32.2
15-44 years	23,627	15,594	5,559	2,473	10.0	7.7	20.1	36.4
15-24 years	7,161	5,303	1,594	264	8.6	7.1	19.9	24.0
25-44 years	16,465	10,291	3,965	2,209	10.8	8.1	20.2	38.8
45-64 years	28,873	18,398	7,434	3,040	14.4	11.1	26.6	39.5
65+ years	17,793	10,222	5,495	2,077	17.1	12.5	31.0	42.4
Female								
All ages	97,036	66,145	22,016	8,875	8.2	6.4	17.0	28.8
Under 15 years	9,840	7,070	1,947	824	6.6	5.2	17.1	30.5
15-44 years	43,144	29,958	9,159	4,027	6.2	5.0	12.9	25.8
15-24 years	14,081	10,122	2,541	1,419	5.4	4.3	11.1	24.9
25-44 years	29,063	19,836	6,618	2,608	6.8	5.3	13.7	26.3
45-64 years	26,177	16,900	6,869	2,408	11.8	9.2	22.4	31.7
65+ years	17,875	12,218	4,041	1,616	14.4	11.9	24.6	32.3

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to age and number of episodes: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Age and number of episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages										
All episodes	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
1 episode	16,405	12,202	2,661	1,108	434	100.0	74.4	16.2	6.8	2.6
2+ episodes	2,715	489	823	867	535	100.0	18.0	30.3	31.9	19.7
Under 15 years										
All episodes	3,326	2,630	379	214	103	100.0	79.1	11.4	6.4	3.1
1 episode	3,002	2,540	272	134	57	100.0	84.6	9.1	4.5	1.9
2+ episodes	324	91	107	81	*	100.0	28.1	33.0	25.0	*
15-44 years										
All episodes	9,280	7,113	1,328	598	241	100.0	76.6	14.3	6.4	2.6
1 episode	8,069	6,799	912	268	91	100.0	84.3	11.3	3.3	1.1
2+ episodes	1,210	314	416	330	150	100.0	26.0	34.4	27.3	12.4
45-64 years										
All episodes	4,235	2,054	1,157	660	364	100.0	48.5	27.3	15.6	8.6
1 episode	3,495	2,006	949	385	155	100.0	57.4	27.2	11.0	4.4
2+ episodes	740	*	207	275	209	100.0	*	28.0	37.2	28.2
65+ years										
All episodes	2,279	894	621	503	262	100.0	39.2	27.2	22.1	11.5
1 episode	1,839	858	529	321	131	100.0	46.7	28.8	17.5	7.1
2+ episodes	440	*	92	182	131	100.0	*	20.9	41.4	29.8

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to sex and number of episodes: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[See headnote on table 5]

Sex and number of episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
Both sexes										
All episodes	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
1 episode	16,405	12,202	2,661	1,108	434	100.0	74.4	16.2	6.8	2.6
2+ episodes	2,715	489	823	867	535	100.0	18.0	30.3	31.9	19.7
Male										
All episodes	7,245	4,456	1,329	900	560	100.0	61.5	18.3	12.4	7.7
1 episode	6,134	4,282	1,069	519	265	100.0	69.8	17.4	8.5	4.3
2+ episodes	1,110	175	260	381	294	100.0	15.8	23.4	34.3	26.5
Female										
All episodes	11,876	8,235	2,155	1,075	410	100.0	69.3	18.1	9.1	3.5
1 episode	10,271	7,921	1,592	589	169	100.0	77.1	15.5	5.7	1.6
2+ episodes	1,604	314	563	486	241	100.0	19.6	35.1	30.3	15.0

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of episodes according to color, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Color, age, and sex	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
	Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
Total						
All ages	19,120	16,405	2,715	100.0	85.8	14.2
Under 15 years	3,326	3,002	324	100.0	90.3	9.7
15-44 years	9,280	8,069	1,210	100.0	87.0	13.0
45-64 years	4,235	3,495	740	100.0	82.5	17.5
65+ years	2,279	1,839	440	100.0	80.7	19.3
White						
All ages	17,271	14,780	2,490	100.0	85.6	14.4
Under 15 years	2,944	2,668	276	100.0	90.6	9.4
15-44 years	8,226	7,132	1,094	100.0	86.7	13.3
45-64 years	3,931	3,232	699	100.0	82.2	17.8
65+ years	2,170	1,749	421	100.0	80.6	19.4
Nonwhite						
All ages	1,849	1,625	224	100.0	87.9	12.1
Under 15 years	382	334	*	100.0	87.4	*
15-44 years	1,054	938	116	100.0	89.0	11.0
45-64 years	304	263	*	100.0	86.5	*
65+ years	109	90	*	100.0	82.6	*
Total						
Both sexes	19,120	16,405	2,715	100.0	85.8	14.2
Male	7,245	6,134	1,110	100.0	84.7	15.3
Female	11,876	10,271	1,604	100.0	86.5	13.5
White						
Both sexes	17,271	14,780	2,490	100.0	85.6	14.4
Male	6,610	5,580	1,029	100.0	84.4	15.6
Female	10,661	9,200	1,461	100.0	86.3	13.7
Nonwhite						
Both sexes	1,849	1,625	224	100.0	87.9	12.1
Male	635	554	81	100.0	87.2	12.8
Female	1,214	1,071	143	100.0	88.2	11.8

Table 8. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to color, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Color, age, and sex	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
Total										
All ages	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
Under 15 years	3,326	2,630	379	214	103	100.0	79.1	11.4	6.4	3.1
15-44 years	9,280	7,113	1,328	598	241	100.0	76.6	14.3	6.4	2.6
45-64 years	4,235	2,054	1,157	660	364	100.0	48.5	27.3	15.6	8.6
65+ years	2,279	894	621	503	262	100.0	39.2	27.2	22.1	11.5
White										
All ages	17,271	11,488	3,166	1,765	852	100.0	66.5	18.3	10.2	4.9
Under 15 years	2,944	2,385	316	166	77	100.0	81.0	10.7	5.6	2.6
15-44 years	8,226	6,317	1,194	517	198	100.0	76.8	14.5	6.3	2.4
45-64 years	3,931	1,932	1,066	607	326	100.0	49.1	27.1	15.4	8.3
65+ years	2,170	854	591	475	251	100.0	394	27.2	21.9	11.6
Nonwhite										
All ages	1,849	1,203	318	211	118	100.0	65.1	17.2	11.4	6.4
Under 15 years	382	245	63	*	*	100.0	64.1	16.5	*	*
15-44 years	1,054	795	134	81	*	100.0	75.4	12.7	7.7	*
45-64 years	304	122	91	53	*	100.0	40.1	29.9	17.4	*
65+ years	109	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
Total										
Both sexes	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
Male	7,245	4,456	1,329	900	560	100.0	61.5	18.3	12.4	7.7
Female	11,876	8,235	2,155	1,075	410	100.0	69.3	18.1	9.1	3.5
White										
Both sexes	17,271	11,488	3,166	1,765	852	100.0	66.5	18.3	10.2	4.9
Male	6,610	4,117	1,199	809	485	100.0	62.3	18.1	12.2	7.3
Female	10,661	7,371	1,967	956	367	100.0	69.1	18.5	9.0	3.4
Nonwhite										
Both sexes	1,849	1,203	318	211	118	100.0	65.1	17.2	11.4	6.4
Male	635	339	130	91	74	100.0	53.4	20.5	14.3	11.7
Female	1,214	863	188	120	*	100.0	71.1	15.5	9.9	*

