

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS
DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

**Charges for Care in
Institutions
for the aged
and chronically ill**

United States - May - June 1964

Statistics on the average monthly charge for care and the distribution of residents by charge for care intervals according to primary type of service, level of nursing supervision, and type of ownership of the institution; according to age, sex, level of patient care, and primary source of payment for the resident; and according to the geographic region of the United States. Based on data collected during the period May-June 1964.

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

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

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IN THIS REPORT data are presented on the charges for care in residential institutions. During the survey period May-June 1964 there were an estimated 554,000 residents in 17,400 homes providing nursing or personal care. The median age of the residents was 80 while 88 percent were 65 years of age or older.

Approximately 3 percent of the residents had made an initial payment for lifetime care. For the remaining 538,000 residents, the average monthly charge was \$186.

The average monthly charge varied by characteristics of the resident, the institution, and the geographic region. The average monthly charge was \$194 for females and \$171 for males. For both sexes the average charge increased with age. Charges were higher in proprietary homes than in nonprofit or other homes. The average charge was \$212 per month in nursing care homes, \$129 per month in personal care homes which also provided nursing care, and \$121 per month in personal care homes which did not provide any nursing care. Charges were higher in homes having a registered nurse (RN) as the full-time supervisor of nursing than they were when the supervisor either worked part-time or was not an RN.

The charges increased with the amount of care provided the individual resident. For residents who were receiving neither personal nor nursing care the average monthly charge was \$109; for residents receiving only personal care the charge was \$164; for residents receiving limited nursing care it was \$199; and for residents receiving intensive nursing care it was \$224.

Charges for a given type of institution or level of service were generally highest in the Northeast and the West, lower in the North Central Region, and lowest in the South.

Approximately 47 percent of the residents listed public assistance as their primary source of payment. The average monthly charge for these residents was \$179. Another 46 percent used their own income as their primary source of payment. Their average monthly charge was \$202. The remaining 7 percent of the residents had either made an initial payment for full-time care or were supported by a variety of governmental, church, or other programs.

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-----	*

CHARGES FOR CARE IN INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE AGED AND CHRONICALLY ILL

Mary Grace Kovar, *Division of Health Records Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

The Resident Places Survey-2 (RPS-2) was designed to provide information about the aged institutionalized population of the United States and so included only nursing and personal care homes and geriatric hospitals. It did not include homes which provided only room and board. The 554,000 residents who comprise the population of the survey had certain characteristics which distinguished them from the general population. Their median age was 80 years and 88 percent of them were 65 years and older. There were 186 females for every 100 males. The median age of the females was 81 years and 92 percent were 65 or over while the median age of the males was 78 years with 81 percent being 65 years or over. Approximately 30 percent of the males and 18 percent of the females had never been married while in the 1960 United States population aged 65 years and over only 8 percent of the males and 9 percent of the females had never been married. Only 4 percent of the residents had no chronic conditions and the average was 3.1 chronic conditions per resident.

The average monthly charge is the average amount charged to residents in the designated category during the month prior to the survey. In computing the average, the residents who had made an initial payment were excluded from the

calculations since they were not billed by the month.

However, residents for whom no charge was made were included along with all residents for whom any charge was made. In the discussion and the detailed tables the percentage distributions of residents are based on the population given in the detailed tables; the average charge is based on that population less the number of residents in the category who had made an initial payment.

SELECTED FINDINGS

The average monthly charge for care for all residents excluding those who had made an initial payment for life care was \$186. Almost one-half of the residents (46 percent) were charged \$100-\$199 per month while another 27 percent were charged \$200-\$299 per month.

In general, charges were higher for the older residents and charges for females were higher than those for males. Although the age distribution of females was different from the age distribution of males—the median age for females was 81 years and the median age for males was 78 years—this does not account for the difference in charges. Charges for females were higher in each age group.

Charges also varied with the amount of nursing service provided by the institution. In

nursing care homes the average monthly charge was \$212. In personal care homes which also provided some nursing care it was \$129 while in homes which provided only personal care it was \$121. When residents were classified according to the care they actually received, rather than according to the type of service provided by the establishment where they were receiving care, the difference in the charges was even greater. The average monthly charge for residents receiving intensive nursing care was \$224; for residents receiving other nursing care it was \$199; for residents receiving personal care only it was \$164; and for residents who were receiving neither nursing nor personal care it was \$109.

Homes included in RPS-2 were also classified according to type of ownership. Charges were higher in proprietary homes (\$205 per month) than in nonprofit homes (\$154) or other homes (\$157). Part of the difference in charges is due to the fact that a higher percentage of the residents of proprietary homes were also in nursing care homes than residents of nonprofit or other homes.

The United States was divided into four geographic regions and the data tabulated separately for each region. The average monthly charge for all residents was highest in the Northeast at \$213 per month. The next highest charges were in the West with an average of \$204. The North Central Region which had the largest institutional population had an average charge of \$171. In the South the average monthly charge was \$161. Differences in the regional charges could not be attributed to differences in the age distribution of residents, to the ratio of females to males, or to differences in the proportion of residents in nursing care homes.

Residents were classified into three groups according to their primary source of payment for care. Almost half of the residents (47 percent) listed public assistance as their primary source of payment. An additional 46 percent listed their own income. The remaining 7 percent received their primary support from other sources such as veterans' benefits or church support or had made an initial payment for lifetime care. For those residents on public assistance the average monthly charge was \$179. For the residents supported by their own income it was \$202.

SOURCE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF DATA

The data included in this report are based on a sample survey of institutions in the United States which provide nursing and personal care to the aged and chronically ill. The survey, generally referred to as Resident Places Survey-2, was conducted during May and June 1964 by the Division of Health Records Statistics in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The scope of the RPS-2 included such establishments as nursing homes, homes for the aged, similar places under various names, and geriatric hospitals. Two basic criteria for including an establishment were: (1) it must routinely provide some level of nursing or personal care and (2) it must maintain three beds or more for residents. Thus homes providing only room and board were not within the scope of the survey.

RPS-2 was a multiple-purpose survey collecting statistics about the establishments themselves, the employees, and the residents or patients living in the establishments. Reports have already been published on the number and kinds of employees, their work experience, and their special training and wages.^{1,2} Reports have also been published on health characteristics of the residents as measured by the number of chronic conditions, limitation of mobility, and the health services provided for them.^{3,4}

In order to interpret the statistics presented in this report properly, it is important to comprehend the material presented in the appendixes. Appendix I consists of a general description of the survey—the sampling frame, sample design, and survey procedures. Also discussed are levels of nonresponse and imputation procedures, estimation technique, and sampling variation. Tables and charts of standard errors are provided with illustrations of their use.

Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II. Special attention is called to the procedure for classifying establishments by the type of service. The classification is based on the primary type of service provided by the home and the availability of a nursing staff rather than on

what the home called itself or how it was licensed by the State.

Proper interpretation of the data also requires a clear understanding of the definition of charge for care. The charge for care discussed in this report is the charge made by the institution itself and is based on the response to the question "What was the total charge for this resident's (patient's) care last month?" It may or may not include charges made by private physicians, charges for drugs or equipment not purchased through the home, or any other services for which the resident contracted privately. It is known that the methods of operating nursing and personal care homes vary widely. Some establishments provide as part of the basic charge, all of the services required by the resident. Others make an additional charge for the services of a physician or other professional personnel or for special services, drugs, or diets. Still others have no formal connection with a physician and the resident requiring medical service is seen by his private physician who bills his patient directly.

Reproductions of the residents' questionnaire and other forms used in the survey which are relevant to this report are shown in Appendix III.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

Age and Sex

The residents of the institutions included in RPS-2 were an aged population. Some 88 percent of them were 65 years of age or older and the median age was 80. Approximately 70 percent were 75 years or older.

The average monthly charge for all ages was \$186. Charges rose with each age group from \$155 per month for those under 65 to \$194 per month for those 85 or older (table 1). One reason for the low monthly average charge for those under 65 was that 11 percent of them were charged nothing as compared with only 2 percent of those 85 years or older.

A second factor in the increased charge is the greater ratio of females to males in the older age groups. At all ages the charges for females were higher than the charges for males and the ratio of females per 100 males increased from

83 for residents under 65 years to 254 for residents 85 and over (table A). However, when the data for each sex are examined separately as in figure 1, it is obvious that there is a real increase in charges which is independent of the sex ratio.

Primary Type of Service Provided

The homes included in the survey were classified into three groups according to whether or not they provided the nursing services listed on Card A (see Appendix III), the percentage of residents receiving nursing care, and the presence of qualified nurses on the staff. The criteria for the classification are detailed in Appendix II. This method of classifying establishments was developed by the Division of Health Records Statistics and is independent of the name or license of the home.

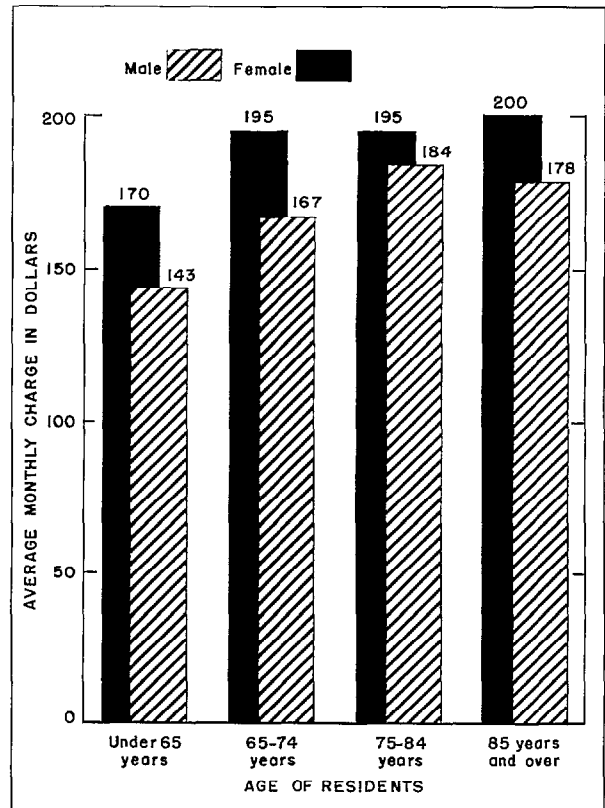


Figure 1. Average monthly charge for care, by sex and age.

Table A. Selected characteristics of residents, by age: United States, May-June 1964

Age	Percent distribution of residents	Number of females per 100 males	Average monthly charge	Percent of residents in age group who		Percent in nursing care homes
				Made an initial payment	Had no charge	
All ages-----	100	186	\$186	3	4	68
Under 65 years-----	12	83	155	1	11	61
65-74 years-----	19	158	184	2	4	69
75-84 years-----	42	212	191	4	2	67
85 years and over-----	28	254	194	4	2	69

Over two-thirds of the residents, or 68 percent, were in homes classified as nursing care homes. Another 26 percent were in homes classified as personal care homes but which also provided some nursing care. Only 6 percent of the residents were in homes which generally provided only personal care. Table B gives some characteristics of the residents which may be helpful in evaluating the differences in charges according to the primary type of service.

Charges were highest in nursing care homes. The average monthly charge was \$212 and 52 percent of the residents were charged \$200 or more per month. In personal-care-with-nursing homes the average charge was \$129 and 13 per-

cent of the residents were charged \$200 or more. In personal care homes the average monthly charge was \$121 and 10 percent of the residents were charged \$200 or more (table 2).

In nursing care homes the percentage of residents who had made an initial payment for lifetime care was less than one-half of 1 percent. Approximately 2 percent of the residents were charged nothing. In personal-care-with-nursing homes 9 percent of the residents had made an initial payment and there was no charge for 8 percent. In homes providing only personal care 4 percent had made an initial payment and 6 percent had no charge.

Table B. Selected characteristics of residents in homes, by primary type of service: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service	Percent of residents in each type of service	Number of females per 100 males	Median age	Average number of chronic conditions per resident	Average monthly charge
All types-----	100	186	80	3.1	\$186
Nursing care-----	68	193	80	3.4	212
Personal care with nursing-----	26	182	80	2.5	129
Personal care-----	6	142	78	2.0	121

Table C. Primary type of service, by level of patient care: United States, May-June 1964

Level of patient care	Type of service			
	All types of service	Nursing care	Personal care with nursing	Personal care
	Average monthly charge			
All levels-----	\$186	\$212	\$129	\$121
Intensive care-----	224	232	167	195
Other nursing care-----	199	210	140	139
Personal care-----	164	195	125	139
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	109	126	106	100
	Percent distribution			
All levels-----	100	100	100	100
Intensive care-----	31	40	15	3
Other nursing care-----	29	36	17	4
Personal care-----	27	21	38	46
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	13	4	30	48

Within each type of service, charges were higher for the older age groups (table 2). Also, within each type of service the charges for females were higher than the charges for males (table 3). Although the age distribution was similar for all homes, the ratio of females to males was highest in nursing care homes and decreased as the amount of nursing care provided decreased (table B). This difference in the sex ratio should be remembered when comparing the charges for the three types of service which are computed for both sexes.

Level of Patient Care

In addition to the question concerning the type of service provided by the home, the multi-purpose design of the survey permitted a similar question to be asked about the individual resident. The respondent was shown Card F (see Appendix III) and questioned about the care received by this particular resident during the preceding week. The responses to the list of services were grouped into four levels of care (Appendix II); intensive care which includes for example intravenous injection or a full bed bath, other nursing care which in-

cludes other services usually performed by a nurse, personal care which includes such things as help with dressing and eating, and a negative response to all services listed.

