

Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay: Short-Stay Hospitals

United States-1972

Statistics on number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, number of days in hospital, and whether surgery was performed, by whether or not hospitalization was for a delivery, and by selected demographic and other characteristics. Based on data collected in health interview surveys during 1972 and referring to civilian, noninstitutionalized persons alive at the time of interview.

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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 Division of Health Interview Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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HOSPITAL DISCHARGES AND LENGTH OF STAY: SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS

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INTRODUCTION

Data on discharges from short-stay hospitals derived from the 1972 Health Interview Survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population are presented in this report. Health Interview Survey estimates of hospital discharges are based on reported discharges which followed the completion of one or more nights in a hospital during the 6-month period prior to household interview. Hospital stays for well, newborn infants are not included in the estimates. Since the survey is restricted to persons living in the household at the time of interview, the estimates do not reflect the hospital experience of persons who were hospitalized during the reference period but who died prior to the interview date. The detailed tables published in this report show Health Interview Survey estimates for all discharges and for discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery.

An estimated 28.5 million, or 139.4 discharges per 1,000 persons, occurred among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population during 1972. Excluding hospitalization for delivery, there were an estimated 25.4 million or 124.2 discharges per 1,000 persons. In this report these data are shown distributed by selected demographic characteristics, activity limitation status, length-of-stay intervals, condition for which hospitalized, surgical treatment, and hospital ownership.

The following statements summarize some of the data presented in this report:

Excluding hospitalization for delivery, the rate of hospital discharges increased steadily with age.

Females experienced a higher rate of hospital discharges than did males even when hospitalizations for delivery were excluded.

Residents of the Northeast and West Regions experienced lower rates of hospital discharges than did residents of the North Central and South Regions.

Persons living outside standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in nonfarm areas experienced a higher rate of hospital discharges than did either SMSA or farm residents.

White persons experienced a higher rate of hospital discharges than did other persons. By sex, the rate of discharges was higher for white females than for other females, but the rate for white males was similar to that for other males.

The rate of hospital discharges generally decreased as income increased.

As the level of education rose, the rate of hospital discharges decreased.

Never-married persons experienced a lower rate of hospital discharges than did persons of other marital statuses.

There was a direct relationship between the severity of activity limitation and the rate of hospital discharges—the most severely limited persons had the highest rate of hospital discharges.

The average length of stay for hospital discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery was 8.9 days. An estimated 50.7 percent of the patients were discharged in 5 days or less.

Delivery was the most frequently reported condition causing hospitalization.

Excluding hospitalizations for delivery, which by definition were surgically treated, an estimated 48.1 percent of the 25.4 million patients discharged had surgery during hospitalization. Of the 28.5 million total discharges, 53.7 percent were surgically treated. An estimated 16.4 million operations were performed on the 15.3 million patients with surgical treatment.

More than two-thirds (70.7 percent) of all hospital discharges came from nonprofit hospitals.

Annual estimates of the number of hospital discharges by sex and age have been published in the Health Interview Survey Current Estimates reports beginning with the fiscal year 1963 report (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, Numbers 5, 13, 25, 37, 43, 52, 60, 63, 72, 79, 85, 95, and 100). Some of the data from these reports are shown in table H of this report. Hospital discharge data distributed by a variety of demographic characteristics were last published in Series 10, Number 30, a hospital discharge report on data collected during the period July 1963-June 1964. Some of the data in this report were adjusted to include the hospital experience during the reference period of persons who died during the period prior to time of interview.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The data on hospital discharges presented in this report were derived from information collected in the Health Interview Survey, a continuing survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States conducted by household interview. Each week, interviews are conducted in a representative, probability sample of the Nation's households. Respondents in the sample households are interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each household member. During 1972 the sample was composed of about 44,000 households containing about 134,000 persons.

The survey is restricted to persons living at the time of interview. Therefore, information is not obtained on hospitalizations experienced

during the reference period by household members who died prior to the time of interview. The exclusion of this information results in underestimates of the total volume of hospital discharges, especially among the elderly. A method of adjusting the data to include information on decedents is described in "Hospital Utilization in the Last Year of Life" (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, Number 10). Using the results of this report and data from the National Mortality Survey, some data published in the hospital discharges report for July 1963-June 1964 (Series 10, Number 30) were adjusted to include the hospital experience of decedents. Of the estimated total number of discharges after adjustment, 4.2 percent were derived from the National Mortality Survey and 95.8 percent were derived from the Health Interview Survey. Among persons 65 years of age and over, the percentage derived from the National Mortality Survey was 15.9. These results and a description of the adjustment procedure are described in appendix III of Series 10, Number 30.

A more detailed description of the statistical design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I. The data are also subject to nonsampling errors such as those which arise from the respondent's willingness and ability to answer the interviewer's questions.

Definitions of terms relating to hospitalizations and of certain other terms used in this report are given in appendix II. It is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions since some of the terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey.

Estimates of hospital discharges, for example, do not include hospital inpatients who are discharged on the same day they are admitted.

The entire questionnaire used by the HIS during 1972 is illustrated in the Current Estimates report for 1972 (Series 10, Number 85). The probe questions and recording form used to obtain information about hospitalizations are illustrated in appendix III of this report.

The hospitalization experience of each household member during the 12-month period prior to interview was obtained in response to probe questions 35, 36, and 37, shown in appendix III. Details about each hospitalization reported in response to the probe questions were recorded on a "hospital page," also shown in appendix III.

It has been shown in methodological studies that there is a certain amount of underreporting of hospitalizations in the Health Interview Survey due to the failure of respondents to recall hospital experience (Series 2, Numbers 6 and 8). Such memory bias is an example of non-sampling error mentioned earlier in this section. An adjustment for the underreporting of hospitalizations due to memory bias has been made by deriving annual estimates on hospital discharges from hospital experience during the 6 months prior to interview rather than from the full 12-month experience obtained in the interviews. A discussion about this adjustment procedure is presented in appendix I.

The annual estimates of hospital discharges produced by the Health Interview Survey are derived from the hospitalization experience of household members during the reference period. Since the reference period for hospital discharges is, in effect, 6 months, the 1972 annual estimates presented in this report are based on a reference period which extended from July 1971 through December 1972.

OTHER NATIONAL DATA ON HOSPITALIZATION

In addition to estimates of hospital discharges, the Health Interview Survey produces estimates of the number of persons with one or more hospital episodes. Thus, unlike discharge data which represent counts of hospital dis-

charges without regard to the number of persons involved, the hospital episode data refer to the number of persons hospitalized. Annual estimates of the number of persons with short-stay hospital episodes by sex and age have been published in the Health Interview Survey Current Estimates reports. Detailed data on persons hospitalized were most recently published in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, Number 64, a report based on data collected during 1968.

The Hospital Discharge Survey, another program of the National Center for Health Statistics, collects data from the records of a subsample of discharges occurring within a national sample of non-Federal short-stay hospitals in the United States. These data are published in Series 13 of *Vital and Health Statistics*. Estimates of the number of hospital discharges from the Hospital Discharge Survey tend to be somewhat higher (usually about 10 to 12 percent per year) than those from the Health Interview Survey due to differences in the definitions employed, the varying scope of the two surveys, and the sources of data utilized.

In addition to data on hospital discharges and persons hospitalized, data on hospital facilities are collected by the National Center for Health Statistics. The Center's Division of Health Manpower and Facilities Statistics maintains the Master Facility Inventory (MFI), which is a list of all known inpatient health facilities in the United States. The Division updates the MFI with information on new facilities and also conducts surveys of inpatient health facilities to determine such things as the type of business, number of employees, and number of patients or residents in facilities at the time of survey. Data from the MFI have been published in *Vital and Health Statistics* Series 14. Through a contractual arrangement in 1969, the American Hospital Association's Annual Survey of Hospitals became the major instrument for updating information for the hospital portion of the MFI. Data from the 1972 MFI survey of hospitals have been published in *Hospitals, A County and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1972*, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-1223. The hospital data contained in that report include number of beds, occupancy rates, number of admissions, patient visits, staff personnel, type of hospital,

and type of ownership for States, SMSA's, and counties.

The American Hospital Association (AHA) annually compiles hospital statistics derived from its survey of hospitals. Selected data for individual hospitals are published in the annual *AHA Guide to the Health Care Field*. The purpose of the AHA Guide is to maintain a current listing of registered institutions. Detailed statistical data on hospitals registered by the AHA are published in the annual AHA publication entitled *Hospital Statistics*, the statistical complement to the AHA Guide. *Hospital Statistics* contains information on hospital services, utilization, personnel, and financial matters. Although both the AHA and the MFI derive data from the Annual Survey of Hospitals, the two data sets are not strictly comparable. This is because the MFI includes hospitals not registered by the AHA (Series 14, Number 12), certain facilities for the mentally retarded classified as hospitals by the AHA are classified as "other health facilities" by the MFI, and AHA develops detailed financial data not collected by the MFI.

The Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities for Ann Arbor, Michigan, compiles a variety of data relating to hospitals from information submitted by hospitals participating in the Professional Activity Study. The main function of the Professional Activity Study (PAS) is to provide data directly to participating hospitals. The Commission has published books containing data developed in the Length-of-Stay Study component of the PAS system. The statistical tables presented in these books include length-of-stay distributions of discharged patients by detailed diagnostic and operation groups. These data are not national estimates; they are counts of patients discharged from participating PAS hospitals—a substantial proportion of all patients discharged in the United States. Results of special studies utilizing the PAS data file are published regularly in the Commission's publication, *PAS Reporter*.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

In addition to estimates of all hospital discharges, the detailed tables of this report show estimates of hospital discharges excluding

hospitalizations for delivery. Of the estimated 28.5 million discharges, 3.1 million followed hospitalization for delivery.^a Thus the exclusion of hospitalization for delivery reduces the estimated number of discharges to 25.4 million. The reason for presenting both sets of data is to provide some measurement of hospital utilization for morbidity as well as total utilization. Although delivery usually entails hospitalization, it is distinct from illness or injury as causes of hospitalization which reflect health status. The exclusion of deliveries also permits demographic comparison in hospital utilization irrespective of fertility differentials.

The number and rate of discharges for delivery are shown in table A by selected characteristics. The exclusion of these discharges from the total estimates generally does not affect the pattern of the relationship, only the magnitude. The exclusion of deliveries does, however, affect the pattern of hospital utilization by age and the magnitude of sex differentials. Age is the most basic demographic variable and all other variables are cross-classified by at least four age categories in the detailed tables—under 25 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over. Additional age detail is shown wherever such cross-classification did not produce estimates with unreasonably high relative standard errors, e.g., for hospital days. Where data are shown for males and females separately, only the discharge data excluding deliveries are shown for females.

In this report, terms relating to differences—"higher," "longer," "lower," etc.—indicate that the difference between the two statistics being

^aOfficial statistics on the number of live births in the United States are prepared by the Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics. During 1972 there were 3,258,411 live births registered in the United States (*Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 23, No. 8, Supplement). This number exceeds the Health Interview Survey estimate of deliveries based on hospital discharges for several reasons: the number of live births was derived from birth records, multiple births were counted as a single delivery in the discharge estimate, only those deliveries which occurred in facilities meeting the Health Interview Survey definition of a hospital (see appendix II) were included in the discharge estimate, and women who delivered during the reference period but who died prior to the time of interview were not included in the discharge estimates.

Table A. Number of discharges for which delivery was the condition for hospitalization and number per 1,000 persons, by selected characteristics: United States, 1972

Characteristic	All persons		Females 15-44 years	
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons
Total-----	3,096	15.2	3,081	69.9
<u>Geographic region</u>				
Northeast-----	656	13.7	656	65.5
North Central-----	889	15.9	878	73.6
South-----	958	14.9	955	67.8
West-----	592	16.4	592	73.5
<u>Place of residence</u>				
SMSA-----	1,864	14.2	1,853	64.0
Outside SMSA:				
Nonfarm-----	1,134	17.5	1,131	82.1
Farm-----	98	12.1	98	70.3
<u>Color</u>				
White-----	2,669	14.9	2,664	69.6
All other-----	427	16.8	417	71.7
<u>Family income</u>				
Less than \$3,000-----	299	15.2	299	86.0
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	390	18.4	384	99.2
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	490	20.0	486	92.0
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	621	17.9	621	78.5
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	762	14.9	760	64.4
\$15,000 or more-----	405	9.9	402	42.6
<u>Education of head of family</u>				
Less than 9 years-----	475	10.3	469	67.7
9-11 years-----	556	15.9	553	74.3
12 years-----	1,125	17.1	1,119	71.7
13 years or more-----	920	16.9	920	67.6

compared was found to be statistically significant. In cases where multiple comparisons are possible and where a statement is made concerning an overall pattern or trend, the qualifying term "in general" or "generally" indicates that most, but not all, of the possible comparisons between any two statistics were found to be significant. The term "similar" is used to

mean that no statistical significance was found to exist between the statistics being compared. The two-tailed *t*-test with a critical value of 1.96 (0.05 level of significance) was used to test all comparisons which are discussed. For cases of multiple comparisons, the difference between each possible set of two statistics was tested for statistical significance. Lack of comment regard-

ing the difference between any two statistics does *not* mean the difference was tested and found not to be significant.

Age and Sex

The effect of hospitalization for delivery on the age pattern associated with hospital discharges is shown in table 1. Among persons 5 years of age and over, the rate of hospital discharges excluding deliveries increased steadily with age—from 56.5 discharges per 1,000 persons aged 5-14 years to 306.3 discharges per 1,000 persons 75 years and over. Unlike the regular pattern for discharges excluding deliveries, the rate for all discharges followed an irregular upward trend. As shown in *Vital and Health Statistics* Series 10, Number 64, the likelihood of multiple hospital episodes among persons hospitalized also increased with age. The increase in hospital utilization with age probably reflects the need for medical care associated with the increased prevalence of chronic diseases among older persons (Series 10, Numbers 83, 84, 92, 94, and 99). While persons 65 years of age and over comprised 9.8 percent of the population, they accounted for 18.4 percent of all hospital discharges and 20.6 percent of the discharges excluding deliveries. The relationship between hospital discharges and age is shown in figure 1.

Children under 5 years of age experienced a higher rate of hospital discharges (105.2 per

1,000) than did children 5-14 years of age (56.5 per 1,000). If the category under 5 years of age is subdivided to show rates for infants under 1 year, the results are:

	<i>Patients discharged in thousands</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 persons</i>
Under 5 years	1,817	105.2
Under 1 year	662	193.7
1-4 years	1,155	83.3

As can be seen from these rates, the high rate of discharges for children under 5 years compared to that for children 5-14 years of age resulted partially from the high rate of discharges for infants under 1 year of age. Children 1-4 years of age, however, still experienced a higher rate of discharges than did children 5-14 years of age. By definition, well, newborn infants are not included in the rate of hospital discharges (appendix I). The high rate for infants under 1 year therefore reflects a high level of morbidity among newborn infants. Hospital discharge data for infants under 1 year of age are not comparable to those for other age groups, since the hospitalization information obtained about infants in household interviews represents the experience of varying time periods of less than 1 year depending on the age of the infant.

There was also a general increase in the average length of stay with age—for all discharges from 5.2 days for persons under 25 years of age to 12.9 days for persons 65 years of age and over (table 1). When deliveries were excluded, a similar range was found—5.5 days to 12.9 days. Tables 18 and 19 provide some insight into the increase in the average length of stay with age; they show that conditions involving comparatively long average lengths of stay generally occur more frequently among older persons than among younger.

The rate of hospital discharges initially increased more rapidly by age among females than among males, even with deliveries excluded (figure 2). The discharge rate for males exhibited a pattern of regular increase with age. For females the general upward trend in hospital discharges was irregular for all discharges and for discharges excluding deliveries, with the irregularity being more pronounced for all discharges.

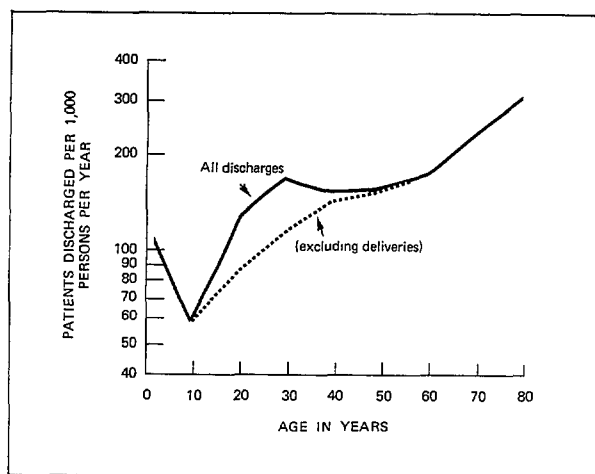


Figure 1. Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year by age.

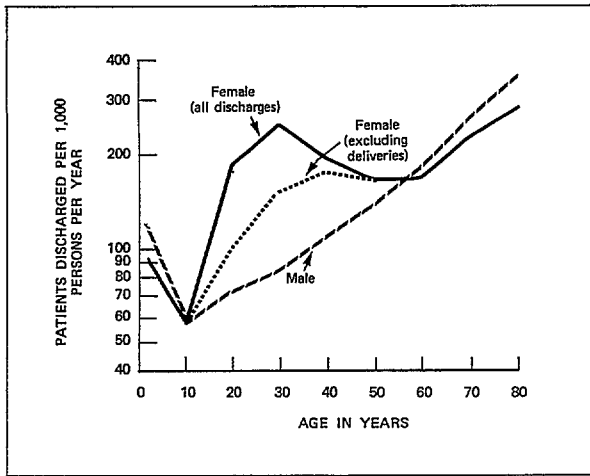


Figure 2. Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year by sex and age.

Females experienced a higher rate of hospital discharges than did males as shown in table 1. This sex differential was found for all discharges—163.3 discharges per 1,000 females compared with 113.6 discharges per 1,000 males—and for discharges excluding deliveries—134.0 compared with 113.6, respectively. By age, the sex differential was not consistent. Even with deliveries excluded, the discharge rates were higher for females than for males in the following groups: 15-24 years, 25-34 years, and 35-44 years. At the extreme age groups of under 5 years and 75 years of age and over, rates for males were higher than for females. Differences between the discharge rates for males and females in the other age groups could have resulted from sampling error.

The overall average length of stay for males (9.8 days) was greater than that for females (8.2 days excluding deliveries and 7.4 days for all discharges). With deliveries excluded, the sex differential for average length of stay could have been caused by sampling error in all age groups except 15-24 years.

Geographic Region and Place of Residence

Residents of the Northeast and West Regions experienced lower rates of hospital discharges than did the residents of the North Central and South Regions—112.3 and 116.4 discharges, excluding deliveries, per 1,000 persons com-

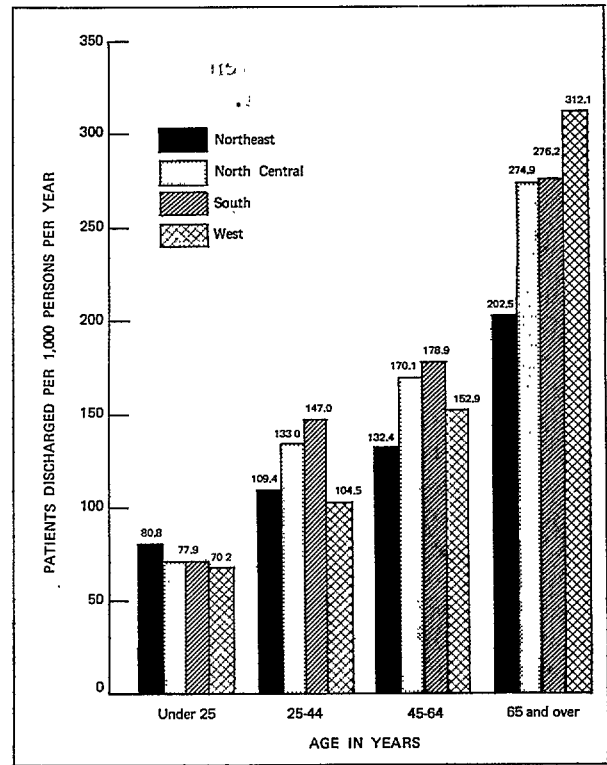


Figure 3. Number of patients discharged, excluding hospitalizations for delivery, per 1,000 persons per year by geographic region and age.

pared with 128.6 and 133.6 per 1,000, respectively (table 2). The pattern of discharge rates among the four regions varied by age as shown in figure 3. The largest regional differentials were found among persons 65 years of age and over. The discharge rate of 312.1 per 1,000 persons aged 65 years of age and over in the West region was about 50 percent higher than the corresponding rate of 202.5 per 1,000 in the Northeast Region. For residents of the North Central and South Regions who were 65 years of age and over, rates were similar, 274.9 and 276.2 per 1,000, respectively; these were also higher than the rate for residents of the Northeast Region. The largest regional differentials in average length of stay were also found among persons 65 years of age and over (table 2). Patients 65 years of age and over discharged in the Northeast Region had an average length of stay of 16.9 days compared with 9.4 days in the West.

The regional patterns of discharge rates for males and females were generally similar to the pattern found for both sexes (table 3). Among persons 65 years of age and over for whom the greatest regional differentials occurred, the rates of discharges ranged from 255.1 per 1,000 males in the Northeast Region to 338.3 per 1,000 males in the West Region. The corresponding rates for females of the same ages were 166.2 and 291.4 per 1,000, respectively. For males, as for both sexes, the greatest regional differences in average length of stay were among patients 65 years of age and over. For males in that age group, the average length of stay ranged from 8.9 days in the West Region to 18.4 days in the Northeast Region. For females in the 65 years and over group, the average lengths of stay were similar in each of the regions.

