Vital and Health Statistics

Mental Illness in Nursing Homes: United States, 1985

Series 13:
Data From the National Health Survey
No. 105

This report presents statistics on residents of nursing homes who had at least one condition that can be classified as a mental illness. Data for this major subgroup of nursing home residents are presented by length of stay since admission, source of payment in the month before the survey, functional dependencies in the activities of daily living, usual living arrangements prior to admission, and reasons for admission, according to major demographic and facility characteristics. This report also includes selected comparisons between residents with and without mental disorders. Estimates are based on data collected in the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey.

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Symbols

- - - Data not available

. . . Category not applicable

— Quantity zero

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05

Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (more than 30-percent relative standard error)

Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements

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Mental illness in nursing homes

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Background

The data presented in this report on mental illness in nursing homes are from the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS). The survey is a nationwide (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) sample of nursing and related care homes, their residents, discharges, and staff, conducted periodically by the National Center for Health Statistics. The survey is based on a probability sample of nursing homes with three beds or more, set up and staffed to provide nursing and personal care services to residents on a routine basis. The sample frame included all types of nursing homes without regard to the level of care they provided, whether they participated in the Medicare or Medicaid program, or whether they were licensed.

A facility could be freestanding or a nursing care unit of a hospital, retirement center, or similar institution, provided it maintained separate financial and employee records. The frame did not include board and care homes. In addition, it excluded facilities identified as providing residential care. A sample of 1,220 homes was selected from the frame of 20,479 facilities. Estimates are based on data collected from 1,079 participating facilities. The 1985 survey, conducted between August 1985 and January 1986, was the third in a series of surveys designed to provide comprehensive information about people using this segment of long-term care and about the facilities in which they reside. The first survey was conducted between August 1973 and April 1974; the second survey was conducted from May through December 1977. For convenience, this report will use the terms "nursing and related care homes," "nursing homes," and "facilities" interchangeably.

The sample frame for residents was the total number of residents on the register of the facility on the evening prior to the day of the survey. Residents who were physically absent from the facility because of overnight leave or a hospital visit but who had a bed maintained for them at the facility were also included in the sample frame. Five residents or fewer per facility were selected for each of the sampled nursing homes. Data for a total of 5,243 residents were collected by interviewing the staff member most familiar with the care provided to the resident. When responding, the staff member relied on the medical records of each resident.

Additional followup information on the sample residents was collected by telephone interview with each resident's next of kin. (A resident's guardian or friends were contacted if there was no next of kin.) Data collected from the next of kin focused on the circumstances and reasons for the resident's nursing home admission. The primary focus of this report is to present data obtained from nursing home staff respondents. However, selected data from the resident's next of kin also are presented.

Detailed information about the sampling frame, sample design, and survey procedures is presented in appendix I. In addition, appendix I includes imputation procedures and estimation techniques. Because the data in this report are national estimates based on a sample and are subject to sampling errors, standard error charts and illustrations of their use also are provided in appendix I.

Appendix II presents definitions of terms used in this report and explanations of how the population of residents with mental disorders was identified. Reference to appendix II is essential to interpret the data in this report. A facsimile of the current resident questionnaire used in the survey is shown in appendix III.

Data based on the entire survey are available on computer tape and in published reports. These reports include preliminary statistics about facilities, residents, discharges, and registered nurses (1-4). Final statistics on most of the topics covered by the survey (5), on the effects of Medicare's prospective payment system on nursing homes (6), on utilization of nursing homes by current residents (7), and on discharges from nursing homes (8) also have been published.

Introduction

The 1985 National Nursing Home Survey reports that 65.3 percent of all current nursing home residents (or 974,300 persons) had at least one condition that can be classified as a mental illness (figure 1). Because nursing homes have become a major resource for residential care of the mentally ill, this report will describe this major subgroup of nursing home residents. "Mental illness" and "mental disorders" will be used interchangeably to describe the conditions of patients who currently have any of the following conditions: mental retardation, alcohol or drug abuse, organic brain syndromes (OBS) (including Alzheimer's disease), depressive disorders, schizophrenia and other psychoses, anxiety disorders, and other mental disorders (including personality disorders, physiological malfunction arising from mental factors, special symptoms or syndromes not elsewhere classified, and adjustment reaction).

It was easier to identify and count persons with mental disorders in institutions when they were the long-term residents of psychiatric hospitals. However, with the beginning of deinstitutionalization of mental hospitals in the middle 1950's, these patients were discharged to community mental health centers, family homes, nursing homes, intermediate care facilities, and other types of facilities. Survey results provided information to identify the whole range of mental disorders, not just the subset of persons with chronic mental illness. To accomplish this, two approaches were used: 1) all conditions listed in the ninth edition of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD-9-CM) (including chapter V) were recorded; and 2) boxes covering the whole range of mental conditions and a box to check no mental disorder were also available to prompt recording of mental conditions.

To assess the prevalence and to assure that the count was inclusive of all persons with mental disorders, three questions from the current resident questionnaire (see appendix III) were used to capture this subgroup for this report:

- Question 14 asked that the respondent list the current primary and other diagnoses from the medical record of each sampled resident. Up to a total of eight diagnoses could be listed. Residents with any of the mental disorders from chapter V and other related conditions based on the ICD-9-CM became the base subgroup of nursing home residents with mental disorders.
- Question 15 asked that the respondent look at a specific list of mental disorders and mark all that apply to each sampled resident based on the resident's medical record. If a resident was identified by the boxes in question 15 as having a
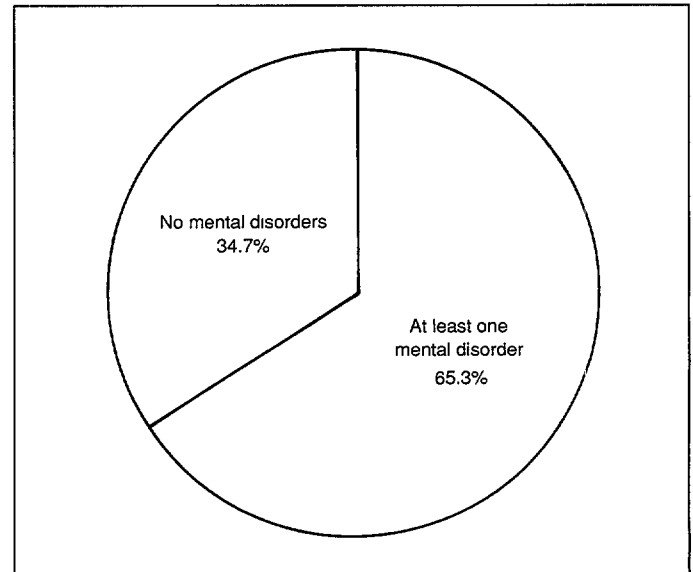
Figure 1. Percent distribution of nursing home residents, by mental condition: United States, 1985

mental disorder but did not have previous diagnoses of the same conditions, then he or she was added to the base subgroup with two exceptions (anxiety and depression).
- Question 35, which asked if the resident displayed anxiety or depression nearly every day, was used to confirm these conditions on the chance that the box may have been used to record symptoms rather than conditions. Residents with anxiety and/or depression were added to the subgroup of nursing home residents with mental disorders if both questions 15 and 35 indicated these conditions.

This report will present data on the length of stay since admission, source of payment in the month before the survey, functional dependencies in activities of daily living, and other characteristics of this large subgroup of current residents. These residents with mental disorders will be described according to demographic characteristics as well as by selected characteristics of the nursing homes.

Comparisons will be made between the total nursing home population and those with mental disorders and between those with mental disorders and those without mental disorders. Because of differences in methods used to identify persons with mental disorders (described above), data presented in this report will differ from previously published data from the 1985 NNHS.

Mental disorders by type

Based on results from the 1985 NNHS, nearly two-thirds of all nursing home residents had at least one mental disorder. For this report these disorders have been grouped as follows: mental retardation, alcohol and drug abuse, organic brain syndromes (including Alzheimer's disease), depressive disorders, schizophrenia and other psychoses, anxiety disorders, and other mental disorders. The most prevalent mental disorder was organic brain syndromes. More than 70 percent of all residents with at least one mental disorder had OBS (figure 2). Those with

Alzheimer's disease made up about 65,000 of the total 696,800 residents with OBS. Nearly half (46.7 percent) of the total nursing home population was diagnosed with this type of disorder. Twenty percent of the nursing home residents with mental disorders had diagnoses of schizophrenia and other psychoses. Anxiety and depressive disorders were found in 17 percent of all residents with mental disorders and 11 percent of all residents in nursing homes (table A).

NOTE: Subgroups add to more than 100.0 percent because residents with multiple disorders are counted in each group.
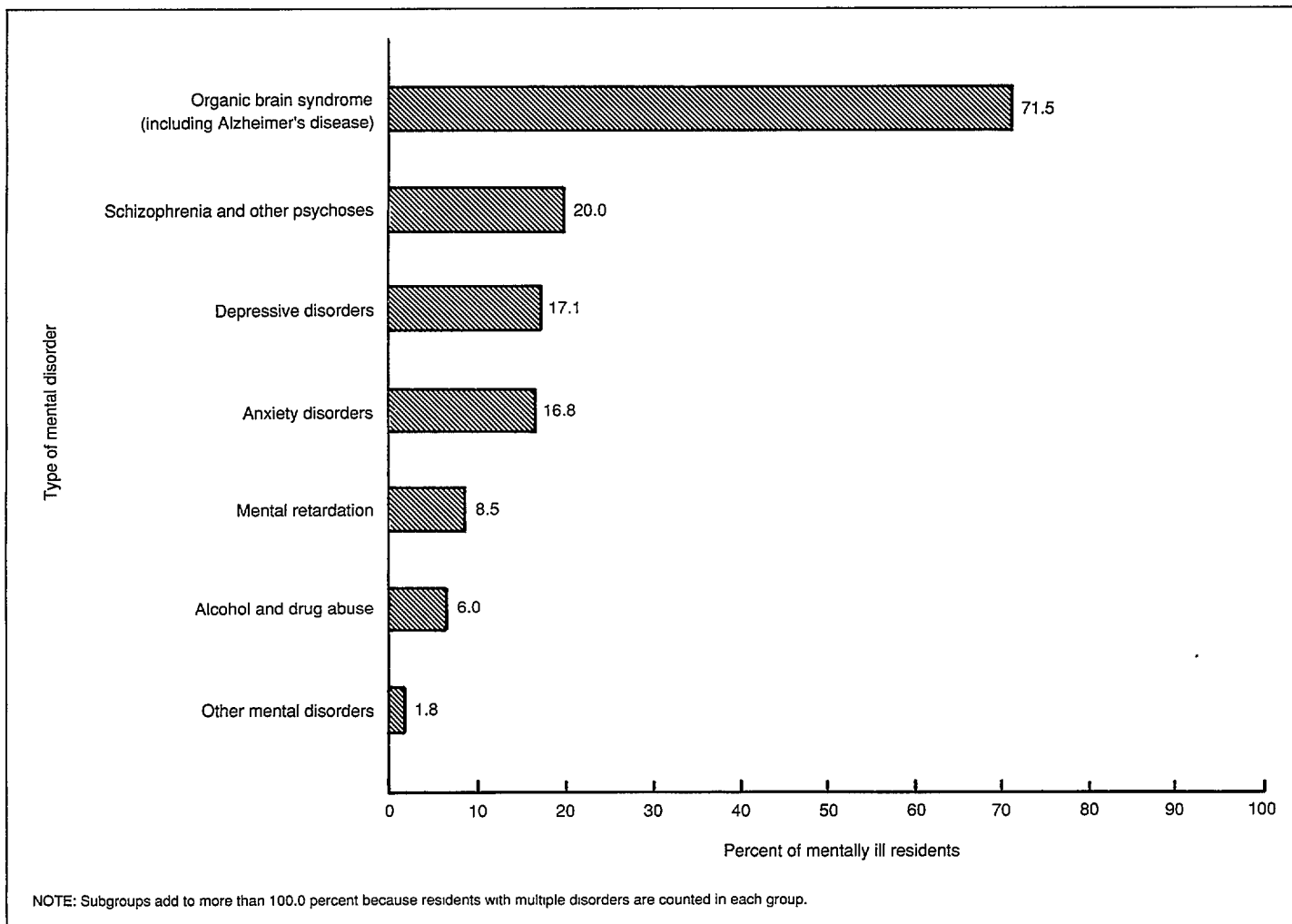
Figure 2. Percent of mentally ill nursing home residents, by type of mental disorder: United States, 1985

Table A. Number and percent of residents with mental disorders and percent of total residents, by selected mental disorders: United States, 1985

Mental disorder	Total [1]	Percent of residents with mental disorders [1]	Percent of total residents
Total................................	974,300	100.0	65.3
Mental retardation	83,200	8.5	5.6
Alcohol and drug abuse...............	58,700	6.0	3.9
Organic brain syndromes (including Alzheimer's disease)	696,800	71 5	46.7
Depressive disorders	167,000	17.1	11.2
Schizophrenia and other psychoses	195,400	20.0	13.1
Anxiety disorders......	163,700	16.8	11.0
Other mental illnesses...	17,700	1.8	1.2

[1] Subgroups add to more than the total because residents with multiple disorders are counted only once in the total

With the exception of mental retardation and alcohol and drug abuse, male and female residents showed no significant difference in the prevalence of the mental disorders identified. Males were diagnosed twice as often as females for mental retardation and four times as often as females for alcohol and drug abuse.

The percent of residents with mental disorders decreased with age for each of the selected disorders except OBS. About 20 percent of all residents under 65 years of age had a diagnosis of OBS. The percent of residents with OBS increases with age to 55.6 percent of the total for those 85 years of age and over. The number of residents with each of the other mental disorders all declined with age. The greatest decline was among those residents with mental retardation and schizophrenia and other psychoses (table 1).

Demographics

A report published by the National Center for Health Statistics (7) shows that there are significantly more female residents in nursing homes than males. Females make up about 72 percent of the total resident population, and males account for the remaining 28 percent. This is true also for the ratio of females to males with mental disorders in nursing homes. Seventy-two percent of all persons with at least one mental disorder are female, and 28 percent are male. Of the total males and females in nursing homes, 65 percent of each suffer from some form of mental illness (figure 3). This 65 percent of total male residents with mental disorders was disproportional to the male population in nursing homes.

Approximately 87 percent of all residents with mental disorders were 65 years of age and over. More than one-third of all residents with mental illness were 85 years of age and over (table B). The average age of all residents with mental disorders was 79 years. The average age for females was 81 years and for males, 73 years (tables 2 and 3). Although the total number of residents in nursing homes is overwhelmingly white (92 percent), significant differences were not observed in the percent of total residents with mental disorders by race or Hispanic origin. This was probably due to the small sample sizes among the minority groups. Tables 2 and 3 also show the number and percent distribution of nursing home residents with mental disorders by selected nursing home characteristics, according to age, sex, and race.
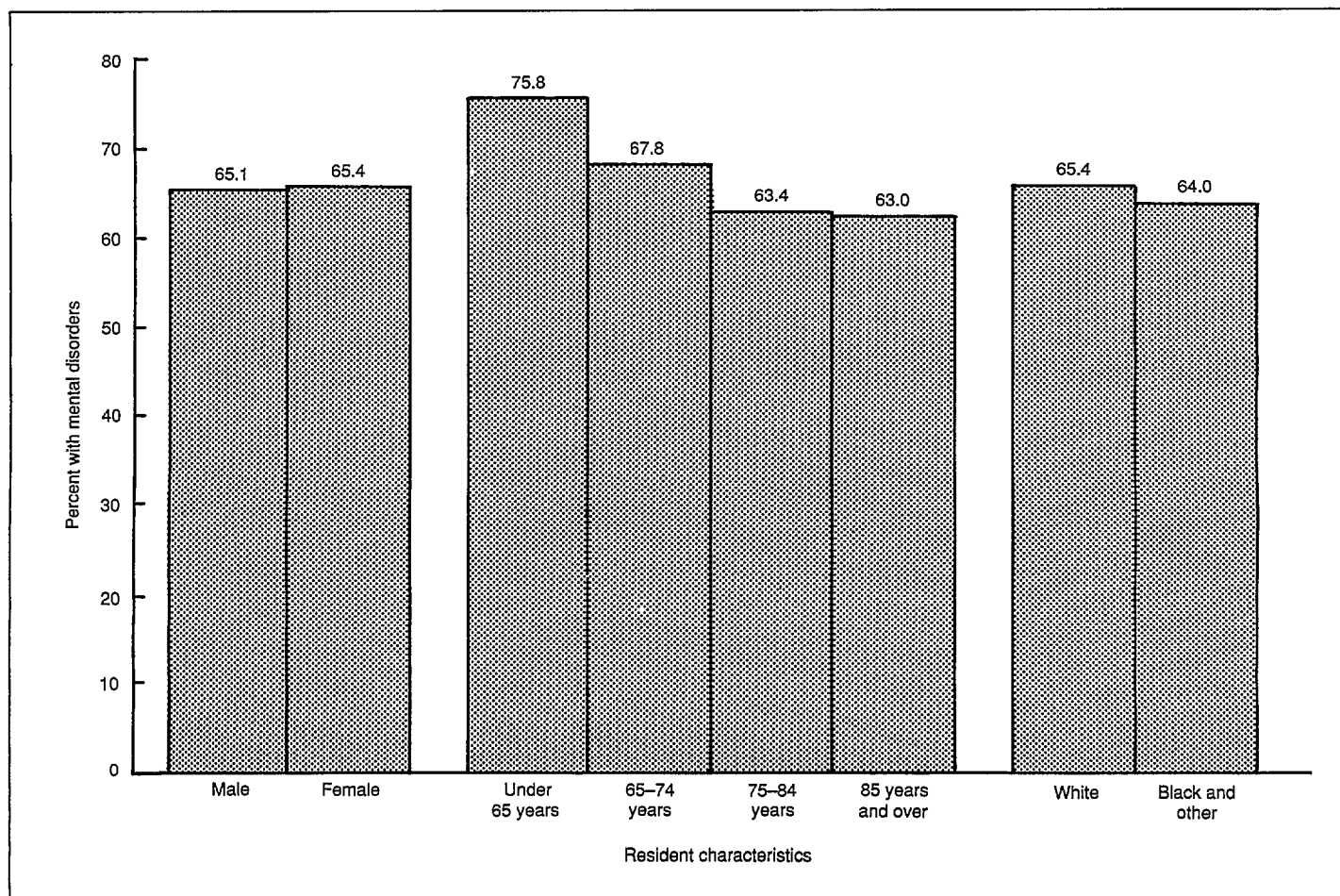
Figure 3. Percent of nursing home residents with mental disorders, by selected resident characteristics: United States, 1985

Table B. Number and percent distribution of nursing home residents by selected resident characteristics, according to mental condition: United States, 1985

Resident characteristic	All residents		Mental condition					
			Residents with mental disorders			Residents without mental disorders		
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of total	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of total
Total	1,491,400	100.0	974,300	100.0	65.3	517,200	100.0	34.7
Age								
Under 65 years	173,100	11.6	131,200	13.5	75.8	41,900	8.1	24.2
65 years and over	1,318,300	88.4	843,000	86.5	64.0	475,300	91.9	36.1
65–74 years	212,100	14.2	143,800	14.8	67.8	68,300	13.2	32.2
75–84 years	509,000	34.1	322,700	33.1	63.4	186,300	36.0	36.6
85 years and over	597,300	40.0	376,500	38.6	63.0	220,800	42.7	37.0
Sex								
Male	423,800	28.4	276,200	28.3	65.2	147,500	28.5	34.8
Female	1,067,700	71.6	698,100	71.7	65.4	369,600	71.5	34.6
Race								
White	1,374,600	92.2	899,600	92.3	65.4	475,100	91.9	34.6
Black and other	116,800	7.8	74,700	7.7	64.0	42,100	8.1	36.0
Hispanic origin								
Hispanic	41,000	2.7	30,900	3.2	75.4	10,100	2.0	24.6
Non-Hispanic	1,450,400	97.3	943,300	96.8	65.0	507,100	98.0	35.0

NOTE· Figures may not add to totals because of rounding

Dependencies

Many older people require assistance in performing those daily activities consistent with normal human behavior. Data on whether residents needed assistance in the basic activities of daily living (ADL's) were collected in the 1985 survey. The ADL's include bathing, dressing, eating, mobility, transferring in and out of bed or chair, using the toilet room, and continence (9).

Tables 4 and 5 show dependencies in ADL's for each type of mental disorder. Assistance in bathing and dressing would be ranked first and second in a list of the most frequently listed dependencies. Ninety percent of all residents with mental disorders required assistance in bathing; 79 percent required assistance in dressing. Residents with OBS were more dependent in each of the ADL's than were residents with the other mental disorders.

Residents with mental disorders had an average of 4.0 dependencies in contrast to 3.3 dependencies for those without mental disorders (table C). Table D shows a comparison of the percent of residents with and without mental disorders in relation to their need for assistance in the ADL's. The 1985 survey indicates that 90.3 percent of the residents with mental

disorders compared with 85.8 percent without mental disorders required assistance with bathing. The comparison was 79.4 percent and 67.8 percent, respectively, for assistance with dressing and 45.4 and 27.7 percent, respectively, for assistance with eating. Residents with mental disorders required less help with mobility but more help with using the toilet room. Difficulty controlling both bowel and bladder was a problem for more residents with mental disorders than for those without. Nearly 60 percent of the residents with mental disorders had this difficulty, compared with 37.3 percent without mental disorders. More than twice as many residents with mental disorders (35.2 percent) than those without mental disorders (17.1 percent) had dependencies in all six of the ADL's.

Tables 6 and 7 show the number and percent of nursing home residents with mental disorders by selected functional status, age, sex, and race. The percent of residents with dependencies in each of the ADL's increased with age. However, age did not seem to have the same effect on the percent of residents without mental disorders needing assistance with the ADL's. Figure 4 shows a comparison of the two groups. The percent of residents without mental disorders needing assistance showed no difference based on age.

