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 1960 - June 1962

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 1960- June 1962.

Washington, D.C.   June 1965
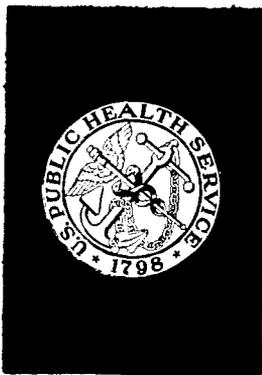
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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the 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.

CONTENTS

IN THIS REPORT   hospital data from the Health Interview Survey are presented in terms of the hospital experience of individual persons over a period of a year. Prior to this publication all reports from the survey dealing with hospitalization have shown estimates of the volume of hospital discharges and of hospital days associated with discharges.

The findings presented in this report are of particular interest in relation to facilities, services, and administration in short-stay hospitals. Information in this form has not been readily available prior to this time because hospital records, which have served as the primary source of hospital statistics, are oriented to the individual episode in a single hospital; while persons may have multiple episodes in different hospitals.

The report, which is based on data collected during the period July 1960-June 1962, shows that approximately 16.5 million persons, or about 1 in 11 persons, had one or more hospital episodes during an average year. About 86 percent of this number had 1 episode; 11 percent, 2 episodes; and 3 percent, 3 or more episodes. The rate of multiple episodes was highest among persons in older age groups, those with low family income, and those who were living alone or with nonrelatives.

The proportion of persons with multiple episodes increased considerably with age—from 11 percent among children to 19 percent among those 65 years and over. Days of hospitalization during the year, which averaged about 10 days per person hospitalized, also increased with advancing age. Children averaged about 7 days during a year, while persons 65 years and over who were hospitalized had about 17 days of hospital stay during the year. A single episode of 1-7 days was the most common pattern of hospital stay and was experienced by 64 percent of the hospitalized persons.

SYMBOLS

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   reliability or precision------------------   *

PERSONS HOSPITALIZED

BY NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES
AND DAYS IN A YEAR

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INTRODUCTION

Previous reports on hospitalization based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey have presented estimates in terms of the volume of discharges from short-stay hospitals. The average annual number of these discharges, as defined in the Survey, has increased from 19.9 million during July 1958-June 1960 to 21.3 million during July 1960-June 1962, and to 23.3 million for July 1962-June 1964. These estimates represent rates of 114 discharges per 1,000 population during the earliest survey period as compared with 126 discharges during the most recent interval. Estimates of this kind are useful as a general measure of hospital utilization. However, for some purposes it is desirable to consider (1) the number and characteristics of persons who are hospitalized during a year (2) the proportion of these persons who have multiple episodes of hospitalization, and (3) the number of days they are hospitalized during the year.

The present report, in which hospitalization is considered on a person experience basis, shows that an estimated 16.6 million persons had, during an average year, one or more episodes of overnight or longer in short-stay hospitals.[1] Based

on data collected during July 1960-June 1962, this estimate includes only persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population. It differs materially from the 21.3 million discharges per year (also based on health interview data) collected during the same period, because it represents a count of persons, some of whom had more than one episode in a year. Discharges describe the total number of hospitalizations regardless of the number of persons involved. Both of these estimates of the extent of hospital utilization are lower than comparable estimates compiled by the American Hospital Association (AHA). The AHA reported that average annual admissions to short-stay hospitals during 1960 and 1961 totaled 24.6 million.

While some part of the difference between the estimates from the Health Interview Survey and those from the American Hospital Association may be due to underreporting in the health survey, a much greater part can be assigned to differences in definitions and coverage of the two data sources. The short-stay hospital experience of certain classes of persons is excluded from the Survey data, but is included in the AHA estimates. Some of these classes are members of the Armed Forces; persons whose usual place of residence at time of interview was a long-term hospital, or any other institution such as a nursing home; sick or injured persons who were admitted to the hospital but did not stay overnight; and persons who died during the year prior to the interview either in the hospital or elsewhere.

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[1] Annual estimates of hospital discharges from data collected in the Health Interview Survey are based on the number of discharges reported by respondents during a 6-month reference period (see "Reporting of Hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey," *Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 584-D4. Estimates of persons having one or more hospital episodes during a year are based on a 12-month reference period.

SELECTED FINDINGS

The 16.6 million persons hospitalized during an average year represent a rate of 93 persons with one or more episodes per 1,000 population. As shown in the figure below, the rate among males increased with advancing age. Among females, however, this consistent pattern was interrupted by the high rate among those aged 15-44 years, an age interval during which there are many hospitalizations for delivery.
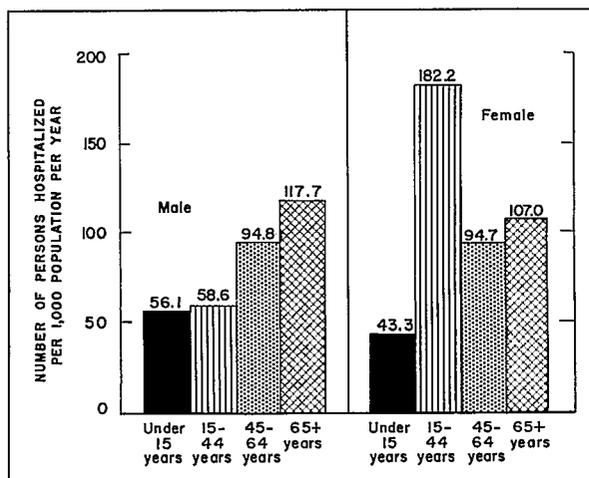
About 86.2 percent of the persons with one or more hospital episodes had only one episode of hospitalization in the year; 13.8 percent had multiple episodes, with only 2.8 percent of these having more than two episodes. Multiple episodes occurred most frequently among persons with low family income, living alone or with nonrelatives, or living in the West.

A single episode of 1-7 days was the most common pattern of hospital stay, experienced by 63.9 percent of the hospitalized persons. Other patterns of stay, in order of frequency, were: one episode of 8-14 days, one episode of 15-30 days, two or more episodes with a total of 8-14 days, two or more episodes with a total of 15-30 days. There was little variation in this common pattern of hospital stay according to color or geographic region. Among persons with family income less than $2,000, 52.9 per-cent experienced single episodes of 1-7 days as compared with 65.8 percent for those with family income of $2,000 and over.

The persons hospitalized during a year, representing 9.3 percent of the total population, experienced about 161 million hospital days, or 9.6 hospital days per person hospitalized per year. The many hospitalizations for delivery among females 15-44 years were responsible, to a great extent, for a comparatively low average number of hospital days. Females of this age group averaged 6.4 hospital days in a year as compared with 8.2 days for females of all ages. Children of both sexes had relatively short stays—averaging 6.9 days per year. In all age groups males had more hospital days than did females. For males aged 45-64 years the average number of hospital days per year was 15.0 compared with 12.0 for females of this age; among persons 65 years and older, males experienced 18.1 days and females 15.8.

SOURCE OF DATA

The data for hospitalized persons contained in this report were derived from household interviews conducted by the Health Interview Survey of the National Health Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, during the 24-month period July 1960-June 1962. About 76,000 households comprising 250,000 persons were interviewed during this time.

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. While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or 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.

A facsimile of the sections of the questionnaire that apply directly to hospitalization, namely, questions 15-17 and Table II, is shown in Appendix III. The complete questionnaires used in the Health Interview Survey during the period July 1960-June 1962 are reproduced in Appendix III of *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, Numbers 3 and 4.

SPECIAL DEFINITIONS
AND INCLUSIONS

According to household interview data collected during the period July 1960-June 1962, the average annual number of persons in the United States who had one or more episodes of hospitalization in short-stay hospitals was about 16.6 million. This number includes only members of the civilian, noninstitutional population 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 of their 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. A single episode of 1-7 days was the most usual pattern of stay. Others were one episode of 8-14 days, one episode of 15-30 days, two or more episodes with a total of 8-14 days, two or more episodes with a total of 15-30 days.

Estimates shown in this report differ from totals in Health Interview Survey reports dealing with hospital discharges. 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, whereas some discharges may include days for a stay which started before the 12-month period. 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 *Health Statistics*, Series B, No. 32: "Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay: Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, 1958-1960."

PERSONS HOSPITALIZED

The extent of hospital care in the Nation is influenced by a complex set of interrelated factors. One of the most important of these factors, current medical practice, encourages the hospitalization of persons for diagnosis and treatment. Physicians prefer that deliveries take place in the hospital, that certain diagnostic tests be administered by hospital facilities, that disabling and threatening disorders be observed and treated under hospital care, with surgery when required.

Basic to this are the person's awareness of his condition and his attitudes toward disease. The degree to which he realizes the value of preventive care and prompt diagnosis of unusual manifestations of physical or mental processes, determines, in most instances, whether he will seek medical care. Added to the effect of improved health education programs is the increased rate of health insurance coverage which extends the use of hospital facilities to certain groups of people, while other groups have access to free hospitalization.

Thus, factors such as attitudes, education, and financial status may influence a person's decision to seek medical advice, but whether the person must be hospitalized depends largely on the

condition to be treated. Certain conditions, physiologic or pathologic, best cared for 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 extent according to the age and sex of the patients.

The effect of other demographic characteristics—such as family income, color, geographic region—will be discussed first, for each of the several age groups, in terms of the rate of hospitalization. In a later section of this report these factors will be related to the number of hospital days and episodes in an average year.

From interviews conducted during the period July 1960-June 1962, it is estimated that 93 persons per 1,000 population had one or more short-stay hospital episodes during an average year (table A). This figure includes only the survivors among those hospitalized.

The rate of persons hospitalized during the year was substantially higher for females than for males, both for those with multiple episodes and for those with single episodes also, the rate of multiple hospitalizations decreased as the amount of family income increased. Since multiple episodes occur most frequently among persons aged 65 years and over, the high proportion of older persons in the low income groups accounts for this relationship.

For those with single and for those with multiple episodes, the rate of hospitalization was markedly higher among white than among nonwhite persons. By geographic region, the rate of persons with hospital episodes was lowest in the Northeast. This is in agreement with the rate

Table A. Average annual number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population, by number of short-stay episodes and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1960-June 1962

Characteristic	Total persons hospitalized	Persons with 1 episode	Persons with 2+ episodes
Persons hospitalized	Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year		
All ages[1]	93	80	13
Sex			
Male	70	59	11
Female	114	100	15
Family income			
Under $2,000	91	75	16
$2,000-$3,999	97	83	15
$4,000-$6,999	98	85	13
$7,000+	87	77	10
Color			
White	95	82	13
Nonwhite	73	64	10
Region			
Northeast	89	78	11
North Central	96	83	13
South	92	79	13
West	93	79	14

[1]Includes persons of unknown income.

of hospital discharges by region shown in Series B, Number 32.