Persons living outside SMSA's in nonfarm areas experienced a higher rate of hospital discharges than did either SMSA or farm residents. Excluding deliveries, the rate of discharges for nonfarm residents was 137.7 per 1,000 compared to 118.2 and 113.7 per 1,000 for SMSA and farm residents, respectively (table 4). This overall residence differential was not found for each of the age groups shown in table 4. For persons under 25 years, the nonfarm rate was higher than the farm rate. For persons 45-64 and 65 years and over, the nonfarm rates were higher than the SMSA rates. For all ages and for each age group, the average lengths of stay were similar in the three areas of residence.

Color

The color classification used in this report categorizes the population into two groups: white and "all other" (see definition in appendix II). White persons experienced higher rates of discharges than did all other persons—126.7 per 1,000 compared to 106.9 for discharges excluding deliveries and 141.6 per 1,000 compared to 123.7 for all discharges (table 5). This color differential was not found in most age groups. Among persons aged 25-34 years, those other than white experienced higher discharge rates than did white persons—143.1 compared with 110.6 for discharges excluding deliveries. Among those 65 years of age and over, white persons experienced higher discharge rates than did

other persons—270.4 compared to 177.8. Apparent color differentials in the other age groups could have resulted from sampling error.

The average length of stay of 11.3 days for discharges excluding delivery for all other persons was longer than that for white persons, 8.6 days. A similar differential was found for all discharges—10.3 days (all other persons) compared to 8.1 days (white persons). Children other than white under 15 years of age had a longer average length of stay (9.9 days) than did white children (4.7 days). The average lengths of stay for both white and all other persons were found to be similar in all other age groups.

As shown in figure 4, the rate of hospital discharges among persons other than white did not increase steadily with age. While the rate for this group did increase between the age groups under 25 and 25-44 years, the differences in the rate between 25-44 years and the two subsequent age groups could have resulted from sampling error. As can be seen in table 6, this exception to the general pattern of steady increases in the discharge rate with age resulted

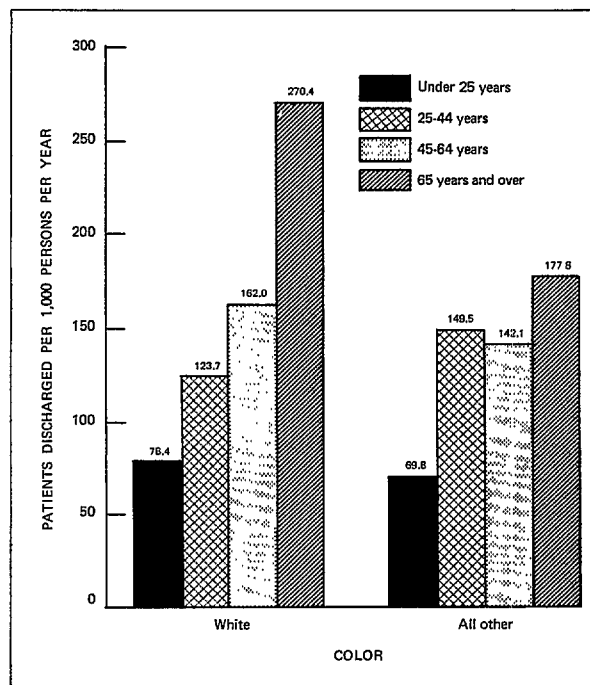


Figure 4. Number of patients discharged, excluding hospitalizations for delivery, per 1,000 persons per year by color and age.

from the hospitalization experience of females other than white. The discharge rate (excluding deliveries) for these females peaked at 173.3 per 1,000 at 25-44 years and then declined to 125.7 per 1,000 at 45-64 years.

Among the four color-sex groups, white females had the highest rate of hospital discharges (137.6 per 1,000, excluding deliveries). White males, all other males, and all other females experienced similar rates of discharges—115.1, 103.4, and 110.0 per 1,000, respectively. By average length of stay, males other than white experienced the longest average length of stay—14.6 days compared with 9.2 days for white males, 8.6 days for all other females, and 8.1 days for white females.

White persons with family incomes of less than \$5,000 had the highest rate of discharges (183.8 per 1,000, excluding deliveries) in the four color-income subgroups (table 7). Persons other than white with family incomes of \$5,000 or more had the lowest discharge rate (96.6 per 1,000), and white persons with family incomes of \$5,000 or more and all other persons with family incomes of less than \$5,000 had similar rates in the middle range, 114.7 and 118.3 per 1,000, respectively.

Among white persons, those with family incomes of less than \$5,000 experienced higher rates of hospital discharges at all ages and in each age group except in the 65 years and over age group, where the rates were similar for both income groups. Among all other persons, those with family incomes of less than \$5,000 experienced higher rates of hospital discharges at all ages and in the age group 45-64 years; for the other age groups the rates were similar for both income categories.

White persons with less than 9 years education of head of family had a higher rate of hospital discharges (164.8 per 1,000, excluding deliveries) than persons in the other color-education subgroups had (table 8). Among white persons, those with less than 9 years education of head of family had higher discharge rates than those with more education for persons of all ages, 25-44, and 45-64 years of age. Among "other" persons, the rates of hospital discharges were similar for both education groups in each age group.

Family Income

Persons living in families with less than \$3,000 income had higher rates of hospital discharges than persons living in families with higher incomes had. In general, the rate of hospital discharges decreased as income increased, as shown in figure 5. The only exceptions to this general pattern of income differentials were that the differences in the rates between the \$3,000-\$4,999 and \$5,000-\$6,999 income groups and between the two highest income groups could have resulted from sampling error. By age, there was no clear-cut pattern of income differentials (table 9). For persons 65 years of age and over, the hospital discharge rates were similar regardless of income. While the income differentials for persons in the other age groups cannot be summarized precisely, the age-specific discharge rate for one of the lower income groups was likely to be greater than that for a higher income group as the income difference between the two groups increased.

There were more similarities than differences among patients in the various income groups with respect to the average length of stay (table 9). For persons of all ages, those with less than

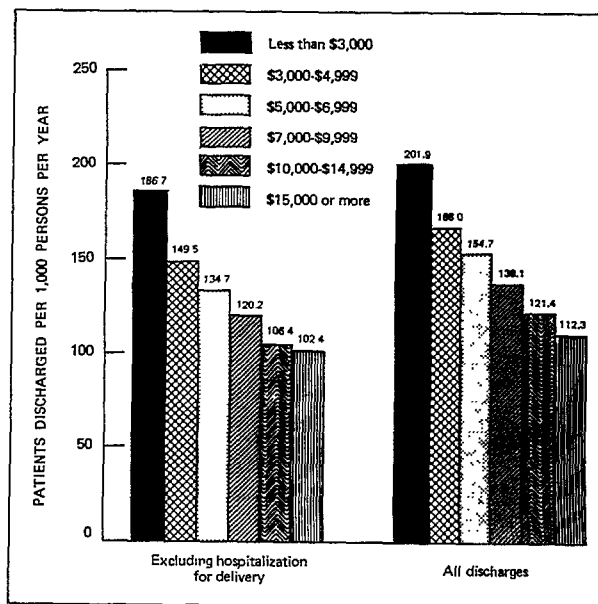


Figure 5. Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year by family income.

\$3,000 family income experienced a longer average length of stay (11.1 days, excluding deliveries) than did persons in income groups of \$5,000 or more. Persons with family incomes of \$15,000 or more experienced a shorter average length of stay (7.1 days, excluding deliveries) than did persons with less than \$10,000 income.

The distribution of persons by age varied among the income groups, with the lower income groups containing disproportionately large numbers of older persons. Age-adjusted hospital discharge rates which compensate for imbalances in the age distributions of the income groups, thereby enabling comparisons among income groups on an equivalent basis, are shown in table B. The age-adjusted rates were obtained by applying the age-specific discharge rates for each income group to a standard population, in this case, the total 1972 population shown in table 29. As shown in table B, the general income differential of decreasing discharge rates with increasing income was found for the age-adjusted rates as well as for the unadjusted rates. The process of age-adjusting did, however, reduce the magnitude of the difference between the two extreme income groups.

Both males and females experienced generally decreasing rates of hospital discharges as income increased (table 10). By sex, however, there were more exceptions to the general pattern of income differentials than were found for both sexes combined, particularly among females. The rates of hospital discharges for

females were found to be similar in the following paired income groups: \$3,000-\$4,999 and \$5,000-\$6,999, \$3,000-\$4,999 and \$7,000-\$9,999, \$5,000-\$6,999 and \$7,000-\$9,999, \$7,000-\$9,999 and \$10,000-\$14,999, \$7,000-\$9,999 and \$15,000 and over, and \$10,000-\$14,999 and \$15,000 and over.

Education of Head of Family

In the previous section, it was observed that relatively high rates of hospital discharges were associated with low income. As shown in table 11, a similar pattern was found with respect to education of head of family. As the level of education rose, there was a general decrease in the rate of hospital discharges—from 155.6 discharges, excluding deliveries, per 1,000 persons in the lowest education group to 105.4 per 1,000 in the highest education group. Differences in the rates for persons in the less than 9 years education group and for persons with 9-11 years of education could have resulted from sampling error. Likewise, persons in the 12-year education group generally experienced discharge rates similar to those for persons having 13 years of education or more. By age, most of the differences between education groups occurred among people 25-44 and 45-64 years of age. After adjusting for differences in the age distributions of the education groups, the pattern of education differentials remained unchanged, as shown in table C.

The pattern of education differentials among males was similar to that found for both sexes

Table B. Unadjusted and age-adjusted rates of hospital discharges per 1,000 persons per year, excluding hospitalization for delivery, by family income: United States, 1972

Family income	Unadjusted rate per 1,000 persons	Age-adjusted rate per 1,000 persons
Less than \$3,000--	186.7	160.4
\$3,000-\$4,999----	149.5	138.5
\$5,000-\$6,999----	134.7	135.7
\$7,000-\$9,999----	120.2	127.4
\$10,000-\$14,999---	106.4	118.8
\$15,000 or more---	102.4	109.8

Table C. Unadjusted and age-adjusted rates of hospital discharges per 1,000 persons per year, excluding hospitalization for delivery, by education of head of family: United States, 1972

Education of head of family	Unadjusted rate per 1,000 persons	Age-adjusted rate per 1,000 persons
Less than 9 years-	155.6	133.2
9-11 years-----	129.7	132.4
12 years-----	114.4	121.8
13 years or more--	105.4	113.8

(table 12). Among females very few education differentials were found. Females of all ages in the less than 9 years education group had a higher rate of hospital discharges than did females in any of the three higher education groups. Differences among the rates for the three higher groups could have resulted from sampling error.

Marital Status

Persons who had never been married experienced a lower rate of hospital discharges (95.4 per 1,000, excluding deliveries) than did persons in any other marital status (table 13). The never-married group also had the lowest age-adjusted rate—115.1 per 1,000, excluding delivery, compared to 153.5, 162.2, and 199.7 for the married, widowed, and divorced or separated groups, respectively. Divorced or separated persons, who had the highest age-adjusted discharge rate (199.7 per 1,000, excluding deliveries), experienced similar rates of hospital discharges in each age group—an exception to the general pattern of increasing discharge rates with age.

Limitation of Activity

Chronic activity limitation is one measurement of the health status of the American people derived from the Health Interview Survey. The population is classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited because of health: (1) persons unable to carry on major activity for their group, (2) persons limited in amount or kind of major activity performed, (3) persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited, and (4) persons not limited in activities (see definitions of these categories in appendix II). Most persons (87.3 percent) were classified in the fourth category (not limited). As age increased, the percentage of persons who were not limited in some way decreased—from 95.9 percent of persons under 25 years of age to 56.8 percent of persons 65 years of age and over. Full reports on limitation of activity data from the Health Interview Survey have been published; the most recent is *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 96. For the purposes of this

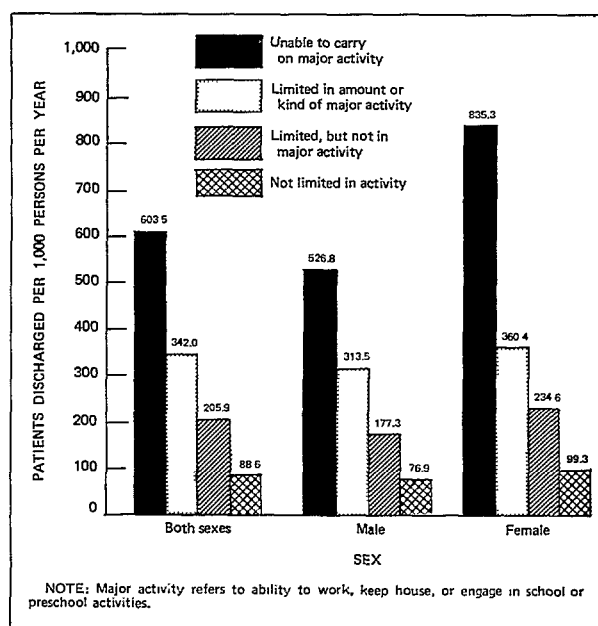


Figure 6. Number of patients discharged, excluding hospitalizations for delivery, per 1,000 persons per year by activity limitation status and sex.

report, the hospital discharge data have been cross-classified by limitation of activity status for both sexes (table 14) and for males and females (table 15).

As shown in figure 6, there was a direct relationship between the severity of activity limitation and the rate of hospital discharges, with the most severely limited people having the highest rates of hospital discharges. Almost without exception, at all ages and in each age group persons in a given activity limitation group had higher rates of discharges than did persons in any other group with a less severe limitation (tables 14 and 15). These limitation of activity differentials were found for males and females as well as for both sexes combined.

The high level of hospital utilization among persons with activity limitations is also reflected in the cumulative percent distributions shown in table D. For example, table D shows that while only 3.0 percent of the population was unable to carry on its major activity, this group accounted for 14.4 percent of hospital discharges, excluding hospitalization for deliveries, and that while 12.7 percent of the population was limited in some way, they accounted for 37.8 percent of the discharges, excluding deliveries.

Table D. Percent distribution and cumulative percent distribution of population and hospital discharges, by activity limitation status: United States, 1972

Activity limitation status	Population	Hospital discharges, excluding deliveries	All hospital discharges	Population	Hospital discharges, excluding deliveries	All hospital discharges
	Percent distribution			Cumulative percent distribution		
Unable to carry on major activity----	3.0	14.4	12.8	3.0	14.4	12.8
Limited in amount or kind of major activity-----	6.6	18.3	16.6	9.6	32.7	29.4
Limited, but not in major activity----	3.1	5.1	4.7	12.7	37.8	34.1
Not limited in activity-----	87.3	62.3	65.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

Since a disproportionately large number of hospital discharges occurred among persons with some degree of activity limitation, it is interesting to compare the rates of discharges for persons who were not limited with the rates for the general population. At all ages and in each age group, the discharge rate for persons who were not limited was lower than that for the total population. The discharge rate excluding deliveries, regardless of activity limitation status, was 124.2 per 1,000 persons compared to a rate of 88.6 for persons with no limitation of activity (87.3 percent of the population).

The activity limitation differentials found for average length of stay were similar to those found for rate of discharges. In general, the average length of stay decreased as the severity of activity limitation decreased—from 17.0 days for persons who were unable to carry on their major activity to 6.4 days for persons who were not limited. The major exception to this pattern for average length of stay was that persons who were limited, but not in major activity, experienced average lengths of stay which were similar to those for persons who were not limited.

Within each of the three limitation groups that involved some degree of activity limitation, there were no apparent patterns of discharge rates by age; in other words, the general pattern of increasing discharge rates with age was not found in these limitation groups (tables 14 and 15). Within each limitation group there were

some differences in discharge rates between males and females, but there was no consistent pattern of differentials by sex. In general, there was some tendency for females to have higher discharge rates than males.

Intervals of Hospital Stay

An estimated 36.4 percent of all discharges and 34.7 percent of the discharges excluding delivery involved a hospital stay from 1-3 days (table 16). By definition, a hospital day was counted only if the patient stayed overnight. The percentage of patients who were discharged in less than 4 days decreased as age increased—from 55.9 percent excluding deliveries, for patients under 25 years of age to 16.3 percent for patients 65 years of age and over. The age patterns for males and females separately were similar to the pattern for both sexes (tables 16 and 17).

The effect of hospital stays of long duration on the average length-of-stay statistic can be discerned from table E. Excluding hospitalizations for delivery, the average length of stay was 8.9 days. Table E shows that about one-half (50.7 percent) the patients were discharged after 5 or fewer days of hospitalization. The average length-of-stay statistic, therefore, does not adequately reflect the hospitalization experience of many patients. In effect, patients with long hospital stays have more impact on the average length-of-stay statistic than patients with short

Table E. Cumulative percent distribution of hospital discharges and hospital days, excluding deliveries, by length-of-stay intervals according to age, and average length of stay by age: United States, 1972

Length-of-stay interval	All ages	Under 25 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Cumulative percent distribution of hospital discharges					
1-3 days-----	34.7	55.9	36.8	24.5	16.3
4-5 days-----	50.7	73.4	54.5	39.2	29.8
6-7 days-----	64.9	84.0	69.7	55.2	45.6
8-14 days-----	86.4	94.8	90.6	83.0	74.5
15-21 days-----	93.2	97.1	95.7	91.6	87.3
22-30 days-----	96.3	98.3	97.7	95.4	93.7
31 days or more-----	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
Cumulative percent distribution of hospital days					
1-3 days-----	8.0	20.0	9.7	5.0	2.8
4-5 days-----	16.0	34.2	20.0	11.3	7.6
6-7 days-----	26.4	46.7	32.8	21.2	15.5
8-14 days-----	52.2	67.6	60.7	50.0	39.7
15-21 days-----	66.0	75.0	72.7	64.8	57.5
22-30 days-----	75.4	80.7	79.4	74.6	70.5
31 days or more-----	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Average length of stay in days-----	8.9	5.5	7.7	10.5	12.9

hospital stays have. While they accounted for 50.7 percent of the discharges excluding deliveries, the 12.9 million patients discharged in less than 6 days accounted for only 16.0 percent of the associated hospital days (table 16).

Condition for Which Hospitalized

Hospital discharge data distributed by the condition for which the patient was hospitalized are shown in tables 18, 19, and 20. The *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Use in the United States* code numbers included in each of the condition categories shown in these tables are presented on page 64 in appendix II of this report. The relative frequency of any given condition or condition group listed in tables 18-20 is of course, to some extent, a function of the categories used.

The 3,096,000 hospital discharges for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital are the discharges which have been excluded from the columns labeled "excluding hospitalization for delivery" in other

tables. As shown in table 18, these discharges accounted for 10.9 percent of all hospital discharges.

Excluding hospitalization for delivery, nine condition categories accounted for just over half of the remaining hospital discharges. These nine condition categories were: other current injuries (9.1 percent), other respiratory conditions (7.9 percent), diseases of the heart (5.7 percent), other digestive conditions (5.3 percent), upper respiratory conditions (5.3 percent), fractures and dislocations (5.0 percent), benign and unspecified neoplasms (4.8 percent), other genitourinary conditions (4.8 percent), and female genital disorders (4.7 percent). The residual group of all other conditions and observations, which accounted for 7.2 percent of the discharges excluding delivery, was left out of the above list since, as a residual group, it contains a heterogeneous group of conditions and observations. Table 18 also shows that the average length of stay varied considerably by condition for which the patient was hospitalized—from 2.9 days for complications of

pregnancy and the puerperium and 3.0 days for upper respiratory conditions to 27.8 days for cerebrovascular disease.

The most frequently reported conditions for hospitalization varied by both age (table 19) and sex (table 20). Delivery was the most frequently reported condition for hospitalization of persons under 25 years of age (17.1 percent of all discharges), persons 25-44 years of age (20.6 percent), and all females (17.9 percent). Excluding deliveries, the most frequently reported conditions for hospitalization by age and by sex

were upper respiratory conditions (15.2 percent) for persons under 25 years of age, other current injuries (10.7 percent) and female genital disorders (10.3 percent) for persons 25-44 years of age, diseases of the heart (9.8 percent) and other current injuries (8.0 percent) for persons 45-64 years of age, diseases of the heart (12.1 percent) and other respiratory conditions (10.7 percent) for persons 65 years of age and over. By sex, other current injuries (11.5 percent) and other respiratory conditions (9.9 percent) are the most frequently reported conditions for males, and

Table F. Number and percent of patients discharged, excluding deliveries, by selected conditions for which hospitalized, sex, and age: United States, 1972

Selected condition for which hospitalized ¹	Male				Female			
	Under 25 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Under 25 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of patients discharged in thousands							
All conditions, excluding deliveries--	3,462	2,216	3,152	2,358	3,733	3,964	3,606	2,867
Other current injuries-----	496	377	281	133	319	283	260	150
Other respiratory conditions-----	433	131	242	302	309	159	176	259
Diseases of the heart-----	*	*	411	289	*	59	255	342
Other digestive conditions---	141	127	175	122	226	160	217	185
Upper respiratory conditions---	500	92	*	*	593	76	*	*
Fractures and dislocations---	261	196	151	81	148	82	142	210
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	77	*	104	*	169	392	322	82
Other genitourinary conditions-----	91	175	154	98	170	296	140	99
Female genital disorders-----	...	...	...	...	157	634	339	58
	Percent of patients discharged, excluding deliveries							
Other current injuries-----	14.3	17.0	8.9	5.6	8.5	7.1	7.2	5.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	12.5	5.9	7.7	12.8	8.3	4.0	4.9	9.0
Diseases of the heart-----	*	*	13.0	12.3	*	1.5	7.1	11.9
Other digestive conditions---	4.1	5.7	5.6	5.2	6.1	4.0	6.0	6.5
Upper respiratory conditions---	14.4	4.2	*	*	15.9	1.9	*	*
Fractures and dislocations---	7.5	8.8	4.8	3.4	4.0	2.1	3.9	7.3
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	2.2	*	3.3	*	4.5	9.9	8.9	2.9
Other genitourinary conditions-----	2.6	7.9	4.9	4.2	4.6	7.5	3.9	3.5
Female genital disorders-----	...	...	...	...	4.2	16.0	9.4	2.0

¹See tables 18-20 for the complete list of conditions.

female genital disorders (8.4 percent) and other current injuries (7.1 percent) for females. Two conditions were listed for each age group except under 25 years and for males and females since the difference in frequencies between the two listed conditions could have resulted from sampling error.