The average number of dependencies for residents with and without mental disorders by age, sex, and race is shown in table C and illustrated for age in figure 5. The average number of dependencies increased with age for residents with mental disorders. Residents without mental disorders had an average number of dependencies that decreased with age. In general, female residents with mental disorders were more dependent than males were in the ADL's. There was no difference in the average for residents with no mental disorders or for either group by race.

Other daily activities, such as care of personal possessions, handling money, securing personal items, and using the telephone, are referred to as instrumental activities of daily living (IADL's). Results from the 1985 survey show more nursing home residents with mental disorders needing help with each of the IADL's than those with no mental disorders. Overall, 90.0 percent of the residents with mental disorders received assistance with at least one of the IADL's activities, compared with 74.9 percent for residents without mental disorders (table D).

Table C. Average number of dependencies of nursing home residents, by mental condition, age, sex, and race: United States, 1985

| | All residents | Mental condition | |
		With mental disorders	Without mental disorders
Age, sex, and race			
	Average number of dependencies		
Total..........................	3.8	4.0	3.3
Age			
Under 65 years	2.8	2.4	3.8
65–74 years.....................	3.4	3.5	3.2
75–84 years.....................	3.8	4.1	3.3
85 years and over	4.1	4.7	3.2
Sex			
Male...........................	3.3	3.5	3.1
Female.........................	3.9	4.2	3.4
Race			
White..........................	3.7	4.0	3.2
Black and other	3.9	4.0	3.9

Table D. Percent of nursing home residents, by mental condition, age, and functional status: United States, 1985

| | Mental condition | | | | | |
| | With mental disorders | | | Without mental disorders | | |
Functional Status	All residents	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All residents	Under 65 years	65 years and over
Requires assistance bathing ...	90.3	67.2	93.9	85.8	83.1	86.0
Requires assistance dressing[1] ...	79.4	53.4	83.5	67.8	76.1	67.1
Requires assistance eating[2] ...	45.4	26.6	48.4	27.7	46.8	26.1
Requires assistance with mobility[3] ...	68.8	38.1	73.6	74.2	83.1	73.5
Requires assistance transferring[4] ...	61.6	30.3	66.5	56.7	68.7	55.7
Requires assistance using toilet room[5] ...	65.3	34.5	70.0	52.6	69.2	51.1
Continence—difficulty with bowel and/or bladder control ...	59.7	30.5	64.2	37.3	37.9	37.3
Receives help in instrumental activities of daily living ...	90.0	76.2	92.1	74.9	71.6	75.2

[1] Includes those who do not dress.
[2] Includes those who are tube or intravenously fed.
[3] Includes those who are chairfast or bedfast.
[4] Transferring refers to getting in or out of bed or chair.
[5] Includes those who do not use toilet room.
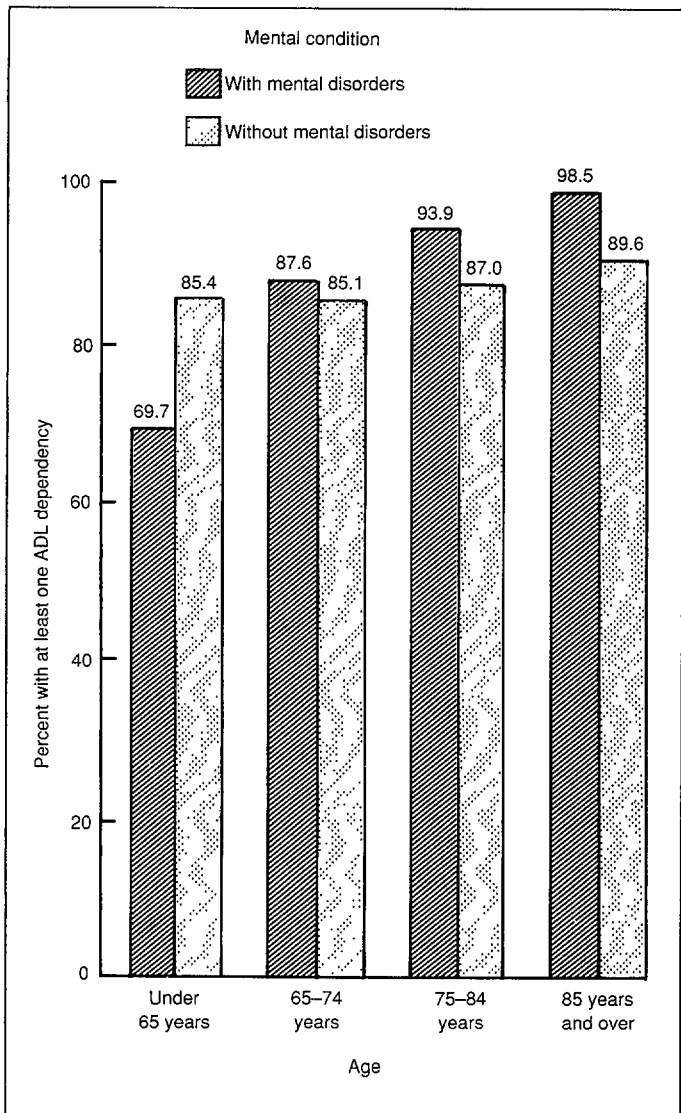
Figure 4. Percent of nursing home residents with at least one dependency in the activities of daily living (ADL), by age and mental condition: United States, 1985
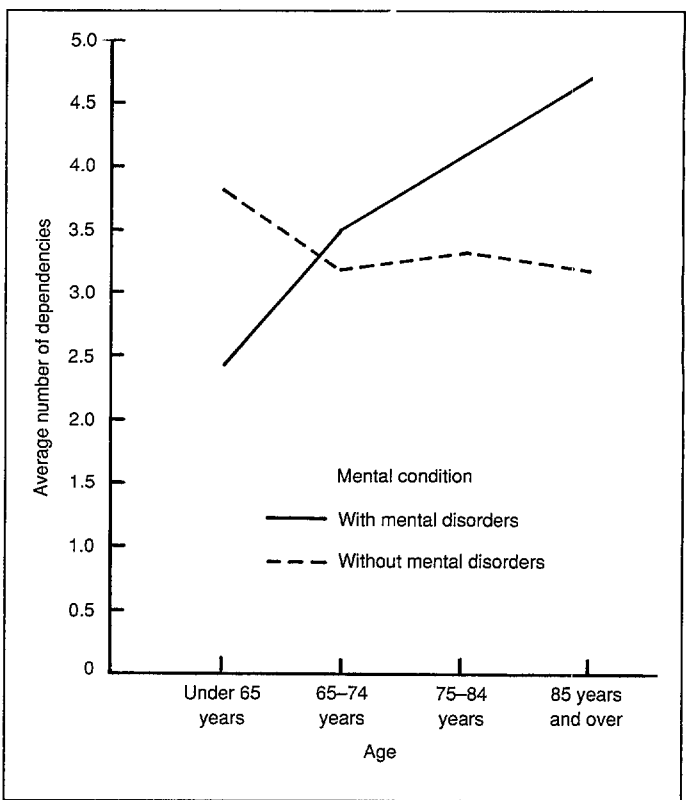
Figure 5. Average number of dependencies of nursing home residents, by age and mental condition: United States, 1985

Length of stay

Slightly more than 30 percent of all residents with mental disorders had lengths of stay from 1 year to less than 3 years. This was about the same for residents without mental disorders, as 30.5 percent of them had lengths of stay of 1 year to less than 3 years. Differences in the distribution of these two groups, however, are seen for the percent of those with less than 1 year and those with 3 years or more. More residents (42.1 percent) without mental disorders than those with mental disorders had spent shorter periods of less than 1 year in nursing homes. The opposite was true for the percents of those with lengths of stay of 3 years or more: 34.4 percent for those with mental disorders and 27.5 percent for those without mental disorders (figure 6).

The average length of stay since admission of residents with mental disorders was 1,139 days, compared with 1,059 days for all residents and 907 days for residents with no mental disorders. There was no difference in the length of stay by sex, race, or Hispanic origin. However, other resident characteristics showed significant differences. Residents who were married had a much shorter length of stay than those who were not married. Residents who were never married had the longest lengths of stay. The average length of stay for residents with mental disorders was shorter for those with living children than for those with no living children (table 8).

The average length of stay for residents with and without mental disorders, by age, race, current marital status, and other characteristics of the residents in nursing homes, is shown in table E. For each characteristic of residents, the average length of stay was significantly longer for residents with mental disorders than for residents with no mental disorders. Residents under 65 years of age with mental disorders had an average length of stay of 1,464 days, compared with 829 days for this same group of residents with no mental disorders (figure 7). Both white and black and other residents with mental disorders stayed more than twice as long as did those with no mental disorders. Residents with mental disorders who were married had shorter stays in nursing homes (724 days) than did unmarried residents with mental disorders. Residents with no mental disorders (table E) had even shorter stays (293 days).

Several differences were observed in the lengths of stay of the residents with mental disorders according to the characteristics of the nursing facility and where it is located. Although not significant, government-owned nursing homes had slightly longer lengths of stay than did other types of ownership. Residents in skilled nursing facilities only and skilled and intermediate care facilities, with average lengths of stay of 948 and 1,043 days, respectively, had shorter stays than residents in intermediate care facilities only or not certified facilities.

Length of stay since admission

A = Less than 3 months
B = 3 months to less than 6 months
C = 6 months to less than 12 months
D = 1 year to less than 3 years
E = 3 years to less than 5 years
F = 5 years or more

With mental disorders

Without mental disorders
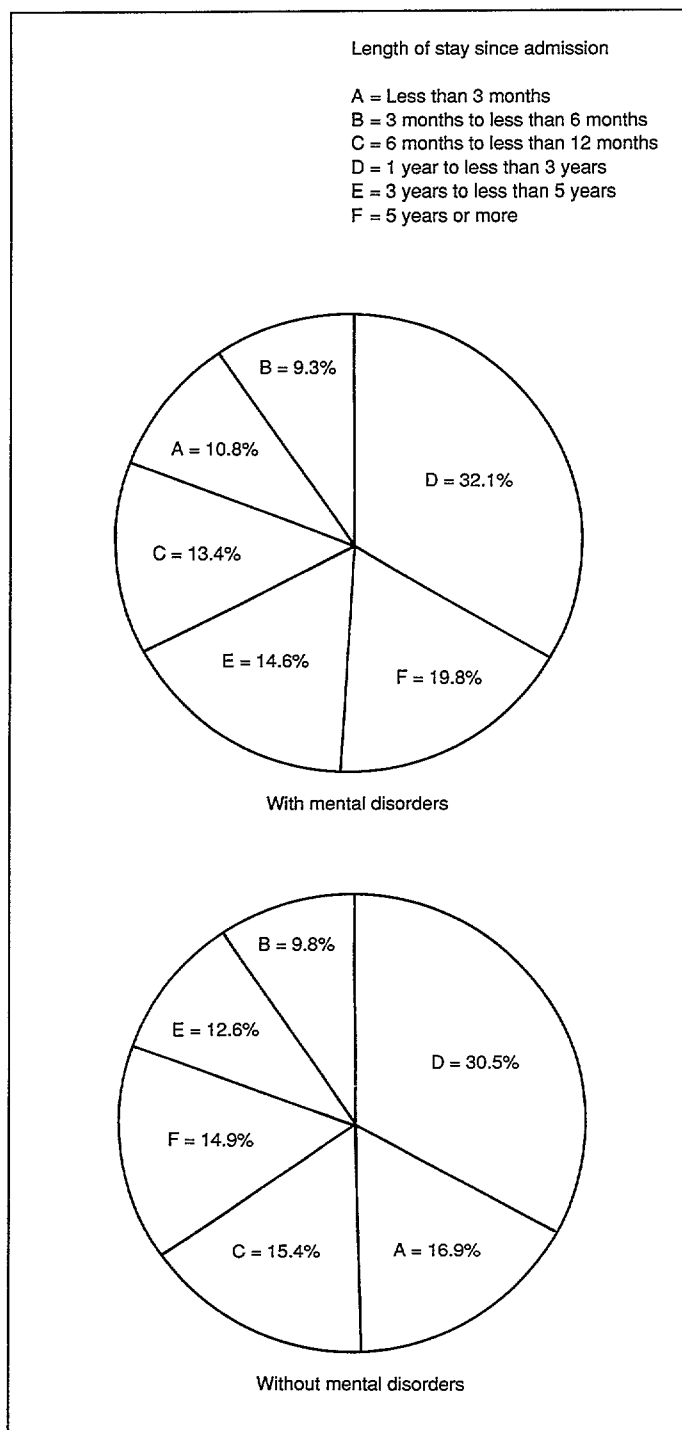
Figure 6. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by length of stay since admission, according to mental condition: United States, 1985

Table E. Average length of stay since admission of nursing home residents, by mental condition and selected resident characteristics: United States, 1985

Resident characteristic	All residents	Mental condition	
		With mental disorders	Without mental disorders
	Length of stay in days		
Total.	1,059	1,139	907
Age			
Under 65 years	1,311	1,464	829
65 years and over	1,026	1,089	914
65–74 years	1,055	1,161	833
75–84 years	948	997	864
85 years and over	1,081	1,140	981
Race			
White	1,061	1,140	515
Black and other	1,037	1,136	451
Current marital status			
Married	675	724	293
Widowed	990	1,032	545
Divorced or separated	997	1,114	350
Never married	1,582	1,721	629
Has living children			
Yes	933	989	479
No or unknown	1,244	1,343	541
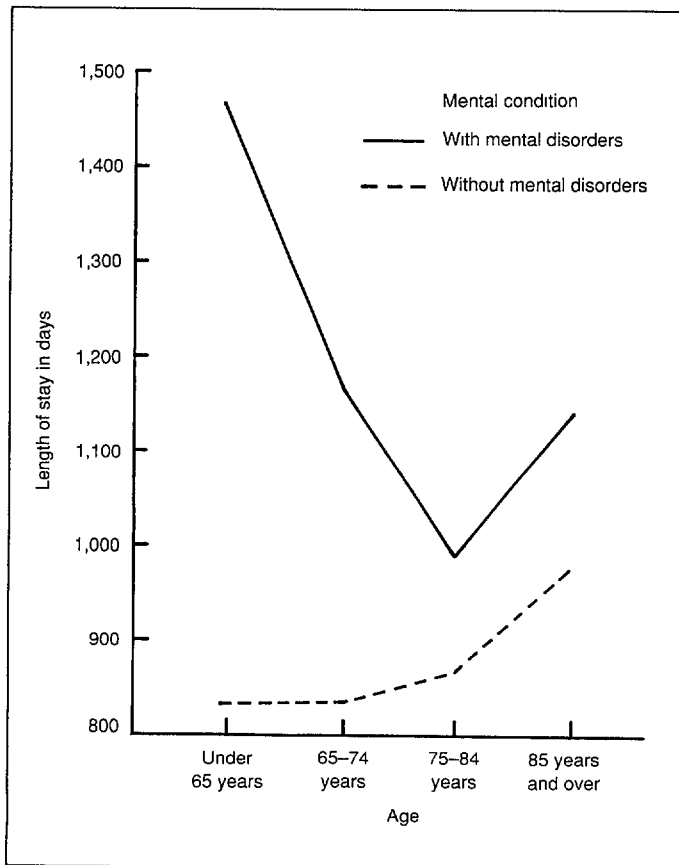
Figure 7. Average length of stay since admission of nursing home residents, by age and mental condition: United States, 1985

With the exception of homes with 200 beds or more, residents stayed significantly longer in smaller nursing homes (less than 50 beds) than in homes with more than 50 beds. Homes in the West had residents with shorter lengths of stay than the other three census regions (table 9). Residents without mental disorders had the same basic patterns in lengths of stay, according to facility characteristics, as did those with mental disorders. The stays, however, for residents without mental disorders were almost always significantly shorter (table F).

Table F. Number and average length of stay since admission of nursing home residents, by mental condition and selected facility characteristics: United States, 1985

Facility characteristic	Mental condition			
	With mental disorders		Without mental disorders	
	Number	Length of stay in days	Number	Length of stay in days
Total	974,300	1,139	517,200	907
Ownership				
Proprietary	692,600	1,103	331,300	773
Voluntary nonprofit	195,300	1,166	146,300	1,085
Government	86,400	1,374	39,600	1,371
Certification				
Skilled nursing facility only	178,300	948	97,000	690
Skilled nursing facility and intermediate care facility	438,800	1,043	235,900	916
Intermediate care facility only	254,000	1,354	117,400	1,012
Not certified	103,100	1,351	66,900	1,007
Bed size				
Less than 50 beds	93,900	1,506	39,400	785
50–99 beds	263,100	1,108	149,100	912
100–199 beds	418,400	1,015	226,300	841
200 beds or more	198,900	1,268	102,400	1,092
Census region				
Northeast	234,700	1,138	117,400	1,101
Midwest	308,900	1,207	175,200	923
South	286,700	1,179	151,600	850
West	143,900	917	72,900	677

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding

Primary source of payment

The average total monthly charge for the 974,300 residents with mental disorders was $1,460. Residents without mental disorders had an average total monthly charge of $1,448. A comparison of the average total monthly charge for residents with and without mental disorders, by primary source of payment, is shown in table G. There were minimal differences for the two groups of residents by source of payment with the exception of payments made by Medicare. Medicare payments for residents with mental disorders were 37 percent less than payments for residents without mental disorders.

The average total monthly charge for residents with mental disorders from all sources of payment increased with age. Those residents under 65 years of age had an average total monthly charge of $1,275 from all sources, whereas the 85 years and over age group had an average total monthly charge in excess of $1,500 per month. There were no differences in the average total monthly charges based on the sex, race, or Hispanic origin of these residents (table 10).

Table H presents a comparison of the average total monthly charge for nursing home residents with and without mental disorders by selected characteristics of the residents. As shown in table G, residents without mental disorders had an average total monthly charge of $1,448, compared with a nonsignificant difference of $1,460 for those with mental disorders. However,

younger residents (under 65 years of age) without mental disorders averaged $1,704 per month, whereas residents with mental disorders had an average total monthly charge of $1,275.

The average total monthly charge for residents with and without mental disorders is shown by length of stay since admission in table J. Residents with mental disorders had average total monthly charges that decreased from $1,517 for less than 3 months to $1,335 for residents in the nursing home 5 years or more. Those residents without mental disorders had monthly charges that ranged from $1,703 down to $1,300 a month.

Skilled nursing facilities, based on the fact that they are required to provide a higher level of nursing care, had a higher average total monthly charge for all sources of payment than did the other certified facilities. The average total monthly charge for all sources of payment for residents with mental disorders increased with the bed size of the facility. This charge was $1,077 for homes with less than 50 beds and increased to $1,792 for homes with 200 beds or more. States in the Northeast had a higher average total monthly charge than did States in the other regions. Residents with mental disorders in the Northeast averaged a high of $1,813 for all sources of payment, whereas States in the South had a low of $1,246 per month (table 11).

Table G. Number, percent distribution, and average total monthly charge of nursing home residents by primary source of payment, according to mental condition: United States, 1985

| | Mental condition | | | | | |
| | With mental disorders | | | Without mental disorders | | |
Primary source of payment	Number	Percent distribution	Average monthly charge	Number	Percent distribution	Average monthly charge
All sources	974,300	100.0	$1,460	517,200	100.0	$1,448
Own income or family support	378,600	38.9	1,466	242,100	46.8	1,425
Medicare	9,100	0.9	1,770	11,900	2.3	2,424
Medicaid:						
Skilled	184,500	18.9	1,896	78,500	15.2	1,902
Intermediate	338,500	34.7	1,293	149,800	29.0	1,289
Other government assistance or welfare	35,800	3.7	885	14,900	2.9	808
All other sources	27,900	2.9	1,140	20,000	3.9	1,043

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

Table H. Average total monthly charge of nursing home residents, by mental condition and selected resident characteristics: United States, 1985

| Resident characteristic | All residents | Mental condition | |
		With mental disorders	Without mental disorders
Age		Charge in dollars	
Under 65 years	$1,379	$1,275	$1,704
65 years and over	1,466	1,488	1,426
65–74 years	1,372	1,360	1,398
75–84 years	1,468	1,487	1,435
85 years and over	1,497	1,539	1,427
Sex			
Male	1,438	1,395	1,519
Female	1,463	1,485	1,420
Race			
White	1,454	1,459	1,443
Black and other	1,481	1,466	1,506
Black	1,451	1,400	1,540
Hispanic origin			
Hispanic	1,400	1,457	1,225
Non-Hispanic[1]	1,457	1,460	1,453
Current marital status			
Married	1,540	1,470	1,676
Widowed[1]	1,472	1,513	1,403
Divorced or separated	1,362	1,288	1,505
Never married	1,382	1,364	1,430
Has living children			
Yes	1,485	1,505	1,451
No or unknown	1,413	1,398	1,444

[1] Includes a small number of unknowns.

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

Table J. Average total monthly charge of nursing home residents, by mental condition and length of stay since admission: United States, 1985

| Length of stay since admission | All residents | Mental condition | |
		With mental disorders	Without mental disorders
		Charge in dollars	
Total	$1,456	$1,460	$1,448
Less than 3 months	1,601	1,517	1,703
1 year to less than 3 years	1,441	1,469	1,385
3 years to less than 5 years	1,407	1,440	1,336
5 years or more	1,325	1,335	1,300

NOTE Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Usual living arrangements and reasons for admission

Additional information was collected in a followup survey from the next of kin for 90 percent of the nursing home residents. This information gave some insight into lifestyles of these residents prior to their entry into the nursing home. Information collected included: usual living quarters, usual living arrangements, main medical and general reasons for admission, and functional status of the resident at admission. Data are presented in this section by age, sex, race, marital status at admission, and primary source of payment at admission. Tables 12-16 present data for an estimated 956,600 residents with mental disorders based on the next-of-kin followup survey. Tables 14 and 15 show comparisons of these residents with next-of-kin data collected for residents without mental disorders.

