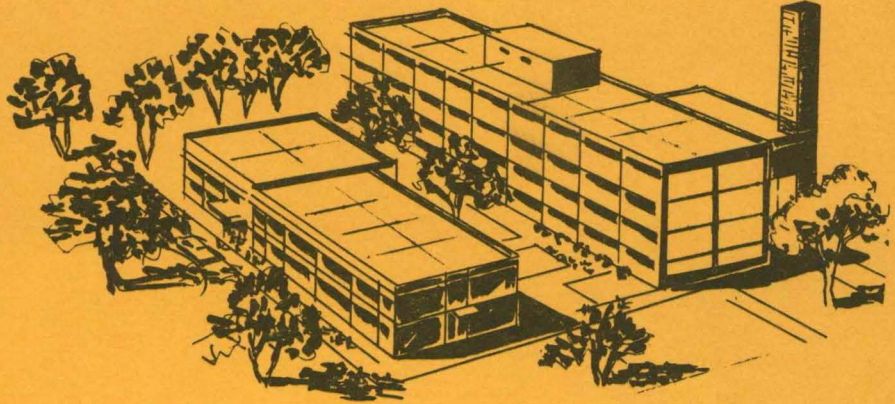


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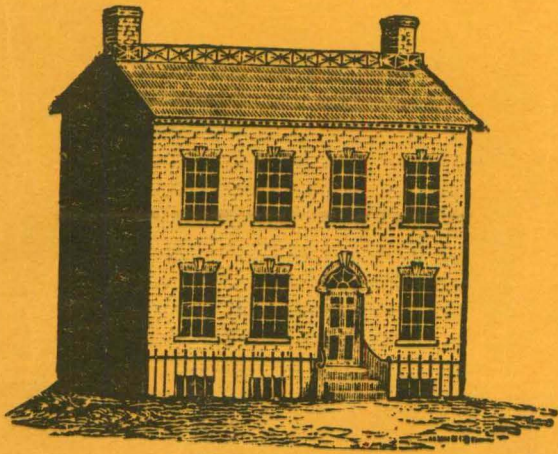


THE IOWA COUNTY HOME

By

WALTER A. LUNDEN

Iowa State University of Science and Technology



1860

PREPARED FOR:

Mental Health Division of the
Iowa State Board of Control

and

The Iowa State Association of
County Supervisors

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PRE FACE

Within the past two decades the problem of providing adequate care and treatment for the aged and dependent persons in the county and state has become more serious. Of the various agencies and methods developed to deal with the situation the county home has often been overlooked because of the past "Image" of the "poorhouse". In spite of this traditional view the county home has survived the test of time and remains as a low cost housing system for the county and the larger communities.

The report presented here on the Iowa County Home has been designed to bring significant information to the attention of county and state officials as well as individuals concerned with care of aged and the dependent persons. The research grew out of a request from the Mental Health Division of the Iowa Board of Control and the Iowa Association of County Supervisors. In order to obtain certain factual data the Director of the Mental Health Division of the Board of Control, Dr. J. Cromwell, a committee from the County Supervisors' Association and the author prepared a 13 page schedule consisting of 28 items. In time the Board of Control sent copies of the schedules to each county home steward and the chairman of each Board of County Supervisors. Of the 85 county homes in operation in 1961 schedules were returned from 76 counties.

07070

6-81, 674

In making the tabulations of the data the author has had the assistance of two students in^{the} university, Karen Carr and Charles Davis, with funds provided by the Board of Control. In addition, the Department of Economics and Sociology of the university has made certain facilities available to prepare the findings.

The information on the county homes in Iowa is by no means complete and much more needs to be done in the areas of administration, financial support, improved physical conditions of some homes, agricultural practices, a system of integrating the treatment of county homes patients with the State Mental Health Program, and wider community concern for the patients in the county homes.

October 15, 1962

Walter A. Lunden
Department of Economics and Sociology
Iowa State University of Science and
Technology,
Ames, Iowa

PERSONS IN 1000's

(1) ● 200,000

(4) ● 100-199

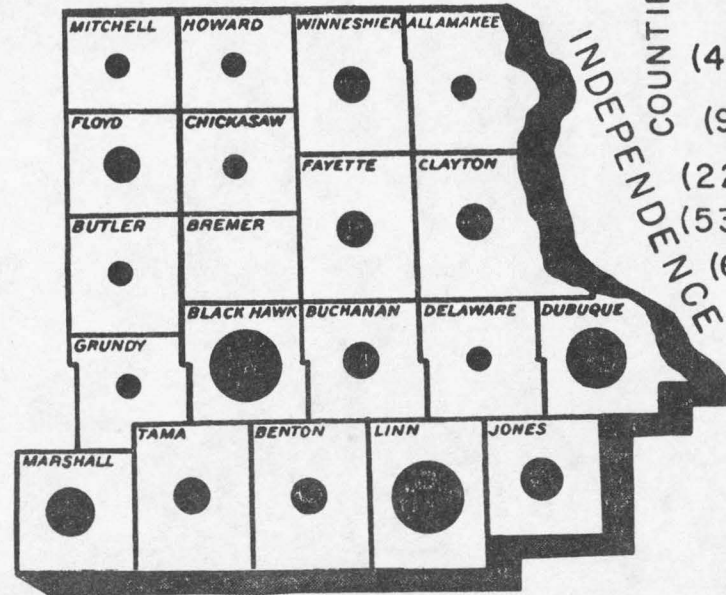
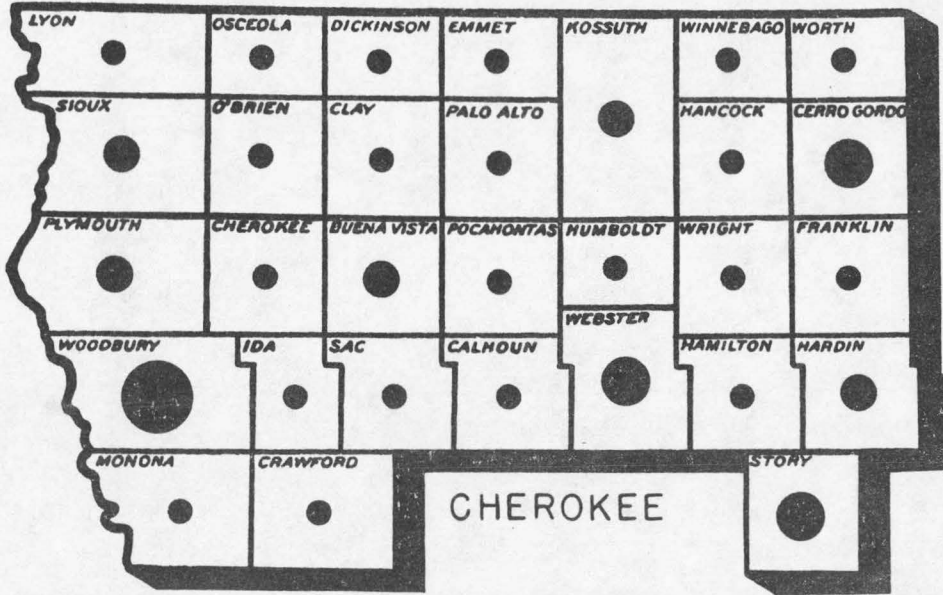
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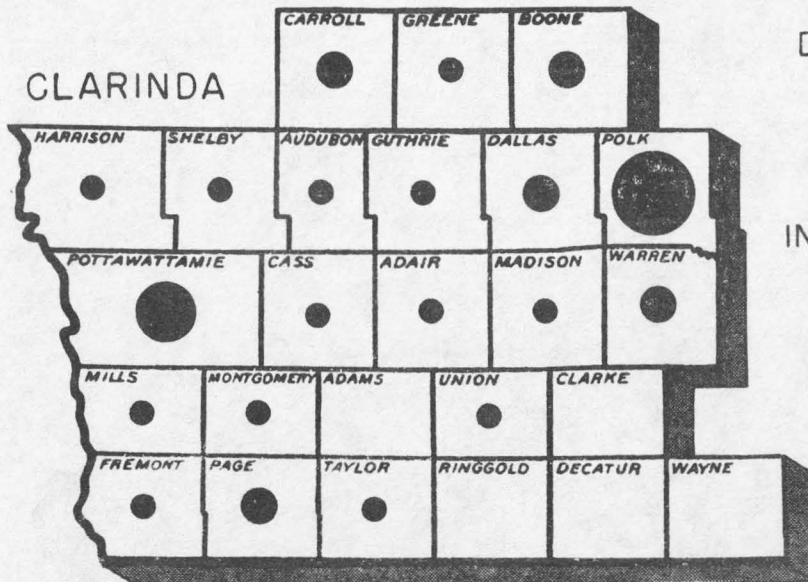
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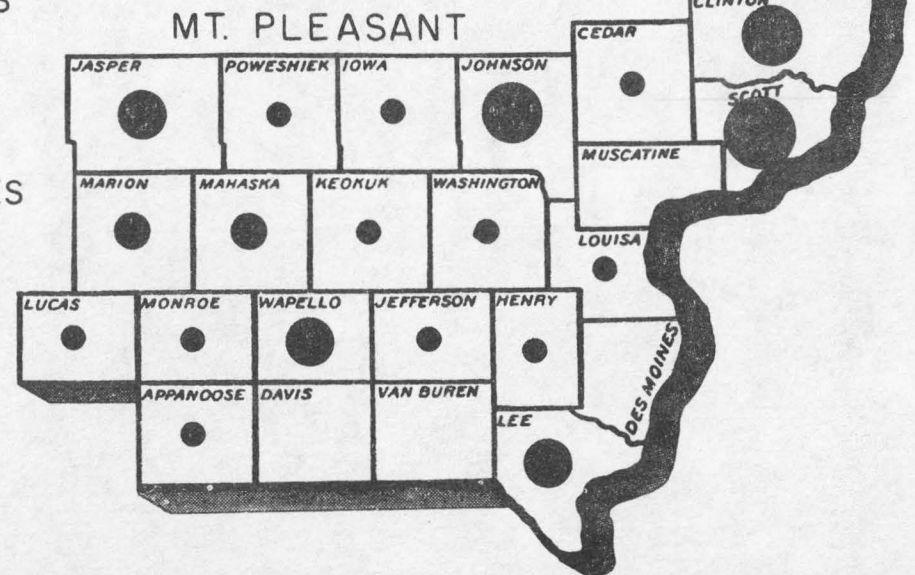
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INDEPENDENCE COUNTIES



