

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS
DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Marital Status and Living Arrangements

Before Admission to Nursing and Personal Care Homes

United States - May-June 1964

Statistics on marital status and living arrangements before admission to nursing and personal care homes by type of care received, primary type of service, number of chronic conditions and impairments, selected chronic conditions and impairments, length of stay, frequency of visitors, age, and sex. Based on data collected during 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 residents of nursing and personal care homes are described by marital status, living arrangements before admission, and frequency of visitors in terms of their health and related characteristics and certain health services they received.

Data on which this report is based were collected in 1964 in the Resident Places Survey (RPS-2) of the Nation's nursing and personal care homes. At the time of the survey there were an estimated 554,000 residents in 17,000 nursing and personal care homes.

In the sense that nursing care homes provided more "sophisticated" types of health care than the other types of homes, married and widowed residents on a whole were receiving better care than residents in the other marital groups. Seventy-three percent of the married residents and 70 percent of the widowed were in nursing care homes compared with 64 percent of the divorced or separated and 58 percent of the never married.

A larger percent of residents who had lived with family or relatives or in hospitals prior to admission were in nursing care homes than residents of any other living arrangement group.

There was some difference by marital status in the rates for certain chronic conditions and impairments. The rank order of rates formed two distinct groups—those for the married and widowed and those for the divorced, separated, or never married. For example, "other" mental disorders ranked as the most prevalent condition for the divorced, separated, or never married and sixth and ninth for the married and widowed.

For certain conditions such as vascular lesions and diseases of heart, there was little difference in the rank order of rates by previous living arrangements, while for advanced senility and "other" mental disorders there were large disparities. For example, "other" mental disorders ranked very high among residents who had come from a mental hospital or a long-term hospital and somewhat lower for those who had lived with spouse or children.

Married and widowed residents had more visitors than those residents who were divorced, separated, or never married. Those who had previously lived with spouse and/or children were visited more often than residents from other living arrangement groups. Contrary to what might have been suspected, the older residents were visited more often.

SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.5 -----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision -----	*

MARITAL STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

BEFORE ADMISSION TO NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES

Roy Morgan, *Division of Health Resources Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

This report is one of a series of statistical reports on the institutional population of the United States. The reports present findings from a number of institutional population surveys which are part of the National Health Survey.¹

Data in this report are based on information collected in a nationwide sample survey of nursing and personal care homes. The survey—part of the Resident Places Survey-2 (RPS-2)—was conducted during May-June 1964. (For a general description of the survey, see appendix I.) Other data from the survey—describing employees of nursing and personal care homes, chronic conditions and impairments of residents, charges for care in the institutions, special aids, and levels of nursing care—have been published.²⁻⁸

For the first time in the series of reports on nursing and personal care homes, data are presented on marital status, living arrangements before admission, and frequency of visitors of residents.

PRIMARY TYPE OF SERVICE

Institutions in RPS-2 were classified into three type-of-service classes—nursing care homes, personal care homes with nursing, and personal care homes (see section B of appendix II).

The level of care was highest (intensive care) in nursing care homes and lowest in personal care homes. In this section when marital status and living arrangement before admission to a home are discussed, emphasis will be on nursing care homes since over two-thirds of all residents were in this type of facility and since these residents received more intensive care. The survey data revealed these important differences:

A larger proportion of married and widowed residents were in nursing care homes than were residents of any other marital status group.

A larger proportion of residents who had previously lived with family or relatives or who had come from hospitals were in nursing care homes than were residents from any of the other living arrangements.

Marital Status

Seventy-three percent of the married residents and 70 percent of the widowed were in nursing care homes as were 64 and 58 percent, respectively, of the divorced or separated and never married residents (fig. 1). The proportion of married women (77 percent) in nursing care homes was higher than that of married men

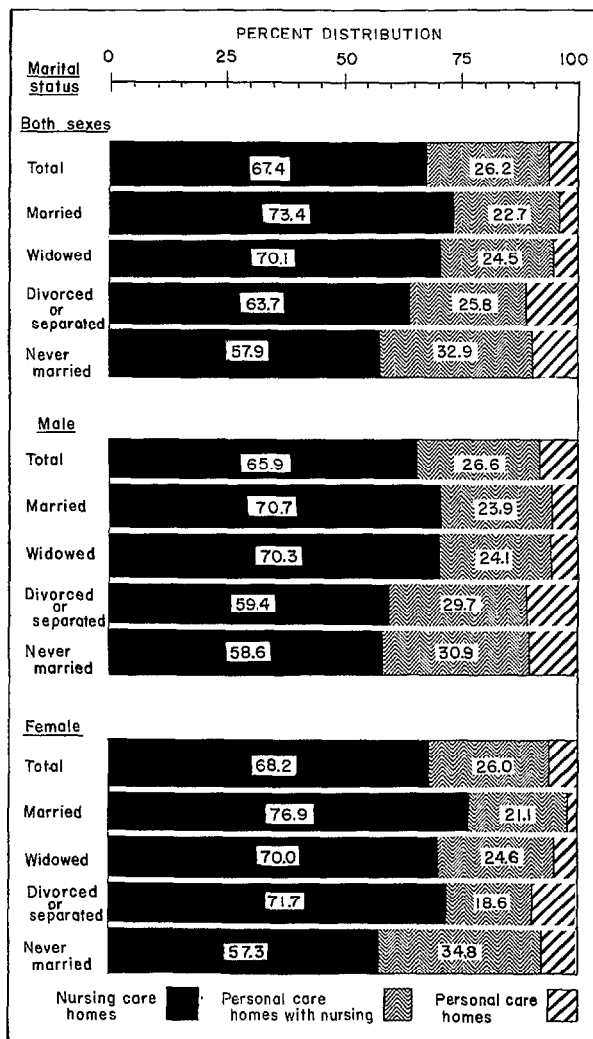


Figure 1. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by primary type of service according to sex and marital status.

(71 percent); the difference was even greater for the divorced or separated residents, with the proportion of women being 72 percent and of men 59 percent. There was little difference in the proportions of men and women in the widowed and the never married groups.

Of all the residents in nursing and personal care homes, 63 percent were widowed. Of these, 45 percent were males and 73 percent were females. Table 1 shows, as might be expected,

that a higher proportion of the widowed residents were in the older age groups. Only 23 percent of those under 65 were widowed; this increased with age to 78 percent of those aged 85 and over. The range for males was from 12 percent of those under 65 to 67 percent of those 85 and over. The range for females was from 36 percent to 82 percent.

Living Arrangements Before Admission

For the purpose of this report, living arrangements before admission to nursing or personal care homes were classified into 11 groups (table 2). Residence in a nursing care home instead of a personal care home is a fairly good indicator of a person's need for intensive care or his ability to get into homes which provide better health care. Living arrangements prior to admission of residents by type of institution will point to any important differences in living arrangements which might determine the type of care a resident will receive.

Greater proportions of residents from hospitals and other places (73 percent) and from residence with family or relatives (71 percent) were in nursing care homes (fig. 2). Smaller proportions had come from boarding or nursing homes (67 percent) or had lived alone (60 percent). The proportions of males and females in nursing care homes who had lived with family or relatives or alone did not differ much. There were significant differences, however, among those who came from boarding or nursing homes—61 percent of males compared with 71 percent of females—and from hospitals and other places—67 percent of males compared with 77 percent of females (fig. 2).

Proportions of residents in nursing care homes from the 11 living arrangements shown in table 2 ranged from 50 percent of those from mental hospitals to 83 percent of those from short-stay hospitals. More residents in nursing care homes were from long-term hospitals (77 percent), had lived with spouse only (72 percent), or had lived with children only (75 percent) than those who had lived with spouse and children (63 percent), with other relatives (63 percent), or who had lived alone (60 percent).

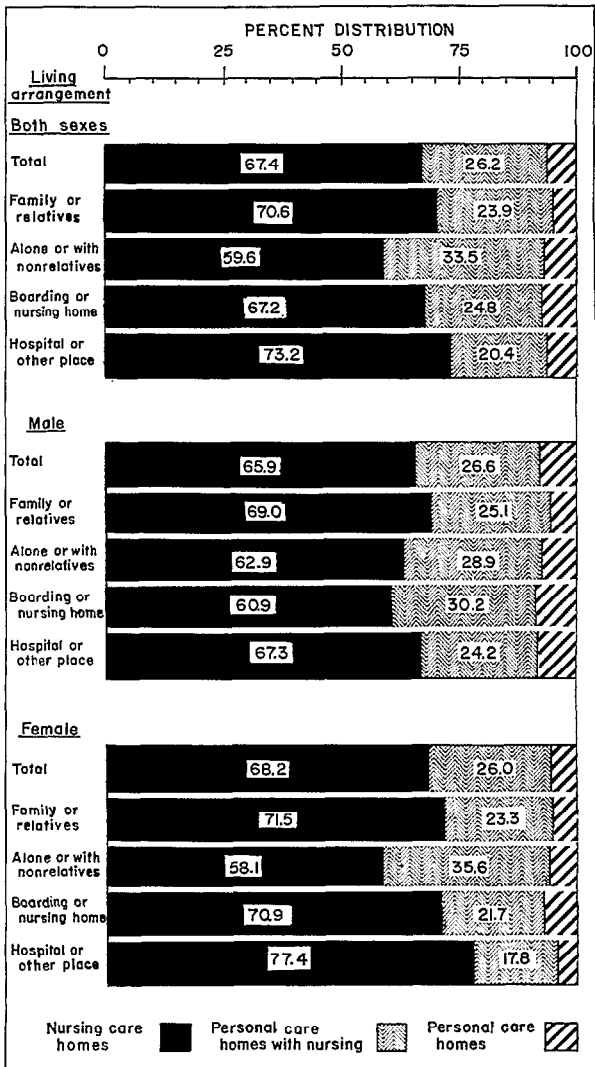


Figure 2. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by primary type of service according to sex and living arrangements before admission.

For residents in nursing care homes the range by living arrangement was greater than that by marital status—50 to 83 percent compared with 58 to 73 percent. It would appear, therefore, that a resident's living arrangement prior to admission, more so than marital status, influenced the type of home he entered. For ex-

ample, it would be reasonable to assume that residents from mental hospitals (many needing only custodial supervision) would need less nursing care than those from long-term and short-stay hospitals.

CARE RECEIVED AT ADMISSION

The type of care given a resident at admission to a facility was determined from item 18 of the Resident Questionnaire (appendix III). This item asked whether the type of care a resident received was primarily nursing care, primarily personal care, or room and board only. The survey revealed that the type of care residents received differed by marital status and by living arrangement prior to admission.

More intensive care was given to married or widowed residents than to divorced, separated, or never married residents.

Residents who had lived in boarding or nursing homes or in hospitals prior to admission received more intensive care than those who had lived with family or relatives or alone.

Marital Status

The intensity of care which a resident received when admitted to a nursing or personal care home might have been determined by such factors as his state of health and his ability to pay for care. The type of care an older person received might have been influenced in part by his marital status—that is, married or widowed residents would probably have had someone to care for them in some kind of familial environment and would probably not have entered an institution until quite old and/or in very poor health. Divorced, separated, or never married residents probably would have been less likely to have had family or relatives to care for them as they grew older. Mean ages were greater for married (75 years) and widowed (80 years) residents than for divorced or separated (68 years) or never married (71 years) residents. Conse-

quently, married or widowed residents would very likely have needed somewhat more intensive care—not so much because of their marital status but because of a situation which their marital status engendered.

Seventy percent of the married residents and 60 percent of the widowed received primarily nursing care (fig. 3). Smaller proportions of the divorced or separated or never married residents received primarily nursing care (52 and 49 percent, respectively). The percent of married residents who received only room and board (a type of care with no nursing or personal care services), was less than that of those who were not married.

As would be expected, when distributed by type of home, care received at admission corresponded roughly to the predominant type of care in the home. In nursing care homes most residents received primarily nursing care at admission with the percent of married residents

being greater than that of residents who were not married (table 3). In personal care homes with nursing the percent of those receiving primarily nursing care was not as great, but again there was a greater percent of those married than of those in the other marital status groups.

Living Arrangements Before Admission

Living arrangements before admission to nursing or personal care homes were classified into 11 groups in order to give some idea of the type of care residents had received prior to admission. Like marital status, type of living arrangement before admission may have influenced the type of care received when admitted.

Table A combines these living arrangements into four major groups. The largest percent of residents receiving primarily nursing care was of those from hospitals or other places (74 percent). Sixty-three percent of those from boarding and nursing homes and 59 percent of those who had lived with family or relatives received primarily nursing care; the lowest percent (46) was of those who had lived alone. Again, as was the case with marital status, care received at admission corresponded to the predominant type of care given in the facility. In nursing care homes 86 percent of those from hospitals and other places and 80 percent from boarding and nursing homes received primarily nursing care. Of those who had lived with family or relatives, 73 percent received this type of care at admission. The lowest percent (66) of residents who received primarily nursing care was of those who had lived alone. In personal care homes with nursing, a similar distribution prevailed although the percents of residents were not as great.