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to color and number of episodes: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Color and number of episodes	Number of hospital days				
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands				
Total					
All episodes	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970
1 episode	16,405	12,202	2,661	1,108	434
2+ episodes	2,715	489	823	867	535
White					
All episodes	17,271	11,488	3,166	1,765	852
1 episode	14,780	11,035	2,410	972	364
2+ episodes	2,490	454	756	793	488
Nonwhite					
All episodes	1,849	1,203	318	211	118
1 episode	1,625	1,167	251	136	70
2+ episodes	224	*	67	74	*
	Percent distribution				
Total					
All episodes	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
1 episode	100.0	74.4	16.2	6.8	2.6
2+ episodes	100.0	18.0	30.3	31.9	19.7
White					
All episodes	100.0	66.5	18.3	10.2	4.9
1 episode	100.0	74.7	16.3	6.6	2.5
2+ episodes	100.0	18.2	30.4	31.8	19.6
Nonwhite					
All episodes	100.0	65.1	17.2	11.4	6.4
1 episode	100.0	71.8	15.4	8.4	4.3
2+ episodes	100.0	*	29.9	33.0	*

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of episodes according to geographic region and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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]

Region and age	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
	Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All regions						
All ages	19,120	16,405	2,715	100.0	85.8	14.2
Under 15 years	3,326	3,002	324	100.0	90.3	9.7
15-44 years	9,280	8,069	1,210	100.0	87.0	13.0
45-64 years	4,235	3,495	740	100.0	82.5	17.5
65+ years	2,279	1,839	440	100.0	80.7	19.3
Northeast						
All ages	4,495	3,970	524	100.0	88.3	11.7
Under 15 years	805	731	75	100.0	90.8	9.3
15-44 years	2,155	1,919	236	100.0	89.0	11.0
45-64 years	964	828	136	100.0	85.9	14.1
65+ years	571	493	78	100.0	86.3	13.7
North Central						
All ages	5,409	4,568	841	100.0	84.5	15.5
Under 15 years	922	818	104	100.0	88.7	11.3
15-44 years	2,587	2,201	386	100.0	85.1	14.9
45-64 years	1,249	1,032	217	100.0	82.6	17.4
65+ years	651	517	134	100.0	79.4	20.6
South						
All ages	6,185	5,253	933	100.0	84.9	15.1
Under 15 years	1,002	909	94	100.0	90.7	9.4
15-44 years	3,068	2,657	411	100.0	86.6	13.4
45-64 years	1,362	1,099	263	100.0	80.7	19.3
65+ years	752	588	165	100.0	78.2	21.9
West						
All ages	3,031	2,614	417	100.0	86.2	13.8
Under 15 years	597	544	52	100.0	91.1	8.7
15-44 years	1,470	1,292	178	100.0	87.9	12.1
45-64 years	660	536	124	100.0	81.2	18.8
65+ years	305	241	64	100.0	79.0	21.0

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to geographic region and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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]

Region and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All regions										
All ages	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
Under 15 years	3,326	2,630	379	214	103	100.0	79.1	11.4	6.4	3.1
15-44 years	9,280	7,113	1,328	598	241	100.0	76.6	14.3	6.4	2.6
45-64 years	4,235	2,054	1,157	660	364	100.0	48.5	27.3	15.6	8.6
65+ years	2,279	894	621	503	262	100.0	39.2	27.2	22.1	11.5
Northeast										
All ages	4,495	2,807	895	508	285	100.0	62.4	19.9	11.3	6.3
Under 15 years	805	608	90	74	*	100.0	75.5	11.2	9.2	*
15-44 years	2,155	1,612	337	133	72	100.0	74.8	15.6	6.2	3.3
45-64 years	964	387	312	171	93	100.0	40.1	32.4	17.7	9.6
65+ years	571	199	156	130	86	100.0	34.9	27.3	22.8	15.1
North Central										
All ages	5,409	3,453	1,056	609	291	100.0	63.8	19.5	11.3	5.4
Under 15 years	922	726	120	50	*	100.0	78.7	13.0	5.4	*
15-44 years	2,587	1,886	424	206	70	100.0	72.9	16.4	8.0	2.7
45-64 years	1,249	593	339	200	116	100.0	47.5	27.1	16.0	9.3
65+ years	651	248	172	153	79	100.0	38.1	26.4	23.5	12.1
South										
All ages	6,185	4,220	1,087	611	268	100.0	68.2	17.6	9.9	4.3
Under 15 years	1,002	798	117	61	*	100.0	79.6	11.7	6.1	*
15-44 years	3,068	2,392	407	196	72	100.0	78.0	13.3	6.4	2.3
45-64 years	1,362	714	360	189	99	100.0	52.4	26.4	13.9	7.3
65+ years	752	316	203	165	69	100.0	42.0	27.0	21.9	9.2
West										
All ages	3,031	2,211	446	247	126	100.0	72.9	14.7	8.1	4.2
Under 15 years	597	498	52	*	*	100.0	83.4	8.7	*	*
15-44 years	1,470	1,222	159	62	*	100.0	83.1	10.8	4.2	*
45-64 years	660	360	145	100	55	100.0	54.5	22.0	15.2	8.3
65+ years	305	131	90	55	*	100.0	43.0	29.5	18.0	*

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to geographic region and number of episodes: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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]

Region and number of episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All regions										
All episodes	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
1 episode	16,405	12,202	2,661	1,108	434	100.0	74.4	16.2	6.8	2.6
2+ episodes	2,715	489	823	867	535	100.0	18.0	30.3	31.9	19.7
Northeast										
All episodes	4,495	2,807	895	508	285	100.0	62.4	19.9	11.3	6.3
1 episode	3,970	2,725	762	344	140	100.0	68.6	19.2	8.7	3.5
2+ episodes	524	81	133	165	145	100.0	15.5	25.4	31.5	27.7
North Central										
All episodes	5,409	3,453	1,056	609	291	100.0	63.8	19.5	11.3	5.4
1 episode	4,568	3,319	796	330	124	100.0	72.7	17.4	7.2	2.7
2+ episodes	841	134	260	279	168	100.0	15.9	30.9	33.2	20.0
South										
All episodes	6,185	4,220	1,087	611	268	100.0	68.2	17.6	9.9	4.3
1 episode	5,253	4,035	784	320	112	100.0	76.8	14.9	6.1	2.1
2+ episodes	933	185	302	290	155	100.0	19.8	32.4	31.1	16.6
West										
All episodes	3,031	2,211	446	247	126	100.0	72.9	14.7	8.1	4.2
1 episode	2,614	2,123	319	114	59	100.0	81.2	12.2	4.4	2.3
2+ episodes	417	89	128	133	67	100.0	21.3	30.7	31.9	16.1

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of episodes according to place of residence and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Residence and age	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
	Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All areas						
All ages	19,120	16,405	2,715	100.0	85.8	14.2
Under 15 years	3,326	3,002	324	100.0	90.3	9.7
15-44 years	9,280	8,069	1,210	100.0	87.0	13.0
45-64 years	4,235	3,495	740	100.0	82.5	17.5
65+ years	2,279	1,839	440	100.0	80.7	19.3
SMSA's						
All ages	11,753	10,234	1,518	100.0	87.1	12.9
Under 15 years	2,033	1,859	174	100.0	91.4	8.6
15-44 years	5,838	5,127	711	100.0	87.8	12.2
45-64 years	2,564	2,171	393	100.0	84.7	15.3
65+ years	1,318	1,078	240	100.0	81.8	18.2
Outside SMSA's: Nonfarm						
All ages	6,336	5,313	1,023	100.0	83.9	16.1
Under 15 years	1,120	995	125	100.0	88.8	11.2
15-44 years	3,017	2,587	430	100.0	85.7	14.3
45-64 years	1,378	1,082	296	100.0	78.5	21.5
65+ years	821	649	172	100.0	79.0	21.0
Outside SMSA's: Farm						
All ages	1,031	857	173	100.0	83.1	16.8
Under 15 years	173	148	*	100.0	85.5	*
15-44 years	424	355	69	100.0	83.7	16.3
45-64 years	293	242	51	100.0	82.6	17.4
65+ years	141	112	*	100.0	79.4	*

