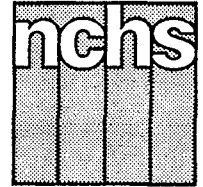


Advance Data



From Vital and Health Statistics of the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Overview of Home Health and Hospice Care Patients Preliminary Data From the 1992 National Home and Hospice Care Survey

by Genevieve W. Strahan, Division of Health Care Statistics

Introduction

Based on the 1992 National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS), this report presents preliminary statistics on an estimated 1.3 million current patients and 3.4 million discharges from about 8,000 home and hospice care agencies in the United States. The 1992 NHHCS, a segment of the Long-Term Care Component of the National Health Care Survey (1), is the first annual survey of home health agencies and hospices and their current patients and discharges. The National Center for Health Statistics instituted this nationwide sample survey in response to the rapid growth in the number of these agencies throughout the United States (2).

Estimates for this report are preliminary. Further editing of the data may produce estimates slightly different from the ones shown here. The 1,500 agencies included in the survey were selected from a universe of 8,036 agencies classified by the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI) (3) as agencies providing home health and hospice care. Also included in the universe was a sample of potentially new

agencies identified between the time the 1991 NHPI was conducted and June 1992. Data collection for the 1992 NHHCS was conducted between September and December 1992. Detailed information on sample design, selection methods, data collection procedures, and sampling errors is included in the Technical Notes.

Home health care agencies and hospices are usually defined in terms of the type of care that they provide. Home health care is provided to individuals and families in their places of residence for the purpose of promoting, maintaining, or restoring health or for maximizing the level of independence while minimizing the effects of disability and illness, including terminal illness. These agencies are often referred to today as "hospitals without walls" because advances in technology allow dozens of complex illnesses once treated almost exclusively in the hospital to be treated at home.

Hospice care is defined as a program of palliative and supportive care services providing physical, psychological, social, and spiritual care for dying persons, their

families, and other loved ones. Hospice services are available in both the home and inpatient settings.

The focus of this report is on characteristics of patients receiving care from agencies that provide home health and hospice services. For the two types of agencies, estimates are presented for

- current patients—patients who were on the rolls of the agency as of midnight on the day immediately prior to the date of the survey.
- discharges—patients who had been removed from the rolls of the agency during a 12-month period ending on the last day of the month prior to the month of the survey, including patients whose episode of care ended because of death.

Estimates for current patients and discharges are presented by agency and demographic and diagnostic characteristics.

Future reports will present additional data on topics such as functional status, living arrangements, and primary caregivers of patients



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics



receiving home health or hospice care.

Agency characteristics

According to the National Association for Home Care, the number of Medicare-certified home health agencies grew by 250 percent over a 15-year period, from 1967 to 1992 (2). This growth was sparked by enactment in 1965 of the Medicare law, which paid for certain home health services thereby making them more available to the elderly. The growth was further enhanced in 1973 when certain disabled younger Americans also qualified as Medicaid recipients of care from this industry. According to the 1992 survey, about 85 percent of the estimated 7,000 agencies were Medicare and 86 percent were Medicaid certified.

Medicare added hospice benefits in 1983, and in 10 years the number of hospices increased by several hundred percent (2). About 65 percent of the estimated 1,000 hospices were Medicare certified, and 57 percent were Medicaid certified in 1992.

About the same percent of home health agencies were privately owned as were owned by nonprofit organizations (38 and 42 percent, respectively). Estimates from the survey show that almost all (94 percent) of the hospices were owned by voluntary nonprofit organizations. About 3 percent of the hospices were privately owned. The remaining 20 percent of the home health agencies and 3 percent of the hospices were owned by government agencies.

Almost two-thirds of all hospices and home health agencies are located in the South and in the Midwest. The southern states had 34 percent of the home health agencies and 33 percent of hospices. Fewer home health agencies were located in the West than in the other three regions and fewer hospices were in the Northeast than the Midwest or the South (table 1).