Persons 15-44 Years

Since short-stay hospitalization in this country is greatly influenced by the large number of deliveries, the age interval 15-44 years (during which most deliveries occur) is discussed first. Of the hospitalized persons included in this report, 8.6 million were aged 15-44 years, and of these, 6.6 million were females. For females aged 15-44 years, the hospitalization rate was 182 per 1,000 population (table B).

Of the four age groups shown in tables B-F, only in the group 15-44 years does the rate for females hospitalized exceed that for males. However, the difference in the rates in this age group

is of sufficient magnitude to account for the substantial difference between the hospitalization of males and of females of all ages.

The comparatively high rate of persons with multiple hospital episodes among those in the low income groups in this age group suggests that the illness causing the hospital episodes may also be a factor contributing to low income status. The high rate of persons in the middle income groups with single episodes reflects the hospitalizations for delivery, since a high proportion of women in the childbearing ages live in families in the medium income groups.

While the rate of hospitalization for white persons aged 15-44 years is somewhat higher than for nonwhite persons in the same age interval, the difference is noticeably smaller than that for persons of all ages and for any

Table B. Average annual number of persons 15-44 years of age hospitalized per 1,000 population, by number of short-stay episodes and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1960-June 1962

Characteristic	Total persons hospitalized	Persons with 1 episode	Persons with 2+ episodes
Persons hospitalized	Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year		
All persons 15-44 years[1] ----------	123	107	16
Sex			
Male---	59	50	8
Female---------------------------------------	182	160	22
Family income			
Under $2,000------------------------------	121	102	19
$2,000-$3,999-----------------------------	135	116	19
$4,000-$6,999-----------------------------	134	117	17
$7,000+-------------------------------------	106	94	12
Color			
White---	124	108	16
Nonwhite-----------------------------------	114	100	13
Region			
Northeast-----------------------------------	116	102	14
North Central----------------------------	129	112	17
South---	124	108	16
West--	123	107	16

[1]Includes persons of unknown income.

of the age groups shown in tables C-F. This may reflect the general medical practice of hospitalization for delivery regardless of the social or economic status of the patient.

As noted for all ages, persons in this age interval were hospitalized at the highest rate in the North Central Region, and at the lowest rate in the Northeast.

Persons Under 15 Years

Of the total persons hospitalized one or more times in short-stay hospitals, 2.9 million, or 17.3 percent, were children under the age of 15, a rate of 50 per 1,000 children (table C). In this age interval, many of the short-stay hospitalizations were for the removal of tonsils and the treatment of injuries and infections. The rate of hospitali-

zation was higher for boys than for girls. For children of both sexes, the hospitalization rate in the family income group under $2,000 was appreciably lower than in any of the other income groups. Among white children, the rate was 52; among nonwhite children it was 36 per 1,000 population. With regard to region, the lowest rate for children under 15 years was found in the South, 44 with hospital episodes per 1,000 children; in the other geographic regions the rate was slightly more than 50 persons hospitalized per 1,000 children.

Persons 45-64 Years

Among hospitalized persons 45-64 years of age, the overall rate was 95 persons hospitalized

Table C. Average annual number of persons <u>under 15 years of age</u> hospitalized per 1,000 population, by number of short-stay episodes and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1960-June 1962

Characteristic	Total persons hospitalized	Persons with 1 episode	Persons with 2+ episodes
Persons hospitalized	Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year		
All persons under 15 years[1]--------	50	45	5
Sex			
Male--	56	49	7
Female---------------------------------------	43	39	4
Family income			
Under $2,000--------------------------------	39	34	*
$2,000-$3,999-------------------------------	48	43	5
$4,000-$6,999-------------------------------	54	48	6
$7,000+--------------------------------------	51	47	4
Color			
White--	52	47	5
Nonwhite------------------------------------	36	31	*
Region			
Northeast------------------------------------	53	48	6
North Central-------------------------------	51	46	5
South--	44	40	4
West---	53	46	7

[1]Includes persons of unknown income.

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Table D. Average annual number of persons 45-64 years of age hospitalized per 1,000 population, by number short-stay episodes and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1960-June 1962

Characteristic	Total persons hospitalized	Persons with 1 episode	Persons with 2+ episodes
Persons hospitalized	Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year		
All persons 45-64 years[1] ----------	95	79	15
Sex			
Male------------------------------------	95	79	16
Female----------------------------------	95	79	15
Family income			
Under $2,000----------------------------	91	73	18
$2,000-$3,999--------------------------	96	79	17
$4,000-$6,999--------------------------	99	83	16
$7,000+--------------------------------	94	81	14
Color			
White-----------------------------------	97	82	16
Nonwhite--------------------------------	68	58	*
Region			
Northeast-------------------------------	86	75	11
North Central--------------------------	98	82	17
South-----------------------------------	101	83	18
West------------------------------------	92	75	17

[1]Includes persons of unknown income.

per 1,000 population, with little or no difference in the rates for males and females (table D).

The inverse relationship of the rate of persons with multiple hospital episodes and the amount of family income, noted among persons aged 15-44 years, is also present among those aged 45-64 years. The persistence of this relationship and the fact that it is most striking among males (see table E) is added evidence that frequent hospitalization is a cause of low income, particularly when the illness causing hospitalization affects the person usually responsible for the support of the family.

Table E. Number of persons 45-64 years of age with multiple hospital episodes per 1,000 population, by sex and family income: United States, July 1960-June 1962

Family income	Male	Female
	Persons with 2+ episodes per 1,000 population	
Under $2,000--	25	14
$2,000-$3,999-	20	15
$4,000-$6,999-	14	18
$7,000+-------	13	14

Table F. Average annual number of persons 65+ years of age hospitalized per 1,000 population, by number of short-stay episodes and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1960-June 1962

Characteristic	Total persons hospitalized	Persons with 1 episode	Persons with 2+ episodes
Persons hospitalized	Number of persons hospitalized per 1,000 population per year		
All persons 65+ years[1]-----------	112	91	21
Sex			
Male---------------------------------	118	93	25
Female-------------------------------	107	89	18
Family income			
Under $2,000-------------------------	108	86	21
$2,000-$3,999------------------------	116	94	22
$4,000-$6,999------------------------	111	89	21
$7,000+------------------------------	125	105	20
Color			
White--------------------------------	114	93	22
Nonwhite-----------------------------	78	62	16
Region			
Northeast----------------------------	98	84	14
North Central------------------------	116	96	20
South--------------------------------	122	95	28
West---------------------------------	110	85	25

[1]Includes persons of unknown income.

For persons with single and with multiple episodes, the rate of hospitalization was higher among white than among nonwhite persons. As noted for persons of all ages, the rate of persons hospitalized was lower in the Northeast than in any of the other geographic regions.

Persons 65+ Years

It should be emphasized that this report includes only the hospital experience of persons living at the time of interview and that frequencies and rates for hospitalized persons aged 65 and over are affected by this qualification more than are the rates for younger persons. Within this age group, comparisons among demographic classes of the population are probably little affected by exclusion of decedents from the sample. However, the levels do not represent the total load on hospital facilities in a year.

Males 65 years and older had a consistently higher rate of hospitalization than females of this age (table F). For the income groups shown in table F, the rate was highest among those with family income of $7,000 and over. However, persons with single episodes were responsible for the high rate in this income group; the rate of persons with multiple episodes was about the same in all income groups.

Among white persons in this age group the rate was 114 persons hospitalized per 1,000 population as compared with 78 persons per 1,000 among the nonwhite population. These differences were consistent among those with single and those with multiple episodes.

The general pattern of hospitalization by region among persons aged 65 years and older

was quite similar to that for persons aged 45-64 years, with an appreciably higher rate in the South than in other areas. Contributing to this high rate of hospitalization among elderly persons in the South was the frequency with which persons of this age had multiple episodes. In this region, 28 out of every 1,000 persons aged 65 years and over had more than one episode, in comparison with the 19 per 1,000 population reported for all other regions.

NUMBER OF EPISODES AND HOSPITAL DAYS DURING THE YEAR

About 86.2 percent of those hospitalized in the year had only one episode, 11.0 percent had two episodes and 2.8 percent had three or more episodes (tables 1 and 2). Approximately 13.8 percent of those hospitalized had multiple episodes in a year.

In the 12-month period prior to the week of interview, the 16.6 million persons hospitalized, 9.3 percent of the living population, experienced 160.5 million days in the hospital (table 3). These hospitalized persons averaged 9.6 hospital days per year.

The number of days of hospitalization increased with advancing age. Children under age 15 averaged 6.9 days. Persons aged 15-44 averaged 7.6 days, those aged 45-64 years, 13.4 days, and those aged 65 and over, 16.9 days. As shown in figure 1, the average number of hospital days for persons 15 years and over was quite different for males and for females. At ages 15-44, females, because of the higher proportions of hospitalizations for delivery, averaged only 6.4 days, while males had 11.5 days per person hospitalized. At ages 45 and over, beyond the usual age for childbearing, females experienced fewer hospital days than males, but the disparity was not so great. At age 65 years and over, males experienced 18.1 days during the year and females, 15.8 days.

Disregarding age, males averaged 12.1 days per year compared with only 8.2 days for females. This tendency of males to have longer hospital stays than females is evident also in *Health Statistics*, Series B, No. 32, which shows that the average length of stay for discharges from short-stay hospitals was higher for males than for females particularly for conditions such as mental and nervous system disorders, hemor-
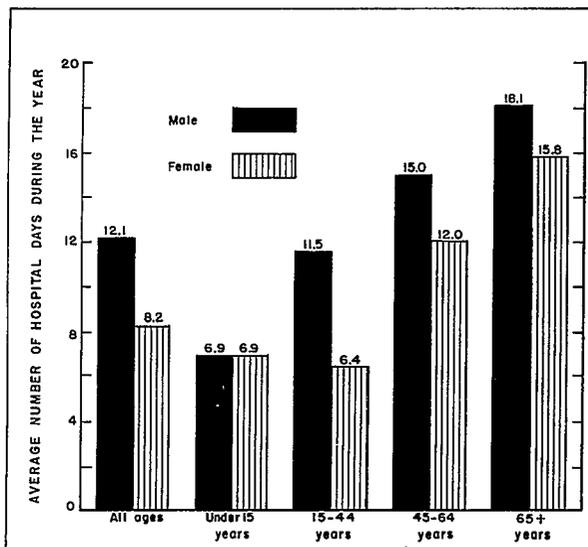
Figure 1. Average annual number of hospital days per person with one or more hospital episodes, by sex and age.

rhoids, diseases of the gallbladder, arthritis, and other diseases and impairments of the musculo-skeletal system.