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to place of residence and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Residence and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All areas										
All ages	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
Under 15 years	3,326	2,630	379	214	103	100.0	79.1	11.4	6.4	3.1
15-44 years	9,280	7,113	1,328	598	241	100.0	76.6	14.3	6.4	2.6
45-64 years	4,235	2,054	1,157	660	364	100.0	48.5	27.3	15.6	8.6
65+ years	2,279	894	621	503	262	100.0	39.2	27.2	22.1	11.5
SMSA's										
All ages	11,753	7,692	2,173	1,243	645	100.0	65.4	18.5	10.6	5.5
Under 15 years	2,033	1,588	232	141	72	100.0	78.1	11.4	6.9	3.5
15-44 years	5,838	4,440	855	379	164	100.0	76.1	14.6	6.5	2.8
45-64 years	2,564	1,185	730	422	227	100.0	46.2	28.5	16.5	8.9
65+ years	1,318	479	356	301	182	100.0	36.3	27.0	22.8	13.8
Outside SMSA's: Nonfarm										
All ages	6,336	4,302	1,119	635	280	100.0	67.9	17.7	10.0	4.4
Under 15 years	1,120	892	136	64	*	100.0	79.6	12.1	5.7	*
15-44 years	3,017	2,358	402	192	65	100.0	78.2	13.3	6.4	2.2
45-64 years	1,378	702	357	205	113	100.0	50.9	25.9	14.9	8.2
65+ years	821	350	224	174	72	100.0	42.6	27.3	21.2	8.8
Outside SMSA's: Farm										
All ages	1,031	697	192	97	*	100.0	67.6	18.6	9.4	*
Under 15 years	173	151	*	*	*	100.0	87.3	*	*	*
15-44 years	424	315	71	*	*	100.0	74.3	16.7	*	*
45-64 years	293	167	70	*	*	100.0	57.0	23.9	*	*
65+ years	141	65	*	*	*	100.0	46.1	*	*	*

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to place of residence, age, and number of episodes: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Residence, age, and number of episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All areas										
All ages	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
Under 65 years										
All episodes	16,841	11,797	2,863	1,472	708	100.0	70.0	17.0	8.7	4.2
1 episode	14,566	11,344	2,132	787	303	100.0	77.9	14.6	5.4	2.1
2+ episodes	2,274	453	731	686	405	100.0	19.9	32.1	30.2	17.8
65+ years										
All episodes	2,279	894	621	503	262	100.0	39.2	27.2	22.1	11.5
1 episode	1,839	858	529	321	131	100.0	46.7	28.8	17.5	7.1
2+ episodes	440	*	92	182	131	100.0	*	20.9	41.4	29.8
SMSA's										
All ages	11,753	7,692	2,173	1,243	645	100.0	65.4	18.5	10.6	5.5
Under 65 years										
All episodes	10,435	7,213	1,816	942	463	100.0	69.1	17.4	9.0	4.4
1 episode	9,157	6,988	1,432	525	212	100.0	76.3	15.6	5.7	2.3
2+ episodes	1,278	225	385	418	251	100.0	17.6	30.1	32.7	19.6
65+ years										
All episodes	1,318	479	356	301	182	100.0	36.3	27.0	22.8	13.8
1 episode	1,078	465	306	218	88	100.0	43.1	28.4	20.2	8.2
2+ episodes	240	*	50	83	93	100.0	*	20.8	34.6	38.8
Outside SMSA's: Nonfarm										
All ages	6,336	4,302	1,119	635	280	100.0	67.9	17.7	10.0	4.4
Under 65 years										
All episodes	5,516	3,952	895	461	208	100.0	71.6	16.2	8.4	3.8
1 episode	4,665	3,754	596	234	80	100.0	80.5	12.8	5.0	1.7
2+ episodes	851	198	299	226	127	100.0	23.3	35.1	26.6	14.9
65+ years										
All episodes	821	350	224	174	72	100.0	42.6	27.3	21.2	8.8
1 episode	649	333	193	83	*	100.0	51.3	29.7	12.8	*
2+ episodes	172	*	*	91	*	100.0	*	*	52.9	*
Outside SMSA's: Farm										
All ages	1,031	697	192	97	*	100.0	67.6	18.6	9.4	*
Under 65 years										
All episodes	890	632	152	70	*	100.0	71.0	17.1	7.9	*
1 episode	745	602	105	*	*	100.0	80.8	14.1	*	*
2+ episodes	145	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
65+ years										
All episodes	141	65	*	*	*	100.0	46.1	*	*	*
1 episode	112	61	*	*	*	100.0	54.5	*	*	*
2+ episodes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 16. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of episodes according to family income and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Family income and age	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
	Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All incomes[1]						
All ages	19,120	16,405	2,715	100.0	85.8	14.2
Under 15 years	3,326	3,002	324	100.0	90.3	9.7
15-44 years	9,280	8,069	1,210	100.0	87.0	13.0
45-64 years	4,235	3,495	740	100.0	82.5	17.5
65+ years	2,279	1,839	440	100.0	80.7	19.3
Under $3,000						
All ages	3,328	2,721	607	100.0	81.8	18.2
Under 15 years	361	312	*	100.0	86.4	*
15-44 years	1,191	1,038	153	100.0	87.2	12.8
45-64 years	738	558	179	100.0	75.6	24.3
65+ years	1,039	812	227	100.0	78.2	21.8
$3,000-$4,999						
All ages	3,461	2,939	521	100.0	84.9	15.1
Under 15 years	569	496	73	100.0	87.2	12.8
15-44 years	1,763	1,526	237	100.0	86.6	13.4
45-64 years	699	575	125	100.0	82.3	17.9
65+ years	429	342	87	100.0	79.7	20.3
$5,000-$6,999						
All ages	4,061	3,504	557	100.0	86.3	13.7
Under 15 years	827	753	74	100.0	91.1	8.9
15-44 years	2,215	1,930	285	100.0	87.1	12.9
45-64 years	756	614	141	100.0	81.2	18.7
65+ years	264	207	57	100.0	78.4	21.6
$7,000-$9,999						
All ages	3,903	3,395	508	100.0	87.0	13.0
Under 15 years	837	765	72	100.0	91.4	8.6
15-44 years	2,109	1,812	297	100.0	85.9	14.1
45-64 years	806	682	124	100.0	84.6	15.4
65+ years	151	135	*	100.0	89.4	*
$10,000+						
All ages	3,599	3,180	419	100.0	88.4	11.6
Under 15 years	643	591	53	100.0	91.9	8.2
15-44 years	1,728	1,521	207	100.0	88.0	12.0
45-64 years	992	855	137	100.0	86.2	13.8
65+ years	235	213	*	100.0	90.6	*

[1]Includes unknown income.

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to family income and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Family income and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All incomes[1]										
All ages	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
Under 15 years	3,326	2,630	379	214	103	100.0	79.1	11.4	6.4	3.1
15-44 years	9,280	7,113	1,328	598	241	100.0	76.6	14.3	6.4	2.6
45-64 years	4,235	2,054	1,157	660	364	100.0	48.5	27.3	15.6	8.6
65+ years	2,279	894	621	503	262	100.0	39.2	27.2	22.1	11.5
Under $3,000										
All ages	3,328	1,861	701	488	278	100.0	55.9	21.1	14.7	8.4
Under 15 years	361	233	71	*	*	100.0	64.5	19.7	*	*
15-44 years	1,191	899	149	9.8	*	100.0	75.5	12.5	8.2	*
45-64 years	738	310	203	125	100	100.0	42.0	27.5	16.9	13.6
65+ years	1,039	418	277	224	119	100.0	40.2	26.7	21.6	11.5
$3,000-$4,999										
All ages	3,461	2,335	572	355	200	100.0	67.5	16.5	10.3	5.8
Under 15 years	569	431	63	*	*	100.0	75.7	11.1	*	*
15-44 years	1,763	1,411	202	103	*	100.0	80.0	11.5	5.8	*
45-64 years	699	315	195	120	68	100.0	45.1	27.9	17.2	9.7
65+ years	429	177	111	88	53	100.0	41.3	25.9	20.5	12.4
$5,000-$6,999										
All ages	4,061	2,813	696	366	187	100.0	69.3	17.1	9.0	4.6
Under 15 years	827	649	104	51	*	100.0	78.5	12.6	6.2	*
15-44 years	2,215	1,728	307	127	52	100.0	78.0	13.9	5.7	2.3
45-64 years	756	348	213	117	77	100.0	46.0	28.2	15.5	10.2
65+ years	264	88	71	69	*	100.0	33.3	26.9	26.1	*
$7,000-$9,999										
All ages	3,903	2,757	685	331	129	100.0	70.6	17.6	8.5	3.3
Under 15 years	837	706	71	*	*	100.0	84.3	8.5	*	*
15-44 years	2,109	1,570	350	140	*	100.0	74.4	16.6	6.6	*
45-64 years	806	416	221	119	*	100.0	51.6	27.4	14.8	*
65+ years	151	65	*	*	*	100.0	43.0	*	*	*
$10,000+										
All ages	3,599	2,477	665	329	128	100.0	68.8	18.5	9.1	3.6
Under 15 years	643	536	58	*	*	100.0	83.4	9.0	*	*
15-44 years	1,728	1,303	282	105	*	100.0	75.4	16.3	6.1	*
45-64 years	992	548	256	139	*	100.0	55.2	25.8	14.0	*
65+ years	235	90	70	53	*	100.0	38.3	29.8	22.6	*

[1]Includes unknown income.