Table 1. Number and percent distribution of home health agencies and hospices by ownership, certification, and geographic region: United States, 1992

Agency characteristic	Type of agency		
	Total	Home health agency	Hospice
All agencies	8,000	7,000	1,000
Ownership			
Percent distribution			
Proprietary	34.0	38.2	3.4
Voluntary nonprofit	48.0	41.7	93.5
Government and other	18.0	20.1	3.1
Certification			
Certified by Medicare	82.2	84.7	64.5
Certified by Medicaid	82.4	86.0	56.8
Region			
Northeast	22.1	23.0	16.0
Midwest	29.8	29.5	31.7
South	33.9	34.1	32.5
West	14.2	13.5	19.8

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Patients by agency characteristics

Table 2 shows that the number of current patients receiving home care is also greater in the South and the Northeast. According to the 1992 survey, 67 percent of the 1.3 million current home health and hospice patients were located in the southern and northeastern States.

Most current patients and discharges received home and hospice care from voluntary nonprofit agencies. In 1992, about 60 percent of all home health and 86 percent of all hospice patients were being cared for by nonprofit agencies. Patients who were discharged were included in the survey if that discharge occurred during the 12-month period prior to the month of the survey. Home health agencies that were nonprofit delivered care to 67 percent of all home health patients who had been discharged while 91 percent of all discharged hospice patients received care from nonprofit agencies (tables 2 and 3). More than 90 percent of all current and discharged patients receiving home health care received that care from home health agencies certified by Medicare and/or Medicaid. Over 85 percent of the hospice current patients and discharges received their care from

hospices certified by Medicare and/or Medicaid.

Patients by demographic characteristics

At the time of the 1992 survey, almost 1.3 million persons were on the rolls the night before the agency was surveyed as current patients receiving home health or hospice care. Almost 3.3 million persons had completed episodes of care in the 12-month period prior to the month of the survey (discharged patients).

The 1.2 million current patients receiving home health care were most likely to be elderly, female, white, and married or widowed. The likelihood of using home health services increased with age because usually functional status declines with age (4). In 1992, more than 75 percent of all current home health patients were 65 years or older. More women (67 percent) were receiving home health services than were their male (33 percent) counterparts partly because women outlive men. Only about 17 percent of current patients receiving home health care were divorced, separated, or never married, and 69 percent were married or widowed (table 4). The distribution of 3.1 million discharges by age, sex, race, and marital status was similar to

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of current patients receiving home health care and hospice care by type of agency ownership, certification, and geographic region: United States, 1992

Agency characteristic	Total	Percent distribution	Home health care		Hospice care	
			Total	Percent distribution	Total	Percent distribution
All agencies	1,284,200	100.0	1,237,100	100.0	47,200	100.0
Ownership						
Proprietary	348,400	27.1	343,400	27.8	4,900	10.5
Voluntary nonprofit	785,100	61.1	744,500	60.2	40,600	86.2
Government and others	150,700	11.7	149,200	12.1	1,600	3.3
Certification						
Certified by Medicare	1,173,800	91.4	1,130,300	91.4	43,500	92.3
Certified by Medicaid	1,178,300	91.8	1,137,700	92.0	40,600	86.1
Region						
Northeast	415,300	32.3	399,200	32.3	16,100	34.1
Midwest	269,800	21.0	260,500	21.1	9,300	19.7
South	438,900	34.2	423,300	34.2	15,500	33.0
West	160,200	12.5	154,000	12.4	6,200	13.2

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of discharges who received home health care and hospice care by type of agency ownership, certification, and geographic region: United States, 1992

Agency characteristic	Total	Percent distribution	Home health care		Hospice care	
			Total	Percent distribution	Total	Percent distribution
All agencies	3,273,300	100.0	3,066,300	100.0	207,000	100.0
Ownership						
Proprietary	798,700	24.4	785,700	25.6	13,000	6.3
Voluntary nonprofit	2,234,900	68.3	2,045,800	66.7	189,100	91.4
Government and others	239,700	7.3	234,800	7.7	4,900	2.4
Certification						
Certified by Medicare	3,155,400	96.4	2,961,900	96.6	193,500	93.5
Certified by Medicaid	3,060,100	93.5	2,880,000	93.9	180,000	87.0
Region						
Northeast	1,037,700	31.7	977,700	31.9	60,000	29.0
Midwest	637,700	19.5	593,200	19.3	44,400	21.5
South	956,900	29.2	894,000	29.2	62,900	30.4
West	641,000	19.6	601,400	19.6	39,600	19.1

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

the distribution of current patients as shown in table 5.

