

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS
DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Characteristics of Residents in Institutions for the aged and chronically ill

United States - April - June 1963

Statistics on age, sex, color, length of stay, and selected health characteristics of residents in institutions for the aged and chronically ill. Based on data collected from institutions during the period April-June 1963.

Washington, D.C.

September 1965

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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Secretary

Public Health Service
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Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 12-No. 2

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction -----	1
Sources and Qualifications of Data-----	2
Nursing and Personal Care Homes-----	2
Description of Homes-----	2
Personal Characteristics of Residents-----	3
Age, Sex, and Color-----	3
Length of Stay-----	6
Health Characteristics of Residents-----	7
Age and Sex-----	8
Characteristics of Homes-----	9
Long-Stay Geriatric and Chronic Disease Hospitals-----	10
Description of "Hospitals"-----	10
Personal Characteristics of Patients-----	12
Age, Sex, and Color-----	12
Length of Stay-----	14
Health Characteristics of Patients-----	14
References -----	15
Detailed Tables-----	16
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Survey Design and Procedures-----	39
Background of Report-----	39
Design of Survey-----	39
General Qualifications-----	41
Reliability of Estimates-----	42
Appendix II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report-----	46
I. Terms Relating to Home, "Hospital," or Resident-----	46
II. Demographic Terms-----	47
Appendix III. Classification of Homes Providing Nursing and Personal Care--	48
Appendix IV. Questionnaire for Resident Places Survey-1-----	50

IN THIS REPORT national information about the health and related characteristics of residents or patients in institutions for the aged and chronically ill in the United States is provided for the first time. Data presented in this report were collected during April-June 1963 and are based on a probability sample of about 37,000 residents of institutions such as nursing homes, homes for the aged, and hospitals which specialize in the long-term care of the aged or chronically ill. Statistics are presented on age, sex, color, length of stay, and selected health characteristics of residents in these institutions.

Based on estimates derived from this survey, there were about 505,000 residents in 16,370 homes providing nursing and personal care to the aged and chronically ill. In addition, there were about 77,000 patients in 728 chronic disease and geriatric hospitals.

Approximately 70 percent of the residents in the nursing and personal care homes for the aged were at least 75 years of age. The average age was 77.6 years. Approximately 66 percent of the residents were women. Only 4 percent of the residents in the homes were nonwhite.

Patients in the geriatric and chronic disease hospitals were primarily elderly persons, but, on the average, they were younger than the residents in nursing homes. Nine percent of the patients in these hospitals were nonwhite. This is about the same as the proportion for the total civilian population 20 years of age and over which is nonwhite.

The average duration of stay of residents in these homes as well as the "hospitals," from the date of last admission to the institution to the date of the survey, was 3 years.

The health status of residents in homes for the aged was related to their age as well as to the type of ownership and primary type of service provided by the home. Disability in terms of ambulation, continence, mental awareness, hearing, and vision increased with advancing age of the residents. Residents in proprietary homes had poorer health than those in the nonprofit and government-owned homes. Also, residents in homes providing nursing care as their primary and predominant function had poorer health than those in homes providing routine personal services only.

SYMBOLS

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE AGED AND CHRONICALLY ILL

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents findings from the first of a series of institutional population surveys. The institutional population surveys within the Division of Health Records Statistics are a part of the National Health Survey program, which obtains information about the health of the United States population.¹

Institutions included within the scope of these surveys cover a wide variety of facilities which are in business to provide medical, nursing, personal, domiciliary, or custodial care to groups of unrelated individuals who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. These establishments include institutions such as long-stay hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, homes for incurables, homes for the blind and deaf, homes for crippled children, orphan asylums, homes for dependent children, detention homes for juvenile delinquents, prisons, reformatories, and penitentiaries. Because of the heterogeneity of these various institutions statistics on the institutional population are being collected in a series of *ad hoc* surveys of specific types of institutions. This procedure enables collection of statistics which are problem oriented to the specific type of institution surveyed; it also provides more general purpose data related to the total institutional population.

The first such survey, referred to in this report as the Resident Places Survey-1, covered establishments providing nursing and personal care to the aged, infirm, and chronically ill.

These include nursing homes, convalescent homes, homes for the aged, geriatric and chronic disease hospitals, and nursing home units and chronic disease wards of general hospitals. Although chronic disease wards and possibly some of the nursing home units are not usually considered as institutions but as integral parts of short-stay hospitals, they were included in the survey because of the type of care provided and are considered in this report as institutions. The decision to survey this particular segment of the institutions first was influenced by the current interest in the health of the aged and chronically ill, many of whom are being cared for in resident institutions. Data are needed on the characteristics of residents of these institutions, the types of services provided, and the characteristics of the staff employed.

Several local and State surveys of nursing homes and related facilities have been conducted during recent years in the United States.² The only survey that extended beyond the boundaries of a single State was the survey of nursing homes and related facilities conducted in 13 States during 1953 and 1954, following a design suggested by the Commission on Chronic Illness.³ Hence, the statistics derived from the Resident Places Survey-1 should provide for the first time national information of this nature about residents in nursing homes and related facilities.

This report describes the personal and health characteristics of residents in institutions for the aged and chronically ill. The discussion of the data is divided into two main sections. The first

section deals with "nursing and personal care homes," which include nursing homes, convalescent homes, and other homes for the aged providing nursing or personal care to the residents. The second section deals with long-stay geriatric and chronic disease hospitals, which also include nursing home units and chronic disease wards of general hospitals.

SOURCES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF DATA

The data presented in this report are based on the Resident Places Survey-1, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics during April-June 1963. This survey was conducted by mail except for institutions with 300 or more beds, where data were collected by personal visits. This report is based on data obtained from a probability sample of 3,178 nursing or personal care homes for the aged, geriatric and chronic disease hospitals, and nursing home units and chronic disease wards of general hospitals. Even though long-stay psychiatric hospitals were also included in the scope of the survey, data for these hospitals are not included in this report. Although institutions within the scope of this survey are by no means homogeneous, they all are engaged in caring for the aged or chronically ill population. Resident institutions which provide care primarily to children, those homes for the aged which maintain less than three beds, and homes which provide room and board only were not within the scope of the survey.

The universe from which the sample was selected is the Master Facility Inventory.⁴ This Inventory is composed of a comprehensive list of institutions and hospitals in the United States and serves as a sampling frame for institutions within the scope of the various Institutional Population Surveys. Preliminary evaluation of the Master Facility Inventory indicates approximately 85-90 percent completeness in the listing of nursing homes and related facilities which are covered in the Resident Places Survey-1. Hence, statistics presented in this report should be interpreted with caution, as any incompleteness in the Master Facility Inventory is necessarily reflected in the sample.

A description of the sample design of the survey, estimation techniques, and general qualifications of the data obtained in the survey is given in Appendix I. Statistics shown in this report are estimates based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling errors. Although the sampling errors for most of the estimates are relatively low, the error may be high when the population on which a percentage is based is small. Tables and a chart of relative standard errors and instructions for use of these tables and chart are also presented in Appendix I.

In addition to sampling errors the reported survey data are subject to measurement errors. In an attempt to keep such errors to a minimum, the questionnaire was made as self-explanatory as possible, i.e., definitions and explanations were included as part of each question. Definitions of certain terms used in this report are presented in Appendix II.

In the absence of any commonly accepted definitions of nursing home, convalescent home, or the other institutions of this type, criteria were developed by the National Center for Health Statistics which could be used to classify an institution according to the predominant type of service provided. These criteria and the procedures used to develop them are described in Appendix III.

A facsimile of the questionnaire used for the Survey is shown in Appendix IV.

NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES

Description of Homes

In order to better understand the characteristics of residents of homes providing nursing and personal care to the aged, a brief description of these homes may be helpful.⁵

Data collected in the Resident Places Survey-1 indicated an estimated 505,242 residents in about 16,370 nursing and personal care homes in the United States (table 1). Eighty-two percent of these homes were proprietary, that is, they were privately owned and operated. However, they accounted for only 61 percent of the residents, implying that proprietary homes were smaller

than those operated under other types of ownership. This latter group includes homes operated by nonprofit organizations and homes operated by State, local, or Federal Government. Twelve percent of the homes were operated by nonprofit organizations, and the remaining 6 percent were operated by State, local, or Federal Government.

Forty-eight percent of the total homes were classified as nursing care homes, that is, they provided nursing care as their primary type of service. Thirty percent were personal-care-with-nursing homes, that is, they were primarily personal care homes with some nursing services provided. The remaining 22 percent provided routine personal care only. The nursing care homes and the personal-care-with-nursing homes were similar in size, averaging 40 and 39 beds, respectively. Personal care homes, however, were much smaller, with an average of 16 beds per home. Almost 95 percent of the homes maintained less than 100 beds; 64 percent of these maintained less than 30 beds. The proprietary homes had, on the average, 26 beds and 23 residents per home. Comparable figures for nonprofit homes were 65 beds and 59 residents; and for government homes, 96 beds and 81 residents.

As shown in table A, the government homes were much larger than the homes operated under nonprofit and proprietary ownerships regardless of the type of service provided.

Personal Characteristics of Residents

The residents in nursing and personal care homes are identified and classified by age, sex, color, and length of stay in these institutions.

Age, Sex, and Color

Nursing and personal care homes are predominantly institutions for the care of the elderly population. This fact is supported by the age distribution of residents in these institutions (table 2). Approximately 12 percent of the estimated 505,242 residents were under 65 years of age, and as little as 2 percent were under 45 years of age. At the other extreme 70 percent of the residents were 75 years and older. The average age of the residents was 77.6 years.

This selectivity in age becomes more apparent when considered in relation to the age distribution of the total civilian population. As

Table A. Average number of beds and residents in nursing and personal care homes, by type of ownership and primary type of service: United States, April-June 1963

Primary type of service	Type of ownership			
	All types	Proprietary	Nonprofit	Government
Average number of beds				
All types-----	34.7	25.9	65.2	95.9
Nursing care-----	40.4	32.3	78.4	124.8
Personal care with nursing-----	39.1	23.9	75.1	91.7
Personal care-----	16.4	13.6	26.9	37.3
Average number of residents				
All types-----	30.9	23.1	59.3	81.2
Nursing care-----	36.6	29.3	71.2	112.5
Personal care with nursing-----	34.4	21.1	68.9	73.3
Personal care-----	13.5	11.3	23.3	26.9

shown in table B, almost 5 out of every 1,000 persons 20 years and over were residents in nursing and personal care homes. This rate increased sharply with increasing age. Less than 1 out of every 1,000 persons 20 to 65 years of age was in these homes compared with more than 148 per 1,000 persons 85 years of age and older.

About 66 percent of the estimated 505,242 residents were women (table C). There were more men than women residents under 65 years of age. However, after 65 years this ratio was reversed, with twice as many women as men.

The average age was 79 years for females and 75 years for males. This sex difference in the resident population reflects the sex difference observed in the older ages in the total population. However, as shown in table B, this is not the only factor accounting for the larger proportion of women in nursing and personal care homes. The number of residents in homes for the aged per 1,000 persons 65 years and older was much larger for females than for males in each of the age groups shown. Moreover, the differences increased very sharply with advancing age.

Table B. Number of residents in nursing and personal care homes per 1,000 population 20 years and over, by age, color, and sex: United States, April-June 1963

Age	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number per 1,000 population									
All ages- 20+ years--	4.5	3.2	5.6	4.8	3.4	6.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
20-64 years-----	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
65-74 years-----	7.9	6.8	8.8	8.1	6.9	9.1	5.9	6.2	5.6
75-84 years-----	39.6	29.1	47.5	41.7	30.5	49.9	13.8	12.4	15.0
85+ years-----	148.4	105.6	175.1	157.7	111.9	185.8	41.8	40.4	42.9

Table C. Percent distribution of residents of nursing and personal care homes, by age, sex, and color: United States, April-June 1963

Age	Total residents	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite
Percent distribution					
All ages-----	100	34	66	96	4
Under 65 years-----	100	54	46	90	10
65-74 years-----	100	39	61	94	6
75-84 years-----	100	31	69	98	2
85+ years-----	100	27	73	98	2
Average age in years-----	77.6	74.9	79.1	77.9	69.7

Only 4 percent of the residents in nursing and personal care homes, compared with 10 percent in the total population, were nonwhite. The nonwhite resident population was younger than the white. The estimated average age was almost 70 years for the nonwhite and 78 years for the white resident population. The proportion of nonwhite persons decreased with increasing age. Whereas 10 percent of the residents under 65 years of age were nonwhite, only 2 percent of the residents 85 years and older were nonwhite (table C). This color difference in older ages is a function not only of differential longevity but also of differential rate of residence in homes for the aged. As shown in table B, relative to the total population 65 years and older the proportion of nonwhite persons in nursing and personal care homes was much smaller than the proportion of white persons in each age group shown, and the differences became progressively greater with age.

As 96 percent of the residents were white, information on the sex composition of the total resident population discussed earlier essentially reflects the sex composition of the white resident population. The nonwhite resident population was comprised almost equally of females and males, while the ratio of females to males among the white residents was 2 to 1.

A larger proportion of the residents in the South Region were under 65 years of age than those in the North Central, Northeast, and West Regions (table 3). The North Central Region had more white residents in homes per 1,000 white persons than any of the other regions (table D). This rate of residence for white persons was lowest in homes in the South Region. For nonwhite persons homes in the Northeast had a higher rate of residence per 1,000 nonwhite persons than any of the other regions. The number of nonwhite residents per 1,000 nonwhite persons in homes located in the South, West, and

Table D. Percent distribution of residents and number of residents per 1,000 population 20 years and over in nursing and personal care homes, by color and geographic region: United States, April-June 1963

Geographic region	Total	White	Nonwhite
Number of residents-----	505,242	485,402	19,840
	Percent distribution		
All regions-----	100	100	100
Northeast-----	30	30	23
North Central-----	37	37	16
South-----	19	18	50
West-----	14	15	11
	Number per 1,000 population		
All regions-----	4.6	4.9	1.8
Northeast-----	5.2	5.4	2.4
North Central-----	5.8	6.1	1.5
South-----	3.0	3.3	1.7
West-----	4.3	4.5	1.8

NOTE: Population aged 20 years and over used to compute ratios shown in the above table obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1960, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary, Final Report PC (1)-1B, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1961.

North Central Regions was about the same. It should be noted that the 50 percent of nonwhite residents in homes in the South essentially reflects the concentration of the nonwhite population in this region. Approximately 53 percent of the nonwhite population in the United States is in the South Region.

Among the three ownership groups shown in table 4, the nonprofit homes had a much larger proportion of residents 75 years of age and older than the proprietary and government homes. In the nonprofit homes 5 percent of the residents were under 65 years of age, and as many as 81 percent were 75 years and older; the government-operated homes had 27 percent of the residents under 65 years of age and only 52 percent 75 years and older. Comparable figures for proprietary homes are 11 percent and 71 percent. The government homes also had a much larger proportion of men than the proprietary and nonprofit institutions. While the ratio of females to males in proprietary homes was 2 to 1 and in the nonprofit homes almost 3 to 1, it was completely reversed in the government homes, where more than 50 percent of the residents were men. The large domiciliary care units of the Veterans Administration included in the homes operated under government auspices contributed largely to this difference.