Table 18. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to family income and number of episodes: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Family income and number of episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All incomes[1]										
All episodes	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
1 episode	16,405	12,202	2,661	1,108	434	100.0	74.4	16.2	6.8	2.6
2+ episodes	2,715	489	823	867	535	100.0	18.0	30.3	31.9	19.7
Under $3,000										
All episodes	3,328	1,861	701	488	278	100.0	55.9	21.1	14.7	8.4
1 episode	2,721	1,780	531	275	136	100.0	65.4	19.5	10.1	5.0
2+ episodes	607	81	170	213	143	100.0	13.3	28.0	35.1	23.6
$3,000-$4,999										
All episodes	3,461	2,335	572	355	200	100.0	67.5	16.5	10.3	5.8
1 episode	2,939	2,236	432	186	86	100.0	76.1	14.7	6.3	2.9
2+ episodes	521	99	140	169	113	100.0	19.0	26.9	32.4	21.7
$5,000-$6,999										
All episodes	4,061	2,813	696	366	187	100.0	69.3	17.1	9.0	4.6
1 episode	3,504	2,708	513	203	79	100.0	77.3	14.6	5.8	2.3
2+ episodes	557	105	183	162	107	100.0	18.9	32.9	29.1	19.2
$7,000-$9,999										
All episodes	3,903	2,757	685	331	129	100.0	70.6	17.6	8.5	3.3
1 episode	3,395	2,646	517	181	50	100.0	77.9	15.2	5.3	1.5
2+ episodes	508	112	168	150	79	100.0	22.0	33.1	29.5	15.6
$10,000+										
All episodes	3,599	2,477	665	329	128	100.0	68.8	18.5	9.1	3.6
1 episode	3,180	2,400	532	191	57	100.0	75.5	16.7	6.0	1.8
2+ episodes	419	77	133	138	71	100.0	18.4	31.7	32.9	16.9

[1]Includes unknown income.

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years or older with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of episodes according to marital status and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Marital status and age	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
	Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All marital statuses						
All ages-17+ years	15,450	13,095	2,355	100.0	84.8	15.2
17-44 years	8,936	7,761	1,174	100.0	86.9	13.1
45-64 years	4,235	3,495	740	100.0	82.5	17.5
65+ years	2,279	1,839	440	100.0	80.7	19.3
Married						
All ages-17+ years	11,860	10,064	1,797	100.0	84.9	15.2
17-44 years	7,241	6,280	961	100.0	86.7	13.3
45-64 years	3,430	2,846	584	100.0	83.0	17.0
65+ years	1,189	938	252	100.0	78.9	21.2
Widowed						
All ages-17+ years	1,317	1,080	237	100.0	82.0	18.0
17-44 years	65	58	*	100.0	89.2	*
45-64 years	373	297	77	100.0	79.6	20.6
65+ years	878	725	153	100.0	82.6	17.4
Divorced						
All ages-17+ years	442	356	86	100.0	80.5	19.5
17-44 years	238	191	*	100.0	80.3	*
45-64 years	146	121	*	100.0	82.9	*
65+ years	58	*	*	100.0	*	*
Separated						
All ages-17+ years	366	295	71	100.0	80.6	19.4
17-44 years	230	186	*	100.0	80.9	*
45-64 years	109	83	*	100.0	76.1	*
65+ years	*	*	*	*	*	*
Never married						
All ages-17+ years	1,465	1,300	164	100.0	88.7	11.2
17-44 years	1,161	1,046	115	100.0	90.1	9.9
45-64 years	177	149	*	100.0	84.2	*
65+ years	127	105	*	100.0	82.7	*

Table 20. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years or older with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to marital status and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Marital status and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
All marital statuses	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages-17+ years-----	15,450	9,782	3,071	1,739	858	100.0	63.3	19.9	11.3	5.6
17-44 years-----	8,936	6,834	1,293	576	232	100.0	76.5	14.5	6.4	2.6
45-64 years-----	4,235	2,054	1,157	660	364	100.0	48.5	27.3	15.6	8.6
65+ years-----	2,279	894	621	503	262	100.0	39.2	27.2	22.1	11.5
Married										
All ages-17+ years-----	11,860	7,845	2,282	1,191	543	100.0	66.1	19.2	10.0	4.6
17-44 years-----	7,241	5,614	1,038	439	151	100.0	77.5	14.3	6.1	2.1
45-64 years-----	3,430	1,738	929	509	254	100.0	50.7	27.1	14.8	7.4
65+ years-----	1,189	493	316	244	138	100.0	41.5	26.6	20.5	11.6
Widowed										
All ages-17+ years-----	1,317	515	375	281	146	100.0	39.1	28.5	21.3	11.1
17-44 years-----	65	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
45-64 years-----	373	153	100	66	55	100.0	41.0	26.8	17.7	14.7
65+ years-----	878	320	253	215	90	100.0	36.4	28.8	24.5	10.3
Divorced										
All ages-17+ years-----	442	241	105	63	*	100.0	54.5	23.8	14.3	*
17-44 years-----	238	156	*	*	*	100.0	65.5	*	*	*
45-64 years-----	146	58	*	*	*	100.0	39.7	*	*	*
65+ years-----	58	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
Separated										
All ages-17+ years-----	366	191	79	61	*	100.0	52.2	21.6	16.7	*
17-44 years-----	230	147	*	*	*	100.0	63.9	*	*	*
45-64 years-----	109	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
65+ years-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Never married										
All ages-17+ years-----	1,465	990	229	143	103	100.0	67.6	15.6	9.8	7.0
17-44 years-----	1,161	876	142	85	58	100.0	75.5	12.2	7.3	5.0
45-64 years-----	177	67	55	*	*	100.0	37.9	31.1	*	*
65+ years-----	127	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*

Table 21. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years or older with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to marital status and number of episodes: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Marital status and number of episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All marital statuses										
All episodes	15,450	9,782	3,071	1,739	858	100.0	63.3	19.9	11.3	5.6
1 episode	13,095	9,395	2,361	961	377	100.0	71.7	18.0	7.3	2.9
2+ episodes	2,355	387	709	777	481	100.0	16.4	30.1	33.0	20.4
Married										
All episodes	11,860	7,845	2,282	1,191	543	100.0	66.1	19.2	10.0	4.6
1 episode	10,064	7,530	1,713	615	206	100.0	74.8	17.0	6.1	2.0
2+ episodes	1,797	315	570	576	336	100.0	17.5	31.7	32.1	18.7
Widowed										
All episodes	1,317	515	375	281	146	100.0	39.1	28.5	21.3	11.1
1 episode	1,080	504	319	180	77	100.0	46.7	29.5	16.7	7.1
2+ episodes	237	*	57	101	69	100.0	*	24.1	42.6	29.1
Divorced										
All episodes	442	241	105	63	*	100.0	54.5	23.8	14.3	*
1 episode	356	232	71	*	*	100.0	65.2	19.9	*	*
2+ episodes	86	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
Separated										
All episodes	366	191	79	61	*	100.0	52.2	21.6	16.7	*
1 episode	295	178	59	*	*	100.0	60.3	20.0	*	*
2+ episodes	71	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
Never married										
All episodes	1,465	990	229	143	103	100.0	67.6	15.6	9.8	7.0
1 episode	1,300	951	200	97	53	100.0	73.2	15.4	7.5	4.1
2+ episodes	164	*	*	*	50	100.0	*	*	*	30.5