Table F shows the nine most frequently reported conditions for hospitalization, excluding delivery, for all persons cross-classified by age and sex. Males in both age groups under 45 years of age were hospitalized for other current injuries and for fractures and dislocations more frequently than were females. The most frequent condition for hospitalization of females aged 25-44 was female genital disorders. Among persons 45-64 years of age, males were hospitalized more frequently than females for other respiratory conditions and diseases of the heart, while females were hospitalized more frequently than males for benign and unspecified neoplasms. Unlike younger persons, females 65 years of age and over were hospitalized more frequently for fractures and dislocations than were males of the same ages.

Surgical Treatment

An estimated 15.3 million patients, 53.7 percent of the 28.5 million patients discharged, had surgery during hospitalization (table 21). By definition, all deliveries involved surgery. Excluding the discharges for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital, an estimated 12.2 million patients, 48.1 percent of the 25.4 million discharged, had surgery during hospitalization.^b Surgical categories with their HIS code numbers are specified in appendix II.

The percentage of patients discharged who had surgery was highest for patients 25-44 years

of age (56.7 percent, excluding deliveries) and lowest for patients 65 years of age and over (35.3 percent). The average length of stay was longer for discharges without surgery (9.6 days) than for discharges with surgery (8.1 days, excluding deliveries) (table 21). As shown in table 22, the percent of surgically treated patients was higher for females (49.9 percent, excluding deliveries) than for males (45.7 percent). The average length of stay for males was longer than for females, regardless of whether or not surgery was performed (table 23).

Table G shows the unadjusted and age-adjusted percentages of hospital discharges which were surgically treated, excluding deliveries, by selected characteristics. The age-specific percentages are shown in detailed tables 1-15. The adjusted percentages were derived by applying the age-specific percentages of surgically treated discharges excluding delivery to the total number of discharges excluding delivery in the appropriate age group. In general, the percents of hospital discharges which were surgically treated, excluding delivery, were found to be highest for the following persons: by geographic region, for those in the Northeast and West Regions; by residence, for those in SMSA's; by color, for white persons; by family income, for persons in the highest income group, \$15,000 or more; by education of head of family, for persons with 13 years or more education; and by activity limitation status, for persons who were not limited in their activity (table G).

An estimated 16.4 million operations were performed on the 15.3 million patients with surgical treatment (table 24). The greater number of operations over the number of patients surgically treated (approximately 7 percent) represents patients with multiple operations.

Delivery was the most frequently performed operative procedure and it accounted for 19.0 percent of all operations, 28.2 percent of the operations performed on patients under 45 years of age (table 24), and 28.4 percent of the operations performed on females (table 25). Excluding deliveries, "other operation on musculoskeletal system" accounted for 8.8 percent of the operations, dilation and curettage for 8.0 percent, and tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy for 7.5 percent. Differences

^bSince it is possible for a woman to enter the hospital for some condition other than delivery and then deliver during that hospitalization, the exclusion of hospitalizations for delivery does not exclude all discharges for which an operation for delivery was performed. There were 3,096,000 discharges for which delivery was the condition for entering the hospital (table 18) and 3,106,000 operations for delivery (table 24).

Table G. Unadjusted and age-adjusted percentage of hospital discharges, excluding deliveries, which were surgically treated, by selected characteristics: United States, 1972

Characteristic	Unadjusted percent surgically treated	Age-adjusted percent surgically treated
<u>Geographic region</u>		
Northeast-----	52.8	52.9
North Central-----	47.0	47.1
South-----	44.7	44.5
West-----	50.7	51.3
<u>Place of residence</u>		
SMSA-----	51.2	50.9
Outside SMSA:		
Nonfarm-----	43.2	43.7
Farm-----	42.9	45.2
<u>Color</u>		
White-----	48.8	49.0
All other-----	42.2	40.7
<u>Family income</u>		
Less than \$3,000-----	34.8	38.6
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	38.6	39.9
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	45.0	44.7
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	50.6	49.6
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	53.1	50.8
\$15,000 or more-----	61.1	59.5
<u>Education of head of family</u>		
Less than 9 years-----	41.2	43.9
9-11 years-----	45.5	45.1
12 years-----	51.5	49.5
13 years or more-----	54.1	53.1
<u>Activity limitation status</u>		
Unable to carry on major activity-----	29.4	32.6
Limited in amount or kind of major activity--	39.4	41.5
Limited, but not in major activity-----	43.1	43.4
Not limited in activity-----	55.3	54.6

between these percentages could have resulted from sampling error. Among patients under 45 years of age, tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy (12.6 percent) was the most frequently performed operation excluding delivery. Among patients 45 years of age and over, the most frequently performed operations were "other operation on musculoskeletal system" (9.0 percent), operation on eye (7.7 percent), opera-

tion for fractures of bones (7.3 percent), and operation for hernia (7.3 percent). Of the operations performed on males, 10.8 percent were "other operation on musculoskeletal system" and 9.7 percent were for hernia. Excluding delivery, dilation and curettage was the most frequently performed operative procedure for females (13.6 percent); it was followed by "other operation on female genital organs" (9.8

percent) and hysterectomy (9.2 percent). The number of patients who had surgery for the condition for which they were hospitalized is shown in table 18. Some patients had surgery for a condition other than the one for which they were hospitalized, and some patients had multiple operations. The number of operations (16.4 million) therefore exceeded the number of patients who had surgery for the condition for which hospitalized (15.1 million). The data on surgical treatment presented in table 18 also differ from data in tables 24 and 25 because the classification of conditions categorizes operations differently than the classification of operations does. For example, a case of surgery for diseases of heart in table 18 could be classified as an operation "on arteries NEC, veins NEC, capillaries" in tables 24 and 25. Thus the data in table 18 provide a different perspective on surgical treatment from the data in tables 24 and 25.

Hospital Ownership

More than two-thirds (70 percent) of all hospital discharges were from nonprofit hospitals (table 26). Non-Federal government hospitals accounted for 15.9 percent of all discharges and proprietary hospitals, for 6.0 percent. Hospitals of all other types of ownership combined accounted for 7.3 percent of the discharges.

Most of the discharges from Veterans Administration hospitals (95.0 percent) were males. Male patients discharged from Veterans Administration hospitals were hospitalized for 26.8 days on the average. While Veterans Administration hospitals accounted for only 3.9 percent of the discharges among males, they accounted for 10.7 percent of the hospital days. Male patients discharged from other Federal hospitals also experienced an unusually long average length of stay, 20.3 days.

COMPARISON WITH PRIOR YEARS

Hospital discharge data for 13 yearly periods from fiscal year 1963 through calendar year 1974 are shown in table H. During the time span

covered in table H, the questions used to elicit information about hospital experience, despite some modifications in questionnaire wording and formatting, have remained essentially the same. Thus hospital discharge data are compatible from year to year.

Most of the year-to-year fluctuations in the discharge rates shown in table H could have resulted from sampling error. There is, however, an apparent gradual trend toward increasing hospital utilization over the period shown. Most of the overall increase in hospital utilization can be attributed to increased utilization among persons 45 years of age and over, particularly those 65 years of age and over. About 13 percent of the estimated 22.8 million discharges during July 1962-June 1963 were among persons 65 years of age and over, compared with 18 percent of the estimated 29.3 million discharges during 1974. The increase in hospital utilization among persons in the older age group apparently reflects the influence of the medicare program in July 1966. The rate of hospital discharges among children has remained fairly steady. Some of the fluctuations in the discharge rates for persons of childbearing ages reflect changes in the birth rate; between 1963 and 1973 the birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 population) declined from 21.7 to 14.9.

The rates of hospital discharges by sex and age for discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery and for all discharges are shown in table J for two time periods, July 1963-June 1964 and 1972. Between these two periods the increase in the discharge rate was greater for discharges excluding deliveries than for all discharges. This differential in the two sets of rates reflects the decline in the number of discharges for which delivery was the cause of hospitalization—from 3.8 million in the July 1963-June 1964 period to 3.1 million during 1972. Excluding deliveries, females experienced a larger increase in the rate of hospital discharges than did males. The exclusion of deliveries does not, of course, affect the discharge rate among persons 65 years of age and over, the age group experiencing the largest increase in hospital utilization.

Table H. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 100 persons per year, and average length of stay, by age: United States, July 1962-December 1974

Year	All ages	Under 17 years	17-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number of patients discharged in thousands							
July 1962-June 1963-----	22,776	4,196	3,490	3,974	3,120	5,133	2,864
July 1963-June 1964-----	23,797	4,464	3,583	3,835	3,177	5,503	3,235
July 1964-June 1965-----	24,226	4,046	3,478	3,950	3,526	5,708	3,157
July 1965-June 1966-----	24,187	4,484	3,779	3,867	3,298	5,649	3,110
July 1966-June 1967-----	24,186	4,582	3,700	3,462	3,160	5,765	3,517
1967-----	23,756	4,349	3,811	3,455	2,986	5,614	3,543
1968-----	23,829	4,047	3,687	3,726	2,714	5,541	4,113
1969-----	25,517	4,331	3,852	3,873	2,935	6,034	4,491
1970-----	26,522	4,601	4,388	4,031	2,989	6,070	4,443
1971-----	27,571	4,462	4,362	4,463	3,101	6,618	4,565
1972-----	28,452	4,514	4,165	4,392	3,386	6,770	5,225
1973-----	28,705	4,503	4,484	4,613	3,215	7,073	4,816
1974-----	29,325	4,437	4,143	4,616	3,374	7,484	5,271
Number of patients discharged per 100 persons per year							
July 1962-June 1963-----	12.4	6.5	18.4	18.5	13.0	13.9	17.0
July 1963-June 1964-----	12.8	6.8	18.0	17.9	13.3	14.6	19.0
July 1964-June 1965-----	12.9	6.6	16.3	18.5	14.7	14.9	18.3
July 1965-June 1966-----	12.7	6.7	16.9	18.0	13.9	14.6	17.7
July 1966-June 1967-----	12.6	6.8	16.0	15.9	13.5	14.7	19.7
1967-----	12.3	6.5	16.3	15.7	12.8	14.2	19.7
1968-----	12.2	6.0	15.4	16.3	11.8	13.8	22.4
1969-----	12.9	6.5	15.5	16.4	12.9	14.8	24.1
1970-----	13.3	6.9	16.9	16.5	13.3	14.7	23.4
1971-----	13.6	6.7	16.0	17.7	13.9	15.8	23.6
1972-----	13.9	7.0	14.7	16.6	15.2	16.0	26.2
1973-----	13.9	7.0	15.4	16.6	14.5	16.6	23.8
1974-----	14.1	7.0	14.0	16.0	15.1	17.5	25.4
Average length of stay							
July 1962-June 1963-----	8.4	¹ 5.9	---	26.7	---	10.9	14.1
July 1963-June 1964-----	8.1	5.9	5.7	5.9	8.0	10.7	12.1
July 1964-June 1965-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 1965-June 1966-----	8.1	5.6	5.6	5.9	7.5	11.0	12.7
July 1966-June 1967-----	8.6	5.6	5.4	6.2	9.3	10.8	13.8
1967-----	8.5	5.5	5.5	6.1	8.6	11.2	13.5
1968-----	9.2	5.6	5.6	6.0	8.6	11.8	15.8
1969-----	9.0	5.6	6.1	6.2	8.9	10.8	14.9
1970-----	8.6	6.0	5.9	5.8	8.2	11.1	13.1
1971-----	8.5	6.0	5.8	6.0	8.9	10.8	12.7
1972-----	8.4	5.4	5.0	6.0	8.2	10.5	12.9
1973-----	8.1	5.7	5.3	5.8	7.8	10.2	12.2
1974-----	8.4	5.7	5.6	6.1	9.1	10.2	11.7

¹Under 15 years.

²15-44 years.

Table J. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals per 1,000 persons per year by sex and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all discharges: United States, July 1963-June 1964 and 1972

Age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Number per 1,000 persons		Percent increase	Number per 1,000 persons		Percent increase	Number per 1,000 persons		Percent increase
	July 1963-June 1964	1972		July 1963-June 1964	1972		July 1963-June 1964	1972	
Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery									
All ages-----	107.6	124.2	15.4	101.7	113.6	11.7	113.0	134.0	18.6
Under 25 years-----	72.6	77.2	6.3	72.9	74.3	1.9	72.2	80.1	10.9
Under 5 years-----	94.3	105.2	11.6	112.1	119.2	6.3	75.7	90.3	19.3
5-14 years-----	53.1	56.5	6.4	54.2	56.4	4.1	51.9	56.5	8.9
15-24 years-----	83.5	86.2	3.2	69.1	72.0	4.2	96.6	99.6	3.1
25-44 years-----	110.8	126.7	14.4	85.8	94.4	10.0	133.7	156.8	17.3
25-34 years-----	104.3	114.4	9.7	72.6	83.4	14.9	132.9	143.3	7.8
35-44 years-----	116.7	141.4	21.2	97.4	107.4	10.3	134.5	172.7	28.4
45-64 years-----	146.2	160.0	9.4	149.7	157.2	5.0	142.8	162.6	13.9
45-54 years-----	142.3	151.0	6.1	142.0	139.9	-1.5	142.5	161.2	13.1
55-64 years-----	151.3	171.1	13.1	159.8	179.1	12.1	143.3	164.1	14.5
65 years and over---	190.0	262.2	38.0	195.3	284.1	45.5	186.0	246.7	32.6
65-74 years-----	181.2	236.2	30.4	185.5	252.6	36.2	177.9	223.6	25.7
75 years and over---	206.7	306.3	48.2	215.0	343.7	59.9	200.6	282.7	40.9
All discharges									
All ages-----	128.1	139.4	8.8	101.7	113.6	11.7	152.9	163.3	6.8
Under 25 years-----	93.8	93.1	-0.7	72.9	74.3	1.9	114.4	111.9	-2.2
Under 5 years-----	94.3	105.2	11.6	112.1	119.2	6.3	75.7	90.3	19.3
5-14 years-----	53.1	56.5	6.4	54.2	56.4	4.1	52.1	56.7	8.8
15-24 years-----	150.9	126.8	-16.0	69.1	72.0	4.2	225.0	178.4	-20.7
25-44 years-----	154.7	159.5	3.1	85.8	94.4	10.0	217.5	220.0	1.1
25-34 years-----	179.5	166.0	-7.5	72.6	83.4	14.9	276.0	243.0	-12.0
35-44 years-----	132.6	151.8	14.5	97.4	107.4	10.3	164.9	192.9	17.0
45-64 years-----	146.4	160.3	9.5	149.7	157.2	5.0	143.2	163.1	13.9
45-54 years-----	142.6	151.6	6.3	142.0	139.9	-1.5	143.2	162.2	13.3
55-64 years-----	151.3	171.1	13.1	159.8	179.1	12.1	143.3	164.1	14.5
65 years and over---	190.0	262.2	38.0	195.3	284.1	45.5	186.0	246.7	32.6
65-74 years-----	181.2	236.2	30.4	185.5	252.6	36.2	177.9	223.6	25.7
75 years and over---	206.7	306.3	48.2	215.0	343.7	59.9	200.6	282.7	40.9



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Table 1. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by sex and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
Both sexes										
All ages-----	25,356	124.2	48.1	225,717	8.9	28,452	139.4	53.7	237,671	8.4
Under 25 years-----	7,194	77.2	51.5	39,531	5.5	8,680	93.1	59.8	44,953	5.2
Under 5 years-----	1,817	105.2	29.8	10,160	5.6	1,817	105.2	29.8	10,160	5.6
5-14 years-----	2,224	56.5	64.2	11,881	5.3	2,227	56.5	64.2	11,890	5.3
15-24 years-----	3,153	86.2	55.1	17,489	5.5	4,636	126.8	69.4	22,902	4.9
25-44 years-----	6,180	126.7	56.7	47,665	7.7	7,779	159.5	65.6	54,141	7.0
25-34 years-----	3,027	114.4	59.6	20,985	6.9	4,392	166.0	72.1	26,511	6.0
35-44 years-----	3,153	141.4	53.9	26,680	8.5	3,386	151.8	57.1	27,630	8.2
45-64 years-----	6,758	160.0	46.4	70,898	10.5	6,770	160.3	46.5	70,954	10.5
45-54 years-----	3,525	151.0	48.9	34,424	9.8	3,537	151.6	49.0	34,480	9.7
55-64 years-----	3,233	171.1	43.7	36,474	11.3	3,233	171.1	43.7	36,474	11.3
65 years and over-----	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9
65-74 years-----	2,957	236.2	37.1	34,092	11.5	2,957	236.2	37.1	34,092	11.5
75 years and over-----	2,268	306.3	33.0	33,532	14.8	2,268	306.3	33.0	33,532	14.8
Male										
All ages-----	11,187	113.6	45.7	109,910	9.8	11,187	113.6	45.7	109,910	9.8
Under 25 years-----	3,462	74.3	51.6	21,676	6.3	3,462	74.3	51.6	21,676	6.3
Under 5 years-----	1,052	119.2	31.5	5,924	5.6	1,052	119.2	31.5	5,924	5.6
5-14 years-----	1,131	56.4	64.5	7,029	6.2	1,131	56.4	64.5	7,029	6.2
15-24 years-----	1,278	72.0	56.7	8,723	6.8	1,278	72.0	56.7	8,723	6.8
25-44 years-----	2,216	94.4	49.8	20,328	9.2	2,216	94.4	49.8	20,328	9.2
25-34 years-----	1,064	83.4	52.9	9,099	8.6	1,064	83.4	52.9	9,099	8.6
35-44 years-----	1,151	107.4	47.0	11,229	9.8	1,151	107.4	47.0	11,229	9.8
45-64 years-----	3,152	157.2	41.8	34,892	11.1	3,152	157.2	41.8	34,892	11.1
45-54 years-----	1,564	139.9	41.1	17,438	11.1	1,564	139.9	41.1	17,438	11.1
55-64 years-----	1,588	179.1	42.4	17,453	11.0	1,588	179.1	42.4	17,453	11.0
65 years and over-----	2,358	284.1	38.6	33,015	14.0	2,358	284.1	38.6	33,015	14.0
65-74 years-----	1,373	252.6	39.7	16,831	12.3	1,373	252.6	39.7	16,831	12.3
75 years and over-----	985	343.7	37.2	16,184	16.4	985	343.7	37.2	16,184	16.4
Female										
All ages-----	14,169	134.0	49.9	115,807	8.2	17,265	163.3	58.9	127,761	7.4
Under 25 years-----	3,733	80.1	51.4	17,855	4.8	5,218	111.9	65.3	23,277	4.5
Under 5 years-----	764	90.3	27.5	4,236	5.5	764	90.3	27.5	4,236	5.5
5-14 years-----	1,093	56.5	63.8	4,852	4.4	1,096	56.7	63.9	4,861	4.4
15-24 years-----	1,875	99.6	54.0	8,766	4.7	3,358	178.4	74.3	14,179	4.2
25-44 years-----	3,964	156.8	60.5	27,337	6.9	5,563	220.0	71.8	33,813	6.1
25-34 years-----	1,963	143.3	63.2	11,886	6.1	3,328	243.0	78.3	17,411	5.2
35-44 years-----	2,001	172.7	57.9	15,451	7.7	2,235	192.9	62.3	16,402	7.3
45-64 years-----	3,606	162.6	50.4	36,007	10.0	3,617	163.1	50.6	36,062	10.0
45-54 years-----	1,960	161.2	55.1	16,986	8.7	1,972	162.2	55.3	17,042	8.6
55-64 years-----	1,645	164.1	44.9	19,021	11.6	1,645	164.1	44.9	19,021	11.6
65 years and over-----	2,867	246.7	32.6	34,608	12.1	2,867	246.7	32.6	34,608	12.1
65-74 years-----	1,584	223.6	34.8	17,261	10.9	1,584	223.6	34.8	17,261	10.9
75 years and over-----	1,283	282.7	29.8	17,348	13.5	1,283	282.7	29.8	17,348	13.5