The 1,000 hospices were serving 47,200 patients at the time of the 1992 survey. Hospice patients currently receiving care, like home health patients, were elderly. More than 76 percent of them were 65 years or older. Unlike home health patients, however, hospice patients were nearly as likely to be male as female. Most current hospice patients were white and married. Hospice patients who had been discharged

from care (usually because they died) had demographic characteristics similar to current patients (table 5).

Patients by diagnoses

Information on the primary and other diagnoses at the time of admission was collected from the medical records for each home health and hospice patient in the 1992 Survey. Diagnoses were coded according to the International Classification of Diseases, Clinical

Modification, Ninth Revision (ICD-9-CM) (5). The first-listed diagnosis at admission for home health and hospice patients who are currently receiving care is shown in table 6 grouped by ICD-9-CM chapter.

More than 25 percent of the 1.2 million home health patients had conditions that are in the ICD-9-CM chapter, "Diseases of the Circulatory System Group" (390-459). Persons with heart disease, including congestive heart failure, made up 49 percent of all conditions in this group. Stroke,

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of current patients receiving home health and hospice care by age, sex, race, and marital status: United States, 1992

Patient characteristic	Total	Percent distribution	Home health care		Hospice care	
			Total	Percent distribution	Total	Percent distribution
All patients.	1,284,200	100.0	1,237,100	100.0	47,200	100.0
Age						
Under 45 years.	140,700	11.0	137,800	11.1	3,000	6.3
45–54 years.	49,900	3.9	47,800	3.9	2,100	4.5
55–64 years.	115,900	9.0	111,100	9.0	4,900	10.3
65 years and over.	965,700	75.2	929,500	75.1	36,200	76.7
65–69 years.	136,100	10.6	129,400	10.5	6,700	14.3
70–74 years.	176,900	13.8	170,600	13.8	6,200	13.2
75–79 years.	212,100	16.5	203,700	16.5	8,300	17.7
80–84 years.	220,800	17.2	211,700	17.1	9,100	19.3
85 years and over.	219,900	17.1	214,100	17.3	5,800	12.3
Unknown.	12,000	0.9	10,900	0.9	*	*
Sex						
Male.	432,600	33.7	411,300	33.2	21,300	45.1
Female.	851,600	66.3	825,800	66.8	25,900	54.9
Race						
White.	879,700	68.5	840,500	67.9	39,200	83.2
Black.	169,200	13.2	165,600	13.4	3,600	7.6
Other or unknown.	235,300	18.3	231,000	18.7	4,300	9.2
Marital status at admission						
Married.	437,000	34.0	413,700	33.4	23,300	49.4
Widowed.	455,000	35.4	438,800	35.5	16,200	34.3
Divorced or separated.	60,200	4.7	57,900	4.7	2,400	5.0
Never married.	153,300	11.9	150,300	12.1	3,100	6.5
Unknown.	178,700	13.9	176,500	14.3	2,200	4.7

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

diabetes, and hypertension were also frequent admission diagnoses for current home health patients.

Most hospice patients (66 percent) had a first-listed diagnosis of neoplasms (140–239). Cancer of the lungs, colon, and prostate accounted for 50 percent of all neoplasms. The second largest group was diseases of the circulatory system, with congestive heart failure accounting for 45 percent of the admission diagnoses for this group. Hospice patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diagnoses were a major part (94 percent) of the ICD–9–CM chapter on infectious and parasitic diseases. Because hospice care is provided to patients who are in the terminal stage of their illnesses, it is not unexpected that these patients would have first-listed admission diagnoses of serious illnesses.