Table 4 shows that the proportion having multiple episodes increased considerably with age, from 10.6 percent among children under 15 years to 19.0 percent among those 65 years and over, and was slightly higher among males than among females. The occurrence of multiple episodes among white persons was about the same as that among nonwhite persons. However, hospital stay was longer for nonwhite persons, with nonwhite males contributing largely to this difference (table 5). About 51.3 percent of the nonwhite males had 8 or more hospital days in the year, while only 40.3 percent of the white males were hospitalized for that length of time.

As shown in table 6, the proportion of multiple episodes among persons with a known family income under $2,000 was 17.7 percent; among persons living in families with income of $7,000 or more, only 11.6 percent had multiple episodes. Related to this is the high proportion of lengthy hospital stays in the lowest income groups (table 7). Tables 8 and 9 show variations in the proportions of persons with multiple episodes and days of stay according to living arrangements, with the highest proportion of multiple episodes, 15.5 percent, among persons

living alone or with nonrelatives. It should be noted that a higher proportion of older people are in this group than in the other living arrangement groups.

Multiple episodes and frequencies of days of stay are shown by region in tables 10 and 11. About 15.1 percent of the hospitalized persons living in the West had multiple episodes compared with 12.0 percent of those living in the Northeast. Of those living in the North Central and South Regions, about 14 percent of the hospitalized persons had multiple episodes. However, although the West had a higher rate of multiple episodes, there was also a comparatively low proportion of persons with 15 or more annual days of stay.

For whatever reasons or combinations of reasons, multiple episodes among hospitalized persons occurred in the largest proportions among persons with low family income, living alone or with nonrelatives, or living in the West. These proportions are undoubtedly influenced by differences in age, sex, and other factors among the several demographic groups.

PATTERNS OF HOSPITAL STAY IN SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS

Tables 12-17 present the number of episodes per person and the number of hospital days during a year by episodes, according to age, sex, color, family income, living arrangements, and geographic region. Episodes are shown as either single or multiple, and days are shown in intervals of 1-7, 8-14, 15-30, 31 or more. In cases of multiple episodes per person, the days shown represent the sum of the days of the several episodes. Persons with one episode only are classified by the percentages having the specified intervals of days; persons with multiple episodes are shown separately and are also classified by the intervals of days.

A single episode of 1-7 days was by far the most common experience. Single or multiple episodes of more than 30 days, and multiple episodes of only 1-7 days in all, were relatively rare. Among certain segments of hospitalized persons in which totals are small—for example, persons aged 65 and over and living alone—the number of persons experiencing the more unusual patterns of stay is low and results in figures

which do not meet standards of reliability, as indicated in certain tables of this report.

In order to simplify the study of the findings in tables 12-17, persons with one or more episodes have been reclassified as shown in table G by percentages with one episode of 1-7 days and other less frequent patterns of stay.

For all persons hospitalized, 63.9 percent had a single episode of 1-7 days' duration. Table G shows the general characteristics of persons whose hospital experience varied to the greatest extent from this most usual pattern of stay. The pattern of hospital stay for white persons was consistent with the average pattern. Nonwhite persons tended to have a somewhat higher percent of longer stays. Only 56.1 percent of the males hospitalized had a single episode of 1-7 days as compared with 68.4 percent of the females. Not only did a significantly higher percentage of males have single hospital stays of 8-30 days, but also stays of 31 days and longer made a substantial contribution to the 10.2 percent of hospitalizations of males described as "other pattern of stay" in table G.
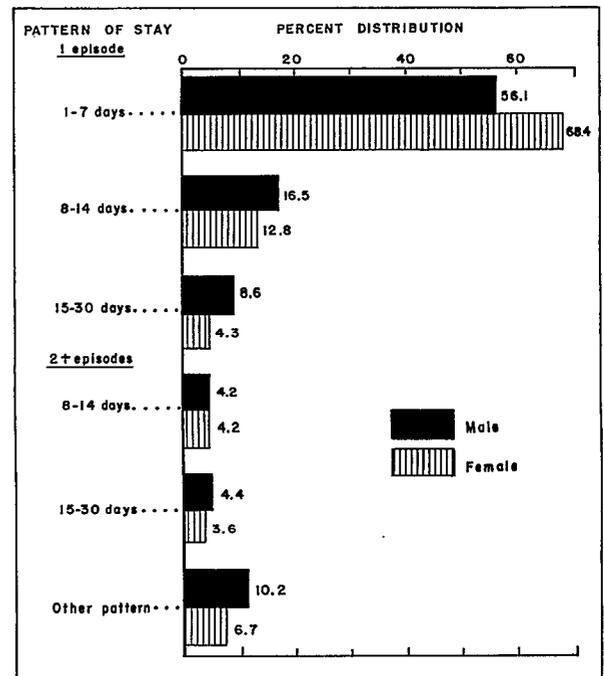
Figure 2. Percent distribution of persons with one or more hospital episodes in the year, by pattern of hospital stay according to sex.

Table G. Percent distribution of persons with one or more short-stay hospital episodes during a year, by pattern of hospital stay according to selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1960-June 1962

Characteristic	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-----	100.0	63.9	14.1	5.9	4.2	3.9	7.9
Sex							
Male----------------	100.0	56.1	16.5	8.6	4.2	4.4	10.2
Female-------------	100.0	68.4	12.8	4.3	4.2	3.6	6.7
Color							
White---------------	100.0	64.3	14.0	5.7	4.3	3.9	7.9
Nonwhite------------	100.0	60.4	15.6	7.8	3.9	3.7	8.8
Age							
Under 45 years------	100.0	73.4	9.9	3.2	4.2	2.9	6.4
Under 15 years----	100.0	74.2	9.3	4.1	3.2	2.6	6.5
15-44 years-------	100.0	73.1	10.1	2.9	4.5	3.0	6.4
45+ years----------	100.0	43.2	23.4	11.7	4.4	6.2	11.3
45-64 years-------	100.0	46.8	22.8	10.1	4.3	5.8	10.2
65+ years---------	100.0	36.1	24.5	14.7	4.5	6.9	13.3
Family income							
Under $2,000--------	100.0	52.9	16.4	8.5	4.4	5.5	12.2
$2,000+-------------	100.0	65.8	13.7	5.4	4.2	3.7	7.2
$2,000-$3,999-----	100.0	61.2	14.3	6.8	4.4	4.4	8.9
$4,000-$6,999-----	100.0	66.9	13.4	4.7	4.4	3.6	7.0
$7,000+-----------	100.0	67.8	13.8	5.2	3.9	3.1	6.1
Unknown------------	100.0	61.5	14.5	6.6	*	*	9.5
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS							
Living alone or with nonrelatives							
Under 65 years------	100.0	50.5	19.3	9.6	*	*	11.7
65+ years----------	100.0	37.3	25.2	14.2	*	*	14.0
Living with relatives-married							
Under 65 years------	100.0	67.4	13.2	4.4	4.4	3.8	6.8
65+ years----------	100.0	34.7	25.8	14.7	5.3	7.3	12.3
Living with relatives-other							
Under 65 years------	100.0	69.5	11.2	4.9	3.7	3.0	7.6
65+ years----------	100.0	37.7	21.1	15.5	*	*	14.8
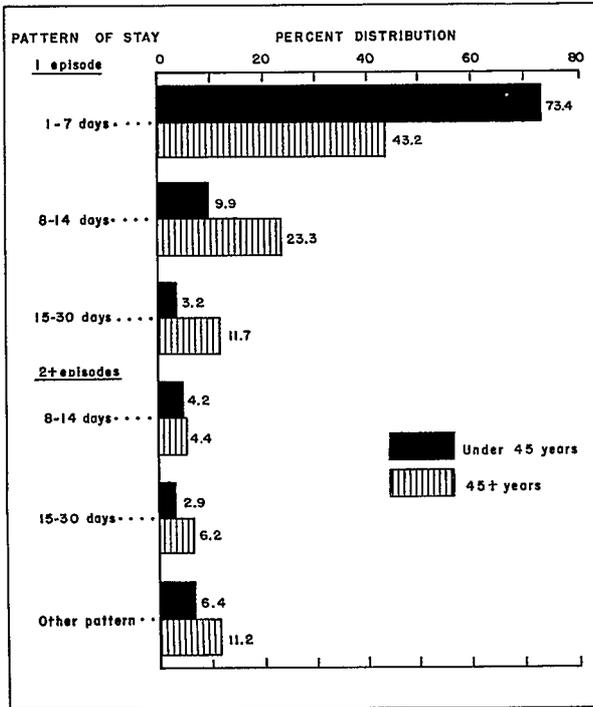
Figure 3. Percent distribution of persons with one or more hospital episodes in the year, by pattern of hospital stay according to age.

Figure 4. Percent distribution of persons with one or more hospital episodes in the year, by pattern of hospital stay according to family income.

Only 36.1 percent of hospitalized persons over 65 years of age had one episode of 1-7 days, the others staying longer or experiencing multiple episodes. This percentage was consistent for those persons 65 years and older living alone or with relatives and regardless of marital status.

Of the 14.2 million hospitalized persons under age 65 who were living with relatives, the percentage having one episode of 1-7 days was somewhat higher than the general average. Included in these classes are children and younger adult females (hospitalized for delivery) whose hospital stays tend to be short. There was a tendency toward longer hospital stays among those under age 65 who were living alone or with nonrelatives than among those living with relatives. This is possibly due to the patient's home situation not providing adequate posthospital care.

Figures 2, 3, and 4 show patterns of hospital stay according to sex, age, and family income. Of hospitalized males, 56.1 percent experienced one episode of 1-7 days, while 68.4 percent of the females followed this pattern of stay. Only 43.2 percent of the persons 45 years and older compared with 73.4 percent of those under 45 years had one episode of 1-7 days. According to family income levels, 52.9 percent of those with income under $2,000 had the usual pattern of stay compared with 65.8 percent of those with higher levels of income. For single episodes of 8-14 days, as well as for all other patterns of stay, the situation was reversed with a comparatively high proportion of the males, older persons, and persons with known low family income having long hospital stays and multiple episodes.