About 68 percent of the residents with mental disorders, compared with 75 percent without mental disorders, lived in private or semi-private residences prior to entering the nursing home, with most (38 and 47 percent, respectively) living in their own home or apartment. Most (27.5 percent) of the remaining residents with mental disorders and 20 percent without mental disorders came from another health facility. Of the 27.5 percent with mental disorders admitted from another health facility, 18.5 percent entered from another nursing home and 3.5 percent came from a mental institution (table K). The 3.5 percent is down from the 5.9 percent who entered from mental institutions in 1977 (10), indicating that deinstitutionalization is subsiding.

Table 12 shows the prior living arrangement of residents with mental disorders by age, sex, and race, and table 13 presents these same data by marital status and primary source of payment. A comparison of this followup information for residents with and without mental disorders shows significant differences in the type of usual living arrangements. More residents without mental disorders lived alone previously than did those with mental disorders. Nearly 47 percent of those without mental disorders lived in their own home or apartment, compared with 38 percent of those with mental disorders (table 14).

Table 15 presents the main medical and general reasons for

Table K. Percent distribution of nursing home residents by usual living quarters prior to admission, according to mental condition: United States, 1985

Usual living quarters [1]	Mental condition	
	With mental disorders	Without mental disorders
	Percent distribution	
Total	100.0	100.0
Private or semi-private residence	67.5	75.0
Own home or apartment	37.7	46.6
Relative's home or apartment	20.2	19.6
Other private living arrangement	9.7	8.8
Another health facility	27.5	20.0
Another nursing home	18.3	13.4
Mental hospital	3.5	0.1
Other type hospital	5.5	6.5
Other place or unknown	5.0	5.1

[1] Living quarters are as reported by next of kin.

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

admission and state of health before admission for residents with mental disorders, by age, sex, and race. The main medical reasons for admission centered around those conditions related to mental illness—Alzheimer's disease, senility, forgetfulness and confusion, and other emotional, mental, or nervous conditions. Other most frequently reported medical reasons for admission included stroke, hip fracture, heart and circulatory conditions, and atherosclerosis. Allowing for more than one general reason for admission, 79.1 percent required more care than household members could give, 72.6 percent had problems doing everyday activities, and 62.4 percent had no one at home to provide care. These are about the same general reasons that most residents without mental disorders have for entering nursing homes (table 16). The states of health of more than half of all residents with mental disorders were perceived by their next of kin as gradually worsening before admission. Only 14.3 percent of those with mental disorders were suddenly ill or injured, compared with 22.4 percent of those without mental disorders who were suddenly ill or injured.

Conclusions

The results of the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey showed that most residents of nursing homes have mental disorders. The average number of dependencies increased dramatically with age for residents with mental disorders, but age had a very different effect on residents without mental disorders (figure 5). Growth of the "very old" or "frail elderly" age strata in the general population means that the magnitude of both physical and mental health problems have increased significantly for this group as they reside in the community and for the many that will be cared for in nursing homes.

Organic brain syndromes (including Alzheimer's disease), reported for 71.5 percent of the residents with at least one mental disorder, was the leading diagnosis of the mental conditions. Historically, OBS patients would have been placed in mental hospitals but are now being admitted directly to nursing homes. A much smaller group—those with substance abuse, depressive disorders, schizophrenia, and anxiety disorders— would historically have been candidates for psychiatric hospitalization. However, given pressure for short stays in hospitals (including psychiatric) and given the extensive functional and instrumental disability of these persons, there appears to be a need for the long-term care with nursing assistance provided only in nursing homes. This form of care is clearly much less expensive than in hospitals, and—in the absence of other community facilities and one type of funding to cover these OBS patients (that is, Medicaid)—nursing homes are the only alternative when extensive supervision is required.

Federal policies may influence the prevalence of this condition in these facilities. Organic mental disorders are not counted when facilities are considered for classification as an institution for mental disorders (IMD). Any facility with more than 50 percent of its patients exhibiting mental diseases, other than OBS, is classified as an IMD and loses Medicaid funding for all patients. This leads to the view that many nursing homes may have a tendency to overclassify people with mental disorders as having Alzheimer's disease not only to evade the 50 percent rule, but to justify an assessment that there is little hope of improvement (11). By contrast, the next most frequent mental disorder diagnosis, schizophrenia and other psychoses, was reported for only 20 percent of the residents.

A significantly higher percentage of those under 65 years of age with mental disorders are in nursing homes. Nursing homes are an obvious choice for residents under 65 years of age with mental disorders because State mental hospitals receive Medicaid reimbursements only for those residents over 65 years of age. By race, differences were not observed in the percentage of residents with mental disorders. Figure 8 shows variations in the percentage of residents with mental disorders by selected facility characteristics. Voluntary nonprofit facilities had significantly fewer residents with mental disorders than the national average, compared with proprietary and government facilities. Homes that were not certified had a smaller percentage of residents with mental disorders than did certified homes. Residents with mental disorders were concentrated in the smaller homes (fewer than 200 beds) and were spread evenly among the four regions.

Because the mentally ill make up such a large proportion of the total nursing home population, a comparison of the distribution of these groups shows no significant difference by any of the facility characteristics. Although the average length of stay for most mentally ill residents was from 1 to less than 3 years, about 20 percent of all residents with mental disorders had nursing home stays of 5 years or more in contrast to 14.9 percent without mental disorders. Those mentally ill residents with living children had shorter average lengths of stay by about 1 year than those with no children. There exists a general feeling that mentally ill residents are sent to nursing homes to be maintained on a long-term basis. Because they tend to be younger and physically healthier than other residents, their longer lengths of stay are not unexpected.

However, the data showed that residents with mental disorders were more dependent than residents without mental disorders in the ADL's—especially dressing, eating, and controlling both bowel and bladder. Having to deal with these kinds of dependencies was reported by the next of kin as one of the main reasons for the residents' admission to the nursing home. Other main reasons for admission included not having anyone at home to provide the care or having a requirement for more care than the provider could give.

Although Federal policy has encouraged the expansion of nursing homes to meet the needs of the increasing elderly population, deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill from the State hospitals to community care has also been encouraged by Federal policy from another source—the National Institute of Mental Health. However, community-based residential programs have not been developed to meet the need. Therefore, availability of the additional beds in nursing homes has provided an unintended source of community placement for the mentally ill.
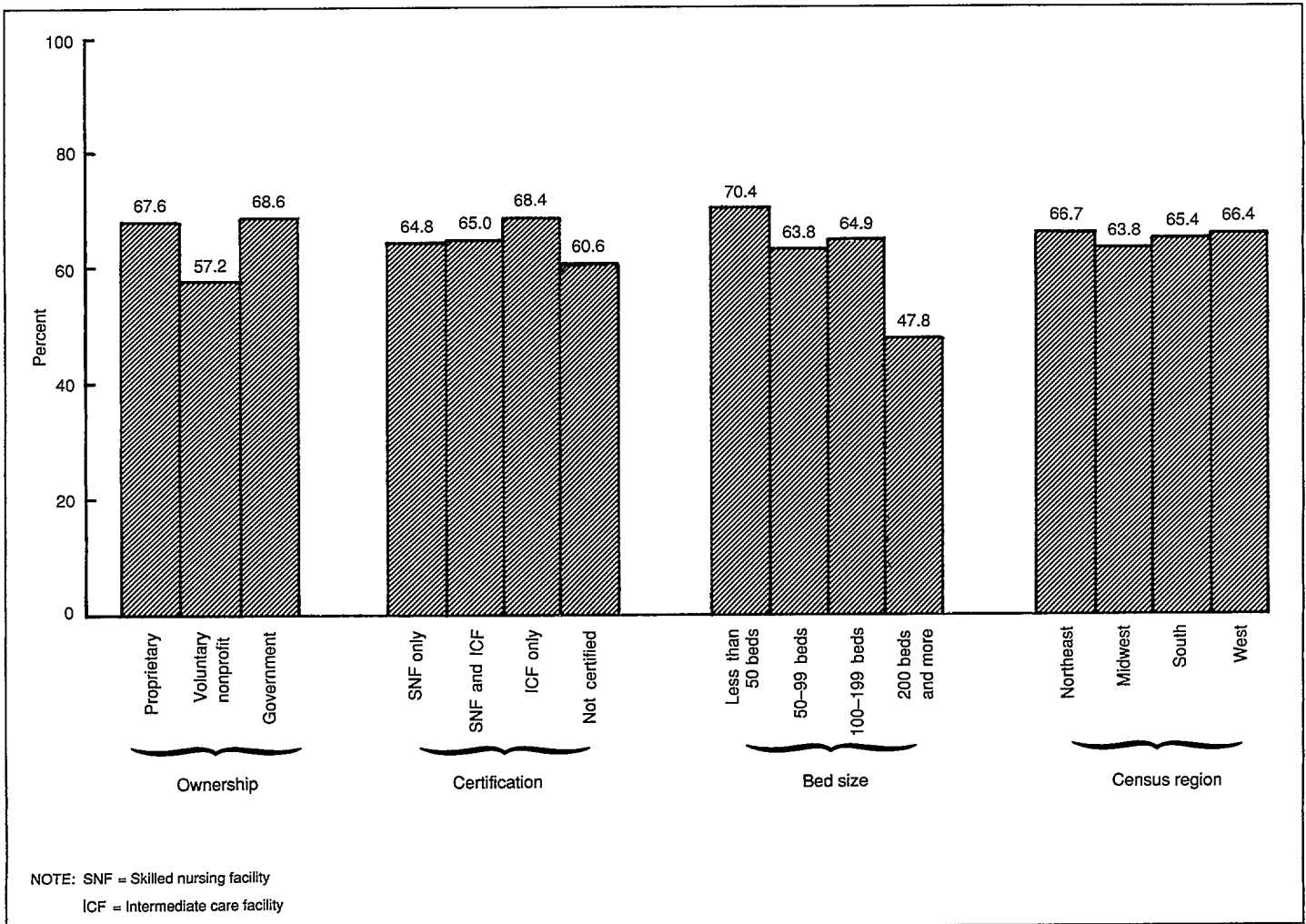
Figure 8. Percent of nursing home residents with mental disorders, by selected facility characteristics: United States, 1985

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List of Detailed Tables

Table 1. Number and percent of nursing home residents with mental disorders, by selected patient characteristics: United States, 1985

Patient characteristic	All residents	All residents with mental disorders[1]	Mental retardation	Alcohol and drug abuse	Organic brain syndromes[2]	Depressive disorders	Schizophrenia and other psychoses	Anxiety disorders	Other mental illnesses
					Number of residents				
Total	1,491,400	974,300	83,200	58,700	696,800	167,000	195,400	163,700	17,700
Sex									
Male	423,800	276,200	37,700	37,700	170,800	40,700	64,700	44,500	8,400
Female	1,067,700	698,100	45,500	21,000	526,000	126,200	130,700	119,200	9,300
Age									
Under 65 years	173,100	131,200	44,500	18,200	33,800	24,900	54,100	22,400	*5,600
65 years and over	1,318,300	843,000	38,700	40,500	663,000	142,000	141,300	141,300	12,100
65–74 years	212,100	143,800	20,200	16,100	81,000	28,900	44,000	28,000	*3,900
75–84 years	509,000	322,700	14,000	16,900	249,800	64,500	53,500	61,800	*3,400
85 years and over	597,300	376,500	*4,600	7,500	332,200	48,600	43,800	51,500	*4,800
Race									
White	1,374,600	899,600	77,000	51,800	642,200	155,600	177,600	151,600	16,800
Black and other	116,800	74,700	6,200	6,900	54,500	11,300	17,800	12,100	*900
Black	104,400	66,600	*4,700	6,200	50,300	8,500	15,900	10,500	*900
Hispanic origin									
Hispanic	41,000	30,900	*2,200	*2,100	23,900	*4,900	7,700	*4,900	*800
Non-Hispanic	1,450,400	943,300	81,000	56,500	672,900	162,100	187,700	158,800	16,800
					Percent of total residents				
Total	100.0	65.3	5.6	3.9	46.7	11.2	13.1	11.0	1.2
Sex									
Male	100.0	65.2	8.9	8.9	40.3	9.6	15.3	10.5	2.0
Female	100.0	65.4	4.3	2.0	49.3	11.8	12.2	11.2	0.9
Age									
Under 65 years	100.0	75.8	25.7	10.5	19.5	14.4	31.2	13.0	*3.2
65 years and over	100.0	63.9	2.9	3.1	50.3	10.8	10.7	10.7	0.9
65–74 years	100.0	67.8	9.5	7.6	38.2	13.6	20.7	13.2	*1.8
75–84 years	100.0	63.4	2.8	3.3	49.1	12.7	10.5	12.1	*0.7
85 years and over	100.0	63.0	*0.8	1.3	55.6	8.1	7.3	8.6	*0.8
Race									
White	100.0	65.4	5.6	3.8	46.7	11.3	12.9	11.0	1.2
Black and other	100.0	63.9	5.3	5.9	46.7	9.7	15.2	10.4	*0.8
Black	100.0	63.9	*4.5	5.9	48.2	8.2	15.3	10.1	*0.9
Hispanic origin									
Hispanic	100.0	75.4	*5.4	*5.2	58.3	*11.9	18.8	*12.0	*2.0
Non-Hispanic	100.0	65 0	5.6	3.9	46.4	11.2	12.9	10.9	1.2

[1] Subgroups add to more than the total because residents with multiple disorders are counted only once in the total.
[2] Includes Alzheimer's disease.

Table 2. Average and median age and number of nursing home residents with mental disorders, by age, sex, race, and selected nursing home characteristics: United States, 1985

Facility characteristic	All residents with mental disorders	Under 65 years	Age 65 years and over — Total	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Sex — Male	Sex — Female	Race — White	Black and other — Total	Black and other — Black
						Age in years					
Average resident age	79	51	83	70	80	90	73	81	79	75	76
Median resident age	82	55	83	70	80	90	76	83	82	77	77
						Number					
Total	974,300	131,200	843,000	143,800	322,700	376,500	276,200	698,100	899,600	74,700	66,600
Ownership											
Proprietary	692,600	101,300	591,300	110,400	221,500	259,400	199,400	493,200	637,000	55,600	50,500
Voluntary nonprofit	195,300	10,600	184,700	21,400	71,000	92,300	43,800	151,500	182,200	13,000	12,100
Government	86,400	19,400	67,000	12,000	30,200	24,800	33,000	53,400	80,300	6,100	4,100
Certification											
Skilled nursing facility only	178,300	19,000	159,300	23,200	56,500	79,600	44,900	133,400	160,900	17,400	13,300
Skilled nursing facility and intermediate care facility	438,800	47,800	391,100	60,400	153,300	177,300	115,300	323,500	406,600	32,300	30,800
Intermediate care facility only	254,000	29,500	224,500	40,700	85,300	98,500	75,100	178,900	234,300	19,800	18,200
Not certified	103,100	34,900	68,100	19,500	27,500	21,100	40,800	62,200	97,800	*5,300	*4,300
Bed size											
Less than 50 beds	93,900	24,800	69,100	18,000	27,200	23,900	30,100	63,800	86,100	7,800	6,900
50–99 beds	263,100	23,800	239,300	40,900	80,800	117,600	68,700	194,400	249,700	13,400	12,200
100–199 beds	418,400	49,600	368,800	56,500	152,700	159,600	113,900	304,500	383,700	34,700	30,300
200 beds or more	198,900	33,000	165,900	28,400	62,100	75,400	63,500	135,400	180,000	18,800	17,200
Census region											
Northeast	234,700	31,100	203,600	38,300	75,000	90,300	64,200	170,600	221,100	13,600	13,400
Midwest	308,900	42,400	266,500	42,000	104,000	120,600	92,400	216,500	291,300	17,700	16,500
South	286,700	32,900	253,800	42,800	103,500	107,600	74,000	212,700	254,800	32,000	30,100
West	143,900	24,800	119,100	20,800	40,300	58,000	45,700	98,200	132,400	11,500	6,600
Standard Federal Administrative Region											
Region I	63,300	6,300	56,900	10,000	20,500	26,400	18,500	44,800	61,700	1,600	1,600
Region II	122,400	18,700	103,700	19,200	36,400	48,000	33,000	89,400	114,200	8,200	7,900
Region III	81,700	7,900	73,800	12,800	31,400	29,600	20,400	61,300	74,000	7,700	7,500
Region IV	138,800	17,900	120,900	22,500	47,500	50,900	36,100	102,700	121,700	17,100	16,800
Region V	217,300	32,400	184,900	30,800	68,700	85,400	60,600	156,700	204,500	12,800	12,600
Region VI	117,500	13,200	104,400	17,200	43,100	44,100	30,900	86,600	106,500	11,000	9,700
Region VII	77,100	8,300	68,800	9,500	28,900	30,300	27,400	49,700	72,300	*4,800	*3,900
Region VIII	34,400	4,600	29,800	*3,800	11,700	14,300	10,800	23,600	34,000	*500	*500
Region IX	80,300	12,100	68,200	13,300	24,200	30,700	22,700	57,600	70,100	10,200	5,700
Region X	41,400	9,700	31,700	*4,700	10,300	16,700	15,800	25,600	40,600	*800	*500
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)											
MSA	659,700	88,700	571,000	90,700	216,400	263,900	181,000	478,700	601,700	58,000	50,600
Not MSA	314,600	42,600	272,000	53,100	106,300	112,600	95,200	219,400	297,900	16,700	16,000
Affiliation											
Chain	471,100	53,000	418,100	72,000	157,100	189,000	129,000	342,000	438,200	32,900	30,600
Independent	409,600	57,900	351,700	59,200	131,900	160,700	111,100	298,500	374,300	35,300	31,700
Government	86,400	19,400	67,000	12,000	30,200	24,800	33,000	53,400	80,300	6,100	*4,100
Unknown	7,100	*1,000	6,200	*600	*3,600	*2,000	*3,000	*4,100	6,700	*400	*300

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

Table 3. Average and median age and percent distribution of nursing home residents with mental disorders by selected nursing home characteristics, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1985

| Facility characteristic | All residents with mental disorders | Under 65 years | 65 years and over | | | | Sex | | Race | | |
| | | | Total | 65–74 years | 75–84 years | 85 years and over | Male | Female | White | Black and other | |
										Total	Black
					Age in years						
Average resident age	79	51	83	70	80	90	73	81	79	75	76
Median resident age	82	55	83	70	80	90	76	83	82	77	77
					Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ownership											
Proprietary	71 1	77.2	70.1	76.8	68.6	68.9	72.2	70.6	70.8	74.4	75.8
Voluntary nonprofit	20.8	8.1	21.9	14.9	22.0	24.5	15.9	21.7	20.3	17.4	18.2
Government	8.9	14.8	7.9	8.3	9.4	6.6	11.9	7.6	8.9	8.2	6.2
Certification											
Skilled nursing facility only	18.3	14.5	18.9	16.1	17.5	21.1	16.3	19.1	17.9	23.3	20.0
Skilled nursing facility and intermediate care facility	45.0	36.4	46.4	42.0	47.5	47.1	41.7	46.3	45.2	43.2	46.2
Intermediate care facility only	26.1	22.5	26.6	28.3	26.4	26.2	27.2	25.6	26.0	26.5	27.3
Not certified	10.6	26.6	8.1	13.6	8.5	5.6	14.8	8.9	10.9	*7.1	*6.5
Bed size											
Less than 50 beds	9 6	18.9	8.2	12.5	8.4	6.3	10.9	9.1	9.6	10.4	10.4
50–99 beds	27.0	18.1	28.4	28.4	25.0	31.2	24.9	27.8	27.8	17.9	18.3
100–199 beds	42.9	37 8	43.7	39.3	47.3	42.4	41.2	43.6	42.7	46.5	45.5
200 beds or more	20.4	25.2	19.7	19.7	19.2	20.0	23.0	19.4	20.0	25.2	25.8
Census region											
Northeast	24.1	23.7	24.2	26.6	23.2	24.0	23.2	24.4	24.6	18.2	20.1
Midwest	31.7	32.3	31.6	29.2	32.2	32.0	33.5	31.0	32.4	23.7	24.8
South	29.4	25.1	30.1	29.8	32.1	28.6	26.8	30.5	28.3	42.8	45.2
West	14.8	18 9	14 1	14.5	12.5	15.4	16.5	14.1	14.7	15.4	9.9
Standard Federal Administrative Region											
Region I	6.5	4.8	6.7	7.0	6.4	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.9	2.1	2.4
Region II	12.6	14.3	12.3	13.4	11.3	12.7	11.9	12.8	12.7	11.0	11.9
Region III	8.4	6 0	8.8	8.9	9.7	7.9	7.4	8.8	8.2	10.3	11.3
Region IV	14.2	13.6	14 3	15.6	14.7	13.5	13.1	14.7	13.5	22.9	25.2
Region V	22.3	24.7	21.9	21.4	21.3	22.7	21.9	22.4	22.7	17.1	18.9
Region VI	12.1	10.1	12.4	12.0	13.4	11.7	11.2	12.4	11.8	14.7	14.6
Region VII	7.9	6.3	8.2	6.6	9.0	8.0	9.9	7.1	8.0	*6.4	*5.9
Region VIII	3.5	3.5	3.5	*2.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.8	*0.7	*0.8
Region IX	8 2	9 2	8.1	9.2	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.8	13.7	8.6
Region X	4.2	7 4	3.8	*3.3	3.2	4.4	5.7	3.7	4.5	*1.1	*0.8
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)											
MSA	67.7	67.6	67.7	63.1	67.1	70.1	65.5	68.6	66.9	77.6	76.0
Not MSA	32.3	32.5	32.3	36.9	32.9	29.9	34.5	31.4	33.1	22.4	24.0
Affiliation											
Chain	48.4	40.4	49.6	50.1	48.7	50.2	46.7	49.0	48.7	44.0	45.9
Independent	42.0	44.1	41.7	41.2	40.9	42.7	40.2	42.8	41.6	47.3	47.6
Government	8.9	14.8	7.9	8.3	9.4	6.6	11.9	7.6	8.9	8.2	6.2
Unknown	0.7	*0.8	0.7	*0.4	*1.1	*0.5	*1.1	*0.6	0.7	*0.5	*0.5

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 4. Number of nursing home residents with mental disorders, by dependencies in activities of daily living and selected mental disorders: United States, 1985

Mental disorder	All residents with mental disorders	Requires assistance in bathing	Requires assistance in dressing	Requires assistance in using toilet room	Requires assistance in transferring[1]	Continence— difficulty with bowel and/or bladder control	Requires assistance in eating	Average number of dependencies
				Number				
Total residents	1,491,400	1,323,200	1,124,600	907,600	893,400	774,400	586,300	3.8
Total with mental disorders[2]	974,300	879,500	773,900	635,800	599,900	581,400	442,800	4.0
Mental retardation	83,200	71,100	60,100	40,300	34,900	39,600	29,100	3.3
Alcohol and drug abuse	58,700	43,600	30,400	21,900	20,100	20,600	11,700	2.5
Organic brain syndromes (including Alzheimer's disease)	696,800	667,700	608,500	516,900	485,400	480,300	373,300	4.5
Depressive disorders	167,000	144,500	126,200	104,700	104,900	87,600	67,200	3.8
Schizophrenia and other psychoses	195,400	153,300	119,800	84,400	74,900	80,300	56,500	2.9
Anxiety disorders.......................	163,700	147,100	127,700	101,700	99,900	87,500	70,600	3.9
Other mental illnesses	17,700	12,900	10,800	7,100	8,000	6,500	6,000	2.9

[1] Transferring refers to getting in or out of a bed or chair.
[2] Subgroups add to more than total because the total only equals the number of residents with at least one mental disorder.