References

1. Institute of Medicine. Toward a national health care survey, a data system for the 21st century. Washington: National Academy Press. 1992.
2. National Association for Home Care. Basic statistics about home care. Information sheet. 1992.
3. Delfosse R. Hospice and home health agency characteristics: 1991 National Health Provider Inventory. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat. In preparation.
4. Hing E, Bloom B. Long-term care for the functionally dependent elderly. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(104). 1990.
5. Public Health Service and Health Care Financing Administration. International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification. Washington: Public Health Service. 1980.
6. National Center for Health Statistics. Development and maintenance of a national inventory of hospitals and institutions. Vital Health Stat 1(3). 1965.
7. Bureau of the Census. Summary report for the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory. Unpublished memo prepared by the Health Surveys Branch. 1992.
8. Massey JT, Moore TF, Parsons VL, Tadros W. Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1985–94. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(110). 1989.
9. Hoffman K. Specifications for selecting NHHCS sample home health agencies and hospices. Unpublished memo. 1992.
10. Shah BV, Barnwell BG, Hunt PN, La Vange LM. SUDAAN user's manual, release 5.50. Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: Research Triangle Institute. 1991.

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of discharges by related patient characteristics, according to type of care received: United States, 1992

Patient characteristic	Total	Percent distribution	Home health care		Hospice care	
			Total	Percent distribution	Total	Percent distribution
All discharges	3,273,300	100.0	3,066,300	100.0	207,000	100.0
Age						
Under 45 years	400,200	12.2	386,700	12.6	13,500	6.5
45-54 years	162,600	5.0	143,800	4.7	18,800	9.1
55-64 years	263,300	8.0	237,400	7.7	25,900	12.5
65 years and over	2,421,500	74.0	2,274,500	74.2	147,000	71.0
65-69 years	373,400	11.4	344,500	11.2	28,900	14.0
70-74 years	453,800	13.9	418,200	13.6	35,600	17.2
75-79 years	574,900	17.6	542,800	17.7	32,100	15.5
80-84 years	521,700	15.9	498,600	16.3	23,200	11.2
85 years and over	497,600	15.2	470,400	15.3	27,200	13.2
Unknown	25,800	0.8	23,900	0.8	*	*
Sex						
Male	1,231,900	37.6	1,128,900	36.8	103,000	49.7
Female	2,041,500	62.4	1,937,400	63.2	104,000	50.3
Race						
White	2,245,200	68.6	2,067,600	67.4	177,600	85.8
Black	313,000	9.6	300,200	9.8	12,700	6.1
Other or unknown	715,200	21.8	698,400	22.8	16,800	8.1
Marital status at admission						
Married	1,239,400	37.9	1,145,900	37.4	93,500	45.1
Widowed	1,036,500	31.7	966,300	31.5	70,200	33.9
Divorced or separated	164,400	5.0	141,300	4.6	23,200	11.2
Never married	387,900	11.9	376,100	12.3	11,800	5.7
Unknown	445,100	13.6	436,700	14.2	8,400	4.1

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 6. Number of current home health and hospice patients by first-listed diagnoses at admission: United States, 1992

ICD-9-CM procedure category and code	Home health patients	Hospice patients
Total	1,237,100	47,200
Infectious and parasitic diseases 001-139	21,000	2,000
Neoplasms 140-239	78,600	31,100
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders 240-279	121,000	*
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs 280-289	35,400	*
Mental disorders 290-319	38,500	*
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs 320-389	76,900	1,300
Diseases of the circulatory system 390-459	316,500	5,900
Diseases of the respiratory system 460-519	80,000	*
Diseases of the digestive system 520-579	43,000	*
Diseases of the genitourinary system 580-629	27,700	*
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 630-676	1,900	—
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue 680-709	57,100	—
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue 710-739	115,200	*
Congenital anomalies 740-759	9,200	*
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760-779	9,600	*
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780-799	62,300	*
Injury and poisoning 800-999	90,600	*
All other or unknown	52,500	*

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Technical notes

Source of data

The sampling frame consisted of all home health agencies and hospices identified in the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI) and all agencies opened for business between 1991 and June 30, 1992, as identified through the Agency Reporting System (6). The NHPI is a comprehensive census of nursing and related care homes, residential care homes, home health agencies, and hospices conducted periodically by the National Center for Health Statistics (7).

