

Characteristics, Social Contacts, and Activities of Nursing Home Residents

United States:

1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey

Presents statistics on nursing home residents by sex, age, marital status, race or ethnicity, and length of stay since current admission, prior living arrangements, outside leisure activities, overnight leave, and frequency of visitors. Based on data collected in the 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey.

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SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 25-percent relative standard error)-----	*

CHARACTERISTICS, SOCIAL CONTACTS, AND ACTIVITIES OF NURSING HOME RESIDENTS

Aurora Zappolo, Division of Health Resources Utilization Statistics

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on characteristics of residents of nursing homes providing some level of nursing care during the period August 1973 to April 1974. Most of the items presented, such as age, sex, marital status, and length of stay since current admission were also collected in previous survey years and provide a basis for examining changes in the composition of the nursing home population at different points in time. A few new items are presented; these include the proportion of residents who are Spanish American and details on the Medicare and Medicaid certification of the facility.

The report also presents data on the social contacts and activities of the residents. These data provide details on some aspects of the residents' lives which are frequently ignored, since the emphasis is generally placed on physical health status. However, contact with others on a personal basis, as well as exposure to a variety of experiences in daily life, are recognized as important contributors to recovery from illness and to creation of a stimulating environment in which to live.

The aspects of social contacts and activities which are described in this report are the resident's living arrangements before admission, whether he leaves the facility for leisure activities or for overnight visits, and whether he receives visitors.

Highlights of the report are:

- The "typical" nursing home resident is white, female, widowed, age 79, and has

lived in the facility 2.6 years.

- Most of the residents lived in another institution prior to entering the nursing home.
- During their residence in the facility, few (12 percent) ever spend the night away from the facility for social or personal reasons.
- Most residents (88 percent) receive visitors.

BACKGROUND

Sources and Qualifications of Data

The data presented in this report are based on the National Nursing Home Survey conducted from August 1973 to April 1974 by the Division of Health Resources Utilization Statistics. The survey was conducted in a sample of facilities in the conterminous United States which provide some level of nursing care (i.e., nursing care homes and personal care homes with nursing). Facilities which provided only custodial care at the time the sample was drawn are not included, even if they subsequently began to provide nursing care to residents.

Within each sampled facility, subsamples of both residents and employees were selected to obtain detailed information about the population served and persons involved in providing direct care. Data in this report are based primarily on the resident questionnaire, which was completed by interviewing knowledgeable nursing home staff members who referred to the resident's medical records when necessary.

A description of the survey, the sampling frame used, the sample design, and the survey procedures are presented in appendix I. Also in appendix I are descriptions of imputation procedures, estimation techniques, and estimates of sampling variation. Since the data in this report are national estimates based on a sample, they are subject to sampling errors. Charts of relative standard errors are provided in appendix I. Definitions of certain terms used in this report can be found in appendix II. Facsimilies of selected questionnaires and forms used in the survey are shown in appendix III. Criteria for classifying nursing homes providing some level of nursing care are presented in appendix IV.

Previous Surveys and Reports

The 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey is the first in a continuing series of surveys collecting data on the characteristics of nursing homes, their expenses, residents, and staff. Prior to the creation of this continuing data collection system, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) conducted a series of three *ad hoc* sample surveys of nursing and personal care homes called the Resident Places Surveys (RPS 1, 2, and 3). These surveys were conducted during April-June 1963, May-June 1964, and June-August 1969, respectively. Also, the 1968 Nursing Home Survey (actually a census of all such facilities) collected information on nursing homes and the services they provide.

The universe of the 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey is not precisely the same as that of the previous surveys, basically because it does not include personal care homes. Nevertheless, valid comparisons can be made with these earlier surveys since only about 5 percent of the resident population in RPS-3 were in personal care homes. RPS-1 (1963), the first of these surveys, collected data on nursing homes, chronic disease and geriatric hospitals, and nursing home units and chronic disease wards of general and mental hospitals. Findings of RPS-1, as well as a description of its design and methodology, may be found in several previously published reports.¹⁻⁵ RPS-2 (1964), is the second of these *ad hoc* surveys and concentrated mainly on nurs-

ing homes and geriatric hospitals. This second survey collected more detailed information about each institution, its residents, and its employees.⁶⁻¹⁴ The 1968 Nursing Home Survey, conducted during April-September 1968, collected data on the characteristics of institutions which provided nursing or personal care. It did not collect sample data on residents or staff. Data from this survey are presented in several reports.¹⁵⁻¹⁸ The most recent survey prior to the 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey was RPS-3 conducted in 1969. This was a sample survey of nursing and personal care homes in the conterminous United States. A number of reports resulted from this survey.¹⁹⁻²⁵ Reports from these earlier surveys which are especially relevant to data presented in this report are "Marital Status and Living Arrangements Before Admission to Nursing and Personal Care Homes: United States, May-June 1964;"¹³ "Services and Activities Offered to Nursing Home Residents: United States, 1968;"¹⁸ and "Characteristics of Residents in Nursing and Personal Care Homes: United States, June-August 1969."²⁰ Two reports have already been published on the 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey—an overview of provisional survey results²⁶ and information on selected operating and financial characteristics.²⁷

DESCRIPTION OF RESIDENTS

Sex, Age, and Marital Status

Approximately 1,075,800 persons were residents of nursing homes in the conterminous United States in 1973-74. They resided in about 15,700 facilities providing some level of nursing care. This section of the report describes the residents and gives some information about the nursing homes in which they lived.

As in previous surveys, the data showed a preponderance of women in nursing homes—about 70 percent of all residents (figure 1). This fact is not merely related to the greater longevity of women but also to the disproportionate representation of elderly women in nursing facilities as compared to elderly men. A further discussion of this point appears in the section com-

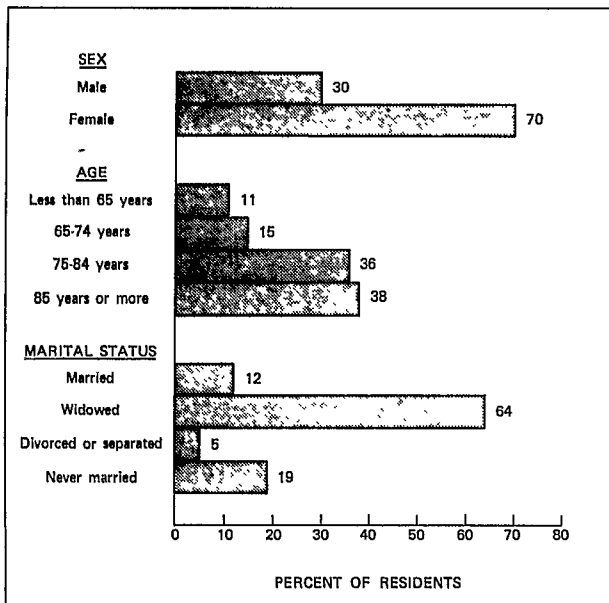


Figure 1. Percent of nursing home residents by sex, age, and marital status: United States, 1973-74

paring nursing home residents to the noninstitutionalized population. Nursing home residents are an elderly population: most (89 percent) were 65 years of age or older, and 38 percent were 85 years of age or older (table 1). The mean age for residents was 79.

Another characteristic of nursing home residents which was similar to that found in earlier surveys is the large proportion of widows and widowers. A greater proportion of the residents were widowed than were married, divorced, separated, or never married. Furthermore, between the ages of 65 and 90 the proportion of residents who were widowed increased directly with age. From age 90 the proportion of nursing home residents who were widowed leveled off. An important distinction, however, is found when marital status of male and female residents is compared—73 percent of the women were widowed compared to only 42 percent of the men. From the opposite point of view, only 8 percent of the women had a living spouse who could presumably visit them or be responsible for them away from the facility, while 22 percent of the men had a living spouse.

When marital status is examined by characteristics of the facility, there are differences by region and certification status. A somewhat

greater proportion of residents living in facilities in the Northeast and North Central Regions than of those living in the South or West had never been married. Also, a greater proportion of those in uncertified facilities than of those in certified facilities had never been married (table 2).

Race or Ethnicity

The 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey shows greater detail on race or ethnicity than the earlier NCHS surveys did. The question on resident's race or ethnicity was as follows:

What is (name) ethnic background? (Mark (X) only one box)

- Caucasian
- Negro
- Oriental
- Spanish American
- American Indian
- Other

Only one answer category was permitted for each resident. Because of this feature of the questionnaire, racial background of the Spanish American residents was not obtained. Therefore in this report "white" refers exclusively to those residents for whom the category "Caucasian" was checked. Whenever cell size permits, detail on the other racial or ethnic groups is shown separately.

Table A shows the number of nursing home residents by racial or ethnic group. Most of the residents were white (excluding Spanish Americans), which is true of the American population

Table A. Number and percent of nursing home residents by race or ethnicity: United States, 1973-74

Race or ethnicity	Number	Percent
All residents	1,075,800	100.0
White ¹	1,010,400	93.9
Black	49,300	4.6
Spanish American	12,000	1.1
Other	4,200	0.4

¹Excludes Spanish American.

Table B. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by marital status, according to race or ethnicity: United States, 1973-74

Race or ethnicity	Marital status				
	Total	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Never married
	Percent distribution				
All residents.....	100.0	12.4	63.9	4.7	19.0
White ¹	100.0	12.4	64.3	4.5	18.9
Black	100.0	11.1	60.7	8.3	19.8
Spanish American.....	100.0	21.4	47.4	*	24.0
Other.....	100.0	*	55.6	*	*

¹Excludes Spanish American.

in general. However, there are some differences by age and marital status. White persons (excluding Spanish Americans) constitute a somewhat greater proportion of nursing home residents 75 years of age or older than of residents under 75 years (table 3). The proportion of nursing home residents who were widowed varied by race or ethnicity—only 47 percent of the approximately 12,000 Spanish Americans were widowed compared to 64 percent of the white persons (table B).

Length of Stay Since Current Admission

For each resident the current length of stay was computed using the resident's date of admission to the facility and the survey date. Table 4 shows the range of lengths of stay from less than 3 months to 10 years or more. Overall, the mean length of stay was 2.6 years and the median was 1.5 years.

In comparison to the white residents, a greater proportion of the Spanish American residents had been in the nursing home less than a year. About 56 percent of the Spanish Americans were admitted to the nursing home less than a year before the survey, whereas only 38 percent of the white residents had been admitted recently (table C). An NCHS report on utilization of nursing homes which presents an ex-

Table C. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by length of stay since current admission, according to race or ethnicity: United States, 1973-74

Race or ethnicity	Length of stay since current admission				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 year to less than 3 years	2 years to less than 5 years	5 years or more
	Percent distribution				
All residents.....	100.0	38.6	33.2	13.9	14.3
White ¹	100.0	38.1	33.2	14.0	14.6
Black	100.0	41.7	36.2	12.8	9.2
Spanish American...	100.0	56.2	27.4	*	*
Other.....	100.0	*	*	*	*

¹Excludes Spanish American.

tensive discussion on length of stay will soon be released.

Ownership and Certification of Nursing Home

Most residents of nursing homes resided in proprietary facilities rather than in nonprofit or government facilities. About 70 percent of the residents lived in proprietary facilities and 30 percent lived in nonprofit or government facilities (table 5).

Table D. Number and percent of nursing home residents by certification status of facility: United States, 1973-74

Certification status of facility	Number	Percent
All facilities.....	1,075,800	100.0
Both Medicare and Medicaid ¹	406,900	37.8
Medicaid only:		
Skilled nursing home ²	292,500	27.2
Intermediate care facility	236,700	22.0
Not certified	139,800	13.0

¹23,500 of the residents were in facilities certified by Medicare only.

²129,600 of the residents were in facilities certified as both skilled nursing home and intermediate care facility.

In 1965 two amendments to the Social Security Act of 1935 were passed under Public Law 89-97. They were Titles XVIII, Health Insurance for the Aged (Medicare), and XIX, Grants to States for Medical Assistance Programs (Medicaid). According to the regulations and terminology in effect at the time this survey was designed, a nursing home certified under Medicare was called an "extended care facility," and one under Medicaid could be either a "skilled nursing home" (SNH) or an "intermediate care facility" (ICF). A Medicare extended care facility was comparable to the Medicaid skilled nursing home, both providing similar levels of care. Since July 1, 1973, both terms have been replaced by the term "skilled nursing facility" because they represent the same standards. An ICF is a facility which provides health-related care and services to those who do not need care in skilled nursing facilities.

The results of the 1973-74 survey include some of the first data on a national basis showing residents by whether the facility they live in is certified by Medicare or Medicaid. Overall, 38 percent of the residents were in facilities certified by both Medicare and Medicaid,^a 49 percent were in facilities certified by Medicaid only (either an SNH, an ICF, or both), and 13 percent were in facilities not certified by either

^aThis figure includes a small number of residents (23,500) in facilities certified by Medicare only.

program (table D). Later in this report the relationship of certification status of the nursing home and prior living arrangement of the resident will be discussed.

Comparison With United States Population Aged 65 Years and Over

Although most nursing home residents are elderly, most elderly Americans are *not* institutionalized. In fact only 5 percent of the United States population 65 years and over reside in nursing homes and only 25 percent of those 85 years and over. A comparison of these institutionalized elderly persons with their counterparts in the noninstitutionalized environment indicates several major differences (table E).

Although females exceeded males overall in both groups, the difference was far more pronounced among the nursing home population, indicating that females enter nursing home at a greater rate than males. Due to the small number of nursing home residents who were black, Spanish American, American Indian, or some other ethnicity, it is not clear whether a similar differential entry rate applies to race or ethnicity.

Lack of an able and willing caregiver is frequently cited as a major reason for admission to and continued stay in a nursing home. The striking difference which occurs in the distribution of marital status in the two groups (noninstitutionalized population and nursing home population) is a reflection of this point. While 54 percent of the U.S. noninstitutionalized population age 65 years and over were married, only 12 percent of the nursing home population were in this category (table E). About 37 percent of the noninstitutionalized population in this age group were widowed, in contrast to 69 percent of the nursing home population. Approximately 6 percent of the U.S. noninstitutionalized population 65 years and over had never been married compared to 15 percent of the nursing home population.

Another pronounced difference between the older nursing home population (65 years and over) and the older noninstitutionalized population is in the age distribution. Whereas 83 percent of the older nursing home population were

Table E. Number and percent of nursing home residents 65 years and over, August 1973-April 1974, with the noninstitutionalized population of the United States 65 years and over in March 1974 by selected characteristics.

Characteristics	Nursing home residents 65 years and over	Noninstitutionalized ¹ U.S. population 65 years and over
	Number	
Total 65 years and over	961,500	20,602,000
	Percent	
Total	100.0	100.0
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	27.6	41.4
Female	72.4	58.6
<u>Race/ethnicity</u>		
White.....	² 94.8	91.0
All other races.....	5.2	9.0
<u>Marital status</u>		
Married.....	12.2	54.3
Widowed	69.4	36.7
Divorced or separated.....	3.4	3.5
Never married.....	15.0	5.6
<u>Age</u>		
65-74 years old.....	17.0	63.5
76 years and over	83.0	36.5

¹SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Marital status and living arrangements: March 1974. *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 271. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Oct. 1974.

²Excludes Spanish American.

75 years of age and over, only 37 percent of the older noninstitutionalized population were in that category.

SOCIAL CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES

Information Collected

The survey included several questions which provide information about the residents' con-

tacts with persons outside of the facility, both before and after admission. The resident's prior living arrangements were determined from the question, "Where did (name) live at the time of admission?" If the prior abode was "a private apartment or house," details on with whom the resident lived were collected. Categories were spouse, children, other relatives, unrelated persons, and lived alone (appendix III resident questionnaire; no. 6).

Two questions obtained information on the resident's outside activities after entering the facility. The first question was "During the last month did (name) leave the home for any recreational or leisure activities?" If he did leave the facility, the followup question was "For which of the following activities did (name) leave the home?" If he did not leave the facility during the last month, the next question was "Why didn't (name) leave the home to participate in any activities during the last month?" (appendix III resident questionnaire, no. 21). The second general question concerning outside contacts after admission was "During the past year, has this resident been on any kind of leave overnight or longer, excluding leave for medical reasons?" If the answer was "yes," there were two additional questions asking where and how often the leave was taken (appendix III resident questionnaire, no. 22). The final question of this set obtained information on whether visitors are received by the resident and on the frequency (appendix III resident questionnaire, no. 23).

Prior Living Arrangements

Although more than half of the residents (59 percent) were transferred from some type of institution,^b the largest single category of residents lived in private accommodations prior to admission to the nursing home. Thirty-seven percent moved from a private residence, usually having lived with family or relatives. The next largest category of prior living arrangements was "general or short-stay hospital." Thirty-five percent moved to the nursing home from a general

^bFor this analysis, "institution" is broadly defined to include boarding homes and "other" places as well as other nursing homes and hospitals.

or short-stay hospital. This represents a substantial shift since 1964 in the proportion of nursing home residents whose residence immediately preceding admission to the nursing home was a general or short-stay hospital (table F). In 1964 only 12 percent moved to the facility from a general or short-stay hospital.¹³ This change is probably due in large part to Medicare regulations, since Medicare allows extended care (up to 100 days) only if the patient had recently been discharged from a hospital after a stay of 3 days or more. (Because the proportion of residents in personal care homes in the 1964 study was too small (6 percent) to affect this comparison, no adjustment was made to the 1964 data.)

The shift toward prior institutionalization can also be seen by comparing the proportions moving to the facility from a private residence in 1964 and 1973-74. In 1964, 69 percent of nursing and personal care home residents lived in private accommodations (with relatives or unrelated persons or alone) prior to admission, while, as noted in the previous paragraph, in 1973-74 only 37 percent lived in private accommodations prior to admission.

Table F. Percent distribution of nursing home residents, according to type of living arrangement prior to admission to nursing home: United States, 1964 and 1973-74

Prior living arrangement	1964 ¹	1973-74
	Percent	
All residents.....	100.0	100.0
Another nursing home or related facility	10.9	13.9
Mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital	6.0	7.9
General or short-stay hospital	11.8	34.8
Boarding home or other place.....	2.7	2.2
Unknown.....	---	3.8
Private residence:		
Family or relatives	38.9	20.4
Alone or with unrelated persons	29.7	13.0
Unknown if with others.....	---	4.0

¹Includes personal care homes and geriatric hospitals.