The percent of women receiving primarily nursing care when admitted to nursing or personal care homes was greater than that of men for three of the four combined groups of living arrangements (fig. 4). Of the residents who came from boarding or nursing homes, 68 percent of the women and 54 percent of the men received primarily nursing care, while 78 percent of the women and 67 percent of the men from hospitals or other places received this type of care. There

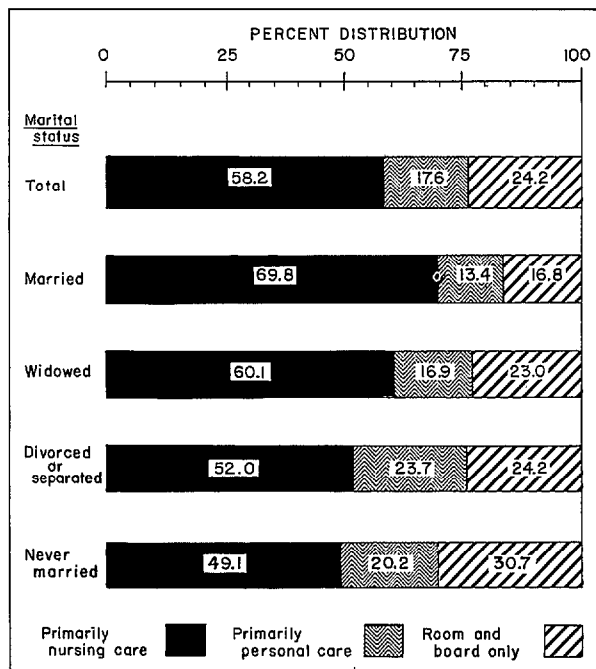


Figure 3. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by primary type of care received at admission according to marital status.

Table A. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by type of care received at admission according to primary type of service and living arrangements before admission: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and living arrangement	Number of residents	Type of care received at admission			
		All types	Primarily nursing	Primarily personal	Room and board only
<u>All homes</u>		Percent distribution			
All residents-----	554,000	100.0	58.2	17.6	24.2
Family or relatives-----	215,600	100.0	58.7	18.1	23.2
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	164,300	100.0	46.0	17.2	36.7
Boarding or nursing home-----	71,800	100.0	62.5	18.1	19.4
Hospital or other place-----	102,300	100.0	73.6	16.8	9.5
<u>Nursing care</u>					
All residents-----	373,300	100.0	74.5	14.4	11.1
Family or relatives-----	152,200	100.0	72.9	16.7	10.4
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	97,900	100.0	65.7	14.5	19.8
Boarding or nursing home-----	48,300	100.0	79.5	14.1	6.4
Hospital or other place-----	74,900	100.0	86.1	9.8	4.1
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>					
All residents-----	145,400	100.0	28.6	22.6	48.9
Family or relatives-----	51,600	100.0	29.0	20.4	50.6
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	55,000	100.0	19.7	20.9	59.4
Boarding or nursing home-----	17,800	100.0	33.3	22.2	44.5
Hospital or other place-----	20,900	100.0	46.7	32.6	20.7
<u>Personal care</u>					
All residents-----	35,300	100.0	7.7	31.4	60.9
Family or relatives-----	11,700	100.0	5.6	26.5	67.9
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	11,400	100.0	3.8	23.1	73.1
Boarding or nursing home-----	5,700	100.0	9.3	39.9	50.8
Hospital or other place-----	6,500	100.0	17.0	47.0	36.1

were only small differences in the percents of men and women that had lived with family or relatives or that had lived alone or with nonrelatives.

It should be noted that the range of percents of those who received primarily nursing care at admission was only slightly greater for the four

combined living arrangement groups—from 46 to 74 percent—than that for the marital status groups—from 49 to 70 percent. However, the range for the 11 living arrangement groups is even greater—ranging from 43 percent of those in the residual group and 46 percent of those who

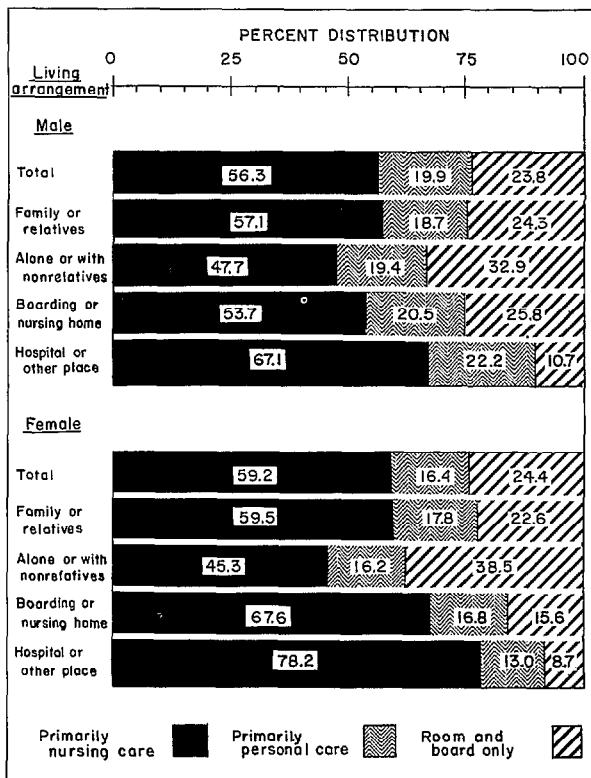


Figure 4. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by primary type of care received at admission according to sex and living arrangements before admission.

had lived alone to 79 percent of those who had come from long-term specialty hospitals and 85 percent who had come from short-stay general hospitals (table 4). These ranges suggest that living arrangement prior to admission may be more closely related to type of care received at admission than marital status. This is to be expected since the type of health care an older person would have received before admission would be better indicated by living arrangements prior to admission than by marital status because half of the living arrangements are types of institutions (boarding and nursing homes and hospitals) which are directly involved in providing health care. About a third of all residents had been transferred from these types of institutions.

NUMBER OF CONDITIONS

The total number of chronic conditions and impairments was determined for each sample resident in the survey. A resident's average number of conditions is useful as a general indicator of level of health and is not meant to be an exclusive measure. The next section will go into detail on selected conditions and will further illuminate this section. Data in this section will show that:

Residents who were divorced, separated, or never married had fewer conditions than married or widowed residents.

Residents who had lived alone or in mental hospitals prior to admission had fewer conditions than residents from other types of living arrangements.

Marital Status

The percent distribution of married residents by number of conditions was fairly similar to that of widowed residents (table B); that of divorced or separated and of never married residents was similar to each other. About 60 percent of the married or widowed residents had three conditions or more compared with 51 percent of the divorced or separated and 48 percent of the never married. The median number of conditions for each marital status group also revealed this: the median number of conditions for married residents was 3.5 and for widowed, 3.4. The median for divorced was 3.1, for separated, 3.0, and for never married, 2.9 (table 5).

Median numbers of conditions were larger for nursing care homes than for personal care homes with nursing; the medians for the latter homes were in turn larger than those for personal care homes. The marital status groups in nursing care homes had somewhat close medians. In personal care homes with nursing the median numbers of conditions for the married and widowed were similar and larger than the medians for the other marital status groups. In personal

Table B. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by number of chronic conditions and impairments according to marital status: United States, May-June 1964

Marital status	Number of residents	Number of chronic conditions and impairments				
		Total	None	1-2	3-4	5+
All statuses-----	554,000	100.0	3.7	40.0	36.3	20.0
Married-----	54,900	100.0	1.8	38.2	37.9	22.1
Widowed-----	348,100	100.0	3.8	37.1	37.5	21.6
Divorced or separated-----	28,200	100.0	3.3	45.5	32.2	19.0
Never married-----	122,700	100.0	4.3	47.8	33.1	14.8

care homes separated residents had the highest median number of conditions. Medians for the other marital status groups were about the same.

Living Arrangements Before Admission

When distributed by number of conditions, there was no great disparity in the percents for three of the four combined living arrangement groups (table C). The exception was for those residents who had lived alone prior to admission. Median numbers of conditions reveal even more clearly this similarity in distribution. Except for those residents who had lived alone (with a median of 3.0 conditions), the median number of conditions for residents in the living arrangement groups was 3.4.

It should be noted that generally within each type of home the greatest disparity, as for total residents, among the percent distributions by living arrangement was for those residents for whom no conditions or just one condition was reported. By type of home the proportion of residents reporting no conditions was greater for those who had lived alone prior to admission than for any other living arrangement group—3 percent for nursing care homes, 11 percent for

personal care homes with nursing, and 14 percent for personal care homes.

As for total residents, the median number of conditions for residents from each of the living arrangement groups in nursing care homes and personal care homes with nursing was almost the same except for the smaller medians for those who had lived alone (table C). In personal care homes the medians were lowest for those who had lived alone and for those who had come from hospitals or other places. The difference between medians for males and females was small.

The range of medians for total residents did not differ much by marital status (2.9 to 3.5, table 5) from the expanded 11 living arrangement groups (2.7 to 3.7, table 6). There was some difference by type of home, however, especially for personal care homes, where the ranges were from 2.0 to 2.8 for marital status and from 0.6 to 2.6 for living arrangements (tables 5 and 6). It would appear, since the ranges of median number of conditions by marital status and by living arrangements are almost the same for the other two types of homes, that the number of conditions of these residents was related to intensity of care in these homes and not to marital status or living arrangements prior to admission.

Table C. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by number of chronic conditions and impairments according to primary type of service and living arrangements before admission: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and living arrangement	Number of residents	Number of chronic conditions and impairments										
		Total	None	1	2	3	4	5+	Both sexes	Male	Female	
<u>All homes</u>		Percent distribution								Median		
All residents---	554,000	100.0	3.7	17.0	23.0	21.4	14.9	20.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Family or relatives---	215,600	100.0	3.1	15.3	23.3	21.9	16.3	20.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	
Alone or with non-relatives-----	164,300	100.0	6.8	19.3	23.1	20.4	13.2	17.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	
Boarding or nursing home-----	71,800	100.0	2.1	16.1	21.8	22.7	14.4	22.9	3.4	3.3	3.5	
Hospital or other place-----	102,300	100.0	1.0	17.8	22.8	21.3	14.9	22.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	
<u>Nursing care</u>												
All residents---	373,300	100.0	1.8	12.9	21.4	23.0	16.5	24.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	
Family or relatives---	152,200	100.0	1.6	12.2	22.0	22.6	17.2	24.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	
Alone or with non-relatives-----	97,900	100.0	3.3	15.1	21.7	23.5	14.9	21.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	
Boarding or nursing home-----	48,300	100.0	1.3	10.5	20.3	24.3	16.2	27.4	3.7	3.8	3.7	
Hospital or other place-----	74,900	100.0	0.6	12.8	20.7	22.4	17.2	26.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>												
All residents---	145,400	100.0	7.1	23.1	26.1	19.2	12.6	11.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	
Family or relatives---	51,600	100.0	5.8	20.6	26.1	21.0	15.6	10.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Alone or with non-relatives-----	55,000	100.0	11.4	23.7	25.0	17.0	11.4	11.5	2.6	2.8	2.5	
Boarding or nursing home-----	17,800	100.0	3.4	27.3	24.4	19.5	10.0	15.4	2.8	2.5	3.1	
Hospital or other place-----	20,900	100.0	2.4	24.1	30.5	20.3	10.3	12.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	
<u>Personal care</u>												
All residents---	35,300	100.0	9.4	36.1	26.8	14.2	7.1	6.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	
Family or relatives---	11,700	100.0	11.2	31.6	28.5	16.3	6.3	6.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	
Alone or with non-relatives-----	11,400	100.0	14.0	34.0	26.9	10.6	7.3	7.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	
Boarding or nursing home-----	5,700	100.0	5.6	28.8	26.8	18.7	12.7	7.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	
Hospital or other place-----	6,500	100.0	1.7	54.5	23.4	13.1	3.4	4.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	

SELECTED CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND IMPAIRMENTS

The survey used a list of 58 basic chronic conditions and impairments to determine which conditions each sample resident had. Tables 7 and 8 present rates for a condensed list of 35 conditions. The six most prevalent conditions are analyzed in this section. Data reveal two highlights:

For certain chronic conditions and impairments rates per 1,000 residents and rank order of conditions fell into two distinct groups—those for married and widowed and those for divorced, separated, and never married.

For certain conditions such as vascular lesions and diseases of heart there is little difference by rank order of rates for living arrangement prior to admission, while for other conditions such as advanced senility and "other" mental disorders there are large disparities.

Marital Status

An interesting characteristic of residents shown by marital status was the tendency toward two fairly distinct groups of rates for certain chronic conditions and impairments. This was true of "other" mental disorders and advanced senility; married and widowed residents were close to each other in rank order of rates, and divorced, separated, and never married residents formed a distinct group with close rank orders. Table D illustrates this point, particularly for advanced senility and for "other" mental disorders and to a lesser extent for vascular lesions and diseases of heart. Such distinct groupings into these two broad marital status groups were not evident for other conditions by rank order or by rate per 1,000 residents.