Residents in personal care homes were younger than those in homes providing nursing services (table 5). Ten percent of the residents in nursing care homes, compared with 18 per-

cent in the personal care homes, were under 65 years of age. This pattern was also apparent among both male and female residents. However, when white and nonwhite persons were considered separately, this pattern did not hold in the nonwhite resident population.

Length of Stay

The length of stay of residents in nursing and personal care homes discussed in this report refers to the time interval between the date of last admission to the home and the date of the survey in that home. Therefore, length-of-stay statistics presented in this report do not represent the total length of stay in these homes for the aged and only the most recent stay for persons with multiple admissions.

Tables 6 and 7 show the distribution of residents by length of stay classified, respectively, according to type of ownership and primary type of service provided by the homes. Almost 35 percent of the residents had been in the home less than 1 year, and only 5 percent had stayed as long as 10 or more years.

The estimated average length of stay since their last admission to the home was 3 years. Residents in proprietary homes had the shortest length of stay, an average of 2.3 years as compared with 4.4 years in government homes and 4.2 years in nonprofit homes (table E).

As shown in table 6, 40 percent of the residents in proprietary homes had spent less than

Table E. Average length of stay of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by type of ownership and size of home: United States, April-June 1963

Size of home	Type of ownership			
	All types	Proprietary	Nonprofit	Government
All sizes-----	Stay in years			
	3.0	2.3	4.2	4.4
Under 30 beds-----	2.5	2.3	4.1	4.4
30-99 beds-----	2.8	2.2	3.9	4.1
100-299 beds-----	3.9	2.4	4.3	4.3
300+ beds-----	4.6	2.7	4.8	4.8

1 year in the home. A long stay of 10 or more years is relatively infrequent in proprietary homes. Only 2 percent of the residents in these homes, compared with 10 percent in the nonprofit homes and 12 percent in the government-operated homes, had stayed that long.

The variation noted in length of stay of residents according to size of the homes is more a reflection of the differences by type of ownership than by size because of the close relationship between the size and the type of ownership of the homes. The average length of stay for residents in homes maintaining 300 or more beds was 4.6 years as compared with only 2.5 years in homes with less than 30 beds. However, when the homes were further classified by type of ownership, no real differences by size of the homes were observed.

The length of stay also varied by the primary type of service provided by the home (table 7). Residents in nursing care homes had the shortest length of stay, an average of 2.5 years as compared with 3.4 years in personal care homes and 3.8 years in personal-care-with-nursing homes (table F).

Table 8 shows the distribution of residents by length of stay classified according to sex and age. There was some evidence that women stayed in nursing and personal care homes for a slightly longer period of time than men, an average of 3.1 years compared with 2.8 years. When males and females were further classified by age, no sex differences were observed among residents under 85 years of age. However, females 85 years

and older stayed in these homes longer than males in the same age group.

Several factors should be kept in mind when interpreting the data on length of stay of residents in the various institutions. Length of stay as presented in this report is affected by the length of time these institutions have existed. Proprietary homes are probably newer than nonprofit and government-operated homes, so the average length of stay of residents in the proprietary homes tends to be shorter. The cost of care to the resident, combined with the possible tendency to "shop around," may also account for the shorter length of stay in proprietary homes.

Health Characteristics of Residents

The health characteristics of residents in nursing and personal care homes are discussed in terms of ambulation, mental awareness, continence, hearing, and vision. The residents are classified in 1 of 3 categories according to extent of disability—none, partial, or complete—in each of these health characteristics (see Appendix II). These health characteristics are then related to the age and sex of the residents and to selected characteristics of the homes.

Of the estimated 505,242 persons in nursing and personal care homes about 57 percent were out of bed except for normal rest or sleep, and about as many were able to walk alone or with a cane or crutch. Approximately three-fourths of the total residents were continent, i.e., had control of their bladder and bowels, and half of

Table F. Average length of stay of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by primary type of service and geographic region: United States, April-June 1963

Primary type of service	Geographic region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Stay in years				
All types-----	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.4
Nursing care-----	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.0
Personal care with nursing-----	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.0
Personal care-----	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.0

the residents were always mentally aware of their surroundings. Four-fifths of the residents had no serious problems with hearing or vision.

Age and Sex

Table 9 shows the percent distribution of residents by extent of disability in selected health characteristics according to age and sex.

Among the age groups shown, both physical and mental disability increased with advancing age of the residents. The proportion of residents who were disabled was lower among those under 65 years of age than among those 85 years and older. These differences ranged from 14 to 21 percent among the various health characteristics shown.

Incontinence and mental confusion observed among the older persons is commonly the result of senility and other usual processes of aging. However, the incontinence and mental confusion reported for over 10 percent of the persons under 65 years of age suggests that in these persons these disabilities are more likely the result of stroke or other related diseases requiring long-term care.

Eleven to 20 percent of the residents under 65 years of age had "complete" disability in one or more of the health characteristics shown in figure 1. Although these homes are predominantly homes for the care of the aged, a substantial percent of residents under 65 years of age with a disabling condition suggests that disability, regardless of age, is a crucial factor in the decision to

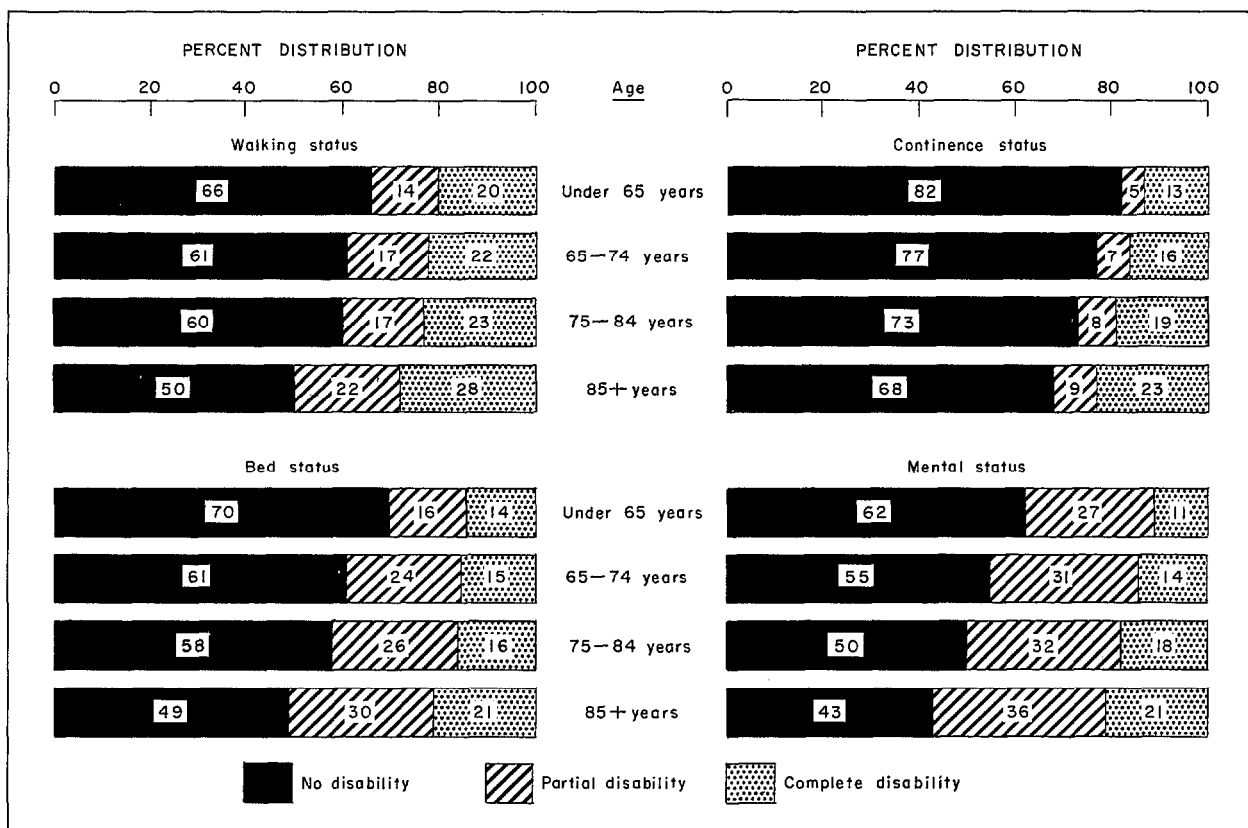


Figure 1. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by extent of disability in selected health characteristics according to age.

enter a nursing home. One possible explanation may be that younger persons are more likely than older persons to be in a nursing or personal care home because of a severe or long-term disability that cannot be cared for at home by members of the family. Older persons, on the other hand, may enter such a home because of general infirmity accompanying old age and because of the difficulties of living alone at an advanced age.

Although the proportion of residents with hearing and vision problems also increased with age, it probably reflects the normal audiovisual changes associated with aging. Approximately 94 percent of the residents under 65 years of age had no problems with hearing. This proportion dropped to 74 percent for those 85 years and older. The same pattern was noted in their ability to see. Almost 90 percent of those under 65 years had no serious problem with vision, 8 percent had serious problems, and 3 percent were blind. However, among residents 85 years and older only 72 percent had no problems with vision, 24 percent were reported to have serious problems, and 5 percent were blind.

With the exception of hearing and vision status the proportion of disabled persons was larger for females than for males; this pattern prevailed throughout all age groups shown. However, except in the age groups under 65 years and 85 years and older the differences were small. Among residents under 65 years these sex differences ranged from 8 to 15 percent among the various health characteristics. Among residents 85 years and older the sex difference was most pronounced in the ability to walk. Only 47 percent of the females in this age group, compared with 60 percent of the males, could walk unassisted.

Although no sex differences were noted in hearing ability of residents under 75 years of age, after 75 years a larger proportion of males than of females had hearing problems. These findings are consistent with those of Beasley and Webster and others, namely, that among the aged population hearing impairment was proportionately higher for males than for females.⁶ Slight sex differences in vision impairment observed among most of the age groups shown can be explained by sampling variability in the statistics.

Characteristics of Homes

Health status of the residents and characteristics of the institution in which they lived were closely related (tables 9-11).

As illustrated in figure 2, the proportion of residents with physical or mental disability was

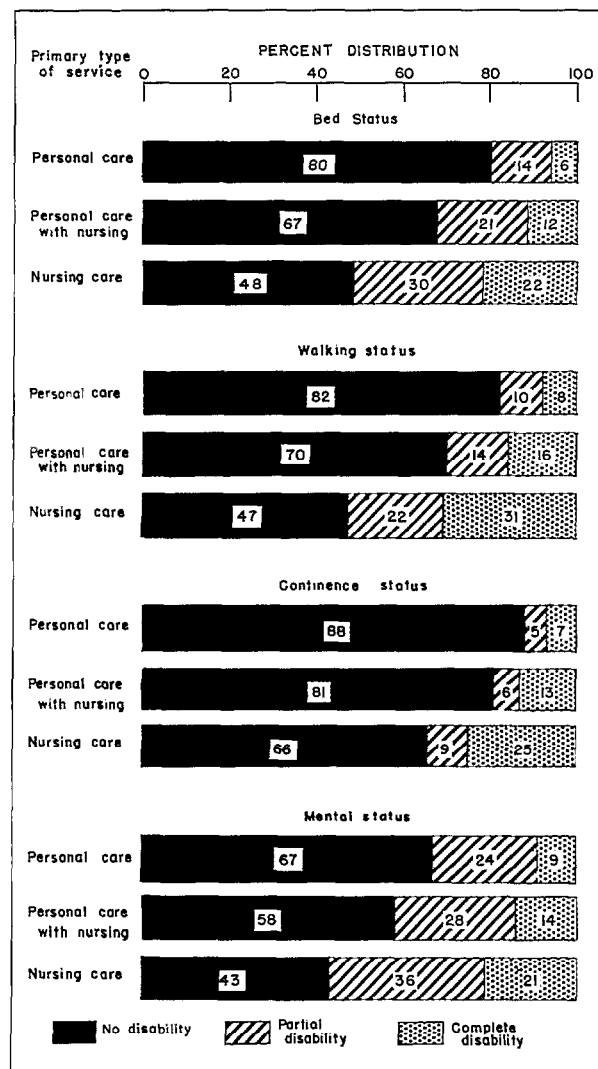


Figure 2. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by extent of disability in selected health characteristics according to primary type of service.

related to the type of service provided in the home. As would be expected, nursing care homes had a larger proportion of residents with disabilities than the other two types of homes probably because persons with severe disability are more likely to enter a home equipped to provide skilled nursing services than a home that provides personal services only.

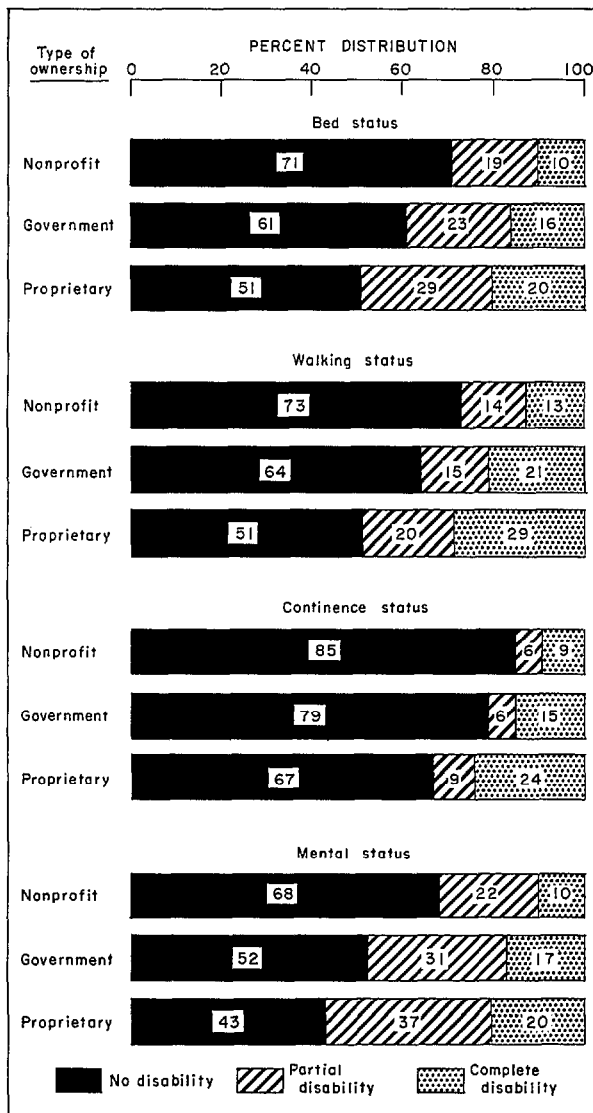


Figure 3. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by extent of disability in selected health characteristics according to type of ownership.