For source of 1964 data see reference 13.

The type of prior living arrangement is associated with age, sex, and to some extent race or ethnicity. Younger residents (those under 65 years of age) were more likely to have been transferred from a mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital than were older residents (those 85 years and over). Twenty-eight percent of the younger residents compared to 2 percent of the older were transferred from mental or other long-term specialty hospitals. Younger residents were less likely to have transferred from a general or short-stay hospital or from living with their own children. Twenty-six percent of the younger residents compared to 36 percent of the older residents were admitted from a general or short-stay hospital; and 2 percent of the younger residents compared to 12 percent of the older had previously been living in a private residence with their own children (table 6).

When prior living arrangements for male and female residents are compared, several additional differences become evident. A greater proportion of the females (11 percent) than of the males (5 percent) lived with their own children prior to admission. A smaller proportion of the females (6 percent) than of the males (12 percent) had been transferred from a mental or other long-term specialty hospital.

Residents had similar prior living arrangements regardless of race or ethnicity with two exceptions. A smaller proportion of the white residents (excluding Spanish Americans) (7 percent) than of the other racial or ethnic groups (14 percent) had lived in mental or other long-term specialty hospitals prior to admission to the facility. Also, a larger proportion of the white persons (12 percent) than of others (6 percent) had previously lived alone (table 7).

There were some differences by prior living arrangements which indicate that the living arrangement is related to the reason for admission. Overall, 81 percent of all residents were admitted primarily for physical reasons, 6 percent for social reasons (e.g., lack of family or lack of family interest), 12 percent for behavioral problems (e.g., disruptive behavior or mental deterioration), and 1 percent for economic reasons (e.g., no money and/or resources). Among persons admitted for physical reasons, 58 percent

came directly from a hospital or other nursing home, with the largest single category (41 percent) admitted from general or short-stay hospitals. Similarly, 63 percent of the residents admitted for behavioral reasons came from a hospital or other nursing home, but the largest category (38 percent) was admitted from mental or other long-term specialty hospitals. However, among persons admitted for social reasons only 27 percent came directly from a hospital or other nursing home (table G).

Other factors with which the type of living arrangement prior to admission is associated are the certification status of the facility and the primary source of payment for care received. Fifty percent of persons in facilities certified by both Medicare and Medicaid were admitted directly from a general or short-stay hospital compared to only 17 percent of those in facilities not certified by either program (table H). This difference is probably due to the previously cited Medicare regulation allowing for extended care coverage only if preceded by hospitalization. A comparison of prior living arrangements by primary source of payment (collected only

Table G. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by type of living arrangement prior to admission according to primary reason for admission: United States, 1973-74

Prior living arrangements	Primary reason for admission			
	Physical	Social	Behavioral	Economic
All arrangements.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Another nursing home or related facility	13.9	12.6	13.9	26.6
Mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital.....	3.5	8.4	38.0	*
General or short-stay hospital.....	40.9	6.3	10.8	*
Boarding home or other place	2.1	*	2.4	*
Unknown.....	3.8	6.4	2.5	*
Private residence				
Alone.....	11.0	29.2	7.5	24.9
Unknown if with others	4.2	5.4	2.1	*
With others.....	20.8	28.3	22.9	*

Table H. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by type of living arrangement prior to admission, according to certification status of facility and primary source of payment: United States, 1973-74

Prior living arrangement	Certification status of facility				Primary source of payment ³				
	Both Medicare and Medicaid ¹	Skilled nursing home ²	Intermediate care facility ²	Not certified	Own income	Medicare	Medicaid	Other public assistance	Other
All arrangements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Another nursing home or related facility.....	12.2	14.7	16.2	13.2	12.1	*	15.6	15.2	8.9
Mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital.....	5.5	7.7	10.6	10.4	3.9	*	8.8	18.1	13.2
General or short-stay hospital.....	50.0	32.9	21.7	16.5	32.8	72.7	37.0	21.8	18.6
Boarding home or other place	2.0	2.1	1.5	4.3	1.9	-	2.1	2.9	8.0
Unknown	3.0	3.6	4.0	6.2	3.6	*	4.1	4.0	*
Private residence									
Alone	7.3	11.5	15.2	20.4	17.3	*	8.1	10.0	23.3
Unknown if with others	3.3	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.1	*	4.6	3.0	*
With others.....	16.6	22.8	26.7	24.5	24.4	*	19.6	25.0	19.5

¹23,500 of the residents were in facilities certified by Medicare only.

²129,000 of the residents were in facilities certified as both skilled nursing home and intermediate care facility.

³Includes only those residents in the nursing home for 1 month or more at the time of the survey.

for residents of 1 month or more) provides a stronger basis for this conclusion. Fully 73 percent of the 10,800 residents of 1 month or more whose primary source of payment was Medicare were admitted from general or short-stay hospitals compared to less than half of any other group. Among the Medicare recipients not transferred from a hospital, some had stayed in other health care facilities and others were reported to have been in private residences. (Although Medicare coverage in a nursing home requires a hospital stay prior to admission, there may be a brief interim stay in a private residence if it is medically appropriate or if no nursing home bed is available. Due to the questionnaire wording residents were categorized according to their location immediately preceding admission, regardless of duration.) A greater proportion of those whose primary source of payment was their own income (46 percent) than of those whose primary source was Medicaid (32 percent) or other public assistance (38 percent) were admitted from a private residence.

Outside Leisure Activities and Overnight Leave

Social contacts and activities outside the home provide the resident with stimulation and interest which may often be therapeutic. Although the survey collected data on whether the resident had a living spouse, it did not collect data on any other living relatives. Nevertheless, it is clear that at the time of admission about 20 percent had been living with relatives (spouse, children, or other relatives) (appendix III resident questionnaire, no. 6). Some of the living relatives may be ill themselves or live too far from the nursing home to provide regular or frequent social contacts for the resident. Furthermore, various government programs may set restrictions on a resident's outside contact. For example, Medicaid limits overnight leave of nursing home residents to 18 days a year. Conclusions about the frequency of outside social contacts of the residents must be tempered by these considerations as well as the nature and extent of the resident's physical or mental limitations.

In this report "outside leisure activities" refers to daytime outings only, as opposed to

similar activities which include overnight leave. Overall only 32 percent participated in outside leisure activities (i.e., visiting friends and relatives, going shopping, attending social events or religious services, etc.). A greater proportion of the residents under 65 years of age participated in outside leisure activities (44 percent) than did residents 85 years of age and over (27 percent). Also, a greater proportion of the white residents (excluding Spanish Americans) participated in outside leisure activities (32 percent) than did others (23 percent) (table 8).

In comparison to the 32 percent of the residents who participated in outside leisure activities, an even smaller proportion of residents took overnight leave (12 percent) for nonmedical reasons. Most (66 percent) of the residents did not have either form of outside contact. Furthermore, of those who did take overnight leave over half (58 percent) did so only a few times a year or less. The table below shows where the 127,700 residents who took overnight leave went and how frequently they did so.

Total number of residents who took overnight leave	127,700.
	<i>Percent</i>
Place of leave	
Own home.....	3.3
Home of family	82.2
Home of friends	5.1
Other.....	3.0
Unknown	6.4
Frequency of leave	
Weekly.....	7.5
Monthly	17.4
Every other month	9.6
Twice or several times	
a year	34.3
Once a year or less.....	23.4
Other or frequency	
unknown.....	7.8

Family visits were a common outside contact. Most of those who did take overnight leave stayed in the home of a family member (82 percent), and 38 percent of those who participated in leisure activities outside of the nursing home visited family or personal friends on their excursions (table 8).

Table J. Number and percent of nursing home residents taking overnight leave and participating in outside leisure activities by number of chronic conditions: United States, 1973-74

Number of chronic conditions	Total number of residents	Overnight leave ¹ and outside leisure activities				
		Total	Both leave and activities	Overnight leave only	Outside leisure activities only	Neither leave nor activities
		Percent				
0-1	354,800	100.0	12.9	2.2	26.4	58.5
2 or more	721,100	100.0	7.5	2.8	20.4	69.3

¹ Excludes leave for medical reasons.

The most obvious explanation for a nursing home resident's lack of social activities outside of the facility is illness and disability. In fact the most common reason cited for a resident not leaving the facility for leisure activities was that he was too ill (58 percent).

Level of outside social activity is associated with health factors (number of chronic conditions and mobility status). Thirteen percent of the residents with 0-1 chronic conditions participated in leisure activities outside of the facility and also went on overnight leave, while only 8 percent of persons with 2 or more chronic conditions did so (table J). The ability to move around freely is a necessary ingredient in planning most outside excursions. Sixteen percent of those requiring no assistance in walking took both overnight leave and participated in outside leisure activities compared to only 5 percent of those requiring assistance to walk and even fewer (2 percent) of those who were chairfast or bedfast (figure 2). Leave-taking was only slightly less among residents exhibiting confusion or senility than residents in general—5 percent took both kinds of leave compared to 8 percent of residents in general.

To some extent primary source of payment is related to outside social activities: among the 10,800 residents of 1 month or more whose primary source of payment was Medicare, 85 percent took neither kind of leave, whereas a smaller proportion (64 percent) of those whose

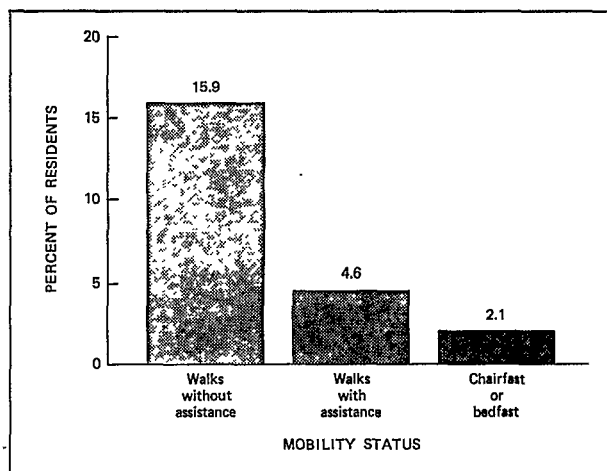


Figure 2. Percent of nursing home residents taking overnight leave and participating in outside leisure activities by mobility status: United States, 1973-74

primary source of payment was their own income, Medicaid, or other public assistance fell into that category (table K). Since Medicare gives a particular type of service—posthospital care for a limited period of time (a maximum of 100 days)—this finding was expected.

Overall the typical nursing home resident does not usually leave the home for social or recreational purposes. Health problems account for a substantial part of this situation, but other factors, such as lack of family or financial resources, play a part as well.

Table K. Number and percent of nursing home residents taking overnight leave and participating in outside leisure activities by primary source of payment: United States, 1973-74

Primary source of payment ¹	Total number of residents	Overnight leave ² and outside leisure activities				
		Total	Both leave and activities	Overnight leave only	Outside leisure activities only	Neither leave nor activities
		Percent				
Own income.....	371,700	100.0	10.4	2.5	25.2	61.9
Medicare	10,800	100.0	*	-	*	85.1
Medicaid	484,300	100.0	8.0	2.8	21.4	67.7
Other public assistance.....	114,900	100.0	13.4	3.0	24.9	58.6
Other	30,200	100.0	17.8	*	25.1	54.4

¹Includes only those residents in the nursing home for 1 month or more at the time of the survey.

²Excludes leave for medical reasons.

Visitors

Although in the previous section the data showed the gloomy fact that most nursing home residents do not leave the facility for any social activities, in this section the data show a much more positive picture. The vast majority of nursing home residents received visitors—88 percent received visitors at least occasionally, and only 11 percent never received visitors. Also, most residents (61 percent) received visitors at least once a week (table 9). The data do not show who the visitors were, so it is not known what proportion were family or personal friends as opposed to clergymen, volunteers, or the like.

The frequency of visitors is related to the resident's age, sex, race or ethnicity, and marital status. Older persons, females, whites (excluding Spanish Americans), and married persons received visitors more frequently than younger persons, males, persons of other racial or ethnic groups, or those who were not married at the time of the survey. In particular, 65 percent of persons 75 years of age and older received visitors at least weekly (and many daily) compared to 50 percent of persons under 75 years of age. Sixty-four percent of females received visitors weekly compared to 53 percent of males; 62 percent of white residents (excluding Spanish

Americans) received visitors weekly compared to 49 percent of persons of other racial or ethnic groups. Seventy-nine percent of married persons received visitors weekly compared to 65 percent of widowed residents and even fewer of those of other marital statuses (table L).

Table L. Number and percent of nursing home residents by marital status and frequency of visitors: United States, 1973-74

Frequency of visitors	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Never married
	Number			
All residents	133,700	687,100	50,600	204,400
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No visitors.....	4.2	7.7	24.0	22.3
Unknown.....	*	1.7	*	2.1
Visitors	94.5	90.6	75.2	75.7
Daily	16.5	7.8	*	3.2
Weekly	62.7	57.6	38.6	36.3
Monthly	9.9	15.7	16.6	19.2
Less often than monthly.....	4.3	8.2	15.0	15.9
Unknown frequency	*	1.4	*	*

Table M. Number and percent of nursing home residents by frequency of visitors and living arrangements prior to admission: United States, 1973-74

Prior living arrangement	Total number of residents	Frequency of visitors						
		Total	No visitors	Unknown if visitors	Received visitors			
					Total	Once a week or more	Less often than weekly	Frequency unknown
		Percent						
Another nursing home or related facility	149,600	100.0	13.5	1.8	84.7	56.3	27.2	*
Mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital	84,600	100.0	35.0	*	63.9	25.2	37.6	*
General or short-stay hospital	374,200	100.0	8.2	1.9	89.9	67.3	21.4	1.3
Boarding home or other place	23,800	100.0	22.7	*	76.0	40.4	35.0	*
Unknown	40,700	100.0	12.6	*	83.1	50.6	30.7	*
Private residence								
Alone	127,900	100.0	7.9	*	90.9	63.0	26.7	*
Unknown if with others	43,100	100.0	10.6	*	85.5	57.1	26.9	*
With others	231,900	100.0	4.5	*	94.5	71.1	22.2	1.2

An indication of the relationship between frequency of visitors and a resident's personal background can be seen by examining prior living arrangements and reason for admission. Fewer of the residents admitted from mental hospitals or other long-term specialty hospitals (25 percent) received visitors weekly than did residents who had other types of prior living ar-

rangements (64 percent) (table M). Likewise, a greater proportion of persons admitted for physical reasons received visitors weekly (65 percent) than persons admitted for social (50 percent), behavioral (39 percent), or economic (50 percent) reasons (table N) did.

- Just as age was associated with frequency of visitors, a resident's length of stay was also re-

Table N. Number and percent of nursing home residents by frequency of visitors and primary reason for admission: United States, 1973-74

Primary reason for admission	Total number of residents	Frequency of visitors						
		Total	No visitors	Unknown if visitors	Received visitors			
					Total	Once a week or more	Less often than weekly	Frequency unknown
		Percent						
Physical	870,700	100.0	8.5	1.7	89.8	65.4	23.1	1.3
Social	69,400	100.0	13.5	*	84.3	49.6	32.9	*
Behavioral	125,000	100.0	24.6	*	73.9	38.7	34.3	*
Economic	10,700	100.0	*	*	83.2	49.9	32.8	*

Table O. Number and percent of nursing home residents by frequency of visitors: United States, 1964 and 1973-74

Frequency of visitors	1964 ¹	1973-74
	Number	
All residents	554,000	1,075,800
	Percent	
No visitors	9.5	10.8
Unknown if visitors	---	1.7
Visitors.....	90.5	87.5
Once a week or more.....	58.1	61.1
Monthly	19.4	15.7
Less often than weekly	13.0	9.5
Unknown	---	1.2

¹Includes personal care homes and geriatric hospitals.

NOTE: For source of 1964 data, see reference 13.

lated. Although older persons received visitors more frequently than did younger persons, those who had been in the nursing home longer received fewer visitors than did persons whose length of stay was shorter. Fifty-five percent of residents who had been in the facility for a year or more received visitors weekly compared to 71 percent of persons admitted less than a year before the survey date (table 9).

The 1964 Resident Places Survey (RPS-2) also collected data on frequency of visitors.¹³ The question asked in that survey was "How often do friends or relatives visit him?" Since this question excludes impersonal visitors such as volunteers and the 1973-74 survey did not, one might expect the data to show less frequent visits in 1964 than in 1973-74. The comparison shown in table O does not bear this out. In 1964, 91 percent of the residents received visitors compared to 88 percent in 1973-74. However, the data do show a somewhat smaller frequency of visitors in the 1964 survey than in the recent one.

Outside Leisure Activities, Overnight Leave, and Visitors

The last several sections have dealt with data on social contacts and activities of nursing home

residents. The data showed that most residents had stayed in some type of institution (broadly defined for this analysis to include a boarding home as well as another nursing home, a hospital, or the like) rather than in a private residence prior to entering the nursing home. Most residents did not leave the facility for recreational activities, and even fewer left the facility for an overnight stay with friends or relatives. Also, the data showed that there is a strong relationship between taking overnight leave and participating in other outside leisure activities. In the last section data were presented showing that most residents did receive visitors, with many receiving them weekly.

In this final part of the discussion data will be presented which show the relationships among the entire set of social variables. Table 10 shows that a larger percentage of the residents who took overnight leave (97 percent) than of those who did not (86 percent) received visitors. Among the residents under 65 years of age the difference is more pronounced—92 percent of those taking overnight leave received visitors compared to only 74 percent of those who did not.

Only 10 percent of all residents had no social contact outside of the nursing home (i.e., no outside leisure activities, no overnight leave, and no visitors). Another 9 percent had all three types of social contact. Fifty-six percent had visitors but did not leave the home for either recreational activity or overnight trips (table P).

A partial explanation for the level of social contact may be obtained by examining the type of prior living arrangement. As table P shows, a smaller proportion of those who stayed in another institution prior to admission had all three types of social contact (6 percent) than did those who had lived in a private residence, either alone (16 percent) or with others (12 percent).