DISTRICTS OF MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTES IN IOWA 1962



POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN IOWA, 1960

IV

INTRODUCTION

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA

THE COUNTY HOMES IN AMERICA

The county home of today is the almshouse or poor farm of yesterday. In the 19th Century the county poor farm was the primary public agency that gave shelter and care to the poor, the destitute, the homeless, the aged, the abnormal and the subnormal persons in the county. The citizens in each county established the county poor farm as a guarantee against starvation and destitution for all regardless of the persons condition.*

With the development and expansion of American society the county home has changed with conditions. In not a few states the farming aspect has disappeared leaving but a certain type of nursing home for the aged and the disabled persons. In other states private nursing and custodial homes have replaced county homes. The enactment of the Federal Social Security Act of 1935 had far reaching effects on the county poor farms. The original act made persons in public institutions ineligible for the new old age assistance program. As a result many persons left county homes in order to establish eligibility. In Minnesota

*The American poor farm had its beginning in the English Workhouse system established in England in 1697. The first public almshouse in the United States was established in Pennsylvania in 1731. This institution formed the "model" for the county poor farms or almshouses built in various parts of the nation.

between 1935 and 1950, 15 county homes closed and 18 were leased to private operators. By 1950 the Congress of the United States amended the Social Security Act to permit the Federal Government to share in grants paid to persons in public institutions.

THE COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA

When the United States Congress divided the Wisconsin Territory and established the Territory of Iowa in 1838 there were 22,859 persons living in the 16 counties along the western banks of the Mississippi River. Four years later in 1842, when demands arose for certain types of legislation to meet the needs of the times, the General Assembly of the Iowa Territory passed the first Poor Law. Instead of adopting the Poor Laws of Wisconsin and Michigan the legislators turned to the Out-Relief Act of Ohio of 1831 for the establishment of poorhouses by an Act of February 17, 1842. Authorities are not certain just why the Ohio Code and not the Wisconsin Law was selected but it has been assumed that Governor Robert Lucas who had recently arrived from Ohio brought with him the basic principles of Chase's Statute of Ohio.

A law passed in 1840 gave general powers to County Commissioners to care for the poor but made no provisions for "poorhouses". The act of 1842 established several provisions:

1. County Commissioners were authorized to establish a poor house when conditions warranted.
2. The Commissioners were empowered to purchase land for the poor house.
3. The commissioners were authorized to appoint three residents of the county who were to act as a Board of Supervisors for the poorhouse.

4. The Board was given authority to appoint a superintendent who was to have charge of operating the poorhouse.
5. The expenses for the poorhouse were to be met by a tax levied on the general assessment roll.
6. Admission to the poorhouse was by a voucher signed by the commissioners.
7. The county treasurer was authorized to pay the expenses for the poorhouse.
8. The Board was required to report annually to the County Commissioners.
9. The Board was authorized to "Bind out" all poor children in the poorhouse as apprentice servants.

By virtue of the laws of 1840 and 1842 there were two authorities in charge of the poor, one to care for poor persons not in poorhouses called "outdoor" relief and those in county poorhouses known as "Indoor Relief".

The management of the poorhouses by local county authorities led to certain unfortunate developments after the Civil War and the economic disorders of the 1870s. In a report to the General Assembly of 1875 a committee stated that there were 53 counties with poorhouses and 46 without such institutions. In the 53 poorhouses the "visiting committee" found 332 men and 285 women paupers, 40 male and 49 female idiots, 46 male and 43 female insane persons. In the counties without poorhouses the committee reported there were 266 "permanent paupers", 3 idiots and 20 insane persons. The Committee recommended that no insane persons be permitted in the poorhouses and that provisions be made for the state to supervise all county homes, jails, public and private hospitals. Finally, in 1898 the 27th General Assembly created the Board of Control for all State charitable and correctional institutions giving general supervision

of county poorhouses where insane persons were kept.

In one of the earlier state-wide reports issued in 1899 there were 4004 persons in 95 county homes.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Paupers | 1520 |
| Insane | 1061 |
| Epileptic | 143 |
| Defective | 1280 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 4004 |

In 1909 the 33rd General Assembly changed the name from "poorhouse" to "county home". Throughout all the years and even with the change of name the institutions have remained basically a county farm for the poor and the mentally defective persons.

By 1917 the Auditor of Iowa reported that there were 2680 persons in 96 county homes in the state with a total acreage of 21,393 acres valued at \$3,209,995.00 and buildings valued at \$2,003,947.00. In the same year the total expenses for the 96 county homes amounted to \$2,084,516.71 with a total of \$1,223,886.20 for the care of the poor "outside" the county homes. The net cost of patients in the county homes varied from 50 cents to \$7.79 per week in the respective counties.

Notwithstanding the disappearance of the County farm home in other states in the Mid-Western States the County home has remained a basic part of the "Indoor relief" system in Iowa. In 1960 there were 4325 patients in 85 counties in the state. The total acreage in these homes amounted to 22,589 acres (1959) with acreages ranging from 39 acres in

Plymouth County to 538 acres in Dallas County. The total valuation of the land amounted to \$3,017,216.35 and buildings worth \$9,545,397.15. In the same year the expenses for the county homes amounted to \$11,641,167.51. In addition to this expenditure for persons in county homes the 99 counties spent \$9,705,137.60 for the care of the poor "outside the county homes". The total expenditures for those in county homes and those "outside" amounted to \$21,546,305.21.

YEARS COUNTY HOMES WERE ESTABLISHED
IN IOWA

From pioneer days to the present the respective counties in Iowa established 97 homes in various counties. Two counties, Ida and Osceola, never built homes. With one exception, Ringgold County, information has been obtained for the years these homes were built or opened. Not all of the original buildings remain today. Some have been destroyed by fire whereas a few have been demolished to permit new structures on old location. The dates shown in the Appendix, with few exceptions, are the dates the original homes were built. To be sure most homes have been remodelled from time to time but a few have not, except for modern plumbing, lighting and heating.