Table 5. Percent of nursing home residents with mental disorders, by dependencies in activities of daily living and selected mental disorders: United States, 1985

Mental disorder	Requires assistance in bathing	Requires assistance in dressing	Requires assistance in using toilet room	Requires assistance in transferring[1]	Continence— difficulty with bowel and/or bladder control	Requires assistance in eating
			Percent			
Total residents	88.7	75.4	60.9	59.9	51.9	39.3
Total with mental disorders[2]	90.3	79.4	65.3	61.6	59.7	45.4
Mental retardation	85.5	72.2	48.4	41.9	47.5	34.9
Alcohol and drug abuse.	74.3	51.8	37.4	34.3	35.1	19.9
Organic brain syndromes (including Alzheimer's disease)	95.8	87.3	74.2	69.7	68.9	53.6
Depressive disorders.	86.6	75.6	62.7	62.8	52.5	40.3
Schizophrenia and other psychoses	78.5	61.3	43.2	38.3	41.1	28.9
Anxiety disorders.	89.9	78.0	62.1	61.1	53.4	43.1
Other mental illnesses.	73.1	61.0	40.4	45.2	36.8	34.1

[1] Transferring refers to getting in or out of a bed or chair.
[2] Subgroups add to more than total because the total only equals the number of residents with at least one mental disorder.

Table 6. Number of nursing home residents with mental disorders, by age, sex, race, and functional status: United States, 1985

			Age				Sex		Race		
			65 years and over						White	Black and other		
Functional status	All residents with mental disorders	Under 65 years	Total	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Male	Female		Total	Black
						Number					
Total	974,300	131,200	843,000	143,800	322,700	376,500	276,200	698,100	899,600	74,700	66,600
Aids used[1]											
Eyeglasses or contacts	560,600	46,300	514,300	70,400	192,600	251,300	129,200	431,500	537,400	23,200	20,500
Hearing aid	52,900	*1,500	51,400	*2,600	14,000	34,800	13,800	39,100	52,000	*900	*900
Vision[2]											
Not impaired	725,800	116,800	609,000	116,600	242,000	250,300	215,200	510,600	669,500	56,200	49,700
Partially impaired[3]	145,500	8,000	137,500	16,600	49,500	71,400	36,500	109,000	134,500	11,000	10,000
Severely impaired	58,700	*1,800	56,900	7,400	14,600	34,900	13,200	45,500	56,500	*2,200	*2,000
Completely lost	28,600	*3,100	25,500	*2,000	8,600	14,800	6,900	21,700	23,800	*4,800	*4,500
Unknown	15,700	*1,600	14,100	*1,100	8,000	*5,000	*4,400	11,300	15,300	*400	*400
Hearing[2]											
Not impaired	761,900	126,300	635,600	127,800	264,900	242,800	222,100	539,800	700,200	61,700	55,100
Partially impaired[3]	160,500	*3,900	156,600	11,600	47,900	97,000	41,600	118,900	149,600	10,800	9,400
Severely impaired	37,000	*200	36,800	*2,300	6,100	28,400	9,100	28,000	35,500	*1,500	*1,500
Completely lost	6,000	*0	5,900	*700	*2,100	*3,100	*1,400	*4,600	*5,500	*400	*400
Unknown	8,900	*800	8,100	*1,300	*1,700	*5,100	*2,100	6,900	8,700	*300	*300
Bathing											
Independent[4]	94,700	43,000	51,700	20,000	22,900	8,900	48,800	45,900	87,500	7,300	6,100
Requires assistance	879,500	88,200	791,300	123,800	299,900	367,600	227,400	652,200	812,100	67,500	60,600
Dressing											
Independent[4]	200,300	61,200	139,100	42,200	60,700	36,200	82,800	117,500	186,800	13,600	11,600
Requires assistance; includes those who do not dress	773,900	70,000	703,900	101,600	262,000	340,300	193,400	580,600	712,800	61,100	55,000
Eating											
Independent[4]	531,500	96,400	435,100	91,500	172,600	171,000	173,600	357,900	489,900	41,600	35,900
Requires assistance; includes those who are tube or intravenously fed	442,800	34,900	407,900	52,300	150,100	205,500	102,600	340,100	409,600	33,100	30,800
Mobility											
Walks independently[4]	303,600	81,200	222,400	62,300	102,900	57,300	114,300	189,300	280,900	22,700	19,300
Walks with assistance	206,300	15,400	191,000	27,500	68,400	95,100	55,700	150,700	189,600	16,700	15,700
Chairfast	393,500	28,400	365,100	44,400	128,000	192,700	93,700	299,800	362,100	31,400	28,200
Bedfast	70,800	6,300	64,500	9,700	23,500	31,400	12,500	58,300	66,900	*3,900	*3,500
Transferring[5]											
Independent[4]	374,400	91,500	282,900	71,400	124,600	86,900	134,800	239,600	344,900	29,500	25,100
Requires assistance	599,900	39,700	560,200	72,400	198,200	289,600	141,400	458,500	554,700	45,200	41,600
Using toilet room											
Independent[4]	338,500	86,000	252,500	62,600	109,700	80,300	124,800	213,700	311,300	27,100	23,600
Requires assistance	504,500	33,200	471,300	66,400	167,800	237,100	123,400	381,100	469,000	35,500	32,700
Does not use toilet room	131,300	12,100	119,200	14,800	45,300	59,100	28,000	103,300	119,300	12,100	10,300
Continence											
No difficulty controlling bowels or bladder[4]	392,900	91,200	301,700	75,900	115,700	110,100	127,400	265,500	359,700	33,200	28,300
Difficulty controlling bowels	16,800	*2,700	14,200	*2,600	*4,000	7,600	6,000	10,800	15,700	*1,100	*1,100
Difficulty controlling bladder	103,800	8,400	95,400	10,500	39,000	45,900	27,600	76,100	98,000	5,800	*4,900
Difficulty controlling both bowels and bladder	387,900	21,700	366,300	47,500	139,400	179,400	95,300	292,700	359,100	28,900	26,700
Ostomy in either bowels or bladder	72,800	7,300	65,500	7,400	24,700	33,500	19,900	52,900	67,100	5,800	*5,600

See footnotes at end of table

Functional status	All residents with mental disorders	Under 65 years	Age 65 years and over Total	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Sex Male	Female	Race White	Black and other Total	Black
Number of dependencies in activities of daily living[6]											
None	82,700	39,700	43,100	17,800	19,700	*5,600	43,600	39,100	76,400	6,300	*5,100
1	89,800	17,300	72,400	20,100	31,200	21,100	31,900	57,800	84,500	*5,300	*4,800
2	94,300	20,100	74,200	16,300	30,700	27,200	27,100	67,100	86,700	7,600	6,600
3	68,100	10,500	57,600	11,600	23,900	22,100	20,100	48,000	59,600	8,600	7,700
4	109,700	10,100	99,600	17,700	36,000	45,900	26,800	82,900	99,800	9,900	7,600
5	186,300	12,700	173,700	20,900	65,300	87,500	48,700	137,700	174,300	12,100	11,400
6	343,400	20,900	322,400	39,400	115,900	167,100	78,000	265,400	318,400	25,000	23,500
Instrumental activities of daily living											
Does not receive help[4]	97,700	31,300	66,400	20,100	29,700	16,600	42,300	55,400	89,200	8,500	7,300
Receives help	876,600	100,000	776,600	123,700	293,100	359,800	233,900	642,600	810,400	66,200	59,300
Care of personal possessions	786,500	78,600	707,900	110,200	267,400	330,300	201,200	585,300	723,400	63,000	56,700
Handling money	807,000	91,900	715,000	111,700	268,400	335,000	213,400	593,600	747,400	59,600	52,700
Securing personal items such as newspapers, toilet articles, snack food	803,800	81,500	722,200	110,100	269,600	342,500	209,800	594,000	743,200	60,600	54,900
Using the telephone	677,200	62,300	614,900	92,700	232,900	289,300	172,800	504,400	623,600	53,600	49,300

[1] Figures do not add to totals because resident may not have used glasses, contacts, or hearing aid.
[2] Status at best correction, that is, with corrective lenses or hearing aid, if applicable.
[3] Includes a small number of residents who were impaired but whose level of impairment is unknown.
[4] Includes a small number of unknowns.
[5] Transferring refers to getting in or out of a bed or chair.
[6] Activities of daily living include bathing, dressing, eating, transferring, using toilet room, and continence. Unknowns were considered not dependent.

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

Table 7. Percent distribution of nursing home residents with mental disorders by selected functional status, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1985

Functional status	All residents with mental disorders	Under 65 years	Age 65 years and over Total	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Sex Male	Female	Race White	Black and other Total	Black
					Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aids used[1]											
Eyeglasses or contacts..	57 5	35 3	61.0	49.0	59.7	66.7	46.8	61.8	59.7	31.1	30.8
Hearing aid	5.4	*1.1	6.1	*1.8	4.3	9.2	5.0	5.6	5.8	*1.2	*1.4
Vision[2]											
Not impaired	74.5	89.0	72.2	81 1	75.0	66.5	77.9	73.1	74.4	75.2	74.6
Partially impaired[3]	14.9	6.1	16.3	11 5	15.3	19.0	13.2	15.6	15.0	14.7	15.0
Severely impaired	6.0	*1.4	6 7	5.1	4.5	9.3	4.8	6.5	6.3	*2.9	*3.0
Completely lost	2.9	*2.4	3.0	*1.4	2.7	3.9	2.5	3.1	2.6	*6.4	*6.8
Unknown	1.6	*1.2	1.7	*0.8	2.5	*1.3	*1.6	1.6	1.7	*0.5	*0.6
Hearing[2]											
Not impaired	78.2	96.3	75.4	88.9	82.1	64.5	80.4	77.3	77.8	82.6	82.7
Partially impaired[3]	16.5	*3.0	18.6	8.1	14.8	25.8	15.1	17.0	16.6	14.5	14.1
Severely impaired	3.8	*0.2	4.4	*1.6	1.9	7.5	3.3	4.0	3.9	*2.0	*2.3
Completely lost	0.6	*0.0	0 7	*0.5	0.7	*0.8	*0.5	*0.7	*0.6	*0.5	*0.6
Unknown	0.9	*0 6	1.0	*0.9	0.5	*1.4	*0.8	1.0	1.0	*0.4	*0.5
Bathing											
Independent[4]	9.7	32.8	6.1	13.9	7.1	2.4	17.7	6.6	9.7	9.8	9.2
Requires assistance	90.3	67.2	93.9	86.1	92.9	97.6	82.3	93.4	90.3	90.4	91.0
Dressing											
Independent[4]	20.6	46.6	16.5	29.3	18.8	9.6	30.0	16.8	20.8	18.2	17.4
Requires assistance, includes those who do not dress	79.4	53.4	83.5	70.7	81.2	90.4	70.0	83.2	79.2	81.8	82.6
Eating											
Independent[4]	54.6	73.5	51.6	63.6	53.5	45.4	62.9	51.3	54.5	55.7	53.9
Requires assistance; includes those who are tube or intravenously fed	45.4	26.6	48.4	36.4	46.5	54.6	37.1	48.7	45.5	44.3	46.2
Mobility											
Walks independently[4]	31.2	61.9	26.4	43.3	31.9	15.2	41.4	27.1	31.2	30.4	29.0
Walks with assistance	21.2	11.7	22.7	19.1	21.2	25.3	20.2	21.6	21.1	22.4	23.6
Chairfast	40.4	21.6	43.3	30.9	39.7	51.2	33.9	42.9	40.3	42.0	42.3
Bedfast	7.3	4.8	7.7	6.7	7.3	8.3	4.5	8.4	7.4	*5.2	*5.3
Transferring[5]											
Independent[4]	38.4	69.7	33.6	49.7	38.6	23.1	48.8	34.3	38.3	39.5	37.7
Requires assistance	61.6	30.3	66.5	50.3	61.4	76.9	51.2	65.7	61.7	60.5	62.5
Using toilet room											
Independent[4]	34.7	65.5	30.0	43.5	34.0	21.3	45.2	30.6	34.6	36.3	35.4
Requires assistance	51.8	25.3	55.9	46.2	52.0	63.0	44.7	54.6	52.1	47.5	49.1
Does not use toilet room	13.5	9.2	14.1	10.3	14.0	15.7	10.1	14.8	13.3	16.2	15.5
Continence											
No difficulty controlling bowels or bladder[4]	40.3	69.5	35.8	52.8	35.9	29.2	46.1	38.0	40.0	44.4	42.5
Difficulty controlling bowels	1.7	*2.1	1.7	*1.8	*1.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.7	*1.5	*1.7
Difficulty controlling bladder	10.7	6.4	11.3	7.3	12.1	12.2	10.0	10.9	10.9	7.8	7.4
Difficulty controlling both bowels and bladder	39.8	16.5	43.5	33.0	43.2	47.6	34.5	41.9	39.9	38.7	40.1
Ostomy in either bowels or bladder	7.5	5.6	7.8	5.1	7.7	8.9	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.4

See footnotes at end of table

Table 7. Percent distribution of nursing home residents with mental disorders by selected functional status, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1985—Con.

Functional status	All residents with mental disorders	Under 65 years	Age				Sex		Race		
			65 years and over							Black and other	
			Total	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Male	Female	White	Total	Black
Number of dependencies in activities of daily living[6]											
None	8.5	30.3	5.1	12.4	6.1	*1.5	15.8	5.6	8.5	8.4	*7.7
1	9.2	13.2	8.6	14.0	9.7	5.6	11.5	8.3	9.4	*7.1	*7.2
2	9.7	15.3	8.8	11.3	9.5	7.2	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.2	9.9
3	7.0	8.0	6.8	8.1	7.4	5.9	7.3	6.9	6.6	11.5	11.6
4	11.3	7.7	11.8	12.3	11.2	12.2	9.7	11.9	11.1	13.3	11.4
5	19.1	9.7	20.6	14.5	20.2	23.2	17.6	19.7	19.4	16.2	17.1
6	35.2	15.9	38.2	27.4	35.9	44.4	28.2	38.0	35.4	33.5	35.3
Instrumental activities of daily living											
Does not receive help[4]	10.0	23.9	7.9	14.0	9.2	4.4	15.3	7.9	9.9	11.4	11.0
Receives help	90.0	76.2	92.1	86.0	90.8	95.6	84.7	92.0	90.1	88.6	89.0
Care of personal possessions	80.7	59.9	84.0	76.6	82.9	87.7	72.8	83.8	80.4	84.3	85.1
Handling money	82.8	70.0	84.8	77.7	83.2	89.0	77.3	85.0	83.1	79.8	79.1
Securing personal items such as newspapers, toilet articles, snack food	82.5	62.1	85.7	76.6	83.5	91.0	76.0	85.1	82.6	81.1	82.4
Using the telephone	69.5	47.5	72.9	64.5	72.2	76.8	62.6	72.3	69.3	71.8	74.0

[1] Figures do not add to totals because resident may not have used glasses, contacts, or hearing aid.
[2] Status at best correction, that is, with corrective lenses or hearing aid, if applicable.
[3] Includes a small number of residents who were impaired but whose level of impairment is unknown.
[4] Includes a small number of unknowns.
[5] Transferring refers to getting in or out of a bed or chair.
[6] Activities of daily living include bathing, dressing, eating, transferring, using toilet room, and continence. Unknowns were considered not dependent.

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

Table 8. Number of nursing home residents with mental disorders, percent distribution by length of stay since admission, and average and median length of stay, according to selected resident characteristics: United States, 1985

Resident characteristic	All residents with mental disorders	Total	Length of stay since admission						Average length of stay since admission	Median length of stay since admission
			Less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 12 months	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years or more		
Sex and age	Number		Percent distribution						Stay in days	
Both sexes, all ages.................	974,300	100.0	10.8	9.3	13.4	32.1	14.6	19.8	1,139	674
Under 65 years	131,200	100.0	12.2	12.3	10.7	24.8	12.2	27.7	1,464	740
65 years and over	843,000	100.0	10.6	8.8	13.8	33.2	14.9	18.6	1,089	663
65–74 years	143,800	100.0	12.9	10.2	13.9	28.9	14.6	19.4	1,161	591
75–84 years	322,700	100.0	10.3	8.4	15.6	35.8	14.3	15.7	997	624
85 years and over	376,500	100.0	9.9	8.7	12.3	32.6	15.6	20.8	1,140	742
Male, all ages......................	276,200	100.0	13.4	10.2	12.6	31.7	12.6	19.5	1,141	624
Under 65 years	68,200	100.0	14.3	13.6	11.8	27.2	8.7	24.4	1,322	588
65 years and over	208,000	100.0	13.0	9.1	12.9	33.1	13.9	17.9	1,082	629
65–74 years.....	56,100	100.0	13.0	8.8	13.2	28.3	15.8	21.0	1,281	684
75–84 years	85,500	100.0	12.1	8.8	14.0	35.9	12.5	16.7	1,006	617
85 years and over.................	66,400	100.0	14.2	9.7	11.3	33.8	14.3	16.7	1,011	625
Female, all ages....	698,100	100.0	9.8	9.0	13.7	32.2	15.4	20.0	1,139	700
Under 65 years	63,000	100.0	9.9	11.0	9.5	22.1	16.1	31.4	1,619	994
65 years and over	635,000	100.0	9.7	8.8	14.1	33.2	15.3	18.9	1,091	683
65–74 years	87,700	100.0	12.9	11.1	14.4	29.3	13.9	18.4	1,084	517
75–84 years	237,300	100.0	9.6	8.2	16.1	35.8	15.0	15.3	993	630
85 years and over	310,100	100.0	9.0	8.5	12.6	32.4	15.9	21.7	1,168	774
Race										
White	899,600	100.0	10.7	9.3	13.6	31.8	14.8	19.9	1,140	674
Black and other	74,700	100,0	11.4	9.9	11.4	35.6	12.5	19.2	1,136	663
Black	66,600	100.0	10.9	10.0	10.8	36.9	12.2	19.1	1,141	666
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	30,900	100.0	13.5	8.5	13.4	34.2	18.1	12.3	989	643
Non-Hispanic[1]	943,300	100.0	10.7	9.3	13.4	32.0	14.5	20.1	1,144	676
Current marital status										
Married	124,000	100.0	18.4	12.6	16.2	30.3	12.9	9.7	724	419
Widowed[1]	575,100	100.0	9.6	8.5	14.3	34.0	15.8	17.6	1,032	677
Divorced or separated	77,200	100.0	13.9	11.7	11.9	29.2	14.3	19.0	1,114	609
Never married	198,000	100.0	8.1	8.6	9.6	28.7	12.1	32.9	1,721	935
Has living children										
Yes	560,500	100.0	11.3	9.5	14.8	32.7	15.0	16.7	989	638
No or unknown.....................	413,800	100.0	10.0	9.0	11.6	31.2	14.1	24.1	1,343	721
Living arrangement prior to admission										
Private or semi-private residence........	356,200	100.0	10.4	7.0	12.4	32.9	14.3	23.1	1,198	769
Alone..............................	113,500	100.0	10.9	5.0	13.5	34.5	13.2	22.8	1,194	848
With family members...............	186,000	100.0	11.6	7.9	13.1	30.4	15.8	21.2	1,174	708
With nonfamily members	31,700	100.0	8.3	14.1	6.4	40.3	9.6	21.4	1,051	686
Unknown if with others	25,000	100.0	1.0	- - -	9.4	35.3	14.4	39.8	1,586	1,164
Another health facility.................	586,200	100.0	11.4	10.9	14.2	32.1	14.2	17.3	1,073	610
Another nursing home	126,800	100.0	8.7	8.8	16.8	31.7	15.4	18.5	1,095	676
General or short-stay hospital[2]........	339,600	100.0	13.5	11.8	14.9	34.9	13.9	11.0	811	538
Mental facility [3]	71,900	100.0	6.6	8.4	7.2	19.8	15.5	42.5	2,242	1,437
Veterans hospital	22,800	100.0	13.6	18.6	19.2	30.3	6.7	11.6	779	328
Other health facility or unknown	25,100	100.0	7.0	8.3	7.7	32.4	16.7	27.9	1,420	972
Unknown or other arrangement	31,900	100.0	5.0	6.6	10.6	23.0	23.5	31.3	1,701	1,353

[1] Includes a small number of unknowns
[2] Psychiatric units are excluded.
[3] Mental hospitals, facilities for the mentally retarded, general or short-stay hospital psychiatric units, and mental health centers are included

NOTE Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 9. Number of nursing home residents with mental disorders, percent distribution by length of stay since admission, and average and median length of stay, according to selected nursing home characteristics: United States, 1985