FINAL COMMENTS

The latter part of this report has concerned itself with nursing home residents' social contacts and activities. Social contacts and activities are important both as aspects of general well being and because they may affect a resident's

Table P. Percent of nursing home residents taking overnight leave, participating in outside leisure activities, and frequency of visitors: United States, 1973-74

Prior living arrangement and frequency of visitors	Overnight leave ¹ and outside leisure activities			
	Both leave and activity	Overnight leave * only	Outside leisure activities only	Neither leave nor activities
<u>All residents</u>				
	Percent			
No visitors or unknown	0.3	*	2.1	10.0
Visitors.....	9.0	2.5	20.3	55.7
Once a week or more.....	6.8	1.8	15.2	37.3
<u>Residents previously living alone</u>				
No visitors or unknown	*	*	2.2	6.2
Visitors.....	15.9	2.5	27.5	45.0
Once a week or more.....	12.1	*	21.4	27.9
<u>Residents previously living in institutions²</u>				
No visitors or unknown	*	*	2.5	12.4
Visitors.....	6.2	1.9	18.2	58.3
Once a week or more.....	4.6	1.3	13.3	38.8
<u>Residents previously living with others</u>				
No visitors or unknown	*	*	*	4.4
Visitors.....	12.4	4.0	22.0	56.1
Once a week or more.....	9.8	3.0	17.6	40.7

¹Excludes leave for medical reasons.

²For this analysis, "Institution" is broadly defined to include boarding homes and "other" places as well as other nursing homes and hospitals.

health. That is, a sad or lonely person may lack the motivation to recover or to maintain his functional state. The situations covered in this report are all face-to-face encounters. There are several other factors which may contribute to understanding the social-psychological environment of nursing home residents. For example,

there may be outside contacts which are not face-to-face, such as letters and telephone calls. Also, the level and quality of interpersonal experiences *within* the facility with other residents and staff could be evaluated. These areas of encouragement and motivation for the residents were beyond the scope of this survey.



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Table 1. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by sex, and marital status, according to age: United States, 1973-74

Age	Both sexes				
	Total	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Never married
	Number				
All ages-----	1,075,800	133,700	687,100	50,600	204,400
Under 45 years-----	23,500	*	*	*	18,700
45-54 years-----	28,300	4,000	3,200	4,900	16,200
55-64 years-----	62,500	10,800	15,700	11,000	25,100
65-69 years-----	64,700	12,200	24,700	8,500	19,400
70-74 years-----	98,400	17,900	50,400	7,600	22,400
75-79 years-----	162,700	27,300	104,800	6,300	24,300
80-84 years-----	222,100	27,500	158,600	5,300	30,800
85-89 years-----	233,300	22,600	180,300	3,200	27,200
90-94 years-----	137,000	7,800	112,500	*	15,100
95 years and over-----	43,300	*	35,800	*	5,400
	Percent distribution				
All ages-----	100.0	12.4	63.9	4.7	19.0
Under 45 years-----	100.0	*	*	*	79.4
45-54 years-----	100.0	14.0	11.4	17.4	57.2
55-64 years-----	100.0	17.3	25.0	17.5	40.1
65-69 years-----	100.0	18.8	38.1	13.2	29.9
70-74 years-----	100.0	18.2	51.3	7.7	22.8
75-79 years-----	100.0	16.8	64.4	3.9	14.9
80-84 years-----	100.0	12.4	71.4	2.4	13.9
85-89 years-----	100.0	9.7	77.3	1.4	11.7
90-94 years-----	100.0	5.7	82.1	*	11.0
95 years and over-----	100.0	*	82.8	*	12.4

NOTE: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 1. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by sex, and marital status, according to age: United States, 1973-74—Con.

Male					Female				
Total	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Never married	Total	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Never married
Number									
318,100	69,300	134,700	26,800	87,300	757,700	64,300	552,500	23,800	117,100
12,600	*	*	*	10,200	10,900	*	*	*	8,500
12,600	*	*	*	8,600	15,700	2,800	*	3,100	7,500
27,200	4,400	4,100	5,700	13,000	35,300	6,400	11,500	5,300	12,000
28,700	6,600	6,300	5,200	10,500	36,100	5,500	18,400	3,300	8,800
36,500	9,000	11,300	4,400	11,700	61,900	9,000	39,100	3,100	10,700
47,200	14,700	18,900	3,400	10,200	115,500	12,600	85,900	2,900	14,100
55,100	13,800	28,000	2,700	10,600	167,000	13,700	130,600	2,600	20,200
56,600	12,500	34,600	*	7,700	176,700	10,100	145,700	*	19,400
32,800	5,300	23,100	*	3,600	104,200	2,500	89,400	*	11,500
8,900	*	6,600	*	*	34,400	*	29,300	*	4,300
Percent distribution									
100.0	21.8	42.3	8.4	27.4	100.0	8.5	72.9	3.1	15.5
100.0	*	*	*	81.2	100.0	*	*	*	77.4
100.0	*	*	*	68.5	100.0	17.6	*	19.8	48.0
100.0	16.1	15.1	21.0	47.9	100.0	18.3	32.7	14.9	34.1
100.0	23.1	22.0	18.1	36.8	100.0	15.4	50.9	9.2	24.5
100.0	24.6	31.0	12.2	32.2	100.0	14.5	63.2	5.0	17.3
100.0	31.2	40.1	7.2	21.6	100.0	10.9	74.4	2.5	12.2
100.0	25.1	50.8	4.9	19.3	100.0	8.2	78.2	1.6	12.1
100.0	22.0	61.2	*	13.7	100.0	5.7	82.4	*	11.0
100.0	16.2	70.4	*	10.8	100.0	2.4	85.8	*	11.1
100.0	*	74.1	*	*	100.0	*	85.0	*	12.6

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by marital status and race or ethnicity, according to selected characteristics of facility: United States, 1973-74

Characteristic	Marital status					Race or ethnicity			
	Total	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Never married	White ³	Black	Spanish American	All other races or ethnicities
All facilities-----	1,075,800	133,700	687,100	50,600	204,400	1,010,400	49,300	12,000	4,200
	Number								
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast-----	236,100	24,500	153,100	7,400	51,000	228,400	6,300	*	*
North Central-----	368,700	44,500	227,300	17,400	79,600	353,900	13,300	*	*
South-----	278,200	36,000	185,200	13,700	43,400	246,800	26,400	4,000	*
West-----	192,800	28,600	121,500	12,100	30,500	181,300	3,300	6,500	*
<u>Bed size</u>									
Less than 50 beds-----	162,600	17,800	101,100	8,800	34,900	152,900	8,200	*	*
50-99 beds-----	367,700	47,300	233,800	16,400	70,200	346,600	15,400	4,300	*
100-199 beds-----	386,100	50,800	252,500	17,000	65,900	362,600	17,400	4,100	*
200 beds or more-----	159,300	17,700	99,700	8,500	33,400	148,300	8,300	*	*
<u>Ownership</u>									
Proprietary-----	756,200	95,900	484,000	36,700	139,600	703,800	39,600	9,300	3,400
Nonprofit and government-----	319,700	37,800	203,100	13,900	64,900	306,600	9,700	2,600	*
<u>Certification status</u>									
Both Medicare and Medicaid ¹ -----	406,900	56,800	267,700	17,300	65,100	381,400	17,500	5,800	*
Medicaid only:									
Skilled nursing home ² -----	292,500	36,000	188,800	13,700	54,000	274,800	12,800	3,800	*
Intermediate care facility-----	236,700	27,400	147,800	11,900	49,500	221,000	12,600	*	*
Not certified-----	139,800	13,500	82,800	7,700	35,800	133,100	6,400	*	*
	Percent distribution								
All facilities-----	100.0	12.4	63.9	4.7	19.0	93.9	4.6	1.1	0.4
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast-----	100.0	10.4	64.9	3.1	21.6	96.8	2.6	*	*
North Central-----	100.0	12.1	61.6	4.7	21.6	96.0	3.6	*	*
South-----	100.0	12.9	66.6	4.9	15.6	88.7	9.5	1.4	*
West-----	100.0	14.9	63.0	6.3	15.8	90.4	1.7	3.3	*
<u>Bed size</u>									
Less than 50 beds-----	100.0	11.0	62.2	5.4	21.5	94.0	5.0	*	*
50-99 beds-----	100.0	12.9	63.6	4.4	19.1	94.2	4.2	1.2	*
100-199 beds-----	100.0	13.2	65.4	4.4	17.1	93.9	4.5	1.1	*
200 beds or more-----	100.0	11.1	62.6	5.3	21.0	93.1	5.2	*	*
<u>Ownership</u>									
Proprietary-----	100.0	12.7	64.0	4.9	18.5	93.1	5.2	1.2	0.5
Nonprofit and government-----	100.0	11.8	63.5	4.3	20.3	95.9	3.0	0.8	*
<u>Certification status</u>									
Both Medicare and Medicaid ¹ -----	100.0	14.0	65.8	4.2	16.0	93.8	4.3	1.4	*
Medicaid only:									
Skilled nursing home ² -----	100.0	12.3	64.6	4.7	18.5	93.9	4.4	1.3	*
Intermediate care facility-----	100.0	11.6	62.5	5.0	20.9	93.4	5.3	*	*
Not certified-----	100.0	9.6	59.2	5.5	25.6	95.2	4.6	*	*

¹23,500 of the residents were in facilities certified by Medicare only.

²129,600 of the residents were in facilities certified as both skilled nursing home and intermediate care facility.

³Excludes Spanish American.

NOTE: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by sex and race or ethnicity, according to age: United States, 1973-74

Age	Both sexes				
	Total	White ¹	Black	Spanish American	Other races or ethnicities
	Number				
All ages-----	1,075,800	1,010,400	49,300	12,000	4,200
Under 45 years-----	23,500	20,100	2,400	*	*
45-54 years-----	28,300	24,400	3,000	*	*
55-64 years-----	62,500	54,700	6,200	*	*
65-69 years-----	64,700	58,000	5,400	*	*
70-74 years-----	98,400	89,100	6,800	*	*
75-79 years-----	162,700	152,800	7,500	*	*
80-84 years-----	222,100	213,300	5,900	*	*
85-89 years-----	233,300	224,500	6,600	*	*
90-94 years-----	137,000	132,200	3,900	*	*
95 years and over-----	43,300	41,400	*	*	*
	Percent distribution				
All ages-----	100.0	93.9	4.6	1.1	0.4
Under 45 years-----	100.0	85.4	10.2	*	*
45-54 years-----	100.0	86.2	10.8	*	*
55-64 years-----	100.0	87.5	9.9	*	*
65-69 years-----	100.0	89.6	8.4	*	*
70-74 years-----	100.0	90.6	6.9	*	*
75-79 years-----	100.0	93.9	4.6	*	*
80-84 years-----	100.0	96.0	2.7	*	*
85-89 years-----	100.0	96.2	2.9	*	*
90-94 years-----	100.0	96.5	2.8	*	*
95 years and over-----	100.0	95.8	*	*	*

¹Excludes Spanish American.

NOTE: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by sex and race or ethnicity, according to age: United States, 1973-74—Con.

Male					Female				
Total	White ¹	Black	Spanish American	All other races or ethnicities	Total	White ¹	Black	Spanish American	All other races or ethnicities
Number									
318,100	290,400	19,100	6,400	*	757,700	720,000	30,200	5,600	*
12,600	10,700	*	*	*	10,900	9,300	*	*	*
12,600	10,800	*	*	*	15,700	13,600	*	*	*
27,200	23,300	3,300	*	*	35,300	31,400	2,900	*	*
28,700	25,100	2,500	*	*	36,100	32,900	2,900	*	*
36,500	32,300	2,900	*	*	61,900	56,800	4,000	*	*
47,200	43,700	2,500	*	*	115,500	109,100	5,000	*	*
55,100	51,900	*	*	*	167,000	161,400	4,400	*	*
56,600	53,000	*	*	*	176,700	171,400	4,400	*	*
32,800	31,300	*	*	*	104,200	100,900	2,700	*	*
8,900	8,300	*	*	*	34,400	33,100	*	*	*
Percent distribution									
100.0	91.3	6.0	2.0	*	100.0	95.0	4.0	0.7	*
100.0	85.3	*	*	*	100.0	85.4	*	*	*
100.0	85.8	*	*	*	100.0	86.6	*	*	*
100.0	85.4	12.2	*	*	100.0	89.1	8.1	*	*
100.0	87.6	8.8	*	*	100.0	91.2	8.0	*	*
100.0	88.6	7.8	*	*	100.0	91.7	6.4	*	*
100.0	92.6	5.3	*	*	100.0	94.4	4.3	*	*
100.0	94.1	*	*	*	100.0	96.6	2.7	*	*
100.0	93.7	*	*	*	100.0	97.0	2.5	*	*
100.0	95.3	*	*	*	100.0	96.9	2.6	*	*
100.0	93.8	*	*	*	100.0	96.3	*	*	*

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by length of stay since current admission, according to sex and age: United States, 1973-74

Sex and age	Length of stay since current admission							
	Total	Less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years or more
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number							
All ages-----	1,075,800	155,400	103,800	155,700	357,700	149,700	116,200	37,300
Under 45 years-----	23,500	3,500	2,700	3,300	7,200	3,700	*	*
45-54 years-----	28,300	3,400	2,700	3,800	8,800	4,500	3,900	*
55-64 years-----	62,500	9,600	5,300	9,000	20,200	8,500	7,300	2,600
65-69 years-----	64,700	10,300	7,900	9,200	20,000	8,700	6,200	2,500
70-74 years-----	98,400	16,700	10,000	16,500	31,100	12,300	9,300	2,500
75-79 years-----	162,700	27,000	17,200	25,700	55,200	19,800	14,000	3,800
80-84 years-----	222,100	35,500	22,700	32,900	76,100	30,000	19,500	5,500
85-89 years-----	233,300	30,700	22,200	33,500	79,800	32,500	26,500	8,100
90-94 years-----	137,000	14,700	10,800	16,800	46,800	21,900	19,000	7,000
95 years and over----	43,300	4,000	2,400	5,000	12,400	7,900	8,200	3,200
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	318,100	54,400	33,300	46,800	102,300	40,300	30,700	10,300
Under 45 years-----	12,600	*	*	*	3,700	*	*	*
45-54 years-----	12,600	*	*	*	4,300	*	*	*
55-64 years-----	27,200	4,600	2,400	3,800	8,700	3,700	2,900	*
65-69 years-----	28,700	4,500	3,400	4,300	8,600	3,700	3,300	*
70-74 years-----	36,500	6,800	3,800	5,600	11,500	3,800	3,900	*
75-79 years-----	47,200	9,300	5,200	6,700	15,100	5,700	3,800	*
80-84 years-----	55,100	10,000	5,800	8,900	18,400	5,800	4,700	*
85-89 years-----	56,600	10,700	6,300	8,100	18,400	7,300	4,400	*
90-94 years-----	32,800	3,800	3,100	4,500	11,400	4,700	4,000	*
95 years and over----	8,900	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	757,700	101,000	70,600	108,900	255,300	109,400	85,400	27,100
Under 45 years-----	10,900	*	*	*	3,500	*	*	*
45-54 years-----	15,700	*	*	*	4,500	2,600	2,600	*
55-64 years-----	35,300	5,000	3,000	5,200	11,500	4,700	4,400	*
65-69 years-----	36,100	5,800	4,500	4,900	11,400	5,000	2,800	*
70-74 years-----	61,900	9,900	6,300	10,900	19,600	8,500	5,400	*
75-79 years-----	115,500	17,700	12,000	19,000	40,100	14,000	10,200	2,500
80-84 years-----	167,000	25,500	16,900	24,000	57,700	24,200	14,800	4,000
85-89 years-----	176,700	20,000	15,900	25,400	61,400	25,300	22,100	6,600
90-94 years-----	104,200	10,900	7,700	12,300	35,400	17,200	15,000	5,700
95 years and over----	34,400	2,800	*	3,800	10,200	6,100	7,000	2,700

NOTE: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by length of stay since current admission, according to sex and age: United States, 1973-74—Con.