Table 22. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of episodes according to living arrangements and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Living arrangement and age	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
	Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All arrangements						
All ages	19,120	16,405	2,715	100.0	85.8	14.2
Under 17 years	3,670	3,310	360	100.0	90.2	9.8
17-44 years	8,936	7,761	1,174	100.0	86.9	13.1
45-64 years	4,235	3,495	740	100.0	82.5	17.5
65+ years	2,279	1,839	440	100.0	80.7	19.3
Living alone or with nonrelatives						
All ages	1,450	1,211	239	100.0	83.5	16.5
Under 17 years	*	*	*	*	*	*
17-44 years	369	321	*	100.0	87.0	*
45-64 years	477	386	91	100.0	80.9	19.1
65+ years	597	498	100	100.0	83.4	16.8
Living with relatives-married						
All ages	11,805	10,017	1,789	100.0	84.9	15.2
Under 17 years	...	...	...	...	...	...
17-44 years	7,222	6,262	960	100.0	86.7	13.3
45-64 years	3,413	2,832	581	100.0	83.0	17.0
65+ years	1,171	923	248	100.0	78.8	21.2
Living with relatives-other						
All ages	5,865	5,178	687	100.0	88.3	11.7
Under 17 years	3,663	3,304	359	100.0	90.2	9.8
17-44 years	1,345	1,178	167	100.0	87.6	12.4
45-64 years	346	277	68	100.0	80.1	19.7
65+ years	511	418	93	100.0	81.8	18.2

Table 23. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to living arrangements and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Living arrangement and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All arrangements										
All ages	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
Under 17 years	3,670	2,909	414	237	112	100.0	79.3	11.3	6.5	3.1
17-44 years	8,936	6,834	1,293	576	232	100.0	76.5	14.5	6.4	2.6
45-64 years	4,235	2,054	1,157	660	364	100.0	48.5	27.3	15.6	8.6
65+ years	2,279	894	621	503	262	100.0	39.2	27.2	22.1	11.5
Living alone or with nonrelatives										
All ages	1,450	689	358	240	162	100.0	47.5	24.7	16.6	11.2
Under 17 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17-44 years	369	259	61	*	*	100.0	70.2	16.5	*	*
45-64 years	477	185	140	90	61	100.0	38.8	29.4	18.9	12.8
65+ years	597	239	157	124	77	100.0	40.0	26.3	20.8	12.9
Living with relatives-married										
All ages	11,805	7,816	2,273	1,185	532	100.0	66.2	19.3	10.0	4.5
Under 17 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17-44 years	7,222	5,603	1,037	436	147	100.0	77.6	14.4	6.0	2.0
45-64 years	3,413	1,728	926	507	251	100.0	50.6	27.1	14.9	7.4
65+ years	1,171	485	310	242	134	100.0	41.4	26.5	20.7	11.4
Living with relatives-other										
All ages	5,865	4,186	853	550	276	100.0	71.4	14.5	9.4	4.7
Under 17 years	3,663	2,903	414	237	110	100.0	79.3	11.3	6.5	3.0
17-44 years	1,345	973	196	114	63	100.0	72.3	14.6	8.5	4.7
45-64 years	346	142	90	62	51	100.0	41.0	26.0	17.9	14.7
65+ years	511	169	153	137	51	100.0	33.1	29.9	26.8	10.0

Table 24. Number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to living arrangements, age, and number of episodes: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Living arrangement, age, and number of episodes	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
All living arrangements	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages	19,120	12,691	3,484	1,975	970	100.0	66.4	18.2	10.3	5.1
Under 65 years										
All episodes	16,841	11,797	2,863	1,472	708	100.0	70.0	17.0	8.7	4.2
1 episode	14,566	11,344	2,132	787	303	100.0	77.9	14.6	5.4	2.1
2+ episodes	2,274	453	731	686	405	100.0	19.9	32.1	30.2	17.8
65+ years										
All episodes	2,279	894	621	503	262	100.0	39.2	27.2	22.1	11.5
1 episode	1,839	858	529	321	131	100.0	46.7	28.8	17.5	7.1
2+ episodes	440	*	92	182	131	100.0	*	20.9	41.4	29.8
Living alone or with nonrelatives										
All ages	1,450	689	358	240	162	100.0	47.5	24.7	16.6	11.2
Under 65 years										
All episodes	852	450	201	117	85	100.0	52.8	23.6	13.7	10.0
1 episode	713	431	160	74	*	100.0	60.4	22.4	10.4	*
2+ episodes	139	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
65+ years										
All episodes	597	239	157	124	77	100.0	40.0	26.3	20.8	12.9
1 episode	498	233	142	75	*	100.0	46.8	28.5	15.1	*
2+ episodes	100	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
Living with relatives-married										
All ages	11,805	7,816	2,273	1,185	532	100.0	66.2	19.3	10.0	4.5
Under 65 years										
All episodes	10,634	7,330	1,963	943	398	100.0	68.9	18.5	8.9	3.7
1 episode	9,094	7,043	1,448	461	141	100.0	77.4	15.9	5.1	1.6
2+ episodes	1,541	287	515	482	256	100.0	18.6	33.4	31.3	16.6
65+ years										
All episodes	1,171	485	310	242	134	100.0	41.4	26.5	20.7	11.4
1 episode	923	457	257	150	59	100.0	49.5	27.8	16.3	6.4
2+ episodes	248	*	53	92	75	100.0	*	21.4	37.1	30.2
Living with relatives-other										
All ages	5,865	4,186	853	550	276	100.0	71.4	14.5	9.4	4.7
Under 65 years										
All episodes	5,354	4,017	699	413	225	100.0	75.0	13.1	7.7	4.2
1 episode	4,760	3,870	525	251	113	100.0	81.3	11.0	5.3	2.4
2+ episodes	594	147	174	161	112	100.0	24.7	29.3	27.1	18.9
65+ years										
All episodes	511	169	153	137	51	100.0	33.1	29.9	26.8	10.0
1 episode	418	168	129	96	*	100.0	40.2	30.9	23.0	*
2+ episodes	93	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*

Table 25. Percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes during a year, by pattern of hospital stay according to selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Characteristic	Persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes						
	Total	One episode with:			Two+ episodes with:		Other pattern of stay
		1-7 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	
	Percent distribution						
All persons[1]	100.0	63.8	13.9	5.8	4.3	4.5	7.6
SEX							
Male	100.0	59.1	14.8	7.2	3.6	5.3	10.1
Female	100.0	66.7	13.4	5.0	4.7	4.1	6.1
COLOR							
White	100.0	63.9	14.0	5.6	4.4	4.6	7.6
Nonwhite	100.0	63.1	13.6	7.4	3.6	4.0	8.3
AGE							
Under 45 years	100.0	73.8	9.4	3.2	4.2	3.3	5.9
Under 15 years	100.0	76.2	8.2	4.0	3.2	2.4	5.8
15-44 years	100.0	73.3	9.8	2.9	4.5	3.6	6.0
45+ years	100.0	43.9	22.7	10.8	4.6	7.0	10.9
45-64 years	100.0	47.2	22.4	9.1	4.9	6.5	9.7
65+ years	100.0	37.6	23.2	14.1	4.0	8.0	13.1
REGION							
Northeast	100.0	60.6	17.0	7.7	3.0	3.7	8.1
North Central	100.0	61.4	14.7	6.1	4.8	5.2	7.9
South	100.0	65.2	12.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	7.3
West	100.0	70.0	10.5	3.8	4.2	4.4	7.1
RESIDENCE							
SMSA's							
Under 65 years	100.0	67.0	13.7	5.0	3.7	4.0	6.6
65+ years	100.0	35.3	23.2	16.5	3.8	6.3	14.9
Outside SMSA's: Nonfarm							
Under 65 years	100.0	68.1	10.8	4.2	5.4	4.1	7.4
65+ years	100.0	40.6	23.5	10.1	3.8	11.1	11.0
Outside SMSA's: Farm							
Under 65 years	100.0	67.6	11.8	3.1	5.3	4.7	7.5
65+ years	100.0	43.3	20.6	14.2	7.8	5.7	8.5

See footnote at end of table.