Facility characteristic	All residents with mental disorders	Total	Length of stay since admission						Average length of stay since admission	Median length of stay since admission
			Less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 12 months	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years or more		
	Number		Percent distribution						Stay in days	
Total	974,300	100.0	10.8	9.3	13.4	32.1	14.6	19.8	1,139	674
Ownership										
Proprietary	692,600	100.0	11.1	10.3	13.4	31.6	14.4	19.2	1,103	657
Voluntary nonprofit	195,300	100.0	9.0	7.6	13.1	33.6	15.9	20.8	1,166	742
Government	86,400	100.0	12.2	4.8	14.5	32.3	13.2	23.0	1,374	689
Certification										
Skilled nursing facility only	178,300	100.0	14.0	11.7	12.9	33.3	14.0	14.2	948	590
Skilled nursing facility and intermediate care facility	438,800	100.0	10.9	9.0	15.3	34.0	14.0	16.8	1,043	629
Intermediate care facility only...........	254,000	100.0	7.6	8.1	12.0	29.7	15.9	26.6	1,354	855
Not certified	103,100	100.0	12.6	9.6	9.8	27.6	14.7	25.7	1,351	814
Bed size										
Less than 50 beds	93,900	100.0	9.4	9.7	10.7	28.8	14.2	27.3	1,506	834
50–99 beds	263,100	100.0	11.2	9.4	14.4	30.9	13.8	20.3	1,108	664
100–199 beds	418,400	100.0	11.0	9.6	13.4	34.0	15.3	16.7	1,015	653
200 beds or more...................	198,900	100.0	10.5	8.5	13.4	31.1	14.3	22.3	1,268	685
Census region										
Northeast	234,700	100.0	7.6	10.3	12.6	36.7	14.3	18.5	1,138	686
Midwest	308,900	100.0	10.2	7.8	14.7	32.0	15.0	20.4	1,207	700
South	286,700	100.0	12.8	8.3	11.8	29.2	15.3	22.6	1,179	723
West	143,900	100.0	13.1	13.1	15.2	30.3	12.9	15.4	917	542
Standard Federal Administrative Region										
Region I	63,300	100.0	6.2	12.1	14.1	35.6	11.2	20.7	1,199	692
Region II..........................	122,400	100.0	7.6	11.7	10.6	37.6	16.3	16.3	1,063	700
Region III	81,700	100.0	8.8	6.1	13.7	36.8	12.4	22.4	1,232	651
Region IV	138,800	100.0	13.8	8.9	13.0	31.0	15.5	17.8	1,014	652
Region V	217,300	100.0	10.6	9.1	14.4	32.3	14.7	18.9	1,178	696
Region VI	117,500	100.0	12.7	7.5	11.0	25.0	16.1	27.7	1,356	913
Region VII	77,100	100.0	9.2	5.1	15.4	31.2	15.4	23.7	1,265	734
Region VIII	34,400	100.0	12.0	5.9	11.6	31.5	15.9	23.0	1,217	641
Region IX	80,300	100.0	13.7	14.3	15.6	30.1	11.3	15.1	884	497
Region X	41,400	100.0	12.8	12.7	16.8	29.9	14.9	13.0	890	533
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)										
MSA	659,700	100.0	10.8	10.2	13.8	32.3	14.3	18.5	1,091	652
Not MSA	314,600	100.0	10.8	7.3	12.6	31.5	15.1	22.6	1,241	742
Affiliation										
Chain	471,100	100.0	12.2	10.0	14.4	30.1	15.6	17.8	1,047	629
Independent.......................	409,600	100.0	8.9	9.6	11.9	34.5	13.6	21.6	1,200	715
Government.......................	86,400	100.0	12.2	4.8	14.5	32.3	13.2	23.0	1,374	689
Unknown	7,100	100.0	9.4	6.6	23.1	25.9	18.9	16.0	910	521

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

Table 10. Average total monthly charge and number of nursing home residents with mental disorders, by primary source of payment in month before interview and selected resident characteristics: United States, 1985

| | Primary source of payment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | All sources | | Own income or family support | | Medicare | | Medicaid Skilled | | Medicaid Intermediate | | Other government assistance or welfare | | All other sources[1] | |
Resident characteristic	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents
Total	$1,460	974,300	$1,466	378,600	$1,770	9,100	$1,896	184,500	$1,293	338,500	$885	35,800	$1,140	27,900
Age														
Under 65 years	1,275	131,200	1,007	33,700	*902	200	1,932	28,000	1,303	46,500	691	13,200	979	9,700
Under 45 years	1,287	35,300	*819	*5,300	- - -	- - -	1,747	11,700	1,489	10,500	*656	*5,100	*599	2,600
45–54 years	1,233	27,900	976	7,100	- - -	- - -	2,259	3,600	1,259	12,100	*688	*2,300	*894	2,800
55–64 years	1,287	68,100	1,064	21,300	*902	200	2,010	12,700	1,244	23,900	724	5,800	*1,267	4,300
65 years and over	1,488	843,000	1,511	344,900	1,785	8,900	1,890	156,400	1,292	292,000	999	22,600	1,226	18,100
65–69 years	1,311	60,700	1,345	13,600	*1,150	*400	2,002	11,400	1,178	25,600	714	7,200	*1,076	*2,600
70–74 years	1,395	83,100	1,483	31,100	*1,415	*1,000	1,792	10,700	1,252	34,000	*860	*2,900	*1,214	*3,400
75–79 years	1,493	134,100	1,453	57,100	*1,966	*3,200	1,976	23,600	1,298	42,600	*855	*4,900	*1,753	*2,700
80–84 years	1,483	188,700	1,490	81,500	*1,708	*2,200	1,865	33,900	1,309	64,100	*1,085	*3,300	*1,032	*3,600
85–89 years	1,522	187,100	1,486	83,400	*2,424	*1,000	1,865	37,800	1,320	59,400	*2,151	*2,400	*1,372	*3,200
90–94 years	1,568	127,200	1,646	56,900	*751	*700	1,977	24,600	1,275	43,400	*811	*1,100	*755	*600
95 years and over	1,530	62,100	1,626	21,400	*2,210	*500	1,705	14,200	1,372	23,000	1,373	900	*986	*2,000
Sex														
Male	1,395	276,200	1,417	109,800	*1,631	*2,300	1,881	43,600	1,285	86,400	815	15,700	1,096	18,400
Female	1,485	698,100	1,486	268,900	1,817	6,800	1,901	140,900	1,296	252,000	940	20,100	1,226	9,400
Race														
White	1,459	899,600	1,477	366,200	1,773	8,900	1,878	163,900	1,292	301,700	872	31,800	1,135	27,100
Black and other	1,466	74,700	1,146	12,400	*1,611	*200	2,043	20,600	1,304	36,800	996	4,000	*1,322	*700
Black	1,400	66,600	1,195	9,600	*1,611	*200	1,817	16,800	1,305	35,400	996	4,000	*1,322	*700
Hispanic origin														
Hispanic	1,457	30,900	1,267	8,000	*1,423	*800	1,933	8,000	1,227	13,000	270	200	*2,502	*900
Non-Hispanic[2]	1,460	943,300	1,470	370,700	1,802	8,300	1,895	176,400	1,296	325,400	889	35,600	1,094	26,900
Current marital status														
Married	1,470	124,000	1,503	57,900	*1,251	*1,700	1,744	24,200	1,278	30,200	*837	*5,200	1,655	4,800
Widowed[2]	1,513	575,100	1,514	245,400	1,823	6,200	1,925	107,800	1,302	197,900	1,323	8,900	1,170	8,800
Divorced or separated	1,288	77,200	1,267	19,600	*1,980	*700	1,770	13,600	1,233	33,300	*735	*4,000	840	5,900
Never married	1,364	198,000	1,284	55,800	*2,572	*500	1,956	38,800	1,302	77,000	712	17,600	1,022	8,400
Has living children														
Yes	1,505	560,500	1,518	228,900	*1,726	*5,600	1,902	109,100	1,292	196,500	1,216	9,400	1,231	10,900
No or unknown	1,398	413,800	1,387	149,700	*1,839	*3,500	1,889	75,300	1,295	141,900	768	26,400	1,081	17,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Average total monthly charge and number of nursing home residents with mental disorders, by primary source of payment in month before interview and selected resident characteristics: United States, 1985—Con.

	Primary source of payment													
	All sources		Own income or family support		Medicare		Medicaid				Other government assistance or welfare		All other sources[1]	
							Skilled		Intermediate					
Resident characteristic	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents	Average monthly charge	Number of residents
Living arrangement prior to admission														
Private or semi-private residence	1,412	356,200	1,445	166,400	*2,350	*800	1,836	45,300	1,258	125,600	1,073	10,300	1,049	7,800
Alone	1,423	113,500	1,445	63,800	- - -	- - -	1,832	11,300	1,274	30,500	*1,462	*4,100	*986	*3,900
With family members	1,411	186,000	1,435	79,700	*2,350	*800	1,909	25,500	1,239	73,700	*809	*3,600	*1,187	*2,600
With nonfamily members	1,388	31,700	1,362	13,300	- - -	- - -	*1,676	*5,300	1,380	11,000	*745	*1,200	*1,014	*800
Unknown if with others	1,399	25,000	1,652	9,600	- - -	- - -	*1,529	*3,100	1,216	10,300	*917	*1,400	*879	*500
Another health facility	1,504	586,200	1,503	199,300	1,711	8,200	1,930	135,000	1,314	202,200	811	24,500	1,295	17,000
Another nursing home	1,365	126,800	1,377	49,900	- - -	- - -	1,725	19,800	1,256	48,600	878	5,700	*1,501	*2,800
General or short-stay hospital[3]	1,636	339,600	1,639	116,500	1,725	8,000	1,961	97,200	1,365	111,400	*1,042	*4,400	*1,785	*2,200
Mental facility[4]	1,248	71,900	1,177	14,600	- - -	- - -	1,923	12,900	1,207	31,100	744	10,300	*851	*3,000
Veterans hospital	1,278	22,800	1,147	10,500	- - -	- - -	*1,880	*1,100	*1,459	*2,700	- - -	- - -	1,305	8,500
Other health facility or unknown	1,358	25,100	1,373	7,800	*1,322	*300	*2,210	*4,100	1,337	8,300	*641	*4,100	*483	*600
Unknown or other arrangement	1,172	31,900	1,154	12,900	- - -	- - -	*1,469	*4,200	1,305	10,700	*771	*1,000	*507	*3,000
Length of stay since admission														
Less than 3 months	1,517	105,000	1,498	50,400	1,840	5,300	1,946	15,200	1,288	24,800	*1,671	*2,600	1,209	6,600
3 months to less than 6 months	1,607	90,700	1,620	43,400	*2,337	*1,100	1,913	19,400	1,405	20,100	*851	*2,300	*1,259 ·	*4,300
6 months to less than 12 months	1,495	130,700	1,605	61,600	*1,301	*900	1,715	21,500	1,309	40,000	*1,011	*3,000	*835	*3,600
1 year to less than 3 years	1,469	312,500	1,420	120,700	*735	*600	1,919	64,400	1,332	110,500	853	12,600	*1,538	*3,700
3 years to less than 5 years	1,440	142,100	1,435	53,300	*1,700	*600	2,017	26,500	1,256	53,500	*672	*4,000	*897	*4,300
5 years or more	1,335	193,300	1,269	49,200	*2,009	*500	1,847	37,300	1,236	89,600	791	11,300	*1,089	*5,400

[1] Includes religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies, Veterans Administration contract, initial payment life-care funds, and other sources or no charge.
[2] Includes a small number of unknowns.
[3] Psychiatric units are excluded.
[4] Mental hospitals, facilities for the mentally retarded, general or short-stay hospital psychiatric units, and mental health centers are included.

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

Table 11. Average total monthly charge and number of nursing home residents with mental disorders, by primary source of payment in month before interview and selected nursing home characteristics: United States, 1985

Facility characteristic	All sources Average monthly charge	All sources Number of residents	Own income or family support Average monthly charge	Own income or family support Number of residents	Medicare Average monthly charge	Medicare Number of residents	Medicaid Skilled Average monthly charge	Medicaid Skilled Number of residents	Medicaid Intermediate Average monthly charge	Medicaid Intermediate Number of residents	Other government assistance or welfare Average monthly charge	Other government assistance or welfare Number of residents	All other sources[1] Average monthly charge	All other sources[1] Number of residents
Total	$1,460	974,300	$1,466	378,600	$1,770	9,100	$1,896	184,500	$1,293	338,500	$885	35,800	$1,140	27,900
Ownership														
Proprietary	1,369	692,600	1,439	259,600	1,753	7,600	1,652	125,200	1,230	254,800	755	29,200	1,169	16,200
Voluntary nonprofit	1,679	195,300	1,568	95,800	*2,006	*1,000	2,357	40,600	1,411	49,800	*1,021	*2,500	*1,289	*5,400
Government	1,690	86,400	1,348	23,200	*1,527	*500	2,532	18,600	1,594	33,900	*1,755	*4,000	932	6,200
Certification														
Skilled nursing facility only	1,916	178,300	1,856	64,100	*1,831	*3,500	2,125	81,300	1,481	20,500	*1,482	*4,800	*1,484	*4,100
Skilled nursing facility and intermediate care facility	1,578	438,800	1,672	152,800	*1,961	*4,600	1,724	99,400	1,404	167,100	1,211	6,000	1,642	8,900
Intermediate care facility only	1,177	254,000	1,221	97,000	- - -	*300	*1,320	*1,800	1,150	147,500	*884	*4,400	*1,470	*3,100
Not certified	862	103,100	960	64,800	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	650	20,500	548	11,700
Bed size														
Less than 50 beds	1,077	93,900	869	44,800	*1,266	*1,400	1,811	7,300	1,282	28,100	900	12,100	*1,410	*300
50–99 beds	1,333	263,100	1,406	122,200	*1,508	*2,300	1,557	37,400	1,196	85,300	779	9,700	1,223	6,200
100–199 beds	1,467	418,400	1,577	154,800	*1,913	*3,700	1,711	81,100	1,264	161,700	808	7,900	1,403	9,200
200 beds or more	1,792	198,900	1,762	56,800	*2,196	*1,800	2,380	58,600	1,501	63,400	1,129	6,000	892	12,200
Census region														
Northeast	1,813	234,700	1,685	74,800	*1,829	*3,800	2,520	62,200	1,606	71,200	729	14,800	1,326	8,000
Midwest	1,402	308,900	1,436	137,700	*1,955	*1,200	1,639	46,900	1,265	107,700	1,258	9,900	*1,371	*5,600
South	1,246	286,700	1,349	108,600	*1,930	*1,600	1,578	22,200	1,151	137,200	722	10,100	1,038	7,000
West	1,433	143,900	1,474	57,500	*1,471	*2,400	1,527	53,200	1,305	22,400	*1,128	*1,000	860	7,300

[1] Includes religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies, Veterans Administration contract, initial payment life-care funds, and other sources or no charge.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding; in the case of source of payment, figures may not add to totals for certification because of recent changes in ownership, imputational errors, and other special circumstances.

Table 12. Percent distribution of nursing home residents with mental disorders and next of kin by usual living arrangement prior to admission, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1985

Usual living arrangement prior to admission[1]	All residents with mental disorders and next of kin	Age					Sex		Race		
		Under 65 years	65 years and over						White	Black and other	
			Total	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Male	Female		Total	Black
						Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual living quarters											
Private or semi-private residence....	67.5	47.4	70.4	56.6	70.5	75.3	59.8	70.4	67.6	67.2	67.1
Own home or apartment	37.7	19.4	40.3	33.0	41.3	42.1	37.2	37.9	38.5	28.3	29.1
Relative's home or apartment	20.2	18.9	20.3	15.1	18.4	23.8	13.4	22.6	19.6	27.5	26.1
Other private home or apartment..................	3.6	6.2	3.2	5.1	3.3	2.5	4.7	3.2	3.2	8.0	8.9
Retirement home	4.4	1.0	4.9	1.6	6.2	5.0	3.2	4.8	4.5	2.8	2.7
Boarding house, rooming house, or rented room	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.5
Another health facility	27.5	42.0	25.4	37.8	25.3	21.0	33.3	25.3	27.3	29.2	29.3
Another nursing home	18.3	14.4	18.9	23.7	18.5	17.5	17.2	18.8	18.3	18.7	19.9
General or short-term hospital	4.5	9.0	3.9	7.3	4.0	2.7	7.1	3.6	4.5	5.2	4.9
Mental hospital	3.5	14.7	1.9	6.0	1.7	0.7	6.8	2.4	3.4	5.1	4.1
Chronic disease or other long-term care hospital	1.0	4.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	- - -	2.5	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.5
Other place or unknown	5.0	10.6	4.2	5.5	4.3	3.6	6.9	4.3	5.1	3.5	3.6
Type of usual living arrangement											
Lived alone	22.7	8.1	24.8	17.8	24.3	27.6	14.0	25.8	23.1	17.4	18.3
Lived with spouse only	10.9	2.3	12.1	13.5	14.3	9.7	17.7	8.4	11.3	5.5	5.0
Lived with spouse and other relatives	1.7	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.8	3.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.3
Lived with son or daughter	13.6	3.7	15.0	6.0	14.0	19.0	6.7	16.1	13.3	16.6	15.5
Lived with other relatives	8.7	21.0	7.0	10.9	6.4	6.1	10.0	8.2	8.0	17.5	17.7
Lived with unrelated persons	3.6	5.1	3.3	3.0	2.6	4.2	2.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.2
Group quarters[2]	6.1	2.8	6.5	3.2	7.4	6.9	4.5	6.6	6.3	3.5	3.1
Another health facility, other place, or unknown[3]	32.9	54.8	29.7	43.7	29.7	24.8	40.9	29.9	32.7	34.5	34.6
Who lived with resident[4]											
Spouse	13.0	4.8	14.1	15.9	15.8	12.1	22.2	9.6	13.5	6.6	6.4
Children	14.8	5.6	16.2	7.9	14.9	20.3	8.9	17.0	14.6	17.4	16.0
Parents	2.3	14.3	0.6	3.3	0.3	- - -	3.7	1.8	2.5	0.7	0.5
Siblings	4.2	6.3	3.9	7.0	4.0	2.7	4.6	4.1	4.1	6.6	7.4
Grandchildren	5.9	2.7	6.3	5.5	5.9	6.9	4.5	6.4	5.6	9.0	7.4
Other relatives	12.2	9.3	12.6	6.7	12.1	15.1	8.8	13.4	11.5	21.3	19.3
Nonrelatives	6.5	7.3	6.4	6.1	5.2	7.5	4.7	7.1	6.6	5.8	6.4

[1] Living arrangements are as reported by next of kin.
[2] Includes retirement home, boarding house, rooming house, and rented room.
[3] Includes a small number of residents with usual living quarters in a private or semi-private residence but whose usual living arrangements are unknown.
[4] Includes persons who usually lived with the resident in a private or semi-private residence prior to admission.

Table 13. Percent distribution of nursing home residents with mental disorders and next of kin by usual living arrangement prior to admission, according to marital status and primary source of payment at admission: United States, 1985

Usual living arrangement prior to admission [1]	All residents with mental disorders and next of kin	Marital status at admission				Primary source of payment at admission				
		Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Never married	Own income or family support	Medicare	Medicaid		All other sources [2]
								Skilled	Intermediate	
					Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual living quarters										
Private or semi-private residence	67.5	73.9	71.6	57.5	53.3	75.1	74.2	57.8	64.1	44.7
Own home or apartment	37.7	61.5	36.5	32.4	22.6	47.1	43.8	26.5	31.3	18.2
Relative's home or apartment	20.2	6.7	24.8	14.9	19.8	18.0	19.7	21.6	24.3	15.0
Other private home or apartment	3.6	2.2	2.9	6.9	5.6	2.9	5.7	3.1	3.9	7.0
Retirement home	4.4	2.7	5.8	1.7	2.7	5.6	4.3	4.5	2.4	3.8
Boarding house, rooming house, or rented room	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	2.7	1.4	0.7	2.3	2.1	0.7
Another health facility	27.5	22.6	24.2	36.3	38.2	21.2	23.9	35.0	31.0	43.0
Another nursing home	18.3	13.6	18.8	18.2	21.1	15.3	18.5	23.1	21.5	15.8
General or short-term hospital	4.5	5.2	3.9	8.5	4.3	3.7	3.8	6.9	3.2	11.3
Mental hospital	3.5	3.0	1.1	7.4	10.0	1.6	0.7	3.9	5.1	11.8
Chronic disease or other long-term care hospital	1.0	0.8	0.4	2.3	2.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	4.2
Other place or unknown	5.0	3.5	4.2	6.2	8.5	3.7	1.9	7.2	4.9	12.5
Type of usual living arrangement										
Lived alone . . . . , ...	22.7	4.2	29.3	28.8	16.4	26.9	30.3	13.6	21.2	13.8
Lived with spouse only	10.9	54.8	2.7	2.9	0.2	14.1	12.8	9.2	7.7	2.8
Lived with spouse and other relatives	1.7	7.5	0.6	2.3	—	2.0	2.8	1.0	1.5	1.0
Lived with son or daughter	13.6	2.2	21.6	9.4	0.7	12.5	14.7	14.5	17.0	3.5
Lived with other relatives	8.7	0.9	5.9	7.2	24.4	7.5	5.5	9.5	10.0	11.8
Lived with unrelated persons	3.6	0 7	3.8	3.5	5.5	4.6	2.8	3.2	1.7	5.0
Group quarters[3]	6.1	3.5	7.4	3 3	5.3	7.0	5.2	6.7	4.5	4.5
Another health facility, other place, or unknown[4]	32.9	26.2	28.8	42.5	47.5	25.2	25.8	42.4	36.3	57.5
Who lived with resident[5]										
Spouse	13.0	64.4	3.3	5.2	0.2	16.9	15.6	10.2	9.3	4.3
Children	14.8	7.7	22.1	10.3	0.7	14.2	17.1	14.8	17.9	4.7
Parents	2.3	0.3	0.2	2.3	10.6	1.5	—	4.6	2.5	4.3
Siblings	4.2	0.2	2.9	2.6	12.4	4.2	2.6	3.4	4.8	5.3
Grandchildren	5.9	3.2	8.4	6.2	0.3	4.8	6.2	8.2	7.5	1.3
Other relatives	12.2	4.4	15.8	9.6	9.0	10.7	11.8	11.4	16.4	7.7
Nonrelatives	6.5	1.8	7.2	5.6	8.7	7.2	4.5	6.3	5.2	8.7

[1] Living arrangements are as reported by next of kin
[2] Includes other government assistance or welfare, religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies, Veterans Administration contract, initial payment life-care funds, and other sources or no charge.
[3] Includes retirement home, boarding house, rooming house, and rented room.
[4] Includes a small number of residents with usual living quarters in a private or semi-private residence but whose usual living arrangements are unknown.
[5] Includes persons who usually lived with the resident in a private or semi-private residence prior to admission.