Although the same pattern was also noted in hearing and vision status of residents, the differences were not as pronounced as those in the other four health characteristics (table 10).

Proprietary homes had a much larger proportion of persons with a disability than homes operated under other types of ownership. Non-profit homes had the lowest proportion of persons with disabling conditions (fig. 3). Exceptions to this were hearing status and vision status of the residents, where no variations were observed by type of ownership of the homes.

The close relationship between type of service and ownership of the homes may, to a large extent, account for these differences by type of ownership. However, table 10 shows that there were definite differences in the health status of the residents according to type of ownership of the homes regardless of the effect of type of service provided. Within each of the three type-of-service categories proprietary homes had a larger proportion of residents who were disabled than homes operated under other types of ownership.

Data in table 11 indicate that the proportion of residents with disability decreased as size of the institutions increased. Institutions maintaining less than 100 beds had a larger proportion of residents with disabling conditions than the larger institutions. When the institutions were further classified by type of service provided, the same pattern was apparent for each type-of-service category except personal care homes.

LONG-STAY GERIATRIC AND CHRONIC DISEASE HOSPITALS

Description of "Hospitals"

Nursing and personal care to the aged and chronically ill is also provided in geriatric and chronic disease hospitals as well as nursing home units and chronic disease wards of general hospitals. All such hospitals and units of hospitals are combined into a single group and referred to in the following discussion as "hospitals." In addition to a description of the characteristics of patients in these "hospitals," comparisons

with residents in nursing and personal care homes are made when appropriate.

According to the survey estimate, there were 77,076 patients in 728 "hospitals" in the United States. As shown in table G, these 728 "hospitals" comprised of 58 geriatric hospitals, 113 chronic disease hospitals, and 557 chronic disease wards and nursing home units of general hospitals. Almost half—47 percent—of these facilities were operated under nonprofit auspices, and another 38 percent were owned by State, local, and Federal Governments. The remaining 15 percent were privately owned (table H). "Hospitals" operated under government ownership accounted for 68 percent of the residents.

Thirty-seven percent of these "hospitals" were located in the North Central Region, followed by 25 percent in the West (table J). Type of ownership of these "hospitals" tends to be associated with region. About half of the "hospitals" under nonprofit ownership were located

in the North Central Region, 37 percent of the government-operated hospitals were in the West, and almost 41 percent of the proprietary hospitals were located in the South.

Table G. Number and types of "hospitals" and number of patients in these "hospitals": United States, April-June 1963

Type of "hospital"	Number of "hospitals"	Number of patients
All types-----	728	77,076
Chronic disease-----	113	30,054
Geriatric-----	58	14,079
Chronic disease ward and/or nursing home unit of general hospital-----	557	32,943

Table H. Number and percent distribution of "hospitals"¹ and patients, by type of ownership and size of "hospital": United States, April-June 1963

Type of ownership and size of "hospital"	"Hospitals"	Patients	"Hospitals"	Patients
	Number		Percent distribution	
All "hospitals" ¹ -----	728	77,076	100	100
<u>Type of ownership</u>				
Proprietary-----	113	3,792	15	5
Nonprofit-----	339	20,882	47	27
Other-----	276	52,402	38	68
<u>Size of "hospital"</u>				
Under 30 beds-----	261	3,950	36	5
30-99 beds-----	298	12,073	41	16
100-299 beds-----	104	14,681	14	19
300+ beds-----	65	46,372	9	60

¹"Hospitals" include only geriatric and chronic disease hospitals and chronic disease wards and nursing home units of general hospitals.

Table J. Percent distribution of "hospitals,"¹ by type of ownership and geographic region: United States, April-June 1963

Geographic region	Type of ownership			
	All types	Proprietary	Nonprofit	Government
Number of "hospitals"-----	728	113	339	276
Percent distribution				
All regions-----	100	100	100	100
Northeast-----	16	10	18	16
North Central-----	37	26	49	28
South-----	22	41	19	19
West-----	25	23	14	37

¹"Hospitals" include only geriatric and chronic disease hospitals and chronic disease wards and nursing home units of general hospitals.

Personal Characteristics of Patients

Age, Sex, and Color

Patients in these chronic disease and geriatric hospitals, as in the nursing and personal care homes, were primarily elderly persons (table 12). However, they were younger than the residents in nursing and personal care homes. Forty-eight percent of the patients in these "hospitals" were at least 75 years old, and as many as 27 percent were under 65 years of age. Comparable figures for the residents in the nursing and personal care homes were 70 percent and 12 percent. The estimated average age was 70.9 years for this "hospital" population and 77.6 years for residents in nursing and personal care homes.

Unlike the sex ratio favoring females observed in nursing and personal care homes, 54 percent of the "hospital" patients were males (table K). More than twice as many males as females were under 75 years of age. After 75 years this ratio was reversed, with slightly more females among patients 75-84 years of age and almost twice as many females among those 85 years and older. This disproportionate number of females in the very old ages is, to a

large extent, a function of differential longevity. As shown in table L, relative to the total population 75 years and older the proportion of "hospital" patients in these ages was about the same for males and females.

Nine percent of the "hospital" patients, compared with 10 percent in the total population, were nonwhite. Unlike the distribution of nonwhite residents in nursing and personal care homes, which favored females, about 60 percent of the nonwhite patients in "hospitals" were male (table 12). This high proportion of males prevailed among all age groups shown with the exception of the 85-and-older age group.

The nonwhite patients were younger than the white, with an average age of 64.0 years for the nonwhite and 71.6 years for the white patients. The proportion of nonwhite patients in the "hospital" population decreased with increasing age. About 15 percent of the patients under 65 years of age were nonwhite, while only 4 percent of those 85 years and older were nonwhite (table K). Relative to the white and nonwhite populations the "hospitals" had almost equal proportions of white and nonwhite patients per 1,000 persons in each of the age groups shown with the exception of 85 years and older (table L).

Among the ownership groups shown in table 13, the government-owned "hospitals" had a much larger proportion of patients under 65 years of age than "hospitals" under other types of ownership. About 33 percent of the patients in the government-operated "hospitals," compared with 20 percent in the proprietary "hospitals" and only 15 percent in the nonprofit "hospitals," were under 65 years of age. When males and females were considered separately, this pattern did not hold

for the male patients. The slight differences observed among the males can be explained by sampling variations in the statistics.

As previously stated, 54 percent of the patients in these "hospitals" were males. As seen in table 13, this high proportion of males is largely accounted for by the large number of males in "hospitals" operated under government auspices; these "hospitals" accounted for 68 percent of the patients. Whereas almost 64 percent of

Table K. Percent distribution of patients in "hospitals,"¹ by age, sex, and color: United States, April-June 1963

Age	Number of patients	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-white
Percent distribution						
All ages-----	77,076	100	54	46	91	9
Under 65 years-----	21,028	100	68	32	85	15
65-74 years-----	19,200	100	66	34	89	11
75-84 years-----	23,242	100	44	56	94	6
85+ years-----	13,606	100	35	65	96	4
Average age in years-----	...	70.9	67.8	74.6	71.6	64.0

¹"Hospitals" include only geriatric and chronic disease hospitals and chronic disease wards and nursing home units of general hospitals.

Table L. Number of patients in "hospitals"¹ per 1,000 population 20 years and over, by age, color, and sex: United States, April-June 1963

Age	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number per 1,000 population									
All ages-20+ years--	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5
20-64 years-----	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
65-74 years-----	1.7	2.5	1.1	1.6	2.4	1.0	2.3	3.3	1.5
75-84 years-----	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	4.6	2.6
85+ years-----	13.6	12.4	14.3	14.2	13.2	14.8	6.7	4.7	8.2

¹"Hospitals" include only geriatric and chronic disease hospitals and chronic disease wards and nursing home units of general hospitals.

the patients in the government-operated hospitals were males, only 44 percent of the patients in proprietary "hospitals" and 33 percent in non-profit "hospitals" were males.

Length of Stay

Table 14 shows the distribution of patients by length of stay in these "hospitals" according to sex and age. At the time of the survey almost 42 percent of the patients had been in these facilities for less than 1 year since they were last admitted. Seven percent had stayed for as long as 10 years. The average length of stay for all patients was 3.1 years.

Although some variation by sex and age was observed in length of stay of the patients, the differences mainly reflect sampling errors in the data.

Health Characteristics of Patients

Of the estimated 77,076 patients in "hospitals" 57 percent were usually out of bed except for ordinary rest or sleep, and 52 percent were able to walk alone or with the help of a cane or crutch. Almost three-fourths of the patients were continent, and 59 percent were usually aware of their surroundings. More than four-fifths of the patients had no serious problem with either vision or hearing ability (table 15).

Disability, both physical and mental, increased with advancing age of the patients (fig. 4). This age differential was most pronounced in the patients' awareness of their surroundings. Almost 75 percent of the patients under 65 years of age, compared with 42 percent of those 85 years and older, were always mentally aware.

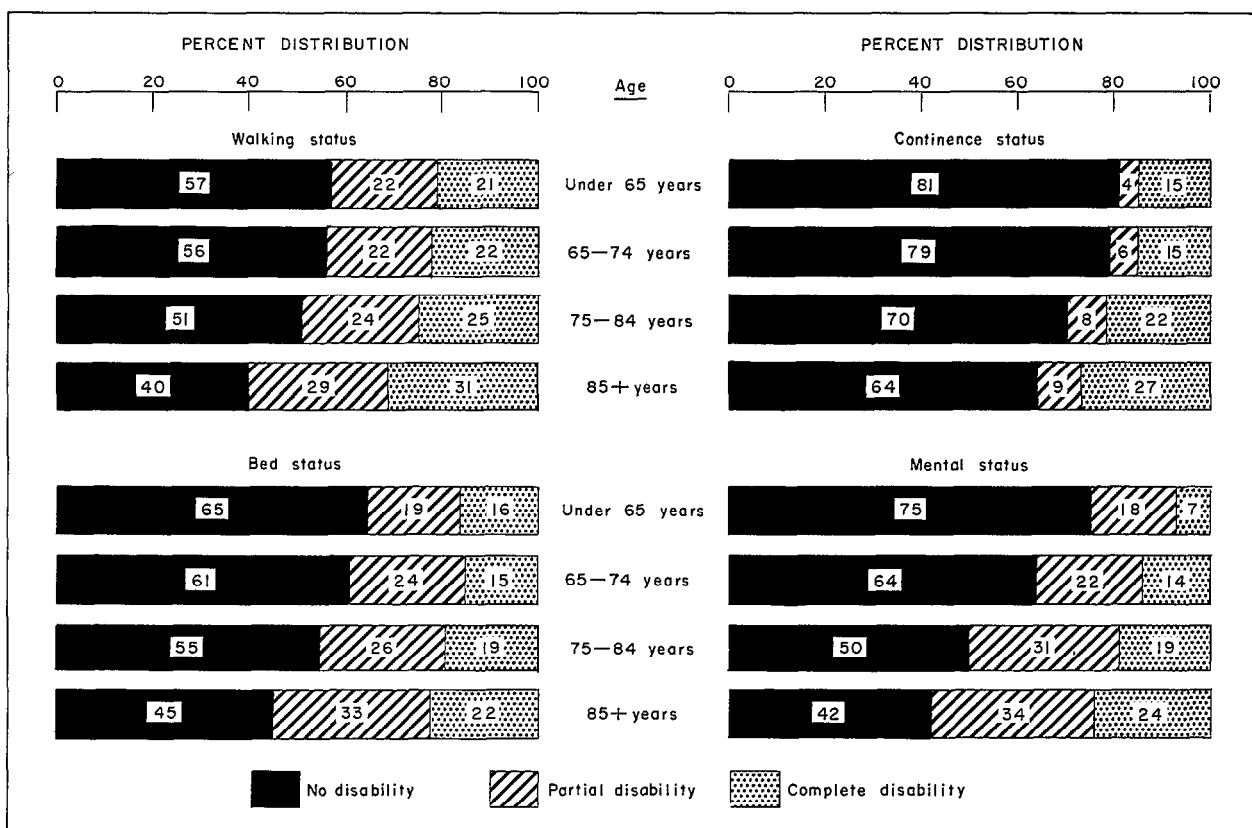


Figure 4. Percent distribution of patients in geriatric and chronic disease hospitals, by extent of disability in selected health characteristics according to age.

A much larger proportion of females than of males were disabled in one or more of the health categories studied. Most of the sex differences in the various health status categories, with the exceptions of hearing status and vision status, were accounted for by patients under 75 years of age. Among those 75 years and older this difference existed only in terms of ambulation status. The sex difference observed in hearing and vision impairments was primarily a function of differences in the age composition of the male and female patients. When total males and females were considered irrespective of age, more females than males had disabilities with hearing and vision. However, when they were further classified by age, no real differences were observed. Slight differences that may be noted in some of the age groups shown in table 15 can be explained by sampling variations in the data.

Compared with the residents in nursing and personal care homes, the patients in the "hospitals" were more disabled in terms of ambulation. Fifty-two percent of the "hospital" patients, as compared with 58 percent of the residents in nursing and personal care homes, were able to walk alone. This difference prevailed throughout the age groups shown. A relatively larger proportion of patients were aware of their surroundings in these "hospitals" than in the nursing and personal care homes. Most of this difference in mental awareness, however, was accounted for in the younger age groups. After 75 years slight differences observed between the homes and the "hospitals" reflect sampling variations in the data.

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DETAILED TABLES

NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES

Page

Homes and residents

Table	1. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care homes and residents, by primary type of service, type of ownership, and size of home: United States, April-June 1963-----	18
-------	---	----

Residents by sex, age, and color

	2. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by sex, age, and color: United States, April-June 1963-----	19
	3. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by sex, age, color, and geographic region: United States, April-June 1963-----	20
	4. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by sex, age, and type of ownership: United States, April-June 1963-----	21
	5. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by sex, age, color, and primary type of service: United States, April-June 1963-----	22

Residents by length of stay

	6. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by length of stay according to type of ownership and size of home: United States, April-June 1963-----	23
	7. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by length of stay according to geographic region and primary type of service: United States, April-June 1963-----	24
	8. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by length of stay according to sex and age: United States, April-June 1963-----	25

Residents by health characteristics

	9. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by extent of disability in selected health characteristics according to sex and age: United States, April-June 1963-----	26
	10. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by extent of disability in selected health characteristics according to primary type of service and type of ownership: United States, April-June 1963-----	28
	11. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by extent of disability in selected health characteristics according to primary type of service and size of home: United States, April-June 1963-----	30

DETAILED TABLES—Con.