Table C which is taken from table 4 shows the difference in charges when the residents were classified according to the care they were actually receiving. If it can be assumed that those residents who were receiving neither nursing nor personal care were paying a basic charge in a specific type of home, then the difference between the average monthly charge for those persons and the charge for the residents who were receiving special services is a measure of the charge for the services. For example, the residents of nursing care homes who were receiving none of the services on the list were charged an average of \$126 per month. The residents of the same homes who were receiving intensive care had an average charge of \$232 per month. The difference of \$106 would be the charge for the intensive care. The same subtraction can be done for each level of care within homes providing any type of service because in each case the charges increased as the level of service became more specialized.

Table C also suggests another reason why charges were higher in nursing care than in personal care homes. In nursing care homes 76 percent of the residents were receiving some form of nursing care as compared with 32 percent of the residents in personal-care-with-nursing homes and only 7 percent in homes which generally furnished only personal care. Since charges increased with the level of care provided, charges in nursing care homes would naturally be higher. That is not, however, a complete explanation of the difference in charges. Within the level of service provided, charges were higher in nursing care than in personal care homes. There was apparently a charge for having the services available even if they were not being utilized by the resident at the moment.

Type of Nursing Supervision Provided

One measure of the services available is the level of nursing supervision. When the person supervising the residents' care was a registered nurse who worked full time the average monthly charge was \$204. When the supervisor was either a registered nurse working part time or a licensed practical nurse the average monthly charge was \$163. When the supervisor was not a nurse the charge was \$138 (table 5). In personal care homes, where only 46 percent of the residents lived in homes with a full-time registered nurse as the supervisor, the level of supervision made little difference in the charges. However, in nursing care

homes, where 73 percent of the residents were in homes with a full-time registered nurse as the supervisor, the \$224 per month charged for their care was significantly higher than the charge of \$178 when the supervisor was either a registered nurse who worked part time or a licensed practical nurse or the \$203 charged when the supervisor was not a nurse.

Type of Ownership

In addition to the classification by type of service provided, the homes included in RPS-2 were classified by type of ownership. The classes used in this report are: proprietary, nonprofit (including homes operated by churches), and other homes (mostly operated by local, State, or Federal Government). Some characteristics of the residents according to type of ownership of their resident institutions are shown in table D.

Charges were highest in proprietary homes (table 6). The mean monthly charge in such homes was \$205 and about half of the residents (48 percent) were charged \$200 or more per month. In proprietary homes providing nursing care—and 78 percent of the residents of proprietary homes were provided with nursing care—the average monthly charge was \$222 and 58 percent of the residents were charged \$200 or more.

In nonprofit homes the average monthly charge was \$154 and 23 percent of the residents were charged \$200 or more per month. However, only 40 percent of the residents were in homes providing nursing care. For residents of nonprofit

Table D. Selected characteristics of residents in homes, by type of ownership: United States, May-June 1964

Type of ownership	Percent of residents in each type of ownership	Number of females per 100 males	Median age	Percent of residents in nursing care homes	Average monthly charge
All types-----	100	186	80	68	\$186
Proprietary-----	60	195	80	78	205
Nonprofit-----	24	280	81	40	154
Other-----	16	91	76	70	157

homes providing nursing care the average monthly charge was \$190. The percentage of the residents in each cost for care interval is lowered because 11 percent of the residents of nonprofit homes had made an initial payment for life care. This represents 90 percent of all such residents. Most of these residents of nonprofit homes who had made an initial payment were in homes providing personal care with nursing.

In the other homes the average monthly charge was \$157 and 28 percent of the residents were charged \$200 or more. For 13 percent of the residents of other homes there had been no charge for the preceding month; for another 22 percent the charge had been less than \$100.

Although part of the difference in charges in the three types of ownership is a reflection of the percentage of residents in homes providing nursing care, charges in proprietary homes were higher than in the other two for each type of service. In establishments providing nursing care for example, the average monthly charge for proprietary homes was \$222; for nonprofit homes it was \$190 and for other homes it was \$191. In establishments providing personal care the average charge in proprietary homes was again higher but in those homes the large percentage of residents in nonprofit and other homes who had either made an initial payment or who were charged nothing is more important than the average.

Although charges in nonprofit and other homes followed the general pattern of charges being higher for the older residents, charges in proprietary homes did not. In proprietary homes the average monthly charge for residents under 65 was \$187, but for all residents 65 or over the average charge was \$208 (table 7). Beyond the age of 65 the charge did not increase.

Proprietary homes did follow the general pattern of higher charges for females than for males although the absolute difference was not as great as in the other two types of ownership. In proprietary homes males were charged \$195 per month and females \$211. In nonprofit homes males were charged \$137 and females \$161. In other homes males were charged \$139 and females were charged \$175 per month (table 8).

Charges were highest in proprietary homes for each level of nursing supervision. For any given level of supervision, charges in proprietary

homes were \$50-\$60 per month higher than in nonprofit homes (table 9). Charges in nonprofit homes were higher than charges in other homes when the supervisor worked part time or was not a registered nurse. When the supervisor was a nurse who worked full time, charges in other homes seemed to be somewhat higher than in nonprofit homes, although the difference was not statistically significant.

Within each type of ownership charges increased as the level of care provided the individual resident increased (table 10). When the resident was receiving nursing care there was little difference in the charges made by proprietary and other homes although charges in nonprofit homes were lower for these residents. For residents who were not receiving nursing care, charges were highest in proprietary homes and lowest in other homes.

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

The regions as defined in RPS-2 are the same as those used by the Bureau of the Census. These States included in each region are listed in Appendix II. Selected characteristics of the residents in each region are shown in table E.

The average monthly charge was highest in the Northeast at \$213 per month (table 11 and fig. 2). The West ranked second with an average of \$204. In the North Central Region the average monthly charge was \$171 and in the South it was \$161. In all regions the trend was toward higher charges for the older residents. Differences in the age distributions did not account for the differences in charges, however, as the median age was almost the same in all four regions. Nor did a difference in the ratio of males to females account for the differing charges even though charges for females were higher than charges for males in each region (table 12). The South, which had the highest ratio of female to male residents, had the lowest average charge at \$161 per month. The region with the lowest ratio of female to male residents was the West and the average monthly charge was \$204 (table E).

The third factor which might be expected to explain the regional difference is the percentage of residents in homes providing nursing care. In the Northeast 74 percent of the residents were in

Table E. Selected characteristics of residents, by geographic region: United States, May-June 1964

Geographic region	Percent of residents in each region	Residents per 100,000 population ¹	Number of females per 100 males	Median age	Percent of residents in nursing care homes	Average monthly charge
All regions-----	100	289	186	80	68	\$186
Northeast-----	29	336	209	80	74	213
North Central-----	37	379	170	80	63	171
South-----	18	170	214	80	73	161
West-----	17	293	160	79	59	204

¹Based on Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 317, Aug. 27, 1965.

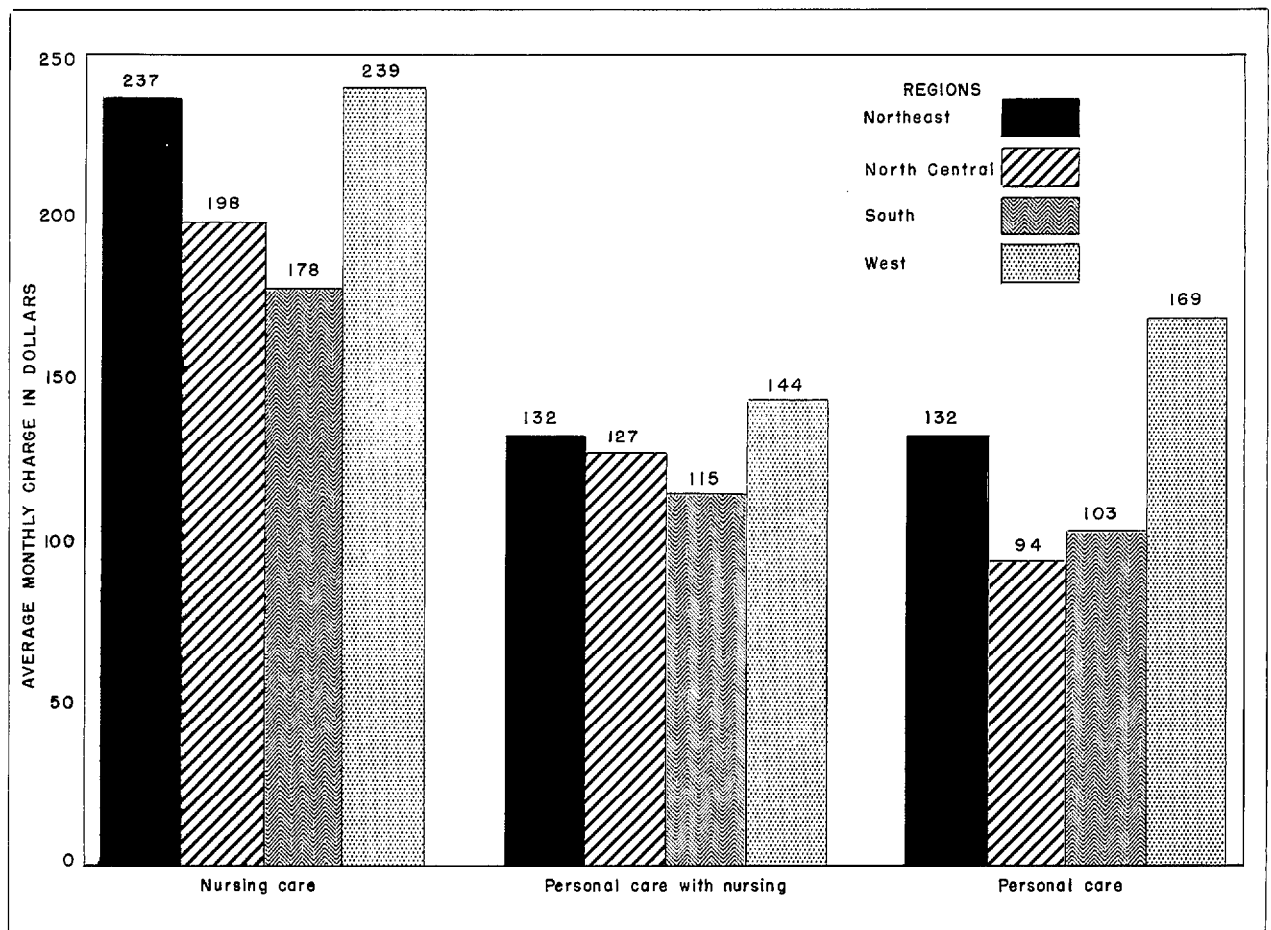


Figure 2. Average monthly charge for care, by geographic region and primary type of service.

nursing care homes and the average monthly charge for all residents was \$213. In the South 73 percent were in nursing care homes and the average monthly charge for all residents was only \$161 (table E). Both the North Central and the West Regions had a lower percentage of residents in nursing care homes and a higher average charge than the South.

The Northeast was the only region where over half of the residents (57 percent) were charged \$200 or more per month (table 13). The West was second with 44 percent and in the North Central Region and the South 29 percent and 28 percent respectively were charged \$200 or more per month. There was no significant difference among the regions in the percentage of residents for whom no charge was made. The practice of making an initial payment for life care seemed to be somewhat more common in the Northeast and the West than in the North Central Region and almost non-existent in the South.

Although the average monthly charge for all residents was highest in the Northeast, the average for any given type of service seemed to be highest in the West. Since only 17 percent of the residents were in the West, the base numbers are low, sampling error is relatively high, and the differences are small enough to require caution in interpretation.

In all four regions the charges for nursing care homes were significantly higher than for per-

Table F. Percent of residents and their average charge in homes supervised by a full-time registered nurse, by geographic region: United States, May-June 1964

Geographic region	Percent of all residents	Average monthly charge
All regions----	64	\$204
Northeast-----	79	220
North Central-----	56	193
South-----	55	173
West-----	68	220

sonal care homes. In the Northeast 27 percent of the residents of nursing care homes were charged \$300 or more per month and 70 percent were charged \$200 or more. Only 19 percent of the residents of personal-care-with-nursing homes and 14 percent of personal care homes were charged \$200 or more. In the big North Central Region the percentages of the residents charged \$200 or more in the three primary types of service were 40, 11, and 2 percent respectively (table 15).

It is possible that differences in the charges are partly due to differences in care. Level of nursing supervision is one measure of care. Table F summarizes some of the data from table 14. Column 1 of table F shows that the percentage

Table G. Average monthly charge, by level of patient care and geographic region: United States, May-June 1964

Geographic region	Level of patient care				
	All levels	Intensive	Other nursing	Personal	Neither nursing nor personal
All regions-----	\$186	\$224	\$199	\$164	\$109
Northeast-----	213	254	223	187	122
North Central-----	171	203	195	143	94
South-----	161	188	165	145	94
West-----	204	264	216	185	128

of residents in homes where the care was supervised by a registered nurse working full time was highest in the Northeast, second in the West, and lower in the North Central and South Regions. However, as can be seen in column 2, the same regional pattern of charges still holds even when only these residents are being considered. If the level of supervision is a measure of quality of care, the care was better in the Northeast and the West but it also cost more than in the other two regions. As can be seen in table 14 it also cost more for each of the other levels of supervision.

The other measure is the level of care provided the individual resident. Table G is an extract of the average charge by level of patients' care from table 15. Within each region charges increased with the level of care provided. Among regions charges were generally highest in the Northeast and the West for a given level of care, lower in the North Central, and lowest in the South although there were some shifts in the rankings for certain levels. In all four regions the residents who had made an initial payment and the residents for whom no charge was made were concentrated in the group receiving neither nursing nor personal care.