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DETAILED TABLES

Page

Table 1. Average annual number and percent distribution of total persons in the population, by number of hospital episodes according to sex and age: United States, July 1960-June 1962

[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	Persons in the population	Number of hospital episodes			
		None	1	2	3+
Both sexes	Average number of persons in thousands				
All ages	179,388	162,739	14,351	1,826	472
Under 15 years	57,704	54,829	2,569	249	56
15-44 years	69,400	60,849	7,459	881	211
15-24 years	24,022	21,029	2,640	281	71
25-44 years	45,378	39,820	4,819	599	140
45-64 years	36,510	33,050	2,895	438	127
65+ years	15,774	14,012	1,428	257	77
Male					
All ages	87,134	81,047	5,164	732	191
Under 15 years	29,378	27,729	1,451	165	*
15-44 years	33,117	31,176	1,664	224	52
15-24 years	11,428	10,845	517	55	*
25-44 years	21,689	20,331	1,147	169	*
45-64 years	17,586	15,919	1,394	208	65
65+ years	7,053	6,223	655	134	*
Female					
All ages	92,254	81,692	9,187	1,093	281
Under 15 years	28,326	27,100	1,118	84	*
15-44 years	36,283	29,673	5,795	656	159
15-24 years	12,594	10,184	2,123	226	60
25-44 years	23,689	19,489	3,671	430	98
45-64 years	18,924	17,131	1,501	230	62
65+ years	8,721	7,788	773	123	*
Both sexes	Percent distribution				
All ages	100.0	90.7	8.0	1.0	0.3
Under 15 years	100.0	95.0	4.5	0.4	0.1
15-44 years	100.0	87.7	10.7	1.3	0.3
15-24 years	100.0	87.5	11.0	1.2	0.3
25-44 years	100.0	87.8	10.6	1.3	0.3
45-64 years	100.0	90.5	7.9	1.2	0.3
65+ years	100.0	88.8	9.1	1.6	0.5
Male					
All ages	100.0	93.0	5.9	0.8	0.2
Under 15 years	100.0	94.4	4.9	0.6	*
15-44 years	100.0	94.1	5.0	0.7	0.2
15-24 years	100.0	94.9	4.5	0.5	*
25-44 years	100.0	93.7	5.3	0.8	*
45-64 years	100.0	90.5	7.9	1.2	0.4
65+ years	100.0	88.2	9.3	1.9	*
Female					
All ages	100.0	88.6	10.0	1.2	0.3
Under 15 years	100.0	95.7	3.9	0.3	*
15-44 years	100.0	81.8	16.0	1.8	0.4
15-24 years	100.0	80.9	16.9	1.8	0.5
25-44 years	100.0	82.3	15.5	1.8	0.4
45-64 years	100.0	90.5	7.9	1.2	0.3
65+ years	100.0	89.3	8.9	1.4	*

Table 2. Average annual number and percent distribution of persons with short-stay hospital episodes, by number of episodes according to sex and age: United States, July 1960-June 1962

[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+
Both sexes	Average number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
All ages----------------------	16,649	14,351	1,826	472	100.0	86.2	11.0	2.8
Under 15 years------------------------	2,875	2,569	249	56	100.0	89.4	8.7	1.9
15-24 years--------------------------	2,993	2,640	281	71	100.0	88.2	9.4	2.4
25-44 years--------------------------	5,557	4,819	599	140	100.0	86.7	10.8	2.5
45-64 years--------------------------	3,460	2,895	438	127	100.0	83.7	12.7	3.7
65+ years---------------------------	1,762	1,428	257	77	100.0	81.0	14.6	4.4
Male								
All ages--------------------	6,087	5,164	732	191	100.0	84.8	12.0	3.1
Under 15 years---------------------	1,649	1,451	165	*	100.0	88.0	10.0	*
15-24 years------------------------	584	517	55	*	100.0	88.5	9.4	*
25-44 years------------------------	1,358	1,147	169	*	100.0	84.5	12.4	*
45-64 years------------------------	1,667	1,394	208	65	100.0	83.6	12.5	3.9
65+ years-------------------------	830	655	134	*	100.0	78.9	16.1	*
Female								
All ages--------------------	10,561	9,187	1,093	281	100.0	87.0	10.3	2.7
Under 15 years-------------------	1,226	1,118	84	*	100.0	91.2	6.9	*
15-24 years------------------------	2,410	2,123	226	60	100.0	88.1	9.4	2.5
25-44 years------------------------	4,200	3,671	430	98	100.0	87.4	10.2	2.3
45-64 years------------------------	1,793	1,501	230	62	100.0	83.7	12.8	3.5
65+ years---------------------------	933	773	123	*	100.0	82.9	13.2	*

Table 3. Average annual 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 1960-June 1962

[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+
Both sexes	Average number of hospital days in thousands			
All ages	160,548	109,300	35,644	15,603
Under 15 years	19,771	14,606	3,663	1,502
15-44 years	64,587	44,441	13,472	6,674
15-24 years	18,821	13,678	3,179	1,965
25-44 years	45,766	30,763	10,294	4,709
45-64 years	46,450	30,839	11,104	4,507
65+ years	29,739	19,414	7,405	2,920
Male				
All ages	73,685	48,485	17,737	7,464
Under 15 years	11,336	7,858	2,472	1,006
15-44 years	22,418	14,712	5,146	2,560
15-24 years	5,740	4,154	992	594
25-44 years	16,678	10,558	4,154	1,966
45-64 years	24,923	16,515	6,116	2,292
65+ years	15,009	9,400	4,003	1,606
Female				
All ages	86,862	60,815	17,908	8,139
Under 15 years	8,435	6,748	1,191	496
15-44 years	42,169	29,729	8,327	4,113
15-24 years	13,081	9,524	2,187	1,370
25-44 years	29,088	20,205	6,140	2,743
45-64 years	21,528	14,325	4,988	2,216
65+ years	14,731	10,014	3,403	1,314
Both sexes	Days per person hospitalized per year			
All ages	9.6	7.6	19.5	33.1
Under 15 years	6.9	5.7	14.7	26.8
15-44 years	7.6	6.0	15.3	31.6
15-24 years	6.3	5.2	11.3	27.7
25-44 years	8.2	6.4	17.2	33.6
45-64 years	13.4	10.7	25.4	35.5
65+ years	16.9	13.6	28.8	37.9
Male				
All ages	12.1	9.4	24.2	39.1
Under 15 years	6.9	5.4	15.0	30.5
15-44 years	11.5	8.8	23.0	49.2
15-24 years	9.8	8.0	18.0	54.0
25-44 years	12.3	9.2	24.6	48.0
45-64 years	15.0	11.8	29.4	35.3
65+ years	18.1	14.4	29.9	39.2
Female				
All ages	8.2	6.6	16.4	29.0
Under 15 years	6.9	6.0	14.2	20.7
15-44 years	6.4	5.1	12.7	25.9
15-24 years	5.4	4.5	9.7	22.8
25-44 years	6.9	5.5	14.3	28.0
45-64 years	12.0	9.5	21.7	35.7
65+ years	15.8	13.0	27.7	36.5

Table 4. Average annual 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 1960-June 1962

[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+
	Average number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		

Color, age, and sex	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
All persons						
All ages	16,649	14,351	2,297	100.0	86.2	13.8
Under 15 years	2,875	2,569	306	100.0	89.4	10.6
15-44 years	8,551	7,459	1,092	100.0	87.2	12.8
45-64 years	3,460	2,895	565	100.0	83.7	16.3
65+ years	1,762	1,428	334	100.0	81.0	19.0
White						
All ages	15,119	13,022	2,097	100.0	86.1	13.9
Under 15 years	2,577	2,308	268	100.0	89.6	10.4
15-44 years	7,641	6,658	983	100.0	87.1	12.9
45-64 years	3,226	2,697	529	100.0	83.6	16.4
65+ years	1,675	1,358	316	100.0	81.1	18.9
Nonwhite						
All ages	1,530	1,330	200	100.0	86.9	13.1
Under 15 years	298	261	*	100.0	87.6	*
15-44 years	909	801	108	100.0	88.1	11.9
45-64 years	234	198	*	100.0	84.6	*
65+ years	88	70	*	100.0	79.5	*
All persons						
Both sexes	16,649	14,351	2,297	100.0	86.2	13.8
Male	6,087	5,164	923	100.0	84.8	15.2
Female	10,561	9,187	1,374	100.0	87.0	13.0
White						
Both sexes	15,119	13,022	2,097	100.0	86.1	13.9
Male	5,566	4,726	839	100.0	84.9	15.1
Female	9,553	8,295	1,258	100.0	86.8	13.2
Nonwhite						
Both sexes	1,530	1,330	200	100.0	86.9	13.1
Male	522	438	84	100.0	83.9	16.1
Female	1,008	892	116	100.0	88.5	11.5

Table 5. Average annual 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 1960-June 1962

[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+
All persons	Average number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages------	16,649	11,126	3,056	1,628	839	100.0	66.8	18.4	9.8	5.0
Under 15 years------	2,875	2,237	361	192	85	100.0	77.8	12.6	6.7	3.0
15-44 years---------	8,551	6,548	1,247	505	251	100.0	76.6	14.6	5.9	2.9
45-64 years---------	3,460	1,681	936	551	292	100.0	48.6	27.1	15.9	8.4
65+ years-----------	1,762	660	511	380	211	100.0	37.5	29.0	21.6	12.0
White										
All ages------	15,119	10,168	2,758	1,453	741	100.0	67.3	18.2	9.6	4.9
Under 15 years------	·2,577	2,049	307	154	67	100.0	79.5	11.9	6.0	2.6
15-44 years---------	7,641	5,892	1,098	436	215	100.0	77.1	14.4	5.7	2.8
45-64 years---------	3,226	1,589	869	504	264	100.0	49.3	26.9	15.6	8.2
65+ years-----------	1,675	637	483	360	194	100.0	38.0	28.8	21.5	11.6
Nonwhite										
All ages------	1,530	959	298	175	98	100.0	62.7	19.5	11.4	6.4
Under 15 years------	298	188	54	*	*	100.0	63.1	18.1	*	*
15-44 years---------	909	656	148	69	*	100.0	72.2	16.3	7.6	*
45-64 years---------	234	92	68	47	*	100.0	39.3	29.1	20.1	*
65+ years-----------	88	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
All persons										
Both sexes----	16,649	11,126	3,056	1,628	839	100.0	66.8	18.4	9.8	5.0
Male---------------	6,087	3,573	1,261	791	462	100.0	58.7	20.7	13.0	7.6
Female-------------	10,561	7,553	1,794	837	377	100.0	71.5	17.0	7.9	3.6
White										
Both sexes----	15,119	10,168	2,758	1,453	741	100.0	67.3	18.2	9.6	4.9
Male---------------	5,566	3,320	1,135	704	407	100.0	59.6	20.4	12.6	7.3
Female-------------	9,553	6,848	1,623	749	334	100.0	71.7	17.0	7.8	3.5
Nonwhite										
Both sexes----	1,530	959	298	175	98	100.0	62.7	19.5	11.4	6.4
Male---------------	522	253	126	86	56	100.0	48.5	24.1	16.5	10.7
Female-------------	1,008	706	172	89	*	100.0	70.0	17.1	8.8	*

Table 6. Average annual 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 1960-June 1962