	Page
<u>"HOSPITALS"</u>	
Table 12. Number and percent distribution of patients in "hospitals," by sex, age, and color: United States, April-June 1963-----	32
13. Number and percent distribution of patients in "hospitals," by sex, age, and type of ownership: United States, April-June 1963-----	33
14. Percent distribution of patients in "hospitals," by length of stay according to sex and age: United States, April-June 1963-----	34
15. Percent distribution of patients in "hospitals," by extent of disability in selected health characteristics according to sex and age: United States, April-June 1963-----	36
<u>POPULATION</u>	
16. Population aged 20 years and over used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, age, and color: United States, 1963-----	38

Table 1. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care homes and residents, by primary type of service, type of ownership, and size of home: United States, April-June 1963

Type of ownership and size of home	Primary type of service							
	Total		Nursing care		Personal care with nursing		Personal care	
	Homes	Residents	Homes	Residents	Homes	Residents	Homes	Residents
Number of homes								
Total-----	16,370	505,242	7,834	286,373	4,968	170,678	3,568	48,191
Type of ownership								
Proprietary-----	13,428	310,416	6,845	200,552	3,628	76,501	2,955	33,363
Nonprofit-----	2,012	119,275	616	43,854	939	64,793	457	10,628
Government-----	930	75,551	373	41,967	401	29,384	156	4,200
Size of home								
Under 30 beds-----	10,502	140,573	4,205	69,260	3,120	42,044	3,177	29,269
30-99 beds-----	4,981	222,199	3,152	140,700	1,472	67,126	356	14,373
100-299 beds-----	808	108,904	433	58,151	341	46,498	34	4,255
300+ beds-----	80	33,566	44	18,262	35	15,010	1	294
Percent distribution								
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of ownership								
Proprietary-----	82.0	61.4	87.4	70.0	73.0	44.8	82.8	69.2
Nonprofit-----	12.3	23.6	7.9	15.3	18.9	38.0	12.8	22.1
Government-----	5.7	15.0	4.8	14.7	8.1	17.2	4.4	8.7
Size of home								
Under 30 beds-----	64.2	27.8	53.7	24.2	62.8	24.6	89.0	60.7
30-99 beds-----	30.4	44.0	40.2	49.1	29.6	39.3	10.0	29.8
100-299 beds-----	4.9	21.6	5.5	20.3	6.9	27.2	1.0	8.8
300+ beds-----	0.5	6.6	0.6	6.4	0.7	8.8	0.0	0.6

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by sex, age, and color: United States, April-June 1963

Sex and age	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of residents			Percent distribution		
All ages-----	505,242	485,402	19,840	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	59,678	53,659	6,019	11.8	11.1	30.3
Under 45 years-----	11,088	9,572	1,516	2.2	2.0	7.6
45-64 years-----	48,590	44,087	4,503	9.6	9.1	22.7
65-74 years-----	89,619	84,404	5,215	17.7	17.4	26.3
75-84 years-----	207,243	201,983	5,260	41.0	41.6	26.5
85+ years-----	148,702	145,356	3,346	29.4	29.9	16.9
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	173,063	163,574	9,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	32,021	28,679	3,342	18.5	17.5	35.2
Under 45 years-----	5,802	4,961	841	3.4	3.0	8.9
45-64 years-----	26,219	23,718	2,501	15.1	14.5	26.4
65-74 years-----	35,147	32,574	2,573	20.3	19.9	27.1
75-84 years-----	65,233	63,032	2,201	37.7	38.5	23.2
85+ years-----	40,662	39,289	1,373	23.5	24.0	14.5
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	332,179	321,828	10,351	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	27,657	24,980	2,677	8.3	7.8	25.9
Under 45 years-----	5,286	4,611	675	1.6	1.4	6.5
45-64 years-----	22,371	20,369	2,002	6.7	6.3	19.3
65-74 years-----	54,472	51,830	2,642	16.4	16.1	25.5
75-84 years-----	142,010	138,951	3,059	42.8	43.2	29.6
85+ years-----	108,040	106,067	1,973	32.5	33.0	19.1

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by sex, age, color, and geographic region: United States, April-June 1963

Sex, age, and color	Geographic region									
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Total residents</u>	Number of residents					Percent distribution				
All ages-----	505,242	149,282	184,880	97,884	73,196	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	59,678	17,379	22,017	13,762	6,520	11.8	11.6	11.9	14.1	8.9
65-74 years-----	89,619	26,233	32,170	17,636	13,580	17.7	17.6	17.4	18.0	18.6
75-84 years-----	207,243	61,648	76,137	39,180	30,278	41.0	41.3	41.2	40.0	41.4
85+ years-----	148,702	44,022	54,556	27,306	22,818	29.4	29.5	29.5	27.9	31.2
<u>Male</u>										
All ages-----	173,063	48,081	66,891	32,730	25,361	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	32,021	9,173	11,850	6,939	4,059	18.5	19.1	17.7	21.2	16.0
65-74 years-----	35,147	10,349	12,564	6,875	5,359	20.3	21.5	18.8	21.0	21.1
75-84 years-----	65,233	18,186	25,962	11,351	9,734	37.7	37.8	38.8	34.7	38.4
85+ years-----	40,662	10,373	16,515	7,565	6,209	23.5	21.6	24.7	23.1	24.5
<u>Female</u>										
All ages-----	332,179	101,201	117,989	65,154	47,835	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	27,657	8,206	10,167	6,823	2,461	7.8	7.7	8.4	8.7	5.1
65-74 years-----	54,472	15,884	19,606	10,761	8,221	16.1	15.4	16.5	15.9	17.2
75-84 years-----	142,010	43,462	50,175	27,829	20,544	43.2	43.2	42.8	43.9	42.9
85+ years-----	108,040	33,649	38,041	19,741	16,609	33.0	33.6	32.4	31.5	34.7
<u>White</u>										
All ages-----	485,402	144,704	181,776	87,955	70,967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	53,659	15,975	21,116	10,688	5,880	11.1	11.0	11.6	12.2	8.3
65-74 years-----	84,404	24,957	31,435	14,988	13,024	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.0	18.4
75-84 years-----	201,983	60,414	75,280	36,582	29,707	41.6	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.9
85+ years-----	145,356	43,358	53,945	25,697	22,356	29.9	30.0	29.7	29.2	31.5
<u>Nonwhite</u>										
All ages-----	19,840	4,578	3,104	9,929	2,229	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	6,019	1,404	901	3,074	640	30.3	30.7	29.0	31.0	28.7
65-74 years-----	5,215	1,276	735	2,648	556	26.3	27.9	23.7	26.7	24.9
75-84 years-----	5,260	1,234	857	2,598	571	26.5	27.0	27.6	26.2	25.6
85+ years-----	3,346	664	611	1,609	462	16.9	14.5	19.7	16.2	20.7

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by sex, age, and type of ownership: United States, April-June 1963

Sex and age	Type of ownership			
	Total	Proprietary	Nonprofit	Government
Both sexes				
Number of residents				
All ages-----	505,242	310,416	119,275	75,551
Under 65 years-----	59,678	33,591	6,031	20,056
65-74 years-----	89,619	56,398	17,128	16,093
75-84 years-----	207,243	127,246	56,415	23,582
85+ years-----	148,702	93,181	39,701	15,820
Male				
All ages-----	173,063	102,761	28,933	41,369
Under 65 years-----	32,021	15,779	2,735	13,507
65-74 years-----	35,147	21,213	4,469	9,465
75-84 years-----	65,233	40,756	12,767	11,710
85+ years-----	40,662	25,013	8,962	6,687
Female				
All ages-----	332,179	207,655	90,342	34,182
Under 65 years-----	27,657	17,812	3,296	6,549
65-74 years-----	54,472	35,185	12,659	6,628
75-84 years-----	142,010	86,490	43,648	11,872
85+ years-----	108,040	68,168	30,739	9,133
Both sexes				
Percent distribution				
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	11.8	10.8	5.1	26.5
65-74 years-----	17.7	18.2	14.4	21.3
75-84 years-----	41.0	41.0	47.3	31.2
85+ years-----	29.4	30.0	33.3	20.9
Male				
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	18.5	15.4	9.5	32.7
65-74 years-----	20.3	20.6	15.4	22.9
75-84 years-----	37.7	39.7	44.1	28.3
85+ years-----	23.5	24.3	31.0	16.2
Female				
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	8.3	8.6	3.6	19.2
65-74 years-----	16.4	16.9	14.0	19.4
75-84 years-----	42.8	41.7	48.3	34.7
85+ years-----	32.5	32.8	34.0	26.7

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by sex, age, color, and primary type of service: United States, April-June 1963

Sex, age, and color	Primary type of service							
	Total	Nursing care	Personal care with nursing	Personal care	Total	Nursing care	Personal care with nursing	Personal care
<u>Total residents</u>	Number of residents				Percent distribution			
All ages-----	505,242	286,373	170,678	48,191	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	59,678	29,872	21,311	8,495	11.8	10.4	12.5	17.6
65-74 years-----	89,619	51,886	28,880	8,853	17.7	18.1	16.9	18.4
75-84 years-----	207,243	116,376	72,134	18,733	41.0	40.6	42.3	38.9
85+ years-----	148,702	88,239	48,353	12,110	29.4	30.8	28.3	25.1
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	173,063	95,303	59,519	18,241	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	32,021	15,408	12,311	4,302	18.5	16.2	20.7	23.6
65-74 years-----	35,147	19,729	11,480	3,938	20.3	20.7	19.3	21.6
75-84 years-----	65,233	36,678	22,123	6,432	37.7	38.5	37.2	35.3
85+ years-----	40,662	23,488	13,605	3,569	23.5	24.6	22.9	19.6
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	332,179	191,070	111,159	29,950	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	27,657	14,464	9,000	4,193	8.3	7.6	8.1	14.0
65-74 years-----	54,472	32,157	17,400	4,915	16.4	16.8	15.7	16.4
75-84 years-----	142,010	79,698	50,011	12,301	42.8	41.7	45.0	41.1
85+ years-----	108,040	64,751	34,748	8,541	32.5	33.9	31.3	28.5
<u>White</u>								
All ages-----	485,402	275,503	164,082	45,817	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	53,659	26,852	19,054	7,753	11.1	9.7	11.6	16.9
65-74 years-----	84,404	48,852	27,321	8,231	17.4	17.7	16.7	18.0
75-84 years-----	201,983	113,403	70,379	18,201	41.6	41.2	42.9	39.7
85+ years-----	145,356	86,396	47,328	11,632	29.9	31.4	28.8	25.4
<u>Nonwhite</u>								
All ages-----	19,840	10,870	6,596	2,374	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	6,019	3,020	2,257	742	30.3	27.8	34.2	31.3
65-74 years-----	5,215	3,034	1,559	622	26.3	27.9	23.6	26.2
75-84 years-----	5,260	2,973	1,755	532	26.5	27.4	26.6	22.4
85+ years-----	3,346	1,843	1,025	478	16.9	17.0	15.5	20.1

Table 6. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by length of stay according to type of ownership and size of home: United States, April-June 1963

Type of ownership and size of home	Number of residents	Length of stay						
		Total	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
<u>Total</u>		Percent distribution						
All sizes-----	505,242	100.0	34.8	19.7	12.7	15.0	12.4	5.4
Under 30 beds-----	140,573	100.0	37.5	21.2	13.6	14.9	10.0	2.8
30-99 beds-----	222,199	100.0	37.2	20.4	12.4	14.5	11.2	4.3
100-299 beds-----	108,904	100.0	28.8	17.3	13.0	16.2	16.0	8.6
300+ beds-----	33,566	100.0	27.8	16.6	9.8	14.7	18.2	12.9
<u>Proprietary</u>								
All sizes-----	310,416	100.0	40.0	21.6	13.0	14.0	9.4	2.1
Under 30 beds-----	128,123	100.0	38.3	21.7	13.6	14.8	9.5	2.0
30-99 beds-----	151,197	100.0	41.5	21.8	12.4	13.1	9.3	1.8
100-299 beds-----	28,401	100.0	39.4	19.7	13.5	15.1	9.0	3.3
300+ beds-----	2,695	100.0	41.7	16.9	10.1	15.3	12.2	3.9
<u>Nonprofit</u>								
All sizes-----	119,275	100.0	24.1	16.3	12.8	17.9	18.8	10.1
Under 30 beds-----	9,254	100.0	28.4	14.9	11.9	16.5	17.7	10.6
30-99 beds-----	46,451	100.0	26.2	17.1	12.9	18.0	16.5	9.3
100-299 beds-----	52,752	100.0	22.1	15.9	13.2	18.2	20.5	10.0
300+ beds-----	10,818	100.0	21.2	15.2	11.2	17.4	21.2	13.8
<u>Government</u>								
All sizes-----	75,551	100.0	30.5	17.6	11.2	14.3	14.7	11.6
Under 30 beds-----	3,196	100.0	31.6	19.1	15.6	14.7	7.6	11.5
30-99 beds-----	24,551	100.0	31.4	17.7	11.1	16.1	13.5	10.2
100-299 beds-----	27,751	100.0	30.4	17.5	12.3	13.6	14.6	11.4
300+ beds-----	20,053	100.0	29.5	17.4	9.0	13.2	17.3	13.6

Table 7. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by length of stay according to geographic region and primary type of service: United States, April-June 1963

Geographic region and primary type of service	Number of residents	Length of stay						
		Total	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
<u>All regions</u>		Percent distribution						
All types-----	505,242	100.0	34.8	19.7	12.7	15.0	12.4	5.4
Nursing care-----	286,373	100.0	38.5	20.7	12.8	14.5	10.2	3.4
Personal care with nursing----	170,678	100.0	29.8	18.2	12.5	15.5	15.6	8.4
Personal care-----	48,191	100.0	31.1	19.0	12.6	16.4	14.0	6.8
<u>Northeast</u>								
All types-----	149,282	100.0	33.7	18.8	12.5	14.4	13.7	7.0
Nursing care-----	95,176	100.0	37.2	19.8	13.0	13.8	11.3	4.9
Personal care with nursing----	40,479	100.0	27.1	15.9	11.0	16.3	18.6	11.2
Personal care-----	13,627	100.0	28.0	19.9	13.3	13.8	16.1	9.0
<u>North Central</u>								
All types-----	184,880	100.0	32.7	19.1	13.3	15.8	13.1	6.0
Nursing care-----	91,713	100.0	35.9	20.2	13.5	16.1	10.9	3.3
Personal care with nursing----	76,524	100.0	28.6	18.2	13.1	15.1	16.0	9.0
Personal care-----	16,643	100.0	33.8	17.2	12.6	17.1	12.4	6.8
<u>South</u>								
All types-----	97,884	100.0	36.6	21.7	12.4	15.5	10.3	3.5
Nursing care-----	56,876	100.0	39.5	22.8	12.0	15.0	9.0	1.8
Personal care with nursing----	30,913	100.0	33.3	19.9	13.4	15.5	12.3	5.5
Personal care-----	10,095	100.0	30.7	20.5	11.2	18.8	11.9	7.0
<u>West</u>								
All types-----	73,196	100.0	40.2	20.5	12.1	13.4	10.5	3.2
Nursing care-----	42,608	100.0	44.9	21.2	12.1	11.8	7.7	2.2
Personal care with nursing----	22,762	100.0	34.4	19.8	11.5	15.3	13.8	5.3
Personal care-----	7,826	100.0	31.4	19.4	13.5	16.4	16.3	2.9