Table 16 presents data on type of ownership for each region. The pattern of the charges is consistent with the national data which have already been discussed. The percentage distributions of residents by monthly charges for care intervals present some interesting variations. In the Northeast 14 percent and in the West 16 percent of the residents of nonprofit homes had made an initial payment for lifetime care. In the North Central Region 9 percent and in the South only 3 percent of the residents of nonprofit homes had paid for lifetime care.

In the Northeast, where charges were generally high, 29 percent of the residents of proprietary homes, 12 percent of the residents of nonprofit homes, and 8 percent of the residents of other homes were charged \$300 or more per month. In the North Central Region only 8 percent of the residents of proprietary homes and 3 percent of the residents of nonprofit homes were charged \$300 or more per month, but 13 percent of the residents of other homes were charged that much. In the West the comparable figures were

16, 7, and 24 percent; in the South they were 7, 3, and 0 percent.

PRIMARY SOURCE OF PAYMENT

In this section data are presented on the means of paying for care and the variation in cost according to the source of payment. The data are based on response to the question "What is the primary source of payment for his care?" The question was self-coding, that is, boxes were provided so that the decision as to which one was most appropriate could be made by the respondent. There were six possible responses: own income or family support, church support, veterans' benefits, public assistance or welfare, initial payment (life care), and other. Only one answer was permitted for each resident.

Since public assistance or welfare was listed as the primary source for 47 percent of the residents and own income or family support for 46 percent, the discussion is concentrated on these two groups. The data for the remaining 7 percent were too meager to be analyzed separately so they have been grouped into one category. It should be noted that 40 percent of this remaining group had made an initial payment for life care and 28 percent had no charge for the month, so the percent distributions in the detailed tables are markedly different from the distributions of the residents on public assistance or those who reported their own income or family support as their primary source of payment. Table H shows the percent distribution of the residents in all six categories.

Table H also gives certain background information on the residents when classified by primary source of payment. For example, 24 percent of the residents on public assistance had five or more chronic conditions and 30 percent were receiving intensive care. Only 17 percent of the residents using their own income had five or more chronic conditions but 34 percent were receiving intensive care. Also, the ratio of females to males was markedly different for the two groups. Among those on public assistance there were 1.7 females for each male in the institutional population. Among those using their own income or family support there were more than twice as many females as males. There was no significant difference in the median age. Among residents on public assist-

Table H. Selected characteristics of residents, by primary source of payment:
United States, May-June 1964

Characteristic	Primary source of payment							
	Total	Public assist- ance	Own in- come	Other				
				Total	Initial pay- ment, life care	Church sup- port	Vet- erans', bene- fits	Other
Percent distribution of residents-----	100	47	46	7	3	1	2	1
Number of females per 100 males-----	186	170	217	128	733	349	18	67
Percent with 5 or more chronic conditions-----	20	24	17	12	---	---	---	---
Percent receiving intensive care-----	31	30	34	14	---	---	---	---
Percent listing one or more secondary sources of payment-----	29	37	18	43	---	---	---	---
Median age-----	80	79	80	78	---	---	---	---
Average monthly charge--	\$186	\$179	\$202	\$93	...	\$119	\$107	\$57

ance 37 percent had one or more secondary sources of payment. Among residents using their own income, 18 percent listed additional sources.

In the United States the estimated average monthly charge for residents on public assistance was \$179. For males the average charge was \$170; for females it was \$184. The average monthly charge increased from a low of \$154 for those under 65 to more than \$180 for those 75 years and over. Approximately 35 percent of the residents on public assistance were charged \$200 or more for the month (tables 17 and 18).

For residents whose charges were paid out of their own income or by the family, the average monthly charge was \$202. For males it was \$190 and for females \$208. Charges for each age group were higher than the charges for the corresponding age group on public assistance. Approximately 48 percent of these residents using their own income were charged \$200 or more per month.

Primary Type of Service Provided

Almost 73 percent of the residents on public assistance were in nursing care homes (table J). For these residents the average monthly charge for care was \$200 although the median was some-

what lower since only 45 percent of the residents were charged \$200 or more (table 19). The average monthly charge for those residents on public assistance who were in personal-care-with-nursing homes was \$128 and for those in personal care homes it was \$105. The average monthly charges for residents using their own resources were higher. The average charge in nursing care homes was \$231, in personal-care-with-nursing homes \$144, and in personal care homes \$147. In nursing care homes 62 percent of those residents using their own income as their primary source of payment were charged \$200 or more per month.

If the level of nursing supervision and the level of patients' care are accepted as measures of the quantity of care provided, then residents using their own income were receiving slightly more care than residents on public assistance. Table J (based on tables 20 and 21) shows the proportion of residents classified by primary source of payment in each level.

However, the residents using their own income paid more for the care they received. When the supervisor was a registered nurse working full time, they paid on the average \$221 per month as compared with the \$199 paid by those on public

Table J. Percent distribution of residents, by selected characteristics: United States, May-June 1964

Characteristic	Primary source of payment			
	All sources	Public assistance	Own income	Other
<u>Primary type of service</u>				
All types-----	100	100	100	100
Nursing care-----	67	73	67	33
Personal care with nursing-----	26	21	27	60
Personal care-----	6	6	6	7
<u>Level of nursing supervision</u>				
All levels-----	100	100	100	100
Full-time nurse-----	64	62	66	74
Other nurse-----	23	25	22	16
Not a nurse-----	12	13	12	10
<u>Level of patient care</u>				
All levels-----	100	100	100	100
Intensive care-----	31	30	34	14
Other nursing care-----	29	33	26	18
Personal care-----	27	29	25	22
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	13	8	14	47

assistance. When the supervisor either worked part time or was a licensed practical nurse the average charge for those on their own income was \$173 and for those on public assistance \$156. When the supervisor was not a nurse the charges were \$157 and \$126 (table 20).

The same comparisons can be made for each level of patients' care (table 21). In each case the average charges were higher for those using their own income or family support to pay for their care than for those on public assistance. Also, for each level of care there was a shift in the percent distribution to the higher charge for care intervals for those on their own income.

Type of Ownership

When homes were classified by type of ownership the distribution of residents on public assistance was markedly different from the distribution of residents using their own income (table 22). Somewhat over 60 percent of both groups were in proprietary homes; however, 29 percent of those using their own income were in nonprofit homes and only 14 percent of those on public assistance, while 9 percent of those using their own income were in "other" homes which cared for 21 percent of the residents on public assistance (table K). In nonprofit homes about twice as many residents

Table K. Percent distribution of residents and average monthly charge, by type of ownership according to primary source of payment: United States, May-June 1964

Type of ownership	Primary source of payment			
	All sources	Public assistance	Own income	Other
	Percent distribution			
All types-----	100	100	100	100
Proprietary-----	60	65	62	18
Nonprofit-----	24	14	29	57
Other-----	16	21	9	25
	Average monthly charge			
All types-----	\$186	\$179	\$202	\$93
Proprietary-----	205	180	234	186
Nonprofit-----	154	157	161	83
Other-----	157	190	123	51

were using their own income as were on public assistance; in "other" homes about twice as many residents were on public assistance as were using their own income.

In nonprofit homes there was very little difference in charges for those using their own income and those on public assistance. In proprietary homes the charges for those using their own income were significantly higher—\$234 per month as compared with \$180 per month. In "other" homes charges for those on public assistance were higher—\$190 for those on public assistance and \$123 for those using their own income. This is the only case where charges were highest for residents on public assistance.

Geographic Region

Within each region the average monthly charge for those residents using their own income was higher than the charge for those on public assistance. The greatest absolute difference was in the South where charges were \$189 and \$143,

respectively. An examination of the distribution of residents by charge for care intervals in table 23 reveals that the differences in average charges are heavily weighted by the percentage paying \$300 or more per month. Among residents on public assistance there is a sharper drop at that point than for residents using their own income. It was particularly noticeable in the South where less than 1 percent of those on public assistance were charged \$300 or more per month as compared with almost 12 percent of those using their own income.

In three of the regions the size of the two groups was almost equal. In the West, however, the number of residents on public assistance was a third again as large as the number using their own income. Although the average charge for those on public assistance was almost equal in the Northeast and the West, as was the charge for those using their own income, the greater proportion of public assistance in the West is one reason the overall charge there was lower than in the Northeast.

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Table 1. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to sex and age: United States, May-June 1964

Sex and age	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>Both sexes</u>				Percent distribution						
All ages-----	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Under 65 years-----	155	66,200	100.0	0.5	10.9	16.8	25.1	18.7	18.4	9.7
65-74 years-----	184	104,500	100.0	1.6	4.0	9.6	22.6	22.9	26.3	13.1
75-84 years-----	191	230,900	100.0	3.6	2.4	7.4	20.4	25.3	28.6	12.2
85+ years-----	194	152,400	100.0	3.8	2.4	6.5	20.2	25.8	28.8	12.6
<u>Male</u>										
All ages-----	\$171	193,800	100.0	1.0	6.5	11.2	23.7	23.5	24.1	10.1
Under 65 years-----	143	36,200	100.0	0.3	15.5	18.6	26.2	15.0	15.8	8.7
65-74 years-----	167	40,400	100.0	0.0	7.5	10.9	24.1	24.0	23.2	10.3
75-84 years-----	184	74,100	100.0	1.5	3.4	9.2	22.6	24.6	28.0	10.7
85+ years-----	178	43,100	100.0	1.7	3.4	8.6	23.2	28.4	25.0	9.9
<u>Female</u>										
All ages-----	\$194	360,200	100.0	3.9	2.2	7.4	20.0	24.6	28.6	13.3
Under 65 years-----	170	30,000	100.0	0.7	5.3	14.6	23.8	23.2	21.6	10.9
65-74 years-----	195	64,000	100.0	2.6	1.8	8.8	21.7	22.2	28.2	14.8
75-84 years-----	195	156,800	100.0	4.6	2.0	6.6	19.4	25.6	28.9	12.9
85+ years-----	200	109,300	100.0	4.7	2.0	5.7	19.0	24.8	30.2	13.7

Table 2. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary type of service and age: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and age	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300 +
<u>All types of service</u>				Percent distribution						
All ages----	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Under 65 years----	155	66,200	100.0	0.5	10.9	16.8	25.1	18.7	18.4	9.7
65-74 years-----	184	104,500	100.0	1.6	4.0	9.6	22.6	22.9	26.3	13.1
75-84 years-----	191	230,900	100.0	3.6	2.4	7.4	20.4	25.3	28.6	12.2
85+ years-----	194	152,400	100.0	3.8	2.4	6.5	20.2	25.8	28.8	12.6
<u>Nursing care</u>										
All ages----	\$212	373,300	100.0	0.4	2.0	4.3	15.4	25.9	34.9	17.1
Under 65 years----	194	40,600	100.0	0.2	6.5	7.2	20.6	23.6	27.0	14.8
65-74 years-----	211	71,700	100.0	0.2	1.9	5.1	16.9	24.5	33.2	18.1
75-84 years-----	215	154,900	100.0	0.4	1.3	3.9	14.3	26.5	36.6	17.0
85+ years-----	216	106,100	100.0	0.7	1.2	3.4	14.1	26.7	36.5	17.4
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>										
All ages----	\$129	145,400	100.0	9.1	7.6	14.9	33.6	21.4	11.8	1.6
Under 65 years----	93	18,400	100.0	1.1	18.8	30.4	32.6	9.7	6.0	1.4
65-74 years-----	125	26,100	100.0	5.3	8.9	16.3	35.2	20.4	11.9	1.9
75-84 years-----	137	61,900	100.0	11.4	5.1	12.3	32.7	23.5	13.5	1.5
85+ years-----	139	38,900	100.0	11.7	5.4	10.7	34.5	24.2	12.0	1.5
<u>Personal care</u>										
All ages----	\$121	35,300	100.0	3.6	6.2	29.6	33.1	18.0	5.6	3.9
Under 65 years----	96	7,200	100.0	0.0	15.1	36.5	31.2	14.3	1.5	1.5
65-74 years-----	114	6,600	100.0	1.6	7.1	31.4	34.5	15.6	7.2	2.6
75-84 years-----	134	14,000	100.0	4.5	2.9	25.7	34.4	19.5	6.6	6.3
85+ years-----	129	7,400	100.0	7.2	2.7	28.7	31.0	21.0	6.4	3.0

Table 3. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary type of service and sex: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and sex	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All types of service</u>		Percent distribution								
Both sexes--	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Male-----	171	193,800	100.0	1.0	6.5	11.2	23.7	23.5	24.1	10.1
Female-----	194	360,200	100.0	3.9	2.2	7.4	20.0	24.6	28.6	13.3
<u>Nursing care</u>										
Both sexes--	\$212	373,300	100.0	0.4	2.0	4.3	15.4	25.9	34.9	17.1
Male-----	202	127,600	100.0	0.2	3.2	5.7	17.8	26.0	32.4	14.6
Female-----	218	245,700	100.0	0.5	1.4	3.6	14.2	25.8	36.2	18.3
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>										
Both sexes--	\$129	145,400	100.0	9.1	7.6	14.9	33.6	21.4	11.8	1.6
Male-----	112	51,600	100.0	3.1	13.2	18.5	36.2	19.3	8.7	1.0
Female-----	140	93,800	100.0	12.4	4.5	12.9	32.2	22.6	13.6	1.9
<u>Personal care</u>										
Both sexes--	\$121	35,300	100.0	3.6	6.2	29.6	33.1	18.0	5.6	3.9
Male-----	107	14,600	100.0	0.4	11.8	33.1	30.8	16.5	5.1	2.3
Female-----	132	20,700	100.0	5.9	2.2	27.1	34.6	19.1	6.0	5.1