[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+
	Average number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All incomes						
All ages	16,649	14,351	2,297	100.0	86.2	13.8
Under 15 years	2,875	2,569	306	100.0	89.4	10.6
15-44 years	8,551	7,459	1,092	100.0	87.2	12.8
45-64 years	3,460	2,895	565	100.0	83.7	16.3
65+ years	1,762	1,428	334	100.0	81.0	19.0
Under $2,000						
All ages	2,147	1,768	379	100.0	82.3	17.7
Under 15 years	230	196	*	100.0	85.2	*
15-44 years	844	715	130	100.0	84.7	15.4
45-64 years	451	361	91	100.0	80.0	20.2
65+ years	621	497	124	100.0	80.0	20.0
$2,000-$3,999						
All ages	3,340	2,840	499	100.0	85.0	14.9
Under 15 years	531	472	59	100.0	88.9	11.1
15-44 years	1,690	1,454	236	100.0	86.0	14.0
45-64 years	663	544	118	100.0	82.1	17.8
65+ years	456	371	85	100.0	81.4	18.6
$4,000-$6,999						
All ages	5,978	5,182	796	100.0	86.7	13.3
Under 15 years	1,204	1,070	134	100.0	88.9	11.1
15-44 years	3,409	2,974	435	100.0	87.2	12.8
45-64 years	1,070	901	170	100.0	84.2	15.9
65+ years	294	237	57	100.0	80.6	19.4
$7,000+						
All ages	4,279	3,783	496	100.0	88.4	11.6
Under 15 years	800	737	63	100.0	92.1	7.9
15-44 years	2,187	1,945	242	100.0	88.9	11.1
45-64 years	1,038	889	149	100.0	85.6	14.4
65+ years	254	213	*	100.0	83.9	*
Unknown						
All ages	905	778	128	100.0	86.0	14.1
Under 15 years	110	94	*	100.0	85.5	*
15-44 years	420	372	48	100.0	88.6	11.4
45-64 years	238	201	*	100.0	84.5	*
65+ years	137	110	*	100.0	80.3	*

Table 7. Average annual number and percent distribution of persons with short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to family income and age: United States, July 1960-June 1962

Family income and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
All incomes	Average number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages---------	16,649	11,126	3,056	1,628	839	100.0	66.8	18.4	9.8	5.0
Under 15 years---------	2,875	2,237	361	192	85	100.0	77.8	12.6	6.7	3.0
15-44 years------------	8,551	6,548	1,247	505	251	100.0	76.6	14.6	5.9	2.9
45-64 years------------	3,460	1,681	936	551	292	100.0	48.6	27.1	15.9	8.4
65+ years--------------	1,762	660	511	380	211	100.0	37.5	29.0	21.6	12.0
Under $2,000										
All ages---------	2,147	1,197	447	300	202	100.0	55.8	20.8	14.0	9.4
Under 15 years---------	230	145	48	*	*	100.0	63.0	20.9	*	*
15-44 years------------	844	624	113	59	49	100.0	73.9	13.4	7.0	5.8
45-64 years------------	451	196	106	82	66	100.0	43.5	23.5	18.2	14.6
65+ years--------------	621	232	181	134	75	100.0	37.4	29.1	21.6	12.1
$2,000-$3,999										
All ages---------	3,340	2,129	624	373	214	100.0	63.7	18.7	11.2	6.4
Under 15 years---------	531	394	68	*	*	100.0	74.2	12.8	*	*
15-44 years------------	1,690	1,292	236	101	61	100.0	76.4	14.0	6.0	3.6
45-64 years------------	663	284	176	132	71	100.0	42.8	26.5	19.9	10.7
65+ years--------------	456	159	143	97	57	100.0	34.9	31.4	21.3	12.5
$4,000-$6,999										
All ages---------	5,978	4,199	1,061	499	219	100.0	70.2	17.7	8.3	3.7
Under 15 years---------	1,204	943	150	80	*	100.0	78.3	12.5	6.6	*
15-44 years------------	3,409	2,626	510	189	84	100.0	77.0	15.0	5.5	2.5
45-64 years------------	1,070	520	321	159	70	100.0	48.6	30.0	14.9	6.5
65+ years--------------	294	109	81	71	*	100.0	37.1	27.6	24.1	*
$7,000+										
All ages---------	4,279	3,021	758	357	142	100.0	70.6	17.7	8.3	3.3
Under 15 years---------	800	667	84	*	*	100.0	83.4	10.5	*	*
15-44 years------------	2,187	1,688	333	129	*	100.0	77.2	15.2	5.9	*
45-64 years------------	1,038	560	274	137	67	100.0	53.9	26.4	13.2	6.5
65+ years--------------	254	106	68	53	*	100.0	41.7	26.8	20.9	*
Unknown										
All ages---------	905	581	165	98	61	100.0	64.2	18.2	10.8	6.7
Under 15 years---------	110	88	*	*	*	100.0	80.0	*	*	*
15-44 years------------	420	319	55	*	*	100.0	76.0	13.1	*	*
45-64 years------------	238	120	60	*	*	100.0	50.4	25.2	*	*
65+ years--------------	137	54	*	*	*	100.0	39.4	*	*	*

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Table 8. Average annual number and percent distribution of persons with short-stay hospital episodes, by number of episodes according to living arrangement and age: United States, July 1960-June 1962

[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+
All arrangements	Average number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages-----------------------------	16,649	14,351	2,297	100.0	86.2	13.8
Under 15 years-----------------------	2,875	2,569	306	100.0	89.4	10.6
15-44 years--------------------------	8,551	7,459	1,092	100.0	87.2	12.8
45-64 years--------------------------	3,460	2,895	565	100.0	83.7	16.3
65+ years----------------------------	1,762	1,428	334	100.0	81.0	19.0
Living alone or with nonrelatives						
All ages-----------------------------	1,159	978	180	100.0	84.4	15.5
Under 15 years-----------------------	*	*	*	*	*	*
15-44 years--------------------------	344	295	49	100.0	85.8	14.2
45-64 years--------------------------	385	327	58	100.0	84.9	15.1
65+ years----------------------------	429	356	74	100.0	83.0	17.2
Living with relatives-married						
All ages-----------------------------	10,403	8,924	1,479	100.0	85.8	14.2
Under 15 years-----------------------	*	*	*	*	*	*
15-44 years--------------------------	6,799	5,947	852	100.0	87.5	12.5
45-64 years--------------------------	2,710	2,264	446	100.0	83.5	16.5
65+ years----------------------------	894	712	181	100.0	79.6	20.2
Living with relatives-other						
All ages-----------------------------	5,087	4,449	638	100.0	87.5	12.5
Under 15 years-----------------------	2,874	2,569	306	100.0	89.4	10.6
15-44 years--------------------------	1,408	1,216	191	100.0	86.4	13.6
45-64 years--------------------------	365	304	61	100.0	83.3	16.7
65+ years----------------------------	440	360	79	100.0	81.8	18.0

Table 9. Average annual number and percent distribution of persons with short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to living arrangement and age: United States, July 1960-June 1962

[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+
All arrangements	Average number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages---------	16,649	11,126	3,056	1,628	839	100.0	66.8	18.4	9.8	5.0
Under 15 years---------	2,875	2,237	361	192	85	100.0	77.8	12.6	6.7	3.0
15-44 years------------	8,551	6,548	1,247	505	251	100.0	76.6	14.6	5.9	2.9
45-64 years------------	3,460	1,681	936	551	292	100.0	48.6	27.1	15.9	8.4
65+ years-------------	1,762	660	511	380	211	100.0	37.5	29.0	21.6	12.0
Living alone or with nonrelatives										
All ages---------	1,159	552	299	186	122	100.0	47.6	25.8	16.0	10.5
Under 15 years---------	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15-44 years------------	344	218	67	*	*	100.0	63.4	19.5	*	*
45-64 years------------	385	166	109	65	*	100.0	43.1	28.3	16.9	*
65+ years-------------	429	167	123	86	53	100.0	38.9	28.7	20.0	12.4
Living with relatives-married										
All ages---------	10,403	7,024	1,953	975	450	100.0	67.5	18.8	9.4	4.3
Under 15 years---------	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15-44 years------------	6,799	5,335	952	364	148	100.0	78.5	14.0	5.4	2.2
45-64 years------------	2,710	1,366	723	416	205	100.0	50.4	26.7	15.4	7.6
65+ years-------------	894	323	278	195	97	100.0	36.1	31.1	21.8	10.9
Living with relatives-other										
All ages---------	5,087	3,550	803	467	267	100.0	69.8	15.8	9.2	5.2
Under 15 years---------	2,874	2,236	361	192	85	100.0	77.8	12.6	6.7	3.0
15-44 years------------	1,408	995	228	107	78	100.0	70.7	16.2	7.6	5.5
45-64 years------------	365	149	104	69	*	100.0	40.8	28.5	18.9	*
65+ years-------------	440	169	110	99	61	100.0	38.4	25.0	22.5	13.9

Table 10. Average annual 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 1960-June 1962

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

Geographic region and age	Number of hospital episodes					
	Total	1	2+	Total	1	2+
All regions	Average number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages	16,649	14,351	2,297	100.0	86.2	13.8
Under 15 years	2,875	2,569	306	100.0	89.4	10.6
15-44 years	8,551	7,459	1,092	100.0	87.2	12.8
45-64 years	3,460	2,895	565	100.0	83.7	16.3
65+ years	1,762	1,428	334	100.0	81.0	19.0
Northeast						
All ages	4,132	3,636	496	100.0	88.0	12.0
Under 15 years	734	656	78	100.0	89.4	10.6
15-44 years	2,088	1,843	245	100.0	88.3	11.7
45-64 years	873	764	109	100.0	87.5	12.5
65+ years	437	374	64	100.0	85.6	14.6
North Central						
All ages	4,910	4,226	685	100.0	86.1	14.0
Under 15 years	852	765	87	100.0	89.8	10.2
15-44 years	2,489	2,160	329	100.0	86.8	13.2
45-64 years	1,014	841	173	100.0	82.9	17.1
65+ years	555	460	95	100.0	82.9	17.1
South						
All ages	5,025	4,300	726	100.0	85.6	14.4
Under 15 years	806	726	80	100.0	90.1	9.9
15-44 years	2,628	2,290	338	100.0	87.1	12.9
45-64 years	1,065	877	188	100.0	82.3	17.7
65+ years	526	407	120	100.0	77.4	22.8
West						
All ages	2,581	2,189	391	100.0	84.8	15.1
Under 15 years	483	423	60	100.0	87.6	12.4
15-44 years	1,345	1,166	179	100.0	86.7	13.3
45-64 years	509	413	96	100.0	81.1	18.9
65+ years	243	188	56	100.0	77.4	23.0

Table 11. Average annual 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 1960-June 1962