Table 8. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by length of stay according to sex and age: United States, April-June 1963

Sex and age	Number of residents	Length of stay							Average length of stay
		Total	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution							
All ages-----	505,242	100.0	34.8	19.7	12.7	15.0	12.4	5.4	3.0
Under 65 years-----	59,678	100.0	37.5	18.3	11.2	13.6	11.9	7.5	3.4
65-74 years-----	89,619	100.0	38.7	19.8	12.7	13.9	10.2	4.8	2.8
75-84 years-----	207,243	100.0	36.0	20.5	12.8	14.6	11.9	4.1	2.8
85+ years-----	148,702	100.0	29.7	19.1	13.1	16.7	14.6	6.7	3.4
<u>Male</u>									
All ages-----	173,063	100.0	38.3	19.5	12.3	13.8	11.0	5.1	2.8
Under 65 years-----	32,021	100.0	40.1	17.7	11.4	13.5	10.7	6.6	3.1
65-74 years-----	35,147	100.0	38.8	18.2	12.6	13.6	11.3	5.5	2.9
75-84 years-----	65,233	100.0	39.6	20.4	12.4	13.2	10.3	4.1	2.6
85+ years-----	40,662	100.0	34.4	20.6	12.5	15.2	12.1	5.2	2.9
<u>Female</u>									
All ages-----	332,179	100.0	33.0	19.8	12.9	15.6	13.1	5.6	3.1
Under 65 years-----	27,657	100.0	34.7	19.0	10.9	13.6	13.3	8.4	3.7
65-74 years-----	54,472	100.0	38.5	20.8	12.8	14.2	9.4	4.3	2.7
75-84 years-----	142,010	100.0	34.4	20.6	13.0	15.3	12.6	4.1	2.9
85+ years-----	108,040	100.0	28.0	18.5	13.4	17.3	15.6	7.3	3.6

Table 9. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by extent of disa-

Sex and age	Number of residents	Total	Bed status			Walking status		
			Out of bed	In bed part of time	In bed most of time	Walks unassisted	Walks with assistance	Never walks
<u>Both sexes</u>			Percent distribution					
All ages----	505,242	100.0	57.1	25.8	17.1	58.0	18.2	23.8
Under 65 years----	59,678	100.0	69.7	16.6	13.7	66.3	14.1	19.6
65-74 years-----	89,619	100.0	60.8	24.4	14.9	60.8	17.3	21.9
75-84 years-----	207,243	100.0	57.8	26.1	16.0	59.8	17.5	22.6
85+ years-----	148,702	100.0	49.0	29.9	21.1	50.3	21.4	28.3
<u>Male</u>								
All ages----	173,063	100.0	61.3	24.3	14.4	65.1	16.4	18.5
Under 65 years----	32,021	100.0	75.4	13.9	10.7	73.2	12.9	13.9
65-74 years-----	35,147	100.0	64.8	22.8	12.5	66.7	16.1	17.2
75-84 years-----	65,233	100.0	58.4	26.5	15.1	63.6	16.7	19.7
85+ years-----	40,662	100.0	51.8	30.4	17.8	59.6	19.1	21.3
<u>Female</u>								
All ages----	332,179	100.0	55.0	26.6	18.5	54.3	19.1	26.6
Under 65 years----	27,657	100.0	63.0	19.7	17.3	58.3	15.6	26.1
65-74 years-----	54,472	100.0	58.2	25.4	16.5	57.0	18.1	24.9
75-84 years-----	142,010	100.0	57.6	26.0	16.5	58.1	17.9	24.0
85+ years-----	108,040	100.0	47.9	29.7	22.4	46.8	22.2	30.9

bility in selected health characteristics according to sex and age: United States, April-June 1963

Continence status			Mental status			Hearing status		Vision status		
Conti- nent	Partially conti- nent	In- conti- nent	Always aware	Confused part of time	Confused most of time	No serious problem	Serious problem or deaf	No serious problem	Serious problem	Blind
Percent distribution										
73.2	7.8	19.0	50.2	32.2	17.6	84.1	15.9	80.6	16.0	3.4
81.6	5.2	13.2	61.7	27.1	11.3	94.3	5.7	89.8	7.7	2.5
77.0	7.3	15.7	55.0	30.7	14.3	90.7	9.3	86.5	11.0	2.5
73.0	7.8	19.2	49.9	31.9	18.2	85.6	14.4	82.0	15.2	2.8
67.8	9.1	23.1	43.3	35.5	21.2	73.8	26.2	71.5	23.5	5.0
75.3	8.3	16.4	53.8	30.9	15.2	83.8	16.2	82.5	14.1	3.4
85.4	4.7	9.9	66.1	23.7	10.2	94.5	5.5	91.1	6.9	2.0
77.8	7.8	14.3	56.7	30.1	13.2	89.7	10.3	87.4	9.9	2.7
72.3	9.0	18.6	50.8	32.5	16.7	83.6	16.4	81.9	14.8	3.3
70.0	10.2	19.8	46.4	34.8	18.7	70.8	29.2	72.5	22.3	5.2
72.1	7.5	20.4	48.4	32.8	18.8	84.2	15.8	79.7	17.0	3.3
77.1	5.7	17.1	56.5	31.0	12.5	94.0	6.0	88.2	8.7	3.1
76.4	7.0	16.6	53.9	31.0	15.1	91.3	8.7	85.8	11.8	2.4
73.3	7.2	19.4	49.4	31.6	19.0	86.6	13.4	82.1	15.3	2.6
67.0	8.7	24.4	42.1	35.8	22.1	74.9	25.1	71.2	24.0	4.9

Table 10. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by extent of disability: United States,

Primary type of service and type of ownership	Number of residents	Total	Bed status			Walking status		
			Out of bed	In bed part of time	In bed most of time	Walks unassisted	Walks with assistance	Never walks
<u>All types of service</u>			Percent distribution					
Total-----	505,242	100.0	57.1	25.8	17.1	58.0	18.2	23.8
Proprietary-----	310,416	100.0	50.8	29.1	20.1	50.8	20.4	28.8
Nonprofit-----	119,275	100.0	71.2	19.4	9.5	73.0	14.2	12.7
Government-----	75,551	100.0	61.0	22.6	16.3	63.8	15.6	20.6
<u>Nursing care</u>								
Total-----	286,373	100.0	47.6	30.6	21.9	46.7	22.0	31.2
Proprietary-----	200,552	100.0	43.9	32.4	23.8	41.9	23.5	34.5
Nonprofit-----	43,854	100.0	59.9	26.1	13.9	62.0	18.1	19.9
Government-----	41,967	100.0	52.2	26.7	21.1	53.6	19.0	27.3
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>								
Total-----	170,678	100.0	66.8	21.0	12.2	70.0	14.2	15.9
Proprietary-----	76,501	100.0	57.5	26.0	16.5	61.4	16.4	22.2
Nonprofit-----	64,793	100.0	76.0	16.5	7.5	77.6	12.8	9.6
Government-----	29,384	100.0	70.6	18.2	11.2	75.4	11.4	13.2
<u>Personal care</u>								
Total-----	48,191	100.0	79.9	14.4	5.7	82.3	9.8	7.9
Proprietary-----	33,363	100.0	77.1	16.2	6.7	79.6	10.4	9.9
Nonprofit-----	10,628	100.0	88.0	8.9	3.1	90.3	7.3	2.5
Government-----	4,200	100.0	81.9	13.5	4.6	83.6	10.8	5.6

bility in selected health characteristics according to primary type of service and type of owner-
April-June 1963

Continence status			Mental status			Hearing status		Vision status		
Conti- nent	Partially conti- nent	In- conti- nent	Always aware	Confused part of time	Confused most of time	No serious problem	Serious problem or deaf	No serious problem	Serious problem	Blind
Percent distribution										
73.2	7.8	19.0	50.2	32.2	17.6	84.1	15.9	80.6	16.0	3.4
67.3	9.0	23.8	43.0	36.4	20.6	83.6	16.4	79.0	17.3	3.7
85.0	5.7	9.3	68.0	22.0	10.0	85.2	14.8	83.9	13.4	2.6
78.9	6.2	14.9	52.0	31.0	17.0	83.9	16.1	82.1	14.6	3.3
66.2	9.1	24.7	42.9	35.8	21.3	82.3	17.7	78.5	17.7	3.8
61.9	9.9	28.1	38.3	38.4	23.3	82.4	17.6	78.0	18.1	4.0
79.3	7.0	13.7	58.3	27.5	14.2	82.8	17.2	80.0	16.7	3.3
73.0	7.4	19.6	48.5	32.4	19.2	81.2	18.8	79.4	16.9	3.7
80.6	6.4	12.9	57.9	28.2	13.8	85.5	14.5	82.6	14.5	2.9
73.1	8.0	18.9	46.5	35.3	18.2	84.8	15.2	79.3	17.3	3.4
87.4	5.2	7.3	72.2	19.6	8.3	85.9	14.1	85.4	12.3	2.3
85.3	5.1	9.6	56.1	29.0	14.9	86.7	13.3	85.0	12.1	2.9
88.3	4.6	7.2	66.8	24.5	8.7	89.6	10.4	86.6	11.2	2.2
85.8	5.5	8.7	63.0	26.9	10.0	88.8	11.2	84.8	12.9	2.3
93.6	3.0	3.3	82.2	14.0	3.8	91.1	8.9	91.2	6.8	2.0
94.1	1.5	4.4	58.0	31.8	10.2	91.5	8.5	88.7	9.2	2.1

Table 11. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by extent of disability, United States,

Primary type of service and size of home	Number of residents	Total	Bed status			Walking status		
			Out of bed	In bed part of time	In bed most of time	Walks unassisted	Walks with assistance	Never walks
<u>All types of service</u>			Percent distribution					
All sizes---	505,242	100.0	57.1	25.8	17.1	58.0	18.2	23.8
Under 30 beds-----	140,573	100.0	56.6	25.6	17.8	56.8	18.0	25.2
30-99 beds-----	222,199	100.0	51.7	29.0	19.3	53.5	19.4	27.1
100-299 beds-----	108,904	100.0	64.7	22.3	13.1	64.9	17.6	17.5
300+ beds-----	33,566	100.0	71.3	16.7	12.0	70.3	13.0	16.8
<u>Nursing care</u>								
All sizes---	286,373	100.0	47.6	30.6	21.9	46.7	22.0	31.2
Under 30 beds-----	69,260	100.0	45.0	31.1	23.9	41.4	23.1	35.5
30-99 beds-----	140,700	100.0	43.1	33.3	23.6	44.1	22.5	33.4
100-299 beds-----	58,151	100.0	55.0	27.4	17.6	54.7	21.8	23.5
300+ beds-----	18,262	100.0	67.8	17.6	14.6	61.7	15.5	22.8
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>								
All sizes---	170,678	100.0	66.8	21.0	12.2	70.0	14.2	15.9
Under 30 beds-----	42,044	100.0	58.5	24.7	16.8	63.9	15.6	20.4
30-99 beds-----	67,126	100.0	64.3	22.7	13.0	67.0	15.0	18.0
100-299 beds-----	46,498	100.0	75.2	17.0	7.9	76.3	13.0	10.7
300+ beds-----	15,010	100.0	75.2	15.8	9.0	80.2	10.0	9.8
<u>Personal care</u>								
All sizes---	48,191	100.0	79.9	14.4	5.7	82.3	9.8	7.9
Under 30 beds-----	29,269	100.0	81.3	13.9	4.8	82.7	9.6	7.8
30-99 beds-----	14,373	100.0	76.6	16.3	7.0	81.9	9.9	8.2
100-299 beds-----	4,255	100.0	81.3	10.7	8.0	80.7	11.0	8.3
300+ beds-----	294	100.0	85.7	14.3	-	90.5	9.5	-

bility in selected health characteristics according to primary type of service and size of home:
April-June 1963

Continence status			Mental status			Hearing status		Vision status		
Conti- nent	Partially conti- nent	In- conti- nent	Always aware	Confused part of time	Confused most of time	No serious problem	Serious problem or deaf	No serious problem	Serious problem	Blind
Percent distribution										
73.2	7.8	19.0	50.2	32.2	17.6	84.1	15.9	80.6	16.0	3.4
71.3	8.8	19.9	49.4	34.7	15.9	85.2	14.8	79.4	17.3	3.4
70.3	8.1	21.6	45.7	34.2	20.1	83.0	17.0	79.3	17.0	3.7
78.6	6.8	14.7	56.4	27.8	15.8	84.0	16.0	82.9	13.9	3.2
82.5	5.0	12.5	63.8	22.4	13.8	86.7	13.3	87.5	10.6	1.9
66.2	9.1	24.7	42.9	35.8	21.3	82.3	17.7	78.5	17.7	3.8
62.2	11.1	26.7	42.1	38.1	19.8	83.5	16.5	77.6	18.5	3.8
64.3	8.9	26.7	39.3	37.3	23.4	81.5	18.5	77.2	18.6	4.2
71.8	8.2	20.0	47.6	32.7	19.7	81.8	18.2	80.5	16.0	3.5
78.1	6.0	15.9	58.2	25.9	15.9	84.5	15.5	85.1	12.7	2.1
80.6	6.4	12.9	57.9	28.2	13.8	85.5	14.5	82.6	14.5	2.9
74.7	7.9	17.4	48.6	36.6	14.8	84.8	15.2	77.8	18.7	3.5
79.0	6.9	14.1	54.8	29.7	15.5	84.8	15.2	82.0	15.1	2.9
86.2	5.2	8.6	66.9	21.8	11.3	86.1	13.9	85.3	11.9	2.8
87.6	3.8	8.6	70.3	18.2	11.5	89.0	11.0	90.0	8.2	1.7
88.3	4.6	7.2	66.8	24.5	8.7	89.6	10.4	86.6	11.2	2.2
88.2	4.3	7.5	67.7	24.1	8.2	90.0	10.0	85.7	12.2	2.1
88.5	5.0	6.4	66.4	24.6	9.0	88.3	11.7	87.0	10.7	2.3
87.3	4.7	8.0	61.4	27.3	11.3	90.2	9.8	90.2	7.2	2.6
95.2	4.8	-	81.0	19.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of patients in "hospitals,"¹ by sex, age, and color:
United States, April-June 1963

Sex and age	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of patients			Percent distribution		
All ages-----	77,076	69,892	7,184	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	21,028	17,808	3,220	27.3	25.5	44.8
Under 45 years-----	5,183	4,146	1,037	6.7	5.9	14.4
45-64 years-----	15,845	13,662	2,183	20.6	19.5	30.4
65-74 years-----	19,200	17,126	2,074	24.9	24.5	28.9
75-84 years-----	23,242	21,891	1,351	30.2	31.3	18.8
85+ years-----	13,606	13,067	539	17.7	18.7	7.5
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	41,928	37,636	4,292	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	14,302	12,367	1,935	34.1	32.9	45.1
Under 45 years-----	3,300	2,690	610	7.9	7.1	14.2
45-64 years-----	11,002	9,677	1,325	26.2	25.7	30.9
65-74 years-----	12,686	11,312	1,374	30.3	30.1	32.0
75-84 years-----	10,148	9,326	822	24.2	24.8	19.2
85+ years-----	4,792	4,631	161	11.4	12.3	3.8
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	35,148	32,256	2,892	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	6,726	5,441	1,285	19.1	16.9	44.4
Under 45 years-----	1,883	1,456	427	5.4	4.5	14.8
45-64 years-----	4,843	3,985	858	13.8	12.4	29.7
65-74 years-----	6,514	5,814	700	18.5	18.0	24.2
75-84 years-----	13,094	12,565	529	37.3	39.0	18.3
85+ years-----	8,814	8,436	378	25.1	26.2	13.1

¹"Hospitals" include only geriatric and chronic disease hospitals and chronic disease wards and nursing home units of general hospitals.