¹ The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and code A4CW for hospital days. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 2. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by geographic region and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
All regions										
All ages-----	25,356	124.2	48.1	225,717	8.9	28,452	139.4	53.7	237,671	8.4
Under 25 years-----	7,194	77.2	51.5	39,531	5.5	8,680	93.1	59.8	44,953	5.2
Under 15 years-----	4,041	71.3	48.7	22,041	5.5	4,044	71.4	48.7	22,050	5.5
15-24 years-----	3,153	86.2	55.1	17,489	5.5	4,636	126.8	69.4	22,902	4.9
25-44 years-----	6,180	126.7	56.7	47,665	7.7	7,779	159.5	65.6	54,141	7.0
25-34 years-----	3,027	114.4	59.6	20,985	6.9	4,392	166.0	72.1	26,511	6.0
35-44 years-----	3,153	141.4	53.9	26,680	8.5	3,386	151.8	57.1	27,630	8.2
45-64 years-----	6,758	160.0	46.4	70,898	10.5	6,770	160.3	46.5	70,954	10.5
45-54 years-----	3,525	151.0	48.9	34,424	9.8	3,537	151.6	49.0	34,480	9.7
55-64 years-----	3,233	171.1	43.7	36,474	11.3	3,233	171.1	43.7	36,474	11.3
65 years and over-----	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9
Northeast										
All ages-----	5,393	112.3	52.8	56,198	10.4	6,050	126.0	57.9	58,935	9.7
Under 25 years-----	1,670	80.8	51.4	11,598	6.9	1,973	95.4	58.9	12,805	6.5
Under 15 years-----	976	77.9	48.2	7,143	7.3	976	77.9	48.2	7,143	7.3
15-24 years-----	694	85.3	56.1	4,656	6.4	997	122.5	69.4	5,662	5.7
25-44 years-----	1,229	109.4	62.8	10,064	8.2	1,582	140.8	71.1	11,594	7.3
25-34 years-----	663	108.8	64.3	4,834	7.3	966	158.5	75.6	6,135	6.4
35-44 years-----	566	110.0	61.0	5,230	9.2	616	119.8	64.1	5,458	8.9
45-64 years-----	1,445	132.4	52.0	16,798	11.6	1,445	132.4	52.0	16,798	11.6
45-54 years-----	710	120.1	48.6	7,442	10.5	710	120.1	48.6	7,442	10.5
55-64 years-----	735	146.9	55.2	9,357	12.7	735	146.9	55.2	9,357	12.7
65 years and over-----	1,050	202.5	44.3	17,738	16.9	1,050	202.5	44.3	17,738	16.9
North Central										
All ages-----	7,200	128.6	47.0	63,524	8.8	8,089	144.5	52.8	67,293	8.3
Under 25 years-----	2,035	77.9	50.2	10,364	5.1	2,431	93.0	58.3	11,976	4.9
Under 15 years-----	1,188	74.4	46.4	5,610	4.7	1,188	74.4	46.4	5,610	4.7
15-24 years-----	847	83.2	55.5	4,754	5.6	1,244	122.2	69.7	6,366	5.1
25-44 years-----	1,750	133.0	53.4	13,907	7.9	2,231	169.6	63.4	16,008	7.2
25-34 years-----	846	117.3	62.9	7,097	8.4	1,271	176.3	75.3	8,940	7.0
35-44 years-----	904	152.1	44.5	6,811	7.5	960	161.5	47.7	7,067	7.4
45-64 years-----	1,901	170.1	47.8	18,987	10.0	1,913	171.2	48.1	19,042	10.0
45-54 years-----	1,027	164.3	49.4	9,772	9.5	1,039	166.3	50.0	9,828	9.5
55-64 years-----	874	177.4	46.0	9,214	10.5	874	177.4	46.0	9,214	10.5
65 years and over-----	1,514	274.9	34.3	20,267	13.4	1,514	274.9	34.3	20,267	13.4
South										
All ages-----	8,569	133.6	44.7	73,183	8.5	9,527	148.6	50.2	76,740	8.1
Under 25 years-----	2,321	77.9	52.7	12,124	5.2	2,813	94.4	61.0	13,789	4.9
Under 15 years-----	1,192	66.2	50.6	5,931	5.0	1,195	66.4	50.7	5,940	5.0
15-24 years-----	1,130	95.9	54.9	6,193	5.5	1,618	137.3	68.5	7,849	4.9
25-44 years-----	2,265	147.0	53.5	17,087	7.5	2,731	177.2	61.4	18,979	6.9
25-34 years-----	1,098	132.7	52.6	6,963	6.3	1,476	178.3	64.8	8,543	5.8
35-44 years-----	1,167	163.6	54.2	10,124	8.7	1,255	175.9	57.5	10,437	8.3
45-64 years-----	2,288	178.9	39.4	23,443	10.2	2,288	178.9	39.4	23,443	10.2
45-54 years-----	1,215	173.6	46.7	13,064	10.8	1,215	173.6	46.7	13,064	10.8
55-64 years-----	1,073	185.3	31.1	10,379	9.7	1,073	185.3	31.1	10,379	9.7
65 years and over-----	1,695	276.2	29.1	20,529	12.1	1,695	276.2	29.1	20,529	12.1
West										
All ages-----	4,194	116.4	50.7	32,812	7.8	4,786	132.8	56.8	34,703	7.3
Under 25 years-----	1,168	70.2	51.5	5,445	4.7	1,462	87.9	61.2	6,383	4.4
Under 15 years-----	685	67.3	50.2	3,358	4.9	685	67.3	50.2	3,358	4.9
15-24 years-----	483	74.8	53.2	2,087	4.3	777	120.4	70.9	3,025	3.9
25-44 years-----	936	104.5	62.5	6,607	7.1	1,235	137.9	71.5	7,560	6.1
25-34 years-----	421	86.3	63.2	2,092	5.0	679	139.3	77.3	2,893	4.3
35-44 years-----	516	126.4	61.6	4,515	8.8	555	135.9	64.5	4,668	8.4
45-64 years-----	1,124	152.9	51.1	11,670	10.4	1,124	152.9	51.1	11,670	10.4
45-54 years-----	573	137.1	52.7	4,146	7.2	573	137.1	52.7	4,146	7.2
55-64 years-----	551	173.8	49.4	7,524	13.7	551	173.8	49.4	7,524	13.7
65 years and over-----	966	312.1	37.9	9,090	9.4	966	312.1	37.9	9,090	9.4

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 3. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay for males and for females excluding patients hospitalized for delivery, by geographic region and age: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	Male					Female, excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>All regions</u>										
All ages-----	11,187	113.6	45.7	109,910	9.8	14,169	134.0	49.9	115,807	8.2
Under 25 years-----	3,462	74.3	51.6	21,676	6.3	3,733	80.1	51.4	17,855	4.8
25-44 years-----	2,216	94.4	49.8	20,328	9.2	3,964	156.8	60.5	27,337	6.9
45-64 years-----	3,152	157.2	41.8	34,892	11.1	3,606	162.6	50.4	36,007	10.0
65 years and over-----	2,358	284.1	38.6	33,015	14.0	2,867	246.7	32.6	34,608	12.1
<u>Northeast</u>										
All ages-----	2,468	107.3	50.8	29,390	11.9	2,926	117.0	54.5	26,809	9.2
Under 25 years-----	841	80.9	52.7	7,202	8.6	829	80.7	50.2	4,397	5.3
25-44 years-----	415	76.9	58.1	3,906	9.4	814	139.4	65.2	6,158	7.6
45-64 years-----	671	132.0	46.5	8,307	12.4	773	132.5	56.7	8,491	11.0
65 years and over-----	541	255.1	47.5	9,975	18.4	509	166.2	41.1	7,763	15.3
<u>North Central</u>										
All ages-----	3,105	114.3	45.6	31,026	10.0	4,095	142.1	48.1	32,498	7.9
Under 25 years-----	914	69.7	49.3	4,844	5.3	1,121	86.1	50.8	5,519	4.9
25-44 years-----	643	99.8	51.0	6,266	9.7	1,107	165.0	54.7	7,642	6.9
45-64 years-----	921	173.1	41.9	9,700	10.5	980	167.4	53.5	9,286	9.5
65 years and over-----	627	274.2	40.0	10,216	16.3	887	275.5	30.3	10,050	11.3
<u>South</u>										
All ages-----	3,790	123.1	42.4	35,563	9.4	4,779	143.4	46.5	37,620	7.9
Under 25 years-----	1,151	77.6	52.9	6,693	5.8	1,171	78.2	52.5	5,431	4.6
25-44 years-----	857	116.3	46.1	7,133	8.3	1,408	175.2	58.0	9,954	7.1
45-64 years-----	1,049	173.2	36.8	12,987	12.4	1,239	184.1	41.5	10,456	8.4
65 years and over-----	734	288.4	29.3	8,750	11.9	961	267.5	28.8	11,779	12.3
<u>West</u>										
All ages-----	1,824	104.3	46.1	13,932	7.6	2,369	127.7	54.2	18,880	8.0
Under 25 years-----	556	67.1	50.5	2,937	5.3	612	73.3	52.1	2,508	4.1
25-44 years-----	301	70.7	46.5	3,023	10.0	635	135.2	70.1	3,584	5.6
45-64 years-----	511	142.5	45.6	3,898	7.6	613	162.9	55.8	7,773	12.7
65 years and over-----	456	338.3	41.0	4,074	8.9	509	291.4	35.2	5,016	9.9

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 4. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by place of residence and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

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

Place of residence and age	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>All areas</u>										
All ages-----	25,356	124.2	48.1	225,717	8.9	28,452	139.4	53.7	237,671	8.4
Under 25 years-----	7,194	77.2	51.5	39,531	5.5	8,680	93.1	59.8	44,953	5.2
25-44 years-----	6,180	126.7	56.7	47,665	7.7	7,779	159.5	65.6	54,141	7.0
45-64 years-----	6,758	160.0	46.4	70,898	10.5	6,770	160.3	46.5	70,954	10.5
65 years and over-----	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9
<u>SMSA</u>										
All ages-----	15,493	118.2	51.2	142,584	9.2	17,357	132.4	56.4	149,952	8.6
Under 25 years-----	4,444	75.2	53.9	25,860	5.8	5,291	89.5	61.3	28,924	5.5
25-44 years-----	4,036	125.3	58.8	32,397	8.0	5,046	156.6	67.0	36,655	7.3
45-64 years-----	4,044	146.8	49.3	42,581	10.5	4,052	147.1	49.4	42,628	10.5
65 years and over-----	2,969	243.2	39.3	41,745	14.1	2,969	243.2	39.3	41,745	14.1
<u>Outside SMSA: nonfarm</u>										
All ages-----	8,943	137.7	43.2	75,944	8.5	10,076	155.1	49.6	80,175	8.0
Under 25 years-----	2,538	83.1	46.9	12,744	5.0	3,148	103.0	57.2	14,999	4.8
25-44 years-----	1,975	132.2	52.6	14,245	7.2	2,496	167.1	62.5	16,212	6.5
45-64 years-----	2,400	189.9	41.9	25,725	10.7	2,403	190.1	41.9	25,734	10.7
65 years and over-----	2,029	297.8	30.9	23,231	11.4	2,029	297.8	30.9	23,231	11.4
<u>Outside SMSA: farm</u>										
All ages-----	921	113.7	42.9	7,189	7.8	1,019	125.8	48.4	7,544	7.4
Under 25 years-----	212	59.8	56.1	*	*	241	68.0	61.4	*	*
25-44 years-----	168	104.9	53.6	*	*	237	147.9	66.7	1,274	5.4
45-64 years-----	314	153.2	43.3	2,592	8.3	314	153.2	43.3	2,592	8.3
65 years and over-----	227	251.4	*	2,648	11.7	227	251.4	*	2,648	11.7

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 5. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by color and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

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

Color and age	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>All colors</u>										
All ages-----	25,356	124.2	48.1	225,717	8.9	28,452	139.4	53.7	237,671	8.4
Under 25 years-----	7,194	77.2	51.5	39,531	5.5	8,680	93.1	59.8	44,953	5.2
Under 15 years-----	4,041	71.3	48.7	22,041	5.5	4,044	71.4	48.7	22,050	5.5
15-24 years-----	3,153	86.2	55.1	17,489	5.5	4,636	126.8	69.4	22,902	4.9
25-44 years-----	6,180	126.7	56.7	47,665	7.7	7,779	159.5	65.6	54,141	7.0
25-34 years-----	3,027	114.4	59.6	20,985	6.9	4,392	166.0	72.1	26,511	6.0
35-44 years-----	3,153	141.4	53.9	26,680	8.5	3,386	151.8	57.1	27,630	8.2
45-64 years-----	6,758	160.0	46.4	70,898	10.5	6,770	160.3	46.5	70,954	10.5
45-54 years-----	3,525	151.0	48.9	34,424	9.8	3,537	151.6	49.0	34,480	9.7
55-64 years-----	3,233	171.1	43.7	36,474	11.3	3,233	171.1	43.7	36,474	11.3
65 years and over-----	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9
<u>White</u>										
All ages-----	22,639	126.7	48.8	195,035	8.6	25,309	141.6	54.2	205,254	8.1
Under 25 years-----	6,230	78.4	52.5	31,186	5.0	7,501	94.5	60.5	35,815	4.8
Under 15 years-----	3,482	72.8	50.2	16,517	4.7	3,482	72.8	50.2	16,517	4.7
15-24 years-----	2,748	87.0	55.3	14,669	5.3	4,020	127.3	69.4	19,298	4.8
25-44 years-----	5,324	123.7	58.4	38,872	7.3	6,717	156.1	67.0	44,435	6.6
25-34 years-----	2,585	110.6	62.7	17,277	6.7	3,795	162.4	74.6	22,101	5.8
35-44 years-----	2,739	139.3	54.4	21,595	7.9	2,921	148.5	57.3	22,334	7.6
45-64 years-----	6,171	162.0	47.3	63,297	10.3	6,177	162.1	47.3	63,324	10.3
45-54 years-----	3,185	152.0	49.2	30,494	9.6	3,191	152.3	49.3	30,521	9.6
55-64 years-----	2,986	174.1	45.2	32,803	11.0	2,986	174.1	45.2	32,803	11.0
65 years and over-----	4,914	270.4	35.4	61,680	12.6	4,914	270.4	35.4	61,680	12.6
<u>All other</u>										
All ages-----	2,717	106.9	42.2	30,682	11.3	3,144	123.7	50.1	32,417	10.3
Under 25 years-----	964	69.8	45.2	8,344	8.7	1,178	85.2	55.2	9,137	7.8
Under 15 years-----	559	63.1	39.4	5,524	9.9	562	63.5	39.7	5,533	9.8
15-24 years-----	405	81.5	53.6	2,820	7.0	617	124.2	69.4	3,604	5.8
25-44 years-----	856	149.5	45.6	8,793	10.3	1,062	185.4	56.1	9,706	9.1
25-34 years-----	442	143.1	41.2	3,708	8.4	597	193.3	56.4	4,409	7.4
35-44 years-----	414	156.9	50.2	5,085	12.3	465	176.3	55.9	5,297	11.4
45-64 years-----	586	142.1	37.0	7,602	13.0	593	143.8	37.6	7,630	12.9
45-54 years-----	340	142.4	45.3	3,931	11.6	346	144.9	46.2	3,959	11.4
55-64 years-----	247	142.2	25.5	3,671	14.9	247	142.2	25.5	3,671	14.9
65 years and over-----	311	177.8	33.4	5,944	19.1	311	177.8	33.4	5,944	19.1

¹ The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 6. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay for males and for females excluding patients hospitalized for delivery, by color and age: United States, 1972

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

Color and age	Male					Female, excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>All colors</u>										
All ages-----	11,187	113.6	45.7	109,910	9.8	14,169	134.0	49.9	115,807	8.2
Under 25 years-----	3,462	74.3	51.6	21,676	6.3	3,733	80.1	51.4	17,855	4.8
25-44 years-----	2,216	94.4	49.8	20,328	9.2	3,964	156.8	60.5	27,337	6.9
45-64 years-----	3,152	157.2	41.8	34,892	11.1	3,606	162.6	50.4	36,007	10.0
65 years and over-----	2,358	284.1	38.6	33,015	14.0	2,867	246.7	32.6	34,608	12.1
<u>White</u>										
All ages-----	9,948	115.1	47.0	91,870	9.2	12,691	137.6	50.1	103,165	8.1
Under 25 years-----	2,996	75.2	53.6	16,423	5.5	3,234	81.7	51.5	14,763	4.6
25-44 years-----	1,914	91.4	52.5	16,187	8.5	3,410	154.4	61.8	22,685	6.7
45-64 years-----	2,846	156.8	42.7	30,179	10.6	3,325	166.6	51.2	33,118	10.0
65 years and over-----	2,192	290.9	39.1	29,081	13.3	2,722	255.9	32.5	32,599	12.0
<u>All other</u>										
All ages-----	1,239	103.4	35.2	18,040	14.6	1,478	110.0	48.1	12,642	8.6
Under 25 years-----	466	68.6	38.6	5,252	11.3	499	71.0	51.3	3,092	6.2
25-44 years-----	301	119.0	32.6	4,141	13.8	554	173.3	52.7	4,652	8.4
45-64 years-----	306	161.3	33.7	4,713	15.4	280	125.7	40.7	2,889	10.3
65 years and over-----	166	216.7	*	3,934	23.7	145	147.4	*	2,010	13.9

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 7. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by color, family income, and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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, family income, and age	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
All colors										
All incomes ² -----	25,356	124.2	48.1	225,717	8.9	28,452	139.4	53.7	237,671	8.4
Under 25 years-----	7,194	77.2	51.5	39,531	5.5	8,680	93.1	59.8	44,953	5.2
25-44 years-----	6,180	126.7	56.7	47,665	7.7	7,779	159.5	65.6	54,141	7.0
45-64 years-----	6,758	160.0	46.4	70,898	10.5	6,770	160.3	46.5	70,954	10.5
65 years and over-----	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9
Less than \$5,000-----	6,837	167.4	36.6	73,617	10.8	7,525	184.3	42.4	76,149	10.1
Under 25 years-----	1,537	89.6	39.9	9,308	6.1	1,980	115.5	53.4	10,825	5.5
25-44 years-----	897	166.4	46.8	9,104	10.1	1,139	211.2	58.1	10,100	8.9
45-64 years-----	1,522	202.2	37.4	20,706	13.6	1,525	202.6	37.5	20,724	13.6
65 years and over-----	2,881	267.5	31.2	34,499	12.0	2,881	267.5	31.2	34,499	12.0
\$5,000 or more-----	17,093	113.1	52.9	139,235	8.1	19,371	128.1	58.4	148,144	7.6
Under 25 years-----	5,320	75.0	55.0	28,295	5.3	6,290	88.7	61.9	31,933	5.1
25-44 years-----	4,946	120.9	58.8	35,773	7.2	6,246	152.7	67.4	41,007	6.6
45-64 years-----	4,830	152.2	49.4	46,077	9.5	4,838	152.5	49.5	46,114	9.5
65 years and over-----	1,998	262.2	41.1	29,090	14.6	1,998	262.2	41.1	29,090	14.6
White										
All incomes ² -----	22,639	126.7	48.8	195,035	8.6	25,309	141.6	54.2	205,254	8.1
Under 25 years-----	6,230	78.4	52.5	31,186	5.0	7,501	94.5	60.5	35,815	4.8
25-44 years-----	5,324	123.7	58.4	38,872	7.3	6,717	156.1	67.0	44,435	6.6
45-64 years-----	6,171	162.0	47.3	63,297	10.3	6,177	162.1	47.3	63,324	10.3
65 years and over-----	4,914	270.4	35.4	61,680	12.6	4,914	270.4	35.4	61,680	12.6
Less than \$5,000-----	5,632	183.8	37.0	60,646	10.8	6,121	199.7	42.0	62,358	10.2
Under 25 years-----	1,128	98.6	41.3	5,990	5.3	1,470	128.5	54.9	7,143	4.9
25-44 years-----	610	164.1	49.0	6,327	10.4	758	203.9	59.0	6,886	9.1
45-64 years-----	1,241	208.0	38.4	16,998	13.7	1,241	208.0	38.4	16,998	13.7
65 years and over-----	2,653	278.6	31.7	31,331	11.8	2,653	278.6	31.7	31,331	11.8
\$5,000 or more-----	15,798	114.7	53.2	123,724	7.8	17,884	129.8	58.6	131,845	7.4
Under 25 years-----	4,842	75.9	55.4	24,017	5.0	5,721	89.7	62.2	27,289	4.8
25-44 years-----	4,456	119.6	59.9	30,488	6.8	5,658	151.9	68.4	35,310	6.2
45-64 years-----	4,577	155.0	49.7	42,783	9.3	4,582	155.2	49.8	42,810	9.3
65 years and over-----	1,923	265.0	40.4	26,437	13.7	1,923	265.0	40.4	26,437	13.7
All other										
All incomes ² -----	2,717	106.9	42.2	30,682	11.3	3,144	123.7	50.1	32,417	10.3
Under 25 years-----	964	69.8	45.2	8,344	8.7	1,178	85.2	55.2	9,137	7.8
25-44 years-----	856	149.5	45.6	8,793	10.3	1,062	185.4	56.1	9,706	9.1
45-64 years-----	586	142.1	37.0	7,602	13.0	593	143.8	37.6	7,630	12.9
65 years and over-----	311	177.8	33.4	5,944	19.1	311	177.8	33.4	5,944	19.1
Less than \$5,000-----	1,205	118.3	34.7	12,971	10.8	1,404	137.8	44.0	13,790	9.8
Under 25 years-----	408	71.5	36.3	3,318	8.1	510	89.4	49.0	3,682	7.2
25-44 years-----	287	171.4	42.2	2,777	9.7	381	227.6	56.4	3,214	8.4
45-64 years-----	281	179.9	33.1	3,708	13.2	284	181.8	33.8	3,726	13.1
65 years and over-----	228	183.1	25.0	3,168	13.9	228	183.1	25.0	3,168	13.9
\$5,000 or more-----	1,296	96.6	49.5	15,511	12.0	1,488	110.9	56.0	16,299	11.0
Under 25 years-----	478	66.6	51.3	4,279	9.0	569	79.3	59.1	4,645	8.2
25-44 years-----	490	133.7	48.6	5,285	10.8	588	160.5	57.1	5,697	9.7
45-64 years-----	253	114.6	44.3	3,294	13.0	256	116.0	44.9	3,304	12.9
65 years and over-----	75	204.9	*	2,653	35.4	75	204.9	*	2,653	35.4

¹The excluded discharges are those which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

²Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 38.