YEARS ~~96~~ IOWA COUNTY HOMES WERE BUILT

| Decade | Number |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1840-1849 | 1 |
| 1850-1859 | 1 |
| 1860-1869 | 11 |
| 1870-1879 | 13 |
| 1880-1889 | 19 |
| 1890-1899 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 56 |
| 1900-1909 | 9 |
| 1910-1919 | 14 |
| 1920-1929 | 10 |
| 1930-1939 | 3 |
| 1940-1949 | 1 |
| 1950-1959 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 40 |
| TOTAL | 96 |
| Counties with no homes | 2 |
| Date unknown | 1 |
| T O T A L | 99 |

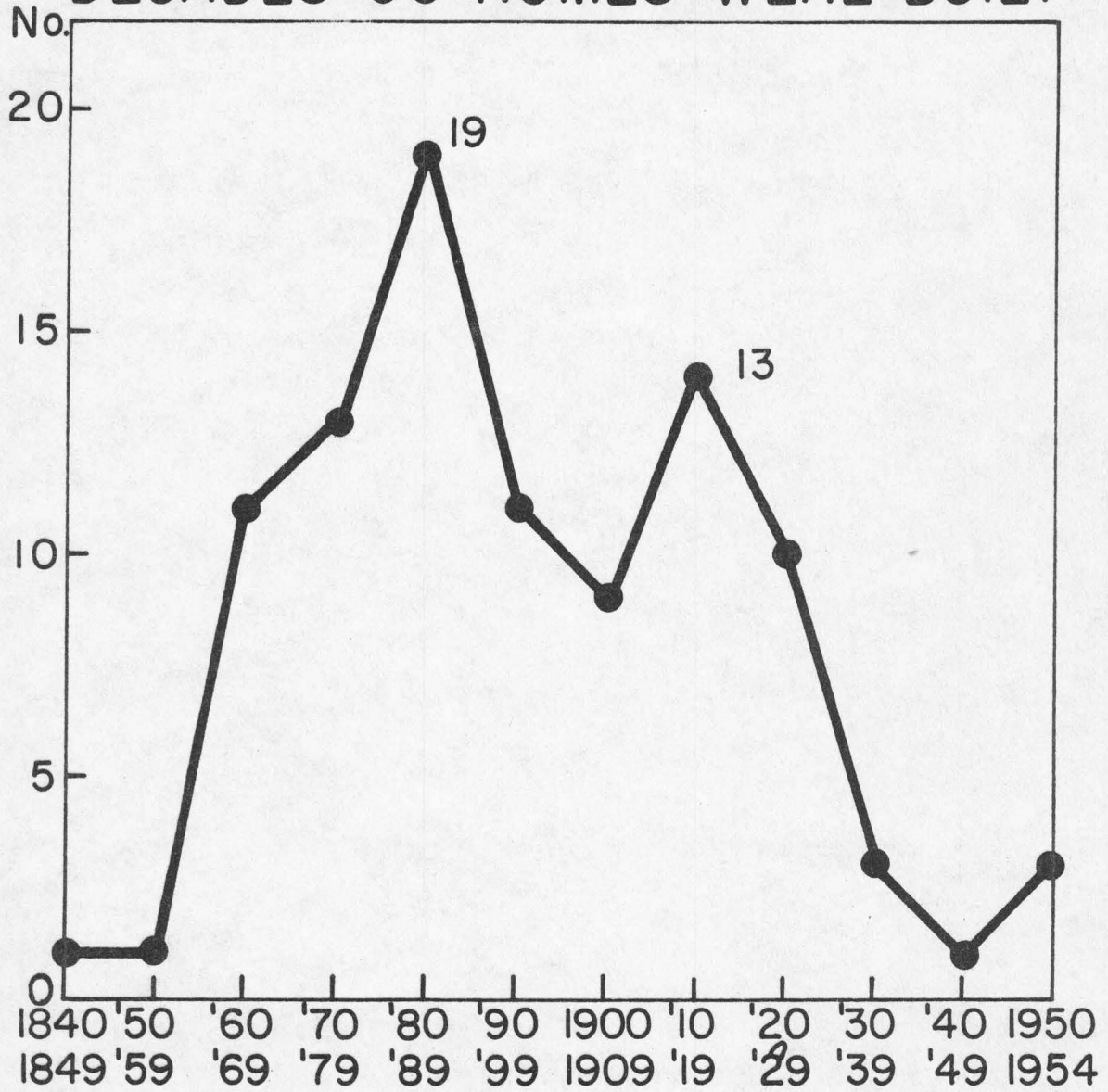
The earliest home for which dates are available was built in 1847 in Des Moines County. In the decade 1860-69, eleven homes were built, 13 in 1870-79, and 19 in 1880-89. Of the 96 homes for which dates are known 56 were built before 1900 and 40 after that date. In the first decade of the present century 9 were built with 14 in 1910-19 and 10 in 1920-29.

From 1916 to 1962 fourteen (14) county homes have been closed or leased to private operators.

DATES 14 COUNTY HOMES WERE CLOSED WITH DATES OPENED

| Closed | County | Opened |
|--------|----------|--------|
| 1916 | Wright | 1877 |
| 1937 | Warren | 1870 |
| 1939 | Ringgold | (?) |
| 1945 | Grundy | 1885 |
| 1949 | Lyon | 1873 |
| 1951 | Harrison | 1880 |
| 1952 | Clarke | 1898 |
| 1952 | Monona | 1895 |
| 1956 | Adair | 1890 |
| 1956 | Sac | 1892 |
| 1958 | Mills | 1930 |
| 1959 | Clay | 1913 |
| 1961 | Cherokee | 1887 |
| 1962 | Franklin | 1886 |

IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1960 DECADES 96 HOMES WERE BUILT



PART ONE

THE PHYSICAL PLANT AND THE FINANCES OF
THE IOWA COUNTY HOMES

LAND AND LAND USE OF COUNTY HOMES

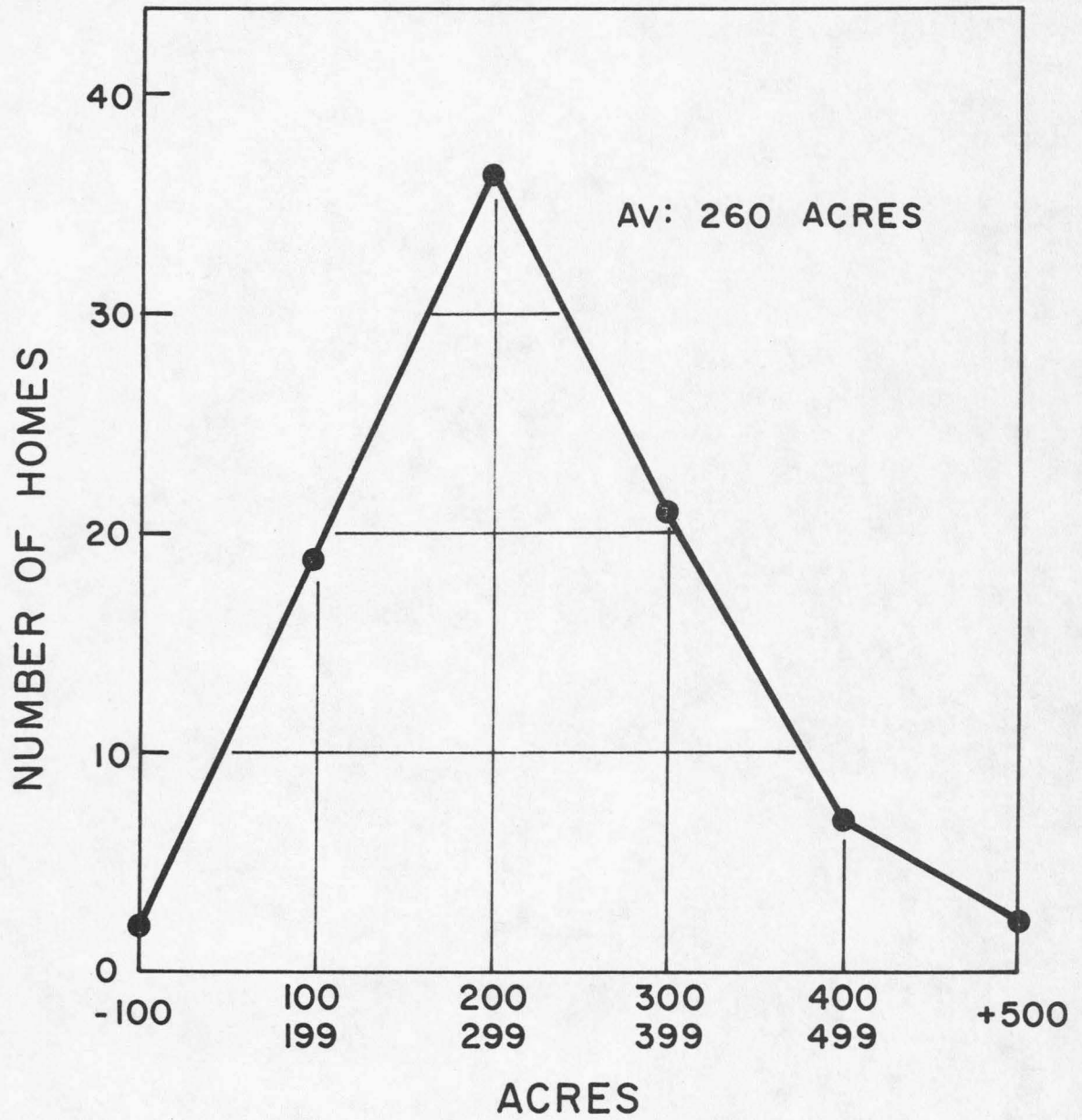
As indicated, the Iowa County Homes are in reality county farm homes. Each home operates various types of agricultural activity ranging from poultry, hogs, milk and beef cattle, and various kinds of small and large grain crops. The size of each home varies as well as the number of acres under cultivation. In 1959 of the 87 homes reporting, the average number of acres was 260 acres with two homes over 500 acres and seven with 400 to 499 acres. Most of the homes had between 200 and 300 acres.