As shown in table 7, vascular lesions was the most prevalent condition for married and widowed residents (with rates of 429 and 363) and the second most prevalent for those residents who were divorced, separated, or never

Table D. Rank order of selected chronic conditions and impairments among residents of nursing and personal care homes, by primary type of service and marital status: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and marital status	Chronic conditions and impairments ¹					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
<u>All homes</u>						
Rank order						
All residents-	1	2	3	4	5	6
Married-----	1	2	5	3	8	6
Widowed-----	1	2	3	4	5	9
Divorced-----	2	3	5	8	10	1
Separated-----	2	3	4	9	6	1
Never married----	2	3	4	6	5	1
<u>Nursing care</u>						
All residents-	1	2	4	3	5	6
Married-----	1	2	5	3	8	9
Widowed-----	1	2	4	3	5	11
Divorced-----	1	3	4	9	10	2
Separated-----	2	3	4	7	8	1
Never married----	1	3	5	4	6	2
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>						
All residents-	3	1	2	6	5	4
Married-----	1	3	4	10	5	2
Widowed-----	3	1	2	5	4	6
Divorced-----	5	3	4	13	17	1
Separated-----	2	13	4	27	5	1
Never married----	3	4	2	11	5	1
<u>Personal care</u>						
All residents-	5	3	4	7	2	1
Married-----	2	10	4	1	9	3
Widowed-----	5	3	2	7	1	4
Divorced-----	7	2	10	3	8	1
Separated-----	9	3	-	-	2	1
Never married----	7	5	10	14	2	1

¹Chronic conditions and impairments are as follows:

- A - Vascular lesions
- B - Diseases of heart
- C - Arthritis and rheumatism
- D - Advanced senility
- E - Hearing impairments
- F - Other mental disorders

married (with rates of 303, 267, and 244). Diseases of heart had the second highest rates for married (263) and widowed (324) residents and the third highest for divorced (208), separated (202), or never married (190) residents.

The most obvious change in rates was for "other" mental disorders, which ranked sixth and ninth for the married and widowed and first for the divorced, separated, or never married. Rates per 1,000 residents for the married and widowed were 176 and 134, and those for the divorced, separated, or never married were 327, 300, and 288.

The change in rank order was apparent for advanced senility—third highest for married residents (223) and fourth highest for widowed (246). The rank order was lower for the other marital groups—eighth for the divorced (129), ninth for the separated (116), and sixth for the never married (159).

In ranking by type of facility, "other" mental disorders ranked fairly low for married and widowed residents, particularly in nursing care homes. For the divorced, separated, or never married this condition ranked highest or second highest in all of the facilities (table D). Vascular lesions ranked low for the divorced, separated, or never married in personal care homes, but higher for the married and widowed. For the married and widowed residents in personal care homes with nursing, vascular lesions ranked first and third; for the divorced, separated, or never married the rank was fifth, second, and third. In nursing care homes, however, vascular lesions ranked first for all marital status groups except the separated (second). It would seem therefore that residents with vascular lesions required the more intensive care provided by nursing care homes and that patients with "other" mental disorders required less intensive care.

Living Arrangements Before Admission

There was little difference in rank order by living arrangement groups for the two highest ranked conditions, vascular lesions and diseases of heart (table E). When living arrangements were combined into four groups, vascular lesions ranked highest for all four groups. Diseases of

heart ranked second for all of the groups except hospitals or other places for which the rank was third. This situation was generally true for these two conditions when living arrangements were expanded to 11 groups. For the other four con-

Table E. Rank order of selected chronic conditions and impairments among residents in nursing and personal care homes, by living arrangements before admission: United States, May-June 1964

Living arrangement	Chronic conditions and impairments ¹					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Rank order					
Total-----	1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Combined group</u>						
Family or relatives-- Alone or with nonrelatives-----	1	2	4	3	5	6
Boarding or nursing home-----	1	2	4	3	5	6
Hospital or other place-----	1	3	7	4	5	2
<u>Expanded group</u>						
Spouse only-----	1	2	4	3	6	9
Children only-----	1	2	4	3	5	11
Spouse and children--	1	3	5	2	10	6
Other relatives-----	1	3	4	5	6	2
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	1	2	3	5	4	8
Boarding home-----	3	1	4	5	2	6
Nursing home-----	1	2	4	3	5	6
Mental hospital-----	2	5	8	3	9	1
Long-term speciality hospital-----	1	4	3	9	8	2
General or short-stay hospital-----	1	2	6	3	4	8
Other place-----	2	1	4	7	3	8

¹Chronic conditions and impairments are as follows:

- A - Vascular lesions
- B - Diseases of heart
- C - Arthritis and rheumatism
- D - Advanced senility
- E - Hearing impairments
- F - Other mental disorders

ditions shown in table E, there was great diversity in rank order by the 11 living arrangement groups. This was especially true for "other" mental disorders.

Table 8 shows that the rate for "other" mental disorders was high among residents who had come from a mental hospital (705), a long-term hospital (342), or who had lived with other relatives (263). However, this condition ranked ninth among those who had lived with a spouse and 11th among those who had lived with their children.

Like the rate for "other" mental disorders the rate for advanced senility was high in rank order for those from mental hospitals. Mental hospitals probably released a high number of residents with mental disorders and advanced senility to nursing and personal care homes. Residents with advanced senility can probably be as well cared for in nursing and personal care homes as in mental hospitals, and presumably the movement of residents to these homes relieves some of the load on the services of the mental hospitals. It should be noted that the rate for advanced senility was fairly low (ninth in order) for those residents who had come from long-stay hospitals, but high (third in order) for those who had come from short-stay hospitals.

FREQUENCY OF VISITORS

Frequency of visitors is a variable which has not been presented in any of the previous reports describing data collected in RPS-2. As a measure of isolation, item 7 of the Resident Questionnaire (appendix III) was designed to determine how often a resident was visited by friends or relatives. It was recognized that this form of question was not the only measure of isolation which could have been used. However, the simplicity of the question was dictated by the difficulty respondents would have had in answering a more involved question such as one concerned not only with visits but with calls and letters to residents.

Marital Status and Living Arrangements Before Admission

The percent distributions of frequency of visitors by marital status and living arrangements indicated that neither had much influence on frequency of visitors, except for the living arrangement groups of mental hospitals and "other" places. There were notable differences, however, within each of the two variables.

Married and widowed residents were visited more often than those residents who were divorced, separated, or never married.

Those who had previously lived in a residence with spouse and/or children were visited more often than residents from other living arrangement groups.

About 85 percent of those married or widowed were visited at least once a month, and about 15 percent were visited less than once a month or never. About 60 percent of those residents who were divorced, separated, or never married were visited at least once a month, and about 40 percent were visited less than once a month or never.

Over 80 percent of the residents who had lived with spouse and/or children or who had come from a general or short-stay hospital were visited at least once a month. Most of the percents of residents by living arrangements of those who were visited at least once a month ranged from 57 to 92 percent (table F). The two exceptions were residents who had come from mental hospitals (40 percent) and those who had come from "other" places (44 percent). Otherwise, the range of percents by marital status of those residents who were visited at least once a month (from 58 to 86 percent) did not differ much from the range of percents by living arrangements (from 57 to 92 percent).

Age

It might be thought that the relationship between age and frequency of visitors would be that as age increases, the frequency of visitors

Table F. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by frequency of visitors according to marital status and living arrangements before admission: United States, May-June 1964

Marital status and living arrangement	Number of residents	Frequency of visitors				
		Total	At least once a week	Less than once a week but at least once a month	Less than once a month	Never visited
<u>Marital status</u>		Percent distribution				
All statuses-----	554,000	100.0	58.1	19.4	13.0	9.5
Married-----	54,900	100.0	73.5	12.5	7.2	6.8
Widowed-----	348,100	100.0	64.1	19.6	10.4	5.9
Divorced or separated-----	28,200	100.0	39.4	18.3	24.2	18.1
Never married-----	122,700	100.0	38.5	22.0	20.3	19.2
<u>Living arrangement</u>		Percent distribution				
All arrangements-----	554,000	100.0	58.1	19.4	13.0	9.5
Family or relatives-----	215,600	100.0	67.7	18.1	10.0	4.1
Spouse only-----	42,400	100.0	73.3	13.5	8.9	4.4
Children only-----	108,600	100.0	75.8	16.2	6.4	1.6
Spouse and children-----	3,100	100.0	68.2	13.5	8.4	9.9
Other relatives-----	61,400	100.0	49.5	24.8	17.4	8.2
Alone or with nonrelatives---	164,300	100.0	52.6	22.0	15.2	10.2
Boarding or nursing home-----	71,800	100.0	54.9	17.4	14.9	12.8
Boarding home-----	11,200	100.0	40.1	16.9	18.2	24.7
Nursing home-----	60,600	100.0	57.7	17.5	14.3	10.5
Hospital or other place-----	102,300	100.0	48.8	19.2	14.4	17.7
Mental hospital-----	27,100	100.0	22.0	17.8	24.8	35.4
Long-term speciality hospital----	5,800	100.0	50.1	14.2	17.2	18.5
General or short-stay hospital---	65,500	100.0	60.7	20.7	9.1	9.5
Other place-----	4,000	100.0	32.8	11.4	25.4	30.4

decreases. This situation might be based on the assumption that the older a resident, the fewer friends or relatives he has and the more he is neglected or forgotten. However, the opposite was true:

The older residents were visited more often.

As age increased, the percents of those visited at least once a week increased, and those of resi-

dents visited less than once a month or never decreased (fig. 5). The proportion of those visited at least once a week increased from 43 to 63 percent for the four age groups shown in figure 5.

The increase in frequency of visitors with increasing age occurred in each of the three types of facilities shown in table 9. It should be noted that the increase with age for those visited at least once a week was even greater in per-

sonal care homes (from 20 to 61 percent) than in personal care homes with nursing (from 32 to 59 percent) or in nursing care homes (from 53 to 65 percent). Similarly, the decrease in percents of those who were never visited as age increased was greater in personal care homes than in the other two types of homes. The mean age of those visited at least once a week (78.4 years) and of those visited less than once a week but at least once a month (77.5 years) was greater than that of those visited less than once a month (74.5 years) or of those never visited (71.9 years). The mean ages of those visited at least once a week and of those visited less than once a week but at least once a month did not change much by type of facility—about 78 and 77 years, respectively. The mean ages of those visited less frequently did vary, however, by type of home: the

more "sophisticated" the type of care in the home, the older the residents who were visited less than once a month or never. Note that the median ages shown in table 9 differed from the mean ages by only 2 or 3 years in almost all cases, and the same relationship between frequency of visitors and age holds for the medians.

These unexpected higher percents of frequency of visitors for the older residents might be connected to other factors such as the number of conditions, which increases with age; to mobility, which decreases with age (see reference 4); or to intensity of level of nursing care, which increases with age (see reference 7).

Frequency of visitors to the older residents might be expected to be related to living arrangements prior to admission. Eighty-six percent of the residents who had lived with friends or relatives were visited at least once a month compared with 75 percent of those who had lived alone, 72 percent of those who had come from boarding or nursing homes, and 68 percent of those who had come from hospitals or "other" places (table F). Therefore, if there were larger proportions of residents who had lived with family or relatives in the older age groups, this would explain to a large extent the more frequent visits to the older residents. Actually, it is difficult to draw this conclusion from the data on living arrangements by age. The proportion of residents in each age group who had lived with family or relatives did not change much—it was around four out of every 10 residents (table G). To further confound such a conclusion, the percents of residents who had lived alone increased with age up to age 85 years.

There appears to be a relationship between marital status and frequency of visitors to older residents. The frequency of visitors was high for married and widowed residents (probably because they had more family or relatives) and low for divorced, separated, or never married residents (table F). Married and widowed residents constituted a sizable proportion of residents in each age group, and this proportion increased impressively for the widowed in each succeeding older age group (table G). The percent of the divorced, separated, or never mar-

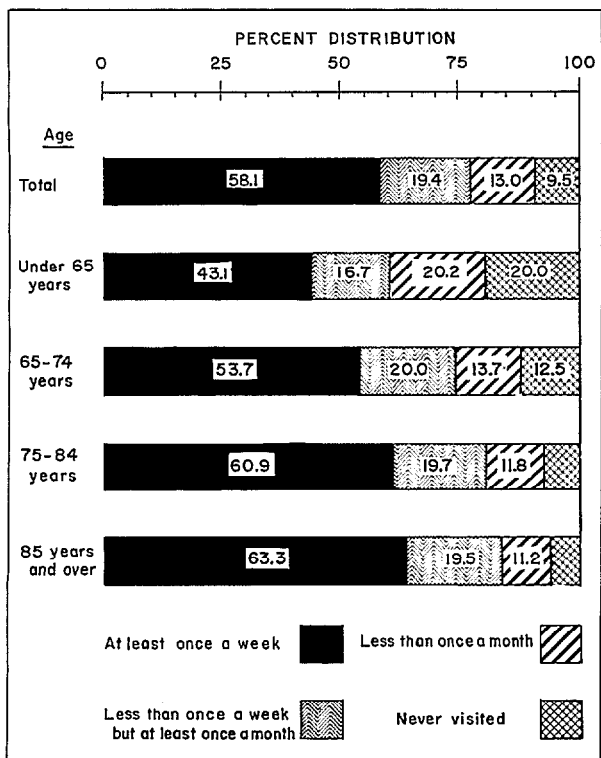


Figure 5. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by frequency of visitors according to age.