Table 8. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by color, education of head of family, and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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, education of head of family, and age	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
All colors										
All education groups ² -----	25,356	124.2	48.1	225,717	8.9	28,452	139.4	53.7	237,671	8.4
Under 25 years-----	7,194	77.2	51.5	39,531	5.5	8,680	93.1	59.8	44,953	5.2
25-44 years-----	6,180	126.7	56.7	47,665	7.7	7,779	159.5	65.6	54,141	7.0
45-64 years-----	6,758	160.0	46.4	70,898	10.5	6,770	160.3	46.5	70,954	10.5
65 years and over-----	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9
Less than 9 years education---	7,184	155.6	41.2	73,832	10.3	7,659	165.8	44.9	75,641	9.9
Under 25 years-----	1,227	73.4	44.8	7,663	6.2	1,459	87.2	53.6	8,495	5.8
25-44 years-----	1,097	154.6	53.0	10,165	9.3	1,337	188.4	61.4	11,131	8.3
45-64 years-----	2,206	176.9	42.4	24,083	10.9	2,209	177.1	42.5	24,093	10.9
65 years and over-----	2,653	268.3	33.7	31,921	12.0	2,653	268.3	33.7	31,921	12.0
9 years or more education-----	17,820	114.7	50.8	148,277	8.3	20,421	131.4	57.1	15,835	7.8
Under 25 years-----	5,883	77.9	52.9	31,345	5.3	7,122	94.3	61.1	35,880	5.0
25-44 years-----	5,009	121.9	57.5	36,865	7.4	6,363	154.8	66.5	42,361	6.7
45-64 years-----	4,493	153.8	48.3	46,353	10.3	4,501	154.0	48.4	46,399	10.3
65 years and over-----	2,435	253.7	36.6	33,714	13.8	2,435	253.7	36.6	33,714	13.8
White										
All education groups ² -----	22,639	126.7	48.8	195,035	8.6	25,309	141.6	54.2	205,254	8.1
Under 25 years-----	6,230	78.4	52.5	31,186	5.0	7,501	94.5	60.5	35,815	4.8
25-44 years-----	5,324	123.7	58.4	38,872	7.3	6,171	156.1	67.0	44,435	6.6
45-64 years-----	6,171	162.0	47.3	63,297	10.3	6,177	162.1	47.3	63,324	10.3
65 years and over-----	4,914	270.4	35.4	61,680	12.6	4,914	270.4	35.4	61,680	12.6
Less than 9 years education---	6,150	164.8	41.6	62,130	10.1	6,488	173.9	44.6	63,364	9.8
Under 25 years-----	922	73.9	44.7	5,183	5.6	1,084	86.8	53.0	5,766	5.3
25-44 years-----	885	154.3	55.8	7,774	8.8	1,061	185.0	63.1	8,426	7.9
45-64 years-----	1,908	183.4	43.4	20,050	10.5	1,908	183.4	43.4	20,050	10.5
65 years and over-----	2,436	280.2	33.7	29,122	12.0	2,436	280.2	33.7	29,122	12.0
9 years or more education-----	16,188	116.0	51.5	129,940	8.0	18,505	132.6	57.6	138,874	7.5
Under 25 years-----	5,233	79.0	53.9	25,510	4.9	6,333	95.6	61.9	29,518	4.7
25-44 years-----	4,375	118.7	59.0	30,535	7.0	5,586	151.5	67.9	35,433	6.3
45-64 years-----	4,220	154.5	49.0	42,950	10.2	4,226	154.7	49.1	42,977	10.2
65 years and over-----	2,360	258.5	36.6	30,946	13.1	2,360	258.5	36.6	30,946	13.1
All other										
All educational groups ² -----	2,717	106.9	42.2	30,682	11.3	3,144	123.7	50.1	32,417	10.3
Under 25 years-----	964	69.8	45.2	8,344	8.7	1,178	85.2	55.2	9,137	7.8
25-44 years-----	856	149.5	45.6	8,793	10.3	1,062	185.4	56.1	9,706	9.1
45-64 years-----	586	142.1	37.0	7,602	13.0	593	143.8	37.6	7,630	12.9
65 years and over-----	311	177.8	33.4	5,944	19.1	311	177.8	33.4	5,944	19.1
Less than 9 years education---	1,034	116.7	39.3	11,702	11.3	1,171	132.1	46.4	12,277	10.5
Under 25 years-----	305	71.9	45.2	2,480	8.1	375	88.4	55.2	2,729	7.3
25-44 years-----	212	156.0	41.0	2,390	11.3	277	203.8	54.5	2,706	9.8
45-64 years-----	299	144.7	35.8	4,033	13.5	302	146.2	36.4	4,042	13.4
65 years and over-----	218	182.4	34.4	2,800	12.8	218	182.4	34.4	2,800	12.8
9 years or more education-----	1,632	102.7	44.3	18,337	11.2	1,916	120.6	52.6	19,480	10.2
Under 25 years-----	650	70.0	45.1	5,836	9.0	789	85.0	54.8	6,362	8.1
25-44 years-----	634	150.0	47.5	6,330	10.0	776	183.5	57.1	6,928	8.9
45-64 years-----	272	142.7	37.1	3,404	12.5	276	144.8	37.7	3,422	12.4
65 years and over-----	76	161.4	*	2,768	36.4	76	161.4	*	2,768	36.4

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

²Includes unknown education.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4AN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 9. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by family income and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges; United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>All incomes²</u>										
All ages-----	25,356	124.2	48.1	225,717	8.9	28,452	139.4	53.7	237,671	8.4
Under 25 years-----	7,194	77.2	51.5	39,531	5.5	8,680	93.1	59.8	44,953	5.2
25-44 years-----	6,180	126.7	56.7	47,665	7.7	7,779	159.5	65.6	54,141	7.0
45-64 years-----	6,758	160.0	46.4	70,898	10.5	6,770	160.3	46.5	70,954	10.5
65 years and over-----	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9
<u>Less than \$3,000</u>										
All ages-----	3,673	186.7	34.8	40,784	11.1	3,972	201.9	39.7	41,860	10.5
Under 25 years-----	774	99.5	41.6	3,870	5.0	975	125.3	53.6	4,536	4.7
25-44 years-----	392	183.6	43.9	4,259	10.9	489	229.0	55.0	4,669	9.5
45-64 years-----	757	209.4	38.6	11,050	14.6	757	209.4	38.6	11,050	14.6
65 years and over-----	1,751	285.0	28.2	21,605	12.3	1,751	285.0	28.2	21,605	12.3
<u>\$3,000-\$4,999</u>										
All ages-----	3,164	149.5	38.6	32,833	10.4	3,554	168.0	45.3	34,288	9.6
Under 25 years-----	763	81.5	38.3	5,437	7.1	1,005	107.3	53.1	6,289	6.3
25-44 years-----	505	155.1	49.1	4,846	9.6	650	199.6	60.5	5,431	8.4
45-64 years-----	765	195.5	36.2	9,656	12.6	769	196.5	36.4	9,674	12.6
65 years and over-----	1,130	244.3	35.8	12,894	11.4	1,130	244.3	35.8	12,894	11.4
<u>\$5,000-\$6,999</u>										
All ages-----	3,301	134.7	45.0	29,655	9.0	3,791	154.7	52.1	31,594	8.3
Under 25 years-----	1,024	85.9	51.9	6,800	6.6	1,291	108.3	61.8	7,852	6.1
25-44 years-----	772	152.1	45.5	6,311	8.2	991	195.2	57.5	7,189	7.3
45-64 years-----	826	170.5	41.2	7,845	9.5	829	171.1	41.4	7,854	9.5
65 years and over-----	680	254.8	38.5	8,699	12.8	680	254.8	38.5	8,699	12.8
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>										
All ages-----	4,160	120.2	50.6	37,400	9.0	4,781	138.1	57.0	39,674	8.3
Under 25 years-----	1,346	80.6	50.6	8,269	6.1	1,694	101.4	60.7	9,470	5.6
25-44 years-----	1,150	126.2	56.7	9,233	8.0	1,423	156.2	65.0	10,305	7.2
45-64 years-----	1,163	168.7	49.0	12,192	10.5	1,163	168.7	49.0	12,192	10.5
65 years and over-----	501	262.2	40.5	7,706	15.4	501	262.2	40.5	7,706	15.4
<u>\$10,000-\$14,999</u>										
All ages-----	5,436	106.4	53.1	42,357	7.8	6,198	121.4	58.9	45,448	7.3
Under 25 years-----	1,729	71.1	55.9	7,688	4.4	1,979	81.3	61.5	8,693	4.4
25-44 years-----	1,736	114.2	59.0	12,220	7.0	2,245	147.7	68.3	14,295	6.4
45-64 years-----	1,543	154.3	47.6	15,733	10.2	1,545	154.5	47.7	15,744	10.2
65 years and over-----	429	278.2	38.0	6,715	15.7	429	278.2	38.0	6,715	15.7
<u>\$15,000 or more</u>										
All ages-----	4,196	102.4	61.1	29,823	7.1	4,601	112.3	64.5	31,428	6.8
Under 25 years-----	1,222	68.0	61.2	5,538	4.5	1,326	73.8	64.3	5,919	4.5
25-44 years-----	1,288	111.7	68.2	8,009	6.2	1,586	137.6	74.2	9,217	5.8
45-64 years-----	1,299	130.1	57.3	10,307	7.9	1,302	130.4	57.3	10,324	7.9
65 years and over-----	387	258.2	49.9	5,969	15.4	387	258.2	49.9	5,969	15.4

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

²Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 10. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay for males and for females excluding patients hospitalized for delivery, by family income and age: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	Male					Female, excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>All incomes²</u>										
All ages-----	11,187	113.6	45.7	109,910	9.8	14,169	134.0	49.9	115,807	8.2
Under 25 years-----	3,462	74.3	51.6	21,676	6.3	3,733	80.1	51.4	17,855	4.8
25-44 years-----	2,216	94.4	49.8	20,328	9.2	3,964	156.8	60.5	27,337	6.9
45-64 years-----	3,152	157.2	41.8	34,892	11.1	3,606	162.6	50.4	36,007	10.0
65 years and over-----	2,358	284.1	38.6	33,015	14.0	2,867	246.7	32.6	34,608	12.1
<u>Less than \$3,000</u>										
All ages-----	1,329	171.7	31.2	15,476	11.6	2,344	196.4	36.9	25,308	10.8
Under 25 years-----	266	73.4	34.2	1,570	5.9	508	122.3	45.5	2,301	4.5
25-44 years-----	120	145.5	*	1,742	14.5	272	207.6	46.7	2,517	9.3
45-64 years-----	266	217.1	31.2	3,454	13.0	490	204.9	42.7	7,596	15.5
65 years and over-----	676	327.7	29.0	8,711	12.9	1,074	263.2	27.7	12,894	12.0
<u>\$3,000-\$4,999</u>										
All ages-----	1,487	154.6	37.2	17,838	12.0	1,677	145.2	39.8	14,995	8.9
Under 25 years-----	367	79.3	35.4	2,953	8.0	396	83.5	40.7	2,484	6.3
25-44 years-----	195	139.6	44.1	2,709	13.9	310	166.7	52.3	2,137	6.9
45-64 years-----	364	251.0	33.0	5,012	13.8	402	163.2	39.1	4,643	11.5
65 years and over-----	561	261.8	38.7	7,163	12.8	569	229.3	32.9	5,731	10.1
<u>\$5,000-\$6,999</u>										
All ages-----	1,527	131.2	45.7	16,446	10.8	1,774	137.8	44.4	13,209	7.4
Under 25 years-----	460	77.9	54.3	3,748	8.1	564	93.7	49.8	3,052	5.4
25-44 years-----	280	117.4	41.1	3,639	13.0	491	182.5	48.1	2,672	5.4
45-64 years-----	432	206.0	37.3	4,406	10.2	394	143.4	45.4	3,439	8.7
65 years and over-----	355	284.7	48.5	4,654	13.1	325	228.7	27.7	4,045	12.4
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>										
All ages-----	1,878	110.7	48.6	20,008	10.7	2,282	129.3	52.3	17,392	7.6
Under 25 years-----	681	83.2	51.1	5,465	8.0	665	78.1	49.9	2,804	4.2
25-44 years-----	483	107.0	46.4	4,318	8.9	667	145.1	64.2	4,915	7.4
45-64 years-----	473	140.1	46.5	6,027	12.7	690	196.2	50.7	6,165	8.9
65 years and over-----	241	270.5	49.8	4,198	17.4	261	255.9	31.8	3,508	13.4
<u>\$10,000-\$14,999</u>										
All ages-----	2,495	96.5	50.0	20,675	8.3	2,941	116.6	55.8	21,682	7.4
Under 25 years-----	913	73.8	57.3	3,693	4.0	816	68.2	54.4	3,995	4.9
25-44 years-----	618	81.3	55.2	4,193	6.8	1,118	147.2	61.2	8,027	7.2
45-64 years-----	768	147.5	42.2	8,805	11.5	775	161.6	52.9	6,928	8.9
65 years and over-----	197	288.4	29.9	3,984	20.2	232	270.1	44.4	2,731	11.8
<u>\$15,000 or more</u>										
All ages-----	1,878	89.7	55.1	14,119	7.5	2,318	115.6	66.0	15,704	6.8
Under 25 years-----	594	63.9	60.1	3,088	5.2	627	72.3	62.4	2,450	3.9
25-44 years-----	411	73.2	59.6	2,954	7.2	877	148.3	72.3	5,055	5.8
45-64 years-----	687	128.9	48.9	5,654	8.2	612	131.4	66.7	4,653	7.6
65 years and over-----	185	268.1	52.4	2,423	13.1	202	249.7	47.5	3,546	17.6

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

²Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 11. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay by education of head of family and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

Education of head of family and age	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
All education groups²										
All ages-----	25,356	124.2	48.1	225,717	8.9	28,452	139.4	53.7	237,671	8.4
Less than 9 years education										
All ages-----	7,184	155.6	41.2	73,832	10.3	7,659	165.8	44.9	75,641	9.9
9-11 years education										
All ages-----	4,549	129.7	45.5	44,672	9.8	5,105	145.6	51.5	46,808	9.2
12 years or more education										
All ages-----	1,274	75.5	49.9	9,140	7.2	1,617	95.8	60.5	10,426	6.4
Under 25 years-----	692	66.2	47.1	5,306	7.7	692	66.2	47.1	5,306	7.7
Under 15 years-----	582	90.4	53.3	3,835	6.6	924	143.6	70.6	5,120	5.5
15-24 years-----	1,148	153.1	53.2	9,129	8.0	1,358	181.1	60.5	9,961	7.3
25-44 years-----	554	146.4	54.9	4,225	7.6	713	188.4	64.9	4,828	6.8
25-34 years-----	594	159.8	51.7	4,904	8.3	646	173.8	55.6	5,133	7.9
35-44 years-----	1,340	176.0	43.1	15,587	11.6	1,343	176.4	43.3	15,605	11.6
45-64 years-----	725	173.4	41.7	7,134	9.8	728	174.1	41.9	7,153	9.8
45-54 years-----	615	179.3	44.9	8,453	13.7	615	179.3	44.9	8,453	13.7
55-64 years-----	787	255.9	31.3	10,816	13.7	787	255.9	31.3	10,816	13.7
65 years and over-----										

Table 11. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay by education of head of family and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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.]

Education of head of family and age	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>12 years education</u>										
All ages-----	7,523	114.4	51.5	59,089	7.9	8,647	131.4	57.8	63,278	7.3
Under 25 years-----	2,756	84.0	53.0	14,083	5.1	3,364	102.6	61.5	16,265	4.8
Under 15 years-----	1,559	77.5	49.5	8,061	5.2	1,559	77.5	49.5	8,061	5.2
15-24 years-----	1,198	94.5	57.6	6,022	5.0	1,805	142.4	71.9	8,204	4.5
25-44 years-----	2,093	121.1	59.1	15,880	7.6	2,604	150.7	67.2	17,860	6.9
25-34 years-----	1,135	116.7	60.4	7,798	6.9	1,587	163.2	71.8	9,546	6.0
35-44 years-----	957	126.6	57.6	8,082	8.4	1,016	134.4	60.0	8,315	8.2
45-64 years-----	1,838	150.3	47.9	18,012	9.8	1,844	150.8	48.0	18,040	9.8
45-54 years-----	1,051	139.6	49.7	9,853	9.4	1,057	140.4	50.0	9,881	9.3
55-64 years-----	787	167.4	45.5	8,159	10.4	787	167.4	45.5	8,159	10.4
65 years and over-----	836	240.2	35.2	11,114	13.3	836	240.2	35.2	11,114	13.3
<u>13 years or more education</u>										
All ages-----	5,749	105.4	54.1	44,516	7.7	6,669	122.2	60.5	48,267	7.2
Under 25 years-----	1,853	71.8	54.9	8,122	4.4	2,141	82.9	61.0	9,189	4.3
Under 15 years-----	1,071	69.8	53.2	4,147	3.9	1,071	69.8	53.2	4,147	3.9
15-24 years-----	782	74.7	57.3	3,975	5.1	1,070	102.2	68.8	5,042	4.7
25-44 years-----	1,768	108.4	58.3	11,855	6.7	2,400	147.1	69.3	14,539	6.1
25-34 years-----	889	92.5	65.6	5,101	5.7	1,463	152.3	79.1	7,524	5.1
35-44 years-----	880	131.1	51.0	6,755	7.7	937	139.6	54.0	7,016	7.5
45-64 years-----	1,315	140.2	54.0	12,755	9.7	1,315	140.2	54.0	12,755	9.7
45-54 years-----	770	133.8	58.4	7,202	9.4	770	133.8	58.4	7,202	9.4
55-64 years-----	545	150.3	47.9	5,553	10.2	545	150.3	47.9	5,553	10.2
65 years and over-----	813	267.2	43.3	11,784	14.5	813	267.2	43.3	11,784	14.5

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

²Includes unknown education.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 12. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay for males and for females excluding patients hospitalized for delivery, by education of head of family and age: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

Education of head of family and age	Male					Female, excluding hosp'talization for delivery				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>All education groups²</u>										
All ages-----	11,187	113.6	45.7	109,910	9.8	14,169	134.0	49.9	115,807	8.2
Under 25 years-----	3,462	74.3	51.6	21,676	6.3	3,733	80.1	51.4	17,855	4.8
25-44 years-----	2,216	94.4	49.8	20,328	9.2	3,964	156.8	60.5	27,337	6.9
45-64 years-----	3,152	157.2	41.8	34,892	11.1	3,606	162.6	50.4	36,007	10.0
65 years and over-----	2,358	284.1	38.6	33,015	14.0	2,867	246.7	32.6	34,608	12.1
<u>Less than 9 years education</u>										
All ages-----	3,353	152.3	40.5	35,779	10.7	3,831	158.5	41.9	38,053	9.9
Under 25 years-----	579	67.5	47.7	3,873	6.7	648	79.5	42.1	3,790	5.8
25-44 years-----	463	139.5	47.9	4,648	10.0	634	167.9	56.6	5,517	8.7
45-64 years-----	980	172.6	39.8	11,227	11.5	1,226	180.5	44.5	12,856	10.5
65 years and over-----	1,331	300.1	35.3	16,032	12.0	1,323	242.5	32.1	15,890	12.0
<u>9-11 years education</u>										
All ages-----	2,063	123.9	42.0	22,922	11.1	2,485	134.9	48.5	21,751	8.8
Under 25 years-----	617	73.0	49.8	5,402	8.8	657	77.9	49.9	3,739	5.7
25-44 years-----	397	119.1	47.9	3,831	9.6	751	180.2	56.1	5,298	7.1
45-64 years-----	705	194.1	34.9	7,374	10.5	635	159.5	52.1	8,213	12.9
65 years and over-----	344	276.7	35.5	6,315	18.4	443	241.8	28.0	4,501	10.2
<u>12 years education</u>										
All ages-----	3,213	101.5	49.8	28,042	8.7	4,309	126.2	52.8	31,047	7.2
Under 25 years-----	1,327	81.7	52.8	7,554	5.7	1,429	86.3	53.1	6,529	4.6
25-44 years-----	725	86.8	53.1	6,436	8.9	1,368	153.2	62.4	9,444	6.9
45-64 years-----	880	151.1	45.1	9,634	10.9	958	149.6	50.5	8,378	8.7
65 years and over-----	281	228.3	41.6	4,418	15.7	555	246.7	31.9	6,696	12.1
<u>13 years or more education</u>										
All ages-----	2,440	90.7	50.3	22,186	9.1	3,309	119.7	57.0	22,330	6.7
Under 25 years-----	897	69.8	53.2	4,603	5.1	956	73.8	56.6	3,519	3.7
25-44 years-----	605	73.8	48.3	5,274	8.7	1,164	143.4	63.5	6,581	5.7
45-64 years-----	578	124.4	48.6	6,586	11.4	737	155.7	58.2	6,168	8.4
65 years and over-----	361	298.8	49.0	5,722	15.9	452	246.3	38.9	6,061	13.4

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

²Includes unknown education.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 13. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by marital status and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

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

Marital status and age	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>All persons</u>										
All ages 17 years and over---	20,894	150.0	47.7	201,616	9.6	23,938	171.9	54.4	213,357	8.9
17-44 years-----	8,912	115.5	56.0	63,094	7.1	11,944	154.9	67.2	74,779	6.3
45-64 years-----	6,758	160.0	46.4	70,898	10.5	6,770	160.3	46.5	70,954	10.5
65 years and over-----	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9
<u>Married</u>										
All ages 17 years and over---	14,268	151.0	49.4	129,944	9.1	16,991	179.8	57.5	140,490	8.3
17-44 years-----	6,018	120.2	56.9	41,757	6.9	8,735	174.4	70.3	52,277	6.0
45-64 years-----	5,397	159.3	46.9	53,615	9.9	5,403	159.5	47.0	53,641	9.9
65 years and over-----	2,852	270.4	38.5	34,572	12.1	2,852	270.4	38.5	34,572	12.1
<u>Widowed</u>										
All ages 17 years and over---	2,621	227.7	34.5	34,982	13.3	2,641	229.5	34.9	35,052	13.3
17-44 years-----	78	135.7	75.6	*	*	95	165.2	80.0	*	*
45-64 years-----	561	162.0	43.5	6,608	11.8	564	162.9	43.8	6,627	11.8
65 years and over-----	1,982	265.2	30.3	27,395	13.8	1,982	265.2	30.3	27,395	13.8
<u>Divorced or separated</u>										
All ages 17 years and over---	1,599	198.6	48.0	17,218	10.8	1,751	217.5	52.5	17,822	10.2
17-44 years-----	918	201.2	52.8	8,264	9.0	1,070	234.5	59.5	8,868	8.3
45-64 years-----	534	191.1	44.2	6,725	12.6	534	191.1	44.2	6,725	12.6
65 years and over-----	147	211.8	*	2,229	15.2	147	211.8	*	2,229	15.2
<u>Never married</u>										
All ages 17 years and over---	2,407	95.4	51.8	19,472	8.1	2,556	101.3	54.6	19,993	7.8
17-44 years-----	1,899	86.7	54.0	12,095	6.4	2,044	93.3	57.3	12,604	6.2
45-64 years-----	266	126.5	46.6	3,950	14.8	268	127.4	47.4	3,961	14.8
65 years and over-----	243	200.7	39.9	3,428	14.1	243	200.7	39.9	3,428	14.1

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 14. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by activity limitation status and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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.]