The number of acres under cultivation varied by counties. In 1961, 58 county homes reported acreage usage. Of the total 15,675 acres in these homes, 10,082 were under cultivation or about 66 percent. The balance of the land was used for grazing or pasture for beef or dairy cattle. In some instances the home leased out as much as 100 acres whereas in other homes acreages were least from other farms.

NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED BY 87 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1959

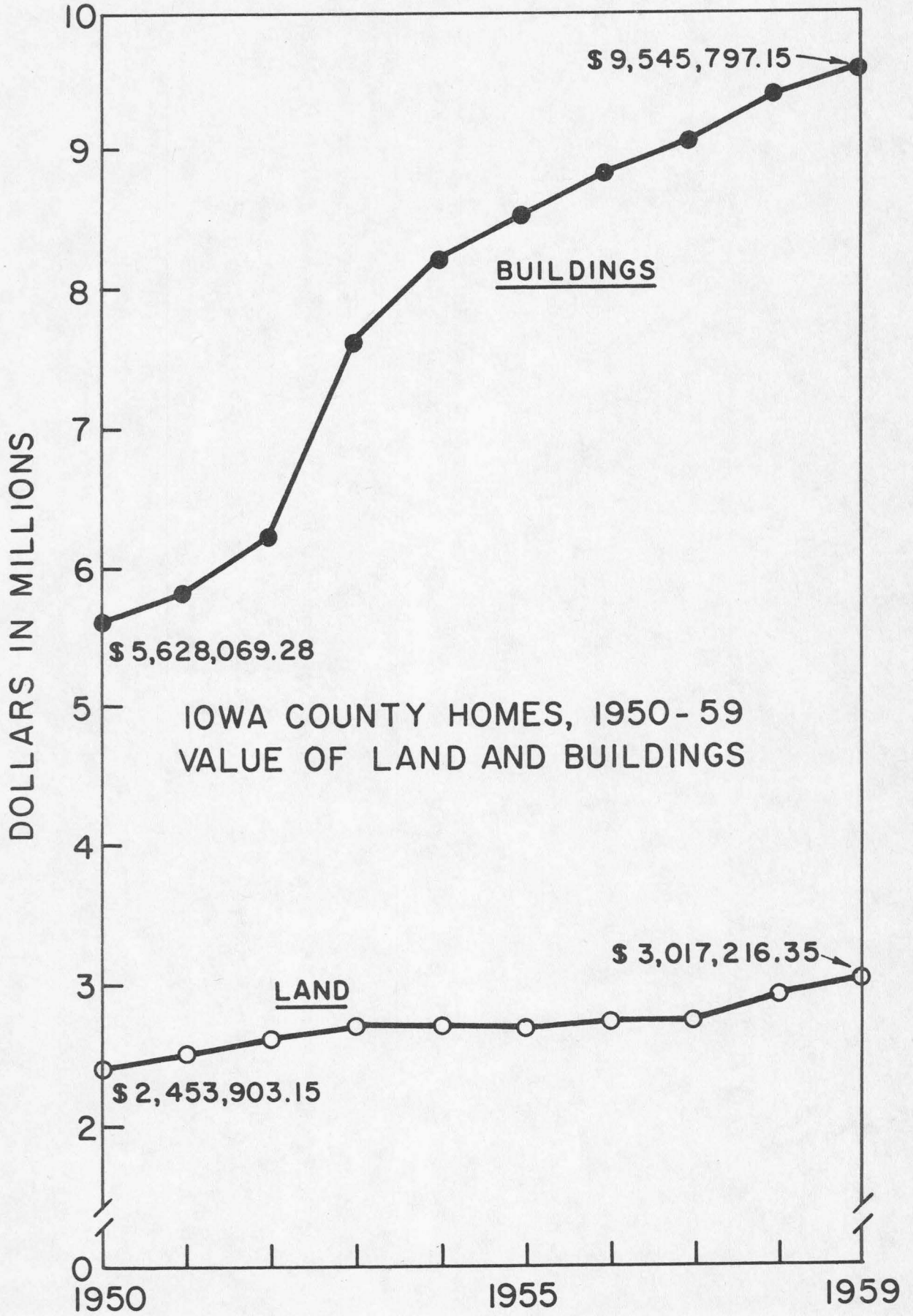
| Size in Acres | Counties |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Under 50 | 1 |
| 50-99 | 1 |
| 100-149 | 5 |
| 150-199 | 14 |
| 200-249 | 31 |
| 250-299 | 5 |
| 300-349 | 17 |
| 350-399 | 4 |
| 400-449 | 6 |
| 450-499 | 1 |
| 500-549 | 2 |
| Total | 87 |
| Average Acreage | 260 Acres |

87 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA BY SIZE OF ACREAGE, 1959



REAL ESTATE OWNED, ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, ACRES
LEASED OUT, AND ACRES LEASED FOR USE IN 58 COUNTY
HOMES IN IOWA, 1961

| County Group | Acres Owned | Acres under Cultivation | Acres Leased Out | Acres Leased For Use |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Rural (16) | 4133 | 2723 | 0 | 215 |
| Small Town (16) | 3911 | 2829 | 0 | 225 |
| Large Town (14) | 3913 | 2340 | 100 | 80 |
| Small City (5) | 1676 | 856 | 0 | 0 |
| Large City (7) | 2052 | 1334 | 80 | 10 |
| Total (58) | 15675 | 10082 | 180 | 530 |



SOURCES OF INCOME FOR COUNTY HOMES

One of the serious problems confronting every county home is the lack of sufficient funds, therefore, it is important to determine the sources of income for the homes. Of the total number, 35 county homes supplied information relative to the sources of income based on five categories. The coverage is not complete for all homes but the data from the 35 reporting counties show the general distribution. The total income for the 35 homes amounted to \$4,035,782.00 of which 67.8 percent came from county tax levies, 17.5 percent from sales of crops and livestock, 8.4 percent from paying patients, 5.2 percent from state funds and 1.1 percent from "other sources". In the main about two-thirds of all funds come from the county taxes.

When the incomes are broken down by size of county according to the five groups of counties, rural to urban, variations appear in the sources of income. In the four urban counties where the total income was \$1,862,687 the tax levy accounted for 88.2 percent of the total income with only 6.3 from state funds. In contrast to this the 8 homes in the rural counties received about one-third, 35.2 percent, of the \$332,391 from the tax levy and 41 percent from the sale of certain items. Also 8.4 percent of the income in these counties came from paying patients whereas only 1.8 percent of the urban homes received funds from the same sources. It is clearly evident that the homes in the four urban counties obtained most of the funds from tax levy whereas the 8 homes in the rural counties receive only about one-third from the same sources.

INCOME SOURCES IN 35 IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1961

| County Group | County Tax Levy | State Funds | Sales | Paying Patients | Others | Total |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| I (8) Percent | 117,160 35.2 | 27,355 8.2 | 135,975 41.0 | 28,086 8.4 | 23,815 7.2 | 332,391 100.0 |
| II (8) Percent | 435,355 60.0 | 39,761 5.5 | 219,324 30.2 | 21,935 3.0 | 9,077 1.3 | 725,452 100.0 |
| III (10) Percent | 300,803 51.1 | 38,440 6.5 | 142,903 24.2 | 103,277 17.5 | 4,371 0.7 | 589,794 100.0 |
| IV (5) Percent | 240,578 45.7 | 38,751 7.4 | 92,113 17.5 | 151,121 28.8 | 2,895 0.6 | 525,458 100.0 |
| V (4) Percent | 1,641,865 88.2 | 63,841 3.4 | 117,332 6.3 | 34,411 1.8 | 5,238 0.3 | 1,862,687 100.0 |
| Total(35) Percent | 2,735,761 67.8 | 208,148 5.2 | 707,647 17.5 | 338,830 8.4 | 45,396 1.1 | 4,035,782 100.0 |

County Group by Size of Largest Community:

- I Rural-Farm County, Less than 2,500
- II Small-Town County, 2,500-5,000
- III Large-Town County, 5,000-10,000
- IV Small-City County, 10,000-25,000
- V Large-City County, Over 25,000