Sample design

The sample design for the 1992 NHHCS is a stratified three-stage probability design. Primary sampling units (PSU's) are selected at the first stage, agencies are selected at the second stage, and current residents and discharges are selected at the third stage.

The first stage utilized the selection procedures that obtained the 198 PSU's used for the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States (8). The PSU's are counties, groups of counties, county equivalents (such as parishes or independent cities), or towns and townships (for some PSU's in New England). Home health agencies and hospices were selected within the same PSU's included in the NHIS to minimize data collection costs and to establish linkage between the two surveys, allowing future research on availability and use of services (7).

The second stage involved the selection of agencies within six primary strata of agencies. These strata were formed in the 1992 sampling frame on the basis of type of agency [hospices versus home health agencies and mixed agencies (providing both types of care or unknown)], and type of PSU [self-representing (SR) versus non-self-representing (NSR), and within NSR PSU's: Metropolitan Statistical Area

(MSA) versus non-MSA]. (MSA is a metropolitan statistical area defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on the basis of the 1990 Census.) Within these sampling strata, agencies were arrayed by four regions, five types of ownership, two types of certification status, and finally by the number of patients currently being served by the agency. The number of agencies selected from each sampling stratum was based primarily on results of research into the optimum sample design for the 1992 NHHCS. Hospices in the NSR PSU's and home health agencies and mixed agencies in the non-MSA-NSR PSU's were selected with certainty. Hospices in the SR PSU's and home health agencies and mixed agencies in the MSA-NSR PSU's and the SR PSU's were selected with probability proportional to the current patient size (as reported in the NHPI sampling frame). A total sample of 1,500 agencies was selected; 384 were hospices, and the balance was home health agencies or mixed agencies (9).

The final stage is a systematic random selection of six patients currently served by the agency and six patients discharged from care during the last complete 12-month period.

Data collection procedures

The data collection for the NHHCS began with a letter sent to all 1,500 sampled agencies informing the administrator of the authorizing legislation, purpose, and content of the survey. Within a week to 10 days after the letter was mailed, the interviewer assigned to conduct the survey for a particular agency made telephone contact to discuss the survey and to arrange an appointment with the administrator or person designated by the administrator.

Three questionnaires and two sampling lists were used to collect the data. The Agency Questionnaire was completed with the administrator or designee. The interviewer would next complete the Current Patient Sampling List (CPSL) and Discharged Patient Sampling List

(DPSL). With the CPSL, the interviewer listed all patients on the register of the agency on the evening prior to the day of the survey. The DPSL was used to list all discharges from the agency during the 12 full months prior to the month of the survey. Sampling of current patients and discharged patients within agencies was done by using tables showing sets of sample line numbers for each possible count of current patients and discharged patients in the agency. The interviewer drew a sample of up to six current patients and up to six discharges.

After the samples had been selected, the Current Patient Questionnaire and Discharged Patient Questionnaire were completed for each sampled person by interviewing the staff member most familiar with the care provided to the patient. The respondent was requested to refer to the medical or other records whenever necessary.

Sampling errors

Because the 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 procedure. 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. The standard error also reflects part of the measurement error, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are 95 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample differs from the value that would be obtained from a complete census by less than twice the standard error.

The standard errors used in this report were approximated using SUDAAN software. SUDAAN computes standard errors by using a first-order Taylor approximation of the deviation of estimates from their expected values. A description of the software and the approach it uses has been published (10). Exact standard error estimates were used in tests of

significance in this report. Standard errors for all estimates presented in this report are presented in tables I–VI.

The Z-test with a 0.05 level of significance was used to test all comparisons mentioned in this report. Not all observed differences were tested, so lack of comment in the text does not mean that the difference was not statistically significant.