Activity limitation status and age	Discharge excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>All persons</u>										
All ages-----	25,356	124.2	48.1	225,717	8.9	28,452	139.4	53.7	237,671	8.4
Under 25 years-----	7,194	77.2	51.5	39,531	5.5	8,680	93.1	59.8	44,953	5.2
25-44 years-----	6,180	126.7	56.7	47,665	7.7	7,779	159.5	65.6	54,141	7.0
45-64 years-----	6,758	160.0	46.4	70,898	10.5	6,770	160.3	46.5	70,954	10.5
65 years and over-----	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9	5,225	262.2	35.3	67,624	12.9
<u>Unable to carry on major activity²</u>										
All ages-----	3,640	603.5	29.4	61,816	17.0	3,647	604.7	29.5	61,841	17.0
Under 25 years-----	197	619.5	35.5	2,827	14.4	204	641.5	37.7	2,852	14.0
25-44 years-----	417	734.2	36.9	7,929	19.0	417	734.2	36.9	7,929	19.0
45-64 years-----	1,048	551.6	30.0	18,837	18.0	1,048	551.6	30.0	18,837	18.0
65 years and over-----	1,977	609.1	26.9	32,223	16.3	1,977	609.1	26.9	32,223	16.3
<u>Limited in amount or kind of major activity²</u>										
All ages-----	4,636	342.0	39.4	53,234	11.5	4,716	347.9	40.5	53,634	11.4
Under 25 years-----	474	283.3	44.1	4,820	10.2	509	304.2	47.9	4,962	9.7
25-44 years-----	978	395.0	50.4	10,862	11.1	1,020	412.0	52.4	11,102	10.9
45-64 years-----	1,808	354.7	36.9	21,726	12.0	1,812	355.5	37.0	21,744	12.0
65 years and over-----	1,375	318.9	33.4	15,826	11.5	1,375	318.9	33.4	15,826	11.5
<u>Limited, but not in major activity²</u>										
All ages 6 years and over ³ ---	1,293	205.9	43.1	9,776	7.6	1,342	213.7	45.2	9,905	7.4
6-24 years-----	323	179.5	54.8	1,827	5.7	342	190.1	57.3	1,877	5.5
25-44 years-----	358	239.5	39.7	2,361	6.6	388	259.5	44.3	2,439	6.3
45-64 years-----	421	218.2	39.2	3,697	8.8	421	218.2	39.2	3,697	8.8
65 years and over-----	192	181.8	37.5	1,891	9.8	192	181.8	37.5	1,891	9.8
<u>Not limited in activity</u>										
All ages-----	15,787	88.6	55.3	100,891	6.4	18,748	105.2	62.4	112,292	6.0
Under 25 years-----	6,200	69.3	52.4	30,056	4.8	7,625	85.2	61.3	35,262	4.6
25-44 years-----	4,427	100.1	61.3	26,513	6.0	5,954	134.6	71.2	32,671	5.5
45-64 years-----	3,480	104.5	57.2	26,638	7.7	3,489	104.8	57.2	26,675	7.6
65 years and over-----	1,680	148.5	46.5	17,683	10.5	1,680	148.5	46.5	17,683	10.5

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

²Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

³Children under 6 years are not classified in this category.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 15. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay for males and for females excluding patients hospitalized for delivery, by activity limitation status and age: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

Activity limitation status and age	Male					Female, excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>All persons</u>										
All ages-----	11,187	113.6	45.7	109,910	9.8	14,169	134.0	49.9	115,807	8.2
Under 25 years-----	3,462	74.3	51.6	21,676	6.3	3,733	80.1	51.4	17,855	4.8
25-44 years-----	2,216	94.4	49.8	20,328	9.2	3,964	156.8	60.5	27,337	6.9
45-64 years-----	3,152	157.2	41.8	34,892	11.1	3,606	162.6	50.4	36,007	10.0
65 years and over-----	2,358	284.1	38.6	33,015	14.0	2,867	246.7	32.6	34,608	12.1
<u>Unable to carry on major activity²</u>										
All ages-----	2,387	526.8	29.5	39,585	16.6	1,253	835.3	29.2	22,231	17.7
Under 25 years-----	123	580.2	*	1,864	15.2	74	698.1	*	*	*
25-44 years-----	258	586.4	29.1	5,266	20.4	159	1,242.2	49.7	2,663	16.7
45-64 years-----	710	464.4	28.7	12,241	17.2	338	911.1	32.5	6,595	19.5
65 years and over-----	1,295	550.8	28.6	20,214	15.6	682	762.0	23.5	12,010	17.6
<u>Limited in amount or kind of major activity²</u>										
All ages-----	1,672	313.5	40.0	21,123	12.6	2,964	360.4	39.1	32,111	10.8
Under 25 years-----	244	258.5	51.2	3,544	14.5	230	315.9	37.0	1,276	5.5
25-44 years-----	336	305.7	42.0	4,521	13.5	643	467.0	54.7	6,341	9.9
45-64 years-----	754	367.8	33.0	8,638	11.5	1,055	346.2	39.6	13,088	12.4
65 years and over-----	338	272.6	45.6	4,420	13.1	1,037	337.6	29.4	11,406	11.0
<u>Limited, but not in major activity²</u>										
All ages 6 years and over ³ -----	557	177.3	47.8	4,456	8.0	736	234.6	39.5	5,321	7.2
6-24 years-----	138	127.5	60.9	*	*	185	258.0	50.3	*	*
25-44 years-----	126	154.2	44.4	1,387	11.0	232	342.2	36.6	*	*
45-64 years-----	227	244.1	41.4	1,674	7.4	194	194.2	36.6	2,024	10.4
65 years and over-----	66	210.9	*	*	*	125	168.2	*	*	*
<u>Not limited in activity</u>										
All ages-----	6,572	76.9	52.9	44,747	6.8	9,215	99.3	57.0	56,145	6.1
Under 25 years-----	2,956	66.6	51.5	15,557	5.3	3,244	72.0	53.2	14,499	4.5
25-44 years-----	1,496	70.8	55.5	9,154	6.1	2,931	126.9	64.2	17,359	5.9
45-64 years-----	1,462	94.1	52.6	12,338	8.4	2,018	113.6	60.4	14,300	7.1
65 years and over-----	658	149.6	53.8	7,697	11.7	1,022	147.8	41.9	9,986	9.8

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

²Major activity refers to the ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

³Children under 6 years are not classified in this category.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 59 and code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 16. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, percent distribution, and percent of patients surgically treated and number and percent distribution of hospital days, by length-of-stay intervals, according to age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 length-of-stay intervals	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Percent distribution
All ages										
All intervals-----	25,356	100.0	48.1	225,717	100.0	28,452	100.0	53.7	237,671	100.0
1-3 days-----	8,800	34.7	54.8	17,985	8.0	10,359	36.4	61.6	22,053	9.3
4-5 days-----	4,051	16.0	43.4	18,160	8.0	5,193	18.3	55.9	23,129	9.7
6-7 days-----	3,610	14.2	41.9	23,458	10.4	3,884	13.7	46.0	25,205	10.6
8-14 days-----	5,461	21.5	46.9	58,345	25.8	5,569	19.6	47.9	59,313	25.0
15-21 days-----	1,729	6.8	44.5	31,166	13.8	1,738	6.1	44.8	31,303	13.2
22-30 days-----	798	3.1	45.0	21,129	9.4	801	2.8	45.2	21,195	8.9
31 days or more-----	908	3.6	44.4	55,473	24.6	908	3.2	44.4	55,473	23.3
Under 25 years										
All intervals-----	7,194	100.0	51.5	39,531	100.0	8,680	100.0	59.8	44,953	100.0
1-3 days-----	4,019	55.9	59.5	7,906	20.0	4,831	55.7	66.3	10,053	22.4
4-5 days-----	1,262	17.5	39.7	5,601	14.2	1,804	20.8	57.8	7,938	17.7
6-7 days-----	762	10.6	36.5	4,939	12.5	858	9.9	43.5	5,545	12.3
8-14 days-----	780	10.8	45.0	8,253	20.9	816	9.4	47.3	8,584	19.1
15-21 days-----	165	2.3	48.5	2,926	7.4	165	1.9	48.5	2,926	6.5
22-30 days-----	84	1.2	*	2,245	5.7	84	1.0	*	2,245	5.0
31 days or more-----	122	1.7	53.3	7,661	19.4	122	1.4	53.3	7,661	17.0
25-44 years										
All intervals-----	6,180	100.0	56.7	47,665	100.0	7,779	100.0	65.6	54,141	100.0
1-3 days-----	2,273	36.8	59.9	4,617	9.7	3,017	38.8	69.8	6,528	12.1
4-5 days-----	1,093	17.7	50.5	4,891	10.3	1,691	21.7	68.0	7,512	13.9
6-7 days-----	942	15.2	54.7	6,115	12.8	1,115	14.3	61.7	7,221	13.3
8-14 days-----	1,292	20.9	59.6	13,306	27.9	1,365	17.5	61.7	13,943	25.8
15-21 days-----	316	5.1	56.0	5,713	12.0	324	4.2	57.4	5,849	10.8
22-30 days-----	123	2.0	53.7	3,179	6.7	125	1.6	55.2	3,246	6.0
31 days or more-----	142	2.3	43.0	9,844	20.7	142	1.8	43.0	9,844	18.2
45-64 years										
All intervals-----	6,758	100.0	46.4	70,898	100.0	6,770	100.0	46.5	70,954	100.0
1-3 days-----	1,656	24.5	48.0	3,564	5.0	1,659	24.5	48.1	3,573	5.0
4-5 days-----	991	14.7	43.5	4,448	6.3	994	14.7	43.7	4,459	6.3
6-7 days-----	1,083	16.0	45.2	7,031	9.9	1,089	16.1	45.5	7,066	10.0
8-14 days-----	1,880	27.8	47.9	20,452	28.8	1,880	27.8	47.9	20,452	28.8
15-21 days-----	579	8.6	49.9	10,496	14.8	579	8.6	49.9	10,496	14.8
22-30 days-----	258	3.8	40.7	6,919	9.8	258	3.8	40.7	6,919	9.8
31 days or more-----	310	4.6	40.0	17,988	25.4	310	4.6	40.0	17,988	25.4
65 years and over										
All intervals-----	5,225	100.0	35.3	67,624	100.0	5,225	100.0	35.3	67,624	100.0
1-3 days-----	851	16.3	32.2	1,898	2.8	851	16.3	32.2	1,898	2.8
4-5 days-----	705	13.5	39.0	3,220	4.8	705	13.5	39.0	3,220	4.8
6-7 days-----	823	15.8	27.8	5,373	7.9	823	15.8	27.8	5,373	7.9
8-14 days-----	1,509	28.9	35.7	16,334	24.2	1,509	28.9	35.7	16,334	24.2
15-21 days-----	669	12.8	33.3	12,032	17.8	669	12.8	33.3	12,032	17.8
22-30 days-----	334	6.4	44.9	8,786	13.0	334	6.4	44.9	8,786	13.0
31 days or more-----	334	6.4	45.8	19,980	29.5	334	6.4	45.8	19,980	29.5

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 17. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, percent distribution, and percent of patients surgically treated by length-of-stay intervals, according to sex and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 length-of-stay intervals	Male patients discharged			Female patients discharged					
				Excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹			All discharges		
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent surgically treated
<u>All ages</u>									
All intervals-----	11,187	100.0	45.7	14,169	100.0	49.9	17,265	100.0	58.9
1-3 days-----	3,627	32.4	50.8	5,172	36.5	57.6	6,732	39.0	67.4
4-5 days-----	1,843	16.5	43.5	2,207	15.6	43.4	3,350	19.4	62.7
6-7 days-----	1,635	14.6	39.6	1,974	13.9	43.7	2,249	13.0	50.6
8-14 days-----	2,423	21.7	45.2	3,038	21.4	48.2	3,146	18.2	50.0
15-21 days-----	762	6.8	41.3	967	6.8	47.1	976	5.7	47.5
22-30 days-----	390	3.5	52.8	409	2.9	37.4	412	2.4	37.6
31 days or more-----	506	4.5	40.5	402	2.8	49.3	402	2.3	49.3
<u>Under 25 years</u>									
All intervals-----	3,462	100.0	51.6	3,733	100.0	51.4	5,218	100.0	65.3
1-3 days-----	1,809	52.3	58.4	2,209	59.2	60.4	3,022	57.9	71.1
4-5 days-----	632	18.3	41.8	630	16.9	37.6	1,171	22.4	66.5
6-7 days-----	388	11.2	38.4	374	10.0	34.5	470	9.0	47.9
8-14 days-----	414	12.0	48.8	366	9.8	40.4	402	7.7	45.8
15-21 days-----	102	2.9	*	63	1.7	*	63	1.2	*
22-30 days-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31 days or more-----	83	2.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>25-44 years</u>									
All intervals-----	2,216	100.0	49.8	3,964	100.0	60.5	5,563	100.0	71.8
1-3 days-----	790	35.6	50.6	1,483	37.4	64.8	2,227	40.0	76.5
4-5 days-----	395	17.8	48.6	698	17.6	51.6	1,296	23.3	73.9
6-7 days-----	351	15.8	51.9	590	14.9	56.4	764	13.7	66.2
8-14 days-----	450	20.3	47.1	842	21.2	66.2	915	16.4	68.9
15-21 days-----	104	4.7	*	211	5.3	59.2	220	4.0	60.9
22-30 days-----	*	*	*	72	1.8	*	75	1.3	*
31 days or more-----	75	3.4	*	67	1.7	*	67	1.2	*
<u>45-64 years</u>									
All intervals-----	3,152	100.0	41.8	3,606	100.0	50.4	3,617	100.0	50.6
1-3 days-----	675	21.4	38.4	981	27.2	54.7	984	27.2	54.9
4-5 days-----	504	16.0	43.5	487	13.5	43.5	490	13.5	43.9
6-7 days-----	544	17.3	39.0	539	14.9	51.4	545	15.1	51.9
8-14 days-----	872	27.7	44.6	1,008	28.0	50.8	1,008	27.9	50.8
15-21 days-----	248	7.9	47.6	331	9.2	51.7	331	9.2	51.7
22-30 days-----	137	4.3	45.3	121	3.4	*	121	3.3	*
31 days or more-----	172	5.5	34.3	138	3.8	47.8	138	3.8	47.8
<u>65 years and over</u>									
All intervals-----	2,358	100.0	38.6	2,867	100.0	32.6	2,867	100.0	32.6
1-3 days-----	353	15.0	36.0	499	17.4	29.5	499	17.4	29.5
4-5 days-----	312	13.2	40.7	392	13.7	37.8	392	13.7	37.8
6-7 days-----	352	14.9	30.1	471	16.4	26.1	471	16.4	26.1
8-14 days-----	687	29.1	42.5	822	28.7	30.0	822	28.7	30.0
15-21 days-----	307	13.0	31.6	362	12.6	35.1	362	12.6	35.1
22-30 days-----	169	7.2	52.1	165	5.8	37.6	165	5.8	37.6
31 days or more-----	177	7.5	41.8	157	5.5	50.3	157	5.5	50.3

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 18. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, percent distribution, including and excluding deliveries, number of patients discharged and percent with surgery for conditions for which hospitalized, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by condition for which hospitalized: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 III]

Condition for which hospitalized	Patients discharged					Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution		Surgery due to this diagnosis		Number in thousands	Average length of stay
		Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries	Number in thousands	Percent of total		
All conditions-----	28,452	100.0	100.0	15,138	53.2	237,671	8.4
Infective and parasitic diseases-----01-02	642	2.3	2.5	116	18.1	4,798	7.5
Malignant neoplasms-----03	673	2.4	2.7	446	66.3	8,277	12.3
Benign and unspecified neoplasms---04	1,228	4.3	4.8	1,133	92.3	8,353	6.8
Diabetes mellitus-----05	396	1.4	1.6	*	*	4,004	10.1
Other endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders-----06	189	0.7	0.7	79	41.8	1,701	9.0
Mental and personality disorders and deficiencies-----07	607	2.1	2.4	*	*	10,799	17.8
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments-----09	551	1.9	2.2	522	94.7	3,306	6.0
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs-----10,36	692	2.4	2.7	219	31.6	9,094	13.1
Diseases of the heart-----11	1,455	5.1	5.7	161	11.1	20,065	13.8
Hypertensive disease, NEC-----12	341	1.2	1.3	*	*	3,248	9.5
Cerebrovascular disease-----08	284	1.0	1.1	*	*	7,897	27.8
Varicose veins-----14	116	0.4	0.5	101	87.1	*	*
Hemorrhoids-----15	248	0.9	1.0	214	86.3	1,654	6.7
Other circulatory diseases-----16	698	2.5	2.8	232	33.2	7,740	11.1
Upper respiratory conditions-----17	1,342	4.7	5.3	1,083	80.7	4,035	3.0
Other respiratory conditions-----18	2,009	7.1	7.9	112	5.6	17,037	8.5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----19	511	1.8	2.0	118	23.1	7,078	13.9
Appendicitis-----20	363	1.3	1.4	301	82.9	2,362	6.5
Hernia of abdominal cavity-----21	790	2.8	3.1	661	83.7	5,693	7.2
Diseases of the gallbladder-----22	590	2.1	2.3	377	63.9	6,777	11.5
Other digestive conditions-----23	1,353	4.8	5.3	473	35.0	10,828	8.0
Male genital disorders-----24	379	1.3	1.5	316	83.4	4,036	10.6
Female genital disorders-----25	1,188	4.2	4.7	1,062	89.4	6,444	5.4
Other genitourinary conditions-----26	1,224	4.3	4.8	504	41.2	8,139	6.6
Deliveries-----27-28	3,096	10.9	...	3,096	100.0	11,954	3.9
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium-----29	527	1.9	2.1	291	55.2	1,546	2.9
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue-----30	385	1.4	1.5	241	62.6	2,167	5.6
Arthritis, all forms-----31	239	0.8	0.9	67	28.0	3,343	14.0
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC-----32	521	1.8	2.1	245	47.0	5,043	9.7
Other musculoskeletal conditions---33	429	1.5	1.7	213	49.7	3,296	7.7
Fractures and dislocations-----34	1,271	4.5	5.0	1,097	86.3	14,967	11.8
Other current injuries-----35	2,298	8.1	9.1	883	38.4	16,923	7.4
All other conditions and observations-----37-38	1,816	6.4	7.2	692	38.1	13,874	7.6

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 19. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, and percent distribution, including and excluding deliveries, by condition for which hospitalized, according to age: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

Condition for which hospitalized	Under 25 years			25-44 years			45-64 years		65 years and over	
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution		Number in thousands	Percent distribution		Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number in thousands	Percent distribution
		Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries		Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries				
All conditions-----	8,680	100.0	100.0	7,779	100.0	100.0	6,770	100.0	5,225	100.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----01-02	320	3.7	4.4	100	1.3	1.6	83	1.2	139	2.7
Malignant neoplasms-----03	*	*	*	134	1.7	2.2	276	4.1	251	4.8
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----04	247	2.8	3.4	435	5.6	7.0	426	6.3	121	2.3
Diabetes mellitus-----05	75	0.9	1.0	63	0.8	1.0	125	1.8	133	2.5
Other endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders-----06	*	*	*	58	0.7	0.9	65	1.0	*	*
Mental and personality disorders and deficiencies-----07	102	1.2	1.4	218	2.8	3.5	181	2.7	106	2.0
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments-----09	115	1.3	1.6	*	*	*	93	1.4	301	5.8
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs---10,36	292	3.4	4.1	155	2.0	2.5	177	2.6	67	1.3
Diseases of the heart, NEC---11	*	*	*	112	1.4	1.8	666	9.8	631	12.1
Hypertensive disease, NEC---12	*	*	*	84	1.1	1.4	162	2.4	71	1.4
Cerebrovascular disease-----08	*	*	*	*	*	*	75	1.1	197	3.8
Varicose veins-----14	*	*	*	*	*	*	65	1.0	*	*
Hemorrhoids-----15	*	*	*	89	1.1	1.4	98	1.4	*	*
Other circulatory diseases-13-16	105	1.2	1.5	154	2.0	2.5	225	3.3	213	4.1
Upper respiratory conditions--17	1,092	12.6	15.2	167	2.1	2.7	*	*	*	*
Other respiratory conditions--18	742	8.5	10.3	290	3.7	4.7	418	6.2	560	10.7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----19	*	*	*	151	1.9	2.4	208	3.1	108	2.1
Appendicitis-----20	257	3.0	3.6	61	0.8	1.0	*	0.5	*	*
Hernia of abdominal cavity---21	196	2.3	2.7	142	1.8	2.3	278	4.1	174	3.3
Diseases of the gallbladder---22	*	*	*	173	2.2	2.8	214	3.2	170	3.3
Other digestive conditions---23	366	4.2	5.1	288	3.7	4.7	391	5.8	308	5.9
Male genital disorders-----24	*	*	*	*	*	*	103	1.5	188	3.6
Female genital disorders-----25	157	1.8	2.2	634	8.2	10.3	339	5.0	58	1.1
Other genitourinary conditions-----26	261	3.0	3.6	471	6.1	7.6	294	4.3	198	3.8
Deliveries-----27-28	1,486	17.1	...	1,599	20.6	...	*	*	-	-
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium-----29	247	2.8	3.4	277	3.6	4.5	*	*	-	-
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue-----30	142	1.6	2.0	119	1.5	1.9	94	1.4	*	*
Arthritis, all forms-----31	*	*	*	*	*	*	102	1.5	71	1.4
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC-----32	89	1.0	1.2	161	2.1	2.6	197	2.9	73	1.4
Other musculoskeletal conditions-----33	120	1.4	1.7	92	1.2	1.5	128	1.9	89	1.7
Fractures and dislocations---34	409	4.7	5.7	278	3.6	4.5	293	4.3	291	5.6
Other current injuries-----35	814	9.4	11.3	660	8.5	10.7	541	8.0	282	5.4
All other conditions and observations-----37-38	791	9.1	11.0	417	5.4	6.7	348	5.1	261	5.0