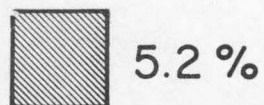
COUNTY TAX LEVY



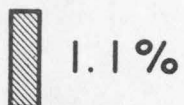
SALES



PAYING PATIENTS



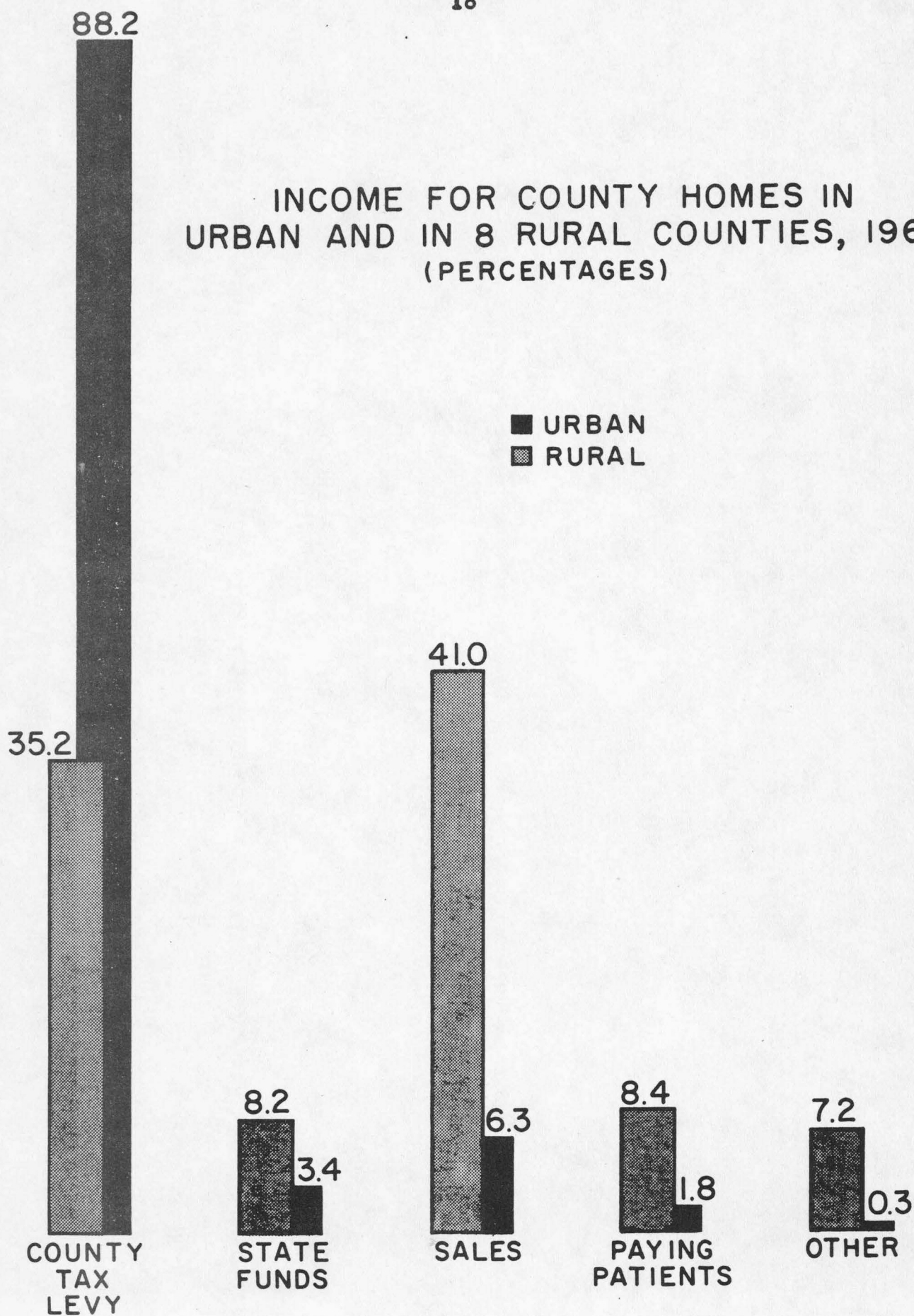
STATE FUNDS



OTHERS

INCOME SOURCES
FOR 35 IOWA COUNTY
HOMES IN 1961

INCOME FOR COUNTY HOMES IN URBAN AND IN 8 RURAL COUNTIES, 1961 (PERCENTAGES)



SOURCE

EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY HOMES

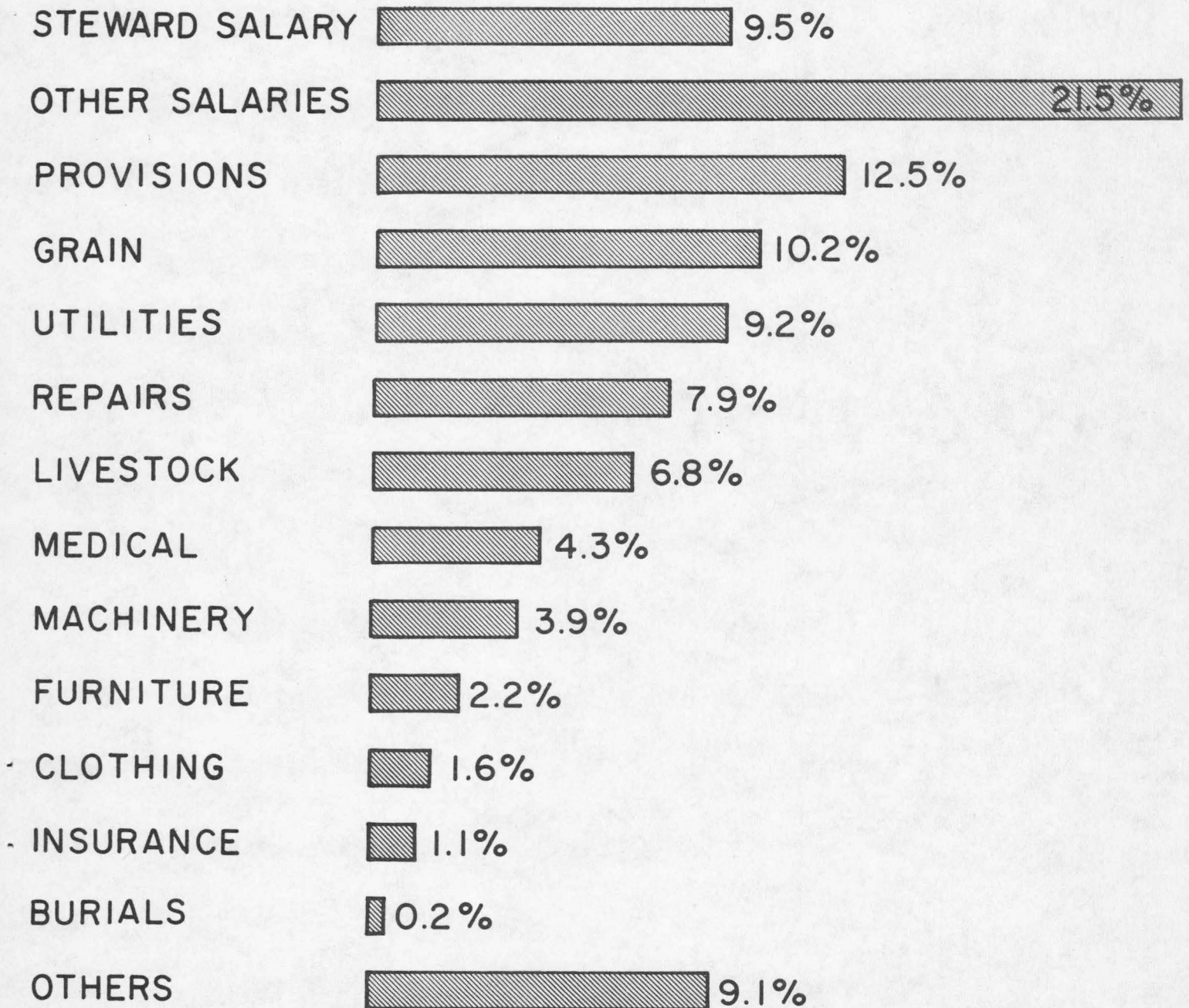
Information on expenditures has been obtained for 88 county homes from the auditor's report for 1959, amounting to \$4,379,847.34. Of the total amount 9.5 percent was for the salary of stewards, and 21.5 percent salaries for other employees. Provisions and food, accounted for 12.5 percent and purchases of grain amounted to \$447,263.87 or 10.2 percent of the total whereas utilities came to 9.2 percent or \$401,025.26. Each item appears in the table and on the chart.

EXPENDITURES FOR 88 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1959*

| Item | Amount | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Salary of Steward | \$ 416,096.78 | 9.5 |
| Other Salaries | 940,237.73 | 21.5 |
| Repairs | 347,070.00 | 7.9 |
| Light, Fuel, Telephone and Water | 401,025.26 | 9.2 |
| Provisions | 547,509.01 | 12.5 |
| Clothing | 69,865.40 | 1.6 |
| Medicine - Medical Care | 189,809.62 | 4.3 |
| Burials | 9,147.58 | 0.2 |
| Furniture - Fixtures | 95,442.93 | 2.2 |
| Machinery | 170,636.04 | 3.9 |
| Livestock | 299,446.58 | 6.8 |
| Grain | 447,263.87 | 10.2 |
| Insurance | 48,401.73 | 1.1 |
| Others | 397,894.81 | 9.1 |
| Total | \$4,379,847.34 | 100.0 |

* Source: Biennial Report of County Finances,
Auditor of State of Iowa, 1958-59, pp. 230-235

EXPENDITURES FOR 88 IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1959



ANNUAL COST OF PATIENTS

In order to arrive at some estimate of the cost of maintaining patients each of the officials in the respective county homes was asked two questions:

1. How much does it cost to keep one person one year in the county home as reported to the state auditor?
2. What was the actual cost to keep one person for one year, including cash expended, value of produce consumed, gifts, clothing etc.?