Length of stay since current admission							
Total	Less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years or more
Percent distribution							
100.0	14.4	9.7	14.5	33.2	13.9	10.8	3.5
100.0	14.8	11.4	14.0	30.8	15.6	*	*
100.0	12.2	9.4	13.4	31.2	15.9	13.6	*
100.0	15.3	8.5	14.4	32.3	13.5	11.7	4.2
100.0	15.9	12.2	14.3	30.9	13.4	9.5	3.8
100.0	16.9	10.2	16.8	31.6	12.5	9.5	2.5
100.0	16.6	10.6	15.8	33.9	12.2	8.6	2.3
100.0	16.0	10.2	14.8	34.3	13.5	8.8	2.5
100.0	13.1	9.5	14.4	34.2	13.9	11.4	3.5
100.0	10.7	7.9	12.3	34.1	16.0	13.9	5.1
100.0	9.3	5.6	11.5	28.8	18.3	19.0	7.5
100.0	17.1	10.5	14.7	32.2	12.7	9.7	3.2
100.0	*	*	*	29.5	*	*	*
100.0	*	*	*	34.0	*	*	*
100.0	16.7	8.7	14.0	32.0	13.7	10.8	*
100.0	15.6	12.0	15.1	30.0	12.9	11.6	*
100.0	18.6	10.3	15.3	31.5	10.4	10.8	*
100.0	19.7	10.9	14.3	32.1	12.2	8.0	*
100.0	18.1	10.5	16.2	33.4	10.5	8.5	*
100.0	18.9	11.1	14.3	32.5	12.8	7.8	*
100.0	11.7	9.4	13.8	34.7	14.3	12.2	*
100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
100.0	13.3	9.3	14.4	33.7	14.4	11.3	3.6
100.0	*	*	*	32.3	*	*	*
100.0	*	*	*	28.9	16.8	16.5	*
100.0	14.2	8.4	14.7	32.6	13.4	12.4	*
100.0	16.2	12.3	13.6	31.6	13.8	7.9	*
100.0	16.0	10.1	17.6	31.7	13.7	8.7	*
100.0	15.3	10.4	16.4	34.7	12.2	8.9	2.1
100.0	15.3	10.1	14.4	34.5	14.5	8.9	2.4
100.0	11.3	9.0	14.4	34.8	14.3	12.5	3.7
100.0	10.4	7.4	11.8	34.0	16.5	14.4	5.5
100.0	8.2	*	11.1	29.5	17.8	20.4	8.0

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by age and sex, according to selected characteristics of facility: United States, 1973-74

Characteristic	Age						Sex	
	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85-94 years	95 years and over	Male	Female
All facilities-----	1,075,800	114,300	163,100	384,900	370,300	43,300	318,100	757,700
	Number							
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast-----	236,100	18,700	34,100	89,800	84,100	9,400	62,100	173,900
North Central-----	368,700	39,700	55,400	128,200	131,200	14,200	114,100	254,600
South-----	278,200	31,600	46,100	102,100	87,700	10,800	82,300	196,000
West-----	192,800	24,300	27,500	64,800	67,300	9,000	59,600	133,200
<u>Bed size</u>								
Less than 50 beds-----	162,600	20,900	23,800	54,700	56,200	7,100	47,900	114,700
50-99 beds-----	367,700	38,400	54,000	128,000	132,000	15,400	109,100	258,600
100-199 beds-----	386,100	38,700	58,300	142,700	130,500	15,900	113,500	272,600
200 beds or more-----	159,300	16,300	27,000	59,500	51,600	5,000	47,700	111,700
<u>Ownership</u>								
Proprietary-----	756,200	90,100	120,000	267,700	249,500	28,900	226,800	529,400
Nonprofit and government-----	319,700	24,200	43,100	117,200	120,800	14,400	91,300	228,300
<u>Certification status</u>								
Both Medicare and Medicaid ¹ -----	406,900	37,900	61,500	151,100	138,900	17,500	112,800	294,000
Medicaid only:								
Skilled nursing home ² -----	292,500	28,700	44,900	104,200	104,100	10,800	87,000	205,500
Intermediate care facility-----	236,700	29,600	37,300	80,300	79,400	10,000	76,600	160,000
Not certified-----	139,800	18,100	19,500	49,200	47,900	5,100	41,700	98,100
	Percent distribution							
All facilities-----	100.0	10.6	15.2	35.8	34.4	4.0	29.6	70.4
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast-----	100.0	7.9	14.5	38.0	35.6	4.0	26.3	73.7
North Central-----	100.0	10.8	15.0	34.8	35.6	3.8	30.9	69.1
South-----	100.0	11.4	16.6	36.7	31.5	3.9	29.6	70.5
West-----	100.0	12.6	14.2	33.6	34.9	4.7	30.9	69.1
<u>Bed size</u>								
Less than 50 beds-----	100.0	12.9	14.6	33.6	34.5	4.3	29.5	70.5
50-99 beds-----	100.0	10.5	14.7	34.8	35.9	4.2	29.7	70.3
100-199 beds-----	100.0	10.0	15.1	37.0	33.8	4.1	29.4	70.6
200 beds or more-----	100.0	10.2	16.9	37.3	32.4	3.1	29.9	70.1
<u>Ownership</u>								
Proprietary-----	100.0	11.9	15.9	35.4	33.0	3.8	30.0	70.0
Nonprofit and government-----	100.0	7.6	13.5	36.7	37.8	4.5	28.6	71.4
<u>Certification status</u>								
Both Medicare and Medicaid ¹ -----	100.0	9.3	15.1	37.1	34.1	4.3	27.7	72.3
Medicaid only:								
Skilled nursing home ² -----	100.0	9.8	15.3	35.6	35.6	3.7	29.7	70.3
Intermediate care facility-----	100.0	12.5	15.8	34.0	33.6	4.2	32.4	67.6
Not certified-----	100.0	12.9	13.9	35.2	34.3	3.6	29.8	70.2

¹23,500 of the residents were in facilities certified by Medicare only.

²129,600 of the residents were in facilities certified as both skilled nursing home and intermediate care facility.

NOTE: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by sex and living arrangements prior to admission, according to age: United States, 1973-74

Sex and prior living arrangements	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
Both Sexes										
Total-----	1,075,800	114,300	163,100	384,900	413,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Another nursing home or related facility-----	149,600	19,400	22,400	50,700	57,100	13.9	17.0	13.8	13.2	13.8
Mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital-----	84,600	31,600	23,200	20,200	9,700	7.9	27.6	14.2	5.3	2.3
General or short-stay hospital-----	374,200	29,500	56,900	139,600	148,200	34.8	25.8	34.9	36.3	35.8
Boarding home or other place-----	23,800	3,800	4,400	8,400	7,100	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.7
Unknown-----	40,700	3,600	5,300	14,100	17,700	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.3
Private residence:										
Alone-----	127,900	3,100	14,200	50,000	60,500	11.9	2.7	8.7	13.0	14.6
Unknown if with others-----	43,100	*	5,400	16,600	19,000	4.0	*	3.3	4.3	4.6
With others ¹ -----	231,900	21,200	31,300	85,200	94,200	21.6	18.6	19.2	22.1	22.8
Spouse-----	63,800	4,700	10,300	27,000	21,700	5.9	4.1	6.3	7.0	5.3
Children-----	101,400	2,700	9,600	37,700	51,400	9.4	2.3	5.9	9.8	12.4
Other relatives-----	59,800	13,400	10,200	17,700	18,600	5.6	11.7	6.3	4.6	4.5
Unrelated persons-----	12,200	*	2,500	4,200	4,600	1.1	*	1.5	1.1	1.1
Male										
Total-----	318,100	52,400	65,100	102,300	98,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Another nursing home or related facility-----	45,500	9,600	8,400	14,000	13,500	14.3	18.3	12.9	13.7	13.7
Mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital-----	38,100	16,000	10,700	7,400	4,000	12.0	30.6	16.5	7.2	4.0
General or short-stay hospital-----	108,600	12,200	23,300	36,700	36,300	34.1	23.3	35.8	35.9	36.9
Boarding home or other place-----	10,100	1,900	2,800	3,100	2,300	3.2	3.6	4.3	3.0	2.4
Unknown-----	11,100	*	*	3,700	3,300	3.5	*	*	3.6	3.4
Private residence:										
Alone-----	28,700	*	4,700	11,000	11,700	9.0	*	7.2	10.7	11.9
Unknown if with others-----	9,700	*	*	3,800	3,300	3.1	*	*	3.7	3.3
With others ¹ -----	66,300	7,900	11,800	22,700	24,000	20.8	15.1	18.0	22.1	24.4
Spouse-----	29,600	*	4,900	12,400	10,900	9.3	*	7.5	12.1	11.1
Children-----	17,200	*	2,500	5,800	8,700	5.4	*	3.8	5.7	8.9
Other relatives-----	18,300	5,900	4,100	4,100	4,200	5.8	11.3	6.3	4.0	4.3
Unrelated persons-----	2,900	*	*	*	*	0.9	*	*	*	*
Female										
Total-----	757,700	61,900	98,000	282,600	315,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Another nursing home or related facility-----	104,200	9,800	14,000	36,700	43,700	13.7	15.8	14.3	13.0	13.9
Mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital-----	46,500	15,600	12,400	12,900	5,700	6.1	25.1	12.7	4.6	1.8
General or short-stay hospital-----	265,600	17,200	33,600	102,900	112,000	35.1	27.8	34.3	36.4	35.5
Boarding home or other place-----	13,700	*	*	5,300	4,800	1.8	*	*	1.9	1.5
Unknown-----	29,600	*	3,500	10,400	14,300	3.9	*	3.6	3.7	4.5
Private residence:										
Alone-----	99,100	*	9,500	39,000	48,800	13.1	*	9.7	13.8	15.5
Unknown if with others-----	33,400	*	3,800	12,800	15,800	4.4	*	3.9	4.5	5.0
With others ¹ -----	165,600	13,300	19,600	62,600	70,200	21.9	21.5	20.0	22.1	22.3
Spouse-----	34,200	3,200	5,400	14,600	10,900	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.2	3.4
Children-----	84,100	2,400	7,100	32,000	42,700	11.1	3.9	7.2	11.3	13.5
Other relatives-----	41,500	7,500	6,100	13,600	14,300	5.5	12.1	6.2	4.8	4.5
Unrelated persons-----	9,300	*	*	3,400	3,600	1.2	*	*	1.2	1.1

¹Residents may have lived with more than one category of person, so the sum of the subparts exceeds the total.

NOTE: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by race or ethnicity and living arrangements prior to admission, according to age: United States, 1973-74

Race or ethnicity and living arrangements prior to admission	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
All races or ethnicities										
Total-----	1,075,800	114,300	163,100	384,900	413,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Another nursing home or related facility-----	149,600	19,400	22,400	50,700	57,100	13.9	17.0	13.8	13.2	13.8
Mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital-----	84,600	31,600	23,200	20,200	9,700	7.9	27.6	14.2	5.3	2.3
General or short-stay hospital-----	374,200	29,500	56,900	139,600	148,200	34.8	25.8	34.9	36.3	35.8
Boarding home or other place-----	23,800	3,800	4,400	8,400	7,100	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.7
Unknown-----	40,700	3,600	5,300	14,100	17,700	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.3
Private residence:										
Alone-----	127,900	3,100	14,200	50,000	60,500	11.9	2.7	8.7	13.0	14.6
Unknown if with others-----	43,100	*	5,400	16,600	19,000	4.0	*	3.3	4.3	4.6
With others ¹ -----	231,900	21,200	31,300	85,200	94,200	21.6	18.6	19.2	22.1	22.8
Spouse-----	63,800	4,700	10,300	27,000	21,700	5.9	4.1	6.3	7.0	5.3
Children-----	101,400	2,700	9,600	37,700	51,400	9.4	2.3	5.9	9.8	12.4
Other relatives-----	59,800	13,400	10,200	17,700	18,600	5.6	11.7	6.3	4.6	4.5
Unrelated persons-----	12,200	*	2,500	4,200	4,600	1.1	*	1.5	1.1	1.1
White²										
Total-----	1,010,400	99,200	147,100	366,000	398,100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Another nursing home or related facility-----	141,800	17,700	20,100	48,400	55,600	14.0	17.8	13.7	13.2	14.0
Mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital-----	75,300	27,600	20,700	18,400	8,700	7.5	27.8	14.1	5.0	2.2
General or short-stay hospital-----	350,700	24,100	51,400	132,700	142,500	34.7	24.3	35.0	36.3	35.8
Boarding home or other place-----	22,100	3,300	3,700	8,000	7,000	2.2	3.3	2.5	2.2	1.8
Unknown-----	39,400	3,200	4,700	13,900	17,600	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.8	4.4
Private residence:										
Alone-----	124,200	2,800	13,100	48,700	59,500	12.3	2.9	8.9	13.3	14.9
Unknown if with others-----	40,000	*	4,700	15,600	18,000	4.0	*	3.2	4.3	4.5
With others ¹ -----	216,900	18,600	28,600	80,400	89,300	21.5	18.8	19.4	22.0	22.4
Spouse-----	60,300	4,100	9,500	25,900	20,900	6.0	4.2	6.4	7.1	5.2
Children-----	96,000	*	8,900	35,700	49,300	9.5	*	6.0	9.7	12.4
Other relatives-----	54,100	11,900	9,100	16,200	16,900	5.4	12.0	6.2	4.4	4.3
Unrelated persons-----	11,300	*	*	3,900	4,200	1.1	*	*	1.1	1.1
Other races or ethnicities										
Total-----	65,400	15,200	16,000	18,800	15,400	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Another nursing home or related facility-----	7,900	*	2,300	*	*	12.1	*	14.5	*	*
Mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital-----	9,300	4,000	2,500	*	*	14.3	26.2	15.6	*	*
General or short-stay hospital-----	23,500	5,400	5,500	6,900	5,800	35.9	35.4	34.3	36.7	37.3
Boarding home or other place-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Private residence:										
Alone-----	3,700	*	*	*	*	5.7	*	*	*	*
Unknown if with others-----	3,000	*	*	*	*	4.5	*	*	*	*
With others ¹ -----	15,000	2,600	2,700	4,800	4,900	22.9	17.0	17.0	25.6	31.7
Spouse-----	3,400	*	*	*	*	5.3	*	*	*	*
Children-----	5,400	*	*	*	*	8.2	*	*	*	*
Other relatives-----	5,700	*	*	*	*	8.8	*	*	*	*
Unrelated persons-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

¹Residents may have lived with more than one category of person, so the sum of the subparts exceeds the total.

²Excludes Spanish American.

NOTE: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 8. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by participation in outside leisure activities, according to age, sex, and race or ethnicity: United States, 1973-74

Participation in outside leisure activities	Total	Age				Sex		Race or ethnicity	
		Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years or more	Male	Female	White ¹	All other
Number									
All residents-----	1,075,800	114,300	163,100	384,900	413,600	318,100	757,700	1,010,400	65,400
Residents participating in selected outside leisure activities ² -----	340,800	49,900	57,400	121,400	112,100	105,200	235,500	325,500	15,300
Visited friends or relatives or went home-----	129,400	14,300	19,000	50,400	45,600	33,900	95,400	124,300	5,000
Went shopping independently-----	74,100	10,700	13,700	26,200	23,500	21,600	52,400	72,000	*
Went shopping, home-sponsored-----	34,100	7,000	6,800	11,100	9,100	9,900	24,100	32,700	*
Attended plays, movies, concerts, etc.-----	48,300	7,200	9,100	17,800	14,200	16,800	31,600	45,900	2,500
Attended religious services, etc.-----	46,100	6,800	7,300	16,500	15,500	11,800	34,300	43,700	2,500
Went for automobile ride-----	36,300	4,500	5,900	12,500	13,300	13,000	23,300	35,100	*
Visited beauty or barber shop-----	28,000	3,000	3,600	11,200	10,300	7,100	20,900	27,700	*
Visited community clubs, etc.-----	23,200	4,000	3,700	8,600	7,000	7,400	15,800	22,100	*
Visited museums, parks, fairs, etc.-----	21,400	5,400	4,000	6,400	5,600	8,200	13,200	20,100	*
Went out to dinner-----	17,800	2,800	3,100	6,000	5,900	4,000	13,800	17,200	*
Went to library-----	6,600	*	*	2,600	*	*	4,600	6,500	*
Residents not participating in outside leisure activities-----	735,000	64,500	105,700	263,400	301,400	212,900	522,200	684,900	50,200
Too ill-----	423,800	30,800	57,500	151,200	184,200	108,400	315,400	397,000	26,800
No one available to accompany-----	165,000	18,900	24,500	60,000	61,600	55,400	109,600	149,700	15,300
Uninterested-----	162,200	14,100	23,400	58,700	66,000	52,500	109,700	152,900	9,300
Staff feels behavior won't be accepted outside of home-----	69,500	10,700	11,600	25,300	22,000	22,600	47,000	63,900	5,600
Lack of transportation-----	13,600	*	*	5,400	4,800	5,400	8,300	12,200	*
In home less than 1 month-----	8,500	*	*	3,200	2,900	2,600	6,000	8,000	*
Cannot afford outside activities-----	6,400	*	*	2,400	*	*	3,700	5,500	*
Percent distribution									
Residents participating in selected outside leisure activities ² -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Visited friends, relatives or went home-----	38.0	28.8	33.2	41.5	40.7	32.2	40.5	38.2	33.0
Went shopping independently-----	21.7	21.4	23.8	21.6	20.9	20.6	22.3	22.1	*
Went shopping, home-sponsored-----	10.0	14.1	11.9	9.1	8.1	9.4	10.3	10.1	*
Attended plays, movies, concerts, etc.-----	14.2	14.5	15.9	14.6	12.7	15.9	13.4	14.1	16.2
Attended religious services, etc.-----	13.5	13.6	12.8	13.6	13.8	11.2	14.6	13.4	16.3
Went for automobile ride-----	10.6	9.0	10.4	10.3	11.9	12.4	9.9	10.8	*
Visited beauty or barber shops-----	8.2	6.0	6.2	9.2	9.2	6.7	8.9	8.5	*
Visited community clubs, etc.-----	6.8	8.0	6.5	7.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.8	*
Visited museums, parks, fairs, etc.-----	6.3	10.8	6.9	5.2	5.0	7.8	5.6	6.2	*
Went out to dinner-----	5.2	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.3	3.8	5.9	5.3	*
Went to library-----	1.9	*	*	2.2	*	*	2.0	2.0	*
Residents not participating in outside leisure activities-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Too ill-----	57.7	47.9	54.4	57.4	61.1	50.9	60.4	58.0	53.3
No one available to accompany-----	22.4	29.3	23.1	22.8	20.4	26.0	21.0	21.9	30.4
Uninterested-----	22.1	21.9	22.1	22.3	21.9	24.6	21.0	22.3	18.6
Staff feels behavior won't be accepted outside of home-----	9.5	16.6	11.0	9.6	7.3	10.6	9.0	9.3	11.2
Lack of transportation-----	1.9	*	*	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.8	*
In home less than 1 month-----	1.2	*	*	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	*
Cannot afford outside activities-----	0.8	*	*	0.9	*	1.2	0.7	0.8	*

¹Excludes Spanish American.

²Subparts exceed total due to multiple counting.