Table G. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by living arrangements before admission and marital status according to age: United States, May-June 1964

Living arrangement and marital status	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
Number of residents					
All residents-----	554,000	66,200	104,500	230,900	152,400
Percent distribution					
<u>Living arrangement</u>					
All arrangements-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family or relatives-----	38.9	36.7	37.6	38.9	40.7
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	29.7	17.7	27.5	32.4	32.2
Boarding or nursing home-----	13.0	14.8	12.9	12.3	13.2
Hospital or other place-----	18.5	30.9	22.0	16.4	13.9
<u>Marital status</u>					
All statuses-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married-----	9.9	11.9	13.4	10.2	6.2
Widowed-----	62.8	22.9	53.7	68.7	77.6
Divorced or separated-----	5.1	16.3	8.4	2.7	1.6
Never married-----	22.2	48.9	24.5	18.4	14.6

ried in each age group decreased dramatically (from 65 to 16 percent), and these residents were visited less frequently than the married or widowed.

Length of Stay

It could be expected that the longer a resident stays in a nursing or personal care home the more likely he would be to lose contact with friends or relatives and to have fewer visitors. Data show that:

Frequency of visitors decreased with length of stay.

The relationship between length of stay and frequency of visitors is shown in table 10. The percent of total residents visited at least once a week in each length of stay group decreased

from 72 to 38 percent. There was a concomitant increase in the percents of residents who were visited less than once a month or never—from 14 percent of those who had been in a facility less than 1 year to 40 percent of those who had been there 5 years or more.

This relationship occurred in each of the three types of homes with one small exception: in personal care homes the decrease in the percents of those visited at least once a week and the increase in the percents of those visited less than once a month or never visited were not entirely consistent with each succeeding longer length of stay group (table 10).

Perhaps an even more important aspect was that residents in homes providing more "sophisticated" types of care were visited more frequently. By type of home the percents of those visited at least once a week were 62 percent in nursing care homes, 52 percent in personal care homes

with nursing, 43 percent in personal care homes. This may be an indication of some difference in quality of service which made visits to one type of institution more appealing than visits to other types. Also, it could be related to the distribution by marital status since 24 percent of residents in nursing care homes were divorced, separated, or never married compared with 33 percent of residents in personal care homes with nursing and 40 percent in personal care homes (table 1). As shown earlier, divorced, separated, or never married residents were visited less frequently than the married or widowed residents.

The median and mean lengths of stay shown in table 10 further illustrate that frequency of visitors declined with length of stay. Lengths of stay were greater for those who were visited less than once a month or never than for those who were visited more frequently. This relationship holds for both medians and means. Note that the mean lengths of stay were in some instances as much as a year and a half longer than the medians; this can be explained by the fact that many residents had long lengths of stay which made the means larger than the medians.

As it is conceivable that the sicker residents may be visited more often, a resident's state of health may have had something to do with the frequency of visitors. If residents with shorter lengths of stay were sicker than those with longer lengths of stay, the relationship of decreasing frequency of visitors with length of stay could be explained in part. The number of chronic conditions and impairments a resident has can be used as a general indicator of his state of health. However, this does not help explain the relationship mentioned above because table H shows that residents with shorter lengths of stay did not have higher median numbers of conditions. A previous report⁵ on RPS-2 data described length of stay by selected chronic conditions and impairments. It was found that residents with certain serious conditions had short median lengths of stay in contrast with the longer medians for residents with no reported conditions or with certain minor conditions. Therefore, the decrease in frequency of visitors for those with longer lengths of stay may be explained in part by the more serious conditions of residents with shorter lengths of stay.

Table H. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by number of chronic conditions and impairments according to length of stay: United States, May-June 1964

Length of stay	Number of residents	Number of chronic conditions and impairments					Median
		Total	None	1-2	3-4	5+	
All lengths of stay-----	554,000	100.0	3.7	40.0	36.3	20.0	3.3
Under 6 months-----	106,500	100.0	3.6	42.6	36.3	17.5	3.2
6-11 months-----	77,700	100.0	2.5	40.7	41.6	15.2	3.3
1 to 2 years-----	113,000	100.0	3.2	40.2	37.0	19.6	3.4
2 to 3 years-----	76,100	100.0	4.0	37.3	36.0	22.7	3.5
3 to 5 years-----	82,400	100.0	4.4	37.0	36.5	22.1	3.5
5 years or more-----	98,200	100.0	4.7	42.1	33.3	19.9	3.2

Table J. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by marital status according to length of stay: United States, May-June 1964

Marital status	Length of stay				
	Total	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years or more
All residents-----	Number of residents				
	554,000	184,200	189,100	82,400	98,200
All statuses-----	Percent distribution				
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married-----	9.9	14.3	9.3	5.9	6.2
Widowed-----	62.8	63.3	65.8	63.7	55.4
Divorced or separated-----	5.1	5.7	5.1	4.4	4.6
Never married-----	22.2	16.7	19.8	26.0	33.8

Further, there may be some explanation of the relationship of frequency of visitors to length of stay. Table J shows that as length of stay increased the percents of those who were divorced, separated, or never married increased from 22 percent of those who had been in a facility less than 1 year to 38 percent of those who had been there 5 years or more. The decreasing proportions of married or widowed residents (who were visited more frequently) and the increasing proportions of divorced, separated, or never married residents (who were visited less frequently) provide some insight into the relationship between frequency of visitors and length of stay.

As almost two-thirds of the nursing and personal care home population were female, most of the visits to these facilities were to females. In addition the survey revealed this fact:

Females were visited at a higher rate than males.

Sixty-four percent of the females in nursing and personal care homes were visited at least once

a week compared with 48 percent of the males. Thirty-three percent of the males were visited less than once a month or never compared with 17 percent of the females. The explanation for this is probably in marital status—40 percent of all males were divorced, separated, or never married (again, that least visited group) contrasted with 21 percent of all females (table 1). The case cannot be made in a similar fashion for living arrangements as percents of those residents who had lived with family or relatives (the group more frequently visited than other living arrangement groups) did not differ much by sex—38 percent of the males and 40 percent of the females (table 11). It would appear that the females' greater propensity for social acquaintances would have to be explained by the data on marital status.

Not only were females visited more often than males, but the decrease in frequency of visitors with length of stay was not as great for females as for males—frequency of visitors by the four length of stay groups decreased for males from 64 to 23 percent contrasted with a

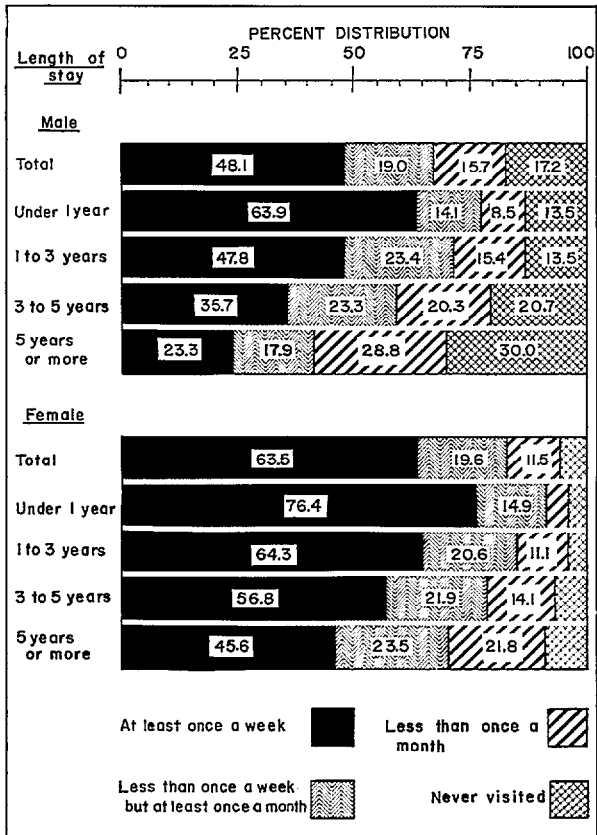


Figure 6. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by frequency of visitors according to sex and length of stay.

Table K. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by sex according to length of stay: United States, May-June 1964

Length of stay	Number of residents	Total	Male	Female
		Percent distribution		
Total-----	554,000	100.0	34.9	65.1
Under 1 year-	184,200	100.0	38.9	61.1
1 to 3 years-	189,100	100.0	33.6	66.3
3 to 5 years-	82,400	100.0	32.0	68.0
5+ years-----	98,200	100.0	32.6	67.4

decrease for females from 76 to 46 percent (fig. 6).

If the proportion of males in each type of facility had declined to more insignificant portions in the longer length of stay groups, there might be some explanation for the large decline in frequency of visitors to males with increased length of stay. Actually, it is not easy to make a case for this reasoning as the proportions of males did not decrease much by length of stay, especially after the first year (table K).

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Table 1. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes and in the general population, by marital status according to age and sex: United States, May-June 1964

Marital status and sex	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75 years and over	75-84 years	85 years and over	Median
<u>NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES</u>							
<u>All marital statuses</u>							
Number of residents							
Both sexes-----	554,000	66,200	104,500	383,300	230,900	152,400	79.8
Male-----	193,800	36,200	40,400	117,200	74,100	43,100	78.3
Female-----	360,200	30,000	64,000	266,200	156,800	109,300	80.5
Percent distribution							
All statuses-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.8
Married-----	9.9	11.9	13.4	8.6	10.2	6.2	77.1
Widowed-----	62.8	22.9	53.7	72.2	68.7	77.6	81.5
Divorced or separated-----	5.1	16.3	8.4	2.3	2.7	1.6	68.8
Never married-----	22.2	48.9	24.5	16.9	18.4	14.6	76.6
<u>Male</u>							
All statuses-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.3
Married-----	16.1	11.8	18.2	16.7	18.2	14.0	78.1
Widowed-----	44.5	12.2	36.0	57.4	52.1	66.6	81.1
Divorced or separated-----	9.5	20.6	12.6	4.9	5.6	3.7	68.7
Never married-----	30.0	55.5	33.2	21.0	24.0	15.7	74.1
<u>Female</u>							
All statuses-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.5
Married-----	6.6	12.1	10.4	5.1	6.4	3.2	75.2
Widowed-----	72.7	35.8	64.9	78.7	76.5	81.9	81.6
Divorced or separated-----	2.7	11.1	5.7	1.1	1.3	0.8	69.0
Never married-----	18.0	40.9	19.0	15.1	15.8	14.2	78.4
Marital status and sex	Total, 14 years and over	14-64 years		65-74 years	75 years and over		
<u>GENERAL POPULATION</u>							
<u>All marital statuses</u>							
Number of residents							
Both sexes-----	133,721,000	115,974,000		11,372,000	6,376,000		
Male-----	64,218,000	56,405,000		5,141,000	2,673,000		
Female-----	69,503,000	59,569,000		6,231,000	3,703,000		
Percent distribution							
All statuses-----	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		
Married-----	64.3	66.3		59.7	35.4		
Widowed-----	8.0	3.4		29.2	54.2		
Divorced or separated-----	4.5	4.7		4.1	2.5		
Never married-----	23.3	25.7		7.0	7.9		
<u>Male</u>							
All statuses-----	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		
Married-----	66.6	66.1		76.8	57.0		
Widowed-----	3.3	1.1		12.1	32.4		
Divorced or separated-----	3.7	3.6		4.8	3.6		
Never married-----	26.4	29.2		6.3	7.1		
<u>Female</u>							
All statuses-----	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		
Married-----	62.1	66.5		45.6	19.7		
Widowed-----	12.3	5.4		43.3	70.0		
Divorced or separated-----	5.3	5.6		3.6	1.8		
Never married-----	20.3	22.4		7.6	8.6		

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by primary type of service according to sex and living arrangements before admission: United States, May-June 1964