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of patients in "hospitals,"¹ by sex, age, and type of ownership: United States, April-June 1963

Sex and age	Type of ownership			
	Total	Proprietary	Nonprofit	Government
Both sexes				
Number of patients				
All ages-----	77,076	3,792	20,882	52,402
Under 65 years-----	21,028	765	3,028	17,235
65-74 years-----	19,200	832	3,272	15,096
75-84 years-----	23,242	1,269	8,873	13,100
85+ years-----	13,606	926	5,709	6,971
Male				
All ages-----	41,928	1,681	6,850	33,397
Under 65 years-----	14,302	463	1,462	12,377
65-74 years-----	12,686	470	1,031	11,185
75-84 years-----	10,148	481	2,756	6,911
85+ years-----	4,792	267	1,601	2,924
Female				
All ages-----	35,148	2,111	14,032	19,005
Under 65 years-----	6,726	302	1,566	4,858
65-74 years-----	6,514	362	2,241	3,911
75-84 years-----	13,094	788	6,117	6,189
85+ years-----	8,814	659	4,108	4,047
Both sexes				
Percent distribution				
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	27.3	20.2	14.5	32.9
65-74 years-----	24.9	21.9	15.7	28.8
75-84 years-----	30.2	33.5	42.5	25.0
85+ years-----	17.7	24.4	27.3	13.3
Male				
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	34.1	27.5	21.3	37.1
65-74 years-----	30.3	28.0	15.1	33.5
75-84 years-----	24.2	28.6	40.2	20.7
85+ years-----	11.4	15.9	23.4	8.8
Female				
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years-----	19.1	14.3	11.2	25.6
65-74 years-----	18.5	17.1	16.0	20.6
75-84 years-----	37.3	37.3	43.6	32.6
85+ years-----	25.1	31.2	29.3	21.3

¹"Hospitals" include only geriatric and chronic disease hospitals and chronic disease wards and nursing home units of general hospitals.

Table 14. Percent distribution of patients in "hospitals,"¹ by length of stay according to sex and age: United States, April-June 1963

Sex and age	Number of residents	Length of stay							Average length of stay
		Total	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution							
All ages-----	77,076	100.0	41.8	17.7	9.8	11.9	11.6	7.1	3.1
Under 65 years-----	21,028	100.0	47.8	17.5	8.6	10.6	9.9	5.7	2.6
65-74 years-----	19,200	100.0	42.5	16.4	10.1	10.5	11.9	8.6	3.4
75-84 years-----	23,242	100.0	41.0	17.4	11.0	12.4	11.2	7.0	3.1
85+ years-----	13,606	100.0	33.5	20.2	9.1	15.4	14.4	7.4	3.5
<u>Male</u>									
All ages-----	41,928	100.0	42.4	17.4	9.3	11.8	11.4	7.6	3.1
Under 65 years-----	14,302	100.0	47.4	19.5	8.1	10.8	9.0	5.3	2.5
65-74 years-----	12,686	100.0	40.9	15.3	10.0	11.0	13.0	9.8	3.6
75-84 years-----	10,148	100.0	39.8	17.6	11.4	13.2	10.3	7.7	3.2
85+ years-----	4,792	100.0	37.3	16.3	7.1	14.2	16.2	8.9	3.6
<u>Female</u>									
All ages-----	35,148	100.0	41.2	18.0	10.3	12.1	11.8	6.5	3.0
Under 65 years-----	6,726	100.0	48.7	13.5	9.8	10.1	11.6	6.4	2.8
65-74 years-----	6,514	100.0	45.3	18.4	10.3	9.5	9.9	6.5	2.9
75-84 years-----	13,094	100.0	42.0	17.2	10.7	11.7	11.9	6.5	3.0
85+ years-----	8,814	100.0	31.4	22.4	10.2	16.0	13.4	6.6	3.4

¹"Hospitals" include only geriatric and chronic disease hospitals and chronic disease wards and nursing home units of general hospitals.

Table 15. Percent distribution of patients in "hospitals,"¹ by extent of disability in

Sex and age	Number of residents	Total	Bed status			Walking status		
			Out of bed	In bed part of time	In bed most of time	Walks unassisted	Walks with assistance	Never walks
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution						
All ages----	77,076	100.0	57.3	25.0	17.7	52.0	23.7	24.4
Under 65 years----	21,028	100.0	65.1	19.3	15.6	56.9	21.6	21.4
65-74 years-----	19,200	100.0	60.9	23.6	15.5	56.3	22.0	21.8
75-84 years-----	23,242	100.0	54.7	26.3	18.9	50.6	23.9	25.5
85+ years-----	13,606	100.0	44.5	33.3	22.2	40.5	28.8	30.7
<u>Male</u>								
All ages----	41,928	100.0	65.6	21.3	13.0	62.1	20.5	17.4
Under 65 years----	14,302	100.0	72.9	15.7	11.4	64.8	19.0	16.2
65-74 years-----	12,686	100.0	66.5	21.2	12.3	64.5	19.8	15.6
75-84 years-----	10,148	100.0	60.0	25.1	14.9	58.9	20.7	20.3
85+ years-----	4,792	100.0	53.7	30.4	15.9	54.2	25.9	19.9
<u>Female</u>								
All ages----	35,148	100.0	47.4	29.3	23.3	39.9	27.5	32.7
Under 65 years----	6,726	100.0	48.7	26.9	24.4	40.1	27.3	32.6
65-74 years-----	6,514	100.0	49.9	28.3	21.8	40.2	26.1	33.7
75-84 years-----	13,094	100.0	50.7	27.3	22.0	44.2	26.3	29.5
85+ years-----	8,814	100.0	39.5	34.9	25.6	33.0	30.3	36.6

¹"Hospitals" include only geriatric and chronic disease hospitals and chronic disease wards and nursing home units of general hospitals.

selected health characteristics according to sex and age: United States, April-June 1963

Continence status			Mental status			Hearing status		Vision status		
Conti- nent	Partially conti- nent	In- conti- nent	Always aware	Confused part of time	Confused most of time	No serious problem	Serious problem or deaf	No serious problem	Serious problem	Blind
Percent distribution										
73.9	6.9	19.2	58.8	25.8	15.3	86.9	13.1	85.0	12.3	2.7
80.5	4.5	15.0	74.5	18.6	6.9	95.2	4.8	93.6	4.7	1.6
78.6	6.2	15.1	63.9	21.9	14.2	91.8	8.2	89.4	8.3	2.3
69.7	8.6	21.7	50.4	31.0	18.6	85.0	15.0	80.6	16.7	2.7
64.3	8.4	27.3	41.9	33.8	24.3	70.5	29.5	73.1	21.9	5.0
79.1	6.6	14.4	65.9	23.0	11.1	88.7	11.3	88.5	9.2	2.3
86.1	3.8	10.0	77.8	17.2	4.9	95.1	4.9	94.8	3.8	1.4
83.3	5.9	10.8	69.1	19.6	11.3	92.0	8.0	91.1	6.8	2.1
69.4	9.7	20.9	54.5	31.4	14.1	83.9	16.1	83.5	13.3	3.2
67.4	9.7	22.9	45.7	31.2	23.1	70.5	29.5	73.6	22.6	3.8
67.8	7.2	25.0	50.5	29.2	20.3	84.8	15.2	80.9	16.0	3.2
68.4	6.0	25.6	67.4	21.6	11.0	95.4	4.6	91.3	6.7	2.1
69.6	6.9	23.5	53.9	26.2	19.9	91.3	8.7	86.1	11.3	2.6
69.9	7.7	22.3	47.2	30.6	22.2	85.9	14.1	78.3	19.3	2.4
62.7	7.7	29.7	39.9	35.3	24.9	70.5	29.5	72.9	21.6	5.6

Table 16. Population aged 20 years and over used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, age, and color: United States, 1963

Sex and age	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
<u>Both sexes</u>	Population in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages-20+ years-----	112,737	101,176	11,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
20-64 years-----	95,170	84,954	10,215	84.4	84.0	88.4
20-44 years-----	57,379	50,752	6,627	50.9	50.2	57.3
45-64 years-----	37,791	34,202	3,588	33.5	33.8	31.0
65-74 years-----	11,335	10,451	885	10.1	10.3	7.7
75-84 years-----	5,230	4,849	381	4.6	4.8	3.3
85+ years-----	1,002	922	80	0.9	0.9	0.7
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-20+ years-----	53,374	47,977	5,396	100.0	100.0	100.0
20-64 years-----	45,597	40,822	4,773	85.4	85.1	88.5
20-44 years-----	27,274	24,231	3,041	51.1	50.5	56.4
45-64 years-----	18,323	16,591	1,732	34.3	34.6	32.1
65-74 years-----	5,150	4,739	412	9.6	9.9	7.6
75-84 years-----	2,242	2,065	177	4.2	4.3	3.3
85+ years-----	385	351	34	0.7	0.7	0.6
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-20+ years-----	59,365	53,198	6,166	100.0	100.0	100.0
20-64 years-----	49,575	44,131	5,443	83.5	83.0	88.3
20-44 years-----	30,106	26,520	3,586	50.7	49.8	58.2
45-64 years-----	19,469	17,611	1,857	32.8	33.1	30.1
65-74 years-----	6,185	5,712	473	10.4	10.7	7.7
75-84 years-----	2,988	2,784	204	5.0	5.2	3.3
85+ years-----	617	571	46	1.0	1.1	0.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Estimates of the civilian resident population of the United States, by age, color, and sex, July 1, 1963, with comparable figures for April 1, 1960. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 276. Washington, D.C., 1963.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON SURVEY DESIGN AND PROCEDURES

Background of Report

This report is the second of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics on the health of the institutional population of the United States. It is based on data collected during April-June 1963 in a nationwide sample of resident institutions providing nursing and personal care to the aged and chronically ill.

The survey was conducted by mail except for institutions with 300 or more beds, where personal visits were made to obtain the information. The questionnaire elicited information on the type of nurse in charge of nursing care; admission policies and other general characteristics of the institution; age, sex, color, and length of stay of residents in the institution; and the health of residents in terms of their physical and mental conditions. The respondent was usually the administrator, the nurse in charge, or another responsible employee of the institution. The sources of information were records maintained in the institution and/or the personal knowledge of the respondent. This report describes the personal and health characteristics of residents in these institutions.

Design of Survey

Sample Design

The universe for the survey was the Master Facility Inventory of the National Center for Health Statistics. This Inventory was divided into two groups: Group I was comprised of institutions for which classification information was available on the basis of data collected in the MFI Survey; Group II was comprised of those institutions which were assumed to be in-scope of the Resident Places Survey-1 but for which current data were not available. The only information available for these institutions was that recorded on source lists originally used in assembling the Master Facility Inventory.

The sampling for the survey was based primarily on a stratified, multistage, probability design. The primary strata consisted of four bed-size groups, each further stratified by four type-of-service groups. Sampling was systematic within these primary strata, and the sequence of the listing of institutions within the

strata was by geographic region, type of ownership, State, and county.

The four bed-size groups were (1) under 30 beds, (2) 30-99 beds, (3) 100-299 beds, and (4) 300 or more beds. The four type-of-service groups were (1) nursing care homes, (2) personal-care-with-nursing homes, (3) personal care homes, and (4) domiciliary care homes. As indicated in Appendix III, domiciliary care homes are included with personal care homes in this report.

For purposes of stratification chronic disease and geriatric hospitals and chronic disease wards of general hospitals were included with nursing care homes, while nursing home units of general hospitals were included with nursing or personal care homes depending upon the primary type of service provided in these units. These geriatric and chronic disease hospitals and units and wards of general hospitals are combined in this report in a single group and referred to as "hospitals."

As all relevant information for stratification was not available for the institutions in Group II of the universe, these institutions were listed at the end of those in Group I for the corresponding bed-size groups.

The universe for the residents sampled in the survey was the total number of residents on the register of the institution on the day the questionnaire was completed. The sample of residents within an institution was selected systematically. The respondent was asked to list on the questionnaire all the residents who were on the register of the institution on the day of the survey and to complete the health information for those residents who fell on the predetermined sample lines. This scheme is illustrated on the questionnaire reproduced in Appendix IV.

The national sample included 3,486 institutions and 36,581 residents. Of these 3,486 institutions 3,178 were in business and within the scope of the survey. Table I shows the distribution of institutions in the sampling frame and in the sample by strata and whether or not the institutions in the sample were in business and in-scope of the survey.

The sampling rates for institutions ranged from unity for the largest places to 1 in 15 for the smallest places. The sampling rate for residents within these institutions ranged from unity in the smallest institutions to 1 in 15 in the largest institutions (table II). This insured a self-weighting sample.

Table I. Distribution of institutions for the aged in the MFI and in the RPS-1 sample by strata (type of service and bed-size classes), by whether or not the sample institutions were in business and within scope of the survey: United States

Type of service and number of beds	Number of establishments in the sam- pling frame		Number of establishments in the sample						
			Total	In-scope and in business			Out of scope, out of business, or duplicate		
	Group I	Group II ¹		Total	Group I	Group II	Total	Group I	Group II
Total-----	16,962	2,516	3,486	3,178	3,056	122	308	154	154
<u>Nursing care²</u>									
Under 30 beds (and unknown)-----	4,690	2,144	455	331	290	41	124	22	102
30-99 beds-----	3,389	351	1,243	1,160	1,085	75	83	41	42
100-299 beds-----	526	16	362	336	331	5	26	20	6
300+ beds-----	96	5	101	91	90	1	10	6	4
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>									
Under 30 beds (and unknown)-----	3,129	-	209	196	196	-	13	13	-
30-99 beds-----	1,479	-	494	478	478	-	16	16	-
100-299 beds-----	357	-	236	228	228	-	8	8	-
300+ beds-----	41	-	41	39	39	-	2	2	-
<u>Personal care with- out nursing</u>									
Under 30 beds (and unknown)-----	2,279	-	146	132	132	-	14	14	-
30-99 beds-----	313	-	104	100	100	-	4	4	-
100-299 beds-----	23	-	18	17	17	-	1	1	-
300+ beds-----	5	-	5	4	4	-	1	1	-
<u>Domiciliary care</u>									
Under 30 beds (and unknown)-----	551	-	42	36	36	-	6	6	-
30-99 beds-----	77	-	27	27	27	-	0	0	-
100-299 beds-----	7	-	3	3	3	-	0	0	-
300+ beds-----	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-

¹The institutions in Group II are classified on the basis of old information obtained from establishment source lists that were used in assembling the MFI. For convenience they are shown under the nursing care category in this table.