NOTE: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by sex, race or ethnicity, and frequency of visitors, according to length of stay since current admission: United States, 1973-74

Sex, race or ethnicity and frequency of visitors	Length of stay since current admission					Length of stay since current admission				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years or more	Total	Less than 1 year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years or more
	Number					Percent distribution				
All residents-----	1,075,800	414,900	357,700	149,700	153,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No visitors received-----	116,200	36,500	38,700	17,400	23,500	10.8	8.8	10.8	11.6	15.3
Unknown if visitors received----	18,100	8,200	5,600	*	2,600	1.7	2.0	1.6	*	1.7
Visitors received-----	941,600	370,200	313,400	130,700	127,400	87.5	89.2	87.6	87.3	83.0
Daily-----	84,300	46,500	24,000	8,000	5,800	7.8	11.2	6.7	5.3	3.8
Weekly-----	573,400	249,700	188,900	71,400	63,400	53.3	60.2	52.8	47.7	41.3
Monthly-----	168,600	48,400	61,200	28,900	30,100	15.7	11.7	17.1	19.3	19.6
Several times a year-----	101,900	19,100	35,600	20,900	26,400	9.5	4.6	9.9	13.9	17.2
Frequency unknown-----	13,400	6,500	3,800	*	*	1.2	1.6	1.1	*	*
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	318,100	134,500	102,300	40,300	41,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No visitors received-----	53,500	18,200	17,400	7,300	10,600	16.8	13.6	17.0	18.1	25.9
Unknown if visitors received----	6,600	3,400	*	*	*	2.1	2.6	*	*	*
Visitors received-----	258,000	112,800	83,100	32,500	29,600	81.1	83.9	81.2	80.4	72.3
Daily-----	21,700	14,200	4,800	*	*	6.8	10.5	4.7	*	*
Weekly-----	147,500	71,800	47,500	15,100	13,100	46.4	53.4	46.4	37.4	32.0
Monthly-----	49,600	16,300	17,300	8,600	7,400	15.6	12.2	16.9	21.3	18.0
Several times a year-----	35,400	8,300	12,500	6,800	7,900	11.1	6.1	12.2	16.7	19.3
Frequency unknown-----	3,800	*	*	*	*	1.2	*	*	*	*
Female-----	757,700	280,500	255,300	109,400	112,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No visitors received-----	62,700	18,300	21,400	10,100	12,900	8.3	6.5	8.4	9.2	11.5
Unknown if visitors received----	11,500	4,800	3,800	*	*	1.5	1.7	1.5	*	*
Visitors received-----	683,500	257,400	230,200	98,200	97,700	90.2	91.8	90.2	89.8	86.9
Daily-----	62,600	32,300	19,200	6,300	4,800	8.3	11.5	7.5	5.7	4.2
Weekly-----	425,900	177,900	141,300	56,300	50,300	56.2	63.4	55.3	51.5	44.7
Monthly-----	118,900	32,000	43,900	20,300	22,700	15.7	11.4	17.2	18.6	20.2
Several times a year-----	66,600	10,800	23,100	14,100	18,500	8.8	3.9	9.0	12.9	16.4
Frequency unknown-----	9,600	4,200	2,700	*	*	1.3	1.5	1.1	*	*
<u>Race or ethnicity</u>										
White ¹ -----	1,010,400	385,400	335,400	141,700	147,800	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No visitors received-----	103,900	31,200	35,200	15,100	22,300	10.3	8.1	10.5	10.6	15.1
Unknown if visitors received----	17,000	7,800	5,100	*	2,600	1.7	2.0	1.5	*	1.8
Visitors received-----	889,500	346,400	295,000	125,200	122,900	88.0	89.9	88.0	88.3	83.1
Daily-----	80,200	44,000	22,800	7,800	5,600	7.9	11.4	6.8	5.5	3.8
Weekly-----	545,100	235,000	179,400	69,000	61,700	54.0	61.0	53.5	48.7	41.8
Monthly-----	158,100	44,000	57,300	27,500	29,200	15.6	11.4	17.1	19.4	19.8
Several times a year-----	93,300	17,200	31,900	19,400	24,800	9.2	4.5	9.5	13.7	16.8
Frequency unknown-----	12,700	6,300	3,500	*	*	1.3	1.6	1.0	*	*
Other races or ethnicities---	65,400	29,500	22,300	8,000	5,700	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No visitors received-----	12,300	5,300	3,500	2,300	*	18.8	18.0	15.6	28.9	*
Unknown if visitors received----	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-
Visitors received-----	52,000	23,800	18,300	5,500	4,500	79.5	80.6	82.2	68.4	78.6
Daily-----	4,000	2,500	*	*	*	6.1	8.6	*	*	*
Weekly-----	28,200	14,700	9,400	2,500	*	43.2	49.8	42.2	30.8	*
Monthly-----	10,500	4,300	3,900	*	*	16.0	14.7	17.3	*	*
Several times a year-----	8,700	*	3,600	*	*	13.2	*	16.4	*	*
Frequency unknown-----	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*

¹Excludes Spanish American.

NOTE: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by frequency of visitors and overnight leave status during the last year, according to age: United States, 1973-74

Frequency of visitors and overnight leave status	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Number					Percent distribution				
All residents-----	1,075,800	114,300	163,100	384,900	413,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No visitors received-----	116,200	24,400	29,100	34,800	27,800	10.8	21.4	17.9	9.1	6.7
Unknown if visitors received-----	18,100	*	3,400	6,700	6,500	1.7	*	2.1	1.7	1.6
Visitors received-----	941,600	88,400	130,600	343,300	379,300	87.5	77.3	80.1	89.2	91.7
Daily-----	84,300	5,800	11,700	32,200	34,600	7.8	5.1	7.2	8.4	8.4
Weekly-----	573,400	44,500	76,200	215,200	237,400	53.3	39.0	46.7	55.9	57.4
Monthly-----	168,600	18,900	24,900	58,400	66,400	15.7	16.6	15.2	15.2	16.0
Several times a year-----	101,900	18,300	15,900	32,200	35,500	9.5	16.0	9.8	8.4	8.6
Frequency unknown-----	13,400	*	*	5,300	5,400	1.2	*	*	1.4	1.3
Overnight leave taken ¹ -----	127,700	22,400	19,600	45,700	40,100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No visitors received-----	3,700	*	*	*	*	2.9	*	*	*	*
Unknown if visitors received-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Visitors received-----	123,600	20,500	18,700	44,800	39,600	96.8	91.8	95.7	98.0	98.7
Daily-----	9,500	*	*	3,700	3,600	7.4	*	*	8.1	9.0
Weekly-----	83,000	11,100	11,400	31,700	28,800	65.0	49.7	58.3	69.5	71.8
Monthly-----	21,000	4,500	4,500	6,400	5,600	16.5	20.2	23.0	13.9	14.1
Several times a year-----	9,100	3,900	*	2,400	*	7.1	17.6	*	5.3	*
Frequency unknown-----	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
No overnight leave taken ² -----	948,100	91,900	143,500	339,200	373,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No visitors received-----	112,500	22,800	28,300	34,000	27,400	11.9	24.8	19.7	10.0	7.3
Unknown if visitors received-----	17,700	*	3,300	6,600	6,400	1.9	*	2.3	2.0	1.7
Visitors received-----	818,000	67,900	111,900	298,500	339,700	86.3	73.8	77.9	88.0	91.0
Daily-----	74,800	4,800	10,500	28,500	31,000	7.9	5.2	7.3	8.4	8.3
Weekly-----	490,400	33,400	64,800	183,500	208,600	51.7	36.4	45.1	54.1	55.9
Monthly-----	147,500	14,400	20,400	52,000	60,700	15.6	15.7	14.2	15.3	16.3
Several times a year-----	92,900	14,400	14,500	29,800	34,200	9.8	15.6	10.1	8.8	9.2
Frequency unknown-----	12,400	*	*	4,800	5,200	1.3	*	*	1.4	1.4

¹Excludes leave for medical reasons.

²Includes residents for which leave status was unknown.

NOTE: Numbers and percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

SURVEY DESIGN

From August 1973 to April 1974, the Division of Health Resources Utilization Statistics (DHRUS) conducted the National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS)—a sample survey of nursing homes, their residents and staff in the conterminous United States. The survey was designed and developed by DHRUS in conjunction with a group of experts in various fields encompassing the broad area of long-term care.²⁸ It was specifically designed as the first of a series of surveys to satisfy the diverse data needs of those who establish standards for, plan, provide, and assess long-term care services.

Sampling Frame

The 1973-74 NNHS focused on nursing homes which *provided some level of nursing care*. Only facilities providing nursing care were included because detailed questions on facility services and resident health status were relevant only to these facilities. They included both nursing care homes and personal care with nursing homes, while personal care homes and domiciliary care homes were excluded. Facilities were either freestanding establishments, or nursing care units of hospitals, retirement centers, and similar institutions. A definition of nursing care and detailed criteria for classifying facilities providing such care are presented in appendix IV.

The survey universe consisted of two groups of facilities: those providing some level of nurs-

ing care as classified in the 1971 Master Facility Inventory (MFI) *and* those opening for business in 1972. The major group (93 percent) was composed of all nursing homes providing some level of nursing care as classified by the 1971 MFI. The MFI is a census of all inpatient health facilities conducted every 2 years by mail by the National Center for Health Statistics. A detailed description of how the MFI was developed, its content, and procedures for updating and assessing its coverage has been published.^{29,30,31}

In order for data collection to begin in August, the sampling frame was "frozen" in the spring of 1973 so that the sample could be selected in ample time to permit the scheduling of nationwide data collection. To obtain as current a sample frame as possible, all nursing homes which opened for business during 1972 were also included in the universe. (Facilities opening in early 1973 could not be included since data about them were not yet available.) The facilities which opened in 1972 comprised the second, and smaller (7 percent), group of facilities in the universe. Although the universe included only facilities providing nursing care, all facilities opened in 1972 were included because the level of nursing care they provided was unknown prior to the survey. Once the NNHS was conducted, facilities not meeting the criteria were classified as out of scope (see table I for details).

Although the NNHS was conducted in 1973-74, it should be noted that estimates will not correspond precisely to figures from the 1973 MFI census for several reasons. In comparison to the MFI, the NNHS universe excluded the following: 1) personal care homes and domiciliary care homes; 2) facilities which opened in

NOTE: The list of references is on pages 15-16.

Table I. DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES IN THE 1973-74 NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY UNIVERSE AND DISPOSITION OF SAMPLE FACILITIES ACCORDING TO PRIMARY SAMPLING STRATA: CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES

Certification status and size of facility	Universe (sampling frame) ¹	Number of facilities in sample			
		Total facilities	Out of scope or out of business	In scope and in business	
				Non-responding	Responding
All types	17,685	2,118	147	63	1,908
Both Medicare and Medicaid and Medicare only	4,099	803	20	26	757
Unknown number of beds	2	0	0	0	0
Less than 25 beds	149	4	0	1	3
25-49 beds	538	35	0	1	34
50-99 beds	1,713	228	7	7	214
100-199 beds	1,385	370	8	11	351
200-299 beds	224	100	4	3	93
300-499 beds	68	46	1	2	43
500 beds or more	20	20	0	1	19
Medicaid only	7,473	790	34	24	732
Unknown number of beds	3	0	0	0	0
Less than 15 beds	250	5	1	2	2
15-24 beds	967	36	5	1	30
25-49 beds	2,253	123	11	3	109
50-99 beds	2,688	293	4	8	281
100-199 beds	1,108	241	3	6	232
200-299 beds	145	52	5	3	44
300-499 beds	43	24	3	1	20
500 beds or more	16	16	2	0	14
Not certified	6,113	525	93	13	419
Unknown number of beds	19	0	0	0	0
Less than 15 beds	1,279	23	10	0	13
15-24 beds	1,062	38	9	0	29
25-49 beds	1,575	87	13	3	71
50-99 beds	1,334	145	19	5	121
100-199 beds	652	141	21	4	116
200-299 beds	120	43	12	0	31
300-499 beds	52	28	4	1	23
500 beds or more	20	20	5	0	15

¹The universe consisted of nursing homes providing some level of nursing care as classified in the 1971 MFI and those opened for business in 1972.

1973; and 3) facilities which, between 1971 and 1973, upgraded the level of care they provided, thereby meeting the "nursing care" criteria when surveyed in the 1973 MFI. Data from the NNHS are also subject to sampling variability, while data from the MFI are not, since the MFI is a census.

Sampling Design

The sampling was a stratified two-stage probability design: The first stage was a selection of establishments and the second stage was a selection of residents and employees of the sample establishments. In preparation for the first-stage sample selection, establishments listed in the MFI were sorted into three types of strata based on Medicare and Medicaid certification: 1) both Medicare and Medicaid *and* Medicare only; 2) Medicaid only; and 3) not certified. Facilities in each of these three strata were sorted into bed size groups, producing 26 primary strata as shown in table I. The nursing homes in the universe were ordered by type of ownership, geographic region, State, and county. The sample was then selected systematically after a random start within each primary stratum. Table I shows the distribution of establishments in the sampling frame and the final disposition of the sample with regard to response and in-scope status. The number of facilities estimated by the survey (15,749) is less than the universe figure (17,685) because some facilities went out of business or out of scope between the time the universe was "frozen" and the survey was conducted. Differences ranging from 2,100-2,900 between survey estimates and universe figures occurred in the 1963,² 1964,¹⁴ and 1969²⁴ nursing home surveys for the same reason.

The second-stage selection of residents and employees was carried out by the interviewers at the time of their visits to the establishments in accordance with specific instructions given for each sample establishment. The sample frame for residents was the total number of residents on the register of the establishment on the evening prior to the day of the survey. Residents

who were physically absent from the facility due to overnight leave or a hospital visit but had a bed maintained for them at the establishment were included in the sample frame. An average of 10 residents were in the sample per facility.

The sampling frame for employees was the Staff Control Record on which the interviewer listed the names of all staff (including those employed by contract) and sampled professional, semiprofessional, and nursing staff. Those generally *not* involved in direct patient care, such as office staff, food service, housekeeping, and maintenance personnel were excluded from the sample. The interviewer used predesignated sampling instructions that appeared at the head of each column of this form. An average of 14 staff were in the sample per facility.

Data Collection Procedures for 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey

The 1973-74 NNHS utilized eight questionnaires. (See appendix III for copies of questionnaires relevant to this report. For all other data collection instruments, see reference 27.)

Administrator Letter and Worksheet
Facility Questionnaire
Expense Questionnaire
Resident Control Record
Resident Questionnaire
Staff Questionnaire—Parts I and II
Staff Control Record

Data were collected according to the following procedure:

1. A letter was sent to the administrators of sample facilities informing them of the survey and the fact that an interviewer would contact them for an appointment. On the back of the letter was a worksheet which the administrator was requested to fill out prior to the interviewer's visit. This worksheet asked for those data that required access to records and some time in compiling (such as total admissions and discharges, inpatient days of care, etc.). Included with this introductory letter were letters of endorsement from the American Nursing

NOTE: The list of references is on pages 15-16.

Home Association and the American Association of Homes for the Aging urging the administrators to participate in the survey.

2. Several days to 1 week after the mailing of the letters, the interviewer telephoned the sample facility and made an appointment with the administrator.
3. At the time of the appointment, the following procedures were followed: The Facility Questionnaire was completed by the interviewer who interviewed the administrator or owner of the facility. After completing this form, the interviewer secured the administrator's permission to send the Expense Questionnaire to the facility's accountant. (If financial records were not kept by an outside firm, the Expense Questionnaire was filled out by the administrator, with the interviewer present.) The interviewer completed the Staff Control Record (a list of all currently employed staff both full and part time), selected the sample of staff from it, and prepared Staff Questionnaires, Parts I and II, which were left for each sample staff person to complete, seal in addressed and franked envelopes (one for each part of the questionnaire), and return either to the interviewer or by mail. The interviewer then completed the Resident Control Record (a list of all residents currently in the facility), selected the sample of residents from it, and filled a Resident Questionnaire for each sample person by interviewing the member of the nursing staff familiar with care provided to the resident. The nurse referred to the resident's medical records. No resident was interviewed directly.

If the Expense Questionnaire was not returned within 2 weeks, the interviewer telephoned the accountant requesting its prompt return. If the Staff Questionnaires were not returned in one week, the interviewer contacted the staff member and requested the return of the form.

The following table presents a summary of the data collection procedures:

Questionnaire	Respondent	Interview situation
Facility	Administrator	Personal interview
Expense	Facility's accountant	Self-enumerated questionnaire
Resident	Member of nursing staff familiar with care provided to the resident or resident's medical records (10 sampled residents per facility)	Personal interview
Staff	Sampled staff member (14 per facility)	Self-enumerated questionnaire

GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS

Nonresponse and Imputation of Missing Data

Response rates differed for each type of questionnaire as indicated below:

<i>Questionnaire</i>	<i>Response Rate</i>
Facility.....	97 percent
Expense.....	88 percent
Resident.....	98 percent
Staff.....	82 percent

Generally, response rates were higher for questionnaires administered in a personal interview situation (facility and resident) as compared to those which were self-enumerated (expense and staff). Statistics presented in this report were adjusted for failure of a facility to respond. Data were also adjusted for nonresponse which resulted from failure to complete one of the questionnaires (expense, resident, staff) or from failure to complete an item on a questionnaire. Those items left unanswered on a partially completed questionnaire (facility, expense, resident, staff) were generally imputed by assigning a value from a responding unit with major characteristics identical to those of the nonresponding unit.

Rounding of Numbers

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

Data Processing

A series of checks were performed during the course of the survey. This included field followups for missing and inconsistent data, some manual editing of the questionnaires, extensive editing conducted by computer to assure that all responses were accurate, consistent, logical, and complete. Once the data base was edited, the computer was used to calculate and assign weights, ratio adjustments, recodes, and other related procedures necessary to produce national estimates from the sample data.