Sex and living arrangement	Number of residents	Primary type of service			
		All types	Nursing care	Personal care with nursing	Personal care
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution			
All arrangements-----	554,000	100.0	67.4	26.2	6.4
Spouse only-----	42,400	100.0	72.0	24.2	3.9
Children only-----	108,600	100.0	74.7	20.6	4.6
Spouse and children-----	3,100	100.0	63.1	31.7	5.3
Other relatives-----	61,400	100.0	62.8	29.3	7.9
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	164,300	100.0	59.6	33.5	6.9
Boarding home-----	11,200	100.0	57.4	29.7	12.9
Nursing home-----	60,600	100.0	69.1	24.0	7.0
Mental hospital-----	27,100	100.0	49.5	35.6	14.9
Long-term specialty hospital-----	5,880	100.0	77.1	17.4	5.5
General or short-stay hospital-----	65,500	100.0	83.4	13.6	3.0
Other place-----	4,000	100.0	60.7	34.0	5.3
<u>Male</u>					
All arrangements-----	193,800	100.0	65.9	26.6	7.5
Spouse only-----	21,300	100.0	71.3	24.9	3.8
Children only-----	28,700	100.0	72.5	22.6	4.9
Spouse and children-----	1,500	100.0	59.7	33.3	7.0
Other relatives-----	21,400	100.0	62.5	28.2	9.3
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	52,200	100.0	62.9	28.9	8.2
Boarding home-----	6,200	100.0	50.4	36.5	13.1
Nursing home-----	20,200	100.0	64.2	28.2	7.6
Mental hospital-----	12,800	100.0	43.8	38.7	17.5
Long-term specialty hospital-----	2,600	100.0	70.2	19.2	10.7
General or short-stay hospital-----	25,100	100.0	79.4	16.6	4.1
Other place-----	1,900	100.0	61.3	33.3	5.4
<u>Female</u>					
All arrangements-----	360,200	100.0	68.2	26.0	5.8
Spouse only-----	21,200	100.0	72.6	23.5	3.9
Children only-----	80,000	100.0	75.5	19.9	4.6
Spouse and children-----	1,600	100.0	66.3	30.1	3.6
Other relatives-----	40,000	100.0	63.0	29.9	7.2
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	112,100	100.0	58.1	35.6	6.3
Boarding home-----	5,000	100.0	66.2	21.1	12.7
Nursing home-----	40,400	100.0	71.5	21.8	6.6
Mental hospital-----	14,300	100.0	54.6	32.8	12.7
Long-term specialty hospital-----	3,200	100.0	82.7	15.9	1.4
General or short-stay hospital-----	40,400	100.0	85.9	11.8	2.3
Other place-----	2,100	100.0	60.2	34.7	5.1

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by type of care received at admission according to primary type of service and marital status: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and marital status	Number of residents	Type of care received			
		All types	Primarily nursing	Primarily personal	Room and board only
<u>All homes</u>		Percent distribution			
All statuses-----	554,000	100.0	58.2	17.6	24.2
Married-----	54,900	100.0	69.8	13.4	16.8
Widowed-----	348,100	100.0	60.1	16.9	23.0
Divorced-----	19,500	100.0	52.3	26.2	21.5
Separated-----	8,700	100.0	51.5	18.2	30.3
Never married-----	122,700	100.0	49.1	20.2	30.7
<u>Nursing care</u>					
All statuses-----	373,300	100.0	74.5	14.4	11.1
Married-----	40,300	100.0	81.9	11.0	7.1
Widowed-----	243,900	100.0	75.2	14.6	10.2
Divorced-----	12,100	100.0	70.7	18.1	11.2
Separated-----	5,800	100.0	63.7	17.3	19.0
Never married-----	71,100	100.0	69.3	14.9	15.7
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>					
All statuses-----	145,400	100.0	28.6	22.6	48.9
Married-----	12,500	100.0	41.4	16.8	41.9
Widowed-----	85,200	100.0	28.5	20.7	50.8
Divorced-----	5,100	100.0	29.7	34.5	35.9
Separated-----	2,200	100.0	29.1	18.3	52.7
Never married-----	40,400	100.0	24.7	27.0	48.4
<u>Personal care</u>					
All statuses-----	35,300	100.0	7.7	31.4	60.9
Married-----	2,100	100.0	7.5	38.5	54.0
Widowed-----	18,900	100.0	7.1	29.6	63.2
Divorced-----	2,300	100.0	4.9	50.8	44.4
Separated-----	600	100.0	17.6	26.2	56.2
Never married-----	11,300	100.0	8.8	29.2	62.0

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by type of care received at admission according to primary type of service, living arrangements before admission, and sex: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and living arrangement	Both sexes				
	Number of residents	Type of care received			
		All types	Primarily nursing	Primarily personal	Room and board only
<u>All homes</u>		Percent distribution			
All arrangements-----	554,000	100.0	58.2	17.6	24.2
Spouse only-----	42,400	100.0	63.2	13.3	23.5
Children only-----	108,600	100.0	62.2	18.6	19.2
Spouse and children-----	3,100	100.0	58.4	23.3	18.3
Other relatives-----	61,400	100.0	49.5	20.3	30.2
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	164,300	100.0	46.0	17.2	36.7
Boarding home-----	11,200	100.0	48.7	12.9	38.4
Nursing home-----	60,600	100.0	65.0	19.1	15.9
Mental hospital-----	27,100	100.0	49.5	32.1	18.4
Long-term specialty hospital-----	5,800	100.0	79.0	13.1	7.8
General or short-stay hospital-----	65,500	100.0	85.0	10.5	4.5
Other place-----	4,000	100.0	42.9	21.8	35.3
<u>Nursing care</u>					
All arrangements-----	373,300	100.0	74.5	14.4	11.1
Spouse only-----	30,500	100.0	76.2	12.6	11.2
Children only-----	81,200	100.0	74.4	17.5	8.1
Spouse and children-----	2,000	100.0	66.4	17.7	15.8
Other relatives-----	38,600	100.0	67.2	18.2	14.5
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	97,900	100.0	65.7	14.5	19.8
Boarding home-----	6,400	100.0	63.7	15.0	21.2
Nursing home-----	41,800	100.0	81.9	13.9	4.2
Mental hospital-----	13,400	100.0	68.8	18.0	13.1
Long-term specialty hospital-----	4,500	100.0	87.6	7.9	4.5
General or short-stay hospital-----	54,600	100.0	91.0	7.9	1.1
Other place-----	2,400	100.0	68.5	10.7	20.8
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>					
All arrangements-----	145,400	100.0	28.6	22.6	48.9
Spouse only-----	10,300	100.0	33.6	10.2	56.2
Children only-----	22,400	100.0	29.9	20.4	49.7
Spouse and children-----	1,000	100.0	52.2	26.5	21.2
Other relatives-----	18,000	100.0	24.0	25.8	50.2
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	55,000	100.0	19.7	20.9	59.4
Boarding home-----	3,300	100.0	37.8	7.6	54.7
Nursing home-----	14,500	100.0	32.3	25.6	42.1
Mental hospital-----	9,600	100.0	39.0	38.2	22.8
Long-term specialty hospital-----	1,000	100.0	66.0	24.1	9.9
General or short-stay hospital-----	8,900	100.0	59.3	26.2	14.5
Other place-----	1,300	100.0	3.7	40.9	55.3
<u>Personal care</u>					
All arrangements-----	35,300	100.0	7.7	31.4	60.9
Spouse only-----	1,600	100.0	6.5	45.1	48.4
Children only-----	5,100	100.0	8.5	29.0	62.5
Spouse and children-----	200	100.0	-	69.9	30.1
Other relatives-----	4,900	100.0	2.4	16.2	81.3
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	11,400	100.0	3.8	23.1	73.1
Boarding home-----	1,500	100.0	7.2	15.3	77.5
Nursing home-----	4,200	100.0	10.0	48.4	41.6
Mental hospital-----	4,000	100.0	10.6	64.1	25.3
Long-term specialty hospital-----	300	100.0	-	51.7	48.3
General or short-stay hospital-----	2,000	100.0	34.6	13.0	52.5
Other place-----	200	100.0	-	26.4	73.6

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by type of care received at admission according to primary type of service, living arrangements before admission, and sex: United States, May-June 1964--Con.

Male					Female				
Number of residents	Type of care received				Number of residents	Type of care received			
	All types	Primarily nursing	Primarily personal	Room and board only		All types	Primarily nursing	Primarily personal	Room and board only
Percent distribution					Percent distribution				
193,800	100.0	56.3	19.9	23.8	360,200	100.0	59.2	16.4	24.4
21,300	100.0	63.9	14.5	21.6	21,200	100.0	62.5	12.1	25.4
28,700	100.0	60.0	20.7	19.2	80,000	100.0	63.0	17.9	19.2
1,500	100.0	63.0	13.6	23.4	1,600	100.0	54.1	32.5	13.4
21,400	100.0	45.9	20.3	33.7	40,000	100.0	51.3	20.3	28.4
52,200	100.0	47.7	19.4	32.9	112,100	100.0	45.3	16.2	38.5
6,200	100.0	39.6	13.3	47.0	5,000	100.0	60.0	12.3	27.7
20,200	100.0	58.0	22.7	19.3	40,400	100.0	68.5	17.3	14.2
12,800	100.0	43.0	38.0	19.0	14,300	100.0	55.3	26.8	17.9
2,600	100.0	66.5	25.4	8.2	3,200	100.0	89.2	3.3	7.5
25,100	100.0	81.3	13.3	5.4	40,400	100.0	87.3	8.8	3.9
1,900	100.0	42.9	29.1	28.0	2,100	100.0	42.8	15.2	42.0
127,600	100.0	73.0	15.3	11.7	245,700	100.0	75.3	14.0	10.8
15,200	100.0	78.6	13.0	8.3	15,400	100.0	73.8	12.2	14.0
20,800	100.0	71.4	21.1	7.5	60,400	100.0	75.5	16.3	8.3
900	100.0	72.0	5.5	22.5	1,000	100.0	61.6	28.2	10.1
13,400	100.0	64.3	17.9	17.8	25,200	100.0	68.8	18.5	12.8
32,800	100.0	64.3	14.1	21.6	65,100	100.0	66.4	14.6	18.9
3,100	100.0	59.4	14.9	25.8	3,300	100.0	67.8	15.2	16.9
12,900	100.0	78.6	16.8	4.6	28,900	100.0	83.4	12.7	4.0
5,600	100.0	67.2	23.5	9.3	7,800	100.0	70.0	14.1	15.9
1,800	100.0	83.5	13.6	2.8	2,600	100.0	90.4	4.0	5.6
19,900	100.0	90.1	8.4	1.5	34,700	100.0	91.5	7.6	0.9
1,200	100.0	70.0	13.1	16.9	1,200	100.0	67.2	8.5	24.4
51,600	100.0	28.6	27.2	44.2	93,800	100.0	28.6	20.0	51.4
5,300	100.0	31.4	12.3	56.3	5,000	100.0	35.9	8.0	56.0
6,500	100.0	34.1	17.8	48.1	15,900	100.0	28.2	21.4	50.4
500	100.0	60.0	19.6	20.4	500	100.0	44.0	33.9	22.1
6,000	100.0	20.3	29.9	49.9	12,000	100.0	25.9	23.8	50.3
15,100	100.0	24.6	28.2	47.2	39,900	100.0	17.9	18.2	63.9
2,300	100.0	26.6	11.1	62.3	1,100	100.0	61.8	-	38.2
5,700	100.0	24.0	27.0	48.9	8,800	100.0	37.6	24.6	37.7
4,900	100.0	28.5	43.3	28.2	4,700	100.0	50.1	32.7	17.2
500	100.0	40.9	49.0	10.1	500	100.0	90.4	-	9.6
4,200	100.0	49.5	36.4	14.1	4,800	100.0	67.9	17.4	14.8
600	100.0	-	63.2	36.8	700	100.0	7.0	21.3	71.7
14,600	100.0	7.9	34.4	57.7	20,700	100.0	7.6	29.2	63.2
800	100.0	-	56.1	43.9	800	100.0	12.7	34.6	52.7
1,400	100.0	11.4	29.4	59.2	3,600	100.0	7.4	28.8	63.8
100	100.0	-	53.8	46.2	100	100.0	-	100.0	-
2,000	100.0	-	8.3	91.7	2,900	100.0	4.1	21.8	74.2
4,300	100.0	2.5	28.7	68.8	7,100	100.0	4.6	19.8	75.6
800	100.0	-	13.8	86.2	600	100.0	16.3	17.3	66.4
1,500	100.0	10.1	56.4	33.5	2,700	100.0	10.0	43.7	46.3
2,200	100.0	14.3	62.8	22.9	1,800	100.0	6.1	65.8	28.2
300	100.0	-	60.0	40.0	100	100.0	-	-	100.0
1,000	100.0	39.5	14.3	46.1	900	100.0	29.2	11.5	59.3
100	100.0	-	-	100.0	100	100.0	-	52.4	47.6