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 20. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and percent distribution, including and excluding deliveries, by condition for which hospitalized, according to sex: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

Condition for which hospitalized	Male		Female		
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	
				Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
All conditions-----	11,187	100.0	17,265	100.0	100.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----01-02	262	2.3	380	2.2	2.7
Malignant neoplasms-----03	289	2.6	384	2.2	2.7
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----04	263	2.4	965	5.6	6.8
Diabetes mellitus-----05	129	1.2	267	1.5	1.9
Other endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders-----06	*	*	138	0.8	1.0
Mental and personality disorders and deficiencies-----07	249	2.2	359	2.1	2.5
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments-----09	238	2.1	313	1.8	2.2
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs-----10,36	285	2.5	407	2.4	2.9
Diseases of the heart, NEC-----11	778	7.0	677	3.9	4.8
Hypertensive disease, NEC-----12	144	1.3	197	1.1	1.4
Cerebrovascular disease-----08	148	1.3	136	0.8	1.0
Varicose veins-----14	*	*	63	0.4	0.4
Hemorrhoids-----15	131	1.2	118	0.7	0.8
Other circulatory diseases-----13,16	271	2.4	427	2.5	3.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----17	629	5.6	713	4.1	5.0
Other respiratory conditions-----18	1,107	9.9	902	5.2	6.4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----19	250	2.2	261	1.5	1.8
Appendicitis-----20	173	1.5	190	1.1	1.3
Hernia of abdominal cavity-----21	562	5.0	228	1.3	1.6
Diseases of the gallbladder-----22	176	1.6	414	2.4	2.9
Other digestive conditions-----23	565	5.1	788	4.6	5.6
Male genital disorders-----24	379	3.4	...	...	...
Female genital disorders-----25	...	...	1,188	6.9	8.4
Other genitourinary conditions-----26	518	4.6	706	4.1	5.0
Deliveries-----27,28	...	...	3,096	17.9	...
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium-----29	...	...	527	3.1	3.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue-----30	198	1.8	187	1.1	1.3
Arthritis, all forms-----31	107	1.0	132	0.8	0.9
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC-----32	258	2.3	262	1.5	1.8
Other musculoskeletal conditions-----33	204	1.8	225	1.3	1.6
Fractures and dislocations-----34	689	6.2	582	3.4	4.1
Other current injuries-----35	1,286	11.5	1,012	5.9	7.1
All other conditions and observations-----37-38	793	7.1	1,023	5.9	7.2

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on page 59, code A4CN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 21. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, percent distribution, and rate per 1,000 persons, and number of hospital days, percent distribution, and average length of stay by whether or not surgery was performed, according to age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 surgery status	Patients discharged			Hospital days		
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number per 1,000 persons	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Average length of stay
<u>All ages</u>						
Excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹						
Total-----	25,356	100.0	124.2	225,717	100.0	8.9
With surgery-----	12,185	48.1	59.7	99,015	43.9	8.1
Without surgery-----	13,171	51.9	64.5	126,702	56.1	9.6
<u>Under 25 years</u>						
Total-----	7,194	100.0	77.2	39,531	100.0	5.5
With surgery-----	3,705	51.5	39.7	17,758	44.9	4.8
Without surgery-----	3,490	48.5	37.4	21,772	55.1	6.2
<u>25-44 years</u>						
Total-----	6,180	100.0	126.7	47,665	100.0	7.7
With surgery-----	3,501	56.7	71.8	25,340	53.2	7.2
Without surgery-----	2,679	43.3	54.9	22,325	46.8	8.3
<u>45-64 years</u>						
Total-----	6,758	100.0	160.0	70,898	100.0	10.5
With surgery-----	3,135	46.4	74.2	31,936	45.0	10.2
Without surgery-----	3,623	53.6	85.8	38,962	55.0	10.8
<u>65 years and over</u>						
Total-----	5,225	100.0	262.2	67,624	100.0	12.9
With surgery-----	1,844	35.3	92.6	23,980	35.5	13.0
Without surgery-----	3,380	64.7	169.6	43,643	64.5	12.9
<u>All ages</u>						
All discharges						
Total-----	28,452	100.0	139.4	237,671	100.0	8.4
With surgery-----	15,281	53.7	74.9	110,969	46.7	7.3
Without surgery-----	13,171	46.3	64.5	126,702	53.3	9.6
<u>Under 25 years</u>						
Total-----	8,680	100.0	93.1	44,953	100.0	5.2
With surgery-----	5,190	59.8	55.7	23,180	51.6	4.5
Without surgery-----	3,490	40.2	37.4	21,772	48.4	6.2
<u>25-44 years</u>						
Total-----	7,779	100.0	159.5	54,141	100.0	7.0
With surgery-----	5,100	65.6	104.6	31,816	58.8	6.2
Without surgery-----	2,679	34.4	54.9	22,325	41.2	8.3
<u>45-64 years</u>						
Total-----	6,770	100.0	160.3	70,954	100.0	10.5
With surgery-----	3,147	46.5	74.5	31,992	45.1	10.2
Without surgery-----	3,623	53.5	85.8	38,962	54.9	10.8
<u>65 years and over</u>						
Total-----	5,225	100.0	262.2	67,624	100.0	12.9
With surgery-----	1,844	35.3	92.6	23,980	35.5	13.0
Without surgery-----	3,380	64.7	169.6	43,643	64.5	12.9

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 22. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, percent distribution, and rate per 1,000 persons by whether or not surgery was performed, according to sex and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 surgery status	Male patients discharged			Female patients discharged					
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number per 1,000 persons	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹			All discharges		
				Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number per 1,000 persons	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number per 1,000 persons
<u>All ages</u>									
Total-----	11,187	100.0	113.6	14,169	100.0	134.0	17,265	100.0	163.3
With surgery-----	5,115	45.7	52.0	7,070	49.9	66.9	10,166	58.9	96.2
Without surgery-----	6,072	54.3	61.7	7,100	50.1	67.2	7,100	41.1	67.2
<u>Under 25 years</u>									
Total-----	3,462	100.0	74.3	3,733	100.0	80.1	5,218	100.0	111.9
With surgery-----	1,785	51.6	38.3	1,920	51.4	41.2	3,405	65.3	73.0
Without surgery-----	1,677	48.4	36.0	1,813	48.6	38.9	1,813	34.7	38.9
<u>25-44 years</u>									
Total-----	2,216	100.0	94.4	3,964	100.0	156.8	5,563	100.0	220.0
With surgery-----	1,103	49.8	47.0	2,398	60.5	94.8	3,997	71.8	158.1
Without surgery-----	1,112	50.2	47.4	1,566	39.5	61.9	1,566	28.2	61.9
<u>45-64 years</u>									
Total-----	3,152	100.0	157.2	3,606	100.0	162.6	3,617	100.0	163.1
With surgery-----	1,317	41.8	65.7	1,818	50.4	82.0	1,830	50.6	82.5
Without surgery-----	1,835	58.2	91.5	1,787	49.6	80.6	1,787	49.4	80.6
<u>65 years and over</u>									
Total-----	2,358	100.0	284.1	2,867	100.0	246.7	2,867	100.0	246.7
With surgery-----	911	38.6	109.7	934	32.6	80.4	934	32.6	80.4
Without surgery-----	1,447	61.4	174.3	1,933	67.4	166.3	1,933	67.4	166.3

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 23. Number of hospital days, percent distribution, and average length of stay by whether or not surgery was performed, according to sex and age for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 surgery status	Hospital days for males			Hospital days for females						
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Average length of stay	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹			All discharges			
				Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Average length of stay	
<u>All ages</u>										
Total-----	109,910	100.0	9.8	115,807	100.0	8.2	127,761	100.0	7.4	
With surgery-----	45,251	41.2	8.8	53,764	46.4	7.6	65,718	51.4	6.5	
Without surgery-----	64,660	58.8	10.6	62,043	53.6	8.7	62,043	48.6	8.7	
<u>Under 25 years</u>										
Total-----	21,676	100.0	6.3	17,855	100.0	4.8	23,277	100.0	4.5	
With surgery-----	9,634	44.4	5.4	8,125	45.5	4.2	13,547	58.2	4.0	
Without surgery-----	12,042	55.6	7.2	9,730	54.5	5.4	9,730	41.8	5.4	
<u>25-44 years</u>										
Total-----	20,328	100.0	9.2	27,337	100.0	6.9	33,813	100.0	6.1	
With surgery-----	9,609	47.3	8.7	15,730	57.5	6.6	22,207	65.7	5.6	
Without surgery-----	10,719	52.7	9.6	11,607	42.5	7.4	11,607	34.3	7.4	
<u>45-64 years</u>										
Total-----	34,892	100.0	11.1	36,007	100.0	10.0	36,062	100.0	10.0	
With surgery-----	13,891	39.8	10.5	18,045	50.1	9.9	18,101	50.2	9.9	
Without surgery-----	21,001	60.2	11.4	17,961	49.9	10.1	17,961	49.8	10.1	
<u>65 years and over</u>										
Total-----	33,015	100.0	14.0	34,608	100.0	12.1	34,608	100.0	12.1	
With surgery-----	12,117	36.7	13.3	11,863	34.3	12.7	11,863	34.3	12.7	
Without surgery-----	20,898	63.3	14.4	22,745	65.7	11.8	22,745	65.7	11.8	

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 24. Total number of surgical operations for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and percent distribution, including and excluding deliveries, by type of operation, according to age: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

Type of operation	Number of operations in thousands			Percent distribution				
	All ages	Under 45 years	45 years and over	All ages		Under 45 years		45 years and over
				Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries	Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries	
All operations-----	16,372	10,970	5,402	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
On endocrine system-----	107	67	*	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	*
On brain, skull-----	94	62	*	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	*
On spinal cord and spinal meninges-----	67	56	*	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	*
On eye-----	590	175	416	3.6	4.4	1.6	2.2	7.7
On ear and/or mastoid process-----	225	184	*	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	*
Other operation on the nervous system-----	184	116	68	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3
On heart-----	105	*	85	0.6	0.8	*	*	1.6
For varicose veins-----	95	*	64	0.6	0.7	*	*	1.2
On arteries NEC, veins NEC, capillaries-----	180	58	122	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.7	2.3
On lymph system, spleen, and bone marrow-----	79	*	*	0.5	0.6	*	*	*
Tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy-----	996	993	*	6.1	7.5	9.1	12.6	*
On nose or nasopharynx-----	207	169	*	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.1	*
On throat, pharynx, tonsils, sinus, NEC-----	78	*	*	0.5	0.6	*	*	*
On lung and pleura-----	97	*	73	0.6	0.7	*	*	1.4
Other operation on the respiratory system-----	81	*	*	0.5	0.6	*	*	*
On teeth, gums, jaw NEC-----	242	186	56	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.0
On other sites of buccal cavity-----	67	*	*	0.4	0.5	*	*	*
For ulcer of stomach, duodenum, or jejunum-----	105	*	78	0.6	0.8	*	*	1.4
Other operation on stomach, duodenum, or jejunum-----	125	66	59	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1
For appendicitis-----	319	272	*	1.9	2.4	2.5	3.5	*
For hernia-----	698	305	393	4.3	5.3	2.8	3.9	7.3
On intestines, rectum, NEC-----	348	114	233	2.1	2.6	1.0	1.4	4.3
For hemorrhoids-----	225	86	139	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.1	2.6
On gallbladder or gall ducts-----	432	164	267	2.6	3.3	1.5	2.1	4.9
Other operation on digestive system and abdominal regions, NEC-----	250	137	113	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.1
On kidney-----	163	84	79	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5
On bladder-----	572	281	290	3.5	4.3	2.6	3.6	5.4
On prostate-----	285	*	271	1.7	2.1	*	*	5.0
Other operation on male genital organs-----	232	149	84	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.6
On female breast-----	371	186	185	2.3	2.8	1.7	2.4	3.4
Hysterectomy-----	718	464	254	4.4	5.4	4.2	5.9	4.7
Dilation and curettage-----	1,062	770	291	6.5	8.0	7.0	9.8	5.4
Other operation on female genital organs-----	765	629	136	4.7	5.8	5.7	8.0	2.5
Other genitourinary operations, NEC-----	74	*	*	0.5	0.6	*	*	*
Skin graft, any site-----	70	*	*	0.4	0.5	*	*	*
Other operation on skin and subcutaneous tissue-----	419	308	111	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.9	2.1
For fractures of bones-----	856	460	395	5.2	6.5	4.2	5.8	7.3
For dislocations of joint, NEC-----	68	*	*	0.4	0.5	*	*	*
For spinal "disc" conditions-----	198	84	114	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.1	2.1
Other operation on musculo-skeletal system NEC-----	1,162	675	487	7.1	8.8	6.2	8.6	9.0
Caesarean delivery-----	218	212	*	1.3	...	1.9	...	*
All other deliveries-----	2,888	2,882	*	17.6	...	26.3	...	*
Unknown-----	257	156	101	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.9

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 25. Total number of surgical operations for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and percent distribution, including and excluding deliveries, by type of operation, according to sex: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

Type of operation	Number of operations in thousands			Percent distribution				
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	
				Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries		Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
All operations-----	16,372	5,445	10,927	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
On endocrine system-----	107	*	66	0.7	0.8	*	0.6	0.8
On brain, skull-----	94	68	*	0.6	0.7	1.2	*	*
On spinal cord and spinal meninges----	67	*	*	0.4	0.5	*	*	*
On eye-----	590	275	315	3.6	4.4	5.1	2.9	4.0
On ear and/or mastoid process-----	225	90	135	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7
Other operation on the nervous system-----	184	72	112	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.4
On heart-----	105	55	*	0.6	0.8	1.0	*	*
For varicose veins-----	95	*	*	0.6	0.7	*	*	*
On arteries NEC, veins NEC, capillaries-----	180	103	76	1.1	1.4	1.9	0.7	1.0
On lymph system, spleen, and bone marrow-----	79	*	*	0.5	0.6	*	*	*
Tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy-----	996	441	555	6.1	7.5	8.1	5.1	7.1
On nose or nasopharynx-----	207	117	90	1.3	1.6	2.1	0.8	1.2
On throat, pharynx, tonsils, sinus, NEC-----	78	*	*	0.5	0.6	*	*	*
On lung and pleura-----	97	59	*	0.6	0.7	1.1	*	*
Other operation on the respiratory system-----	81	*	*	0.5	0.6	*	*	*
On teeth, gums, jaw NEC-----	242	95	147	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.9
On other sites of buccal cavity-----	67	*	*	0.4	0.5	*	*	*
For ulcer of stomach, duodenum, or jejunum-----	105	*	*	0.6	0.8	*	*	*
Other operation on stomach, duodenum, or jejunum-----	125	*	85	0.8	0.9	*	0.8	1.1
For appendicitis-----	319	146	172	1.9	2.4	2.7	1.6	2.2
For hernia-----	698	529	169	4.3	5.3	9.7	1.5	2.2
On intestines, rectum, NEC-----	348	155	192	2.1	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.5
For hemorrhoids-----	225	121	104	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.3
On gallbladder or gall ducts-----	432	103	329	2.6	3.3	1.9	3.0	4.2
Other operation on digestive system and abdominal regions, NEC-----	250	92	157	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.0
On kidney-----	163	86	77	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.0
On bladder-----	572	293	279	3.5	4.3	5.4	2.6	3.6
On prostate-----	285	285	...	1.7	2.1	5.2	...	...
Other operation on male genital organs-----	232	232	...	1.4	1.7	4.3	...	...
On female breast-----	371	...	371	2.3	2.8	...	3.4	4.7
Hysterectomy-----	718	...	718	4.4	5.4	...	6.6	9.2
Dilation and curettage-----	1,062	...	1,062	6.5	8.0	...	9.7	13.6
Other operation on female genital organs-----	765	...	765	4.7	5.8	...	7.0	9.8
Other genitourinary operations, NEC--	74	*	*	0.5	0.6	*	*	*
Skin graft, any site-----	70	*	*	0.4	0.5	*	*	*
Other operation on skin and subcutaneous tissue-----	419	234	185	2.6	3.2	4.3	1.7	2.4
For fractures of bones-----	856	442	414	5.2	6.5	8.1	3.8	5.3
For dislocations of joint NEC-----	68	*	*	0.4	0.5	*	*	*
For spinal "disc" conditions-----	198	128	70	1.2	1.5	2.4	0.6	0.9
Other operation on musculoskeletal system NEC-----	1,162	590	572	7.1	8.8	10.8	5.2	7.3
Caesarean delivery-----	218	...	218	1.3	...	...	2.0	...
All other deliveries-----	2,888	...	2,888	17.6	...	...	26.4	...
Unknown-----	257	131	126	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.6

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 26. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, percent distribution, percent of patients surgically treated, number of hospital days, and average length of stay by hospital ownership, according to sex for hospital discharges excluding patients hospitalized for delivery and for all hospital discharges: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 hospital ownership	Discharges excluding hospitalization for delivery ¹					All discharges				
	Patients discharged			Hospital days		Patients discharged			Hospital days	
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent surgically treated	Number in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>Both sexes</u>										
Total-----	25,356	100.0	48.1	225,717	8.9	28,452	100.0	53.7	237,671	8.4
Nonprofit-----	17,911	70.6	51.7	149,526	8.3	20,117	70.7	57.0	158,173	7.9
Proprietary-----	1,572	6.2	40.6	13,222	8.4	1,716	6.0	45.6	13,678	8.0
Government, non-Federal-----	3,959	15.6	38.6	33,229	8.4	4,529	15.9	46.3	35,395	7.8
Federal, Veterans Administration-----	463	1.8	33.5	12,079	26.1	463	1.6	33.5	12,079	26.1
Other Federal-----	426	1.7	44.6	5,254	12.3	520	1.8	54.4	5,586	10.7
Osteopathic-----	429	1.7	47.6	3,215	7.5	458	1.6	50.9	3,332	7.3
Other-----	596	2.4	35.7	9,192	15.4	649	2.3	41.0	9,428	14.5
<u>Male</u>										
Total-----	11,187	100.0	45.7	109,910	9.8	11,187	100.0	45.7	109,910	9.8
Nonprofit-----	7,757	69.3	49.4	68,382	8.8	7,757	69.3	49.4	68,382	8.8
Proprietary-----	644	5.8	36.8	4,865	7.6	644	5.8	36.8	4,865	7.6
Government, non-Federal-----	1,700	15.2	39.8	15,893	9.3	1,700	15.2	39.8	15,893	9.3
Federal, Veterans Administration-----	440	3.9	32.0	11,799	26.8	400	3.9	32.0	11,799	26.8
Other Federal-----	187	1.7	37.4	3,800	20.3	187	1.7	37.4	3,800	20.3
Osteopathic-----	156	1.4	37.2	*	*	156	1.4	37.2	*	*
Other-----	303	2.7	33.3	4,165	13.7	303	2.7	33.3	4,165	13.7
<u>Female</u>										
Total-----	14,169	100.0	49.9	115,807	8.2	17,265	100.0	58.9	127,761	7.4
Nonprofit-----	10,154	71.7	53.4	81,144	8.0	12,360	71.6	61.7	89,791	7.3
Proprietary-----	928	6.5	43.3	8,357	9.0	1,073	6.2	50.9	8,813	8.2
Government, non-Federal-----	2,260	16.0	37.7	17,336	7.7	2,830	16.4	50.2	19,502	6.9
Federal, Veterans Administration-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Federal-----	239	1.7	49.8	1,455	6.1	333	1.9	64.0	1,786	5.4
Osteopathic-----	273	1.9	53.5	2,208	8.1	302	1.7	57.9	2,326	7.7
Other-----	292	2.1	38.4	5,027	17.2	346	2.0	48.0	5,264	15.2

¹The excluded discharges are those for which delivery was reported as the condition for entering the hospital.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4CN for hospital discharges and A4CW for hospital days. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 27. Population used in computing annual rates shown in this publication, by geographic region, education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1972