Estimation Procedures

Statistics reported in this publication are derived by a ratio estimating procedure. 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 estimation of number of establishments and establishment data not related to size are inflated by the reciprocal of the probability of selecting the sample establishment and adjusted for the nonresponding establishments within primary certification-size strata. Two ratio adjustments, one at each stage of selection, were also used in the estimation process. The first-stage ratio adjustment (along with the above inflation factors) was included in the estimation of establishment data related to size, resident data, and staff data for all primary certification-size strata from which a sample of facilities was drawn. The numerator was the total beds according to the Master Facility Inventory data for all facilities 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 and staff data within establishments. The second-stage ratio adjustment is the product of two fractions: the first is the inverse of the sampling fraction for residents (or staff) upon which the selection is based; the second is the ratio of the number of sample residents (or staff) in the establishment to the number of residents (or staff) for whom questionnaires were completed within the facility.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

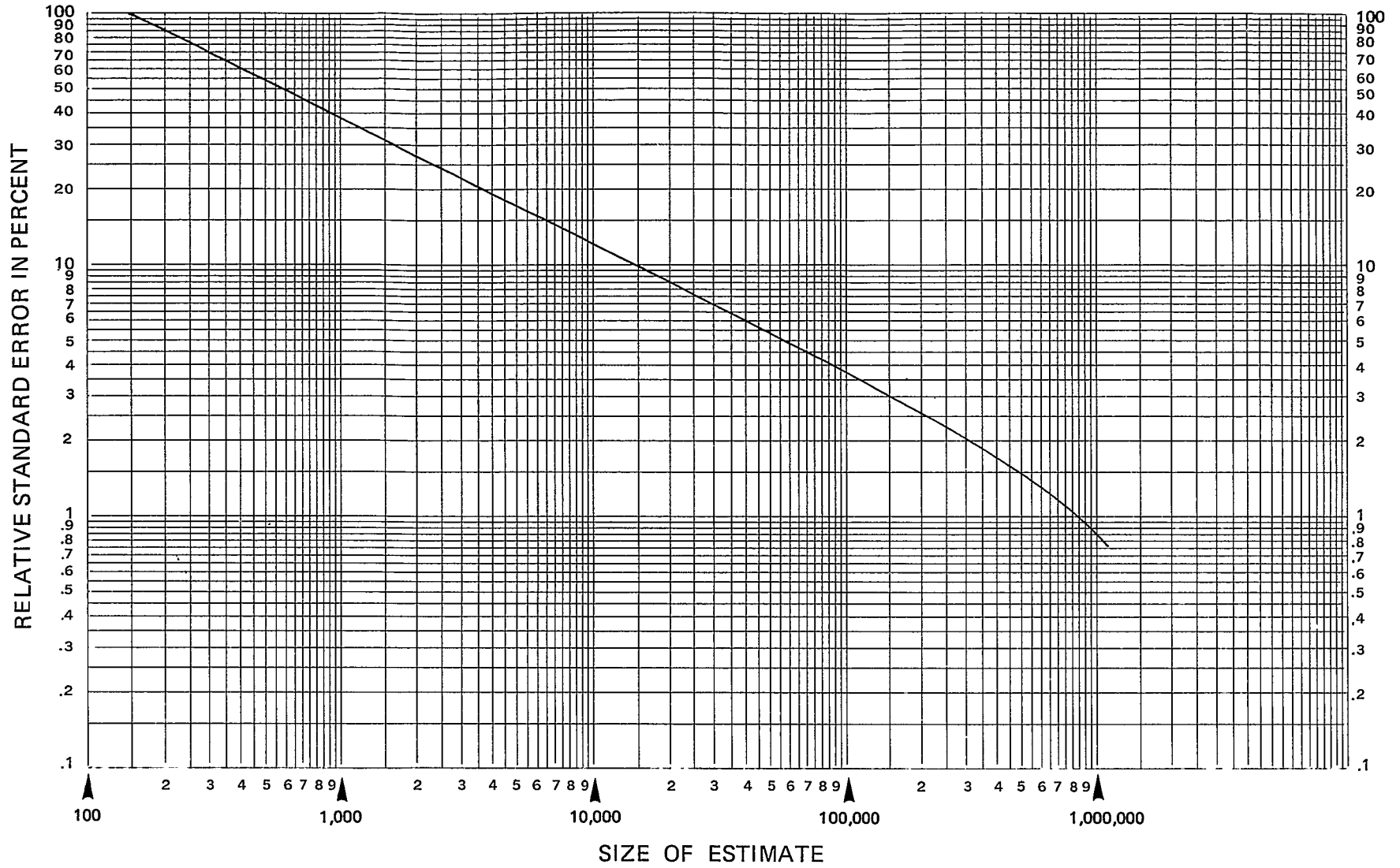
As in any survey, the results are subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.

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.

The standard error is primarily a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because only a sample, rather than the entire universe, is surveyed. The standard error also reflects part of the measurement error, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. It is inversely proportional to the square root of the number of observations in the sample. Thus, as the sample size increases, the standard error generally decreases.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. According to NCHS standards, reliable estimates are those which have a relative standard error of 25 percent or less. For example, figure I shows the relative standard errors for the estimated number of residents. For a relative standard error of 25 percent or less, the minimum number of residents is 2,300. Thus resident estimates must be 2,300 or larger in order to meet the standards of reliability. In this report asterisks are shown for any cell with a number of less than 2,300 or a

Figure 1. Relative standard errors of estimated number of residents.



percentage which represents a number of less than 2,300, i.e., with more than a 25-percent relative standard error.

Because of the relationship between the relative standard error and the estimate, the standard error of an estimate can be found by multiplying the estimate by its relative standard error. For example, table 1 shows that the number of residents under 45 years of age was 23,500. The relative standard error corresponding to this estimate (using figure I) is approximately 8 percent. The standard error is $23,500 \times .08 = 1,880$. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample differs from the value which would have been 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large. To continue the above example, therefore the chances are 95 out of 100 that the true value is contained in the interval $23,500 \pm 2(1,880)$, or 3,760 (i.e., between 19,740 and 27,260).

Statistical tests to determine whether the differences between selected characteristics are statistically significant can be performed by

comparing the confidence intervals for the estimates in question. If there is no overlapping of the confidence intervals, the estimates are considered statistically different. For example, table 9 shows that 81.1 percent of the 318,100 male residents received visitors. From figure II the relative standard error for that estimate is between 1.1 (the relative standard error for 300,000) and 0.85 (the relative standard error for 500,000). Using interpolation, the relative standard error is 1.08 percent. Similarly, 90.2 percent of the 757,700 female residents received visitors. Using the same procedure as for male residents, the relative standard error is .47 percent.

The standard errors of the estimates are obtained by multiplying the relative standard error by the estimates.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(81.1 \text{ percent of } 318,100) &= .0108 \times .811 \\ &= .00876 \end{aligned}$$

$$2(\text{SE}) = .0175 \text{ or } 1.75 \text{ percent.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(90.2 \text{ percent of } 757,700) &= .0047 \times .902 \\ &= .0042 \end{aligned}$$

$$2(\text{SE}) = .0084 \text{ or } .84 \text{ percent.}$$

81 ± 1.75 does not overlap with $90 \pm .84$. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimates are statistically different.

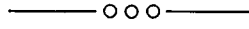
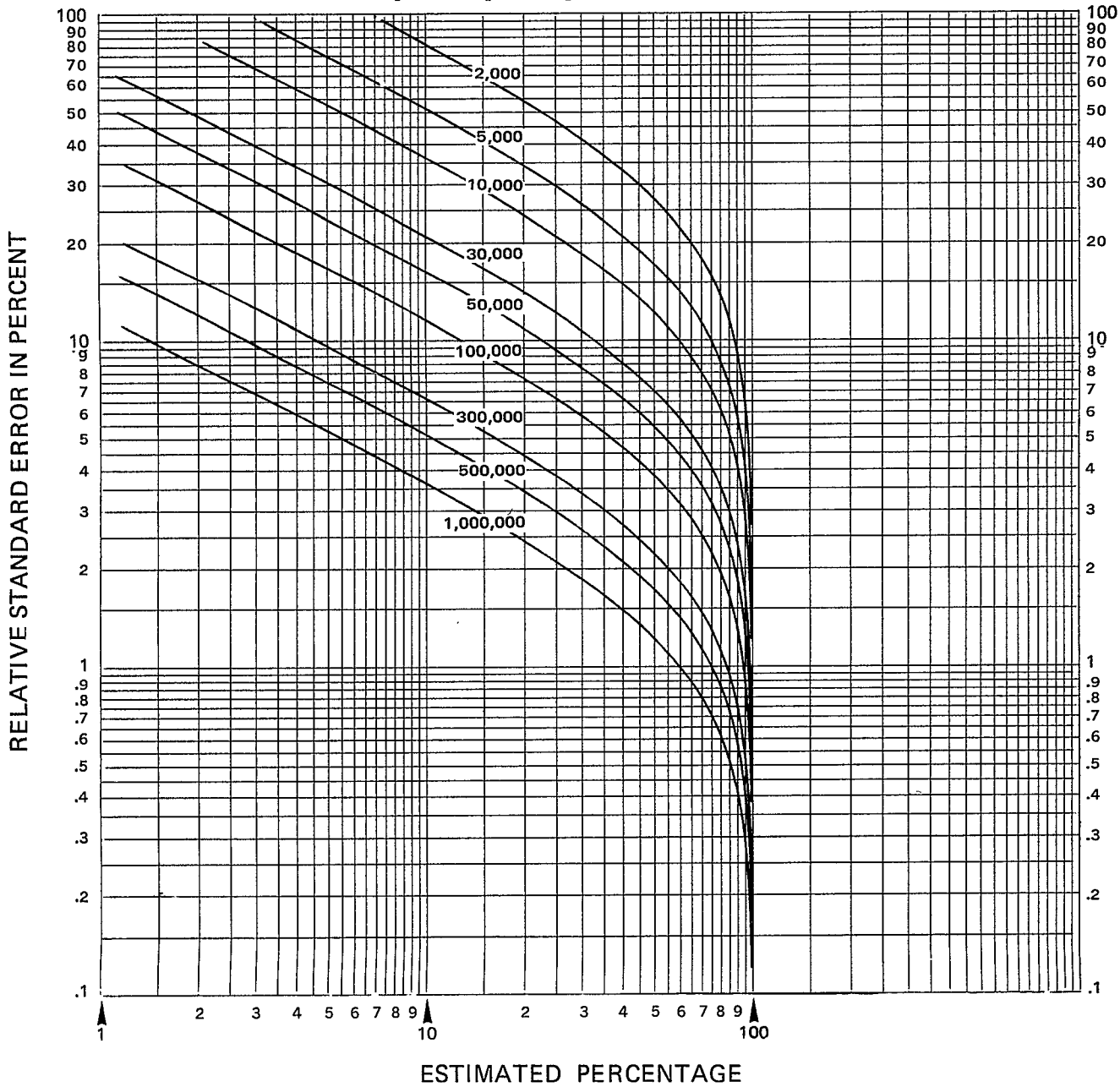


Figure II. Relative standard errors of estimated percentages of residents.

[Base of percentage shown on curves]



APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Resident.—A resident is a person who has been formally admitted but not discharged from an establishment. All such persons were included in the survey whether or not they were physically present at the time of the survey.

Certification status.—Certification status refers to the facility certification by the Medicare and/or Medicaid programs.

Medicare refers to the medical assistance provided in Title XVIII of the Social Security Act. Medicare is a health insurance program administered by the Social Security Administration for persons aged 65 years and over who are eligible for benefits.

Extended care facility refers to certification as an extended care facility under Medicare.

Medicaid refers to the medical assistance provided in Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Medicaid is a State-administered program for the medically indigent.

Skilled nursing home refers to certification as a skilled nursing home under Medicaid.

Intermediate care facility refers to certification as an intermediate care facility under Medicaid.

Not certified refers to facilities which are not certified as providers of care either by Medicare or Medicaid.

Type of ownership.—Type of ownership refers to the type of organization that controls and operates the nursing home.

Proprietary facility is a facility operated under private commercial ownership.

Nonprofit facility is a facility operated under voluntary or nonprofit auspices, including both church-related facilities and those not church-related.

Government facility is a facility operated under Federal, State, or local government auspices.

Primary source of payment.—Primary source of payment refers to private income or medical assistance used as payment for residents' stay in the nursing home.

Own income is any private source of income from investments, Social Security or pension plans.

Medicare refers to payment from the Medicare program described above.

Medicaid refers to payment from the Medicaid program described above.

Other public assistance refers to Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Other refers to all other methods of payment or support including church support, VA contract, initial payment for life care, and cases for which no charge was made.

Length of stay since current admission.—Length of stay refers to the current stay of a resident in the facility. It means the period of stay starting from the date of most recent admission to the institution to the date of the survey.

Living arrangements prior to admission.—A resident's prior living arrangement refers to the

place of residence immediately preceding admission to the facility, regardless of length of time in the previous arrangement.

Race or ethnicity.—Race or ethnicity refers to the resident's primary racial or ethnic heritage as perceived by the staff informant. In this report, persons reported as "Caucasian" were classified as "white," those reported as "Negro" as "black;" and those reported as "American Indian," "Oriental," or "other" as "other."

Marital status.—Marital status is that of a resident at the time of the survey.

Geographic region.—Classification of facilities by geographic area is provided by grouping the States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) into regions. These regions correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are as follows:

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

— o o o —

APPENDIX III

SELECTED QUESTIONNAIRES USED IN THE 1973-74 NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852

NATIONAL CENTER FOR
HEALTH STATISTICS

Dear Administrator:

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U. S. Public Health Service is conducting a sample survey of resident facilities providing nursing and personal care to obtain basic data on their policies, services, and staff. This survey is being conducted as a part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's nursing home improvement program. The information from this survey will be used to compile statistics on the number and kinds of such facilities in the United States. Enclosed are two summary reports from previous surveys, which are illustrative of the kinds of data to be obtained from this survey. These statistics will be used to meet the needs of Congress, State legislatures, Federal, regional, and local health planners, national health associations, and many others who plan and provide health services to the aged.

As you can see from these reports, it is not possible to identify any particular facility. We wish to assure you that any information which permits the identification of the services provided by your facility, or the residents and staff will be held strictly confidential. This information 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 purpose. Because the NCHS is committed to provide a factual basis for planning national programs designed to advance the health of the American people, limited basic information about your facility (such as name, address, size, type, and ownership) will be made available upon request to the NCHS.

Within about one week an interviewer will contact you for an appointment; this person will be with Applied Management Sciences, the firm under Federal contract to conduct this survey. In preparation for this call, please review the worksheet printed on the back of this letter. These questions request necessary information which may take time to assemble from your records. I have enclosed them so that you may do this at your convenience prior to the interviewer's visit.

This survey includes a small, carefully selected nationwide sample of nursing homes and similar facilities. Because this nursing home represents several facilities of similar type, your participation is vital in obtaining accurate and complete data. We would appreciate your cooperation in this effort.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edward B. Perrin".

Edward B. Perrin, Ph.D.
Acting Director

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES CONCERN CALENDAR YEAR 1972, WHICH IS THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1, 1972 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1972.

From _____ through _____
Month Year Month Year

- HOW MANY PERSONS WERE ADMITTED TO THIS FACILITY DURING 1972?

Admissions _____

- HOW MANY PERSONS WERE DISCHARGED FROM THIS FACILITY DURING 1972, EXCLUDING DEATHS?

Discharges _____

- HOW MANY PERSONS DIED DURING 1972 WHILE RESIDENTS OR PATIENTS OF THIS FACILITY?

Deaths _____

- IN 1972, WHAT WERE THE TOTAL INPATIENT DAYS OF CARE PROVIDED? (THE SUM OF THE DAILY PATIENT CENSUS COUNT FROM 1/1/72 THROUGH 12/31/72.)

Days _____

- HOW MANY ROOMS FOR RESIDENTS DOES THIS FACILITY HAVE THAT CONTAIN:

- a. _____ 1 bed only None
- b. _____ 2 beds None
- c. _____ 3 beds None
- d. _____ 4 or more beds None

RETAIN THIS FORM AND DATA FOR THE INTERVIEWER TO COLLECT.

FACILITY QUESTIONNAIRE

1973 Nursing Home Survey
National Center for Health Statistics
Health Resources Administration
Rockville, Maryland

OMB # 068-S-72172
Expires 7-31-74

Name and address label

cc1-1 cc2

cc11-1 cc12

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Area Code	Number
-----------	--------

cc24

cc27

SECTION A - FACILITY INFORMATION

1.a. IS _____ THE CORRECT
(name of facility on label)
NAME FOR YOUR FACILITY?

34-1 yes

-2 no → b. WHAT IS THE CORRECT NAME?

2.a. IS _____ THE CORRECT
(address on label)
MAILING ADDRESS FOR YOUR FACILITY?

35-1 yes

-2 no → b. WHAT IS THE ENTIRE CORRECT MAILING ADDRESS?

Correct Name of Facility if Different from Above		
Number	Street	P.O. Box, Route, etc.
City or Town		County
State		Zip Code

*3. WHICH CATEGORY BEST DESCRIBES THE TYPE OF SERVICE THIS FACILITY OFFERS THE MAJORITY OF ITS RESIDENTS OR PATIENTS? (Mark (X) only one box.)

- 36-1 a. Nursing home (includes Medicare certified Extended Care Facilities and Medicaid certified Skilled Nursing Homes)
- 2 b. Intermediate care facility (includes Medicaid certified Intermediate Care Facilities)
- 3 c. Convalescent or rest home
- 4 d. Home for the aged
- 5 e. Extended care unit of a hospital
- 6 f. Nursing care unit of a retirement center
- 7 g. Other resident facility (Describe) _____ 37-

INTERVIEWER: IF BOX e OR f IS CHECKED, RECORD DATA ONLY FOR THE UNIT AND NOT FOR THE ENTIRE FACILITY.

*4.a. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF OWNERSHIP WHICH OPERATES THIS FACILITY? (Mark (X) only one box.)

- 38,39 -23 a. Individual
- 24 b. Partnership
- 25 c. Corporation
- 20 d. Church related
- 21 e. Nonprofit corporation
- 22 f. Other nonprofit ownership
- 11 g. State
- 12 h. County
- 13 i. City
- 14 j. City-County
- 15 k. Hospital District
- 16 l. U.S. Public Health Service
- 17 m. Armed Forces
- 18 n. Veterans Administration
- 19 o. Other Federal Agency -- Specify _____ 41-

4.b. IS THIS HOME A MEMBER OF A GROUP OF HOMES OPERATING UNDER ONE GENERAL AUTHORITY OR GENERAL OWNERSHIP?

- 40-1 yes
- 2 no

5. DOES YOUR FACILITY ACCEPT: (Mark (X) only one box.)

- 44-1 Males only?
- 2 Females only?
- 3 Both males and females?

6.a. DOES YOUR FACILITY ACCEPT PERSONS OF ALL AGES, INCLUDING INFANTS AND CHILDREN?