Table 4. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary type of service and level of patients' care: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and level of patient care	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	300+
<u>All types of service</u>				Percent distribution						
All care-----	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Intensive care-----	224	171,800	100.0	1.0	1.3	2.2	12.3	26.4	37.9	19.0
Other nursing care-----	199	158,800	100.0	1.1	1.5	5.6	21.1	26.4	30.4	13.8
Personal care-----	164	148,800	100.0	3.0	3.8	12.5	29.3	23.0	20.4	8.0
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	109	74,600	100.0	11.1	14.0	22.6	26.6	16.9	7.7	1.2
<u>Nursing care</u>										
All care-----	\$212	373,300	100.0	0.4	2.0	4.3	15.4	25.9	34.9	17.1
Intensive care-----	232	148,400	100.0	0.4	0.8	1.6	10.0	26.3	39.8	21.1
Other nursing care-----	210	132,800	100.0	0.2	1.3	3.8	17.9	27.1	33.6	16.1
Personal care-----	195	77,500	100.0	0.6	2.2	8.1	19.8	24.2	31.9	13.3
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	126	14,600	100.0	2.1	18.6	16.7	25.5	19.3	12.8	4.9
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>										
All care-----	\$129	145,400	100.0	9.1	7.6	14.9	33.6	21.4	11.8	1.6
Intensive care-----	167	22,500	100.0	4.6	4.1	6.2	26.8	27.3	26.0	5.0
Other nursing care-----	140	24,500	100.0	6.1	2.8	15.4	35.1	23.2	15.4	2.1
Personal care-----	125	55,200	100.0	6.0	5.5	16.7	40.8	22.0	7.9	1.1
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	106	43,200	100.0	17.0	14.8	16.9	27.2	16.4	7.5	0.2
<u>Personal care</u>										
All care-----	\$121	35,300	100.0	3.6	6.2	29.6	33.1	18.0	5.6	3.9
Intensive care-----	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other nursing care-----	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Personal care-----	139	16,100	100.0	4.0	5.4	19.7	36.1	20.6	7.7	6.6
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	100	16,800	100.0	3.5	7.8	42.3	26.3	15.8	3.9	0.3

Table 5. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary type of service and level of nursing supervision: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and level of nursing supervision	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	300+
<u>All types of service</u>				Percent distribution						
All supervision-----	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Full-time registered nurse-	204	357,100	100.0	2.9	4.4	7.0	15.2	22.8	30.7	16.9
Other nurse-----	163	128,200	100.0	3.2	1.7	8.0	29.3	29.4	24.6	3.9
Not a nurse-----	138	68,600	100.0	2.4	3.8	18.9	38.0	22.0	12.0	2.9
<u>Nursing care</u>										
All supervision-----	\$212	373,300	100.0	0.4	2.0	4.3	15.4	25.9	34.9	17.1
Full-time registered nurse-	224	273,600	100.0	0.4	2.5	4.2	12.4	23.6	35.6	21.3
Other nurse-----	178	89,100	100.0	0.7	0.5	4.6	24.1	33.2	31.8	5.1
Not a nurse-----	203	10,600	100.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	21.1	23.2	43.4	7.7
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>										
All supervision-----	\$129	145,400	100.0	9.1	7.6	14.9	33.6	21.4	11.8	1.6
Full-time registered nurse-	131	71,600	100.0	12.1	10.9	14.7	23.2	21.0	16.2	1.9
Other nurse-----	127	33,200	100.0	9.1	5.2	11.4	44.8	20.1	8.5	0.9
Not a nurse-----	128	40,700	100.0	3.7	3.6	18.2	42.9	23.1	6.8	1.7
<u>Personal care</u>										
All supervision-----	\$121	35,300	100.0	3.6	6.2	29.6	33.1	18.0	5.6	3.9
Full-time registered nurse-	123	12,000	100.0	5.8	8.9	24.2	33.6	14.5	6.5	6.6
Other nurse-----	123	5,900	100.0	7.2	0.0	41.3	21.1	23.2	5.4	1.8
Not a nurse-----	120	17,400	100.0	0.9	6.3	29.3	36.8	18.6	5.1	2.8

Table 6. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary type of service and type of ownership: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and type of ownership	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All types of service</u>				Percent distribution						
All homes---	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Proprietary-----	205	333,300	100.0	0.5	0.3	3.6	20.3	26.8	33.7	14.8
Nonprofit-----	154	132,800	100.0	10.9	6.1	12.7	26.6	20.4	16.8	6.4
Other-----	157	87,800	100.0	0.1	12.9	22.1	17.1	20.0	16.9	11.0
<u>Nursing care</u>										
All homes---	\$212	373,300	100.0	0.4	2.0	4.3	15.4	25.9	34.9	17.1
Proprietary-----	222	258,700	100.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	13.6	26.6	39.7	18.1
Nonprofit-----	190	53,300	100.0	1.6	1.7	8.7	23.6	24.7	26.2	13.4
Other-----	191	61,300	100.0	0.1	9.3	12.7	16.1	23.9	22.1	15.7
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>										
All homes---	\$129	145,400	100.0	9.1	7.6	14.9	33.6	21.4	11.8	1.6
Proprietary-----	148	53,600	100.0	1.6	0.7	7.6	44.6	29.5	14.3	1.7
Nonprofit-----	131	71,700	100.0	17.3	7.8	12.8	30.0	18.6	11.5	1.9
Other-----	75	20,000	100.0	0.0	25.2	41.8	17.3	9.4	6.3	0.0
<u>Personal care</u>										
All homes---	\$121	35,300	100.0	3.6	6.2	29.6	33.1	18.0	5.6	3.9
Proprietary-----	147	21,000	100.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	41.6	22.8	8.9	6.6
Nonprofit-----	74	7,800	100.0	16.4	20.9	38.3	15.9	7.1	1.4	0.0
Other-----	85	6,500	100.0	0.0	8.4	49.9	26.1	15.7	0.0	0.0

Table 7. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to type of ownership and age: United States, May-June 1964

Type of ownership and age	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	300+
<u>All types of ownership</u>		Percent distribution								
All ages----	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Under 65 years----	155	66,200	100.0	0.5	10.9	16.8	25.1	18.7	18.4	9.7
65-74 years-----	184	104,500	100.0	1.6	4.0	9.6	22.6	22.9	26.3	13.1
75-84 years-----	191	230,900	100.0	3.6	2.4	7.4	20.4	25.3	28.6	12.2
85+ years-----	194	152,400	100.0	3.8	2.4	6.5	20.2	25.8	28.8	12.6
<u>Proprietary</u>										
All ages----	\$205	333,300	100.0	0.5	0.3	3.6	20.3	26.8	33.7	14.8
Under 65 years----	187	35,000	100.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	30.7	24.1	26.5	10.9
65-74 years-----	208	65,200	100.0	0.2	0.3	3.3	22.1	25.4	31.9	16.8
75-84 years-----	208	138,700	100.0	0.6	0.4	2.8	19.0	27.2	35.1	14.9
85+ years-----	208	94,400	100.0	0.6	0.5	3.4	17.1	28.2	35.6	14.6
<u>Nonprofit</u>										
All ages----	\$154	132,800	100.0	10.9	6.1	12.7	26.6	20.4	16.8	6.4
Under 65 years----	118	8,500	100.0	2.9	20.1	16.8	31.4	11.1	13.1	4.6
65-74 years-----	148	20,800	100.0	7.2	6.2	14.5	28.7	20.4	17.4	5.6
75-84 years-----	158	62,000	100.0	12.0	4.6	12.8	24.9	21.2	18.2	6.2
85+ years-----	160	41,500	100.0	12.8	5.5	10.7	27.1	21.1	15.2	7.6
<u>Other</u>										
All ages----	\$157	87,800	100.0	0.1	12.9	22.1	17.1	20.0	16.9	11.0
Under 65 years----	120	22,600	100.0	0.2	24.3	30.8	14.0	13.2	7.8	9.6
65-74 years-----	139	18,500	100.0	0.0	14.5	26.2	17.6	16.8	16.5	8.4
75-84 years-----	177	30,200	100.0	0.0	7.6	17.8	17.7	24.8	20.1	12.0
85+ years-----	189	16,500	100.0	0.0	5.2	13.6	20.0	23.9	23.7	13.7

Table 8. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to sex and type of ownership: United States, May-June 1964

Sex and type of ownership	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>Both sexes</u>				Percent distribution						
All homes---	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Proprietary-----	205	333,300	100.0	0.5	0.3	3.6	20.3	26.8	33.7	14.8
Nonprofit-----	154	132,800	100.0	10.9	6.1	12.7	26.6	20.4	16.8	6.4
Other-----	157	87,800	100.0	0.1	12.9	22.1	17.1	20.0	16.9	11.0
<u>Male</u>										
All homes---	\$171	193,800	100.0	1.0	6.5	11.2	23.7	23.5	24.1	10.1
Proprietary-----	195	113,000	100.0	0.3	0.6	3.9	23.9	28.6	31.0	11.8
Nonprofit-----	137	35,000	100.0	4.5	10.3	16.4	33.5	16.1	12.8	6.3
Other-----	139	45,800	100.0	0.1	18.2	25.1	15.8	16.6	15.5	8.7
<u>Female</u>										
All homes---	\$194	360,200	100.0	3.9	2.2	7.4	20.0	24.6	28.6	13.3
Proprietary-----	211	220,400	100.0	0.6	0.2	3.4	18.5	25.9	35.1	16.3
Nonprofit-----	161	97,900	100.0	13.2	4.6	11.3	24.2	21.9	18.3	6.5
Other-----	175	41,900	100.0	0.0	7.1	18.9	18.6	23.7	18.3	13.5

Table 9. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to type of ownership and level of nursing supervision: United States, May-June 1964

Type of ownership and level of nursing supervision	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All types of ownership</u>				Percent distribution						
All supervision---	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Full-time registered nurse-----	204	357,100	100.0	2.9	4.4	7.0	15.2	22.8	30.7	16.9
Other nurse-----	163	128,200	100.0	3.2	1.7	8.0	29.3	29.4	24.6	3.9
Not a nurse-----	138	68,600	100.0	2.4	3.8	18.9	38.0	22.0	12.0	2.9
<u>Proprietary</u>										
All supervision---	\$205	333,300	100.0	0.5	0.3	3.6	20.3	26.8	33.7	14.8
Full-time registered nurse-----	232	190,100	100.0	0.5	0.4	2.2	11.3	23.4	39.8	22.4
Other nurse-----	178	95,400	100.0	0.6	0.3	3.4	27.1	33.2	30.3	5.1
Not a nurse-----	157	47,900	100.0	0.1	0.3	9.6	42.4	27.6	16.4	3.6
<u>Nonprofit</u>										
All supervision---	\$154	132,800	100.0	10.9	6.1	12.7	26.6	20.4	16.8	6.4
Full-time registered nurse-----	167	95,900	100.0	9.8	5.9	10.5	23.1	21.1	21.0	8.5
Other nurse-----	126	24,400	100.0	14.1	5.0	11.4	38.2	23.3	7.5	0.4
Not a nurse-----	103	12,500	100.0	12.9	9.7	31.5	31.3	9.3	3.2	2.0
<u>Other</u>										
All supervision---	\$157	87,800	100.0	0.1	12.9	22.1	17.1	20.0	16.9	11.0
Full-time registered nurse-----	173	71,100	100.0	0.1	13.2	15.0	15.3	23.2	19.7	13.5
Other nurse-----	92	8,400	100.0	0.0	8.3	51.0	28.2	3.6	9.0	0.0
Not a nurse-----	75	8,200	100.0	0.0	15.0	54.3	22.2	8.5	0.0	0.0

Table 10. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to type of ownership and level of patients' care: United States, May-June 1964

Type of ownership and level of patient care	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All types of ownership</u>				Percent distribution						
All care-----	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Intensive care-----	224	171,800	100.0	1.0	1.3	2.2	12.3	26.4	37.9	19.0
Other nursing care-----	199	158,800	100.0	1.1	1.5	5.6	21.1	26.4	30.4	13.8
Personal care-----	164	148,800	100.0	3.0	3.8	12.5	29.3	23.0	20.4	8.0
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	109	74,600	100.0	11.1	14.0	22.6	26.6	16.9	7.7	1.2
<u>Proprietary</u>										
All care-----	\$205	333,300	100.0	0.5	0.3	3.6	20.3	26.8	33.7	14.8
Intensive care-----	228	132,600	100.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	11.4	27.2	40.1	19.7
Other nursing care-----	205	101,400	100.0	0.3	0.1	2.1	20.9	28.1	34.4	14.2
Personal care-----	185	82,500	100.0	0.7	0.5	5.1	30.9	25.1	27.4	10.3
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	130	16,900	100.0	3.1	1.3	24.6	35.2	25.1	9.5	1.2
<u>Nonprofit</u>										
All care-----	\$154	132,800	100.0	10.9	6.1	12.7	26.6	20.4	16.8	6.4
Intensive care-----	198	20,100	100.0	7.4	5.0	5.0	16.8	20.9	30.6	14.3
Other nursing care-----	177	30,900	100.0	4.8	2.2	11.6	25.5	22.5	24.2	9.2
Personal care-----	144	40,000	100.0	9.5	6.1	13.0	32.8	20.5	12.4	5.7
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	121	41,700	100.0	18.5	9.6	16.9	26.3	18.4	9.0	1.2
<u>Other</u>										
All care-----	\$157	87,800	100.0	0.1	12.9	22.1	17.1	20.0	16.9	11.0
Intensive care-----	218	19,000	100.0	0.0	3.5	6.6	14.0	26.8	30.1	19.0
Other nursing care-----	202	26,500	100.0	0.0	6.5	12.3	16.5	24.3	22.5	17.9
Personal care-----	124	26,300	100.0	0.2	10.5	35.2	19.2	20.3	10.4	4.2
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	62	16,000	100.0	0.0	38.8	35.3	18.5	4.1	2.3	1.0