Of the 85 homes, 38 reported costs which were useable for analysis. The average reported cost (1) amounted to \$519.00 whereas the actual cost (2) amounted to \$827.00 or almost 60 percent more than the reported cost.

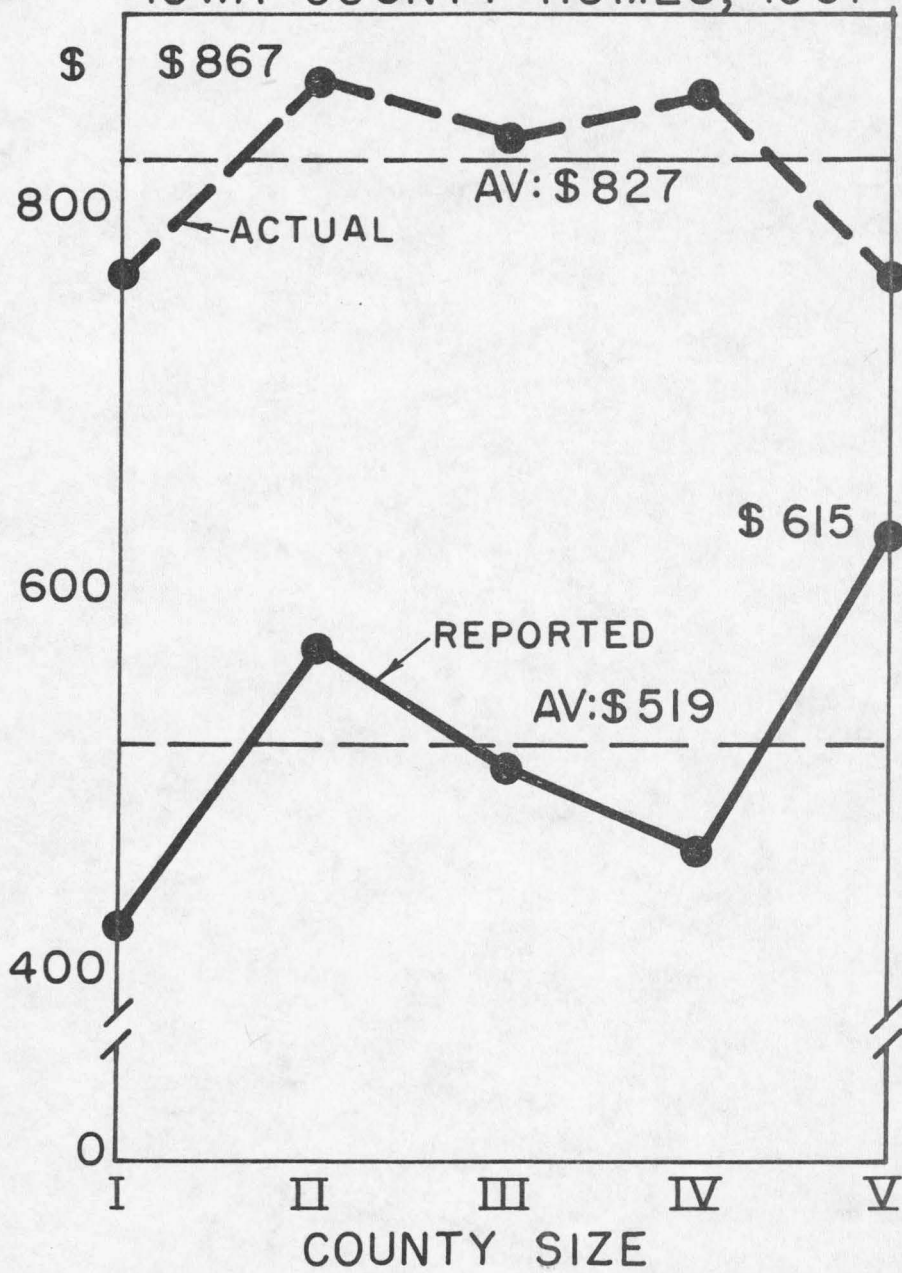
In the state auditor's report for 1959 the weekly cost per patient in the 84 counties ranged from as low as 37 cents to \$25.95. By using the average for the 84 county homes based on 52 weeks the average annual cost came to \$528.32 which is near the reported cost but still much less than the actual cost. In spite of the general estimates in these figures both, the reported and the actual amounts, do give an overall idea of cost per patient.

The table and chart show the average reported and actual costs are classified by rural and urban counties for the 7 rural counties and the 5 urban counties. The actual costs in the two groups of counties showed very little difference, rural, \$767.00 and \$768.00 for urban counties.

COMPARISON OF REPORTED COST AND ACTUAL
COST OF KEEPING ONE PERSON ONE YEAR IN
38 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1961

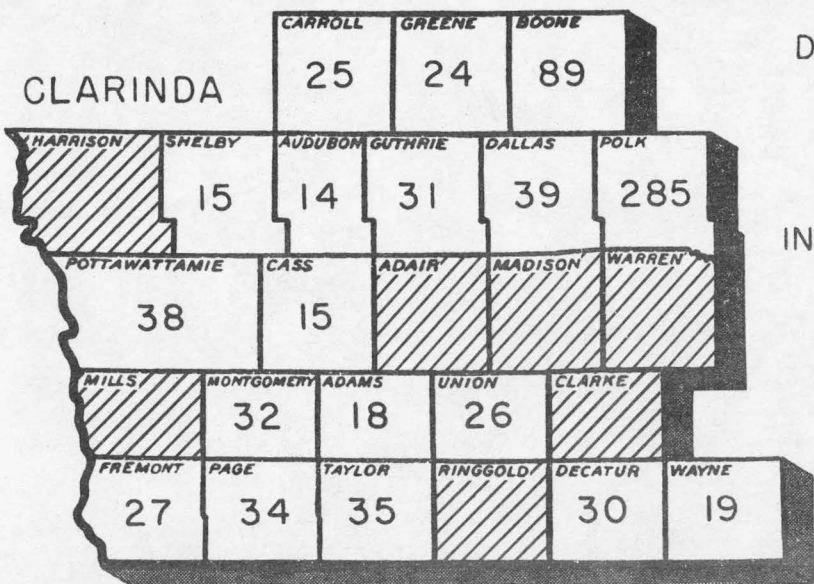
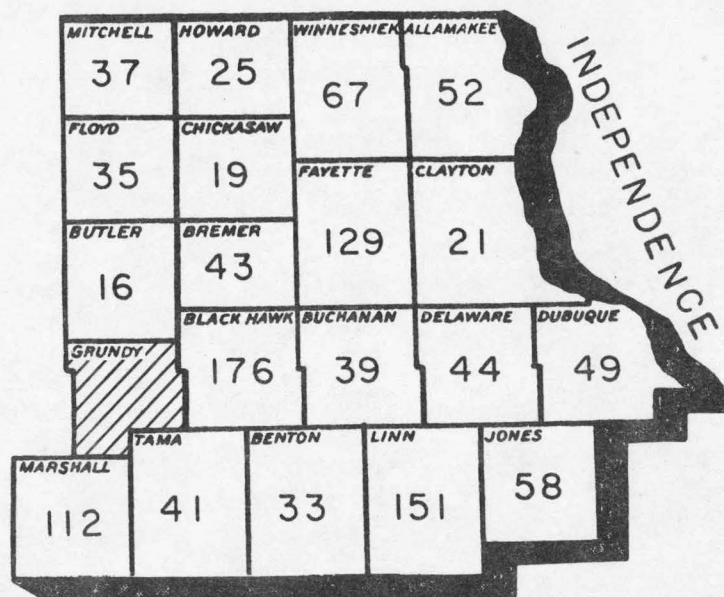
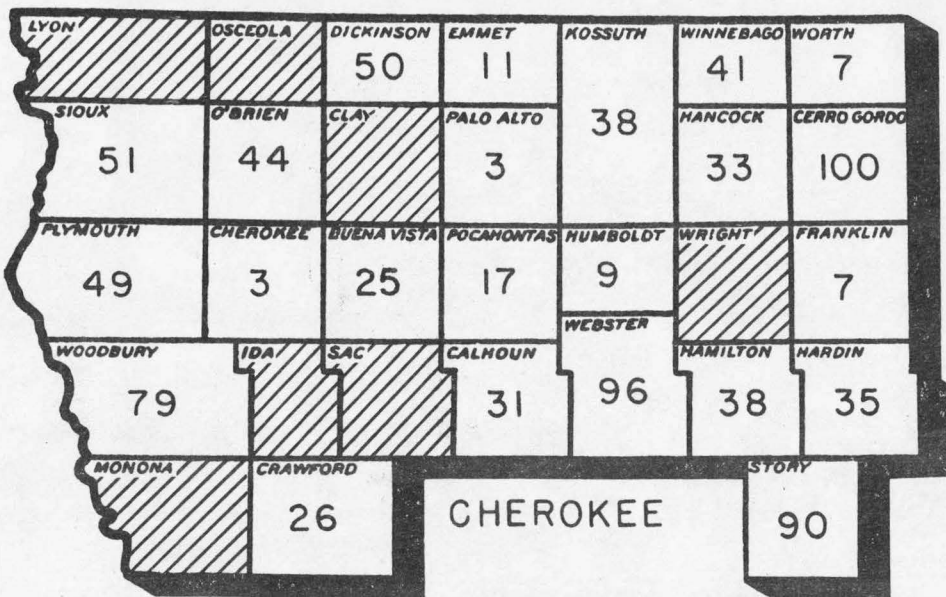
| County Group | Reported average for Counties | Actual Average per County |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Rural (7) | \$ 424 | \$ 767 |
| Small Town (11) | 575 | 867 |
| Large Town (10) | 504 | 838 |
| Small City (5) | 460 | 860 |
| Large City (5) | 615 | 768 |
| Total (38) | 519 | 827 |