Table 25. Percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes during a year, by pattern of hospital stay according to selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1966—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]

Characteristic	Persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes						
	Total	One episode with:			Two+ episodes with:		Other pattern of stay
		1-7 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	
	Percent distribution						
FAMILY INCOME							
Under $3,000	100.0	53.5	16.0	8.3	5.1	6.4	10.8
$3,000-$4,999	100.0	64.6	12.5	5.4	4.0	4.9	8.6
$5,000-$6,999	100.0	66.7	12.6	5.0	4.5	4.0	7.2
$7,000-$9,999	100.0	67.8	13.2	4.6	4.3	3.8	6.2
$10,000+	100.0	66.7	14.8	5.3	3.7	3.8	5.7
MARITAL STATUS-17+ years							
Married	100.0	63.5	14.4	5.2	4.8	4.9	7.2
Widowed	100.0	38.3	24.2	13.7	4.3	7.7	11.9
Divorced	100.0	52.5	16.1	8.1	7.7	6.1	9.3
Separated	100.0	48.6	16.1	8.7	5.5	7.9	12.8
Never married	100.0	64.9	13.7	6.6	2.0	3.1	9.7
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS							
Living alone or with nonrelatives							
Under 65 years	100.0	50.6	18.8	8.7	4.9	4.9	12.1
65+ years	100.0	39.0	23.8	12.6	2.5	8.0	14.2
Living with relatives-married							
Under 65 years	100.0	66.2	13.6	4.3	4.8	4.5	6.4
65+ years	100.0	39.0	21.9	12.8	4.5	7.9	13.8
Living with relatives-other							
Under 65 years	100.0	72.3	9.8	4.7	3.2	3.0	6.9
65+ years	100.0	32.9	25.2	18.8	4.7	8.0	10.2

[1]Includes unknown income.

Table 26. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by color, family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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[1]	Color		Family income				
		White	Nonwhite	Under $3,000	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$6,999	$7,000-$9,999	$10,000+
	Population in thousands							
Both sexes								
All ages	190,710	167,953	22,757	31,017	32,654	38,297	40,615	40,471
Under 45 years	134,418	116,707	17,712	16,490	22,892	29,594	31,818	29,363
Under 15 years	59,868	50,953	8,915	7,428	10,748	13,611	14,045	12,300
15-44 years	74,550	65,754	8,797	9,062	12,144	15,984	17,772	17,064
45+ years	56,292	51,246	5,045	14,527	9,762	8,703	8,797	11,107
45-64 years	38,713	35,048	3,666	6,218	6,360	6,918	7,446	9,537
65+ years	17,578	16,198	1,380	8,310	3,402	1,785	1,351	1,570
Male								
All ages	92,323	81,465	10,858	13,518	15,618	18,948	20,306	20,353
Under 45 years	66,034	57,539	8,496	7,777	11,139	14,637	15,805	14,554
Under 15 years	30,460	25,995	4,464	3,731	5,504	6,933	7,174	6,215
15-44 years	35,575	31,543	4,031	4,046	5,636	7,705	8,631	8,338
45+ years	26,288	23,926	2,362	5,741	4,479	4,311	4,501	5,799
45-64 years	18,597	16,863	1,734	2,363	2,787	3,443	3,921	5,092
65+ years	7,691	7,063	628	3,378	1,691	868	580	707
Female								
All ages	98,387	86,488	11,899	17,499	17,036	19,349	20,308	20,118
Under 45 years	68,384	59,168	9,216	8,713	11,752	14,957	16,013	14,810
Under 15 years	29,408	24,958	4,451	3,697	5,244	6,678	6,871	6,084
15-44 years	38,975	34,210	4,765	5,016	6,508	8,279	9,141	8,725
45+ years	30,003	27,320	2,683	8,786	5,283	4,392	4,296	5,308
45-64 years	20,116	18,185	1,931	3,855	3,573	3,475	3,524	4,445
65+ years	9,887	9,135	752	4,932	1,711	917	771	863

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

Table 27. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Sex and age	Total population	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA's	Outside SMSA's		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
	Population in thousands							
Both sexes								
All ages	190,710	122,000	57,757	10,954	47,503	53,133	58,891	31,184
Under 15 years	59,868	37,800	18,622	3,445	13,882	16,574	19,329	10,082
15-44 years	74,550	48,875	21,986	3,689	18,294	20,557	23,329	12,371
15-24 years	29,365	18,766	8,986	1,613	6,827	8,248	9,580	4,710
25-44 years	45,185	30,109	13,001	2,076	11,466	12,309	13,749	7,661
45-64 years	38,713	24,753	11,244	2,717	10,453	10,936	11,210	6,113
65+ years	17,578	10,571	5,904	1,103	4,873	5,065	5,022	2,617
Male								
All ages	92,323	58,771	27,914	5,637	22,939	25,824	28,299	15,261
Under 15 years	30,460	19,109	9,542	1,808	7,128	8,333	9,773	5,225
15-44 years	35,575	23,309	10,428	1,838	8,750	9,879	11,053	5,893
15-24 years	13,994	8,882	4,276	836	3,301	3,932	4,533	2,227
25-44 years	21,581	14,427	6,152	1,002	5,449	5,947	6,519	3,666
45-64 years	18,597	11,857	5,323	1,417	5,001	5,318	5,313	2,966
65+ years	7,691	4,496	2,621	574	2,060	2,294	2,160	1,178
Female								
All ages	98,387	63,229	29,842	5,316	24,564	27,309	30,592	15,922
Under 15 years	29,408	18,691	9,080	1,637	6,754	8,241	9,556	4,857
15-44 years	38,975	25,567	11,558	1,850	9,543	10,678	12,276	6,478
15-24 years	15,371	9,884	4,710	777	3,526	4,316	5,046	2,483
25-44 years	23,605	15,683	6,848	1,074	6,017	6,362	7,230	3,995
45-64 years	20,116	12,895	5,921	1,300	5,453	5,618	5,898	3,148
65+ years	9,887	6,075	3,283	529	2,814	2,771	2,862	1,439

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

Table 28. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by living arrangements, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Sex and age	Total population	Living arrangement		
		Living alone or with non-relatives	Living with relatives	
			Married	Other
	Population in thousands			
Both sexes				
All ages	190,710	12,961	87,088	90,660
Under 17 years	66,840	75	...	66,764
17-44 years	67,579	4,401	46,847	16,331
46-64 years	38,713	3,900	31,025	3,789
65+ years	17,578	4,585	9,216	3,777
Male				
All ages	92,323	5,039	43,170	44,114
Under 17 years	33,993	*	...	33,945
17-44 years	32,042	2,438	21,443	8,161
45-64 years	18,597	1,354	16,145	1,098
65+ years	7,691	1,200	5,582	910
Female				
All ages	98,387	7,922	43,919	46,547
Under 17 years	32,847	*	...	32,819
17-44 years	35,537	1,963	25,404	8,170
45-64 years	20,116	2,546	14,880	2,691
65+ years	9,887	3,385	3,635	2,867

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

Table 29. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

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

Sex and age	Marital status					
	All statuses	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never married
	Population in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages-17+ years	123,870	87,584	10,138	3,442	2,399	20,308
17-44 years	67,579	47,051	530	1,694	1,326	16,978
45-64 years	38,713	31,201	3,073	1,385	867	2,188
65+ years	17,578	9,332	6,536	363	206	1,142
Male						
All ages-17+ years	58,330	43,448	1,849	1,229	889	10,914
17-44 years	32,042	21,562	79	567	438	9,395
45-64 years	18,597	16,248	453	506	325	1,065
65+ years	7,691	5,638	1,317	156	125	455
Female						
All ages-17+ years	65,540	44,136	8,289	2,213	1,510	9,393
17-44 years	35,537	25,489	451	1,127	888	7,583
45-64 years	20,116	14,954	2,619	879	541	1,123
65+ years	9,887	3,694	5,218	207	81	688

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.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major part of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, 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 the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing ending June 1966.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete count of episodes of hospitalization in short-stay hospitals for the specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for household members who were hospitalized during the 12-month recall period but who died prior to the time the household was interviewed.