Table 11. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to geographic region and age: United States, May-June 1964

Region and age	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All regions</u>				Percent distribution						
All ages----	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Under 65 years----	155	66,200	100.0	0.5	10.9	16.8	25.1	18.7	18.4	9.7
65-74 years-----	184	104,500	100.0	1.6	4.0	9.6	22.6	22.9	26.3	13.1
75-84 years-----	191	230,900	100.0	3.6	2.4	7.4	20.4	25.3	28.6	12.2
85+ years-----	194	152,400	100.0	3.8	2.4	6.5	20.2	25.8	28.8	12.6
<u>Northeast</u>										
All ages----	\$213	158,300	100.0	4.4	3.7	9.8	12.5	13.1	35.8	20.7
Under 65 years----	172	18,200	100.0	0.3	10.9	18.9	12.9	14.6	28.2	14.3
65-74 years-----	217	29,400	100.0	2.1	4.0	9.9	13.4	12.7	33.5	24.5
75-84 years-----	218	65,000	100.0	5.4	1.8	9.1	12.1	12.8	38.1	20.8
85+ years-----	218	45,700	100.0	5.9	3.5	7.1	12.4	13.3	37.1	20.6
<u>North Central</u>										
All ages----	\$171	203,000	100.0	2.4	3.5	10.7	24.5	30.0	21.2	7.6
Under 65 years----	142	27,000	100.0	0.9	12.1	22.7	24.3	19.6	12.9	7.5
65-74 years-----	161	35,700	100.0	1.5	3.8	14.3	25.8	28.0	20.0	6.6
75-84 years-----	179	85,900	100.0	3.0	2.1	7.9	24.1	31.8	23.2	7.9
85+ years-----	178	54,400	100.0	2.7	1.2	7.1	24.4	33.7	23.0	7.8
<u>South</u>										
All ages----	\$161	100,400	100.0	0.5	4.5	8.7	28.5	30.0	21.8	6.0
Under 65 years----	146	11,700	100.0	0.0	8.0	11.2	35.9	22.9	16.4	5.5
65-74 years-----	159	19,100	100.0	1.3	3.7	9.7	30.6	28.3	21.0	5.4
75-84 years-----	162	41,300	100.0	0.3	4.3	8.3	26.4	32.4	23.0	5.3
85+ years-----	167	28,400	100.0	0.5	3.7	7.7	27.2	30.5	22.9	7.5
<u>West</u>										
All ages----	\$204	92,300	100.0	4.2	3.4	2.4	21.6	24.1	30.1	14.3
Under 65 years----	174	9,300	100.0	0.0	10.9	2.6	37.5	18.9	18.0	12.1
65-74 years-----	203	20,400	100.0	1.3	4.5	0.9	22.8	23.6	31.7	15.2
75-84 years-----	206	38,700	100.0	5.5	2.3	2.9	20.0	24.4	30.5	14.5
85+ years-----	216	24,000	100.0	6.4	1.3	2.8	16.9	25.8	32.7	14.2

Table 12. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to geographic region and sex: United States, May-June 1964

Region and sex	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All regions</u>				Percent distribution						
Both sexes--	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Male-----	171	193,800	100.0	1.0	6.5	11.2	23.7	23.5	24.1	10.1
Female-----	194	360,200	100.0	3.9	2.2	7.4	20.0	24.6	28.6	13.3
<u>Northeast</u>										
Both sexes--	\$213	158,300	100.0	4.4	3.7	9.8	12.5	13.1	35.8	20.7
Male-----	197	51,200	100.0	1.6	6.3	13.1	13.9	11.6	36.1	17.4
Female-----	220	107,100	100.0	5.7	2.5	8.2	11.9	13.8	35.7	22.3
<u>North Central</u>										
Both sexes--	\$171	203,000	100.0	2.4	3.5	10.7	24.5	30.0	21.2	7.6
Male-----	157	75,200	100.0	0.6	6.8	14.2	25.7	28.8	17.2	6.6
Female-----	179	127,800	100.0	3.4	1.6	8.7	23.8	30.7	23.6	8.2
<u>South</u>										
Both sexes--	\$161	100,400	100.0	0.5	4.5	8.7	28.5	30.0	21.8	6.0
Male-----	152	32,000	100.0	0.0	6.9	9.9	30.4	27.1	21.0	4.8
Female-----	165	68,400	100.0	0.8	3.3	8.2	27.7	31.3	22.2	6.5
<u>West</u>										
Both sexes--	\$204	92,300	100.0	4.2	3.4	2.4	21.6	24.1	30.1	14.3
Male-----	183	35,500	100.0	2.0	5.7	3.0	27.5	26.2	24.1	11.5
Female-----	218	56,800	100.0	5.6	1.9	2.0	17.9	22.7	33.8	16.1

Table 13. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to geographic region and primary type of service: United States, May-June 1964

Region and primary type of service	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All regions</u>				Percent distribution						
All types---	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Nursing care-----	212	373,300	100.0	0.4	2.0	4.3	15.4	25.9	34.9	17.1
Personal care with nursing-----	129	145,400	100.0	9.1	7.6	14.9	33.6	21.4	11.8	1.6
Personal care-----	121	35,300	100.0	3.6	6.2	29.6	33.1	18.0	5.6	3.9
<u>Northeast</u>										
All types---	\$213	158,300	100.0	4.4	3.7	9.8	12.5	13.1	35.8	20.7
Nursing care-----	237	117,600	100.0	1.2	2.0	6.1	8.4	12.4	43.2	26.6
Personal care with nursing-----	132	29,700	100.0	14.9	7.1	22.8	21.2	14.5	17.3	2.1
Personal care-----	132	11,000	100.0	9.2	13.0	13.5	33.4	16.7	7.1	7.1
<u>North Central</u>										
All types---	\$171	203,000	100.0	2.4	3.5	10.7	24.5	30.0	21.2	7.6
Nursing care-----	198	127,800	100.0	0.0	1.7	4.2	18.0	35.6	29.0	11.3
Personal care with nursing-----	127	61,500	100.0	7.3	6.8	15.4	36.5	22.9	9.5	1.6
Personal care-----	94	13,700	100.0	1.9	5.4	50.9	30.9	9.4	1.5	0.0
<u>South</u>										
All types---	\$161	100,400	100.0	0.5	4.5	8.7	28.5	30.0	21.8	6.0
Nursing care-----	178	73,200	100.0	0.0	1.8	4.0	24.7	34.9	27.2	7.4
Personal care with nursing-----	115	23,600	100.0	2.2	13.4	17.2	38.3	18.8	8.2	1.9
Personal care-----	103	3,600	100.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	41.6	4.4	1.5	3.0
<u>West</u>										
All types---	\$204	92,300	100.0	4.2	3.4	2.4	21.6	24.1	30.1	14.3
Nursing care-----	239	54,800	100.0	0.3	2.7	1.2	12.1	19.8	41.1	22.8
Personal care with nursing-----	144	30,500	100.0	12.3	5.3	4.4	36.2	27.0	14.0	0.8
Personal care-----	169	7,000	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	32.2	44.2	13.6	7.1

Table 14. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to geographic region and level of nursing supervision: United States, May-June 1964

Region and level of nursing supervision	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	300+
<u>All regions</u>				Percent distribution						
All supervision-----	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Full-time registered nurse-----	204	357,100	100.0	2.9	4.4	7.0	15.2	22.8	30.7	16.9
Other nurse-----	163	128,200	100.0	3.2	1.7	8.0	29.3	29.4	24.6	3.9
Not a nurse-----	138	68,600	100.0	2.4	3.8	18.9	38.0	22.0	12.0	2.9
<u>Northeast</u>										
All supervision-----	\$213	158,300	100.0	4.4	3.7	9.8	12.5	13.1	35.8	20.7
Full-time registered nurse-----	220	124,300	100.0	4.0	4.0	10.5	10.2	13.0	33.7	24.6
Other nurse-----	200	25,800	100.0	6.8	0.2	4.2	13.3	15.1	53.7	6.7
Not a nurse-----	137	8,200	100.0	2.5	10.5	16.4	44.8	9.4	11.7	4.7
<u>North Central</u>										
All supervision-----	\$171	203,000	100.0	2.4	3.5	10.7	24.5	30.0	21.2	7.6
Full-time registered nurse-----	193	115,100	100.0	1.3	3.8	6.1	19.5	31.1	26.0	12.2
Other nurse-----	147	54,100	100.0	3.6	2.7	12.1	28.3	35.0	17.5	0.8
Not a nurse-----	130	33,800	100.0	4.2	4.0	24.4	35.5	18.2	11.1	2.7
<u>South</u>										
All supervision-----	\$161	100,400	100.0	0.5	4.5	8.7	28.5	30.0	21.8	6.0
Full-time registered nurse-----	173	55,500	100.0	1.0	6.2	5.8	20.0	31.3	27.0	8.8
Other nurse-----	157	32,300	100.0	0.0	2.1	6.9	36.1	34.2	17.2	3.5
Not a nurse-----	120	12,600	100.0	0.0	2.8	26.2	46.7	13.4	10.8	0.0
<u>West</u>										
All supervision-----	\$204	92,300	100.0	4.2	3.4	2.4	21.6	24.1	30.1	14.3
Full-time registered nurse-----	220	62,100	100.0	5.7	4.9	2.6	13.2	19.1	36.9	17.6
Other nurse-----	172	16,100	100.0	2.1	0.0	2.9	44.8	23.6	16.5	10.1
Not a nurse-----	173	14,000	100.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	32.0	46.3	15.5	4.8

Table 15. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to geographic region and level of patients' care: United States, May-June 1964

Region and level of patient care	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All regions</u>				Percent distribution						
All care-----	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Intensive care-----	224	171,800	100.0	1.0	1.3	2.2	12.3	26.4	37.9	19.0
Other nursing care-----	199	158,800	100.0	1.1	1.5	5.6	21.1	26.4	30.4	13.8
Personal care-----	164	148,800	100.0	3.0	3.8	12.5	29.3	23.0	20.4	8.0
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	109	74,600	100.0	11.1	14.0	22.6	26.6	16.9	7.7	1.2
<u>Northeast</u>										
All care-----	\$213	158,300	100.0	4.4	3.7	9.8	12.5	13.1	35.8	20.7
Intensive care-----	254	53,200	100.0	1.7	1.3	2.6	4.8	14.8	42.6	32.2
Other nursing care-----	223	41,000	100.0	1.4	2.1	8.6	12.7	10.9	42.5	21.8
Personal care-----	187	44,100	100.0	4.7	4.6	14.4	16.7	13.3	32.0	14.3
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	122	19,900	100.0	16.6	11.6	21.1	23.6	12.8	12.5	1.8
<u>North Central</u>										
All care-----	\$171	203,000	100.0	2.4	3.5	10.7	24.5	30.0	21.2	7.6
Intensive care-----	203	62,100	100.0	0.7	1.4	2.4	16.7	36.3	30.9	11.5
Other nursing care-----	195	58,300	100.0	0.5	0.5	5.3	23.0	32.4	27.0	11.4
Personal care-----	143	55,000	100.0	2.5	4.1	16.0	31.9	29.2	14.1	2.4
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	94	27,600	100.0	10.1	13.4	30.7	30.5	12.4	1.5	1.3
<u>South</u>										
All care-----	\$161	100,400	100.0	0.5	4.5	8.7	28.5	30.0	21.8	6.0
Intensive care-----	188	33,600	100.0	0.1	1.4	1.8	22.5	32.0	33.2	8.9
Other nursing care-----	165	34,400	100.0	0.0	2.5	6.1	28.5	37.3	20.3	5.3
Personal care-----	145	21,800	100.0	0.7	6.0	13.6	38.8	20.6	15.2	5.1
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	94	10,500	100.0	3.2	17.6	29.3	26.8	18.8	3.9	0.5
<u>West</u>										
All care-----	\$204	92,300	100.0	4.2	3.4	2.4	21.6	24.1	30.1	14.3
Intensive care-----	264	22,800	100.0	1.3	0.4	1.3	2.8	17.9	52.8	23.5
Other nursing care-----	216	25,000	100.0	3.6	1.8	1.0	20.2	22.6	32.6	18.2
Personal care-----	185	27,900	100.0	3.1	0.0	2.0	36.9	28.1	18.4	11.5
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	128	16,600	100.0	11.1	15.4	6.6	23.7	27.9	14.6	0.6

Table 16. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to geographic region and type of ownership: United States, May-June 1964