REPORTED AND ACTUAL COST
COST PER PATIENT IN 38
IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1961

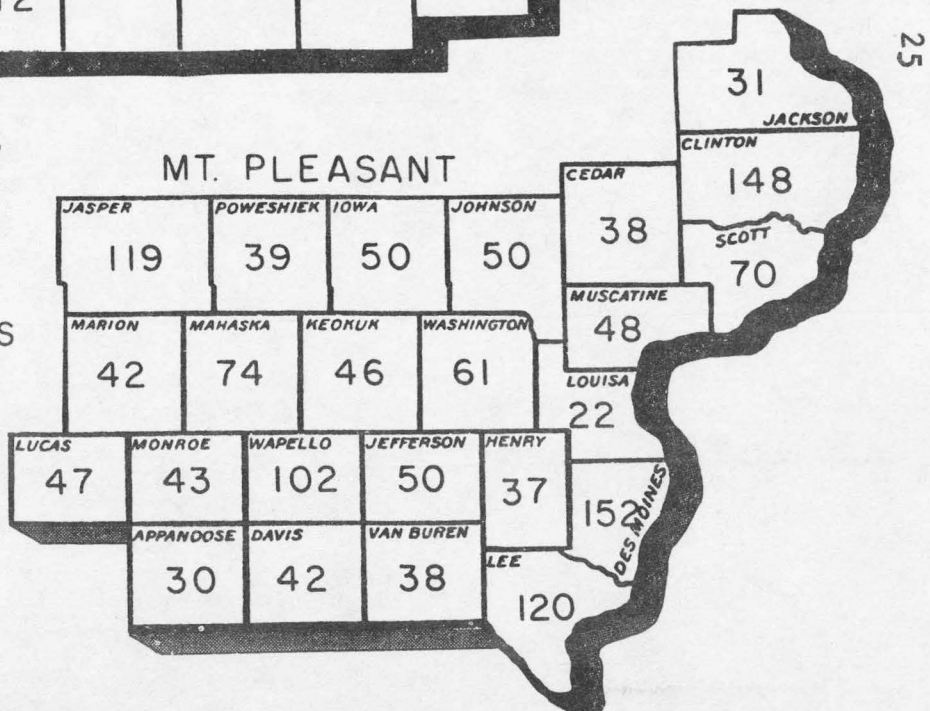


PART TWO

PATIENTS IN THE COUNTY HOMES OF IOWA



DISTRICTS
OF
MENTAL
HEALTH
INSTITUTES
IN IOWA
1962



4325 PATIENTS IN 85 COUNTY HOMES, 1960

☐ NO HOME

PATIENTS IN IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1899 TO 1960

In the 60 years from 1899 to 1960 the number and the types of patients in the county homes in the respective county homes has varied according to the social and economic conditions within the state. In 1899 there were 4004 patients in 96 homes and the number remained about 3000 until 1915 when the count decreased to 2555 patients. The number rose in the 1920's and then advanced sharply during the Great Depression reaching 5,052 in 1935. Subsequently, the number declined to 3968 at the end of World War II then increased to 4427 in 1950. In 1960 there were 4325 patients in 85 county homes in the State.

TYPES OF PATIENTS

From 1899 to 1941 patients in the county homes were classified into four groups, paupers, insane, epileptics and defectives. In 1914 there were 1287 paupers, 922 insane, 78 epileptics, and 1288 defectives or a total of 3575 patients. From 1915 to date only two groups of patients are used in the various reports in spite of the fact that the four types listed in the earlier period are housed in the county homes. Since 1915 there has been a gradual increase in the number of insane (mental patients) except for some minor annual variations.

The annual number of paupers increased rapidly from 1915 to the high number of 3557 in 1935 and then declined to 1896 in 1960. (See charts for variations.) In contrast, the number of mental patients advanced from 785 in 1915 to 2429 in 1960. The increase of paupers and the slight decrease of mental patients followed the economic disorders of the 1930s.

PATIENTS IN COUNTY HOMES
IN IOWA, 1899 - 1959

| Year | Paupers (1) | Insane (2) | Epileptics (3) | Defectives (4) | Total (5) |
|------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1899 | 1520 | 1061 | 143 | 1280 | 4004 |
| 1901 | 1724 | 523 | 85 | 1039 | 3371 |
| 1903 | 1065 | 801 | 79 | 1248 | 3193 |
| 1905 | 931 | 865 | 89 | 1371 | 3256 |
| 1906 | 1124 | 931 | 70 | 1402 | 3527 |
| 1908 | 961 | 798 | 50 | 1221 | 3030 |
| 1910 | 1049 | 865 | 87 | 1340 | 3341 |
| 1912 | 1164 | 878 | 74 | 1313 | 3429 |
| 1914 | 1287 | 922 | 78 | 1288 | 3575 |
| | (1) Paupers | | (2,3,4) Insane | | (5) Total |
| 1915 | 1773 | | 785 | | 2555 |
| 1916 | 1431 | | 954 | | 2778 |
| 1917 | 1595 | | 1085 | | 2680 |
| 1918 | 1760 | | 1211 | | 2971 |
| 1919 | 1788 | | 1202 | | 2990 |
| 1920 | 1678 | | 1134 | | 2812 |
| 1921 | 1805 | | 1285 | | 3090 |
| 1922 | 1738 | | 1211 | | 2949 |
| 1923 | 1701 | | 1424 | | 3125 |
| 1924 | 1866 | | 1412 | | 3278 |
| 1925 | 2012 | | 1392 | | 3404 |
| 1926 | 2160 | | 1367 | | 3527 |
| 1927 | 2204 | | 1406 | | 3610 |
| 1928 | 2425 | | 1459 | | 3884 |
| 1929 | 2476 | | 1469 | | 3945 |
| 1930 | 2526 | | 1531 | | 4057 |
| 1931 | 2740 | | 1715 | | 4455 |
| 1932 | 3165 | | 1630 | | 4795 |
| 1933 | 3445 | | 1566 | | 5011 |
| 1934 | 3417 | | 1445 | | 4862 |
| 1935 | 3557 | | 1495 | | 5052 |
| 1936 | 3322 | | 1514 | | 4836 |
| 1937 | 3343 | | 1488 | | 4831 |
| 1938 | 3160 | | 1653 | | 4813 |
| 1939 | 3056 | | 1678 | | 4734 |
| 1940 | 2911 | | 1841 | | 4752 |
| 1941 | 2824 | | 1898 | | 4722 |
| 1942 | 2562 | | 1918 | | 4480 |
| 1943 | 2503 | | 1798 | | 4301 |
| 1944 | 2204 | | 1895 | | 4099 |
| 1945 | 2163 | | 1805 | | 3968 |
| 1946 | 2197 | | 1860 | | 4057 |
| 1947 | 2113 | | 1892 | | 4005 |
| 1948 | 2155 | | 1856 | | 4011 |