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

Geographic region and age	Number of hospital days									
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
All regions	Average number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages---------	16,649	11,126	3,056	1,628	839	100.0	66.8	18.4	9.8	5.0
Under 15 years---------	2,875	2,237	361	192	85	100.0	77.8	12.6	6.7	3.0
15-44 years------------	8,551	6,548	1,247	505	251	100.0	76.6	14.6	5.9	2.9
45-64 years------------	3,460	1,681	936	551	292	100.0	48.6	27.1	15.9	8.4
65+ years--------------	1,762	660	511	380	211	100.0	37.5	29.0	21.6	12.0
Northeast										
All ages---------	4,132	2,605	838	438	252	100.0	63.0	20.3	10.6	6.1
Under 15 years---------	734	551	103	56	*	100.0	75.1	14.0	7.6	*
15-44 years------------	2,088	1,548	331	133	77	100.0	74.1	15.9	6.4	3.7
45-64 years------------	873	363	280	152	79	100.0	41.6	32.1	17.4	9.0
65+ years--------------	437	143	125	97	72	100.0	32.7	28.6	22.2	16.5
North Central										
All ages---------	4,910	3,259	903	513	235	100.0	66.4	18.4	10.4	4.8
Under 15 years---------	852	661	106	64	*	100.0	77.6	12.4	7.5	*
15-44 years------------	2,489	1,907	361	157	64	100.0	76.6	14.5	6.3	2.6
45-64 years------------	1,014	491	272	167	83	100.0	48.4	26.8	16.5	8.2
65+ years--------------	555	201	164	125	66	100.0	36.2	29.5	22.5	11.9
South										
All ages---------	5,025	3,413	918	477	216	100.0	67.9	18.3	9.5	4.3
Under 15 years---------	806	633	100	47	*	100.0	78.5	12.4	5.8	*
15-44 years------------	2,628	2,008	394	158	68	100.0	76.4	15.0	6.0	2.6
45-64 years------------	1,065	559	268	159	78	100.0	52.5	25.2	14.9	7.3
65+ years--------------	526	213	156	114	*	100.0	40.5	29.7	21.7	*
West										
All ages---------	2,581	1,849	396	200	136	100.0	71.6	15.3	7.7	5.3
Under 15 years---------	483	393	53	*	*	100.0	81.4	11.0	*	*
15-44 years------------	1,345	1,084	161	58	*	100.0	80.6	12.0	4.3	*
45-64 years------------	509	269	116	72	52	100.0	52.8	22.8	14.1	10.2
65+ years--------------	243	103	66	45	*	100.0	42.4	27.2	18.5	*

Table 12. Average annual 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 1960-June 1962

[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+
All ages	Average number of persons in thousands				
All episodes---------------------------	16,649	11,126	3,056	1,628	839
1 episode-----------------------------	14,351	10,642	2,352	975	382
2+ episodes---------------------------	2,297	484	703	653	457
Under 15 years					
All episodes---------------------------	2,875	2,237	361	192	85
1 episode-----------------------------	2,569	2,134	268	118	49
2+ episodes---------------------------	306	103	93	74	*
15-44 years					
All episodes---------------------------	8,551	6,548	1,247	505	251
1 episode-----------------------------	7,459	6,251	865	248	95
2+ episodes---------------------------	1,092	297	382	257	156
45-64 years					
All episodes---------------------------	3,460	1,681	936	551	292
1 episode-----------------------------	2,895	1,621	788	350	136
2+ episodes---------------------------	565	60	148	201	156
65+ years					
All episodes---------------------------	1,762	660	511	380	211
1 episode-----------------------------	1,428	636	431	259	102
2+ episodes---------------------------	334	*	80	121	110
All ages	Percent distribution				
All episodes---------------------------	100.0	66.8	18.4	9.8	5.0
1 episode-----------------------------	100.0	74.2	16.4	6.8	2.7
2+ episodes---------------------------	100.0	21.1	30.6	28.4	19.9
Under 15 years					
All episodes---------------------------	100.0	77.8	12.6	6.7	3.0
1 episode-----------------------------	100.0	83.1	10.4	4.6	1.9
2+ episodes---------------------------	100.0	33.7	30.4	24.2	*
15-44 years					
All episodes---------------------------	100.0	76.6	14.6	5.9	2.9
1 episode-----------------------------	100.0	83.8	11.6	3.3	1.3
2+ episodes---------------------------	100.0	27.2	35.0	23.5	14.3
45-64 years					
All episodes---------------------------	100.0	48.6	27.1	15.9	8.4
1 episode-----------------------------	100.0	56.0	27.2	12.1	4.7
2+ episodes---------------------------	100.0	10.6	26.2	35.6	27.6
65+ years					
All episodes---------------------------	100.0	37.5	29.0	21.6	12.0
1 episode-----------------------------	100.0	44.5	30.2	18.1	7.1
2+ episodes---------------------------	100.0	*	24.0	36.2	32.9

Table 13. Average annual 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 1960-June 1962

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

Sex and number of episodes	Number of hospital days				
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
Both sexes	Average number of persons in thousands				
All episodes------------------------	16,649	11,126	3,056	1,628	839
1 episode------------------------------	14,351	10,642	2,352	975	382
2+ episodes----------------------------	2,297	484	703	653	457
Male					
All episodes------------------------	6,087	3,573	1,261	791	462
1 episode------------------------------	5,164	3,417	1,005	522	219
2+ episodes----------------------------	923	156	256	268	243
Female					
All episodes------------------------	10,561	7,553	1,794	837	377
1 episode------------------------------	9,187	7,225	1,347	452	163
2+ episodes----------------------------	1,374	329	447	385	214
Both sexes	Percent distribution				
All episodes------------------------	100.0	66.8	18.4	9.8	5.0
1 episode------------------------------	100.0	74.2	16.4	6.8	2.7
2+ episodes----------------------------	100.0	21.1	30.6	28.4	19.9
Male					
All episodes------------------------	100.0	58.7	20.7	13.0	7.6
1 episode------------------------------	100.0	66.2	19.5	10.1	4.2
2+ episodes----------------------------	100.0	16.9	27.7	29.0	26.3
Female					
All episodes------------------------	100.0	71.5	17.0	7.9	3.6
1 episode------------------------------	100.0	78.6	14.7	4.9	1.8
2+ episodes----------------------------	100.0	23.9	32.5	28.0	15.6

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Table 14. Average annual 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 1960-June 1962

[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+
Total	Average number of persons in thousands				
All episodes	16,649	11,126	3,056	1,628	839
1 episode	14,351	10,642	2,352	975	382
2+ episodes	2,297	484	703	653	457
White					
All episodes	15,119	10,168	2,758	1,453	741
1 episode	13,022	9,718	2,114	856	334
2+ episodes	2,097	449	644	597	407
Nonwhite					
All episodes	1,530	959	298	175	98
1 episode	1,330	924	239	119	49
2+ episodes	200	*	59	57	50
Total	Percent distribution				
All episodes	100.0	66.8	18.4	9.8	5.0
1 episode	100.0	74.2	16.4	6.8	2.7
2+ episodes	100.0	21.1	30.6	28.4	19.9
White					
All episodes	100.0	67.3	18.2	9.6	4.9
1 episode	100.0	74.6	16.2	6.6	2.6
2+ episodes	100.0	21.4	30.7	28.5	19.4
Nonwhite					
All episodes	100.0	62.7	19.5	11.4	6.4
1 episode	100.0	69.5	18.0	8.9	3.7
2+ episodes	100.0	*	29.5	28.5	25.0

Table 15. Average annual 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 1960-June 1962

[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+
All incomes	Average number of persons in thousands				
All episodes	16,649	11,126	3,056	1,628	839
1 episode	14,351	10,642	2,352	975	382
2+ episodes	2,297	484	703	653	457
Under $2,000					
All episodes	2,147	1,197	447	300	202
1 episode	1,768	1,136	353	183	97
2+ episodes	379	61	95	118	105
$2,000-$3,999					
All episodes	3,340	2,129	624	373	214
1 episode	2,840	2,044	478	227	91
2+ episodes	499	85	146	146	123
$4,000-$6,999					
All episodes	5,978	4,199	1,061	499	219
1 episode	5,182	4,002	801	280	99
2+ episodes	796	197	261	218	121
$7,000+					
All episodes	4,279	3,021	758	357	142
1 episode	3,783	2,903	590	224	66
2+ episodes	496	118	168	133	76
Unknown					
All episodes	905	581	165	98	61
1 episode	778	557	131	60	*
2+ episodes	128	*	*	*	*
All incomes	Percent distribution				
All episodes	100.0	66.8	18.4	9.8	5.0
1 episode	100.0	74.2	16.4	6.8	2.7
2+ episodes	100.0	21.1	30.6	28.4	19.9
Under $2,000					
All episodes	100.0	55.8	20.8	14.0	9.4
1 episode	100.0	64.3	20.0	10.4	5.5
2+ episodes	100.0	16.1	25.1	31.1	27.7
$2,000-$3,999					
All episodes	100.0	63.7	18.7	11.2	6.4
1 episode	100.0	72.0	16.8	8.0	3.2
2+ episodes	100.0	17.0	29.3	29.3	24.6
$4,000-$6,999					
All episodes	100.0	70.2	17.7	8.3	3.7
1 episode	100.0	77.2	15.5	5.4	1.9
2+ episodes	100.0	24.7	32.8	27.4	15.2
$7,000+					
All episodes	100.0	70.6	17.7	8.3	3.3
1 episode	100.0	76.7	15.6	5.9	1.7
2+ episodes	100.0	23.8	33.9	26.8	15.3
Unknown					
All episodes	100.0	64.2	18.2	10.8	6.7
1 episode	100.0	71.6	16.8	7.7	*
2+ episodes	100.0	*	*	*	*

Table 16. Average annual number and percent distribution of persons with 1+ short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days during the year according to living arrangement, age, and number of episodes: United States, July 1960-June 1962