- 45-1 Yes (Skip to Question 7)
- 2 No

b. WHAT IS THE MINIMUM AGE ACCEPTED? No minimum age or _____ yrs.
cc46, 47

c. WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM AGE ACCEPTED? No maximum age or _____ yrs.
cc48, 49

7. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS REGULARLY MAINTAINED FOR RESIDENTS? (INCLUDE ALL BEDS SET UP AND STAFFED FOR USE WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE IN USE BY RESIDENTS AT THE PRESENT TIME. DO NOT INCLUDE BEDS USED BY STAFF OR OWNERS OR BEDS USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR EMERGENCY PURPOSES, SOLELY DAY CARE, OR SOLELY NIGHT CARE.)

Total beds _____
cc50

8.a. WAS THERE AN INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS DURING THE LAST YEAR?

- 54 -2 No (Skip to Question 9)
- 1 Yes

b. Increase of _____ beds
cc55

c. Decrease of _____ beds
cc58

9.a. WHAT WAS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTS ON THE REGISTER OF THIS FACILITY LAST NIGHT? (INCLUDE ALL RESIDENTS, EVEN THOUGH THEY MAY HAVE BEEN TEMPORARILY AWAY OR ON OVERNIGHT LEAVE, DO NOT INCLUDE STAFF OR OWNERS.)

Total residents _____
cc61

b. HOW MANY OF THESE WERE:

(1) Males? None or _____
cc65

(2) Females? None or _____
cc69

CARD 2
cc11-2

10.a. IS THIS FACILITY PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDICARE (TITLE XVIII) PROGRAM?

- 12-1 Yes
- 2 No (Skip to Question 11)

b. WHAT IS THE PROVIDER NUMBER?

_____ No provider # given
cc13

c. HOW MANY BEDS ARE CERTIFIED FOR MEDICARE?

_____ beds
cc19

d. HOW MANY OF THESE CERTIFIED BEDS WERE OCCUPIED BY MEDICARE PATIENTS LAST NIGHT?

None or _____ beds
cc23

11.a. IS THIS FACILITY PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDICAID (TITLE XIX) PROGRAM?

29-1 Yes -2 No (Skip to Question 12)

b.(1) DOES IT HAVE ANY SKILLED NURSING BEDS?

30-2 No -1 Yes

b.(2) WHAT IS THE PROVIDER NUMBER? _____ cc31 No provider # given

b.(3) HOW MANY BEDS ARE CERTIFIED AS SKILLED NURSING BEDS?
 None or _____ beds cc44

b.(4) HOW MANY OF THESE CERTIFIED BEDS WERE OCCUPIED BY MEDICAID PATIENTS LAST NIGHT?
 None or _____ beds cc48

c.(1) DOES IT HAVE ANY INTERMEDIATE CARE BEDS?

52-2 No -1 Yes

c.(2) WHAT IS THE PROVIDER NUMBER? _____ cc53 No provider # given

c.(3) HOW MANY BEDS ARE CERTIFIED AS INTERMEDIATE CARE BEDS?
 None or _____ beds cc66

c.(4) HOW MANY OF THESE CERTIFIED BEDS WERE OCCUPIED BY MEDICAID PATIENTS LAST NIGHT?
 None or _____ beds cc70

SECTION B - CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION (CONFIDENTIAL)

ASSURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY - All information which would permit identification of the individual facility will be held in strict confidence, 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 purposes.

12.a. WAS THIS BUILDING ORIGINALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR USE AS A NURSING HOME, REST HOME, CONVALESCENT HOME, HOME FOR THE AGED?

CARD 3
cc11-3

12-1 Yes -2 No
(Skip to next page)

b. WHAT WAS THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE AND USE OF THIS BUILDING? (Mark (X) only one box.)

- 13-1 Private home (i.e., single family dwelling)
- 2 Duplex (2 to 4 units)
- 3 Apartment house (5 or more units)
- 4 Hotel or motel
- 5 Hospital
- 6 Other (Specify) _____ 14-

Interviewer:
See back of
letter to
administrator
for questions
13 through 17.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES CONCERN CALENDAR YEAR 1972, WHICH IS THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1, 1972 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1972. IF YOUR ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS COVER A PERIOD OTHER THAN CALENDAR YEAR 1972, WHAT IS THIS OTHER TIME PERIOD?

From _____ through _____
 Month Year Month Year
 cc15,16 cc17,18 cc19,20 cc21,22

13. HOW MANY PERSONS WERE ADMITTED TO THIS FACILITY DURING 1972?

Admissions _____
 cc23

14. HOW MANY PERSONS WERE DISCHARGED FROM THIS FACILITY DURING 1972, EXCLUDING DEATHS?

Discharges _____
 cc27

15. HOW MANY PERSONS DIED DURING 1972 WHILE RESIDENTS OR PATIENTS OF THIS FACILITY?

Deaths _____
 cc31

16. IN 1972, WHAT WERE THE TOTAL INPATIENT DAYS OF CARE PROVIDED? (THE SUM OF THE DAILY PATIENT CENSUS COUNT FROM 1/1/72 THROUGH 12/31/72.)

Days _____ (mark (X) if estimated)
 cc35 41-1

17. HOW MANY ROOMS FOR RESIDENTS DOES THIS FACILITY HAVE THAT CONTAIN:

- a. None or _____ 1 bed only
 cc44
- b. None or _____ 2 beds
 cc48
- c. None or _____ 3 beds
 cc52
- d. None or _____ 4 or more beds
 cc56

*18. ARE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES ROUTINELY PROVIDED TO RESIDENTS IN ADDITION TO ROOM AND BOARD?

- a. Supervision over medications which may be self-administered 60-1 Yes -2 No
 - b. Medications and treatments administered in accordance with physicians' orders 61-1 Yes -2 No
 - c. Rub and massage 62-1 Yes -2 No
 - d. Help with tub bath or shower 63-1 Yes -2 No
 - e. Help with dressing 64-1 Yes -2 No
 - f. Help with correspondence or shopping 65-1 Yes -2 No
 - g. Help with walking or getting about 66-1 Yes -2 No
 - h. Help with eating 67-1 Yes -2 No
- OR
- i. None of the above services routinely provided, room and board provided only 68-1 Yes

***19. DURING THE PAST SEVEN DAYS, HOW MANY RESIDENTS RECEIVED EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES?**

CARD 4
cc11-4

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| a. Nasal feeding | _____ | b. Blood pressure reading | _____ | c. Enema | _____ |
| | cc12 | | cc16 | | cc20 |
| d. Catheterization | _____ | e. Full bed-bath | _____ | f. Bowel or bladder retraining | _____ |
| | cc24 | | cc28 | | cc32 |
| g. Oxygen therapy | _____ | h. Application of dressing or bandage | _____ | i. Temperature-pulse-respiration | _____ |
| | cc36 | | cc40 | | cc44 |
| j. Hypodermic injection | _____ | k. Irrigation | _____ | l. Intravenous injection | _____ |
| | cc48 | | cc52 | | cc56 |

***20. DOES THIS FACILITY PROVIDE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PROFESSIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES ON THE PREMISES? (THE THERAPISTS MUST BE LICENSED OR REGISTERED IN THEIR SPECIFIC PROFESSIONS.)**

- | | | | | |
|---|------|------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| a. Physical therapy | 60-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | -2 | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| b. Occupational therapy | 61-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | -2 | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| c. Recreational therapy | 62-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | -2 | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| d. Speech and hearing therapy | 63-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | -2 | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| e. Counseling by social worker, psychologist, or mental health worker | 64-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | -2 | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| f. Other rehabilitation services (Specify) | 65-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | -2 | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

66-

21. DOES THIS FACILITY CONDUCT TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PEOPLE NOT ON YOUR STAFF IN COOPERATION WITH AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION?

- Yes No
67-1 -2

22. WHAT ARE THE ACTUAL HOURS FOR EACH SHIFT? (Circle am or pm)

CARD 5
cc11-5

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------|-------|----|----|-------|----|--|
| a. Day Shift | from | _____ | am | to | _____ | am | |
| | | cc12 | pm | | cc16 | pm | |
| b. Evening Shift | from | _____ | am | to | _____ | am | <input type="checkbox"/> No such shift |
| | | cc20 | pm | | cc24 | pm | |
| c. Night Shift | from | _____ | am | to | _____ | am | <input type="checkbox"/> No such shift |
| | | cc28 | pm | | cc32 | pm | |

23.a. 1. FOR THE DAY SHIFT YESTERDAY, WAS THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF NURSING CARE (FOR THE ENTIRE FACILITY): (Mark (X) Only One Box)

38-1 ON CALL -2 ON DUTY - that is awake, dressed, and serving the residents

a.2 WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF SKILL OF THIS PERSON? (Mark (X) Only One Box)

a.3. WHAT HOURS DID THIS PERSON WORK YESTERDAY? (Circle am or pm.)

39-1 Registered Nurse

from _____ am to _____ am
cc41 pm cc45 pm

-2 Licensed Practical Nurse

-3 Nurse's Aide

-4 Other _____ 40-
Specify Occupation

23.b. 1. FOR THE EVENING SHIFT YESTERDAY, WAS THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF NURSING CARE (FOR THE ENTIRE FACILITY): (Mark (X) Only One Box)

49-1 ON CALL -2 ON DUTY - that is awake, dressed, and serving the residents

-3 NO SUCH SHIFT
(Skip to Part 23.c.)

b.2. WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF SKILL OF THIS PERSON? (Mark (X) Only One Box)

b.3. WHAT HOURS DID THIS PERSON WORK YESTERDAY? (Circle am or pm.)

50-1 Registered Nurse

from _____ am to _____ am
cc52 pm cc56 pm

-2 Licensed Practical Nurse

-3 Nurse's Aide

-4 Other _____ 51-
Specify Occupation

23.c. 1. FOR THE NIGHT SHIFT YESTERDAY, WAS THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF NURSING CARE (FOR THE ENTIRE FACILITY): (Mark (X) Only One Box)

60-1 ON CALL -2 ON DUTY - that is awake, dressed, and serving the residents

-3 NO SUCH SHIFT
(Skip to Question 24)

c.2. WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF SKILL OF THIS PERSON? (Mark (X) Only One Box)

c.3. WHAT HOURS DID THIS PERSON WORK YESTERDAY? (Circle am or pm.)

61-1 Registered Nurse

from _____ am to _____ am
cc63 pm cc67 pm

-2 Licensed Practical Nurse

-3 Nurse's Aide

-4 Other _____ 62-
Specify Occupation

24. HOW MANY DIFFERENT PHYSICIANS CURRENTLY ATTEND THEIR OWN PRIVATE PATIENTS IN THIS FACILITY? (DO NOT COUNT PHYSICIANS WHO ARE ONLY ON THE STAFF OF THE FACILITY OR ARE ONLY EMPLOYED UNDER CONTRACT.)

_____ Physicians
cc71

25.a. WHAT TYPE OF STAFF MEMBER EXERCISES DAILY, ON-DUTY SUPERVISION OVER ALL CLINICAL SERVICES IN THIS FACILITY? (Mark (X) Only One Box.)

Administrator 75-1 **b.**

IS THE ADMINISTRATOR ALSO A:

physician 76-1 Yes -2 No

registered nurse 77-1 Yes -2 No

licensed practical nurse 78-1 Yes -2 No

Physician 75-2

Registered Nurse -3

Other -4

Specify _____ 79-

***26. DOES THIS FACILITY PROVIDE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT RESIDENTS OF THIS FACILITY?**

CARD 6
cc11-6

- a. Day care (services provided during the day to persons who do not sleep in the home overnight. Day care services can include nursing care, physical or occupational therapy, recreational activities, at least one full meal a day) 12-1 Yes -2 No
- b. Meals either home delivered or in a group setting 13-1 Yes -2 No
- c. Transportation and/or escort services 14-1 Yes -2 No
- d. Homemaker or chore services 15-1 Yes -2 No
- e. Information and/or referral for health needs 16-1 Yes -2 No
- f. Friendly visiting 17-1 Yes -2 No
- g. Daily telephone checking service 18-1 Yes -2 No
- h. Arrangement or provision of recreational activities 19-1 Yes -2 No
- i. Laundry service 20-1 Yes -2 No
- j. Other 21-1 Yes 2 No

Specify _____ 22-

27.a. DOES THIS FACILITY KEEP A WAITING LIST OF PERSONS TO BE ADMITTED WHEN A BED BECOMES AVAILABLE?

Yes 23-1 No (Skip to Question 28) -2

b. HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE ON THIS WAITING LIST?

None or _____ people
cc24-26

c. DO YOU PROVIDE ANY SERVICES TO THE PERSONS ON THIS WAITING LIST?

Yes 27-1 No (Skip to Question 28) -2

*** c.(1) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES DO YOU PROVIDE?**

- a. Day care (services provided during the day to persons who do not sleep in the home overnight. Day care services can include nursing care, physical or occupational therapy, recreational activities, at least one full meal a day). 28-1 Yes -2 No
- b. Meals either home delivered or in a group setting 29-1 Yes -2 No
- c. Transportation and/or escort services 30-1 Yes -2 No
- d. Homemaker or chore services 31-1 Yes -2 No
- e. Information and/or referral for health needs 32-1 Yes -2 No
- f. Friendly visiting 33-1 Yes -2 No
- g. Daily telephone checking service 34-1 Yes -2 No
- h. Arrangement or provision of recreational activities 35-1 Yes -2 No
- i. Laundry service 36-1 Yes -2 No
- j. Other 37-1 Yes -2 No

Specify _____ 38-

***28. DOES THIS FACILITY INCLUDE AS PART OF ITS BASIC CHARGE TO EACH RESIDENT THE CHARGES FOR:**

		Yes	No
a. Physician services	39-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Private duty nursing	40-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Other nursing services	41-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Therapy	42-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Drugs	43-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Medical supplies	44-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Special diet	45-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other	46-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>

Specify _____ 47-

29. HAS THIS NURSING HOME BEEN IN BUSINESS AT THIS ADDRESS FOR LESS THAN TWO YEARS? (COUNT FROM THE TIME IT FIRST OPENED AT THIS ADDRESS AS A NURSING HOME EVEN THOUGH THE OWNERSHIP OR THE SERVICES OFFERED MAY HAVE CHANGED.)

Yes No
 50-1 -2

Do Not Administer Expense Questionnaire

RESIDENT CONTROL RECORD

Sheet _____ of _____ Sheets

1973 Nursing Home Survey
 National Center for Health Statistics
 Health Resources Administration
 Rockville, Maryland

OMB # 068-S-72172
 Expires 7-31-74

ESTABLISHMENT NO.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TOTAL RESIDENTS IN HOME _____

cc12-15

IN SAMPLE _____

cc16-19

cc1-6

cc2

cc11-1

RESIDENTS IN NURSING HOME

SAMPLE DESIGNATION	NAME OF RESIDENT	LINE NO.	SAMPLE DESIGNATION	NAME OF RESIDENT	LINE NO.
SW _____			SW _____		
TE _____			TE _____		
a	b	c	a	b	c
		01			28
		02			27
		03			28
		04			29
		05			30
		06			31
		07			32
		08			33
		09			34
		10			35
		11			36
		12			37
		13			38
		14			39
		15			40
		16			41
		17			42
		18			43
		19			44
		20			45
		21			46
		22			47
		23			48
		24			49
		25			50

If More Lines Are Needed CONTINUE ON THE BACK

RESIDENT CONTROL RECORD

RESIDENTS IN NURSING HOME					
SAMPLE DESIGNATION	NAME OF RESIDENT	LINE NO.	SAMPLE DESIGNATION	NAME OF RESIDENT	LINE NO.
SW _____			SW _____		
TE _____			TE _____		
a	b	c	a	b	c
		51			76
		52			77
		53			78
		54			79
		55			80
		56			81
		57			82
		58			83
		59			84
		60			85
		61			86
		62			87
		63			88
		64			89
		65			90
		66			91
		67			92
		68			93
		69			94
		70			95
		71			96
		72			97
		73			98
		74			99
		75			00

RESIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

OMB #068-S-72172
Expires 7-31-74

1973 Nursing Home Survey
National Center for Health Statistics
Health Resources Administration
Rockville, Maryland

1-7

ASSURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY — All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, 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 purposes.	ESTABLISHMENT NO. <table border="1" style="width:100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:12.5%;"></td> <td style="width:12.5%;"></td> <td style="width:12.5%;"></td> <td style="width:12.5%;"></td> <td style="width:12.5%;"></td> <td style="width:12.5%;"></td> <td style="width:12.5%;"></td> <td style="width:12.5%;"></td> <td style="width:12.5%;"></td> <td style="width:12.5%;"></td> </tr> </table>										

cc2

LINE NO.

--	--	--

cc11

cc14-1

1. WHAT IS — DATE OF BIRTH?

	or	
Month cc15,16		Age cc22-24
Day 17, 18		Year 19-21

2. WHAT IS — SEX?

Male Female
 25-1 -2

3. WHAT IS — ETHNIC BACKGROUND? (Mark (X) Only one box)

26-1 <input type="checkbox"/> Caucasian	-2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro	-3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oriental
-4 <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish American	-5 <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian	-6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other

4. WHAT IS — CURRENT MARITAL STATUS? (Mark (X) only one box)

27-1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married	-2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	-3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced
-4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated	-5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never Married	

5. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF — CURRENT ADMISSION TO THIS PLACE?

	or		or	
Month cc28, 29		Day 30-31		Year 32-34

6a. WHERE DID — LIVE AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION? (Mark (X) only one box)

- (1) In a boarding home 35-1
- (2) In another nursing home or related facility -2
- (3) In a mental hospital or other long-term specialty hospital -3
- (4) In a general or short-stay hospital -4
- (5) In a private apartment or house -5
- (6) Other place, (Specify) _____ -6 36-
- (7) Don't know -7

6b. AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION DID — LIVE WITH: (Mark (X) all that apply)

	Yes	No
(1) Spouse? 37-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Children? 38-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) Other relatives? 39-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(4) Unrelated persons? 40-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(5) Lived alone? 41-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(6) Don't know? 42-1 <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

7. WHAT IS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR — ADMISSION TO THE HOME? (Enter "1" in box for primary reason; if secondary reason given, enter "2".)