Table I. Standard errors for number and percent distribution of home health agencies and hospices by ownership, certification, and geographic region: United States, 1992

Agency characteristic	Total	Type of agency	
		Home health agency	Hospice
All agencies	247	225	103
		Number	
		Percent distribution ¹	
Ownership			
Proprietary	1.9	2.1	0.6
Voluntary nonprofit	2.2	2.3	1.1
Government and other	2.0	2.3	0.8
Certification			
Certified by Medicare	1.7	1.6	6.1
Certified by Medicaid	1.7	1.6	5.6
Region			
Northeast	1.0	1.1	2.3
Midwest	1.4	1.5	4.1
South	1.6	1.7	4.2
West	1.3	1.1	6.2

¹Standard errors for percents are based on an approximation by a multinomial distribution.

Table II. Standard errors for number and percent distribution of current patients receiving home health care and hospice care by type of agency ownership, certification, and geographic region: United States, 1992

Agency characteristic	Total	Percent distribution ¹	Home health care		Hospice care	
			Total	Percent distribution ¹	Total	Percent distribution ¹
All agencies	35,049	...	34,014	...	4,795	...
Ownership						
Proprietary	23,355	1.8	23,147	1.8	1,270	2.6
Voluntary nonprofit	32,035	2.0	30,996	2.1	4,548	2.9
Government and others	20,692	1.6	20,645	1.6	709	1.5
Certification						
Certified by Medicare	35,744	1.1	34,711	1.1	4,750	2.2
Certified by Medicaid	36,646	1.1	35,518	1.1	4,676	3.0
Region						
Northeast	20,054	1.3	18,339	1.3	3,877	5.8
Midwest	16,307	1.2	16,571	1.2	1,259	2.7
South	21,993	1.4	21,745	1.4	2,302	4.5
West	8,758	0.7	8,554	0.7	1,036	2.3

¹Standard errors for percents are based on an approximation by a multinomial distribution.

Table III. Standard errors for number and percent distribution of discharges who received home health care and hospice care by type of agency ownership, certification, and geographic region: United States, 1992

Agency characteristic	Total	Percent distribution ¹	Home health care		Hospice care	
			Total	Percent distribution ¹	Total	Percent distribution ¹
All agencies	104,993	...	102,156	...	14,677	...
Ownership						
Proprietary	57,406	1.7	57,241	1.8	3,239	1.5
Voluntary nonprofit	97,072	1.9	93,615	2.0	14,311	1.7
Government and others	33,644	1.1	33,276	1.1	1,737	0.8
Certification						
Certified by Medicare	106,554	0.5	103,644	0.5	14,770	1.4
Certified by Medicaid	105,909	1.0	102,898	1.0	14,766	2.1
Region						
Northeast	62,272	1.6	59,248	1.7	8,393	3.3
Midwest	36,874	1.1	36,872	1.2	4,040	2.0
South	65,655	1.6	64,207	1.7	8,920	3.4
West	38,414	1.2	37,992	1.2	7,006	3.0

¹Standard errors for percents are based on an approximation by a multinomial distribution.

Table IV. Standard errors for number and percent distribution of current patients receiving home health and hospice care by age, sex, race, and marital status: United States, 1992

Patient characteristic	Total	Percent distribution ¹	Home health care		Hospice care	
			Total	Percent distribution ¹	Total	Percent distribution ¹
All patients	35,049	...	34,014	...	4,795	...
Age						
Under 45 years	12,911	1.0	12,892	1.0	624	1.3
45-54 years	4,252	0.3	4,246	0.4	298	0.7
55-64 years	7,733	0.6	7,712	0.6	697	1.6
65 years and over	28,664	1.0	27,690	1.1	4,442	3.0
65-69 years	8,388	0.6	8,226	0.6	1,507	2.9
70-74 years	7,952	0.6	7,892	0.6	1,270	2.6
75-79 years	11,263	0.8	10,635	0.8	2,015	3.2
80-84 years	12,424	0.8	12,043	0.8	2,164	3.4
85 years and over	10,754	0.8	10,691	0.8	913	2.0
Unknown	2,499	0.2	2,334	0.2	893	1.8
Sex						
Male	17,107	0.9	16,887	1.0	2,518	3.3
Female	25,351	0.9	24,668	1.0	3,208	3.3
Race						
White	30,878	1.6	29,778	1.6	4,507	3.1
Black	15,372	1.2	15,348	1.2	981	2.0
Other or unknown	20,382	1.6	20,166	1.6	1,193	2.4
Marital status at admission						
Married	17,362	1.1	16,974	1.1	2,715	3.1
Widowed	19,014	1.2	18,479	1.2	2,546	3.3
Divorced or separated	4,738	0.4	4,693	0.4	667	1.3
Never married	11,078	0.8	11,065	0.9	516	1.1
Unknown	13,494	1.0	13,381	1.0	839	1.7

¹Standard errors for percents are based on an approximation by a multinomial distribution.