[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	Average number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages--------------------	16,649	11,126	3,056	1,628	839	100.0	66.8	18.4	9.8	5.0
Under 65 years										
Total----------------------	14,886	10,466	2,545	1,248	628	100.0	70.3	17.1	8.4	4.2
1 episode-------------------	12,923	10,006	1,921	715	281	100.0	77.4	14.9	5.5	2.2
2+ episodes-----------------	1,963	460	623	532	347	100.0	23.4	31.7	27.1	17.7
65+ years										
Total----------------------	1,762	660	511	380	211	100.0	37.5	29.0	21.6	12.0
1 episode-------------------	1,428	636	431	259	102	100.0	44.5	30.2	18.1	7.1
2+ episodes-----------------	334	24	80	121	110	100.0	7.2	24.0	36.2	32.9
Living alone or with nonrelatives										
All ages--------------------	1,159	552	299	186	122	100.0	47.6	25.8	16.0	10.5
Under 65 years										
Total----------------------	729	385	176	100	69	100.0	52.8	24.1	13.7	9.5
1 episode-------------------	623	368	141	70	44	100.0	59.1	22.6	11.2	7.1
2+ episodes-----------------	107	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
65+ years										
Total----------------------	429	167	123	86	53	100.0	38.9	28.7	20.0	12.4
1 episode-------------------	356	160	108	61	*	100.0	44.9	30.3	17.1	*
2+ episodes-----------------	74	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*
Living with relatives- married										
All ages--------------------	10,403	7,024	1,953	975	450	100.0	67.5	18.8	9.4	4.3
Under 65 years										
Total----------------------	9,509	6,701	1,675	780	353	100.0	70.5	17.6	8.2	3.7
1 episode-------------------	8,211	6,407	1,259	418	127	100.0	78.0	15.3	5.1	1.5
2+ episodes-----------------	1,298	294	416	362	225	100.0	22.7	32.0	27.9	17.3
65+ years										
Total----------------------	894	323	278	195	97	100.0	36.1	31.1	21.8	10.9
1 episode-------------------	712	310	231	131	*	100.0	43.5	32.4	18.4	*
2+ episodes-----------------	181	*	*	·65	56	100.0	*	*	35.9	30.9
Living with relatives- other										
All ages--------------------	5,087	3,550	803	467	267	100.0	69.8	15.8	9.2	5.2
Under 65 years										
Total----------------------	4,647	3,381	693	368	206	100.0	72.8	14.9	7.9	4.4
1 episode-------------------	4,089	3,231	521	228	109	100.0	79.0	12.7	5.6	2.7
2+ episodes-----------------	558	150	173	140	97	100.0	26.9	31.0	25.1	17.4
65+ years										
Total----------------------	440	169	110	99	61	100.0	38.4	25.0	22.5	13.9
1 episode-------------------	360	166	93	68	*	100.0	46.1	25.8	18.9	*
2+ episodes-----------------	79	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*

Table 17. Average annual 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 1960-June 1962

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

Geographic region and number of episodes	Number of hospital days				
	Total	1-7	8-14	15-30	31+
All regions	Average number of persons in thousands				
All episodes---------------------------------	16,649	11,126	3,056	1,628	839
1 episode------------------------------------	14,351	10,642	2,352	975	382
2+ episodes----------------------------------	2,297	484	703	653	457
Northeast					
All episodes---------------------------------	4,132	2,605	838	438	252
1 episode------------------------------------	3,636	2,515	694	300	128
2+ episodes----------------------------------	496	90	144	138	124
North Central					
All episodes---------------------------------	4,910	3,259	903	513	235
1 episode------------------------------------	4,226	3,111	703	303	108
2+ episodes----------------------------------	685	148	200	209	127
South					
All episodes---------------------------------	5,025	3,413	918	477	216
1 episode------------------------------------	4,300	3,267	685	258	89
2+ episodes----------------------------------	726	146	233	219	127
West					
All episodes---------------------------------	2,581	1,849	396	200	136
1 episode------------------------------------	2,189	1,749	271	113	57
2+ episodes----------------------------------	391	100	126	87	79
All regions	Percent distribution				
All episodes---------------------------------	100.0	66.8	18.4	9.8	5.0
1 episode------------------------------------	100.0	74.2	16.4	6.8	2.7
2+ episodes----------------------------------	100.0	21.1	30.6	28.4	19.9
Northeast					
All episodes---------------------------------	100.0	63.0	20.3	10.6	6.1
1 episode------------------------------------	100.0	69.2	19.1	8.3	3.5
2+ episodes----------------------------------	100.0	18.1	29.0	27.8	25.0
North Central					
All episodes---------------------------------	100.0	66.4	18.4	10.4	4.8
1 episode------------------------------------	100.0	73.6	16.6	7.2	2.6
2+ episodes----------------------------------	100.0	21.6	29.2	30.5	18.5
South					
All episodes---------------------------------	100.0	67.9	18.3	9.5	4.3
1 episode------------------------------------	100.0	76.0	15.9	6.0	2.1
2+ episodes----------------------------------	100.0	20.1	32.1	30.2	17.5
West					
All episodes---------------------------------	100.0	71.6	15.3	7.7	5.3
1 episode------------------------------------	100.0	79.9	12.4	5.2	2.6
2+ episodes----------------------------------	100.0	25.6	32.2	22.3	20.2

Table 18. Average population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by color, family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1962

[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	Color		Family income				
		White	Non-white	Under $2,000	$2,000-$3,999	$4,000-$6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
Both sexes		Population in thousands						
All ages-----------	179,388	158,547	20,841	23,564	34,391	61,253	49,347	10,833
Under 45 years-----------	127,104	110,808	16,296	12,827	23,535	47,762	36,275	6,704
Under 15 years---------	57,704	49,411	8,293	5,849	11,029	22,397	15,556	2,872
15-44 years-----------	69,400	61,397	8,003	6,978	12,506	25,366	20,718	3,832
45+ years----------------	52,284	47,739	4,545	10,737	10,856	13,490	13,072	4,129
45-64 years------------	36,510	33,090	3,420	4,960	6,911	10,834	11,034	2,771
65+ years-------------	15,774	14,649	1,126	5,776	3,945	2,656	2,038	1,358
Male								
All ages-----------	87,134	77,143	9,992	10,656	16,354	30,287	24,668	5,169
Under 45 years-----------	62,495	54,662	7,834	6,346	11,372	23,497	17,946	3,334
Under 15 years---------	29,378	25,250	4,128	3,042	5,562	11,351	7,917	1,506
15-44 years-----------	33,117	29,412	3,705	3,304	5,809	12,147	10,029	1,828
45+ years----------------	24,639	22,481	2,158	4,310	4,982	6,789	6,722	1,836
45-64 years------------	17,586	15,954	1,632	1,958	2,987	5,550	5,805	1,287
65+ years-------------	7,053	6,527	526	2,352	1,995	1,240	917	549
Female								
All ages-----------	92,254	81,404	10,849	12,908	18,037	30,966	24,679	5,664
Under 45 years-----------	64,609	56,146	8,462	6,481	12,163	24,265	18,329	3,370
Under 15 years---------	28,326	24,161	4,165	2,807	5,467	11,046	7,639	1,367
15-44 years-----------	36,283	31,985	4,298	3,674	6,696	13,219	10,690	2,004
45+ years----------------	27,645	25,258	2,387	6,426	5,873	6,701	6,351	2,294
45-64 years------------	18,924	17,136	1,788	3,002	3,924	5,284	5,229	1,485
65+ years-------------	8,721	8,122	600	3,424	1,950	1,417	1,121	809

Table 19. Average population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by living arrangement, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1962

[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	Living arrangement			Geographic region			
		Living alone or with non-relatives	Living with relatives		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Married	Other				
Both sexes		Population in thousands						
All ages--------------	179,388	11,692	81,738	85,957	46,395	50,927	54,329	27,737
Under 15 years--------------	57,704	46	...	57,657	13,736	16,560	18,279	9,129
15-44 years-----------------	69,400	4,007	44,951	20,442	18,054	19,260	21,195	10,891
15-24 years--------------	24,022	1,817	6,885	15,320	5,870	6,556	7,925	3,671
25-44 years--------------	45,378	2,189	38,066	5,122	12,184	12,703	13,270	7,220
45-64 years-----------------	36,510	3,797	28,671	4,043	10,129	10,307	10,556	5,517
65+ years-------------------	15,774	3,842	8,116	3,815	4,476	4,800	4,299	2,200
Male								
All ages--------------	87,134	4,794	40,893	41,447	22,373	24,997	26,356	13,408
Under 15 years--------------	29,378	32	...	29,346	7,030	8,448	9,340	4,560
15-44 years-----------------	33,117	2,266	20,754	10,097	8,615	9,335	10,052	5,115
15-24 years--------------	11,428	992	2,374	8,063	2,797	3,141	3,808	1,682
25-44 years--------------	21,689	1,274	18,380	2,034	5,818	6,194	6,244	3,433
45-64 years-----------------	17,586	1,358	15,125	1,104	4,776	5,048	5,033	2,730
65+ years-------------------	7,053	1,139	5,014	900	1,952	2,166	1,931	1,004
Female								
All ages--------------	92,254	6,898	40,846	44,510	24,022	25,931	27,972	14,329
Under 15 years--------------	28,326	15	...	28,311	6,706	8,113	8,939	4,569
15-44 years-----------------	36,283	1,740	24,197	10,345	9,439	9,925	11,143	5,776
15-24 years--------------	12,594	825	4,511	7,257	3,073	3,415	4,117	1,989
25-44 years--------------	23,689	915	19,686	3,088	6,365	6,510	7,026	3,788
45-64 years-----------------	18,924	2,439	13,546	2,939	5,353	5,260	5,524	2,788
65+ years-------------------	8,721	2,704	3,102	2,915	2,524	2,634	2,367	1,196

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 nation-wide 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, hospitalization, 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 104 weeks of interviewing during the period July 1960-June 1962.

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 during the 2 years 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, noninstitutional population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 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 telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 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.—Over the 24-month period ending June 1962, the sample included approximately 250,000 persons from 76,000 households in 12,800 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 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 edit 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 factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 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 served as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample closely representative of the popula-

tion by age, sex, color, and residence—thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week as well as characteristics of the 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.

For certain other types of statistics, namely those 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 several of 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 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 the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other types of facts such as those concerning the circumstances and consequences of illness or injury and the resulting action taken or sought by the individual 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 esti-

mates 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 with episodes of hospitalization, 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, 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 hospital days.

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.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented. Those shown are charts for aggregates and percentages based on eight calendar quarters of data collection.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 37, 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 of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, are obtained from appropriate curves on page 38. 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 pages 39 and 40. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximate.

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 computing the number of days of hospitalization per person per year, several of the days included in the numerator could be assigned to a person (one unit) in the denominator. 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 36, and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 36.