Table 14. Percent distribution of nursing home residents with next of kin by usual living arrangement prior to admission, according to age and mental condition: United States, 1985

	Mental condition					
	With mental disorders			Without mental disorders		
Usual living arrangement prior to admission[1]	All residents with next of kin	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All residents with next of kin	Under 65 years	65 years and over
	Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual living quarters						
Private or semi-private residence.................................	67.5	47.4	70.4	75.0	57.2	76.3
Own home or apartment	37.7	19.4	40.3	46.6	31.5	47.8
Relative's home or apartment	20.2	18.9	20.3	19.6	19.6	19.6
Other private home or apartment	3.6	6.2	3.2	3.5	1.9	3.6
Retirement home	4.4	0.8	4.9	3.6	- - -	3.9
Boarding house, rooming house, or rented room..............	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.7	4.1	1.5
Another health facility..	27.5	42.0	25.4	20.0	36.7	18.7
Another nursing home	18.3	14.3	18.9	13.4	23.8	12.6
General or short-term hospital	4.5	8.8	3.9	5.7	11.3	5.3
Mental hospital	3.5	14.7	1.9	0.1	- - -	0.1
Chronic disease or other long-term care hospital.............	1.0	4.2	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.8
Other place or unknown	5.0	10.6	4.2	5.1	6.1	5.0
Type of usual living arrangement						
Lived alone	22.7	8.1	24.8	34.0	7.7	36.0
Lived with spouse only.......................................	10.9	2.3	12.1	9.5	10.2	9.5
Lived with spouse and other relatives	1.7	2.5	1.6	1.9	5.8	1.6
Lived with son or daughter...................................	13.6	3.7	15.0	13.8	7.2	14.4
Lived with other relatives....................................	8.7	20.5	7.0	8.0	20.7	7.0
Lived with unrelated persons	3.6	5.1	3.3	2.2	1.4	2.3
Group quarters[2]	6.1	2.8	6.5	5.3	4.1	5.4
Another health facility, other place, or unknown[3]	32.9	54.9	29.7	25.3	43.1	23.9
Who lived with resident[4]						
Spouse	13.0	4.8	14.1	11.5	16.0	11.2
Children..	14.8	5.6	16.2	15.2	12.2	15.4
Parents	2.3	14.3	0.6	1.4	14.9	0.4
Siblings	4.2	6.3	3.9	4.2	8.6	3.9
Grandchildren	5.9	2.8	6.3	6.7	3.9	6.9
Other relatives	12.2	9.3	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.4
Nonrelatives..	6.5	7.3	6.4	5.2	2.2	5.4

[1] Living arrangements are as reported by next of kin.
[2] Includes retirement home, boarding house, rooming house, and rented room.
[3] Includes a small number of residents with usual living quarters in a private or semi-private residence but whose usual living arrangements are unknown.
[4] Includes persons who usually lived with the resident in a private or semi-private residence prior to admission.

Table 15. Percent distribution of nursing home residents with mental disorders and next of kin by reason for admission and prior state of health, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1985

Reason for admission and prior state of health[1]	All residents with mental disorders and next of kin	Age					Sex		Race	
		Under 65 years	65 years and over							
			Total	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black and other
				Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main medical reason for admission										
Hip fracture	5 3	1 1	5 9	2.5	3.4	9.3	2.3	6.4	5.7	0.8
Other fracture	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.3	1 5	1.2	0.3
Arthritis	1.4	- - -	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.1
Other condition of bones, muscles, or joints	2.2	1.1	2.4	0.9	2.3	3.1	1.7	2.4	2.4	0.4
Stroke	9.7	4.8	10.4	13.5	11.2	8.6	10.3	9.5	9.4	13.6
Atherosclerosis	4.2	- - -	4.8	1.3	5.9	5.1	3.0	4.6	4.4	1.4
Other heart or circulatory condition .	4 4	2.3	4.7	3.8	5.2	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.6
Cancer, all types	1.3	3.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	2.7	0.8	1.4	0.4
Alzheimer's disease	9.6	3.3	10.5	14.9	13.9	6.0	9.3	9.6	9.9	4.9
Confused or forgetful	4.9	0.5	5.5	1.1	4.7	7.7	3.2	5.5	4.7	7.4
Senility	5.7	0 7	6.4	3 0	6.5	7.6	2.8	6.8	5.7	6.3
Other emotional, mental, or nervous condition	14.0	47.9	9.1	21.5	8.8	5.1	21.1	11.4	13.5	20.6
Parkinson's disease	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.9	0.9	2.7	1.3	1.8	0.4
Central nervous system diseases or injuries	2 5	9.3	1 5	3.9	1.4	0.8	4.4	1.8	2.6	1.7
Dizziness, fainting, or falls	1 1	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.7	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.4
Loss of vision or hearing	2.0	0.8	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	3.2
Respiratory condition	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	0.4
Diseases of the digestive or endocrine systems	2.6	2.3	2.7	4.3	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.4	5.5
Genitourinary diseases	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
No main medical reason	2 7	0 8	3.0	2.0	2.9	3.5	1.9	3.1	2.7	3.6
Old age or general debilitation	2 7	0 7	3.0	0.9	2.6	4.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	1.7
Other medical reason or unknown	18.4	18.3	18.4	17.0	16.8	20.3	19.7	17.9	18.3	20.1
General reason for admission[2]										
Recuperation from surgery or illness . . .	29.6	19.5	31.0	34.2	30.3	30.5	28.1	30.1	29.5	30.9
No one at home to provide care	62.4	54.9	63.4	58.8	64.0	64.6	59.6	63.4	62.1	65.2
Not enough money to purchase nursing care at home	41.0	45.0	40 4	46.3	42.2	36 9	40.6	41.2	40.0	53.9
Required more care than household members could give	79.1	74.1	79.8	79.1	79.9	79.9	79.4	78.9	79.1	79.0
Problems in doing everyday activities	72.6	62 6	74 0	71.4	73.4	75.4	67.7	74.4	72.3	75.2
Because spouse entered	2 6	0 3	2.9	1.9	2.3	3.9	3.4	2.4	2.7	2.0
State of health before admission										
Suddenly ill or injured	14 3	8 9	15.1	12.1	12.5	18.4	13.2	14.8	14.4	13.9
Gradually worsening	51 6	28 3	54.9	46.5	59.3	54.3	46.0	53.7	51.6	52.2
In poor condition most of year	15 7	23.6	14.6	20.4	14.8	12.5	19.7	14.3	15.6	17.3
Other health status	15.1	30 9	12 8	17 5	10.2	13.5	16.7	14.5	15.2	13.6
Unknown	3 2	8.3	2.5	3.6	3.3	1.3	4.4	2.7	3.2	3.2

[1] Reasons for admission and prior states of health are as reported by next of kin
[2] Figures may not add to totals because resident may have had more than one reason for admission to nursing home

Table 16. Percent distribution of nursing home residents with next of kin by reason for admission and prior state of heatlh, according to age and mental condition: United States, 1985

	Mental condition					
	With mental disorders			Without mental disorders		
Reason for admission and prior state of health	All residents with next of kin	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All residents with next of kin	Under 65 years	65 years and over
	Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main medical reason for admission						
Hip fracture...	5.3	1.1	5.9	6.8	0.8	7.3
Other fracture	1.2	0.3	1.3	2.1	- - -	2.2
Arthritis	1.4	- - -	1.6	4.3	0.8	4.6
Other condition of bones, muscles, or joints	2.2	1.1	2.4	3.9	1.9	4.1
Stroke	9.7	4.8	10.4	19.4	22.7	19.2
Atherosclerosis	4.2	- - -	4.8	1.6	1.9	1.6
Other heart or circulatory condition	4.4	2.3	4.7	6.5	4.1	6.7
Cancer, all types	1.3	3.1	1.1	3.0	1.9	3.1
Alzheimer's disease...	9.6	3.3	10.5	0.4	- - -	0.5
Confused or forgetful...	4.9	0.5	5.5	2.2	- - -	2.3
Senility...	5.7	0.7	6.4	1.4	- - -	1.5
Other emotional, mental, or nervous condition	14.0	47.9	9.1	2.4	5.0	2.2
Parkinson's disease...	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.1	3.3	2.0
Central nervous system diseases or injuries............................	2.5	9.3	1.5	4.5	30.7	2.5
Dizziness, fainting, or falls...	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	- - -	1.4
Loss of vision or hearing	2.0	0.8	2.1	2.8	1.7	2.9
Respiratory condition	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.4	0.8	2.6
Diseases of the digestive or endocrine systems	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.9	2.8	4.0
Genitourinary diseases	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.2	- - -	1.3
No main medical reason	2.7	0.8	3.0	4.8	0.8	5.1
Old age or general debilitation	2.7	0.7	3.0	2.7	- - -	2.9
Other medical reason or unknown.....................................	18.4	18.3	18.4	19.9	21.0	19.9
General reason for admission[1]						
Recuperation from surgery or illness	29.6	19.5	31.0	42.9	38.1	43.3
No one at home to provide care	62.4	54.9	63.4	66.8	59.1	67.4
Not enough money to purchase nursing care at home	41.0	45.0	40.4	39.7	47.8	39.1
Required more care than household members could give	79.1	74.1	79.8	74.6	82.0	74.0
Problems in doing everyday activities	72.6	62.6	74.0	76.4	74.9	76.6
Because spouse entered...	2.6	0.3	2.9	3.4	0.8	3.6
State of health before admission						
Suddenly ill or injured...	14.3	8.9	15.1	22.4	24.9	22.3
Gradually worsening	51.6	28.3	54.9	45.4	28.5	46.7
In poor condition most of year..	15.7	23.6	14.6	16.8	22.7	16.3
Other health status	15.1	30.9	12.8	13.8	21.3	13.2
Unknown	3.2	8.3	2.5	1.6	3.0	1.5

[1] Figures may not add to totals because resident may have had more than one reason for admission to nursing home.

Appendixes

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Appendix I
Technical notes on methods

Survey design

From August 1985 through January 1986, the Division of Health Care Statistics (DHCS) conducted the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS)—a sample survey of nursing homes, their residents, discharges, and staff in the conterminous United States. The survey was designed and developed by NCHS, with input from several other Federal agencies. The 1985 survey was the third of a series of surveys designed to satisfy the diverse data needs of those who establish standards for, provide, and assess long-term care services. The first survey was conducted from August 1973 through April 1974, and the second survey was conducted from May through December 1977.

Sampling frame

The 1985 NNHS included all types of nursing and related care homes with three or more beds set up and staffed for use by residents and routinely providing nursing and personal care services. Facilities were either freestanding establishments or nursing care units of hospitals, retirement centers, or similar institutions maintaining financial and employee records separate from those of the larger institutions. Residential care facilities were excluded. These included community care facilities in California, adult congregate living facilities in Florida, family care homes in Kentucky, and adult foster care homes in Michigan (12).

The universe for the 1985 NNHS consisted of four components: (a) the base, the 1982 National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI), which is a census of nursing and related care homes; (b) data on homes identified in the 1982 Complement Survey of the NMFI as "missing" from the 1982 NMFI; (c) data on hospital-based nursing homes obtained from the Health Care Financing Administration; and (d) data on nursing homes opened for business between 1982 and June 1, 1984. The resulting frame contained information on 20,479 nursing and related care facilities. Detailed descriptions of the 1982 NMFI survey design and procedures have been published (12).

Because not all residential care facilities could be identified, an unknown number of them were present in the sampling frame. It was not until after the 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places (ILTCP) had been conducted that such facilities could be classified as residential facilities and that an estimate could be obtained for the number of these facilities that were included in the 1985 NNHS.

Using the 1986 ILTCP to identify homes in the 1985 NNHS sample that were classified as residential in 1986, 32 such homes were found. The weights for these homes produced an estimate of 2,200 residential facilities and 71,000 beds for 1985. Table I gives a comparison of the two surveys reflecting this adjustment in residential facilities.

Table I. Comparison between the 1985 NNHS (estimates) and 1986 ILTCP showing number of homes and beds by type of home

Type of home	1985 NNHS		1986 ILTCP	
	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds
Total	19,100	1,624,200	26,400	1,767,500
Certified	14,400	1,441,300	14,100	1,451,200
Uncertified	2,500	111,900	3,000	114,500
Residential	2,200	71,000	9,300	201,800

NOTE: NNHS is National Nursing Home Survey; ILTCP is Inventory of Long-Term Care Places.

Estimates for the 1985 NNHS will not correspond precisely to figures from either the 1982 NMFI census or the 1986 ILTCP survey for several other reasons. Among the reasons for differences are that the three surveys differed in time of data collection and in data collection procedures and that the 1982 NMFI was a combination of data collected by 35 States and data collected by the NCHS via mail survey in the remaining States and in the 35 States where certain types of nursing and related care homes were not surveyed by these States. In contrast, the NNHS is conducted by personal interview. Thus the NNHS methodology permitted more scrutiny in the identification and exclusion of facilities that were out of scope. Finally, because the NNHS is a sample survey, its data are subject to sampling variability; because the NMFI and ILTCP surveys are a census, their data are not.

Sampling design

The sampling was basically a stratified two-stage probability design. The first stage was the selection of facilities, and the second stage was the selection of residents, discharges, and R.N.'s from the sample facilities. In preparation for the first-stage sample selection, facilities listed in the universe were sorted into the following types of strata, based on Medicare and Medicaid certification: (a) certified by either Medicare or Medicaid or (b) not certified by either Medicare or Medicaid. Facilities in each of these two strata were sorted by frame source: (a) 1982 Complement Survey and (b) all other sources (that is, 1982 NMFI, HCFA hospital-based nursing homes, and nursing homes opened between 1982 and 1984). Facilities in the

Non-Complement Survey strata were further sorted by bed size, producing the 20 primary strata as shown in table II. The nursing homes in the universe were ordered by ownership, geographic region, metropolitan status, State, county and MSA (metropolitan statistical area), and ZIP Code. The sample was then selected systematically after a random start within each primary stratum. Table II shows the distribution of facilities in the sampling frame and the final disposition of the sample with regard to response and scope status.

The number of nursing homes estimated in the survey is less than the universe figure (20,479) for several reasons. Some facilities went out of business or became ineligible for the scope of the survey between the time the universe was frozen and the study was conducted. A facility was considered out of scope if it did not provide nursing, personal, or domiciliary care services (for example, a facility providing only room and board) or if it was a nursing care unit or wing of a hospital, retirement center, or similar institution without separate financial and employee records for that unit.

The second-stage sampling of residents, discharges, and registered nurses was carried out by the interviewers at the time of their visits to the facilities in accordance with specific instructions to assure a probability sample. The sample frame for residents was the total number of residents on the register of the facility 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 who had a bed maintained for them at the facility were included in the sample frame. A sample of five or fewer residents per facility was selected.

The sampling frame for discharges was the total number of persons discharged alive or dead during the 12 months prior to the survey date. Persons who were discharged more than once during this 12-month period in the same nursing home were listed for each discharge. Current residents discharged during the 12 months prior to the survey and then readmitted to the sample nursing home were also eligible to be included in the discharge sampling frame. Forty-five of the sampled discharges were also included in the current resident sample. A sample of six or fewer discharges per facility was selected.

The sampling frame for nursing staff included all R.N.'s who were employed by the facility on the day of the survey. Registered nurses working under a special contractual arrangement or through a temporary service were included if they were scheduled to work during the 24 hours constituting the survey day. A sample of four or fewer R.N.'s per facility was selected.

Data collection procedures for the 1985 NNHS

The 1985 NNHS utilized nine questionnaires (see appendix III for facsimiles of selected questionnaires):

- Facility Questionnaire
- Expense Questionnaire and Definition Booklet
- Nursing Staff Sampling List
- Nursing Staff Questionnaire
- Current Resident Sampling List
- Current Resident Questionnaire
- Discharged Resident Sampling List

Table II. Number of facilities in the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey universe and sample, by disposition and sampling strata: Conterminous United States, 1985

Sampling strata	Universe (sampling frame) [1]	All facilities	Out of scope or out of business	Sample In scope and in business Nonresponding	Responding
All types of certification	20,479	1,220	57	84	1,079
Certified					
Complement survey homes	24	19	1	2	16
3–14 beds	112	5	2	0	3
15–24 beds	384	9	1	0	8
25–49 beds	1,876	43	4	3	36
50–99 beds	5,000	269	9	21	239
100–199 beds	4,604	478	9	28	441
200–399 beds	861	196	1	13	182
400–599 beds	77	17	1	3	13
600 beds or more	26	10	1	0	9
Unknown bed size	20	10	1	3	6
Not certified					
Complement survey homes	336	14	3	0	11
3–14 beds	2,346	8	3	1	4
15–24 beds	1,087	10	3	1	6
25–49 beds	1,185	15	2	1	12
50–99 beds	1,029	35	1	3	31
100–199 beds	727	39	2	3	34
200–399 beds	132	14	1	1	12
400–599 beds	19	5	1	0	4
600 beds or more	7	4	1	0	3
Unknown bed size	627	20	10	1	9

[1] The universe consisted of nursing homes in the 1982 National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI), nursing homes in the 1982 Complement Survey of the NMFI, hospital-based nursing homes from the Health Care Financing Administration file, and nursing homes opened for business from 1982 to 1984

- Discharged Resident Questionnaire
- Next-of-Kin Questionnaire.

Data were collected according to the following procedures:

1. A letter was sent to the administrator of the sample facility informing him or her of the survey and of the fact that an interviewer would contact him or her for an appointment. Included with this introductory letter were letters of endorsement from the American Association of Homes for the Aging, the American College of Health Care Administrators, and the American Health Care Association urging the administrator to participate in the survey. A sample report from the 1977 survey was also enclosed to illustrate how the data would be published.
2. At least 1 week after the letters had been mailed, the interviewer telephoned the sample facility and made an appointment with the administrator.
3. During the appointment, the Facility Questionnaire was completed by the interviewer of the administrator (or designee) of the nursing home. After completing this form, the interviewer secured the administrator's authorization for completion of the Expense Questionnaire (EQ). Possible respondents to the EQ included accountants, administrators, and other knowledgeable staff members. Results from the survey indicate that the respondents were evenly divided into two groups: accountants located outside the facility and administrators and other staff members, such as bookkeepers, based in the facility. When a prepared financial statement was available, it was accepted in lieu of an EQ. This occurred in one-half of the cases. The interviewer completed the Nursing Staff Sampling List, selected the sample of R.N.'s from it, and prepared Nursing Staff Questionnaires. These were left for each sample nurse to complete, seal in an addressed envelope, and return either to the interviewer by hand or to the data processing headquarters by mail. The interviewer completed the Current Resident Sampling List (a list of all residents in the facility on the night before the day of the survey), selected the sample of residents from it, and completed a Current Resident Questionnaire for each sample resident by interviewing the member of the nursing staff most familiar with care provided to that resident. The nurse referred to the resident's medical record when responding. No resident was interviewed directly.

The interviewer then completed the Discharged Resident Sampling List (a list of all persons discharged alive or dead during the 12 months preceding the survey date), selected a sample of discharges from it, and completed for that stay a Discharged Resident Questionnaire for each sample discharge by interviewing a member of the nursing staff, who referred to medical records. In larger facilities, a team of two or three interviewers conducted the survey to reduce the time spent in the facility.

Followup information on the two patient samples was collected via a computer-assisted telephone interview with a next of kin of the current or discharged resident, using the Next-of-Kin (NOK) Questionnaire.

The next of kin interviewed was identified in the Current Resident and Discharged Resident Questionnaires and included relatives, guardians, and anyone familiar with the sampled resident. A discharged resident could also be contacted if discharged to a place of residence and residing there at the time of the survey. An attempt was made to identify the "best respondent" while obtaining next-of-kin information from the nursing home. The best respondent was mailed a letter of information about the survey, contacted by telephone, and administered the NOK Questionnaire. Table III presents a summary of the data collection procedures.

General qualifications

Nonresponse and imputation of missing data

For nursing homes that agreed to participate, response rates differed for each type of questionnaire:

Questionnaire	Response rate (percent)	Number responding
Facility	100	1,079
Expense	68	732
Current Resident	97	5,243
Discharged Resident	95	6,023
Nursing Staff	80	2,763
Next-of-Kin	90	9,134

Generally, response rates were higher for questionnaires administered in a personal interview situation (Facility, Current Resident, Discharged Resident, and NOK) than for those that were self-enumerated (Expense and Staff). Statistics presented in this report were adjusted for failure of a facility to respond (that is, to participate in the survey) and for failure to complete any of the other questionnaires (Expense, Current Resident, Discharged Resident, Nursing Staff, or NOK). Those items left

Table III. Summary of data collection procedures

Questionnaire	Respondent	Interview situation
Facility Questionnaire	Administrator	Interview
Expense Questionnaire	Administrator, owner, accountant, or bookkeeper	Self-enumerated
Nursing Staff Sampling List	Staff members	Informal interview or copied from records
Nursing Staff Questionnaire	Sampled registered nurses	Self-enumerated
Current Resident Sampling List	Staff member who refers to current resident census	Informal interview or copied from records
Current Resident Questionnaire	Nurse who refers to medical record	Interview
Discharged Resident Sampling List	Staff member who refers to discharge records	Informal interview or copied from records
Discharged Resident Questionnaire	Nurse who refers to medical record	Interview
Next-of-Kin Questionnaire	Relatives, guardians, or anyone familiar with the sampled person	Telephone interview

unanswered on a partially completed questionnaire 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 original, unrounded figures and will not necessarily agree precisely with percents that might be calculated from rounded data.