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by number of chronic conditions and impairments according to primary type of service and marital status: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and marital status	Number of residents	Number of chronic conditions and impairments								
		Total	None	1	2	3	4	5+	Mean	Median
<u>All homes</u>										
All statuses-----	554,000	100.0	3.7	17.0	23.0	21.4	14.9	20.0	3.1	3.3
Married-----	54,900	100.0	1.8	14.5	23.6	20.7	17.3	22.1	3.2	3.5
Widowed-----	348,100	100.0	3.8	15.2	21.9	22.5	15.0	21.6	3.2	3.4
Divorced-----	19,500	100.0	2.9	19.3	26.0	17.3	14.3	20.2	3.0	3.1
Separated-----	8,700	100.0	4.1	22.1	24.0	18.4	15.2	16.3	3.0	3.0
Never married-----	122,700	100.0	4.3	22.6	25.2	19.6	13.4	14.8	2.8	2.9
<u>Nursing care</u>										
All statuses-----	373,300	100.0	1.8	12.9	21.4	23.0	16.5	24.4	3.4	3.6
Married-----	40,300	100.0	0.5	12.1	22.7	21.5	18.0	25.2	3.4	3.7
Widowed-----	243,900	100.0	1.9	11.8	20.7	23.5	16.5	25.6	3.5	3.7
Divorced-----	12,100	100.0	0.8	13.7	23.3	19.8	16.3	26.1	3.5	3.6
Separated-----	5,800	100.0	2.6	17.3	19.7	23.0	17.5	19.9	3.2	3.5
Never married-----	71,100	100.0	2.1	16.5	23.1	22.5	15.5	20.3	3.2	3.4
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>										
All statuses-----	145,400	100.0	7.1	23.1	26.1	19.2	12.6	11.9	2.5	2.8
Married-----	12,500	100.0	4.8	18.4	24.7	19.3	16.9	15.8	2.9	3.1
Widowed-----	85,200	100.0	7.2	21.3	25.1	21.0	12.3	13.2	2.6	2.9
Divorced-----	5,100	100.0	5.0	25.2	31.8	14.0	11.9	12.1	2.5	2.6
Separated-----	2,200	100.0	9.1	36.0	30.0	7.0	8.9	9.1	2.2	2.2
Never married-----	40,400	100.0	8.0	27.3	27.7	16.7	12.2	8.0	2.3	2.5
<u>Personal care</u>										
All statuses-----	35,300	100.0	9.4	36.1	26.8	14.2	7.1	6.3	2.0	2.2
Married-----	2,100	100.0	9.3	37.9	35.6	12.2	5.0	-	1.7	2.1
Widowed-----	18,900	100.0	12.2	31.6	24.1	16.1	8.1	7.9	2.0	2.3
Divorced-----	2,300	100.0	9.3	35.7	27.2	11.4	9.5	7.0	2.0	2.2
Separated-----	600	100.0	-	17.4	41.7	16.2	16.0	8.6	2.6	2.8
Never married-----	11,300	100.0	5.4	44.6	28.6	12.0	4.8	4.6	1.8	2.0

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by number of chronic conditions and impairments according to primary type of service and living arrangements before admission: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and living arrangement	Number of residents	Number of chronic conditions and impairments								
		Total	None	1	2	3	4	5+	Mean	Median
<u>All homes</u>										
All arrangements-----	554,000	100.0	3.7	17.0	23.0	21.4	14.9	20.0	3.1	3.3
Percent distribution										
Spouse only-----	42,400	100.0	2.7	13.1	23.0	20.1	18.8	22.3	3.3	3.6
Children only-----	108,600	100.0	3.3	14.7	21.9	23.1	15.6	21.5	3.2	3.4
Spouse and children-----	3,100	100.0	4.9	13.3	24.6	21.1	15.0	21.1	3.0	3.3
Other relatives-----	61,400	100.0	2.9	17.9	26.1	21.0	15.8	16.4	3.0	3.2
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	164,300	100.0	6.8	19.3	23.1	20.4	13.2	17.2	2.8	3.0
Boarding home-----	11,200	100.0	3.6	16.1	21.8	22.1	14.3	22.2	3.1	3.4
Nursing home-----	60,600	100.0	1.9	16.1	21.9	22.8	14.4	23.0	3.3	3.4
Mental hospital-----	27,100	100.0	1.3	27.1	28.9	19.0	11.9	11.7	2.6	2.7
Long-term specialty hospital-----	5,800	100.0	-	15.1	17.1	24.1	18.2	25.5	3.5	3.7
General or short-stay hospital-----	65,500	100.0	0.9	13.8	20.6	22.3	16.1	26.3	3.5	3.7
Other place-----	4,000	100.0	3.8	22.9	26.5	17.9	11.0	17.9	3.1	2.9
<u>Nursing care</u>										
All arrangements-----	373,300	100.0	1.8	12.9	21.4	23.0	16.5	24.4	3.4	3.6
Spouse only-----	30,500	100.0	1.3	11.2	21.3	20.7	19.0	26.5	3.5	3.8
Children only-----	81,200	100.0	1.7	11.9	21.1	24.3	16.2	24.9	3.5	3.6
Spouse and children-----	2,000	100.0	2.8	12.8	22.9	20.4	13.2	27.9	3.3	3.6
Other relatives-----	38,600	100.0	1.5	13.7	24.4	20.6	18.3	21.6	3.3	3.5
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	97,900	100.0	3.3	15.1	21.7	23.5	14.9	21.5	3.2	3.4
Boarding home-----	6,400	100.0	1.5	12.5	16.6	21.8	19.3	28.3	3.6	3.9
Nursing home-----	41,800	100.0	1.2	10.2	20.9	24.7	15.7	27.3	3.6	3.7
Mental hospital-----	13,400	100.0	1.2	15.6	27.4	20.1	18.2	17.6	3.1	3.3
Long-term specialty hospital-----	4,500	100.0	-	7.8	16.6	26.8	21.4	27.3	3.7	4.0
General or short-stay hospital-----	54,600	100.0	0.5	12.6	18.9	22.9	16.8	28.5	3.6	3.8
Other place-----	2,400	100.0	2.1	12.3	31.7	14.4	14.1	25.4	3.7	3.3
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>										
All arrangements-----	145,400	100.0	7.1	23.1	26.1	19.2	12.6	11.9	2.5	2.8
Spouse only-----	10,300	100.0	6.6	15.7	24.7	20.4	20.4	12.2	2.8	3.1
Children only-----	22,400	100.0	6.3	21.9	24.4	19.5	14.9	12.9	2.7	3.9
Spouse and children-----	1,000	100.0	10.0	10.6	27.1	26.1	21.0	5.1	2.5	3.1
Other relatives-----	18,000	100.0	4.5	22.4	29.0	23.0	13.5	7.7	2.5	2.8
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	55,000	100.0	11.4	23.7	25.0	17.0	11.4	11.5	2.4	2.6
Boarding home-----	3,300	100.0	6.1	18.2	30.4	20.9	6.1	18.3	2.7	2.8
Nursing home-----	14,500	100.0	2.8	29.4	23.0	19.2	10.9	14.7	2.6	2.8
Mental hospital-----	9,600	100.0	2.0	30.0	33.6	19.8	7.7	6.8	2.3	2.5
Long-term specialty hospital-----	1,000	100.0	-	24.5	24.9	15.2	9.7	25.7	3.1	3.0
General or short-stay hospital-----	8,900	100.0	2.9	15.5	29.1	21.0	13.7	17.9	3.0	3.1
Other place-----	1,300	100.0	3.7	37.6	21.4	22.9	7.1	7.3	2.2	2.4
<u>Personal care</u>										
All arrangements-----	35,300	100.0	9.4	36.1	26.8	14.2	7.1	6.3	2.0	2.2
Spouse only-----	1,600	100.0	3.0	33.3	44.4	6.3	6.3	6.8	2.1	2.3
Children only-----	5,100	100.0	16.6	28.6	23.1	20.0	8.4	3.3	1.9	2.2
Spouse and children-----	200	100.0	-	35.0	30.1	-	-	35.0	3.1	2.5
Other relatives-----	4,900	100.0	8.8	34.1	28.6	16.3	4.4	7.8	2.0	2.2
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	11,400	100.0	14.0	34.0	26.9	10.6	7.3	7.2	1.9	2.1
Boarding home-----	1,500	100.0	7.3	26.6	25.1	25.9	11.3	3.8	2.2	2.6
Nursing home-----	4,200	100.0	5.0	29.5	27.3	16.2	13.2	8.9	2.4	2.6
Mental hospital-----	4,000	100.0	-	58.4	22.8	13.6	1.4	3.9	1.7	0.9
Long-term specialty hospital-----	300	100.0	-	86.2	-	13.8	-	-	1.3	0.6
General or short-stay hospital-----	2,000	100.0	3.0	41.7	30.9	10.6	8.4	5.5	2.0	1.2
Other place-----	200	100.0	24.0	49.5	-	26.4	-	-	1.3	1.5

Table 7. Number of residents and rate per 1,000 residents in nursing and personal care homes with selected chronic conditions and impairments, by marital status: United States, May-June 1964

Chronic conditions and impairments	Marital status					
	Total	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never married
	Number of residents					
All residents-----	554,000	54,900	348,100	19,500	8,700	122,700
	Rate per 1,000 residents					
No reported conditions-----	36.8	18.2	37.8	29.1	40.5	43.4
Malignant neoplasms-----	33.3	50.8	34.7	26.1	28.5	23.2
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	12.3	21.7	11.3	7.6	22.5	11.1
Asthma-----	29.7	19.2	30.6	24.9	39.8	32.1
Diabetes mellitus-----	80.0	84.6	89.0	77.0	45.9	55.1
Advanced senility-----	218.4	222.6	246.1	128.7	116.0	159.4
Senility not psychotic-----	49.5	44.7	56.6	30.4	61.1	33.8
Other mental disorders-----	181.9	176.3	134.3	327.4	300.4	287.7
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	339.5	429.4	362.8	303.2	267.0	244.2
Parkinson's disease-----	22.6	31.5	20.7	26.6	22.8	23.4
Epilepsy-----	21.2	27.6	11.3	56.8	23.5	40.3
Chronic diseases of eye-----	62.5	29.7	67.9	61.8	40.9	63.3
Diseases of heart-----	282.6	263.2	324.4	207.8	202.1	190.2
Hypertension without mention of heart--	63.3	39.8	64.5	33.2	59.0	75.4
General arteriosclerosis-----	78.5	72.4	85.6	43.6	57.4	68.3
Varicose veins-----	32.0	28.3	31.7	46.2	30.1	32.5
Hemorrhoids-----	38.2	41.3	38.8	41.6	46.2	33.8
Bronchitis and emphysema-----	40.2	37.2	36.1	77.9	64.5	45.5
Sinus and other respiratory conditions--	19.4	18.2	17.8	30.9	35.3	21.6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	17.6	18.6	17.4	18.4	24.3	17.3
Hernia of abdominal cavity-----	35.5	38.6	33.5	51.4	51.8	36.0
Other chronic conditions of digestive system-----	124.4	126.5	132.9	136.9	104.0	98.8
Diseases of urinary system-----	58.2	75.4	60.7	80.2	75.9	38.8
Diseases of prostate and other male genital organs-----	30.0	55.4	24.6	44.0	50.8	30.6
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	220.8	192.2	246.3	169.6	180.3	172.4
Fracture, femur (old)-----	31.1	30.0	35.8	18.4	11.7	21.6
All other chronic conditions-----	148.7	160.4	144.1	193.4	150.0	149.1
Visual impairments: inability to read newspaper with glasses-----	120.5	90.8	138.4	65.7	58.6	96.4
Other visual impairments-----	60.2	45.3	63.3	73.2	70.0	55.5
Hearing impairments-----	187.6	161.0	205.6	113.3	150.6	162.7
Speech impairments, all types-----	98.6	167.5	77.6	109.0	138.2	122.8
Paralysis, palsy due to stroke-----	120.3	207.0	122.4	137.0	107.9	73.7
Paralysis, palsy due to other causes---	46.9	56.6	35.0	72.9	52.4	71.8
Absence, major extremities-----	20.9	21.0	18.7	44.2	29.7	22.6
Impairments, limbs, back, trunk-----	135.8	123.7	139.0	128.5	150.9	132.2
All other impairments-----	13.7	16.4	12.2	18.6	23.0	15.2

Table 8. Number of residents and rate per 1,000 residents in nursing and personal care homes with selected conditions and impairments, by living arrangements before admission: United States, May-June 1964

Chronic conditions and impairments	Living arrangement					
	Total	Spouse only	Children only	Spouse and children	Other relatives	Alone or with non-relatives
	Number of residents					
All residents-----	554,000	42,400	108,600	3,100	61,400	164,300
	Rate per 1,000 residents					
No reported conditions-----	36.8	26.6	33.1	49.4	29.3	67.7
Malignant neoplasms-----	33.3	40.1	34.9	31.3	29.6	29.0
Benign and unspecified neoplasms---	12.3	28.2	7.0	14.9	11.4	12.6
Asthma-----	29.7	24.9	26.9	18.4	26.2	31.0
Diabetes mellitus-----	80.0	79.8	85.4	81.4	56.3	73.7
Advanced senility-----	218.4	235.0	282.1	296.9	196.1	187.7
Senility, not psychotic-----	49.5	52.1	55.4	14.9	41.4	48.3
Other mental disorders-----	181.9	146.0	106.2	148.0	262.8	122.9
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	339.5	442.6	395.5	327.3	281.1	270.8
Parkinson's disease-----	22.6	29.5	26.0	17.1	26.9	21.3
Epilepsy-----	21.1	12.9	11.1	32.0	42.0	12.4
Chronic diseases of eye-----	62.5	32.5	66.3	50.4	59.0	71.5
Diseases of heart-----	282.6	287.0	312.8	225.8	233.3	268.5
Hypertension without mention of heart-----	63.3	62.1	60.1	49.1	76.4	77.6
General arteriosclerosis-----	78.5	66.0	96.0	102.4	62.4	89.6
Varicose veins-----	32.0	27.0	37.0	18.4	31.0	37.2
Hemorrhoids-----	38.2	44.6	38.4	32.0	37.0	37.5
Bronchitis and emphysema-----	40.2	46.1	32.6	-	35.7	47.1
Sinus and other respiratory conditions-----	19.4	22.5	14.3	32.0	29.0	20.6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	17.6	19.1	14.9	-	16.7	21.3
Hernia of abdominal cavity-----	35.5	49.0	39.7	65.3	32.1	33.4
Other chronic conditions of digestive system-----	124.4	114.8	137.0	145.4	111.4	120.6
Diseases of urinary system-----	58.2	66.0	70.5	79.5	40.1	49.0
Diseases of prostate and other male genital organs-----	30.0	54.7	25.3	81.4	25.4	27.4
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	220.8	211.9	239.0	195.2	211.0	249.6
Fracture, femur (old)-----	31.1	32.0	32.0	17.8	18.7	22.4
All other chronic conditions-----	148.7	152.1	140.4	130.5	135.1	137.9
Visual impairments: inability to read newspaper with glasses-----	120.5	92.2	146.7	129.9	122.4	107.9
Other visual impairments-----	60.2	58.7	52.9	35.5	58.1	71.6
Hearing impairments-----	187.6	162.3	200.6	116.6	175.3	196.6
Speech impairments, all types-----	98.6	153.9	80.1	80.1	126.9	57.0
Paralysis, palsy due to stroke-----	120.3	209.8	136.5	82.7	88.6	81.7
Paralysis, palsy due to other causes-----	46.9	47.9	41.1	80.1	86.5	28.8
Absence, major extremities-----	20.9	16.9	17.9	-	16.8	15.2
Impairments, limbs, back, trunk----	135.8	117.2	138.2	212.6	145.1	133.8
All other impairments-----	13.7	14.2	11.7	65.3	9.0	14.2

Table 8. Number of residents and rate per 1,000 residents in nursing and personal care homes with selected conditions and impairments, by living arrangements before admission: United States, May-June 1964—Con.