Region and type of ownership	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All regions</u>				Percent distribution						
All homes---	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Proprietary-----	205	333,300	100.0	0.5	0.3	3.6	20.3	26.8	33.7	14.8
Nonprofit-----	154	132,800	100.0	10.9	6.1	12.7	26.6	20.4	16.8	6.4
Other-----	157	87,800	100.0	0.1	12.9	22.1	17.1	20.0	16.9	11.0
<u>Northeast</u>										
All homes---	\$213	158,300	100.0	4.4	3.7	9.8	12.5	13.1	35.8	20.7
Proprietary-----	247	88,800	100.0	1.5	0.3	2.8	8.6	12.1	45.9	29.0
Nonprofit-----	172	40,400	100.0	13.8	7.7	15.4	17.4	13.2	20.7	11.9
Other-----	157	29,100	100.0	0.0	8.8	23.2	17.9	16.3	26.3	7.5
<u>North Central</u>										
All homes---	\$171	203,000	100.0	2.4	3.5	10.7	24.5	30.0	21.2	7.6
Proprietary-----	184	107,800	100.0	0.0	0.5	4.6	24.8	35.6	27.0	7.5
Nonprofit-----	145	53,400	100.0	8.9	4.1	12.0	32.8	23.5	15.5	3.2
Other-----	166	41,800	100.0	0.1	10.6	25.1	13.3	23.8	13.6	13.4
<u>South</u>										
All homes---	\$161	100,400	100.0	0.5	4.5	8.7	28.5	30.0	21.8	6.0
Proprietary-----	176	74,900	100.0	0.0	0.6	5.0	30.0	30.9	26.2	7.3
Nonprofit-----	124	16,500	100.0	3.2	14.3	18.5	23.2	27.6	9.8	3.4
Other-----	102	9,000	100.0	0.0	18.8	21.7	26.0	26.5	7.1	0.0
<u>West</u>										
All homes---	\$204	92,300	100.0	4.2	3.4	2.4	21.6	24.1	30.1	14.3
Proprietary-----	220	61,900	100.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	17.7	27.6	36.8	16.0
Nonprofit-----	168	22,600	100.0	16.1	2.2	5.2	31.1	20.6	18.3	6.5
Other-----	169	7,800	100.0	0.0	33.3	2.7	24.4	5.6	10.4	23.6

Table 17. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary source of payment and age: United States, May-June 1964

Primary source of payment and age	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All sources</u>				Percent distribution						
All ages----	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Under 65 years----	155	66,200	100.0	0.5	10.9	16.8	25.1	18.7	18.4	9.7
65-74 years-----	184	104,500	100.0	1.6	4.0	9.6	22.6	22.9	26.3	13.1
75-84 years-----	191	230,900	100.0	3.6	2.4	7.4	20.4	25.3	28.6	12.2
85+ years-----	194	152,400	100.0	3.8	2.4	6.5	20.2	25.8	28.8	12.6
<u>Public assistance</u>										
All ages----	\$179	259,600	100.0	0.0	2.6	8.4	25.9	28.6	26.4	8.3
Under 65 years----	154	38,500	100.0	0.0	6.0	19.2	30.4	21.2	15.4	7.9
65-74 years-----	178	48,100	100.0	0.0	2.1	9.1	27.1	27.4	24.7	9.7
75-84 years-----	187	99,300	100.0	0.0	1.7	5.5	24.7	29.8	29.7	8.6
85+ years-----	181	73,800	100.0	0.0	2.2	6.1	24.2	31.6	28.8	7.0
<u>Own income</u>										
All ages----	\$202	254,400	100.0	0.0	1.1	9.6	19.0	22.3	30.5	17.5
Under 65 years----	191	20,000	100.0	0.0	2.5	15.3	21.2	18.0	27.2	15.8
65-74 years-----	202	48,400	100.0	0.0	1.0	10.5	20.2	20.7	29.7	18.0
75-84 years-----	200	116,600	100.0	0.0	0.9	9.7	18.6	23.8	30.6	16.4
85+ years-----	210	69,400	100.0	0.0	1.2	7.4	18.0	22.0	31.7	19.6
<u>Other</u>										
All ages----	\$93	39,900	100.0	40.4	27.7	5.0	6.9	7.8	8.5	3.6
Under 65 years----	67	7,700	100.0	3.8	56.6	9.0	8.7	8.5	10.7	2.7
65-74 years-----	95	7,900	100.0	21.0	34.3	7.4	10.3	8.9	15.0	3.2
75-84 years-----	99	15,000	100.0	55.7	18.9	3.3	6.2	7.2	5.6	3.1
85+ years-----	134	9,300	100.0	62.8	12.0	2.3	3.8	7.5	6.1	5.5

Table 18. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary source of payment and sex: United States, May-June 1964

Primary source of payment and sex	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	300+
<u>All sources</u>				Percent distribution						
Both sexes--	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Male-----	171	193,800	100.0	1.0	6.5	11.2	23.7	23.5	24.1	10.1
Female-----	194	360,200	100.0	3.9	2.2	7.4	20.0	24.6	28.6	13.3
<u>Public assistance</u>										
Both sexes--	\$179	259,600	100.0	0.0	2.6	8.4	25.9	28.6	26.4	8.3
Male-----	170	96,100	100.0	0.0	3.3	10.9	28.5	27.7	22.2	7.4
Female-----	184	163,600	100.0	0.0	2.1	6.8	24.3	29.1	28.9	8.7
<u>Own income</u>										
Both sexes--	\$202	254,400	100.0	0.0	1.1	9.6	19.0	22.3	30.5	17.5
Male-----	190	80,200	100.0	0.0	1.6	12.6	21.3	21.8	28.0	14.8
Female-----	208	174,200	100.0	0.0	0.9	8.3	17.9	22.5	31.6	18.8
<u>Other</u>										
Both sexes--	\$ 93	39,900	100.0	40.4	27.7	5.0	6.9	7.8	8.5	3.6
Male-----	84	17,500	100.0	11.1	46.5	6.1	8.5	8.7	16.3	2.9
Female-----	111	22,400	100.0	63.3	13.0	4.2	5.7	7.2	2.5	4.1

Table 19. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary source of payment and primary type of service: United States, May-June 1964

Primary source of payment and type of service	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All sources</u>				Percent distribution						
All types---	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Nursing care-----	212	373,300	100.0	0.4	2.0	4.3	15.4	25.9	34.9	17.1
Personal care with nursing-----	129	145,400	100.0	9.1	7.6	14.9	33.6	21.4	11.8	1.6
Personal care-----	121	35,300	100.0	3.6	6.2	29.6	33.1	18.0	5.6	3.9
<u>Public assistance</u>										
All types---	\$179	259,600	100.0	0.0	2.6	8.4	25.9	28.6	26.4	8.3
Nursing care-----	200	189,200	100.0	0.0	1.7	3.9	18.5	31.4	33.4	11.1
Personal care with nursing-----	128	53,800	100.0	0.0	4.2	16.6	46.6	22.3	9.5	0.8
Personal care-----	105	16,600	100.0	0.0	7.0	32.0	42.2	17.3	1.6	0.0
<u>Own income</u>										
All types---	\$202	254,400	100.0	0.0	1.1	9.6	19.0	22.3	30.5	17.5
Nursing care-----	231	170,800	100.0	0.0	0.6	4.9	12.1	20.8	37.5	24.2
Personal care with nursing-----	144	67,600	100.0	0.0	2.9	16.7	34.2	26.0	17.5	2.8
Personal care-----	147	15,900	100.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	27.6	21.9	10.8	8.7
<u>Other</u>										
All types---	\$93	39,900	100.0	40.4	27.7	5.0	6.9	7.8	8.5	3.6
Nursing care-----	146	13,300	100.0	12.4	24.1	2.7	13.7	12.6	23.7	10.8
Personal care with nursing-----	44	23,900	100.0	55.3	28.6	6.0	2.8	6.1	1.1	0.0
Personal care-----	33	2,800	100.0	45.9	36.6	7.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 20. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary source of payment and level of nursing supervision: United States, May-June 1964

Primary source of payment and level of nursing supervision	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All sources</u>				Percent distribution						
All supervision--	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Full-time registered nurse-----	204	357,100	100.0	2.9	4.4	7.0	15.2	22.8	30.7	16.9
Other nurse-----	163	128,200	100.0	3.2	1.7	8.0	29.3	29.4	24.6	3.9
Not a nurse-----	138	68,600	100.0	2.4	3.8	18.9	38.0	22.0	12.0	2.9
<u>Public assistance</u>										
All supervision--	\$179	259,600	100.0	0.0	2.6	8.4	25.9	28.6	26.4	8.3
Full-time registered nurse-----	199	160,300	100.0	0.0	2.7	5.7	17.9	28.7	32.4	12.6
Other nurse-----	156	65,400	100.0	0.0	1.3	8.8	35.7	31.0	21.2	1.9
Not a nurse-----	126	34,000	100.0	0.0	4.3	19.8	44.2	23.6	8.1	0.0
<u>Own income</u>										
All supervision--	\$202	254,400	100.0	0.0	1.1	9.6	19.0	22.3	30.5	17.5
Full-time registered nurse-----	221	167,400	100.0	0.0	1.2	8.7	14.5	19.7	32.8	23.2
Other nurse-----	173	56,500	100.0	0.0	1.6	7.8	23.9	29.7	30.6	6.5
Not a nurse-----	157	30,500	100.0	0.0	0.2	18.3	34.6	22.8	17.7	6.5
<u>Other</u>										
All supervision--	\$93	39,900	100.0	40.4	27.7	5.0	6.9	7.8	8.5	3.6
Full-time registered nurse-----	92	29,500	100.0	35.4	32.5	4.0	5.3	8.1	10.0	4.7
Other nurse-----	135	6,300	100.0	63.9	6.4	2.4	11.5	9.4	5.6	0.9
Not a nurse-----	63	4,100	100.0	40.1	25.8	16.4	11.7	3.6	2.4	0.0

Table 21. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary source of payment and level of patients' care: United States, May-June 1964

Primary source of payment and level of patient care	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All sources</u>				Percent distribution						
All care-----	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Intensive care-----	224	171,800	100.0	1.0	1.3	2.2	12.3	26.4	37.9	19.0
Other nursing care-----	199	158,800	100.0	1.1	1.5	5.6	21.1	26.4	30.4	13.8
Personal care-----	164	148,800	100.0	3.0	3.8	12.5	29.3	23.0	20.4	8.0
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	109	74,600	100.0	11.1	14.0	22.6	26.6	16.9	7.7	1.2
<u>Public assistance</u>										
All care-----	\$179	259,600	100.0	0.0	2.6	8.4	25.9	28.6	26.4	8.3
Intensive care-----	203	78,800	100.0	0.0	1.2	1.6	16.0	34.3	37.2	9.7
Other nursing care-----	194	84,600	100.0	0.0	1.0	3.9	25.7	30.5	28.2	10.8
Personal care-----	156	75,100	100.0	0.0	4.1	13.0	34.4	24.0	18.7	5.8
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	111	21,100	100.0	0.0	8.3	35.1	32.9	16.2	6.3	1.2
<u>Own income</u>										
All care-----	\$202	254,400	100.0	0.0	1.1	9.6	19.0	22.3	30.5	17.5
Intensive care-----	245	87,600	100.0	0.0	0.7	2.6	9.0	20.0	39.7	28.0
Other nursing care-----	210	67,100	100.0	0.0	0.6	8.1	16.4	22.3	34.2	18.5
Personal care-----	177	64,800	100.0	0.0	1.6	12.8	26.3	23.9	24.0	11.4
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	129	34,800	100.0	0.0	2.4	24.4	35.2	24.8	12.3	0.7
<u>Other</u>										
All care-----	\$93	39,900	100.0	40.4	27.7	5.0	6.9	7.8	8.5	3.6
Intensive care-----	166	5,400	100.0	31.5	10.2	4.6	12.3	14.8	18.0	8.6
Other nursing care-----	143	7,000	100.0	24.8	17.9	3.7	10.0	15.7	22.1	5.7
Personal care-----	110	8,900	100.0	49.8	16.0	6.5	8.5	8.0	8.7	2.3
Neither nursing nor personal care-----	34	18,600	100.0	44.4	42.0	4.9	3.4	2.8	0.6	2.0

Table 22. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary source of payment and type of ownership: United States, May-June 1964

Primary source of payment and type of ownership	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300+
<u>All sources</u>				Percent distribution						
All homes---	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Proprietary-----	205	333,300	100.0	0.5	0.3	3.6	20.3	26.8	33.7	14.8
Nonprofit-----	154	132,800	100.0	10.9	6.1	12.7	26.6	20.4	16.8	6.4
Other-----	157	87,800	100.0	0.1	12.9	22.1	17.1	20.0	16.9	11.0
<u>Public assistance</u>										
All homes---	\$179	259,600	100.0	0.0	2.6	8.4	25.9	28.6	26.4	8.3
Proprietary-----	180	169,600	100.0	0.0	0.4	4.1	26.9	33.3	29.6	5.8
Nonprofit-----	157	35,400	100.0	0.0	5.9	11.8	34.6	20.1	21.3	6.2
Other-----	190	54,700	100.0	0.0	7.2	19.3	17.0	19.6	19.8	17.2
<u>Own income</u>										
All homes---	\$202	254,400	100.0	0.0	1.1	9.6	19.0	22.3	30.5	17.5
Proprietary-----	234	156,700	100.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	13.2	20.3	38.4	24.9
Nonprofit-----	161	74,600	100.0	0.0	2.3	16.0	29.9	24.9	19.6	7.3
Other-----	123	23,000	100.0	0.0	3.2	34.7	22.8	26.8	12.0	0.5
<u>Other</u>										
All homes---	\$93	39,900	100.0	40.4	27.7	5.0	6.9	7.8	8.5	3.6
Proprietary-----	186	7,100	100.0	22.2	0.8	5.1	21.0	16.2	28.1	6.5
Nonprofit-----	83	22,800	100.0	63.6	18.9	3.3	3.4	6.0	0.9	3.8
Other-----	51	10,000	100.0	0.5	66.5	8.7	5.1	6.2	12.0	1.0

Table 23. Average monthly charge for care, number of residents, and percent distribution of residents, by monthly charge for care intervals according to primary source of payment and geographic region: United States, May-June 1964