²Included are long-stay geriatric and chronic disease hospitals and chronic disease wards of general hospitals. The nursing home units are spread throughout the various type-of-service strata depending on the primary type of service provided in the units.

Collection of Data

Data for this survey were collected primarily by mail by the U.S. Bureau of the Census acting as collecting agent for the Center. Personal visits were made by the Bureau of the Census interviewers to all institutions with 300 or more beds. Followup procedures consisted of a regular first-class mailing 3 weeks after the initial mailing and a certified mail 3 weeks later. For nonresponse cases after these procedures personal

visits were made to all remaining institutions with 100-299 beds, and telephone calls were made to all institutions having less than 100 beds.

Approximately 44 percent of the institutions responded to the original mailing. This figure includes the institutions with 300 or more beds, where personal visits were made and initial response was 100 percent. The first mail followup added 23 percent, and the certified mail brought in an additional 18 percent of the total responses received. Personal visit or telephone

Table II. Sampling fractions and number of institutions and residents in the sample, by size strata: United States, 1963

Size strata	Sampling fractions			Sample	
	Institutions	Residents	Overall	Institutions	Residents
All sizes-----	-	-	1/15	3,178	36,581
Under 30 beds (and unknown)-----	1/15	1	1/15	695	9,188
30-99 beds-----	1/3	1/5	1/15	1,765	14,743
100-299 beds-----	2/3	1/10	1/15	584	7,750
300+ beds-----	1	1/15	1/15	134	4,900

followup added another 9 percent to the total responses. Thus, questionnaires were completed by 94 percent of the institutions selected in the sample that were in business and within the scope of the survey.

Processing of Data

The Bureau of the Census edited and coded the completed questionnaires in accordance with specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. If the reported data were inadequate for certain key items, further mail inquiries were made specifically for these items. Thirty-two percent of the questionnaires did not pass editing criteria for one or more items and required further mail inquiry. About 83-percent response was received from these inquiries.

After the edited and coded data were transcribed on punchcards, the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics processed the data on electronic computers. This included assignment of weights, ratio adjustments, and other related procedures necessary to produce national estimates from the sample data. It also included matching with basic identifying information contained in the Master Facility Inventory as well as carrying out internal edits and consistency checks to eliminate "impossible" responses, errors in editing, coding, or processing.

Estimating Methods

Statistics reported in this publication are essentially the result of two stages of ratio adjustment, one at each stage of selection. The purpose of the ratio estimation technique is to take into account all relevant information in the estimation process, thereby reducing the variability of the estimate.

The first-stage ratio adjustment was included in the estimation of resident and institution data for all strata from which a sample of institutions was drawn. The first-stage adjustment factor was obtained for a stratum by dividing the total number of beds reported

in the Master Facility Inventory for all institutions in the stratum by the estimate of the total number of beds obtained through a simple inflation of the Master Facility Inventory bed data of sample institutions in the stratum. The effect of this first stage of ratio adjustment was to bring the sample in closer agreement with the known universe of beds.

The second-stage ratio adjustment was included in the estimation of resident data for those strata in which residents were sampled within the sample institutions. This second-stage ratio adjustment factor is the product of two fractions: (1) the total number of residents in the institution divided by the number of residents designated as sample residents by the systematic selection scheme, and (2) the sampling fraction upon which the systematic selection was based. This second-stage adjustment corrects the sample for over- or under-representation of residents in the particular sample selected.

The basic types of statistics presented in this report are aggregates and proportions of persons with specified personal or health characteristics.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse and Imputation of Missing Data

A total of 203 institutions refused to respond after all followup procedures were completed. Almost 60 percent of these 203 institutions maintained 30-99 beds, and most of the remaining 40 percent maintained less than 30 beds. In addition, 308 institutions were found to be out of business, out of scope of the survey, or duplicates.

Statistics presented in this report are adjusted for nonresponse for an entire institution by the use of a separate nonresponse adjustment factor for each size-service stratum, which is further stratified by the three major ownership groups. This factor is the ratio of the total sample institutions divided by the responding institutions. Data are also adjusted for resident non-response within an institution by a procedure which

imputes to residents for whom no data were obtained the characteristics of respondents within the same institution. Missing personal or health data for all residents in an institution were imputed from characteristics of residents in another institution in the same size-service stratum. Adjustment for nonresponse in resident data was minimal; imputation of unknown data was less than 3 percent for any single item.

Limitations of Personal and Health Information

A general problem in nursing homes and related facilities is the lack of uniformity in and the quality of the records which are available. Data on length of stay, age, color, and sex of residents were obtained from existing records.

However, information on the health conditions of the residents was based primarily on "proxy" response, i.e., on the personal knowledge of the nurse or other responsible person responding on behalf of the sample person. Hence, the data are no better than the respondents' knowledge of the health of the residents and their ability to respond to specific questions. For this reason a consistency check was attempted during the development stages of the survey. After the questionnaires were completed and returned by the respondents, 26 of the institutions were visited by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics to evaluate the reliability of the health information. During these visits the respondent was asked to give information on the health conditions for all or a sample of the residents independently of the response already reported by the respondent on the questionnaire. If the two responses were consistent, they were defined as accurate. Approximately 97 percent of the responses were consistent with those originally reported on the questionnaires.

Reliability of Estimates

Since statistics presented in this report are estimates based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration of all institutions and residents in the universe using the same questionnaire and survey procedures. As in all surveys, in addition to sampling errors, survey results are also subject to measurement errors.

The standard error is primarily a measure of the sampling variations that occur by chance because only a sample, rather than the entire universe, is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the measurement error, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample differs from the value obtained from complete enumeration by less than the standard error. The chances are

about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error. Throughout the report, differences between two sample estimates are generally considered to be statistically significant if they exceed twice their standard error.

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.

In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, the chart and tables shown in this appendix provide estimates of approximate standard errors and relative standard errors rather than the precise error for any specific statistic.

Rules to determine the approximate standard errors and relative standard errors for estimates presented in this report are as follows:

1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of women in nursing care homes, are obtained from the appropriate curve in figure A.
2. *Estimates of percentages in percent distribution:* Approximate standard errors of the percentages are given in the appropriate columns in tables III and IV.
3. *Estimates of rates:* Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more subgroups of the total population, the relative standard error of the rate is equivalent to the relative standard error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from figure A. For example, table B shows that there were 5.6 women in nursing and personal care homes per 1,000 women 20 years of age and over in the total population. The numerator of this rate is 332,179, the estimated number of female residents in nursing and personal care homes (table 2), and its approximate relative standard error is 1.1 percent. Therefore, the standard error of the rate is 0.06 (1.1 percent of 5.6).
4. *Estimates of averages:* Approximate standard errors of the average length of stay and average age are obtained from tables V and VI, respectively.
5. *Difference between two sample estimates:* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. 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.

Table III. Approximate standard errors of percentages shown in this report for U.S. estimates

Base of the percent (number of residents)	Estimated percent				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
Standard error expressed in percentage points					
1,000-----	2.8	4.4	6.0	8.7	10.1
2,500-----	1.8	2.8	3.8	5.5	6.4
5,000-----	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
10,000-----	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
20,000-----	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.3
30,000-----	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8
40,000-----	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
50,000-----	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
80,000-----	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
100,000-----	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
200,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
500,000-----	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

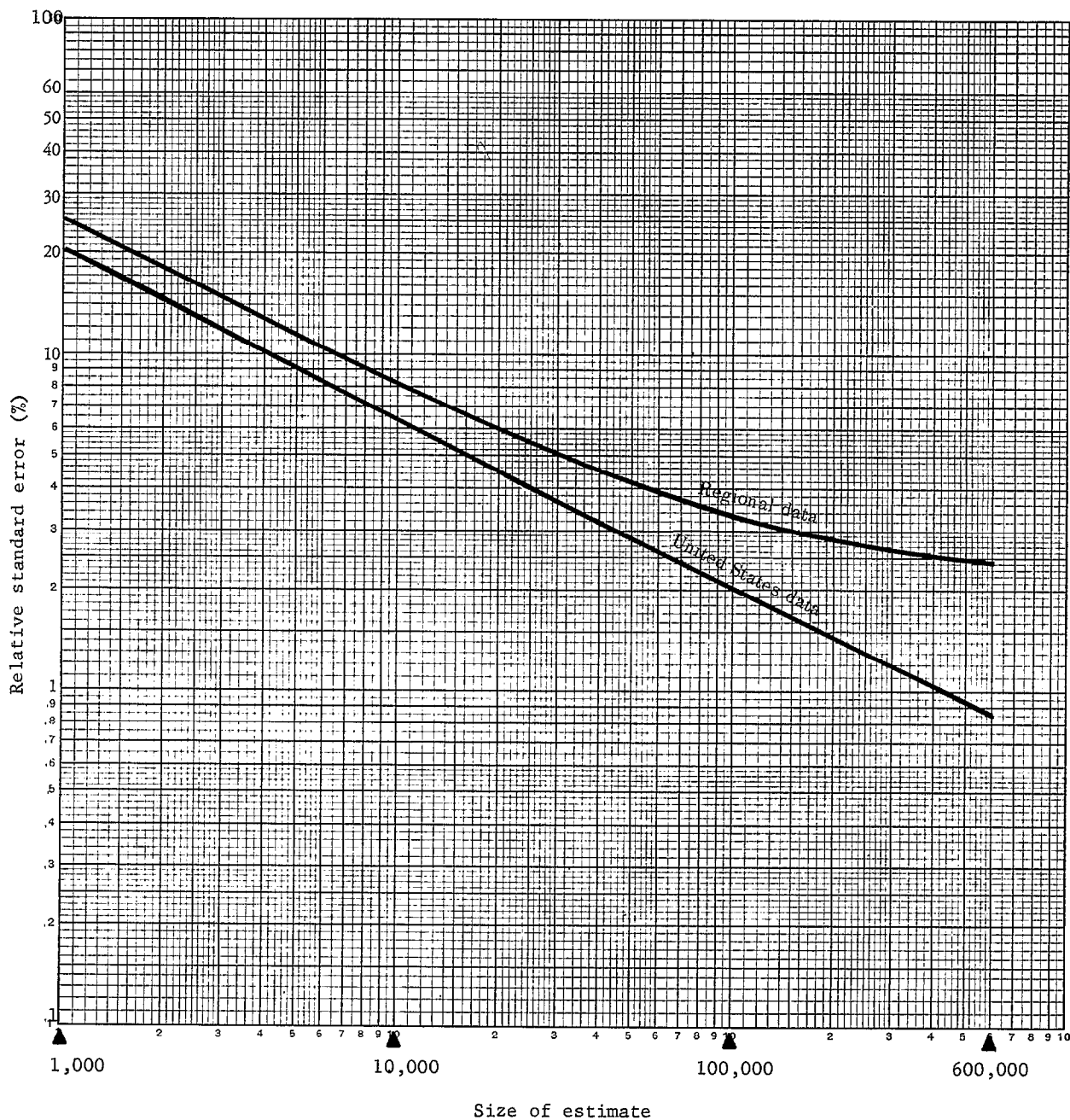
Example of use of table III: An estimated 41 percent of the 505,242 persons in nursing and personal care homes were 75-84 years of age (table 2). Linear interpolation between the values shown in table III will yield an approximate standard error of 0.5 percent for a statistic of 41 percent with a base of 505,242.

Table IV. Approximate standard errors of percentages shown in this report for regional estimates

Base of the percent (number of residents)	Estimated percent				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
Standard error expressed in percentage points					
1,000-----	3.5	5.4	7.5	10.8	12.5
2,500-----	2.2	3.4	4.7	6.8	7.9
5,000-----	1.6	2.4	3.3	4.8	5.6
10,000-----	1.1	1.7	2.4	3.4	3.9
20,000-----	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.8
30,000-----	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
50,000-----	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8
80,000-----	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
100,000-----	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
200,000-----	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
300,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7

Example of use of table IV: An estimated 41 percent of the 149,282 persons in nursing and personal care homes in the Northeast Region were 75-84 years of age (table 3). Linear interpolation between the values shown in table IV will yield an approximate standard error of 1.0 percent for a statistic of 41 percent with a base of 149,282.

Figure A. Relative standard errors of estimated numbers of residents shown in this report for aggregates for data of all types: United States and regional estimates, April-June 1963



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 100,000 residents of institutions in the United States (at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 2 percent (read from the scale at left side of chart) or a standard error of 2,000 (2 percent of 100,000).

Table V. Approximate standard errors of estimates of average length of stay shown in this report

Base of average (number of residents)	Estimated average length of stay in years						
	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
	Standard error						
25,000-----	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
50,000-----	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
75,000-----	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
100,000-----	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
250,000-----	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
500,000-----	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Example of use of table V: The average duration of stay for the 505,242 residents in nursing and personal care homes was 3 years (table 6). From table V it is seen that the approximate standard error is 0.1 years for an estimated average of 3 years with a base of 505,242.

Table VI. Approximate standard errors of estimates of average age shown in this report

Base of average (number of residents)	Estimated average age in years				
	60	65	70	75	80
	Standard error				
5,000-----	15.4	16.1	16.8	17.5	18.1
10,000-----	10.9	11.4	12.0	12.4	12.9
25,000-----	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.4
50,000-----	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.2
75,000-----	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2
100,000-----	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7
250,000-----	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5
500,000-----	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0

Example of use of table VI: The average age for the 505,242 residents in nursing and personal care homes was 77.6 years (table C). From table VI it is seen that the approximate standard error is 2.9 years for an estimated average age of 77.6 years with a base of 505,242.

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APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

I. Terms Relating to Home, "Hospital," or Resident

Institution for the aged: This term refers to all establishments that were within the scope of the Resident Places Survey-1 except long-stay psychiatric hospitals. Included are nursing and personal care homes as well as long-stay "hospitals" and units of hospitals which specialize in the care of the aged.

Home for the aged: A home for the aged is a nursing home, convalescent home, or related facility providing nursing or personal care to the aged or chronically ill.

"Hospital": The term "hospital" in this report refers to chronic disease and geriatric hospitals and nursing home units and chronic disease wards of general hospitals.

Nursing home unit: A nursing home unit is a unit maintained by a general hospital for patients requiring nursing care but not the full range of hospital services.

Chronic disease ward: A chronic disease ward in a general hospital is a ward set aside for the long-term treatment of patients with chronic diseases. This excludes wards set up for the treatment of tuberculosis, mental illness, alcoholism, or drug addiction.

Bed: A bed is any bed set up and regularly maintained for use by a resident or patient whether or not the bed was in use at the time of the survey. This excludes beds used by staff or any beds used for emergency services only.

