

Minimum Data Set Fact Sheet

Gender and Ethnicity of Nursing Home Residents With and Without Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities in 2000

February 11, 2004

Table 1. Gender and Ethnicity of Nursing Home Residents with and without IDD December 2000						
Characteristic	No IDD		Has IDD		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Male	415,750	30.8	15,074	42.8	430,824	31.1
Female	934,083	69.2	20,126	57.2	954,209	68.9
Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	5,842	0.4	237	0.7	6079	0.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	14,696	1.1	305	0.9	15001	1.1
Hispanic	41,383	3.1	1,395	4.0	42778	3.1
Black Non-Hispanic	139,973	10.4	4,278	12.2	144251	10.4
White Non-Hispanic	1,146,330	85.0	28,947	82.3	1175277	85.0

IDD = Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Data Source: Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services Minimum Data Set December 2000

IDD was Identified by admission screening saying person has Mental Retardation or Developmental Disabilities and/or ICD codes of Mental Retardation, Spina Bifida, Down Syndrome, Autism, Edward's syndrome, Klinefelters Syndrome, Patau's syndrome, Phenylketonuria, Microcephaly, Anecephalus, Sex Chromosome Anomaly, Congenital Hypothyroidism, Tuberous Sclerosis, Prader-Willi Syndrome, Cornelia de Lange, Bardet-Biedl. Individuals with cerebral palsy, epilepsy or hydrocephalus who did not have one of these other diagnoses were not included in this group.

Gender

While the majority of nursing home residents were women, there were proportionately more men in the group with IDD than in the group that did not have IDD.

Ethnicity

Overall, 85% of all nursing home residents were white and were not Hispanic. Persons with IDD were more likely to be Black, Non-Hispanic, Hispanic, or American Indian/Alaska Native than persons who did not have IDD.

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