Primary source of payment and region	Average monthly charge	All residents		Monthly charge for care						
		Number	Percent	Initial payment only	No charge	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$299	300+
<u>All sources</u>				Percent distribution						
All regions-	\$186	554,000	100.0	2.9	3.7	8.7	21.3	24.2	27.0	12.2
Northeast-----	213	158,300	100.0	4.4	3.7	9.8	12.5	13.1	35.8	20.7
North Central----	171	203,000	100.0	2.4	3.5	10.7	24.5	30.0	21.2	7.6
South-----	161	100,400	100.0	0.5	4.5	8.7	28.5	30.0	21.8	6.0
West-----	204	92,300	100.0	4.2	3.4	2.4	21.6	24.1	30.1	14.3
<u>Public assistance</u>										
All regions-	\$179	259,600	100.0	0.0	2.6	8.4	25.9	28.6	26.4	8.3
Northeast-----	204	69,500	100.0	0.0	4.4	6.0	12.5	16.4	46.7	14.0
North Central----	167	95,000	100.0	0.0	2.4	12.2	29.5	32.8	16.2	7.0
South-----	143	47,500	100.0	0.0	2.6	10.5	38.0	36.8	11.3	0.7
West-----	201	47,600	100.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	25.9	29.9	32.1	9.9
<u>Own income</u>										
All regions-	\$202	254,400	100.0	0.0	1.1	9.6	19.0	22.3	30.5	17.5
Northeast-----	227	75,100	100.0	0.0	1.3	14.6	13.7	11.2	29.3	29.9
North Central----	181	95,300	100.0	0.0	1.4	9.6	21.8	30.1	28.6	8.6
South-----	189	47,800	100.0	0.0	1.3	6.9	20.9	24.9	34.3	11.7
West-----	226	36,100	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	19.9	21.2	32.7	22.9
<u>Other</u>										
All regions-	\$ 93	39,900	100.0	40.4	27.7	5.0	6.9	7.8	8.5	3.6
Northeast-----	140	13,700	100.0	50.4	13.5	2.6	6.0	7.4	16.3	3.8
North Central----	85	12,600	100.0	38.2	28.0	8.8	7.7	9.2	3.4	4.9
South-----	59	5,000	100.0	10.5	51.5	9.1	12.3	12.9	2.0	1.8
West-----	72	8,600	100.0	45.4	35.8	0.9	4.2	3.6	7.6	2.5

APPENDIX I

A. TECHNICAL NOTES ON SURVEY DESIGN

General.—The Resident Places Survey-2 (RPS-2) was conducted during May and June 1964 by the Division of Health Records Statistics in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It was a survey of resident institutions in the United States which provide nursing or personal care to the aged and chronically ill, of their patients or residents, and of their employees. The institutions within the scope of the survey included such places as nursing homes, convalescent homes, rest homes, homes for the aged, other related facilities, and geriatric hospitals. To be eligible for the survey an establishment must have maintained three or more beds and must have provided some level of nursing or personal care. The procedure for classifying establishments for the RPS-2 universe is described in Appendix II.

This appendix presents a brief description of the survey design, general qualifications of the data, and the reliability of estimates presented in this report. Succeeding appendixes are concerned with classification procedures, definitions, and questionnaires used in the survey for collecting information about employees.

Sampling frame.—A "multiframe" technique was used in establishing the sampling universe for RPS-2. The principal frame was the Master Facility Inventory (MFI), which contained the names, addresses, and descriptive information for about 90-95 percent of the nursing and personal care homes in the United States. Establishments not listed in the MFI were, theoretically, on another list referred to as the Complement Survey list. A description of the MFI and the Complement Survey has been published.¹

The Complement Survey is based on an area probability design, using the sample design of the Health Interview Survey.⁵ In the Health Interview Survey, interviewers make visits each week to households located in probability samples of small segments of the United States. In addition to collecting information about the health of the household members, the interviewers are instructed to record the names and addresses of hospitals and institutions located wholly or partially within the specified areas. The Complement Survey list is composed of the establishments identified in these sample areas between January 1959 and July 1963 which were not listed in the MFI and which were in business

as of July 1, 1962. The Complement Survey sample for RPS-2 included four establishments representing an estimated total of about 800 such facilities in the United States.

Sample design.—The sample design was a stratified, two-stage probability design. The first stage was a selection of establishments from the MFI and the Complement Survey; the second stage, a selection of employees and residents from registers of the sample establishments. In preparation for the first-stage sample selection, the MFI was divided into two groups on the basis of whether current information was available about the establishment. Group I was composed of establishments which had returned a questionnaire in a previous MFI survey. Group II contained places which were possibly within the scope of RPS-2 but were not confirmed in the MFI survey, e.g., nonresponses and questionnaires not delivered by the post office because of insufficient addresses. Group I was then sorted into three type-of-service strata: nursing care homes, including geriatric hospitals; personal-care-with-nursing homes; and personal care homes. Group II was treated as a fourth type-of-service stratum. Each of these four strata was further sorted into four bed-size groups, producing 16 primary strata, as shown in table I. Within each primary stratum the listing of establishments was ordered by type of ownership, State, and county. The sample of establishments was then selected systematically after a random start within each of the primary strata.

Table I shows the distribution by primary strata of establishments in the MFI and in the sample and shows the final disposition of the sample places with regard to their response and in-scope status. Of the 1,201 homes originally selected, 1,085 were found to be in business and within the scope of the survey.

The second-stage sample selection of residents was carried out by Bureau of the Census interviewers in accordance with specific instructions given for each sample establishment as contained in the Resident Questionnaire (HRS-3c, Appendix III). All the residents on the register of the establishment on the day of the survey were listed on the Establishment Questionnaire (HRS-3a). The interviewers were furnished with the numbers of predetermined sample lines for each

Table I. Distribution of institutions for the aged in the Master Facility Inventory and in the RPS-2 sample by primary strata (type of service and size of institution) and by response status to the RPS-2: United States

Type of service and size of institution	Number of homes in the MFI ¹	Number of homes in the sample			
		Total homes ¹	Out of scope or out of business	In-scope and in business	
				Nonre-sponding homes	Responding homes
All types-----	19,520	1,201	116	12	1,073
Nursing care ² -----	8,155	634	37	8	589
Under 30 beds-----	4,400	179	21	5	153
30-99 beds-----	3,247	260	11	3	246
100-299 beds-----	448	135	3	-	132
300 beds or more-----	60	60	2	-	58
Personal care with nursing-----	4,972	381	12	2	367
Under 30 beds-----	3,168	128	10	1	117
30-99 beds-----	1,423	114	1	1	112
100-299 beds-----	345	103	1	-	102
300 beds or more-----	36	36	-	-	36
Personal care-----	3,621	113	13	2	98
Under 30 beds-----	3,187	64	11	-	53
30-99 beds-----	402	32	-	1	31
100-299 beds-----	29	14	2	1	11
300 beds or more-----	3	3	-	-	3
Group II ³ -----	2,772	73	54	-	19
Under 25 beds-----	2,578	52	37	-	15
25-99 beds-----	185	15	12	-	3
100-299 beds-----	6	3	3	-	-
300 beds or more-----	3	3	2	-	1

¹The universe for the RPS-2 sample consisted of the MFI and the Complement Survey. Included in the RPS-2 sample were 4 homes from the Complement Survey.

²Includes geriatric hospitals.

³Group II consists of those institutions assumed to be in scope of the RPS-2 survey but for which current data were not available.

home (e.g., every seventh line). The first three sample designations were entered on the questionnaire worksheet, and the interviewer entered the remaining predetermined numbers until the last selected number exceeded the total number now on the register. The name of the sample resident (patient) was entered opposite the sample designation number. For each sample resident a questionnaire was completed by the interviewer from information furnished by the respondent. The total sample selected from establishments cooperating in the survey consisted of 10,560 residents.

Survey procedure.—The Bureau of the Census employed about 140 of their regular interviewers for the survey. All were experienced in the continuing surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census; about half were employed in the Health Interview Survey, one of the major programs of the National Center for Health Statistics, and about half in other surveys. Since the interviewers were well trained in general survey methodology, it was relatively easy to train them in the specific methods used in RPS-2. Briefly, their training consisted of home study materials and observation by the Census Regional Supervisor on the first interview assignment.

The initial contact with an establishment was a letter signed by the Director of the Bureau of the Census. The letter (HRS-3f, Appendix III) notified each administrator about the survey, requested his cooperation, and stated that a representative would contact him for an appointment. The interviewer's telephone call usually followed within 3 or 4 days.

During the course of the interview, the interviewer collected data on the establishment, the resident, and the employees. The establishment and resident information

was obtained by personal interview, and the staff information was collected by personal interview and by means of a self-enumeration questionnaire. The respondent for the Resident (Patient) Questionnaire (HRS-3c) was a member of the staff who had close contact with the resident, thus having firsthand knowledge of the resident's health condition. This was usually a nurse who was responsible for the individual sample resident. One nurse might have completed questionnaires for all residents in a small home, or shared the responsibility in a large home. The interviewer was instructed to encourage maximum use of records by the respondent. For data on chronic conditions and impairments, medical records, if available, were routinely used to supplement the information provided by the respondent.

The Census regional offices also performed certain checks during the course of the survey to insure that the interviewers were conducting the survey according to specified procedures. They reviewed all questionnaires for completeness prior to transmittal to the Washington office and made inquiries as necessary to obtain the missing information.

The completed questionnaires were edited and coded by the National Center for Health Statistics, and the data were processed on an electronic computer. This processing 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" response and errors in editing, coding, or processing.

B. GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS

Nonresponse and imputation of missing data.—The survey was conducted in 1,073 homes, or about 89 percent of the original sample. About 7 percent of the sample places were found to be out of business, and an additional 3 percent were found to be out of scope of the survey, that is, they either did not provide nursing or personal care to their residents or maintained fewer than three beds. Only 12 homes, or about 1 percent of the sample, refused to cooperate in the survey (table 1). The response rate for the in-scope sample was 98.9 percent.

Statistics in this report were adjusted for the failure of a home to respond by use of a separate nonresponse adjustment factor for each service-size stratum further stratified by three major ownership groups. This factor was the ratio of all in-scope sample homes in a stratum to the responding in-scope sample homes in the stratum.

Data were also adjusted for nonresponse of sample residents within an establishment by a procedure which imputed to residents for whom data were not obtained

the characteristics of residents of the same age and in the same type of home. For item nonresponse on age the adjustment was restricted to characteristics of residents in the same type of home. Adjustment for nonresponse in resident data for responding homes ranged from 0.7 percent for age to 3.5 percent for date last saw doctor.

Rounding of numbers.—Estimates relating to residents have been rounded to the nearest hundred, and homes to the nearest ten. For this reason detailed figures within the tables do not always add to totals. Percents were calculated using the original unrounded figures and will not necessarily agree with percents which might be calculated from rounded data.

Estimation procedure.—Statistics reported in this publication are the result of two stages of ratio adjustments, one at each stage of selection. The purpose of ratio estimation is to take into account all relevant information in the estimation process, thereby reducing the variability of the estimate. The first-stage

Table II. Approximate standard errors of percentages shown in this report for residents (patients)

Base of 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-----	4.4	6.9	9.5	13.6	15.8
2,500-----	2.8	4.4	6.0	8.6	10.0
5,000-----	2.0	3.1	4.2	6.1	7.1
10,000-----	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.3	5.0
20,000-----	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.5
30,000-----	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.9
40,000-----	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.5
50,000-----	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.2
80,000-----	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8
100,000-----	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.6
200,000-----	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
500,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7

ratio adjustment was included in the estimation of establishment and resident data for all primary service-size strata from which a sample of homes was drawn. This factor was a ratio, calculated for each stratum. The numerator was the total beds according to the Master Facility Inventory for all homes in the stratum. The denominator was the estimate of the total beds obtained through a simple inflation of the Master Facility Inventory data for the sample homes in the stratum. The effect of the first-stage 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 all primary strata. For resident data, the second-stage ratio adjustment is the product of two fractions; the first is the ratio of the total number of residents in the establishment to the number of residents for whom questionnaires were completed within the home; the second is the sampling fraction for residents upon which the selection is based.