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 population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 357 from about 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected nine households. A segment consists of a cluster of neighboring households or addresses. Two general types of segments are used: (1) area segments which are defined geographically, and (2) B segments which are defined from a list of addresses from the Decennial Census and Survey of Construction. Each week a random sample of about 90 segments is drawn. In the approximately 800 households in these segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population and, through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan for the 12-month period ending in June included about 134,000 persons from 42,000 households in about 4,700 segments.

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

Collection of data.—Field operations for the household 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 selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing as an agent of the Center, and performs a manual

editing and coding of the questionnaires. The Health Interview Survey, using Center electronic computers, carries out further editing and tabulates the edited data.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of persons who reported episodes of hospitalization—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the control factor is the ratio of the 1960 decennial population count to the 1960 estimated population in the National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 25 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

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

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

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of hospital episodes or number of hospital days, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience during the year prior to the week of interview. Thus, consolidation of, say, samples in 52 successive weeks provides an estimate of 1 year's experience for all persons in the population; the specific year differs chronologically among persons in samples in the different weeks, the experience for each such person being that in the 52 weeks prior to his week of interview.

General Qualifications

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

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 19 years of age and over available at the time of interview was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, 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 and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the National Health Survey. 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. In some instances these will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the overall totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates 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 measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation

which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 46, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on page 47. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 48. 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:* (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

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 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.

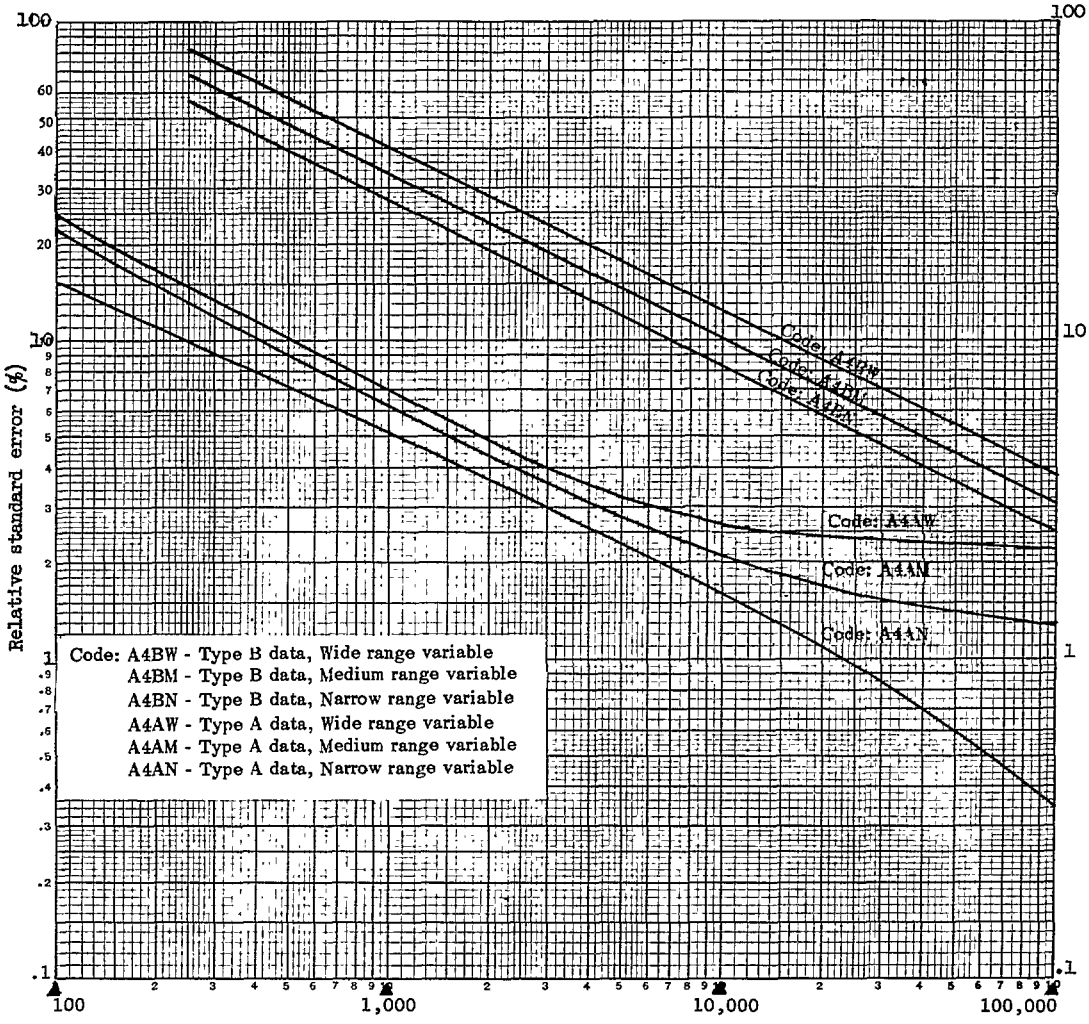
(b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound and often will overstate the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

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 45, and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 45.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population, or any age-sex category thereof	Not subject to sampling error		47
Persons in any other population group	1	A4AN	47
Hospital episodes per year	1	A4AN	47
Hospital days per year	1	A4AW	47
Percentage distribution of:			
Hospital episodes, or population characteristic	2	P4AN-M	48
Number of hospital days per hospitalized person per year	4(b)	Numer.: A4AW Denom.: A4AN	47 47