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	All persons ¹	Geographic region				Education of head of family			
		North-east	North Central	South	West	Less than 9 years	9-11 years	12 years	13 years or more
Both sexes									
Population in thousands									
All ages-----	204,148	48,011	55,974	64,128	36,036	46,182	35,071	65,789	54,557
Under 25 years-----	93,236	20,671	26,138	29,794	16,632	16,725	16,884	32,801	25,817
Under 15 years-----	56,678	12,532	15,959	18,007	10,179	10,122	10,448	20,129	15,348
Under 5 years-----	17,280	3,765	4,861	5,516	3,139	2,487	3,320	6,410	5,088
5-14 years-----	39,397	8,768	11,098	12,491	7,041	7,635	7,328	13,718	10,259
15-24 years-----	36,558	8,139	10,180	11,786	6,453	6,603	6,436	12,672	10,469
25-44 years-----	48,760	11,238	13,154	15,409	8,959	7,095	7,500	17,280	16,317
25-34 years-----	26,458	6,094	7,211	8,276	4,876	3,058	3,784	9,722	9,607
35-44 years-----	22,302	5,144	5,943	7,133	4,083	4,038	3,716	7,558	6,710
45-64 years-----	42,229	10,918	11,174	12,787	7,350	12,472	7,612	12,227	9,380
45-54 years-----	23,338	5,914	6,249	6,997	4,179	5,584	4,182	7,526	5,754
55-64 years-----	18,891	5,004	4,926	5,790	3,171	6,888	3,430	4,700	3,627
65 years and over-----	19,924	5,184	5,507	6,137	3,095	9,890	3,075	3,481	3,043
65-74 years-----	12,520	3,288	3,380	3,922	1,930	6,036	2,001	2,242	2,001
75 years and over-----	7,404	1,896	2,127	2,216	1,165	3,854	1,074	1,239	1,042
Male									
All ages-----	98,445	23,002	27,166	30,797	17,481	22,010	16,654	31,656	26,916
Under 25 years-----	46,620	10,397	13,114	14,823	8,286	8,578	8,447	16,250	12,860
Under 15 years-----	28,880	6,438	8,159	9,091	5,192	5,122	5,289	10,263	7,876
Under 5 years-----	8,823	1,950	2,473	2,829	1,572	1,316	1,571	3,277	2,572
5-14 years-----	20,057	4,488	5,687	6,262	3,621	3,806	3,717	6,986	5,304
15-24 years-----	17,740	3,959	4,955	5,732	3,094	3,456	3,159	5,987	4,984
25-44 years-----	23,478	5,400	6,445	7,372	4,260	3,318	3,332	8,353	8,200
25-34 years-----	12,764	2,935	3,534	3,976	2,318	1,420	1,700	4,660	4,826
35-44 years-----	10,713	2,465	2,911	3,395	1,942	1,898	1,632	3,693	3,374
45-64 years-----	20,046	5,083	5,320	6,057	3,586	5,679	3,632	5,823	4,648
45-54 years-----	11,179	2,786	3,007	3,348	2,038	2,519	2,042	3,553	2,924
55-64 years-----	8,867	2,297	2,313	2,709	1,548	3,160	1,590	2,270	1,725
65 years and over-----	8,301	2,121	2,287	2,545	1,348	4,435	1,243	1,231	1,208
65-74 years-----	5,435	1,387	1,483	1,694	871	2,772	850	864	844
75 years and over-----	2,866	734	804	851	477	1,662	394	367	364
Female									
All ages-----	105,704	25,010	28,808	33,331	18,555	24,172	18,417	34,133	27,641
Under 25 years-----	46,615	10,274	13,025	14,971	8,346	8,147	8,437	16,551	12,957
Under 15 years-----	27,798	6,095	7,800	8,917	4,987	5,000	5,159	9,866	7,472
Under 5 years-----	8,457	1,815	2,389	2,687	1,567	1,171	1,556	3,133	2,516
5-14 years-----	19,340	4,280	5,411	6,229	3,420	3,829	3,603	6,732	4,955
15-24 years-----	18,818	4,180	5,225	6,054	3,359	3,147	3,278	6,686	5,485
25-44 years-----	25,283	5,838	6,709	8,038	4,698	3,777	4,168	8,927	8,116
25-34 years-----	13,694	3,159	3,677	4,300	2,558	1,638	2,084	5,062	4,781
35-44 years-----	11,589	2,679	3,032	3,738	2,141	2,140	2,084	3,865	3,335
45-64 years-----	22,183	5,835	5,854	6,731	3,763	6,792	3,980	6,404	4,732
45-54 years-----	12,159	3,128	3,242	3,649	2,140	3,065	2,140	3,973	2,830
55-64 years-----	10,024	2,707	2,613	3,081	1,623	3,728	1,840	2,431	1,902
65 years and over-----	11,623	3,063	3,220	3,592	1,747	5,455	1,832	2,250	1,835
65-74 years-----	7,085	1,900	1,898	2,227	1,059	3,263	1,151	1,377	1,157
75 years and over-----	4,538	1,162	1,323	1,365	688	2,192	680	873	678

¹Includes persons with unknown education of head of family.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 28. Population used in computing annual rates shown in this publication, by color, age, sex, family income, and education of head of family: United States, 1972

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

Characteristic	All persons	Color	
		White	All other
Population in thousands			
All persons-----	204,148	178,727	25,421
<u>Age</u>			
Under 25 years-----	93,236	79,415	13,820
Under 15 years-----	56,678	47,825	8,852
15-24 years-----	36,558	31,590	4,968
25-44 years-----	48,760	43,033	5,727
25-34 years-----	26,458	23,369	3,089
35-44 years-----	22,302	19,664	2,638
45-64 years-----	42,229	38,104	4,125
45-54 years-----	23,338	20,950	2,388
55-64 years-----	18,891	17,154	1,737
65 years and over-----	19,924	18,174	1,749
<u>Sex</u>			
Male-----	98,445	86,464	11,981
Under 25 years-----	46,620	39,831	6,789
25-44 years-----	23,478	20,948	2,530
45-64 years-----	20,046	18,150	1,897
65 years and over-----	8,301	7,535	766
Female-----	105,704	92,263	13,441
Under 25 years-----	46,615	39,584	7,032
25-44 years-----	25,283	22,086	3,197
45-64 years-----	22,183	19,955	2,228
65 years and over-----	11,623	10,639	984
<u>Family income</u>			
Less than \$5,000-----	40,836	30,650	10,186
Under 25 years-----	17,147	11,441	5,705
25-44 years-----	5,392	3,718	1,674
45-64 years-----	7,528	5,966	1,562
65 years and over-----	10,769	9,524	1,245
\$5,000 or more-----	151,191	137,778	13,413
Under 25 years-----	70,931	63,755	7,177
25-44 years-----	40,911	37,248	3,664
45-64 years-----	31,727	29,520	2,207
65 years and over-----	7,621	7,256	366
<u>Education of head of family</u>			
Less than 9 years education-----	46,182	37,318	8,864
Under 25 years-----	16,725	12,482	4,243
25-44 years-----	7,095	5,736	1,359
45-64 years-----	12,472	10,406	2,066
65 years and over-----	9,890	8,694	1,195
9 years or more education-----	155,417	139,528	15,889
Under 25 years-----	75,502	66,218	9,284
25-44 years-----	41,097	36,869	4,228
45-64 years-----	29,219	27,314	1,906
65 years and over-----	9,599	9,128	471

¹Includes persons with unknown family income and unknown education of head of family.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

Table 29. Population used in computing annual rates shown in this publication, by place of residence, family income, marital status, activity limitation status, and age: United States, 1972

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 25 years	25-44 years	45-54 years	65 years and over
<u>Place of residence</u>					
SMSA-----	131,100	59,134	32,219	27,539	12,207
Outside SMSA:					
Nonfarm-----	64,949	30,557	14,939	12,640	6,813
Farm-----	8,100	3,544	1,602	2,050	903
<u>Family income</u>					
Less than \$3,000-----	19,674	7,780	2,135	3,615	6,144
Male-----	7,740	3,626	825	1,225	2,063
Female-----	11,935	4,153	1,310	2,391	4,081
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	21,161	9,367	3,257	3,913	4,625
Male-----	9,616	4,626	1,397	1,450	2,143
Female-----	11,546	4,741	1,860	2,463	2,482
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	24,513	11,924	5,076	4,844	2,669
Male-----	11,635	5,907	2,384	2,097	1,247
Female-----	12,878	6,018	2,691	2,747	1,421
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	34,621	16,703	9,112	6,894	1,911
Male-----	16,972	8,188	4,515	3,377	891
Female-----	17,649	8,515	4,596	3,517	1,020
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	51,074	24,333	15,197	10,001	1,542
Male-----	25,861	12,369	7,603	5,207	683
Female-----	25,213	11,965	7,594	4,795	859
\$15,000 or more-----	40,983	17,970	11,527	9,988	1,499
Male-----	20,929	9,295	5,614	5,330	690
Female-----	20,054	8,675	5,913	4,658	809
<u>Marital status</u>					
All persons 17 years and over-----	¹ 139,284	...	² 77,131	42,229	19,924
Married-----	¹ 94,498	...	² 50,083	33,869	10,546
Widowed-----	¹ 11,509	...	² 575	3,462	7,473
Divorced or separated-----	¹ 8,052	...	² 4,563	2,795	694
Never married-----	¹ 25,224	...	² 21,910	2,103	1,211
<u>Activity limitation status</u>					
Unable to carry on major activity ³ -----	6,031	318	568	1,900	3,246
Male-----	4,531	212	440	1,529	2,351
Female-----	1,500	106	128	371	895
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ³ -----	13,557	1,673	2,476	5,097	4,312
Male-----	5,333	944	1,099	2,050	1,240
Female-----	8,224	728	1,377	3,047	3,072
Limited, but not in major activity ^{3,4} -----	⁵ 6,279	⁶ 1,799	1,495	1,929	1,056
Male-----	⁵ 3,142	⁶ 1,082	817	930	313
Female-----	⁵ 3,137	⁶ 717	678	999	743
Not limited in activity-----	178,281	89,446	44,221	33,304	11,310
Male-----	85,438	44,382	21,122	15,538	4,397
Female-----	92,842	45,064	23,099	17,766	6,913

¹All ages 17 years and over.

²17-44 years.

³Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

⁴Children under 6 years are not classified in this category.

⁵All ages 6 years and over.

⁶6-24 years.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 59, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 58.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1972.

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

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

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

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

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

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

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

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

Collection of data.—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, se-

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

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

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

lects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

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

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1960 populations within six color-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, color, and residence, which thereby reduces sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, e.g., a calendar

quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for the calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

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

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or number of visits to a doctor or dentist, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus the experience of persons *interviewed during a year*—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience *during the year*. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

Explanation of hospital recall.—The survey questionnaire uses a 12-month-recall period for hospitalizations. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations which occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information, and also the results of special studies, has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12-month recall is in the neighborhood of 10 percent, but underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be less than 5 percent. For

this reason hospital discharge data in this report are based on hospital discharges reported to have occurred within 6 months of the week of interview. Since the interviews were evenly distributed according to weekly probability samples throughout any interviewing year, no seasonal bias was introduced by doubling the 6-month-recall data to produce an annual estimate for that year of interviewing. Doubling the 6-month data in effect imputes to the entire year preceding the interview the rate of hospital discharges actually observed during the 6 months prior to interview.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate, the ratio of the total noninterviewed eligible households to the total eligible households, was 3.9 percent, including a 1.4-percent refusal rate with the remainder primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

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

since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

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

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this prob-

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

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

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative

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

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

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

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

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

errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

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

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

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

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of 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 for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The “guide” on page 58, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative stan-

dard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on page 59. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* The relative standard errors of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curves. Square each of these relative errors, subtract the resulting value for the denominator from the resulting value for the numerator, and extract the square root of the sum.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. The relative standard errors of such rates can be computed according to rule 2.

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

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
- (b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.):* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error con-

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

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

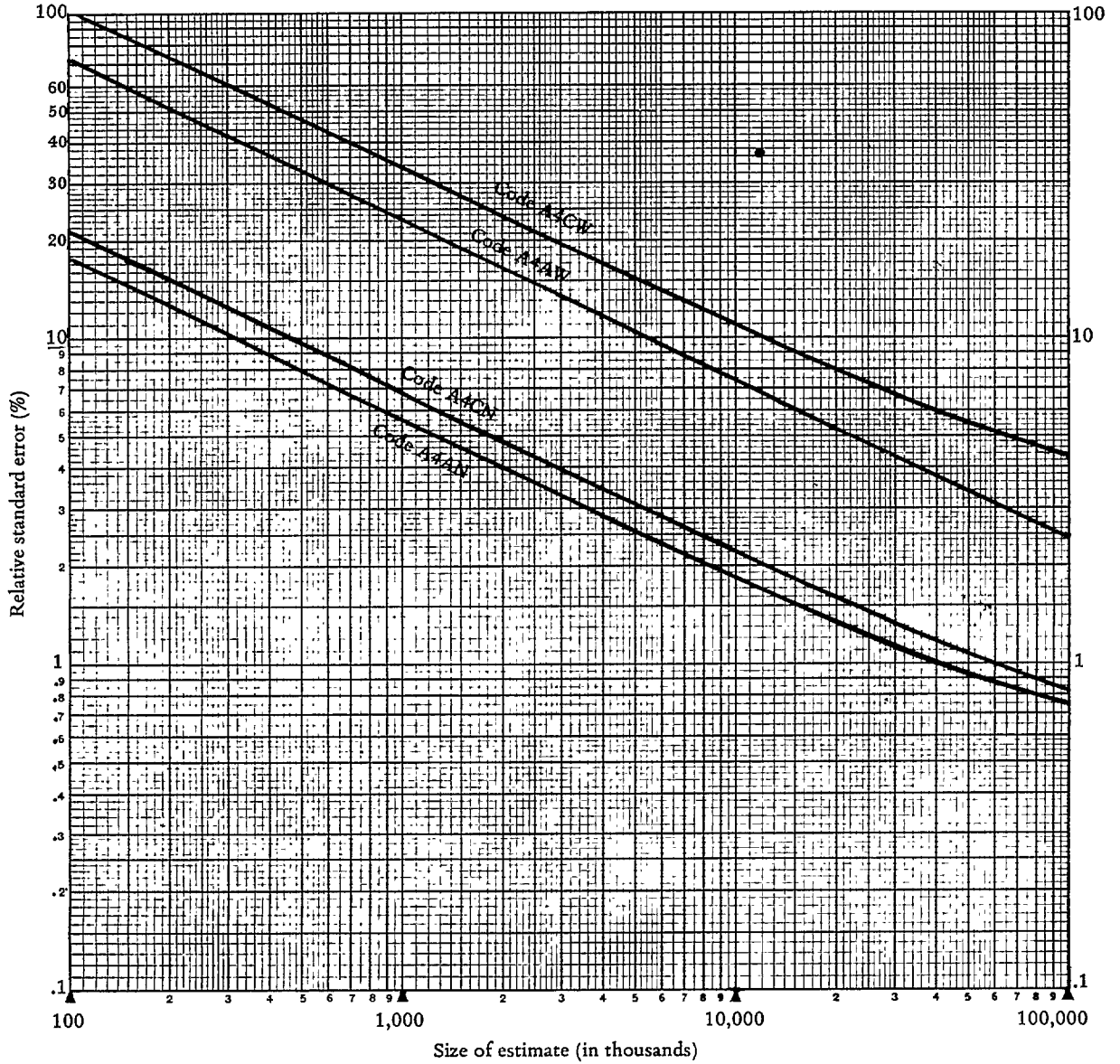
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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 statistic as described on page 56; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 56.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code on	Page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex-color category thereof	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group	1	A4AN	59
Hospital discharges	1	A4CN	59
Hospital days	1	A4CW	59
Percentage distribution of:			
Hospital discharges	2	A4CN	59
Hospital days	2	A4CW	59
Number of hospital discharges:			
Per 1,000 total U.S. population, or in any age-sex category thereof	4(b)	A4CN	59
Per 1,000 persons in any other population group	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4CN Denom.: A4AN	59
Average length of stay	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4CW Denom.: A4CN	59

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for Type A, Narrow and Wide range data and Type C, Narrow and Wide range data



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type C statistic (Code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 6.8 percent, or a standard error of 68,000 (6.8 percent of 1,000,000).

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Hospital discharge.—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 or more nights in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. (Estimates were based on discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

Hospital.—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issue of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association, or (2) found on the Master Facility Inventory List maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.

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

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

Hospital day.—A hospital day is a day on which a person is confined to a hospital. The day is counted as a hospital day only if the patient stays overnight. Thus a patient who

enters the hospital on Monday afternoon and leaves Wednesday noon is considered to have had 2 hospital days.

Length of hospital stay.—The length of hospital stay is the duration in days, exclusive of the day of discharge, of a hospital discharge. (See definition of "hospital discharge.")

Average length of stay.—The average length of stay per discharged patient is computed by dividing the total number of hospital days for a specified group by the total number of discharges for the same group.

Condition for which hospitalized.—The condition for which hospitalized is the condition responsible for a hospitalization. If there is more than one hospital condition for any one episode, only that one believed to be chiefly responsible for the stay in the hospital is tabulated. If a person enters a hospital for diagnostic tests, or for an operation, the condition that made the tests or operation necessary is considered to be the condition for which hospitalized.

Normal delivery in a hospital is included as a condition for which hospitalized but care of the well, newborn infant is not.

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey. For 1972 survey results the Eighth Revision of the International Classification was used. Impairments are coded according to a special supplementary classification.

The list at the end of this appendix shows the code numbers of the International Classification and special supplementary classification of

impairments included in the condition groups used in this report.

Surgical operation.—A surgical operation includes any cutting or piercing of the skin or other tissue; stitching of cuts or wounds; setting of fractures and dislocations; and the introduction of tubes for drainage, “tapping,” and terms ending in “scopy” (e.g., cystoscopy). Deliveries are counted as operations. Injections and transfusions, however, are not included, nor are routine circumcisions.

Only operations performed in hospitals upon inpatients are included.

Operations are classified by type according to this survey’s own list of operation categories published in “Health Interview Survey Medical Coding Manual and the Short Index,” Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Terms Relating to Disability

Chronic activity limitation.—Persons are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of chronic conditions. Since the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the following descriptions of the four categories:

1. *Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:

Inability to go to school.

Housewives:

Inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons:

Inability to work at a job or business.

2. *Persons limited in amount or kind of major activity performed* (major activity refers to

ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Limited in amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, or cannot play for long periods at a time.

School-age children:

Limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives:

Limited in amount or kind of housework, e.g., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.

Workers and all other persons:

Limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, or cannot do strenuous work.

3. *Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extra-curricular activities.

Housewives:

Not limited in housework but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.

Workers and all other persons:

Not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. *Persons not limited in activities* (includes persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above)

Demographic Terms

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

Color.—The population is divided into two color groups, “white” and “all other.” “All other” includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and any other race. Mexican persons are included with “white” unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

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

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

Education.—The categories of education status show the years of school completed. Only years completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A “regular” school is one which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

Education of head of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the education of the head 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 education.

Education of individual.—Each person aged 17 years or older is classified by education in terms of the highest grade of school completed.

Geographic region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are shown in figure I.

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

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

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

Figure I.

212 SMSA's defined for the 1960 decennial census.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries. In New England SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining outside SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living outside an SMSA were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house

but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

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

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

Married includes all married persons not separated from their spouses. Persons with common-law marriage are considered as married.

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

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

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

Conditions for Which Hospitalized

<i>Condition for which hospitalized</i>	<i>International Classification of Diseases Adapted code numbers¹</i>
Infective and parasitic diseases	000-136
Malignant neoplasms	140-209
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239
Diabetes mellitus	250
Other endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders	240-246, 251-279, except 265.1
Mental and personality disorders and deficiencies	290-304, 305.0, 305.3, 305.5, 305.6, 306-309, 780.6, 781.5, 785.6, 786.2, 790.0, 790.2, X14-X19
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments	360-378, 744, 781.0-781.2, X00-X05
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	320-323, 330-342, 345-348, 349.0, 349.5-349.9, 350-358, 380- 387, 745.0-745.3, 781.3, 781.4, 781.7, X06-X13, X40-X69
Diseases of the heart, NEC	390-398, 402, 404, 410-429, 782.1, 782.2, 782.4
Hypertensive diseases, NEC	400, 401, 403
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438
Varicose veins	454, 456
Hemorrhoids	455
Other circulatory diseases	440-453, 457, 458, 782.0, 782.3, 782.5-782.9
Upper respiratory conditions	460-465, 500-508
Other respiratory conditions	466-493, 510-519, 783, X36
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-534
Appendicitis	540-543
Hernia of abdominal cavity	550-553
Diseases of the gallbladder	574-576
Other digestive conditions	520-530, 535-537, 560-573, 577, 784, 785, except 520.0-520.2, 520.5, 524, 785.6
Male genital disorders	600-607
Female genital disorders	610-629
Other genitourinary conditions	580-599, (610 and 611, males), 786, 789, X37, X38, except 786.2
Deliveries	650-661
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	630-645, 670-678
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	680-709
Arthritis, all forms	710-715
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC	720-723, 725, 728, 729, 800.9-829.9, X70-X79
Other conditions of the musculoskeletal system	716-718, 730-734, 787, X20-X34, X80-X89
Fractures and dislocations	800-839
Other current injuries	840-854, 860-949, 950-999
All other conditions and observations	All other ICD and "X-Code" numbers

¹Conditions except impairments, are coded according to the International Classification of Diseases with certain modifications, and impairments are coded according to a special supplementary classification referred to as the "X-Code." Numbers preceded by the letter "X" refer to this special supplementary classification. Copies of this code are available upon request. If the conditions included an "ICD" number are equivalent to those included in an "X-Code" category, the ICD number is not used.



APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS REFERRING TO HOSPITALIZATION¹

Hospital Probe Questions

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

¹See appendix III in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 85, for entire questionnaire used during 1972 Health Interview Survey.

Hospital Page

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

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