- 43- Physical reasons (e.g., illness or need for treatments)
- 44- Social reasons (e.g., no family, or lack of family interest)
- 45- Behavioral reasons (e.g., disruptive behavior, mental deterioration)
- 46- Economic reasons (e.g., no money and/or resources)

10. DOES THIS RESIDENT REGULARLY USE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AIDS?

CARD 2
14-2

		No	Yes
a.	Walker	15-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Crutches	16-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Braces	17-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Wheelchair	18-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Artificial Limb	19-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Self-feeder	20-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Any other aids (do not count glasses or hearing aids)	21-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>

Specify _____ 22-

11. DURING THE LAST MONTH, HOW MANY TIMES DID—RECEIVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING THERAPY SERVICES? (INCLUDE ONLY SERVICES PROVIDED BY A LICENSED OR REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL WHETHER INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE HOME.)

		NUMBER OF TIMES
a.	Physical therapy	<input type="checkbox"/> None or <input type="text"/> cc23
b.	Recreational therapy	<input type="checkbox"/> None or <input type="text"/> cc25
c.	Occupational therapy	<input type="checkbox"/> None or <input type="text"/> cc27
d.	Speech therapy	<input type="checkbox"/> None or <input type="text"/> cc29
e.	Hearing therapy	<input type="checkbox"/> None or <input type="text"/> cc31
f.	Professional counseling by social worker, psychologist or other mental health worker	<input type="checkbox"/> None or <input type="text"/> cc33

12. DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS, WHICH OF THESE SERVICES DID—RECEIVE? (Mark (X) all that apply)

- cc35-62 -01 a. Rub or massage
- 02 b. Administration of treatment by staff
- 03 c. Special diet
- 04 d. Application of sterile dressings or bandages
- 05 e. Temperature-pulse-respiration
- 06 f. Full bed-bath
- 07 g. Enema
- 08 h. Catheterization
- 09 i. Blood pressure reading
- 10 j. Irrigation
- 11 k. Oxygen therapy
- 12 l. Intravenous injection
- 13 m. Hypodermic injection
- OR
- 14 n. None of the above services received

13. DURING THE PAST 7 DAYS, DID — RECEIVE ANY MEDICATIONS?

CARD 3
14.3

No (Skip to Question 14) Yes

WHICH TYPES OF MEDICATIONS DID — RECEIVE? (Mark (X) All That Apply)

- cc16-45 -01 a. Tranquillizers (e.g., Thorazine, Mellaril)
- 02 b. Hypnotics — Sedatives (e.g., Nembutal, Seconal, Phenobarbital, Butisol, Placidyl, Chloral Hydrate)
- 03 c. Stool softeners (e.g., Peri-Colace)
- 04 d. Anti-Depressant (e.g., Elavil)
- 05 e. Anti-Hypertensives (e.g., Ismelin)
- 06 f. Diuretics (e.g., Diuril, Esidrex)
- 07 g. Analgesics (e.g., Aspirin, Darvon, Demerol, Percodan, Empirin with Codeine)
- 08 h. Diabetic agents (e.g., Orinase, Insulin)
- 09 i. Anti-inflammatory agents (e.g., Cortisone, Sodium Salicylate, Butazolidin, Indocin)
- 10 j. Anti-infectives (i.e., antibiotics)
- 11 k. Anti-Anginal drugs (e.g., Nitroglycerin, Peritrate)
- 12 l. Cardiac Glycosides (e.g., Digitalis, Lanoxin)
- 13 m. Anti-Coagulants (e.g., Dicumarol, Warfarin)
- 14 n. Vitamins or iron
- 15 o. Other types of medications not listed above

14. THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES FOR DAILY LIVING LIST VARIOUS LEVELS OF CARE THAT MAY BE NEEDED BY A RESIDENT. PLEASE INDICATE THE ONE THAT BEST DESCRIBES THE LEVEL OF CARE NEEDED BY THIS RESIDENT. FOR EACH ACTIVITY, THE LEVELS ARE GIVEN IN ASCENDING ORDER: IN OTHER WORDS, THE LEVEL DESCRIBING THE MINIMUM CARE IS FIRST AND THE LEVEL DESCRIBING THE MOST CARE IS LAST. IF YOU ARE UNDECIDED WHICH OF TWO LEVELS TO INDICATE, CHOOSE THE ONE DESCRIBING THE LESSER AMOUNT OF CARE:

a. CONSIDERING THE FOLLOWING FOUR HYGIENE ACTIVITIES (WASHING FACE AND HANDS, BRUSHING TEETH OR DENTURES, COMBING HAIR, AND SHAVING OR APPLYING MAKE-UP) DOES THIS RESIDENT:

(Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 46-1 Perform all four with no assistance?
- 2 Perform all four with no assistance, but needs help in getting and/or putting away equipment?
- 3 Perform three or four with no assistance, but requires help with a complete bath?
- 4 Require assistance with one or two of these hygiene activities?
- 5 Require assistance with all four of these hygiene activities?

b. CONCERNING DRESSING, DOES THIS RESIDENT:

(Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 47-1 Get clothes from closets and drawers and completely dress without assistance?
- 2 Get clothes from closets and drawers and completely dress with some assistance (tying shoes, fastening braces, closing buttons or zippers in back of garments)?
- 3 Receive assistance in getting clothes, or in dressing (do not count tying shoes, fastening braces, closing buttons or zippers in back of garments as assistance)?
- 4 Stay partly or completely undressed?

c. CONCERNING FEEDING, DOES THIS RESIDENT:

(Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 48-1 Feed self without assistance?
- 2 Feed self with minor assistance (cutting meat or buttering bread)?
- 3 Receive major assistance in feeding (do not count cutting meat or buttering bread)?
- 4 Require intravenous feeding?
- 5 Require tube feeding?

d. CONCERNING AMBULATION TO REACH THE TOILET ROOM, IS THIS RESIDENT:

(Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 51-1 Able to go to the toilet room without nurses' assistance (may use cane, walker, wheelchair, or other object of support), may manage bedpan or commode at night?
- 2 Receiving nurses' assistance in going to the toilet room (do not count use of cane, walker, or other object of support), using bedpan or commode at night, or cleaning self or arranging clothes after elimination?
- 3 Unable to go to the toilet room for the elimination process?

e. CONCERNING MOVING IN AND OUT OF A BED OR CHAIR, IS THIS RESIDENT:

(Mark (X) Only One Box)

- Receiving no assistance? 52-1
- Walking with assistance of one person? -2
- Walking with assistance of two persons? -3
- Up in a chair with assistance once in 8 hours? -4
- Up in a chair with assistance twice in 8 hours? -5
- Bedfast with assistance in turning every two hours? -6
- Bedfast with assistance in turning every hour? -7

e.(1) DOES - HAVE BED SORES?

53-1 Yes No
 (continue with part f.)

f. CONCERNING CONTINENCE, IS THIS RESIDENT:

(Mark (X) Only One Box)

- In control of both bowels and bladder? 54-1
- An ostomy patient? -2
- In control of bladder only? -3
- In control of bowels only? -4
- Not in control of bowels or bladder? -5

f.(1) IS - RECEIVING BOWEL AND/OR BLADDER RETRAINING?

55-1 Yes (Skip to Question 15a.)
 -2 No

f.(2) WOULD RETRAINING GIVE THIS RESIDENT CONTROL OVER BOWELS AND/OR BLADDER?

Yes No Doubtful
 56-1 -2 -3

15a. DOES THIS RESIDENT EXHIBIT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING BEHAVIOR?

b. DOES THIS RESIDENT EXHIBIT THIS BEHAVIOR MORE OFTEN THAN ONCE A WEEK OR ONCE A WEEK OR LESS?

	No	Yes		More often than once a week	Once a week or less
(1) Depressed	57-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	→	58-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Agitated, nervous	59-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	→	60-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
(3) Abusive, aggressive	61-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	→	62-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
(4) Confused, senile	63-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	→	64-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
(5) Disturbed sleep	65-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	→	66-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>
(6) Other problem behavior	67-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ (Specify) _____ 68-	→ 69-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	-2 <input type="checkbox"/>

16a. DURING THIS RESIDENT'S STAY HERE, WHEN DID — LAST SEE A PHYSICIAN FOR TREATMENT, MEDICATION, OR FOR AN EXAMINATION?

CARD 4
14-4

Month Day Year

cc15,16 17,18 19,20

OR 21-1 Has Never Seen A Doctor While Here (Skip to Question 17a.)

b. AT THAT TIME, DID — RECEIVE:

- | | | Yes | No |
|---------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) An examination? | 22-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | -2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Treatment? | 23-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | -2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Prescription? | 24-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | -2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (4) Other? | 25-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | -2 <input type="checkbox"/> |

Specify _____ 26-

c. DID THE PHYSICIAN ATTEND THE RESIDENT: (Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 27-1 as a private physician?
- 2 for the home itself which furnishes the medical care?
- 3 temporarily as a replacement for the resident's private physician who was unable to attend the resident?
- 4 under some other arrangement? (Specify) _____ 28-

d. DOES A PHYSICIAN EXAMINE THIS RESIDENT: (Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 29-1 only when called?
- 2 irregularly, but without being called?
- 3 on a scheduled basis?

d. (1) HOW OFTEN DOES THE PHYSICIAN EXAMINE THE RESIDENT?

(Mark (X) Only One Box.)

- 30-1 once a week
- 2 every 2 weeks
- 3 once a month
- 4 every three months
- 5 once a year
- 6 other (Specify) _____ 31-

17a. DOES — WEAR EYE GLASSES?

Yes
 32-1

No
 -2

b. IS — SIGHT WITH GLASSES: (Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 33-1 not impaired? (e.g., can read ordinary newspaper print)
- 2 partially impaired? (e.g., can watch television 8 to 12 feet across the room)
- 3 severely impaired? (e.g., can recognize the features of familiar persons if they are within 2 to 3 feet)
- 4 completely lost? (e.g., blind)

c. IS — SIGHT: (Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 33-1 not impaired? (e.g., can read ordinary newspaper print without glasses)
- 2 partially impaired? (e.g., can watch television 8 to 12 feet across the room)
- 3 severely impaired? (e.g., can recognize the features of familiar persons if they are within 2 to 3 feet)
- 4 completely lost? (e.g., blind)

18a. DOES — USE A HEARING AID?

Yes
 34-1

No
 -2

b. IS — HEARING WITH A HEARING AID: (Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 35-1 not impaired? (e.g., can hear a telephone conversation on an ordinary telephone)
- 2 partially impaired? (e.g., can hear most of the things a person says)
- 3 severely impaired? (e.g., can hear only a few words a person says or loud noises)
- 4 completely lost? (e.g., deaf)

c. IS — HEARING: (Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 35-1 not impaired? (e.g., can hear a telephone conversation on an ordinary telephone)
- 2 partially impaired? (e.g., can hear most of the things a person says)
- 3 severely impaired? (e.g., can hear only a few words a person says or loud noises)
- 4 completely lost? (e.g., deaf)

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19. IS – ABILITY TO SPEAK: (Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 38-1 not impaired? (e.g., is able to be understood; can carry on a normal conversation)
- 2 partially impaired? (e.g., is able to be understood but has difficulty pronouncing some words)
- 3 severely impaired? (e.g., cannot carry on a normal conversation; is understood only with difficulty)
- 4 completely lost? (e.g., is mute)

20a. DOES THIS RESIDENT HAVE DENTURES?

- 39-1 Yes
- 2 No (Skip to Question 21a.)

b. DOES – USE THE DENTURES?

- 40-1 Yes
- 2 No

21a. DURING THE LAST MONTH, DID – LEAVE THE HOME FOR ANY RECREATIONAL OR LEISURE ACTIVITIES?

- 41-1 Yes
- 2 No

b. FOR WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES DID – LEAVE THE HOME? (Mark (X) All That Apply)

- cc42-52 -1 Get books, etc., from the library
- 2 Attend plays, movies, concerts, etc.
- 3 Attend arts and crafts classes outside the home
- 4 Visit museums, parks, fairs, etc.
- 5 Go on shopping trips organized by the home
- 6 Go on independent shopping trips organized by the resident or visitors
- 7 Visit a beauty shop or barber shop
- 8 Visit community clubs (such as community centers, senior citizen clubs, service clubs, bridge clubs, unions, etc.)
- 9 Attend religious services or other religious activities
- 0 Go for a walk
- & Other, (Specify) _____ 53-

c. WHY DIDN'T – LEAVE THE HOME TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY ACTIVITIES DURING THE LAST MONTH? (Mark (X) All That Apply)

- cc42-52 -1 Resident was too ill or was not able to move well enough to participate
- 2 Resident was not interested
- 3 Staff was unable to determine resident's interests at this point
- 4 Staff feels that the resident's behavior will not be tolerated outside the home
- 5 No one was available to accompany the resident
- 6 Resident cannot afford these activities
- 7 Lack of transportation
- 8 Other, (Specify) _____ 53-

22a. DURING THE PAST YEAR, HAS THIS RESIDENT BEEN ON ANY KIND OF LEAVE OVERNIGHT OR LONGER, EXCLUDING LEAVE FOR MEDICAL REASONS?

- 54-1 Yes
- 2 No (Skip to Question 23a.)
- 3 Don't know (Skip to Question 23a.)

b. WHERE DID – USUALLY GO WHEN ON LEAVE? (Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 55-1 To own home or apartment
- 2 To home of family or relatives
- 3 To home of unrelated friends
- 4 To foster home
- 5 To boardinghouse or room
- 6 To another place, (Specify) _____ 56-
- 7 Don't know

c. ABOUT HOW OFTEN DID THIS RESIDENT GO ON LEAVE? (Mark (X) Only One Box)

- 57-1 Nearly every week
- 2 About once a month
- 3 About once every two months
- 4 Several times a year
- 5 About once a year or less
- 6 Other (Specify) _____ 58-
- 7 Don't know

CARD 5
14-5

23a. DOES -- HAVE ANY VISITORS?
 Yes 15-1
 No -2 (Skip to Question 24)
 Don't know -3

b. HOW FREQUENTLY DO VISITORS SEE THE RESIDENT? (Mark (X) Only One Box)
16-1 Nearly every week
-2 About once a month
-3 About once every two months
-4 Several times a year
-5 About once a year or less
-6 Other (Specify) _____ 17-
-7 Don't know

24. HOW MANY BEDS ARE IN -- ROOM? (Mark (X) Only One Box)
18-1 One bed (i.e., the resident's own bed)
-2 Two beds
-3 Three beds
-4 Four beds
-5 Five or more beds

25a. HAS THIS RESIDENT LIVED IN THIS FACILITY FOR ONE FULL MONTH OR LONGER?
 Yes 19-1
 No -2
Stop; go on to next questionnaire.

b. LAST MONTH, WHAT WAS THE **BASIC** CHARGE FOR THIS RESIDENT'S LODGING, MEALS, AND NURSING CARE NOT INCLUDING PRIVATE DUTY NURSING OR OTHER SPECIAL CHARGES?

No charge is made for care (Skip to Question 26a.) \$ _____ . _____
cc20-25

c. LAST MONTH, WHAT WAS THE **TOTAL** CHARGE FOR THIS RESIDENT'S CARE, INCLUDING ALL CHARGES FOR SPECIAL SERVICES, DRUGS, AND SPECIAL MEDICAL SUPPLIES?

No charge is made for care (Skip to Question 26a.) \$ _____ . _____
cc26-31

(1) DID THIS AMOUNT INCLUDE SPECIAL CHARGES FOR

	No	Yes
(a) physician services?	32-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) private duty nursing?	33-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) therapy?	34-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) drugs?	35-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
(e) special medical supplies?	36-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
(f) special diet?	37-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
(g) other?	38-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	-1 <input type="checkbox"/>

Specify _____ -39

26a. WHAT WERE **ALL** THE SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THIS RESIDENT'S CARE LAST MONTH?
(Mark (X) All That Apply)

cc40-48 <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Own income or family support (private plans, retirement funds, social security, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> (4) Other public assistance or welfare	<input type="checkbox"/> (7) Initial payment-life care
<input type="checkbox"/> (2) Medicare (Title XVIII)	<input type="checkbox"/> (5) Church support	<input type="checkbox"/> (8) No charge is made for care
<input type="checkbox"/> (3) Medicaid (Title XIX)	<input type="checkbox"/> (6) VA contract	<input type="checkbox"/> (9) Other (Specify) _____ 49-

b. WHAT WAS THE **PRIMARY** SOURCE OF PAYMENTS FOR -- CARE LAST MONTH?
(Mark (X) Only One Box.)

50-1 <input type="checkbox"/> Own income or family support (private plans, retirement funds, social security, etc.)	-4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other public assistance or welfare	-7 <input type="checkbox"/> Initial payment-life care
-2 <input type="checkbox"/> Medicare (Title XVIII)	-5 <input type="checkbox"/> Church support	-8 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge is made for care
-3 <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid (Title XIX)	-6 <input type="checkbox"/> VA contract	-9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ 51-

APPENDIX IV

CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFYING NURSING HOMES ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF NURSING CARE

Types of Facilities Included In the Survey

Institutions included in the 1973-74 Nursing Home Survey were those classified as either nursing care homes or personal care homes with nursing according to data collected in the 1971 Master Facility Inventory Survey³² conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Definitions for these two classes of nursing homes were as follows:

Nursing Care Home

- Fifty percent or more of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey. (Nursing care is defined as the provision of one or more of the following services: taking temperature-pulse-respiration or blood pressure; full bed bath; application of dressings or bandages; catheterization; intravenous, intramuscular, or hypodermic injection; nasal feeding; irrigation; bowel and bladder retraining; oxygen therapy; and enema.)
- At least one full-time (35 or more hours per week) registered nurse (RN) or licensed practical nurse (LPN) was employed.

Personal Care Home with Nursing

- Some, but less than 50 percent of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.
- At least one full-time RN or LPN was employed.

or

- Some of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.
- No full-time RN or LPN was employed.
- The institution either:

Provided administration of medicines or supervision over self-administered medicines.

or

Provided assistance with three or more activities for daily living (such as help with tub bath or shower; help with dressing, correspondence, or shopping; help with walking or getting about; and help with eating).



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