Data processing

Extensive editing was 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.

After the publication of The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 Summary for the United States, Series 13, No. 97 (5), a data processing error concerning the number of all-listed diagnoses at the time of survey for current residents was discovered. It was found that the special tape created to present these estimates contained a serious undercount of the number of cases in most categories. After correction, the increase in estimated number of diagnoses by specific categories ranged from 0.1 to 50.6 percent. The following categories were found to decrease after correction: Infectious and parasitic diseases; Pneumonia, all forms; Injury and poisoning; Fracture of neck of femur; and Other fractures. The decrease in the estimated number of diagnoses for these categories ranged from 4 to 42 percent. The corresponding rates of all-listed diagnoses per 100 residents generally increased as a result of this correction.

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 estimates of number of facilities and facility data not related to size are inflated by the reciprocal of the probability of selecting the sample facility and adjusted for the nonresponding facilities within primary strata. Two ratio adjustments, one at each stage of sample selection, were also used in the estimation process. The first-stage ratio adjustment (along with the preceding inflation factors) was included in the estimation of facility data related to size and of all resident, discharge, and nursing staff data for all primary types of strata. The numerator was the total number of beds according to the universe data for all facilities in the stratum. The denominator was the estimate of the total number of beds obtained through a simple inflation of the universe data for the sample facilities 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 all resident, discharge, and R.N. data. It is the product of two fractions: The first is the inverse of the sampling fraction for residents (discharges or R.N.'s) upon which the selection is based; the second is the ratio of the number of sample residents (discharges or R.N.'s) in the facility to the number of residents (discharges or R.N.'s) for whom questionnaires were completed within the facility (13).

Reliability of estimates

As in any sample survey, the results are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors include errors due to response bias, questionnaire and item nonresponse, recording, and processing errors. To the extent possible, the latter type of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures, such as standardized interviewer training, observation of interviewers, manual and computer editing, verification of keypunching, and other quality checks. Because survey results are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors, the total error is larger than errors due to sampling variability alone.

Because the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from figures that would have been obtained had a complete census 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 chances are about 68 in 100 that an estimate from the sample differs by less than the standard error from the value that would be obtained from a complete census. The chances are about 95 in 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 in 100 that it is less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard errors used for this survey were approximated using the balanced repeated-replication procedure. This method yields overall variability through observation of variability among random subsamples of the total sample. A description of the development and evaluation of the replication technique for error estimation has been published (14, 15).

To derive error estimates that would be applicable to a wide variety of statistics and could be prepared at moderate cost, several approximations were required.

Rather than calculate standard errors for particular estimates S_x, the calculated variances for a wide variety of estimates presented in this document were fitted into curves using the empirically determined relationship between the size of an estimate X and its relative variance (rel var X). This relationship is expressed as:

$$\text{rel var } X = \frac{S_x^2}{X^2}$$

$$= a + \frac{b}{X}$$

where a and b are regression estimates determined by an iterative procedure.

The relative standard error is then derived by taking the square root of the relative variance curve. The relative standard error estimates for estimated number of residents (with or without next of kin) are shown in figure I.

The relative standard error (RSE(X)) of an estimate X may be read directly from the curve in figure I or alternatively may be calculated by the formula

$$RSE(X) = \sqrt{-0.000177 + \frac{530.2361}{X}}$$

where X is the number of residents of interest.

In this report, estimates that have a relative standard error of 30 percent or more are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk beside the estimate. Figures marked with an asterisk are given primarily to allow the reader to combine them with related estimates, thereby possibly producing a more reliable overall estimate for a broader category.

Because of the relationship between the relative standard error and the estimate, the standard error of an estimate can be obtained by multiplying the estimate by its relative standard error. Thus, for example, in figure I, an estimate of 5,800 residents has a relative standard error of 30 percent; therefore, the standard error is $0.30 \times 5,800 = 1,740$.

To approximate the relative standard error (RSE(p)) and the standard error (SE(p)) of a percent p, the following equations are used:

$$RSE(p) = \sqrt{\frac{530.2361 \cdot (100 - p)}{p \cdot Y}}$$

$$SE(p) = p \cdot RSE(p)$$

where x = the numerator of the estimated percent

y = the denominator

$$p = 100 \cdot \frac{X}{Y}$$

The approximation of the relative standard error or the standard error of a percent is valid when only one of the following conditions is satisfied: the relative standard error of the denominator is 5 percent or less (16) or the relative standard errors of the numerator and the denominators are both 10 percent or less (17).

Hypothesis testing

To test the difference between two statistics (mean, percent, and so forth), the two-tailed t-test with 20 degrees of freedom was performed to determine whether to reject the null hypothesis (for the two means $\overline{X}_1$, $\overline{X}_2$, the null hypothesis is $H_0 : \overline{X}_1 = \overline{X}_2$ with the alternative $H_A : \overline{X}_1 \neq \overline{X}_2$). At the 0.05 (5 percent) level, the critical value for the t-test is 2.09. Terms such as "higher" and "less" indicate that differences are statistically significant. Terms such as "similar" or "no difference" mean that no statistically significant difference exists between the estimates being compared. A lack of comment on the difference between any two estimates does not mean that the difference was tested and found not to be significant.

The standard error of the difference of the two estimates is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each of the estimates. Thus, if SE($\overline{X}_1$) is the standard error of $\overline{X}_1$, and SE($\overline{X}_2$) is the standard error of $\overline{X}_2$, the standard error of the difference $(\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2)$ is

$$SE(\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2) = \sqrt{SE^2(\overline{X}_1) + SE^2(\overline{X}_1)}$$

(This formula will represent the actual standard error for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics, although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The number of replicates (18) used in the balanced repeated-replication technique can be used to approximate the number of degrees of freedom when testing hypotheses about differences between estimated statistics.) The null hypothesis is rejected (that is, the two means $\overline{X}_1$ and $\overline{X}_2$ are different) if the probability of a type I error is less than 5 percent; that is, if

$$Z = \frac{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2}{\sqrt{SE^2(\overline{X}_1) + SE^2(\overline{X}_2)}} > 2.09$$

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

41
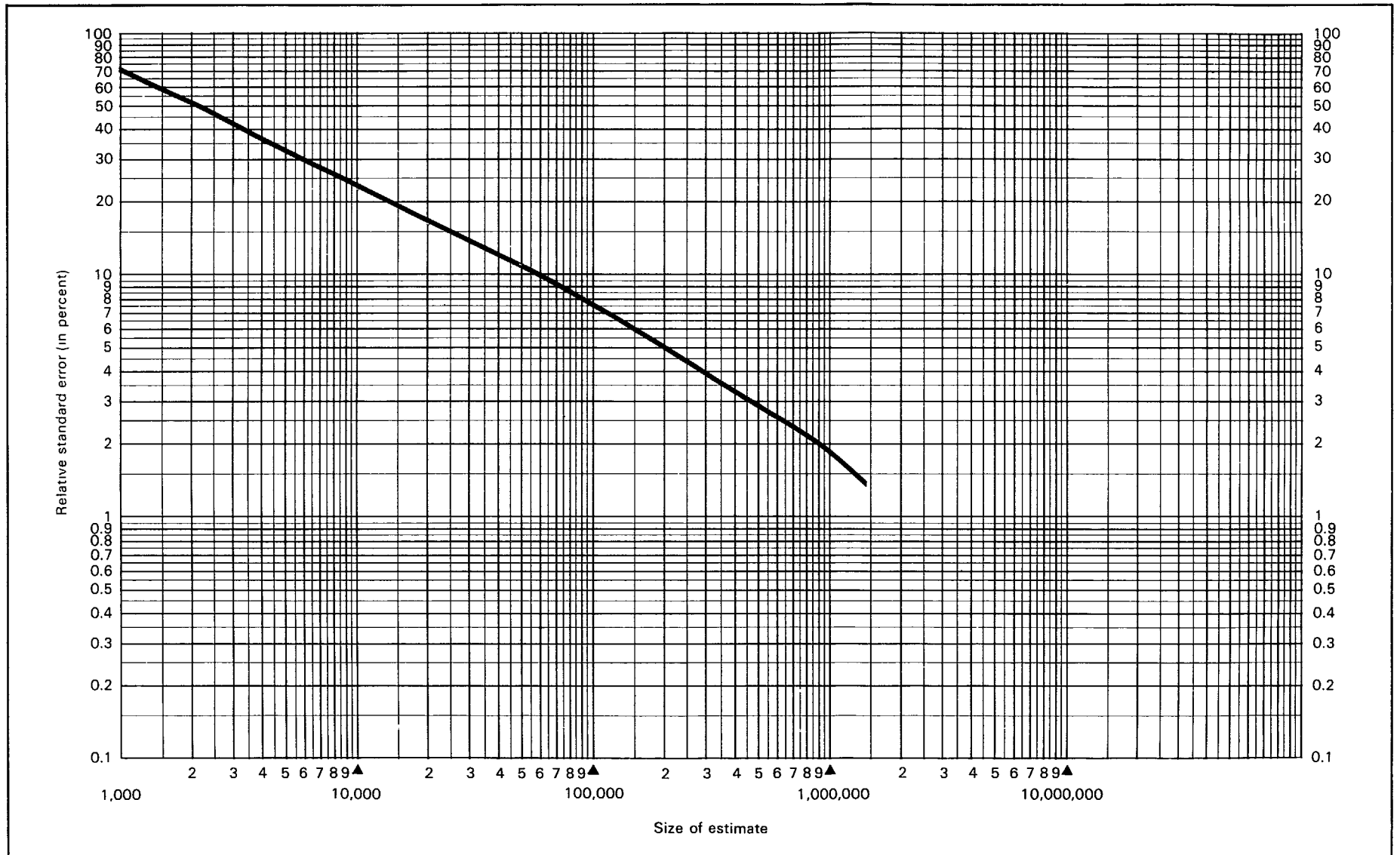
Figure I. Relative standard errors for estimated numbers of current nursing home residents: United States, 1985

Appendix II
Definitions of certain terms
used in this report

Terms relating to residents

Resident—A person on the roster of the nursing home as of the night before the survey. Included are all residents for whom beds are maintained, even though they may be away on overnight leave or in a hospital.

Charges and primary sources of payment

Charge—The total amount charged to the resident by the facility in the last completed calendar month prior to the survey.

Primary source of payment at admission—The one payment source that paid the greatest amount of the resident's charge in the calendar month of admission.

Own income or family support—Includes health insurance, retirement funds, and social security.

Medicare—Money received under the Medicare program.

Medicaid-skilled—Money received under the Medicaid program for skilled nursing care.

Medicaid-intermediate—Money received under the Medicaid program for intermediate nursing care.

Other government assistance or welfare—Sources of government aid (Federal, State, or local) other than Medicare or Medicaid.

All other sources—Includes religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies, Veterans Administration contracts, initial payment arrangements, life care arrangements, miscellaneous sources, and no-charge arrangements.

Current primary source of payment—The one payment source that paid the greatest amount of the resident's charge in the last completed calendar month prior to the survey. (See *Primary source of payment at admission* for definitions of payment sources.)

Length of stay since current admission—The period of stay from the date of the resident's most recent admission to the facility to the date of the survey interview.

Demographic items

Age—The age of the resident on the day the survey was conducted, calculated from date of birth.

Race—The racial background of the resident as reported by the nursing home staff respondent.

Hispanic origin—Hispanic refers to a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race, as reported by the nursing home staff respondent.

Current marital status—Marital status of the resident at the time of the survey.

Health status

Activities of daily living—The six everyday activities (bathing, continence, dressing, eating, transferring, and using toilet room) for which the nursing home staff respondent reported the resident's current performance in terms of need for the help of special equipment or another person.

Number of dependencies in activities of daily living—The number of dependencies in activities of daily living, based on the work of Dr. Sidney Katz (28, 51), is a measure that summarizes the level of dependency in performing the six activities of daily living.

The following criteria are used in classifying a resident as dependent:

Bathing—Requires assistance.

Dressing—Requires assistance or does not dress.

Using toilet room—Requires assistance or does not use toilet room.

Transferring—Requires assistance in getting into or out of a chair or bed.

Continence—Has difficulty controlling bowels, bladder, or both or has an ostomy.

Eating—Requires assistance; includes tube or intravenous feeding.

Diagnoses—One or more diseases or injuries (or some factor that influences health status and contact with health services that is not itself a current illness or injury) listed by the attending physician on the medical record of patients. Diagnoses were recorded for two time periods: at admission and at time of survey. All diagnoses for sample residents were transcribed in the order listed. Each sample resident was assigned a maximum of eight 5-digit codes according to the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) (19).

A diagnostic chapter within ICD-9-CM is primarily an arrangement of diseases according to their principal anatomic site, with special chapters for infectious and parasitic diseases; neoplasms; endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases; mental disorders; complications of pregnancy and childbirth; certain diseases peculiar to the perinatal period; and ill-defined conditions. In addition, two supplemental classifications are provided: (a) factors influencing health status and contact with health services and (b) external causes of injury and poisoning.

All-listed diagnoses—All-listed diagnoses are all diagnoses, up to a maximum of eight, listed from the medical

record of each sample resident (see item 14 of the Current Resident Questionnaire).

Current mental disorders—Current mental disorders include mental problems of the resident selected by the nursing home staff respondent from a list of 10 mental conditions or disorders (see item 15 of the Current Resident Questionnaire). The respondent based the selection upon knowledge of the resident's mental health and a check of the resident's medical record. More than one mental condition or disorder could have been reported.

Disturbance of mood—Depression, anxiety, fearfulness, or worry of such degree that the resident is distressed or restricted in functioning nearly every day (see item 35 of the Current Resident Questionnaire).

All-listed diagnoses, current mental disorders, and disturbance of mood were used in combination to identify residents with mental disorders (table IV).

Table IV. ICD–9–CM and checklist codes for items in the Current Resident Questionnaire used to identify the mentally ill in nursing homes by resident mental condition: United States, 1985

	Question 14		Question 15		Question 35
Condition	ICD–9–CM code		Checklist code		
Mental retardation	317–319	or	01		. . .
Alcohol or drug abuse	219–292,	or	02,		. . .
	303–305		03		. .
Organic brain syndrome . . .	290,310,		04		. .
	331.0,797		. .		. .
Depressive disorders	304,311,	or	05	and	01
	300.4				. .
Schizophrenic and					
other psychosis	293–299,	or	06,07		. . .
Anxiety disorders	300.7,300.9,		. . .		. .
	300.00		. . .		. . .
	300 10	or	08	and	02
	300.11		. .		. . .
	300.20		.		. .
	300.81		.		. . .
Other mental disorders	301,306–309,		. . .		. . .
	312–315,780.52		. .		. . .
Total.	If any of the above		. . .		. . .

NOTE· ICD-9-CM is the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification,* Third Edition

Terms relating to residents with next of kin

Next of kin—Relatives, guardians, or anyone familiar with the sample resident and identified by the nursing home staff as the best potential respondent from the resident's medical records.

Usual living quarters—The place where the resident or discharge lived most of the time during the 3 months prior to admission to the sample nursing home. This information was reported by the next of kin.

Another nursing home—Includes domiciliary or personal care facilities, intermediate care facilities, and skilled nursing facilities.

Other health facility—Includes chronic disease, rehabilitation, geriatric and other long-term care hospitals, and facilities for the mentally retarded.

Private or semiprivate residence—Includes houses or apartments, rented rooms, boarding houses, and retirement homes.

Usual living arrangements—Refers to both the number of persons who usually resided with the sample resident or discharge and their relationship during the 3 months prior to nursing home admission. This information applies only to residents and discharges who usually lived in private or semiprivate residences before admission. Persons living in group quarters (retirement home, boarding house, rooming house, or rented room) are separately identified, as well as persons living in institutional quarters.

Main medical reason for admission—The one medical condition or disease reported by the next of kin as causing the resident or discharge to be admitted to the sample facility.

General reasons for admission—Includes six circumstances that the next of kin could have reported as influencing the resident's or discharge's nursing home admission. More than one reason could have been reported. The six reasons are as follows: recuperation from surgery or illness, no one at home to provide care, not enough money to purchase nursing care at home, requiring more care than household members can give, problems in doing everyday activities (such as bathing, dressing, eating, walking, getting in and out of a chair or bed, or controlling urination or bowel movements), or a spouse's having entered a nursing home.

Terms relating to facilities

Nursing homes—Facilities with three or more beds that provide to adults who require it either nursing care or personal care (such as help with bathing, correspondence, walking, eating, using the toilet, or dressing) and/or supervision over such activities as money management, ambulation, and shopping. Facilities providing care solely to the mentally retarded and mentally ill are excluded. A nursing home may be either free standing or a distinct unit of a larger facility.

Bed—One that is set up and staffed for use, whether or not it was in use by a resident at the time of the survey. Not included are beds used by staff or owners or beds used exclusively for emergency purposes, for day care only, or for night care only.

Licensed bed—One that is licensed by the health department or other responsible agency.

Certified bed—One that is certified as "skilled" under the Medicare program, the Medicaid program, or both or as "intermediate" under the Medicaid program. (See definition under *Certification* for details.)

Certification—Facility certification by Medicare and/or Medicaid.

Medicare—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 and for disabled persons who are eligible for benefits.

Medicaid—The medical assistance provided in title XIX of the Social Security Act. Medicaid is a State-administered program for the medically indigent.

Skilled nursing facility—One certified as a skilled nursing facility under Medicare, under Medicaid, or under both programs.

Intermediate care facility—One certified as an intermediate care facility under Medicaid.

Not certified—Not certified as a provider of care by either Medicare or Medicaid.

Ownership—The type of organization that controls and operates the nursing home.

Proprietary facility—One operated under private commercial ownership.

Voluntary nonprofit facility—One operated under voluntary or nonprofit auspices, including church-related facilities.

Government facility—One operated under Federal, State, or local government auspices.

Location

Geographic region—Facilities are classified by geographic area by grouping the conterminous States into regions. These regions correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Region	States included
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
Midwest	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, Oregon, California (Alaska and Hawaii are excluded)

Standard Federal Administrative Region—Facilities are classified by Standard Federal Administrative Region by grouping the conterminous States into 10 regions. These regions correspond to those used throughout the Federal Government:

Region	States included
Region I	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Region II	New York, New Jersey (Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands are excluded.)
Region III	Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia
Region IV	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee
Region V	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
Region VI	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
Region VII	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska
Region VIII	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
Region IX	Arizona, California, Nevada (Hawaii, Guam, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, and American Samoa are excluded.)
Region X	Idaho, Oregon, Washington (Alaska is excluded)

Appendix III
Selected instruments used in the 1985
National Nursing Home Survey

Sheet _____ of _____ Sheets

OMB No. 0937-0115
APPROVAL EXPIRES 12/31/86

CURRENT RESIDENT SAMPLING LIST   Control No. _____

Confidential Information

Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m).

A. Type of identifier used: 1 ☐ Name   2 ☐ Other, Specify _____

B. Current Residents: Facility Total _____   C. Total in Sample _____

D. Interviewer Name_____   E. Interviewer ID _____

List the residents consecutively in the order in which they are given to you. Enter the total listed in Item B above. Compare the total with Table 2 to determine the sample. Circle the line numbers of all sampled residents. Count the number circled and enter it in Item C above.

LINE NO.	RESIDENTS IN NURSING HOME Resident Identifier	LINE NO.	RESIDENTS IN NURSING HOME Resident Identifier
01		26	
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	

PHS-6271
01/85

If more lines are needed CONTINUE ON THE BACK

RESIDENTS IN NURSING HOME		RESIDENTS IN NURSING HOME	
LINE NO.	Resident Identifier	LINE NO.	Resident Identifier
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		100	

If more lines are needed use a new sheet and renumber the lines beginning with # 101. Renumber lines on additional sheets, 201, 301, etc.

OMB #0937 0115
APPROVAL EXPIRES 12 31 86

CONTROL NO. _____

CURRENT RESIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m).

A. Interviewer Name

B. Interviewer I.D.

C. Date of Interview

_____ / _____ / _____
Mo.   Day   Year

ENTER HERE AND ON FOLDOUT SHEET

D. Resident Line No. _____

E. Respondent Title _____

F. Name of Resident _____
First   Initial   Last

1. What is the sex of this resident?

   01 ☐ Male   02 ☐ Female

2. What is _____'s date of birth?

   _____ / _____ / _____ or _____
   Mo.   Day   Year   Age

SHOW FLASHCARD # 1

3a. What is the racial background that best describes _____ ?

   01 ☐ White
   02 ☐ Black
   03 ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
   04 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
   94 ☐ Don't know

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3b. Is _____ Hispanic or not?

    01 ☐ Hispanic

    02 ☐ Not Hispanic

    94 ☐ Don't know

4a. What was _____'s marital status at admission?

    01 ☐ Married   04 ☐ Separated

    02 ☐ Widowed   05 ☐ Never Married

    03 ☐ Divorced   94 ☐ Don't know

 b. What is _____'s marital status now?

    01 ☐ Married   04 ☐ Separated

    02 ☐ Widowed   05 ☐ Never Married

    03 ☐ Divorced   94 ☐ Don't know

INTERVIEWER: READ INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH FOR THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER ONLY ONCE FOR EACH NEW RESPONDENT.

5. As part of this survey, we would like to have _____'s Social Security Number. Provision of this number is voluntary and not providing the number will have no effect in any way on _____'s benefits. This number will be useful in conducting future follow-up studies. It will be used to match against the vital statistics records maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics. This information is collected under the authority of Section 306 of the Public Health Service Act.

    What is _____'s Social Security Number?