Chronic conditions and impairments	Living arrangement					
	Boarding home	Nursing home	Mental hospital	Long-term specialty hospital	General or short-stay hospital	Other place
	Number of residents					
All residents-----	11,200	60,600	27,100	5,800	65,500	4,000
	Rate per 1,000 residents					
No reported conditions-----	36.1	18.6	13.0	-	8.6	37.9
Malignant neoplasms-----	22.7	31.7	14.9	52.9	49.9	36.4
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	21.9	8.5	1.8	25.6	16.7	-
Asthma-----	45.3	33.6	10.9	35.5	39.0	38.9
Diabetes mellitus-----	67.4	99.3	46.6	93.9	106.0	73.7
Advanced senility-----	186.4	230.1	156.5	151.6	226.1	152.8
Senility, not psychotic-----	76.4	49.9	22.4	77.9	56.6	13.1
Other mental disorders-----	172.9	181.8	704.5	342.4	177.3	152.8
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	242.9	350.6	289.6	399.8	433.6	263.1
Parkinson's disease-----	13.7	24.2	7.5	8.3	18.5	37.1
Epilepsy-----	35.6	25.0	51.5	70.4	21.7	26.0
Chronic diseases of eye-----	86.8	58.2	54.8	51.6	61.1	51.8
Diseases of heart-----	270.5	316.6	130.2	219.6	352.9	284.1
Hypertension without mention of heart-	63.0	52.8	61.8	34.6	32.3	100.0
General arteriosclerosis-----	76.6	81.3	18.7	86.5	66.0	74.7
Varicose veins-----	45.6	20.7	19.2	18.3	28.4	66.7
Hemorrhoids-----	45.0	40.5	35.9	34.8	33.0	66.2
Bronchitis and emphysema-----	94.5	34.1	26.2	36.0	39.0	62.9
Sinus and other respiratory conditions-----	26.5	21.4	13.7	17.8	14.4	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	31.6	16.9	3.7	17.8	18.8	-
Hernia of abdominal cavity-----	32.0	30.1	24.6	53.3	31.0	99.2
Other chronic conditions of digestive system-----	131.7	146.4	65.4	121.5	135.1	90.7
Diseases of urinary system-----	31.3	58.7	43.4	86.7	80.1	48.2
Diseases of prostate and other male genital organs-----	48.6	24.5	15.5	62.6	32.6	77.0
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	219.4	217.7	86.8	228.9	191.9	227.5
Fracture, femur (old)-----	26.6	30.0	9.4	25.8	73.8	39.4
All other chronic conditions-----	167.5	166.9	116.9	140.0	193.2	168.4
Visual impairments: inability to read newspaper with glasses-----	136.5	132.4	105.7	102.1	118.6	126.5
Other visual impairments-----	54.7	65.5	32.4	17.6	60.7	38.1
Hearing impairments-----	248.0	192.8	82.9	166.3	201.3	241.4
Speech impairments, all types-----	81.6	114.3	152.9	207.3	129.0	89.1
Paralysis, palsy due to stroke-----	71.6	143.2	40.9	182.2	181.1	72.0
Paralysis, palsy due to other causes--	39.9	56.8	46.9	88.6	50.3	52.8
Absence, major extremities-----	40.6	29.4	15.2	16.6	39.1	12.6
Impairments, limbs, back, trunk-----	150.8	151.0	77.1	183.4	138.2	165.7
All other impairments-----	18.9	11.6	13.0	7.8	19.0	12.9

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by frequency of visitors according to age and primary type of service: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and frequency of visitors	Age						Median	Mean
	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over			
<u>Total</u>	Number of residents							
All homes-----	554,000	66,200	104,500	230,900	152,400	79.6	77.1	
Nursing care homes-----	373,300	40,600	71,700	154,900	106,100	79.8	77.5	
Personal care with nursing homes-----	145,400	18,400	26,100	61,900	38,900	79.5	76.7	
Personal care homes-----	35,300	7,200	6,600	14,000	7,400	77.7	74.0	
<u>All homes</u>	Percent distribution							
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.6	77.1	
At least once a week-----	58.1	43.1	53.7	60.9	63.3	80.4	78.4	
Less than once a week but at least once a month-----	19.4	16.7	20.0	19.7	19.5	79.8	77.5	
Less than once a month-----	13.0	20.2	13.7	11.8	11.2	78.0	74.5	
Never visited-----	9.5	20.0	12.5	7.6	6.0	75.1	71.9	
<u>Nursing care</u>								
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.8	77.5	
At least once a month-----	61.8	52.5	58.3	63.5	65.1	80.3	78.3	
Less than once a week but at least once a month-----	18.5	16.8	19.5	18.5	18.6	79.8	77.8	
Less than once a month-----	11.1	14.4	11.5	10.4	10.5	79.1	76.1	
Never visited-----	8.6	16.3	10.7	7.6	5.7	76.5	73.3	
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>								
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.5	76.7	
At least once a month-----	52.3	31.7	44.9	57.5	58.7	80.7	78.6	
Less than once a week but at least once a month-----	21.0	17.4	21.3	21.2	22.0	79.9	77.4	
Less than once a month-----	16.9	30.2	19.0	14.4	13.2	77.0	73.4	
Never visited-----	9.8	20.8	14.8	6.8	6.1	73.6	71.0	
<u>Personal care</u>								
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.7	74.0	
At least once a week-----	42.9	19.5	38.8	47.3	60.8	80.4	78.3	
Less than once a week but at least once a month-----	21.5	14.0	20.5	26.7	19.7	78.8	76.1	
Less than once a month-----	17.6	27.7	17.4	15.9	11.0	74.6	68.4	
Never visited-----	18.1	38.7	23.2	10.1	8.5	67.6	67.0	

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by frequency of visitors according to length of stay and primary type of service: United States, May-June 1964

Primary type of service and frequency of visitors	Length of stay							
	Total	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5+ years	Median	Mean	
<u>Total</u>		Number of residents						
All homes-----	554,000	184,200	189,100	82,400	98,200	1.8	3.0	
Nursing care homes-----	373,300	135,700	133,200	53,400	51,100	1.6	2.6	
Personal care with nursing homes----	145,400	38,300	44,900	23,000	39,200	2.4	3.9	
Personal care homes-----	35,300	10,300	11,000	6,000	7,900	2.3	3.6	
<u>All homes</u>		Percent distribution						
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.8	3.0	
At least once a week-----	58.1	71.5	58.8	50.1	38.3	1.4	2.3	
Less than once a week but at least once a month-----	19.4	14.6	21.6	22.4	21.7	2.2	3.3	
Less than once a month-----	13.0	6.2	12.5	16.1	24.1	3.3	4.7	
Never visited-----	9.5	7.7	7.2	11.4	15.9	2.8	4.4	
<u>Nursing care</u>								
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.6	2.6	
At least once a week-----	61.8	74.8	61.3	51.4	39.2	1.3	1.9	
Less than once a week but at least once a month-----	18.5	13.5	21.1	22.5	21.3	2.0	2.9	
Less than once a month-----	11.1	5.4	10.8	15.1	22.5	2.8	4.2	
Never visited-----	8.6	6.3	6.8	11.0	17.0	2.8	4.1	
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>								
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.4	3.9	
At least once a week-----	52.3	66.4	53.5	49.3	38.9	1.9	3.0	
Less than once a week but at least once a month-----	21.0	16.6	22.5	22.4	22.7	2.7	3.2	
Less than once a month-----	16.9	7.3	17.1	19.1	24.7	3.8	5.6	
Never visited-----	9.8	9.7	6.9	9.3	13.7	3.4	5.3	
<u>Personal care</u>								
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3	3.6	
At least once a week-----	42.9	46.7	49.6	41.5	29.7	1.9	2.8	
Less than once a week but at least once a month-----	21.5	21.7	23.5	20.7	19.2	2.0	3.5	
Less than once a month-----	17.6	12.1	14.7	13.9	31.4	3.6	5.1	
Never visited-----	18.1	19.6	12.2	23.9	19.8	2.7	4.0	

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing and personal care homes, by living arrangements before admission according to age and sex: United States, May-June 1964

Living arrangement and sex	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75 years and over	75-84 years	85 years and over
<u>All living arrangements</u>		Number of residents				
Both sexes-----	554,000	66,200	104,500	383,300	230,900	152,400
Male-----	193,800	36,200	40,400	117,200	74,100	43,100
Female-----	360,200	30,000	64,000	266,200	156,800	109,300
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All arrangements-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family or relatives-----	38.9	36.7	37.6	39.7	38.9	40.7
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	29.7	17.7	27.5	32.3	32.4	32.2
Boarding or nursing home-----	13.0	14.8	12.9	12.7	12.3	13.2
Hospital or other place-----	18.5	30.9	22.0	15.4	16.4	13.9
<u>Male</u>						
All arrangements-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family or relatives-----	37.6	33.6	33.5	40.2	38.9	42.4
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	26.9	18.9	28.5	28.9	28.3	29.9
Boarding or nursing home-----	13.6	15.5	13.7	13.0	13.0	13.1
Hospital or other place-----	21.9	32.0	24.3	17.9	19.8	14.5
<u>Female</u>						
All arrangements-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family or relatives-----	39.6	40.4	40.2	39.4	38.9	40.1
Alone or with nonrelatives-----	31.1	16.2	26.8	33.8	34.4	33.1
Boarding or nursing home-----	12.6	13.9	12.4	12.5	12.0	13.3
Hospital or other place-----	16.6	29.5	20.5	14.2	14.7	13.6

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 beds or more 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-B.

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 residents, chronic conditions, employees, and services.

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.⁹

The Complement Survey is based on an area probability design, using the sample design of the Health Interview Survey.¹ 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 address. Group I was then sorted into three type-of-service strata: nursing care homes, including geriatric hospitals; personal care homes with nursing; 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 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

Table I. Distribution of institutions for the aged and chronically ill 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 sample			
		Total homes ¹	Out of scope or out of business	In scope and in business	
				Nonre- sponding homes	Re- sponding 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 and over-----	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 and over-----	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 and over-----	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 and over-----	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.

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 I). 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 nonresponse on the age item, 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 4.6 percent for 24-hour nursing service. The adjustment for the three major variables in this report was 1.6 percent for marital status, 3.0 percent for residence prior to admission, and 2.1 percent for frequency of visitors.

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 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 on which the selection is based.