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

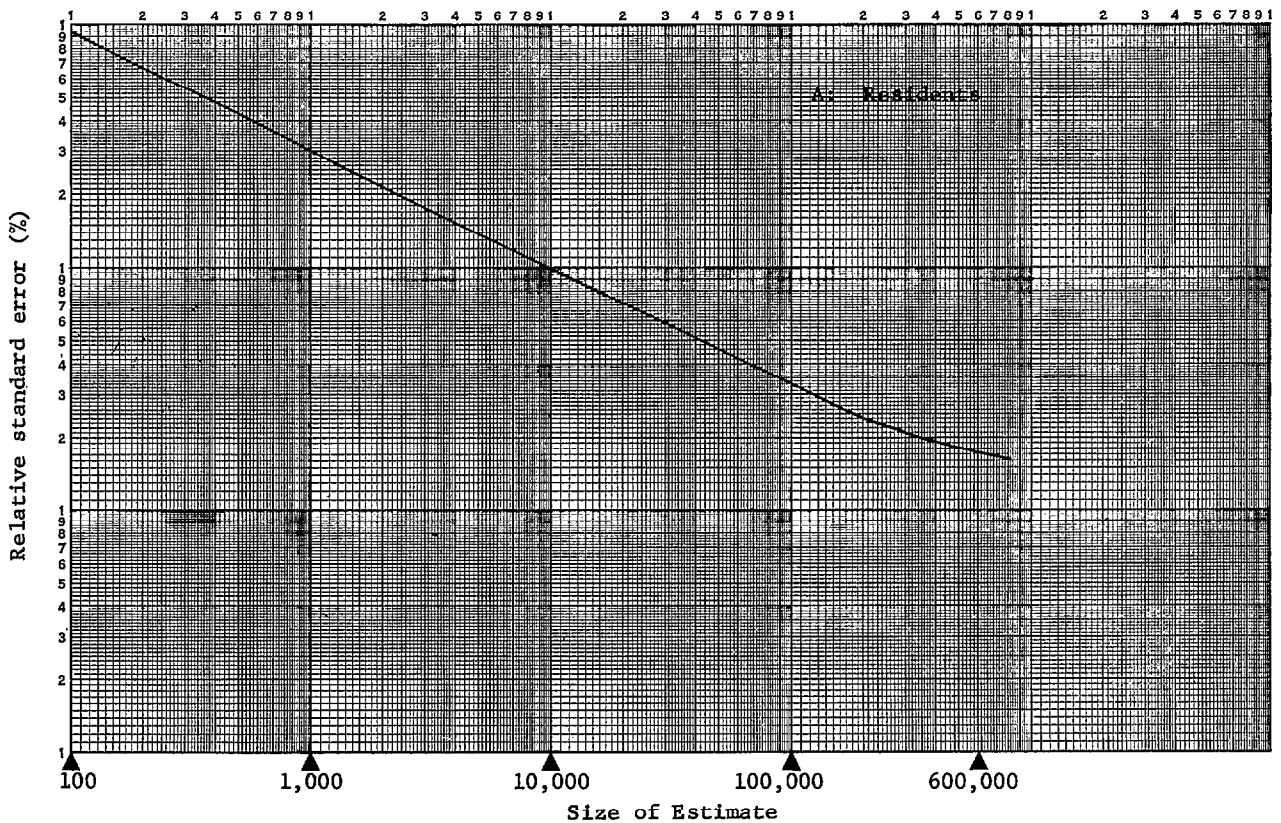
As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.

The sampling error (or standard error) of a statistic is inversely proportional to the square root of the number of observations in the sample. Thus, as the sample size increases, the standard error decreases. The standard error is primarily a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because only a sample rather than the entire universe is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflected part of the measurement error but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about two out of three that an estimate from the sample differs from the value which would be obtained from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times as large.

Relative standard errors of aggregates shown in this report can be determined from figure I. 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 percent of the estimate. An example of how to convert the relative error into a standard error is given with figure I. Standard errors of estimated percentages are shown in table II.

Standard error of the average monthly charge per person.—The relative standard error of the average monthly charge per person can be obtained from table III.

Figure I. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of residents shown in this report.



Example of use of figure I: An estimate of 100,000 total residents has a relative standard error of 3.3 percent (read from scale at left side of figure). The estimate has a standard error of 3,300 (3.3 percent of 100,000).

To determine the standard error of a median value, or of the difference between two statistics, the following rules may be used.

Standard error of a median.—The medians shown in this report were calculated from grouped data. Approximate confidence intervals for these estimated medians can be computed as follows:

- (a) Determine the standard error of a 50-percent characteristic whose denominator is equal to the estimated number of persons in the frequency distribution on which the median is based. For example, the median age of males is 77.7 years. The estimated number of males is 193,784 (table 2). The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic whose base is 193,784 is shown in table II, by interpolation, to be 1.13 percentage points.
- (b) Apply this standard error to the cumulative frequency distribution to obtain a confidence interval around the median. The steps are as

follows: For the above example, using the 95-percent level of confidence, determine the points on the cumulative frequency distribution corresponding to the 47.74 percent (50 percent minus two standard errors) and 52.26 percent (50 percent plus two standard errors). The points are 92,512 (47.74 x 193,784) and 101,272 (52.26 x 193,784). From table 2, determine the ages that correspond to these points. They are 77.1 and 78.3 years, respectively. Therefore, the confidence limit for the estimated median age of 77.7 years is 77.1-78.3 years at the 95-percent level of confidence.

It is possible to investigate whether the observed differences between two estimated medians can be attributed to sampling error alone by obtaining the upper 68-percent confidence limit, U_1' of the smaller median, M_1' , and the lower 68-percent confidence limit, L_2' , of the larger median, M_2' . These limits may be found by using the method outlined above, but using one standard

Table III. Approximate standard errors of average monthly charges shown in this report

Estimated number of residents	Average monthly charge								
	\$75	\$100	\$125	\$150	\$175	\$200	\$225	\$250	\$275
	Standard errors								
2,500-----	\$44	\$53	\$63	\$72	\$81	\$89	\$98	\$107	\$116
5,000-----	31	37	44	50	56	63	70	76	82
10,000-----	22	26	31	35	40	44	48	53	57
20,000-----	15	18	21	24	27	31	34	37	39
30,000-----	12	15	17	20	22	24	27	27	31
40,000-----	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	...	...
50,000-----	9	11	13	15	16	18	...	...	...
80,000-----	7	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
100,000-----	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

error instead of two. The square root of the sum of the squared differences between M'_1 and U'_1 and M'_2 and L'_2 is the standard error of the difference between M'_1 and M'_2 ; that is,

$$S_{(M'_1 - M'_2)} = \sqrt{(M'_1 - U'_1)^2 + (M'_2 - L'_2)^2}$$

For the purpose of this report, any difference between M'_1 and M'_2 greater than $2S_{(M'_1 - M'_2)}$ has been considered a significant difference.

Standard error of a difference between two 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.



APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Demographic Terms

Age:

Age is defined as age at last birthday.

Geographic region:

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 and are as follows:

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

Type of Ownership

Proprietary home:

A home operated under private commercial ownership.

Nonprofit home:

A home operated under voluntary or nonprofit auspices, including both church-related and non-church-related homes.

Other home:

Any home not included above. For the most part these are homes operated under Federal, State, or local government auspices.

Primary Type of Service

For purposes of stratification of the universe prior to the selection of the sample, the homes in the MFI were classified as either nursing care, personal-care-with-nursing, personal care, or domiciliary care homes. The latter two classes were combined and designated as personal care homes. Nursing care is defined as provision of any one of the services listed on Card A in Appendix III. Details of the classification procedure in the MFI have been published.⁵

Due to the 2-year interval between the MFI survey and the RPS-2 survey it was felt that for producing statistics by type of service for the RPS-2 survey, the homes should be reclassified on the basis of the current data collected in the survey. This classification procedure is essentially the same as the MFI scheme. The three types of service classes delineated by RPS-2 are defined as follows:

1. A *nursing care home* is defined as one in which 50 percent or more of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey in the home, with an RN or LPN employed 15 hours or more per week. In this report, geriatric hospitals are included with nursing care homes.
2. A *personal-care-with-nursing home* is defined as one in which either (a) over 50 percent of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey, but there were no RN's or LPN's on the staff; or (b) some, but less than 50 percent, of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey regardless of the presence of RN's or LPN's on the staff.

3. A *personal care home* is defined as one in which residents routinely received personal care, but no residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.

Level of Nursing Supervision

Supervisor:

Is defined as the person who is actually in charge of the daily nursing activities provided in the home. It does not mean the person who employs the nursing staff, such as the owner or administrator, unless this person also supervises the daily activities.

Full-time nurse:

Is defined as including registered professional and graduate nurses who usually work 35 hours or more a week.

Other nurse:

Is defined as including registered professional and graduate nurses who usually work less than 35 hours a week as well as licensed practical nurses and licensed vocational nurses regardless of how many hours they usually work.

Not a nurse:

Is defined as including all persons who supervise the daily activities but who do not fit into the above two categories.

Level of Patient Care

These levels are defined in terms of the implied intensiveness of care or the condition of the resident. The care is defined by the services performed not by who performed the service based on these criteria, nursing and personal care services are grouped as follows, each succeeding level being exclusive of the previous level(s).

Intensive care

Catheterization
Bowel and bladder retraining
Oxygen therapy
Intravenous injection
Nasal feeding
Full bed bath

Other nursing care

Application of sterile dressing or bandages
Irrigation
Hypodermic injection
Intramuscular injection
Taking of temperature-pulse-respiration or blood pressure
Enema

Personal care

Help with dressing, shaving, or care of hair
Help with tub bath or shower
Help with eating (feeding of resident)
Rub and massage
Administration of medications or treatment
Special diet

Neither nursing nor personal care

None of the above

Primary Source of Payment

Is defined for this report as the primary source of payment. By the terms of the questionnaire it was possible for a resident to have only one primary source of payment although he could have one or more additional sources.

Public assistance

Is defined as including:
Medical Assistance to the Aged
Aid to Disabled
Aid to Blind
Old Age Assistance

Own income

Is defined as including:
Any private source of income from investments
Social Security
Pension plans as well as any method whereby payments were made directly to the individual or his family and he or they then paid the establishment

Other

Is defined as including all other methods of payment or support:
Residents who had made an initial payment for life-time care
Residents of church-supported homes for whom no charge was made
Residents of homes supported by a fraternal organization for whom no charge was made

Terms Relating to Residents

Resident:

Is defined as a person who has been formally admitted but not discharged from an establishment. All such persons were included in the survey whether or not they were physically present at the time.

Charge:

Is defined as the charge made by the establishment itself. It does not include charges for the services of physicians, etc., which are not part of the bill rendered by the institution.

APPENDIX III
RESIDENT PATIENT QUESTIONNAIRE

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

FORM HRS-3f
(4-2-64)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233

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Dear Administrator:

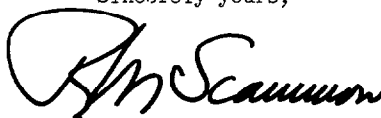
The Bureau of the Census, acting as the collecting agent for the United States Public Health Service, is conducting a nationwide survey of nursing homes, homes for the aged, and other establishments providing nursing, personal, and domiciliary care to the aged and infirm. The purpose of this survey is to collect much needed statistical information on the health of residents and on the types of employees in these homes. This survey is part of the National Health Survey program authorized by Congress because of the urgent need for up-to-date statistics on the health of our people.

The purpose of this letter is to request your cooperation and to inform you that a representative of the Bureau of the Census will visit your establishment within the next week or so, to conduct the survey. Prior to his visit, the Census representative will call you to arrange for a convenient appointment time.

All the information given to the Census representative will be kept strictly confidential by the Public Health Service and the Bureau of the Census, and will be used for statistical purposes only.

Your cooperation in this important survey will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



Richard M. Scammon
Director
Bureau of the Census

USCOMM-DC 24451 P-64

Establishment number		Resident's (patient's) line No.	
1. What is the month and year of this resident's (patient's) birth?		Month	Year
2. Sex		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male (Ask question 3) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female (Go to question 4)	
3a. Has he served in the Armed Forces of the United States?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Ask Q. 3b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q 4) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
b. Did he serve in World War I?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
4. Is this resident (patient) married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated	
5. In what month and year was he (last) admitted to this home?		Month	Year
6. With whom did he live at the time of his admission? (Check the FIRST box that applies)		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse only 7 <input type="checkbox"/> In another nursing home or related facility 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Children only 8 <input type="checkbox"/> In mental hospital 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse and children 9 <input type="checkbox"/> In a long-term specialty hospital (except mental) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Relatives other than spouse or children 10 <input type="checkbox"/> In a general or short-stay hospital 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Lived in apartment or own home — alone or with unrelated persons 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Other place (Specify) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> In boarding home	
7. How often do friends or relatives visit him? (Check the FIRST box that applies)		1 <input type="checkbox"/> At least once a week 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than once a month 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less often than once a week but at least once a month 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never	
8a. Does he stay in bed all or most of the day?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to question 9) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Ask question 8b)	
b. Does he stay in his own room all or most of the day?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Ask question 8c)	
c. Does he go off the premises just to walk, shop, or visit with friends or relatives and so forth?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
9. Which of these special aids does this resident (patient) use? (Show card C)		(Check all that apply)	
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing aid 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Braces 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye glasses		OR	
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Walker 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Wheel chair		8 <input type="checkbox"/> None of these aids used	
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Crutches 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial limb(s)			
10. During his stay here when did he last see a doctor for treatment, medication, or for an examination by the doctor?		Month	Year
		<input type="checkbox"/> Never saw doctor while here	
11a. During his stay here, has he seen a dentist?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Ask question 11b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to question 12)	
b. When was the last time he saw a dentist?		Month	Year
12a. Has he lost ALL of his teeth?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Ask question 12b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to question 13)	
b. Does he wear full upper and lower dentures?		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
13. Does this resident (patient) have any of these conditions? (Show card D. Record in Table I each condition which the patient has)		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
14. Does he have any of these conditions? (Show card E. Record in Table I each condition which the patient has)		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
15a. Does he have any other CHRONIC conditions listed in his record that you have not told me about? If "Yes," ask:		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. What are they? (Record in Table I each chronic condition mentioned)			

LIST OF NURSING SERVICES

Card A

1. Temperature—pulse—respiration
2. Full bed bath
3. Application of sterile dressings or bandages
4. Catheterization
5. Bowel and bladder retraining
6. Blood pressure
7. Hypodermic injection
8. Intravenous injection
9. Intramuscular injection
10. Nasal feeding
11. Irrigation
12. Oxygen therapy
13. Enema

LIST OF SERVICES

Card F

1. Help with dressing, shaving, or care of hair
2. Help with tub bath or shower
3. Help with eating (feeding the patient)
4. Rub and massage
5. Administration of medications or treatment
6. Special diet
7. Application of sterile dressings or bandages
8. Temperature—pulse—respiration
9. Full bed bath
10. Enema
11. Catheterization
12. Bowel and bladder retraining
13. Blood pressure
14. Irrigation
15. Oxygen therapy
16. Hypodermic injection
17. Intravenous injection
18. Intramuscular injection
19. Nasal feeding

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