    Social Security # _____ – _____ – _____

6. Does _____ have any living children?

    01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No   94 ☐ Don't know

7. What was the date of _____'s current admission to this facility?

    _____ / _____ / _____
    Mo.   Day   Year

INTERVIEWER: ENTER ADMISSION DATE ON FOLDOUT SHEET THEN ASK Q. 8.

SHOW FLASHCARD # 2

8a. Where was _____ staying immediately before entering this facility?

    01 ☐ Private residence (house or apartment)

    02 ☐ Rented room, boarding house

    03 ☐ Retirement home

    04 ☐ Another health (including mental health) facility (SKIP TO Q. 8c)

    05 ☐ Other arrangement, (SPECIFY) _____ (SKIP TO Q. 10)

    94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 10)

8b. At that time, was _____ living with family members, non-family members, or alone?

01 ☐ With family members

02 ☐ With non-family members

03 ☐ Alone

94 ☐ Don't know

SKIP TO Q. 10

SHOW FLASHCARD # 3

8c. What type of facility was it?

01 ☐ Domiciliary or personal care facility

02 ☐ Intermediate Care Facility (ICF)

03 ☐ Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF)

04 ☐ Facility for mentally retarded

05 ☐ General or short term hospital, except psychiatric unit

06 ☐ General or short-term hospital psychiatric unit

07 ☐ Veteran's hospital

08 ☐ Mental health Center

09 ☐ Residential facility (group home, cooperative apartment, family/foster care home)

10 ☐ State mental hospital

11 ☐ Private mental hospital

12 ☐ Chronic disease, rehabilitation, geriatric or other long-term care hospital

13 ☐ Other, (SPECIFY) _____

94 ☐ Don't know

SHOW FLASHCARD # 4

8d. Where was _____ staying immediately before entering that facility?

01 ☐ Private residence (house or apartment)

02 ☐ Rented room, boarding house

03 ☐ Retirement home

04 ☐ This facility (SKIP TO INTERVIEWER NOTE ABOVE Q. 9)

05 ☐ Another nursing home (SKIP TO INTERVIEWER NOTE ABOVE Q. 9)

06 ☐ Another health (including mental health) facility (SKIP TO INTERVIEWER NOTE ABOVE Q. 9)

07 ☐ Other arrangement, (SPECIFY) _____ (SKIP TO INTERVIEWER NOTE ABOVE Q. 9)

94 ☐ Don't know
      (SKIP TO INTERVIEWER NOTE ABOVE Q. 9)

8e. At that time was he/she living with family members, non-family members, or alone?

01 ☐ With family members

02 ☐ With non-family members

03 ☐ Alone

94 ☐ Don't know

INTERVIEWER NOTE: BEFORE PROCEEDING, REFER TO Q. 8c. IS CATEGORY 05 CHECKED?

☐ **YES (CONTINUE WITH Q. 9)   NO (SKIP TO Q. 10)**

You reported that _____ was staying in a hospital before entering this facility.

9a. Do you know what _____'s hospital diagnosis related group (DRG) category was while _____ was in the hospital?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 9c)

9b. What was _____'s DRG category?

DRG CATEGORY _____
　　　　　　　　　　　　DRG Number Only

SKIP TO Q. 9h

9c. What condition, or diagnosis was chiefly responsible for _____'s admission to the hospital for care?

Principal diagnosis _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
DIAGNOSIS CODE
_____

9d. Were there any other conditions that existed at the time of _____'s admission to the hospital or that developed during the stay which affected the treatment received?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ NO (SKIP TO Q. 9f)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 9f)

9e. What were those conditions?

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
CONDITION

_____ 1. _____

_____ 2. _____

_____ 3. _____

9f. Were any diagnostic or surgical procedures performed at the hospital?

01 ☐ YES   02 ☐ NO (SKIP TO Q. 9h)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 9h)

9g. What were the procedures?

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
PROCEDURE

_____ 1. _____

_____ 2. _____

_____ 3. _____

9h. How many nights did _____ spend in the hospital during that stay?

Number of nights _____   94 ☐ Don't know

10a. Has _____ been admitted to a short-stay hospital while a resident in this facility? That is, since (DATE OF ADMISSION) and without _____ being formally discharged from *this* facility.

01 ☐ Yes

02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 11)

94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 11)

10b. How many stays did _____ have in short-stay hospitals since (DATE OF ADMISSION) and without being formally discharged from this facility?

Number of stays _____

10c. Do you know what _____'s hospital diagnosis related group (DRG) category was while in the hospital for the most recent stay?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ NO (SKIP TO Q. 10e)

10d. What was _____'s DRG category for that stay?

DRG category _____
DRG Number Only

SKIP TO Q. 10j

10e. What condition or diagnosis was chiefly responsible for _____'s admission to the hospital for care for the most recent stay?

Principal diagnosis _____

10f. Were there any other conditions that existed at the time of _____'s admission to the hospital or that developed during the stay which affected the treatment received?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 10h)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 10h)

10g. What were those conditions?

_____

_____

_____

10h. Were any diagnostic or surgical procedures performed at the hospital?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 10j)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 10j)

10i. What were the procedures?

_____

_____

_____

10j. How many nights did _____ spend in the hospital during that stay?

Number of nights _____   94 ☐ Don't know

11a. Has _____ previously been a resident in this facility?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 11d)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 11d)

11b. How many times has _____ been a resident in this facility, not counting the (DATE OF ADMISSION) admission?

Times in facility _____

11c(1). On what dates was _____ admitted to and discharged from this facility?

11c(2). Was this discharge to a short-stay or general hospital?

	Admitted mo./day/yr.	Discharged mo./day/yr.	Yes	No	Don't know
1.	___/___/___	___/___/___	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐
2.	___/___/___	___/___/___	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐
3.	___/___/___	___/___/___	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐
4.	___/___/___	___/___/___	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐
5.	___/___/___	___/___/___	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐
6.	___/___/___	___/___/___	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐
7.	___/___/___	___/___/___	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐
8.	___/___/___	___/___/___	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐

11d. Was _____ ever in any *other* nursing homes beside this one?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 12)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 12)

11e. Not counting this facility, in how many different nursing homes has _____ resided?

Number of different homes _____   94 ☐ Don't know

11f. Altogether, what was the total length of time that _____ spent in all those other nursing homes? Do not include time spent in this facility.

_____   _____   94 ☐ Don't know
Years   Months

11g. What is the name of each of the *other* nursing homes at which _____ was a resident or patient?

Facility

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

11h. How many times was _____ a resident in (NAME OF FACILITY IN Q. 11g(1))?

Times in facility _____

11i. On what dates was _____ admitted and discharged from (NAME OF FACILITY IN Q. 11g(1))?

Admitted   Discharged

Month   Year   Month   Year

1. _____/_____   _____/_____

2. _____/_____   _____/_____

3. _____/_____   _____/_____

11j. How many times was _____ a resident in (NAME OF FACILITY IN Q. 11g(2))?

Times in facility _____

11k. On what dates was _____ admitted and discharged from (NAME OF FACILITY IN Q. 11g(2))?

Admitted   Discharged

Month   Year   Month   Year

1. _____/_____   _____/_____

2. _____/_____   _____/_____

3. _____/_____   _____/_____

11l. How many times was _____ a resident in (NAME OF FACILITY IN Q. 11g(3))?

Times in facility _____

11m. On what dates was _____ admitted and discharged from (NAME OF FACILITY IN Q. 11g(3))?

Admitted   Discharged

Month   Year   Month   Year

1. _____/_____   _____/_____

2. _____/_____   _____/_____

3. _____/_____   _____/_____

12. In order to follow-up on _____'s complete history of nursing home utilization, we would like to have any information you have that will allow us to locate _____'s next of kin. Please give me the names, addresses and telephone numbers of _____'s next of kin as well as any other relatives, friends or anyone else who might know about _____.

INTERVIEWER: FILL IN AS MANY NAMES AND ADDRESSES AS AVAILABLE. PRINT ALL ENTRIES. ASK RESPONDENT TO INDICATE WHICH CONTACT IS THE "BEST CONTACT" AND PLACE AN ASTERISK ON THE LINE NEXT TO THAT NAME.

12a. Next of kin:

☐ No next of kin on record

_____ Name (First, Initial, Last) _____

Street _____

City and State _____

Zip Code _____

Telephone number ( ) — _____

Relationship to resident _____

12b. Kin/Friend/Other:

_____ Name (First, Initial, Last) _____

Street _____

City and State _____

Zip Code _____

Telephone number ( ) — _____

Relationship to resident _____

12c. Kin/Friend/Other:

_____ Name (First, Initial, Last) _____

Street _____

City and State _____

Zip Code _____

Telephone number ( ) — _____

Relationship to resident _____

12d. Kin/Friend/Other:

_____ Name (First, Initial, Last) _____

Street _____

City and State _____

Zip Code _____

Telephone number ( ) — _____

Relationship to resident _____

12e. Kin/Friend/Other:

_____ Name (First, Initial, Last)_____

Street _____

City and State _____

Zip Code _____

Telephone number ( ) — _____

Relationship to resident_____

12f. Kin/Friend/Other:

_____ Name (First, Initial, Last)_____

Street _____

City and State _____

Zip Code _____

Telephone number ( ) — _____

Relationship to resident_____

13. According to _____'s medical record, what were the primary and other diagnoses at the time of admission, that is, on (DATE OF ADMISSION)? (SPECIFY).

<div align="right">

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</div>

	ICD9	E or V CODE
Primary: _____ 1.		
Other: _____ 2.		
_____ 3.		
_____ 4.		
_____ 5.		
_____ 6.		
_____ 7.		
_____ 8.		

14. According to _____'s medical record, what are _____'s current primary and other diagnoses? (SPECIFY)

<div align="right">

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</div>

	ICD9	E or V CODE
Primary: _____ 1.		
Other: _____ 2.		
_____ 3.		
_____ 4.		
_____ 5.		
_____ 6.		
_____ 7.		
_____ 8.		

SHOW FLASHCARD # 5

15. According to _____'s medical record does he/she currently have any of the following conditions? (MARK (X) ALL THAT APPLY)

01 ☐ Mental retardation

02 ☐ Alcohol abuse/dependence

03 ☐ Drug abuse/dependence

04 ☐ Senile dementia/chronic and organic brain syndrome

05 ☐ Depressive disorders

06 ☐ Schizophrenia

07 ☐ Other psychoses

08 ☐ Anxiety disorders

09 ☐ Personality/character disorders

10 ☐ Other mental disorders (SPECIFY) _____

11 ☐ No mental disorder

16a. During (LAST MONTH), did _____ receive any therapy services either inside or outside this facility from a licensed, registered, or professionally trained therapist?

01 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 17)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 17)

SHOW FLASHCARD # 6

16b. Which types of therapy did _____ receive during (LAST MONTH)? (MARK (X) ALL THAT APPLY)

01 ☐ Physical therapy

02 ☐ Occupational therapy

03 ☐ Recreational therapy

04 ☐ Speech and hearing therapy

05 ☐ Evaluation or mental health treatment by a physician other than a psychiatrist

06 ☐ Evaluation or mental health treatment by a psychiatrist

07 ☐ Evaluation or mental health treatment by a psychologist

08 ☐ Evaluation or mental health treatment by a psychiatric/clinical social worker

09 ☐ Evaluation or mental health treatment by a psychiatric nurse

10 ☐ Social services by a social worker

· 11 ☐ Other therapy services (SPECIFY) _____

17a. Does _____ wear eyeglasses or contacts?   01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

17b. Does _____ have any difficulty in seeing (when wearing glasses or contacts)?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 18)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 18)

SHOW FLASHCARD # 7

17c. Is _____'s sight (with glasses or contacts) partially, severely, or completely impaired, as defined on this card?

01 ☐ Partially impaired-cannot read newspaper print but can watch television 8 to 12 feet away

02 ☐ Severely impaired-cannot watch TV 8 to 12 feet away, but can recognize features of familiar persons if they are within 2-3 feet

03 ☐ Completely lost-blind

94 ☐ Don't know

18a. Does _____ wear a hearing aid?   01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

18b. Does _____ have any difficulty in hearing (when wearing a hearing aid)?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 19)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 19)

18c. Is _____'s hearing (with hearing aid) partially, severely, or completely impaired as defined on this card?

    01 ☐ Partially impaired-can hear most of the things a person says

    02 ☐ Severely impaired-can hear only a few words a person says or loud noises

    03 ☐ Completely lost-deaf

    94 ☐ Don't know

19a. Does _____ currently require any assistance in bathing or showering?

    01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 20)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 20)

19b. Does _____ bath or shower with the help of:

    (1) Special equipment? 01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

    (2) Another person? 01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

20a. Does _____ currently require any assistance in dressing?

    01 ☐ Yes

    02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 21)

    03 ☐ Remains partially or completely undressed or is dressed by another and does not participate (SKIP TO Q. 21)

    94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 21)

20b. Does _____ dress with the help of:

    (1) Special equipment? 01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

    (2) Another person? 01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

21a. Does _____ currently require any assistance in eating?

    01 ☐ Yes

    02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 22)

    03 ☐ Requires tube or intravenous feeding (SKIP TO Q. 22)

    94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 22).

21b. Does _____ eat with the help of:

    (1) Special equipment? 01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

    (2) Another person? 01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

21c. Is _____ fed totally by another person? 01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

22a. Is _____ bedfast?

    01 ☐ Yes (SKIP TO Q. 23)   02 ☐ No

22b. Is _____ chairfast?

    01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

23a. Does _____ currently require any assistance transferring in and out of bed or chairs?

01 ☐ Yes

02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 24)

94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 24)

23b. Does _____ require the help of:

(1) Special equipment?   01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

(2) Another person?   01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

IF YES TO EITHER Q. 23b(1) OR 23b(2), SKIP TO Q. 25

24a. Does _____ currently require any assistance in walking?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 25)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 25)

24b. Does _____ walk with the help of:

(1) Special equipment?   01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

(2) Another person?   01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

25a. Does _____ go outside the grounds of this facility?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 26)   94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 26)

25b. When _____ goes outside the grounds, does _____ require the help of:

(1) Special equipment   01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

(2) Another person?   01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

26a. Does_____ have an ostomy, an indwelling catheter or similar device?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 26c)

26b. Does_____ require any assistance from another person in caring for this device?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

26c. Does _____ currently require any assistance using the toilet room?

01 ☐ Yes

02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 27)

03 ☐ Does not use toilet room (ostomy patient, chairfast, etc.) (SKIP TO Q. 27)

94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 27)

26d. Does _____ require the help of:

(1) Special equipment?   01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

(2) Another person?   01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No

27a. Does _____currently have any difficulty in controlling _____ bowels?

    01 ☐ Yes

    02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 28)

    03 ☐ Not applicable, has had an ostomy (SKIP TP Q. 28)

    94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 28)

27b. How frequently does _____ have this difficulty?

    01 ☐ Daily

    02 ☐ Several times a week

    03 ☐ Once a week

    04 ☐ Less than once a week

    94 ☐ Don't know

28a. Does _____ currently have any difficulty in controlling _____ bladder?

    01 ☐ Yes

    02 ☐ No (SKIP TO Q. 29)

    03 ☐ Not applicable has indwelling catheter, ostomy, or external device (SKIP TO Q. 29)

    94 ☐ Don't know (SKIP TO Q. 29)

28b. How frequently does _____ have this difficulty?

    01 ☐ Daily

    02 ☐ Several times a week

    03 ☐ Once a week

    04 ☐ Less than once a week

    94 ☐ Don't know

28c. Does this occur only at night?

    01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No   94 ☐ Don't know

29. Does _____ receive personal help or supervision in any of the following activities:

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Care of personal possessions?	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐
b. Handling money?	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐
c. Securing personal items such as newspapers, toilet articles, snack foods?	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐
d. Using the telephone? (dialing or receiving calls)	01 ☐	02 ☐	94 ☐

30. How long have you provided care for _____?

01 ☐ less than 1 month

02 ☐ 1-3 months

03 ☐ 4-6 months

04 ☐ 7-11 months

05 ☐ 12 months or more

06 ☐ Respondent does not provide care

31. How would you rate _____'s physical health at the present time?

01 ☐ Excellent

02 ☐ Good

03 ☐ Fair

04 ☐ Poor

94 ☐ Don't know

32. How would you rate _____'s mental health at the present time?

01 ☐ Excellent

02 ☐ Good

03 ☐ Fair

04 ☐ Poor

94 ☐ Don't know

SHOW FLASHCARD # 9

33. The types of behaviors on this card are generally considered dependent or disruptive. Does _____
display any of these types of behavior problems? Assess _____'s behavior with
medications if customarily taken. (MARK (X) ALL THAT APPLY).

01 ☐ Disrobing/exposing oneself

02 ☐ Screaming

03 ☐ Being physically abusive to self or others

04 ☐ Stealing

05 ☐ Getting lost or wandering into unacceptable places

06 ☐ Inability to avoid simple dangers

07 ☐ None of the above

SHOW FLASHCARD # 10

34. Is _____ disoriented or memory impaired in the following activities to such a degree that
_____ is impaired nearly every day in performing the basic activities of daily living, mobili-
ty, and adaptive tasks? (MARK (X) ALL THAT APPLY)

01 ☐ Unable to remember dates or time

02 ☐ Unable to identify familiar locations or people

03 ☐ Unable to recall important aspects of recent events

04 ☐ Unable to make straight forward judgments

05 ☐ None of the above

35. Does _____ display depression, anxiety, fearfulness or worry to such a degree that _____ is distressed or restricted in functioning nearly every day? (MARK (X) ALL THAT APPLY)

   01 ☐ Displays depression

   02 ☐ Displays anxiety

   03 ☐ Displays fearfulness or worry

   04 ☐ None of the above

INTERVIEWER, READ: The remaining few questions deal with charges and payment sources. Do you have this information?

01 ☐ Yes   02 ☐ No   **(DETERMINE WHO HAS INFORMATION AND WHEN YOU HAVE COMPLETED ALL THE RESIDENT QUESTION- NAIRES, INTERVIEW THAT PERSON FOR THE INFORMA- TION, USING PROMPT CARD # 11.)**

INTERVIEWER NOTE: BEFORE PROCEEDING, REFER TO THE ADMISSION DATE ON THE FOLDOUT SHEET. WAS THE RESIDENT ADMITTED AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF LAST MONTH?

01 ☐ YES (SKIP TO Q. 39)   02 ☐ NO (CONTINUE WITH Q. 36)

36. What were all the sources of payment for _____'s care for the month of (MONTH AND YEAR OF ADMISSION)? That is, for the month when _____ was admitted to this facility. (MARK (X) ALL THAT APPLY)

   01 ☐ Own income, family support, health insurance, retirement funds, Social Security, etc.

   02 ☐ Medicare

   03 ☐ Medicaid — skilled nursing

   04 ☐ Medicaid — intermediate care

   05 ☐ State funded indigent care (excluding Medicaid)

   06 ☐ Other government assistance or welfare

   07 ☐ Religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies

   08 ☐ VA contract

   09 ☐ Initial payment-life care funds

   10 ☐ No charge made for care (facility assumes cost)

   11 ☐ Payment source not yet determined

   12 ☐ Other, (SPECIFY) _____

37. What was the primary source of payment for _____'s care for the month of (MONTH AND YEAR OF ADMISSION)?

   01 ☐ Own income, family support, health insurance, retirement funds, Social Security, etc.

   02 ☐ Medicare

   03 ☐ Medicaid — skilled nursing

   04 ☐ Medicaid — intermediate care

   05 ☐ State funded indigent care (excluding Medicaid)

   06 ☐ Other government assistance or welfare

   07 ☐ Religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies

   08 ☐ VA contract

   09 ☐ Initial payment-life care funds

   10 ☐ No charge made for care (facility assumes cost)

   11 ☐ Payment source not yet determined

   12 ☐ Other, (SPECIFY) _____

38. Last month, what was the total charge billed for _____'s care, including all charges for private duty nursing, drugs, and special medical supplies?

   $_____._____ per month   01 ☐ No charge was made for care

   SKIP TO INTERVIEWER NOTE ABOVE Q. 40

39. From (DATE OF ADMISSION) through yesterday, what was the total charge billed for _____ care, including all charges for private duty nursing, drugs, and special medical supplies?

   $_____._____ per

   01 ☐ Since date of admission

   02 ☐ Day

   03 ☐ Week

   04 ☐ Month

   05 ☐ Other period, (SPECIFY) _____

   06 ☐ No charge was made for care

   94 ☐ Don't know (not billed yet, etc.)

SHOW FLASHCARD # 12

40a. What are all the sources of payment for
_____'s care (LAST
MONTH/DURING THIS TIME)?

(MARK (X) ALL THAT APPLY)

b. ASK FOR EACH SOURCE MARKED:
What was the amount paid by _____
(LAST MONTH/DURING THIS TIME)?

(ENTER AMOUNT OR MARK "Don't know")

Don't know

01 ☐ Own income, family support, health insurance, retirement funds, Social Security, etc. $_____ . _____ 94 ☐

02 ☐ Medicare $_____ . _____ 94 ☐

03 ☐ Medicaid — skilled care $_____ . _____ 94 ☐

04 ☐ Medicaid — intermediate care $_____ . _____ 94 ☐

05 ☐ State funded indigent care (excluding Medicaid) $_____ . _____ 94 ☐

06 ☐ Other government assistance or welfare $_____ . _____ 94 ☐

07 ☐ Religious organizations, foundations, volunteer agencies $_____ . _____ 94 ☐

08 ☐ VA contract $_____ . _____ 94 ☐

09 ☐ Initial payment-life care funds $_____ . _____ 94 ☐

10 ☐ No charge made for care (facility assumes cost) $_____ . _____ 94 ☐

11 ☐ Payment source not yet determined

12 ☐ Other, (SPECIFY)
_____ $_____ . _____ 94 ☐

INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE TO NEXT CURRENT RESIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

SUMMARY OF DATES

Date of Interview: _____/_____/_____
                         Mo.   Day   Year

Date of Admission: _____/_____/_____
                         Mo.   Day   Year

OVERLAP CASES
    DRQ _____
    None ☐

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HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

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