Resident: A resident (or patient) is any person who has been formally admitted to the institution and is currently on the register of the institution. This includes a

resident who is temporarily away in a short-stay hospital, visiting with friends or relatives, etc., but whose bed is maintained for him in the home.

Length of stay:

Length of stay in this report refers to the current stay in the institution. It means the period of stay starting from the date of last admission to the institution to the date of the survey.

Nursing care:

Nursing care is defined as the provision of one or more of the following services:

Hypodermic injection

Intravenous injection

Taking of temperature-pulse-respiration or blood pressure

Application of dressings or bandages

Bowel and bladder retraining

Nasal feeding

Catheterization

Irrigation

Oxygen therapy

Full bed bath

Enema

Health characteristics:

The health of the resident is discussed in this report in terms of six health characteristics. Each resident was classified in 1 of 3 categories according to extent of disability in each of the health characteristics as described below. "No disability" refers to category (1), "partial disability" refers to category (2), and "complete disability" refers to category (3). An exception to this was hearing status, in which only two categories were used.

Bed status:

1. *Out of bed* means that except for ordinary rest or sleep a person is out of bed most of the time.

2. *In bed part of time* means that besides ordinary rest or sleep a person stays in bed part of the time.
3. *In bed* means that the person usually stays in bed all or most of the time.

Walking status:

1. *Walks unassisted* means that a person walks unassisted or with a cane or crutch.
2. *Walks with assistance* means that a person gets about only with a walker, an attendant's help, or by his own efforts in a wheelchair.
3. *Never walks* means that a person is not able to walk at all or is completely dependent on others to get about.

Continence status:

1. *Continent* means that a person normally can control feces and urine.
2. *Partially incontinent* means that a person normally can control either urine or feces but not both.
3. *Incontinent* means that a person normally cannot control either feces or urine.

Mental status: Mental status refers to a person's awareness of surroundings as follows:

1. *Always aware* means that a person is not confused, i.e., he is completely aware of his surroundings.
2. *Confused part of time* means that a person is sometimes not aware of his surroundings but is not confused all or most of the time.
3. *Confused* means that a person is confused all or most of the time.

Hearing status:

1. *No serious problem* with hearing
2. *Serious problem* with hearing or deaf.

Vision status:

1. *No serious problem* means that a person has no problem seeing either with or without glasses. If a person is reported to be blind in one eye, he is also included in this category.
2. *Serious problem* means that a person has a serious problem with seeing even with glasses but is not blind.

3. *Blind* means that a person is blind in both eyes.

II. Demographic Terms

<i>Age:</i>	Age shown in this report is based on the date of birth reported for each person. The date of birth is recorded in single years of age and grouped in various distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.
<i>Color:</i>	Color is recorded as white and nonwhite.
<i>Region:</i>	Classification of establishments by geographic area is provided by grouping the States into regions. These regions correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census. They are as follows:

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



APPENDIX III

CLASSIFICATION OF HOMES PROVIDING NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE

The institutions in the Resident Places Survey-1 were classified by the primary type of service provided on the basis of data collected for the Master Facility Inventory. The classification criteria used are based on four factors:

1. The first factor was the number of persons receiving nursing care (defined in Appendix II) during the week prior to the day of the MFI Survey.
2. The second factor was whether or not (a) medications and treatments were administered in accordance with physicians' orders, or (b) supervision over medications which may be self-administered was provided, or (c) neither administration of nor supervision over medications and treatments was provided.
3. The third factor was the number of specified personal services routinely provided. These personal services (referred to below as criterion personal services) included rub and massage, help with tub bath or shower, dressing, correspondence or shopping, walking or getting about, and help with feeding. This list represents an attempt to cover the most typical personal services provided by either personal or domiciliary care homes.
4. The fourth factor was the presence or absence of registered nurses or licensed practical nurses on the staff.

On the basis of these factors three types of establishments were distinguished and defined as follows:

Nursing care home—An institution is a nursing care home if nursing care is the primary and predominant function of the facility. Those meeting the following criteria are classified as nursing care homes in this report: one or more registered nurses or licensed practical nurses were employed, and 50 percent or more of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.

Personal-care-with-nursing home—An institution is a personal-care-with-nursing home if personal care is the primary and predominant function of the facility but some nursing care is also provided. If an institution met either of the following criteria, it was classified as a personal-care-with-nursing home in this report:

1. Some, but less than 50 percent, of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey, and there was one or more registered nurses or licensed practical nurses on the staff; or

2. Some of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey, no registered nurses or licensed practical nurses were on the staff, but one or more of the following conditions were met:

- A. Medications and treatments were administered in accordance with physicians' orders.
- B. Supervision over self-administered medications was provided.
- C. Three or more criterion personal services were routinely provided.

Personal care home—An institution is a personal care home if the primary and predominant function of the facility is personal care and no residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey. Places in which any one or more of the following criteria are met are classified as personal care homes in this report whether or not they employed registered nurses or licensed practical nurses:

1. Medications and treatments were administered in accordance with physicians' orders, or supervision over medications which may be self-administered was provided.
2. Three or more of the criterion personal services were routinely provided.

Also included in the category of "personal care homes" are "domiciliary care homes." An institution is a domiciliary care home if the primary and predominant function of the facility is domiciliary care but it has a responsibility for providing some personal care. If the criteria for a nursing care home are not met but one or two of the criterion personal services are routinely provided, the establishment is classified as a domiciliary care home. Although domiciliary care homes are included with personal care homes in this report, for purposes of stratification domiciliary care homes are considered as a separate type-of-service stratum (Appendix I).

In the classification process a criterion was considered as not having been met if the necessary information for that criterion was unknown. For instance, if the type of nursing staff was unknown for a particular place, it was considered as not having met the criterion of having one or more registered nurses on the staff. An establishment indicating that some nursing care was provided but not the number of persons to whom this care was provided was considered as an institution providing nursing care to some, but less than 50 percent, of its patients or residents. Table VII shows in detail the scheme for the classification of establishments.

Table VII. Criteria for classification of institutions

Classification variables	Classification criteria																											
Percent of total residents who received nursing care during the week prior to day of study	50 percent or more					Some but less than 50 percent					None																	
Number of registered or licensed practical nurses	1+	None					1+	None					1+	None														
Are medications or treatments administered in accordance with physician orders?	...	Yes	No				...	Yes	No				Yes	No				Yes	No									
Is supervision over self-administered medications provided?	.....	Yes	No				.....	Yes	No				...	Yes	No				...	Yes	No							
Are three or more services offered?	.....	.....	Yes	No				.....	.....	Yes	No				.....	Yes	No				.....	Yes	No					
Are one or two services offered?	.....	.....	.....	Yes	No				.....	.....	.....	Yes	No				.....	Yes	No				.....	Yes	No			
Is room and/or board the only service offered?	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....				.....	Yes	.....				.....	No	Yes	.....				.....	Yes	.....			
Classification✓	N	Pn	Pn	Pn	P	D	Pn	Pn	Pn	Pn	D	D	P	P	P	D	B	P	P	P	D	B						

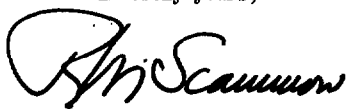
Legend: ✓ Nursing care home-----N
 Personal care with nursing home-----Pn
 Personal care home-----P
 Domiciliary care home-----D
 Boarding or rooming house (out of scope)-B

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APPENDIX IV

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESIDENT PLACES SURVEY-1

The following items show the exact content and wording of the questionnaire used in the RPS-1. The actual questionnaire was designed for an institution as a unit and includes additional space for reports on all residents of an institution. Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration.

Budget Bureau No. 68-R620-R1; Approval Expires December 31, 1963	
CONFIDENTIAL - This information is collected under authority of Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat. 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of an individual or of an establishment will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey and will not be disclosed or released to other persons or used for any other purpose (22 FR 1687).	
FORM HR5-2c (1-2-63) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	(If necessary, please change to show correct name and address)
Gentlemen: The U.S. National Health Survey of the Public Health Service, authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress, is conducting a survey of nursing homes, convalescent or rest homes, homes for the aged, chronic disease hospitals, and other establishments in the United States whose primary function is to provide medical, nursing, personal or domiciliary care to the aged, infirm, or chronically ill. This is one of a series of surveys mentioned in a recent inquiry to your establishment by the Bureau of the Census which is acting as the collecting agent for the U.S. National Health Survey. The purpose of the survey is to obtain much needed information on the health of residents in these establishments and facts related to their care. Please answer the questions on the inside of this form and return it as soon as possible -- preferably within the week. A self-addressed envelope which requires no postage has been provided for your convenience. The information will be given confidential treatment by the U.S. National Health Survey and the Bureau of the Census, and will be used for statistical purposes only. It will not be used for any regulatory, licensing or accreditation purposes; any published summary will be presented in such a manner that no individual establishment or person can be identified. Thank you for your cooperation. Sincerely yours,  Richard M. Scammon Director Bureau of the Census	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Base your answers on records, as appropriate, when records are available.

Step 1 -- Complete Part I, ESTABLISHMENT INFORMATION.

These questions should be self-explanatory. The word "establishment" refers to the facility providing service to residents or patients, such as a hospital, nursing home, home for the aged, and so forth. The words "resident or patient" are used interchangeably in this questionnaire. The people being cared for are usually referred to as "residents." However, they are referred to as "patients" when this term seems more appropriate.

Step 2 -- Complete Part II, CENSUS OF RESIDENTS OR PATIENTS.

List in Column (b) the name of each person (resident or patient) who is currently on your register as a formal admission. (The number listed should be the same as shown for Part I, Question 7.) (If this is a general hospital, or some specialty hospital, except chronic disease and/or convalescent, geriatric, and rehabilitation, list only the patients or residents in your chronic disease ward and/or nursing home unit. All other establishments should list all of their patients or residents.) List the names in any order that is most convenient to you. If the names are not listed in alphabetical order or in sequence by some assigned number, such as admission number, please explain the order of the listing in the "Comments" section on Page 4.

For each person listed, record the date he was last admitted to your establishment, his date of birth, sex, and race. You may wish to make these entries as you record the persons' names in Column (b). If date of last admission or date of birth is not known, record your best estimate of the date.

Normally, the date of last admission refers to the date of admission to the nursing home, convalescent home, hospital, etc. However, if this is a general hospital with a chronic disease ward or a nursing home unit, the date of last admission refers to the date of admission to the ward or nursing unit. If this is a chronic disease and/or convalescent, geriatric, or rehabilitation hospital and you maintain a nursing home unit, the date of last admission refers to the date of admission to the nursing home unit or the hospital, whichever was first.

Step 3 -- Complete Part III, HEALTH OF RESIDENTS OR PATIENTS.

Some of the lines in Part III are blocked out, while others are not. For the lines not blocked out (identified by a circled line number), make the appropriate entries in the columns in Part III for the person whose name appears on that line in Part II, Column (b). This information should be provided by the person best acquainted with the health of the residents in this establishment.

Step 4 -- The names of persons entered on Part II are needed only as a means of identification in case there should be a question about an entry on the questionnaire when it is reviewed. If you prefer, you may tear off the strip on Part II which contains the names of patients. If you do tear off this part of the form, please keep it in your files for at least 6 months.

Step 5 -- For convenience of contact in the event that questions concerning an entry do arise, the person completing the questionnaire should enter his name and give his title or position, telephone number, and the date the form is completed on the bottom of Part I.

Step 6 -- After you have completed the questionnaire, return it in the enclosed postage-free envelope. If the self-addressed envelope gets misplaced before the questionnaire can be completed, return the completed questionnaire to the Bureau of the Census, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Record any comments about the establishment or about individuals on Page 4.

Part I - ESTABLISHMENT INFORMATION

(NOTE: When the term "RESIDENT" is used in the questionnaire, it refers to resident or patient.)

1. When did this establishment begin accepting residents at its present address? (Give the date it first opened AT THIS ADDRESS as a nursing home, convalescent home, chronic disease hospital, etc., even though the ownership or control has since changed hands.)		(Month, year)
2. To provide a general picture of your admission policy: Do you accept the following types of residents? (Mark (X) "Yes" or "No" for each item.)		
a. Males	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
b. Females	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
c. Bedfast patients	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
d. Mentally ill patients (that is, diagnosed by a physician as mentally ill.)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
e. Do you accept persons of all ages, including children?	1 ☐ Yes ☐ No (Skip to 2f) (Complete 2e(1))	
(1) If "No" -- What ages do you accept? (Mark (X) ONE box only)	2 ☐ 65 and over 3 ☐ 18 and over 4 ☐ Under 18 5 ☐ Other (Specify age)	
f. Do you accept persons who are recipients of Public Assistance or Welfare? (This includes Old Age Assistance, Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled, Aid to the Blind, Medical Assistance for the Aged, and general welfare.)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (Complete 2f(1)) (Skip to Question 3)	
(1) How many residents do you have who are on Public Assistance or Welfare?	Number	
3. Do you provide nursing care to residents in your establishment?	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (Go to Question 4) (Skip to Question 6)	
4. Who is in charge of nursing care? (Mark (X) ONE box only) (NOTE: "Full-time," as used below, means 40 hours or more per week.)		
1 ☐ Registered Nurse, full time	3 ☐ Licensed Practical Nurse, full time	
2 ☐ Registered Nurse, part time	4 ☐ Licensed Practical Nurse, part time	
5 ☐ Neither Registered Nurse nor Licensed Practical Nurse		
5. Are there one or more nurses or nurse's aides ON DUTY 24 hours a day?	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
6. How many beds are regularly maintained for residents? (Include any beds set up for use whether or not they are in use at the present time. Exclude beds used by staff or any beds used exclusively for emergency service.)	Number	
7. How many residents are currently on your register as formal admissions, who have not been discharged? (Do not include employees or proprietors.)	Number	
8. Of the residents in this establishment (Question 7, above) --	Number	
a. How many slept here last night?	Number	
b. How many were temporarily away last night in a hospital? (If this establishment is a hospital, how many residents were temporarily away last night in some other hospital?)	Number	
c. How many were temporarily away last night in some place other than a hospital?	Number	
9. How many admissions did you have during 1962?	Number	
10. How many discharges did you have during 1962, excluding deaths?	Number	
11. How many persons died during 1962 while residents of this establishment? (Include all who died while on your register even though temporarily away in a hospital or some other place.)	Number	
12. Are all persons admitted to this establishment required to be examined by a physician before or soon after admission?	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
13. What is your most frequent, your highest, and your lowest charge PER MONTH for lodging, meals, nursing care, and other personal services?	Most frequent..... \$ (Per month) Highest..... \$ (Per month) Lowest..... \$ (Per month)	
14. How many persons are employed in this establishment? (Include all paid employees, members of religious orders, and owners who usually work 15 hours or more a week in this establishment.)	Number	
Name of person completing this form	Telephone No. and Ext.	Date completed
Title or position	COMPLETE PARTS II AND III OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE	
	Establishment Number	

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