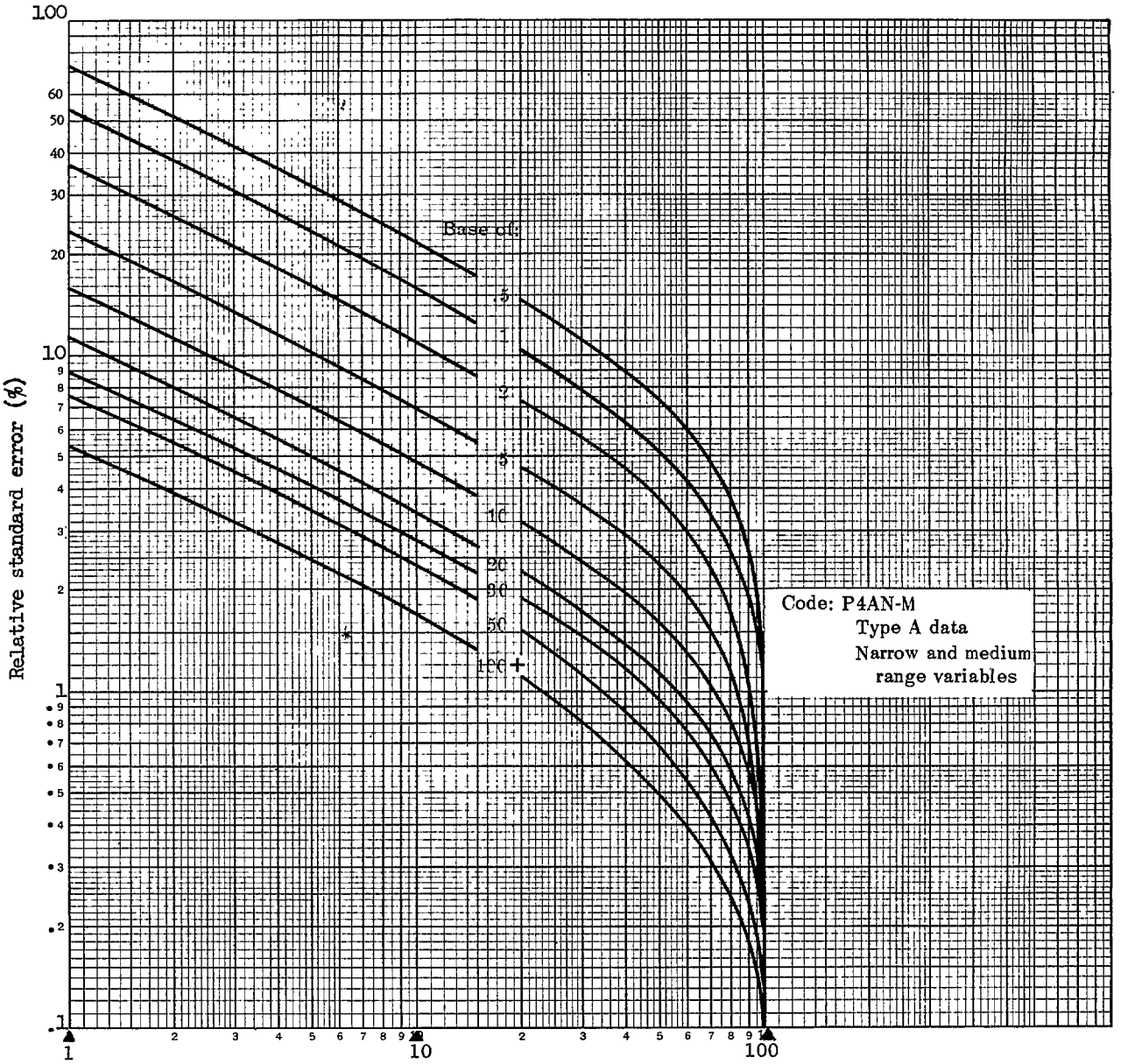
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for data of all types and ranges



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

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

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

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

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

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

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

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

Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from the sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.

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

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

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

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

———o o o———

APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS REFERRING TO HOSPITALIZATION

13.a. Has – – been in a hospital at any time since a year ago? *Include stays in nursing homes, rest homes or similar places.* ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes," ask:
b. How many times was – – in a hospital during that period? No. of times _____

(Examine ages in question 3 for babies 1 year old or under. For each child 1 year old or under, ask 14a.)

14.a. When was – – born? *(If on or after the date stamped in 13a, ask 14b.)* Month | Day | Year

b. Was – – born in a hospital? *If "Yes," and no hospitalizations entered in his column, enter "1" in 13b. If "Yes," and a hospitalization is reported for the mother and baby, ask 14c.* ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for – –? *(If "No," correct entry for mother and baby)* ☐ Yes (01) ☐ No

HOSPITAL PAGE

1. Person number — *Write in and mark*

Enter month, day, year; if the exact date is not known, obtain the best estimate.
USE YOUR CALENDAR

You said that – – was in the hospital (once, twice; etc.) during the past year:

2. When did – – enter the hospital (the last time)? *Write in* Month / Day / Year

Make sure the YEAR is correct.

Do not include any nights in interview week. If the exact number is not known, accept the best estimate.

3. How many nights was – – in the hospital? Total nights in hospital

Complete question 4 from entries in questions 2 and 3; if not clear, ask the questions.

4a. How many of these--nights were in the past 12 months? Nights in past 12 months

Do not include any nights in interview week.

b. How many of these--nights were last week or the week before? Nights past 2 weeks

Make no mark in this margin

USE YOUR CALENDAR

c. Was – – still in the hospital last Sunday night for this hospitalization? ○ Yes ○ No

Ask for all hospitalizations.
If medical name not known, enter an adequate description.
Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.

5. For what condition did – – enter the hospital, do you know the medical name?
For delivery ask: Was this a normal delivery? *
For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth? *
*If "No" ask: What was the matter? *(Record in "Condition" box.)*
Condition

If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.

6a. Were any operations performed on – – during this stay at the hospital? ○ Yes ○ No – *Go to 7*
b. What was the name of the operation?
Operation
c. Any other operations? ○ Yes – *Describe above* ○ No

Enter the full name of the hospital, the street or highway on which it is located, and the city and State; if the city is not known, enter the county.

7. What is the name and address of the hospital?
Name of Hospital
Address
City (or county) | State

Make no mark in this margin

IF THE CONDITION IN QUESTION 5 OR 6 INDICATES THAT AN ACCIDENT OR INJURY WAS INVOLVED, FILL QUESTIONS 8 – 11

8a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?
○ During the past 2 years ○ Before 2 years (6) – *Go to 9a*

b. When did the accident happen? *Enter month and year, mark one circle.*
Month | Year
○ Last week (0)
○ Week before (1)
○ 2 weeks – 3 months (2)
○ 3 – 12 months (4)
○ 1 – 2 years (6)

9a. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ..... Yes / No – *Go to 10*
b. Was more than one vehicle involved? ..... Yes / No
c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? ..... Yes / No

10. Where did the accident happen?
(Specify place)
At home *(inside house)*
At home *(adjacent premises)*
Street and highway *(includes roadway)*
Farm
Industrial place *(includes premises)*
School *(includes school premises)*
Place of recreation and sports *(not at school)*
Other *(Specify place where accident happened)*

11. Was – – at work at his job or business when the accident happened? Yes / No / Under 17 yr. / Not in labor force

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER If the condition in question 5 or 6 is on Card A or B or there are "1" or more nights in question 4b, the condition must have a completed Condition page. If the condition does not have a Condition page, fill one after completing all required Hospitalization pages.

WASHINGTON USE
Month (Jan. ○ Feb. ○ Mar. ○ Apr. ○ May ○ June ○ July ○ Aug. ○ Sept. ○ Oct. ○ Nov. ○ Dec. ○)
Day
Year
Nights
Q. No. 13 ○ 14 – Other –
Diag.
Diagnosis surgically treated
Operation 1
Operation 2
Operation 3
Service
Ownership
When accident happened
Oth. Acc. T-M-V Other
IC or dum. code

OUTLINE OF REPORT SERIES FOR VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

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

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

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

Series 4. *Documents and committee reports.*—Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics, and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.

Series 10. *Data from the Health Interview Survey.*—Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, based on data collected in a continuing national household interview survey.

Series 11. *Data from the Health Examination Survey.*—Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the population provide the basis for two types of reports: (1) estimates of the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics; and (2) analysis of relationships among the various measurements without reference to an explicit finite universe of persons.

Series 12. *Data from the Institutional Population Surveys.*—Statistics relating to the health characteristics of persons in institutions, and on medical, nursing, and personal care received, based on national samples of establishments providing these services and samples of the residents or patients.

Series 13. *Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey.*—Statistics relating to discharged patients in short-stay hospitals, based on a sample of patient records in a national sample of hospitals.

Series 14. *Data on health resources: manpower and facilities.*—Statistics on the numbers, geographic distribution, and characteristics of health resources including physicians, dentists, nurses, other health manpower occupations, hospitals, nursing homes, and outpatient and other inpatient facilities.

Series 20. *Data on mortality.*—Various statistics on mortality other than as included in annual or monthly reports—special analyses by cause of death, age, and other demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses.

Series 21. *Data on natality, marriage, and divorce.*—Various statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce other than as included in annual or monthly reports—special analyses by demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses, studies of fertility.

Series 22. *Data from the National Natality and Mortality Surveys.*—Statistics on characteristics of births and deaths not available from the vital records, based on sample surveys stemming from these records, including such topics as mortality by socioeconomic class, medical experience in the last year of life, characteristics of pregnancy, etc.

For a list of titles of reports published in these series, write to:

Office of Information
National Center for Health Statistics
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington, D.C. 20201

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PUBLICATION NO. 1000-SERIES 10-NO. 50