

Dataset Name:	National Long-Term Care Survey
Sponsoring Organizations:	1982: Assistant Secretary for Planning & Evaluation / Health Care Financing Administration 1984: Health Care Financing Administration / National Center for Health Services Research 1989: National Institute on Aging / Duke University / Assistant Secretary for Planning & Evaluation
Data Collection Organization:	Bureau of the Census

Sample Characteristics:

Age Group	1989 Sample Size	Periodicity: 1982, 1984, 1989, 1992 (planned) Lowest geography: Census region	Universe / Unit of Analysis: Medicare Population/Person
All ages	17,565	Characteristics of 1989 Survey:	
65 - 69	5,891	The 1989 survey was administered to six groups:	
70 - 74	3,088	1. 5,000 persons found to be non-disabled in the 1984 survey.	
75 - 79	3,727	2. 2,265 persons age 75 + found to be non-disabled in the 1984 survey.	
80 - 84	2,613	3. 5,000 persons who have reached age 65 since the 1984 survey.	
85 - 89	1,405	4. 3,660 persons assigned a detailed community interview in 1984.	
90 - 94	675	5. 700 persons assigned a detailed institutional interview in 1984.	
95 +	166	6. 500 next-of-kin of the institutionalized elderly and 1,000 caregivers of the non-institutionalized elderly.	
		Highest age category in published tables: 95 +	

Purpose: The 1982 and 1984 National Long-term Care Surveys are household surveys of functionally impaired Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and over. The 1989 Survey is resurveying this population. The surveys provide nationally representative data on:

- o the prevalence and patterns of functional limitations, both physical and cognitive;
- o medical conditions and recent medical problems;
- o health care services used;
- o the kind and amount of formal and informal services received by impaired individuals;
- o demographic characteristics like age, race, sex, marital status and income;
- o out-of-pocket expenditures for health care services and other sources of payment;
- o housing and neighborhood characteristics.

Reports with Published data: A report on the Longitudinal Study of Functional Changes in Mortality has been published by Kenneth G. Manton, the principal investigator on the NLTCS

Data tapes: Microdata tapes from the 1982 and 1984 surveys are available from the National Technical Information Service. Data are also available through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research.

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