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		
Persons in any other population group------------	1	A8AN	38
Hospital episodes per year-----------------------	1	A8AN	38
Hospital days per year---------------------------	1	A8AW	38
Percentage distribution of:			
Hospital episodes, or population characteristic--	2	P8AN-M	39
Number of hospital days per hospitalized person			
per year--	4(b)	Numer.: A8AW	38
		Denom.: A8AN	38

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

Code: A8BW - Type B data, Wide range variable
A8BM - Type B data, Medium range variable
A8BN - Type B data, Narrow range variable
A8AW - Type A data, Wide range variable
A8AM - Type A data, Medium range variable
A8AN - Type A data, Narrow range variable

Size of estimate (in thousands)
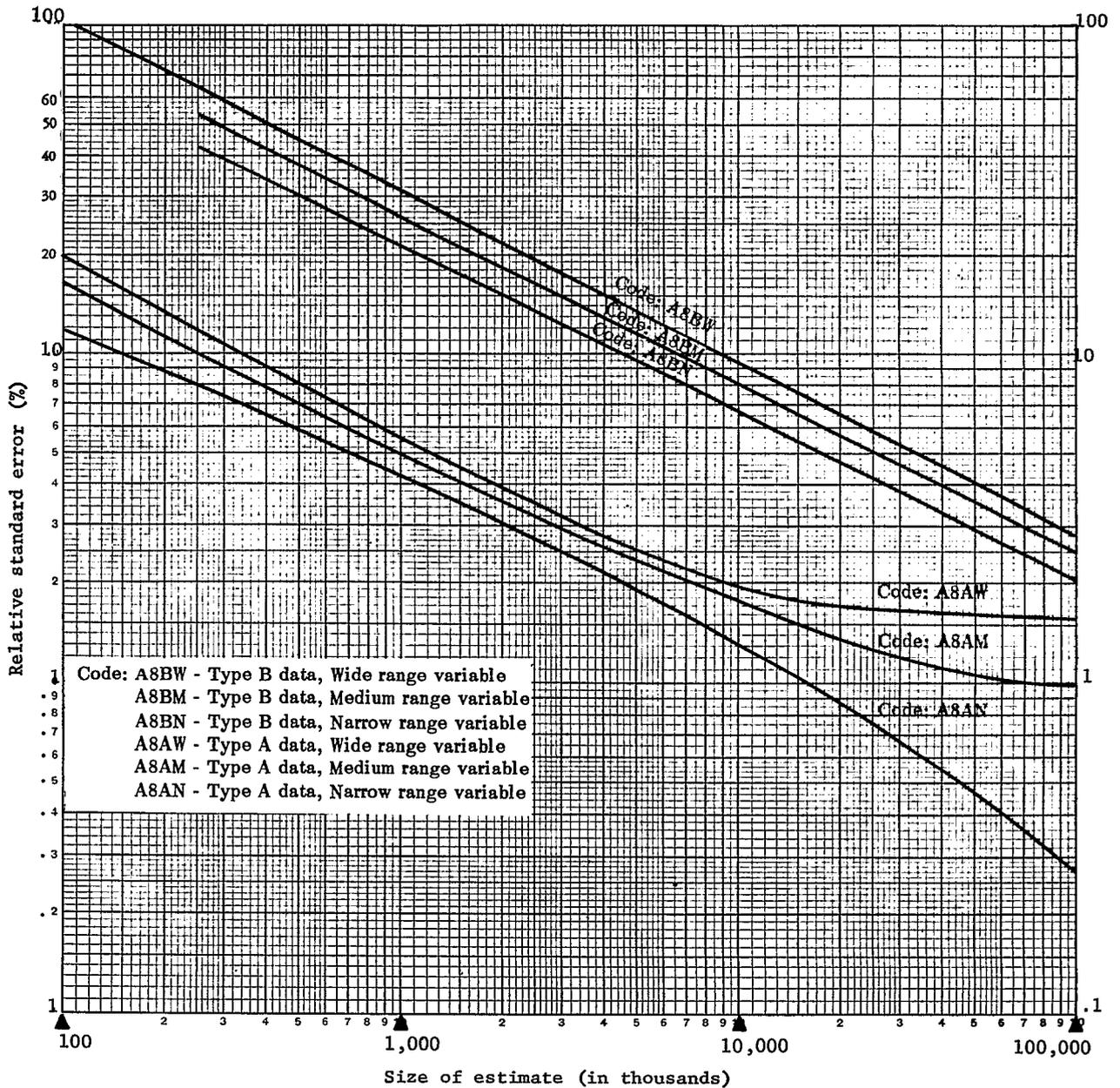
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 5,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a
Narrow range type A statistic (code: A8AN) has a relative standard error of 1.9 percent,
read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 95,000 (1.9 percent of
5,000,000). For a Wide range type B statistic (code: A8BW), an aggregate of 10,000,000
has a relative error of 9.3 percent or a standard error of 930,000 (9.3 percent of
10,000,000).

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

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

Estimated percentage
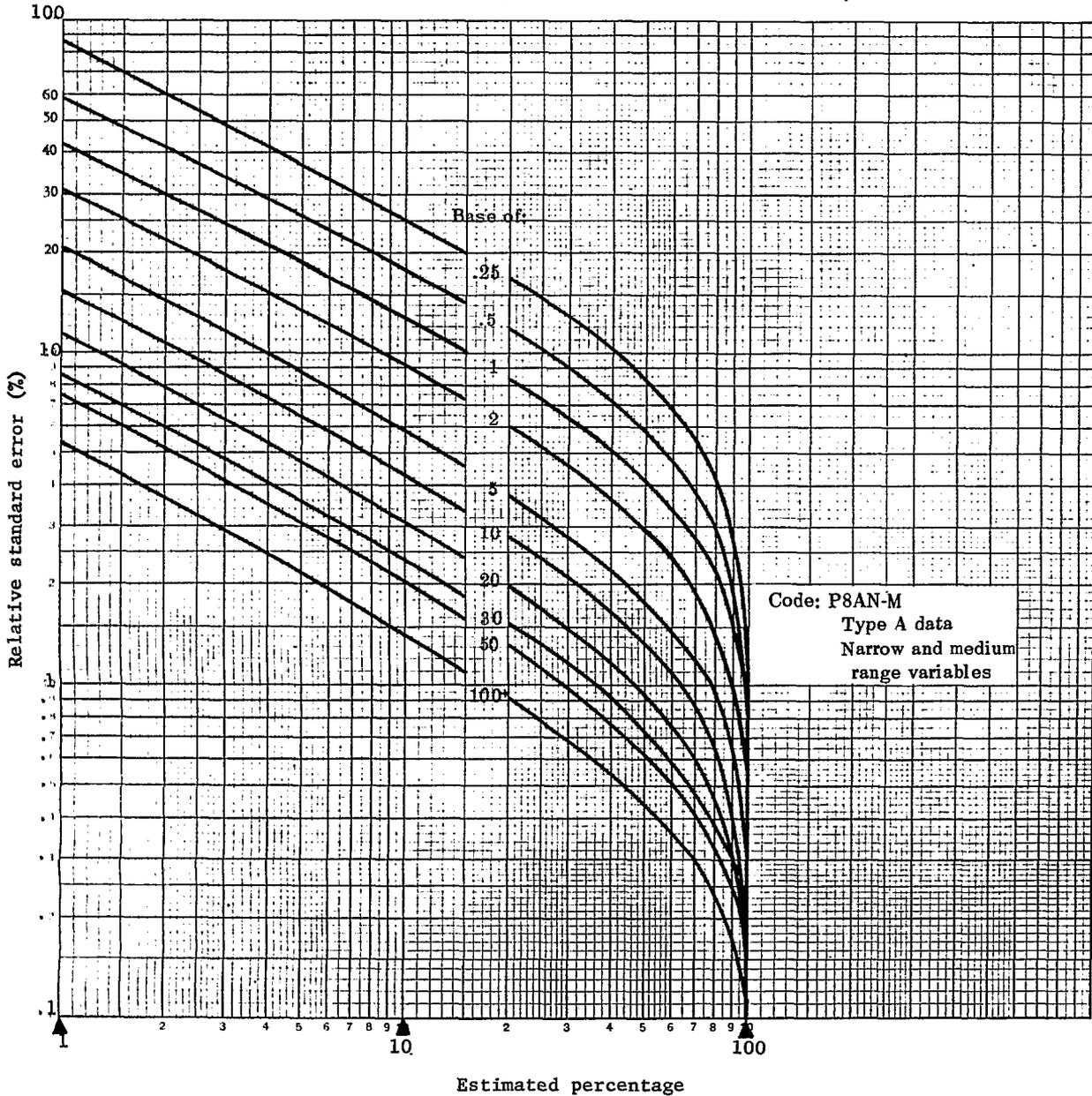
Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on
an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 2.8 percent (read from the scale
at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 in-
tersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is
equal to 20 percent X 2.8 percent or 0.56 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 1957-1959 Guide Issues of *Hospitals,* the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the 1957-1960 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 two 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 other nonwhite race.

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

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period 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.

Region.—Classification of the population by geographic area of residence is provided by the grouping of states into four major regions. These regions correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census. They 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, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

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

1. *Living alone or with nonrelatives.*—A person living in a one-member household, or in a household with another person or persons none of whom are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption.

2. *Living with relatives.*—A person living in a household with another person or persons of whom one or more are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons living with relatives are further classified by marital status as "married" and "other."

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS REFERRING TO HOSPITALIZATION

15. (a) Have you been in a hospital at any time DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? If "Yes," (b) How many times were you in the hospital overnight or longer?	☐ Yes ☐ No _____ No. of times
16. If baby under one year listed as a household member, ask: (a) Was the baby born in a hospital or at home? If "hospital" in q. 16(a) and 1 or more in q. 15(b), ask: (b) Was this hospitalization included in the number you just gave me? (Check proper boxes for both mother and child.)	☐ Hospital ☐ Home ☐ Yes ☐ No
17. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? If "Yes," ask: (b) Who was this? (c) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	☐ Yes ☐ No _____ No. of times
R (For q. 8-17)	For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) q. 8-17. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 17 show who responded for them.	☐ Responded for self-entirely ☐ Responded for self-partly Col. ____ was respondent

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Line number	Col. No. of person (a)	Question No. (b)	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, year) (c)	How many nights were you in the hospital? (d)	To Interviewer: How many of these -- nights were in the past 12 months? (e)	Will you need to ask Cols. (f) and (g)? (x)	How many of these -- nights were last week or the week before? (f)	Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night? (g)	What did they say at the hospital the condition was -- did they give it a medical name? (If "they" didn't say, ask): What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Entry must show "Cause," "Kind," and "Part of Body" in same detail as required in Table I) (h)
1			Mo: ____ Yr: ____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No	
2			Mo: ____ Yr: ____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No	
3			Mo: ____ Yr: ____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations? (i)	What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city and State; if city not known, enter county) (j)	To Interviewer: Carry this condition through Table I, if it does not appear there AND 1 or more nights in Col. (f), OR condition is on Card A, or is an impairment. Will you need to fill Table I? (xx)	Line number
☐ Yes ☐ No	--------------------------------	☐ Yes ☐ No	1
☐ Yes ☐ No	--------------------------------	☐ Yes ☐ No	2
☐ Yes ☐ No	--------------------------------	☐ Yes ☐ No	3

NOTE: Complete questionnaires used during interview period July 1960-June 1962 may be found in Series 10, Nos. 3 and 4.

REPORTS FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

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