Table V. Standard errors for number and percent distribution of discharges by selected patient characteristics, according to type of care received: United States, 1992

Patient characteristic	Total	Percent distribution ¹	Home health care		Hospice care	
			Total	Percent distribution ¹	Total	Percent distribution ¹
All discharges	104,993	...	102,156	...	14,677	...
Age						
Under 45 years	31,174	0.9	31,129	1.0	2,037	1.0
45-54 years	15,552	0.5	14,793	0.5	4,934	2.1
55-64 years	16,910	0.5	16,628	0.6	2,914	1.4
65 years and over	87,026	1.1	84,855	1.1	12,119	2.4
65-69 years	27,564	0.7	26,908	0.8	4,888	1.9
70-74 years	26,139	0.7	25,143	0.7	5,421	2.2
75-79 years	31,612	0.8	30,923	0.8	4,905	2.0
80-84 years	30,802	0.8	30,606	0.8	2,931	1.4
85 years and over	26,215	0.8	25,778	0.8	4,186	1.8
Unknown	5,183	0.2	5,145	0.2	623	0.3
Sex						
Male	49,228	1.0	47,500	1.0	9,322	2.7
Female	73,672	1.0	72,273	1.0	9,294	2.7
Race						
White	81,410	1.7	77,730	1.8	13,998	1.8
Black	30,858	0.9	30,790	1.0	2,168	1.0
Other or unknown	60,282	1.7	60,199	1.8	2,936	1.4
Marital status at admission						
Married	51,862	1.1	51,015	1.2	7,235	2.6
Widowed	41,471	1.0	39,231	1.1	8,045	2.8
Divorced or separated	14,212	0.4	13,121	0.4	5,466	2.2
Never married	27,067	0.8	26,953	0.8	2,169	1.0
Unknown	39,597	1.1	39,472	1.1	2,343	1.1

¹ Standard errors for percents are based on an approximation by a multinomial distribution.**Table VI. Standard errors of number of current home health and hospice patients by first-listed diagnosis at admission: United States, 1992**

ICD-9-CM procedure category and code	Home health patients	Hospice patients
Total	34,014	4,795
Infectious and parasitic diseases 001-139	3,792	564
Neoplasms 140-239	7,076	3,069
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders 240-279	8,420	*
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs 280-289	3,792	*
Mental disorders 290-319	4,179	*
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs 320-389	6,402	249
Diseases of the circulatory system 390-459	13,959	1,402
Diseases of the respiratory system 460-519	5,983	*
Diseases of the digestive system 520-579	3,820	*
Diseases of the genitourinary system 580-629	3,470	*
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 630-676	908	-
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue 680-709	5,820	-
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue 710-739	9,031	*
Congenital anomalies 740-759	1,911	*
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760-779	3,031	*
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780-799	5,102	*
Injury and poisoning 800-999	6,252	*
All other or unknown	7,422	*

Symbols

- Data not available
 - . . . Category not applicable
 - Quantity zero
 - 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
 - Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
 - * Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision
-

Suggested citation

Strahan G. Overview of home health and hospice care patients: Preliminary data from the 1992 National Home and Hospice Care Survey. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 235. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1993 hospice care patients

Copyright information

All material appearing in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

National Center for Health Statistics

Director
Manning Feinleib, M.D., Dr. P.H.
Acting Deputy Director
Jack R. Anderson

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics
6525 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

BULK RATE POSTAGE & FEES PAID PHS/NCHS PERMIT NO. G-281
--

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

To receive this publication regularly, contact
the National Center for Health Statistics by
calling 301-436-8500

DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 93-1250