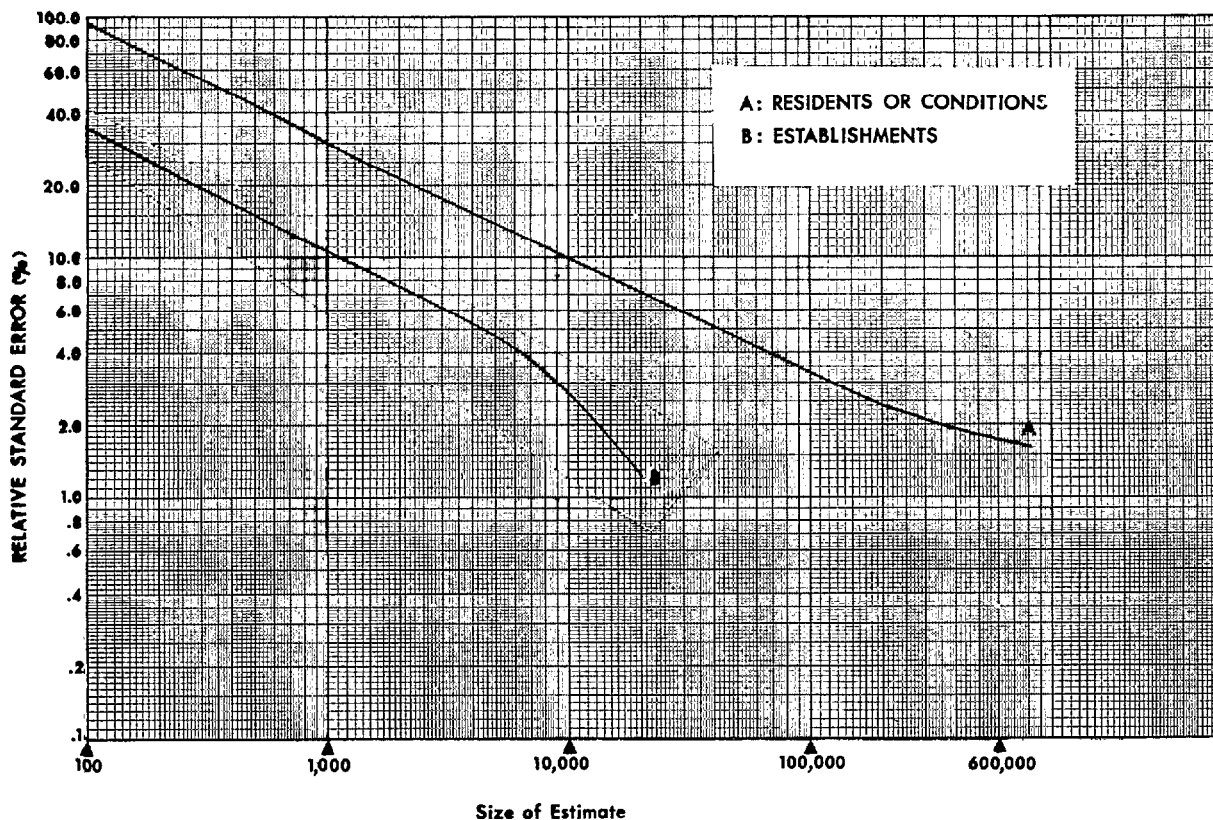
Reliability of estimates.—Since statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and procedures.

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 reflects 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

Figure I. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of residents, conditions, or establishments 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).

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

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

standard error is given with figure I. Standard errors of estimated percentages are shown in table II.

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

Standard error of mean number of conditions per person.—From figure I, obtain the relative standard error of the estimated number of conditions and of the estimated number of persons. The square root of the sum of the squares of these two relative standard errors provides an approximation for the relative standard error of the desired mean. The standard error of the mean may be obtained by multiplying the relative standard error by the mean value.

Example: For a mean of three conditions per person based on a denominator of 50,000 residents, the standard error may be obtained as follows:

1. The relative standard error of 150,000 conditions is about 2.7 percent, or .027 (curve A).
2. The relative standard error of 50,000 residents is about 4.6 percent, or .046 (curve A).
3. The relative standard error of the mean three

conditions per person is $\sqrt{(.027)^2 + (.046)^2} = .169$.

4. The standard error is .169 x 3 = .507 conditions per person.

Standard error of a median.—The medians shown in this report were calculated from grouped data. Ap-

proximate 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 193,800 (table 1). The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic whose base is 193,800 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 92,500 (47.74 x 193,800) and 101,300 (52.26 x 193,800). From table 1, 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_1^1 , of the smaller median, M_1^1 , and the lower 68-percent confidence limit, L_2^1 , of the larger median, M_2^1 . These limits may be found by using the method outlined above, but using one standard error instead of two. The square root of the sum of the squared differences between M_1^1 and U_1^1 and M_2^1 and L_2^1 is the standard error of the difference between M_1^1 and M_2^1 ; that is,

$$S_{(M_1^1 - M_2^1)} = \sqrt{(M_1^1 - U_1^1)^2 + (M_2^1 - L_2^1)^2}$$

For the purpose of this report, any difference between M_1^1 and M_2^1 greater than $2S_{(M_1^1 - M_2^1)}$ 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

A. DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Resident:

A resident is defined as a person who has been formally admitted to an establishment but not discharged. All such persons were included in the survey even though they were not physically present.

Chronic conditions and impairments:

These are defined as the conditions and impairments contained in Cards D and E of appendix III. This list was expanded, based on the further query "Does he have any other chronic conditions listed in his record you have not told me about?" and additional questions about specified conditions. The expanded list is contained in appendix II-D as a basic list of diagnostic categories used for coding purposes.

Condition:

This term is used synonymously with the term "chronic conditions and impairments" since no distinction has been made between the two groups in this report.

Length of stay:

Length of stay refers to the current period of stay in the institution. The period of stay starts with the date of last admission to the institution and ends with the date of the survey.

Type of care received when admitted:

The three types of care a resident received when admitted to the home were determined by questions 17 and 18 of the Resident Questionnaire in appendix III.

Primarily nursing care. If a resident received mainly the nursing care items 7-19 in question 17, he was classified as receiving "primarily nursing care" in question 18.

Primarily personal care. If a resident received mainly the personal care items 1-5 in question 17, he was classified as having "primarily personal care" in question 18.

Room and board only. This refers to a resident who received food and lodging only, with no provision of personal or nursing care.

B. CLASSIFICATION OF HOMES BY 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. Details of the classification procedure in the MFI have been published.⁹

Due to the time 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 in the home during the week prior to the survey, 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 home with nursing* 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 nursing care during the week prior to the survey.

C. RULES FOR CODING CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND IMPAIRMENTS

The list of diagnostic categories which was used for coding chronic conditions and impairments is shown below. This list represents an expansion of the two lists (Cards D and E) furnished to the interviewers. The classification scheme was based on the International Classification of Diseases with some modifications.¹⁰ Certain medical coding principles developed by the Health Interview Survey (HIS), from which statistics on the institutional population of the United States are derived,¹¹ were used in coding the data for RPS-2. The medical coding consisted of assigning a code to each codable chronic condition and impairment reported for a resident. All codable conditions which were not specified as chronic but which could be acute or chronic (i.e., sinusitis, bronchitis, gastritis, or a hearing or visual disturbance) were assumed to be chronic.

The medical coding principles developed by HIS were adapted to the coding of chronic diseases and impairments as follows: Impairments were coded in the same general manner as for HIS, but in less detail.

Symptoms and conditions said to be due to other conditions were coded for the most part as for HIS. Heart, hypertensive, and arteriosclerotic conditions were combined as for HIS.

The coding rules allow for the assignment of one or more chronic conditions and impairments for each resident, with some loss of detail due to the restricted number of diagnostic categories. Some restriction exists for the assignment of impairments which are a result of the chronic condition. Some chronic conditions are not reported separately but are combined with other categories under coding rules.

Special coding procedures were followed in coding categories related to senility and mental conditions. Injuries and traumatic origin of chronic conditions were not identified as such except in cases of fracture of the hip. Also, specific coding procedures for other individual chronic conditions and impairments were followed.

D. BASIC LIST OF DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES REPORTED FOR RESIDENTS IN NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES

<i>Condition Group</i>	<i>International Classification of Diseases Code Numbers, 1955 Revision</i>
Malignant neoplasms, without mention of surgery-----	140-205
Malignant neoplasms, with mention of surgery-----	140-205
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	210-239
Asthma -----	241
Diseases of thyroid gland-----	250-254
Diabetes mellitus -----	260
Avitaminoses and other nutritional weight problems---	280-283, 285, 286 ¹
Mental retardation without mention of senility ¹	
Mental retardation with mention of senile psychosis ¹	
Mental retardation with senility not specified as psychotic ¹	
Senile psychosis with or without other mental condition-	304
Senility without mention of psychosis-----	794
Specified mental disorders-----	300-303, 305-324
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system---	330-334
Multiple sclerosis-----	345
Parkinson's disease (paralysis agitans)-----	350
Epilepsy -----	353
Other nervous system disorders-----	340-343, 354-357, 361- 369
Cataract -----	385
Glaucoma -----	387
Other diseases of the eye-----	370-379, 380-384, 386, 388
Diseases of the ear-----	390-396
Diseases of the heart-----	410-443, 782.1, 782.2, 782.4
Hypertension without mention of heart-----	444-447
General arteriosclerosis-----	450

Varicose veins-----	460, 462
Hemorrhoids -----	461
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	400-403, 451-456, 463-468, 782.0, 782.3, 782.5-782.9
Chronic sinusitis-----	513
Bronchitis, with emphysema-----	502.0
Bronchitis, without emphysema-----	502.1
Emphysema without mention of bronchitis-----	527.1
Other chronic respiratory conditions-----	510.0, 512, 514-526, 527.0, 527.2, 783
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	540-542
Hernia of abdominal cavity-----	560,561
Diseases of gallbladder and bile ducts-----	584-586
Other chronic conditions of the digestive system-----	530-539, 543-545, 552, 553, 570, 572-574, 577, 578, 580-583, 587, 784
Incontinence (urine or feces)-----	785.7, 786.2
Diseases of urinary system-----	591-594, 600-609, 786.0, 786.1, 786.3-786.5, 789
Diseases of male genital organs-----	610-617, 786.6
Diseases of breast and female genital organs-----	620, 621, 623, 625, 626, 630-637, 786.7
Diseases of skin and other subcutaneous tissue-----	700-716
Arthritis -----	720-725
Rheumatism -----	726.0, 726.1, 726.3, 727
Other specified diseases of bones and organs of movement -----	730.1, 730.3, 731-733, 735, 738, 740-744
Fracture, femur (old)-----	N820.9, N821.9
All other chronic conditions, excluding impairments---	Residual
Visual impairment: inability to read newspaper with glasses ¹	
Other visual impairments ¹	
Hearing impairments ¹	
Speech impairments due to stroke ¹	
Speech impairments due to other or unspecified causes ¹	
Paralysis, palsy due to stroke ¹	
Paralysis, palsy due to other unspecified causes ¹	
Absence, fingers and/or toes ¹	
Absence, major extremities ¹	
Impairment, limbs, back, trunk ¹	
All other impairments ¹	

¹Selected conditions and all impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code developed for the Household Interview Survey. The details of this classification are contained in the *Medical Coding Manual and the Short Index*, NHS-HIS-1000, 1965.



APPENDIX III

FORMS AND QUESTIONNAIRES

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

Dear Administrator:

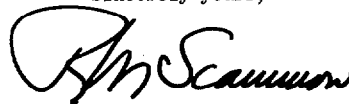
The Bureau of the Census, acting as the collecting agent for the United States Public Health Service, is conducting a nationwide survey of nursing homes, homes for the aged, and other establishments providing nursing, personal, and domiciliary care to the aged and infirm. The purpose of this survey is 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

ESTABLISHMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Budget Bureau No. 68-R620.R2; Approval Expires December 31, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL - This information is collected for the U.S. Public Health Service under authority of Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat. 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

FORM HRS-3a
(4-1-64)

(Verify name and address and make any necessary corrections)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE

**U.S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY
ESTABLISHMENT QUESTIONNAIRE**

4. Is the person who supervises **NURSING CARE** a registered professional nurse, a licensed practical nurse, or someone else? 1 Registered professional nurse 2 Licensed practical nurse 3 Someone else

5. Does she work full-time or part-time? 1 Full-time 2 Part-time
By full-time we mean 40 or more hours a week.

6. Is there a nurse or nurse's aide **ON DUTY 24 hours a day**? 1 Yes 2 No

RESIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Budget Bureau No. 68-R620.R2; Approval Expires December 31, 1964

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	
3b. 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 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Walker 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Wheel chair OR 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Crutches 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial limb(s) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> None of these aids used	
10. During his stay here when did he last see a doctor for treatment, medication, or for an examination by the doctor?		Month	Year
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 1 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 1 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 1 each chronic condition mentioned)			

FORM HRS-3 C (8-23-64)

Card D

LIST OF CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Does this resident have any of these conditions?

1. Asthma
2. CHRONIC bronchitis
3. REPEATED attacks of sinus trouble
4. Hardening of the arteries
5. High blood pressure
6. Heart trouble
7. Ill effects of a stroke
8. TROUBLE with varicose veins
9. Hemorrhoids or piles
10. Tumor, cyst or growth
11. CHRONIC gall bladder or liver trouble
12. Stomach ulcer
13. Any other CHRONIC stomach trouble
14. Bowel or lower intestinal disorders
15. Kidney stones or CHRONIC kidney trouble
16. Mental illness
17. CHRONIC nervous trouble
18. Mental retardation
19. Arthritis or rheumatism
20. Diabetes
21. Thyroid trouble or goiter
22. Epilepsy
23. Hernia or rupture
24. Prostate trouble
25. ADVANCED senility

Card E

LIST OF SELECTED CONDITIONS

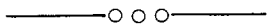
Does this resident have any of these conditions?

1. Deafness or SERIOUS trouble hearing with one or both ears
2. SERIOUS trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses
3. Any speech defect
4. Missing fingers, hand, or arm--toes, foot, or leg
5. Palsy
6. Paralysis of any kind
7. Any CHRONIC trouble with back or spine
8. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back

Card F

LIST OF SERVICES

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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