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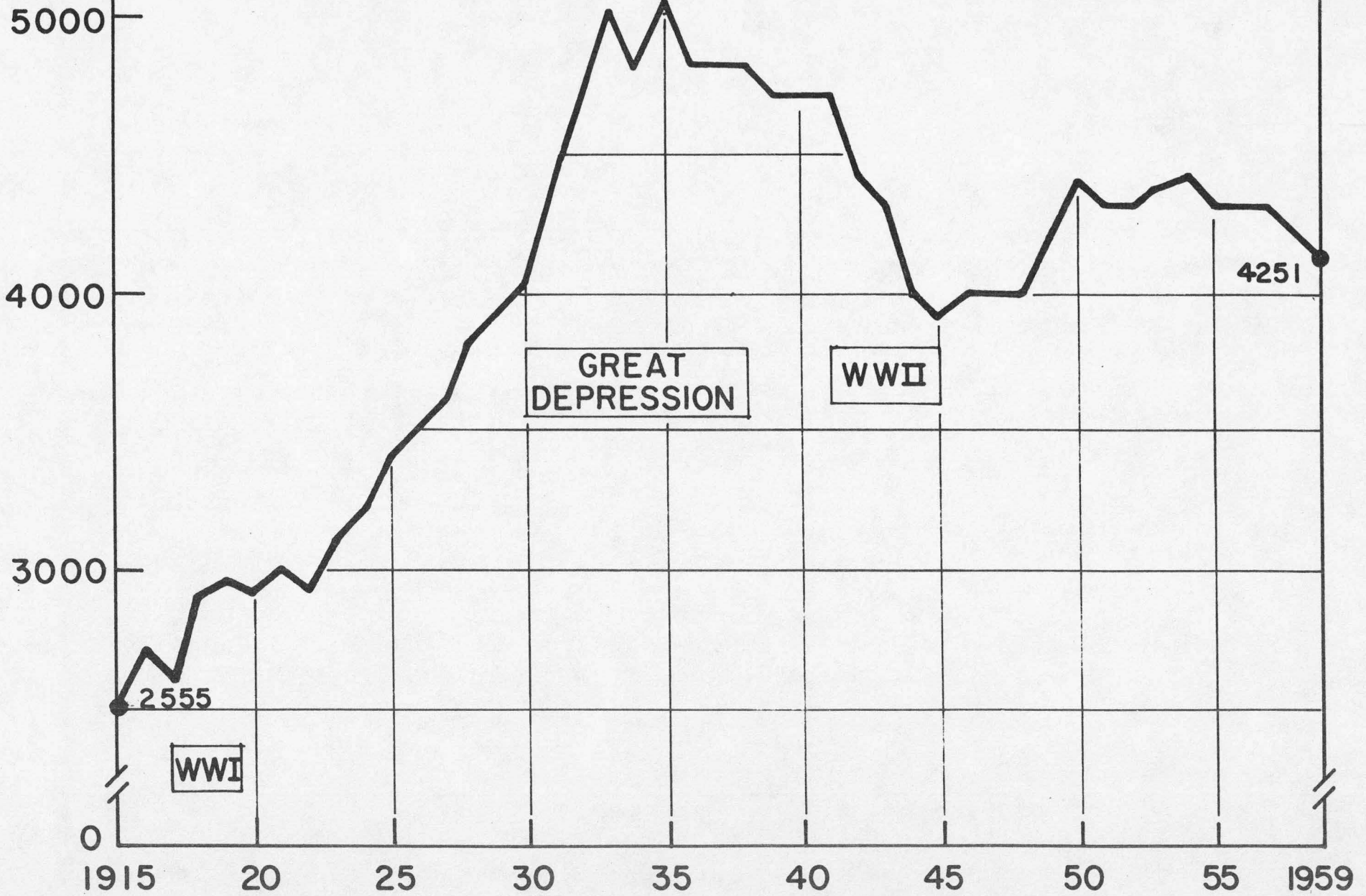
| Year | (1) Paupers | (2,3,4) Insane | (5) Total |
|------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1949 | 2151 | 2049 | 4200 |
| 1950 | 2137 | 2290 | 4427 |
| 1951 | 2010 | 2346 | 4356 |
| 1952 | 2037 | 2338 | 4375 |
| 1953 | 2018 | 2375 | 4393 |
| 1954 | 1986 | 2423 | 4409 |
| 1955 | 2022 | 2320 | 4342 |
| 1956 | 1983 | 2370 | 4353 |
| 1957 | 1927 | 2401 | 4328 |
| 1958 | 1901 | 2386 | 4287 |
| 1959 | 1885 | 2366 | 4251 |
| 1960 | 1896 | 2429 | 4325 |

SOURCE: Biennial Reports of County Finances,
Auditor of State of Iowa for respective years

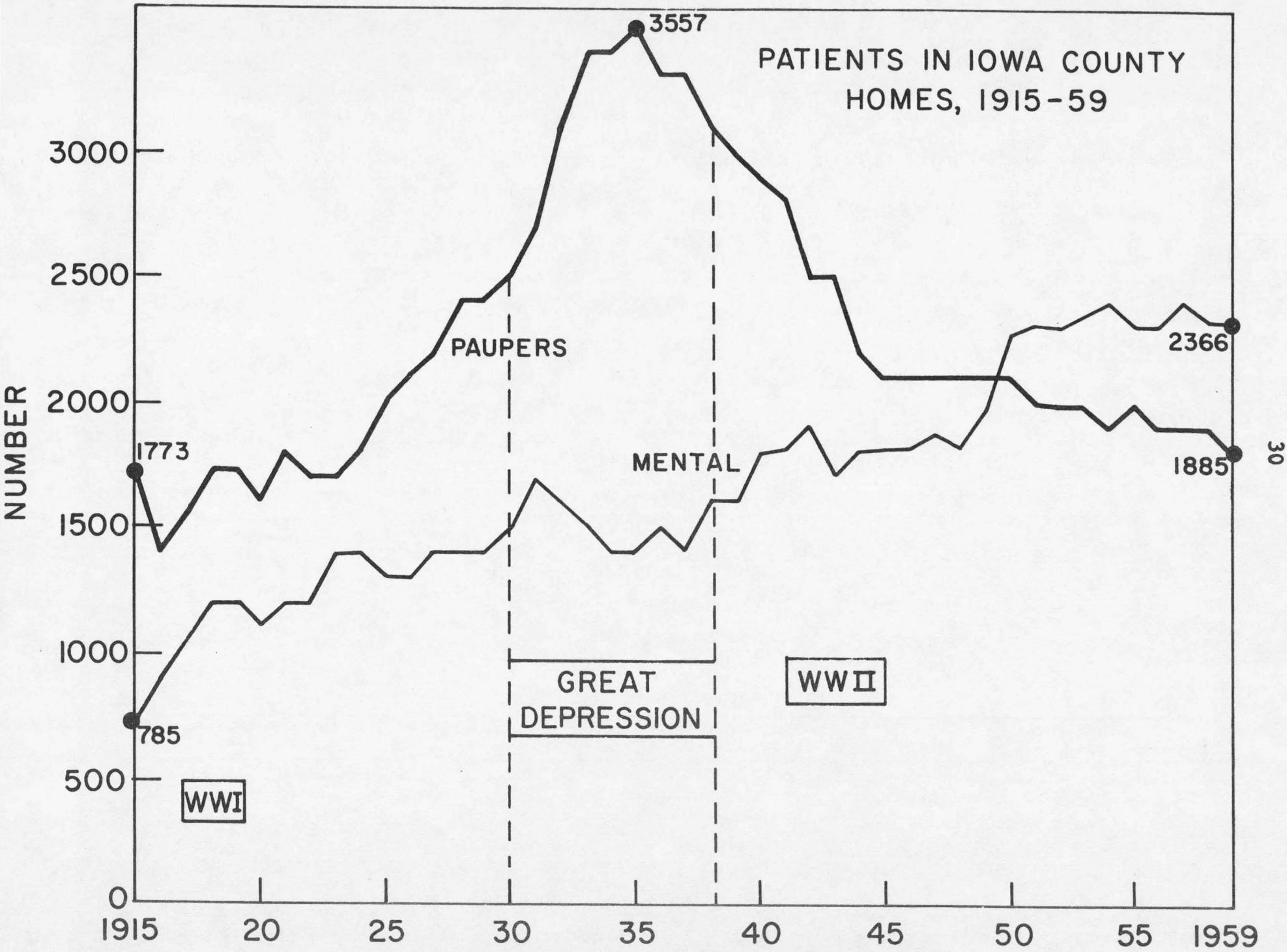
From 1899 to 1914, patients were classified in the four above groups. From 1915 to date, auditor's reports show only two groups: paupers and insane. The defectives (mentally retarded and epileptics) are included under Insane.

The increase in mental patients since 1950 has been due, in part, to the policy of the Board of Control in transferring certain types of patients from the State Mental Health Institutes to the County Homes.

PATIENTS IN IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1915 - 1959



PATIENTS IN IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1915-59



RURAL AND URBAN DIFFERENCES IN PATIENTS

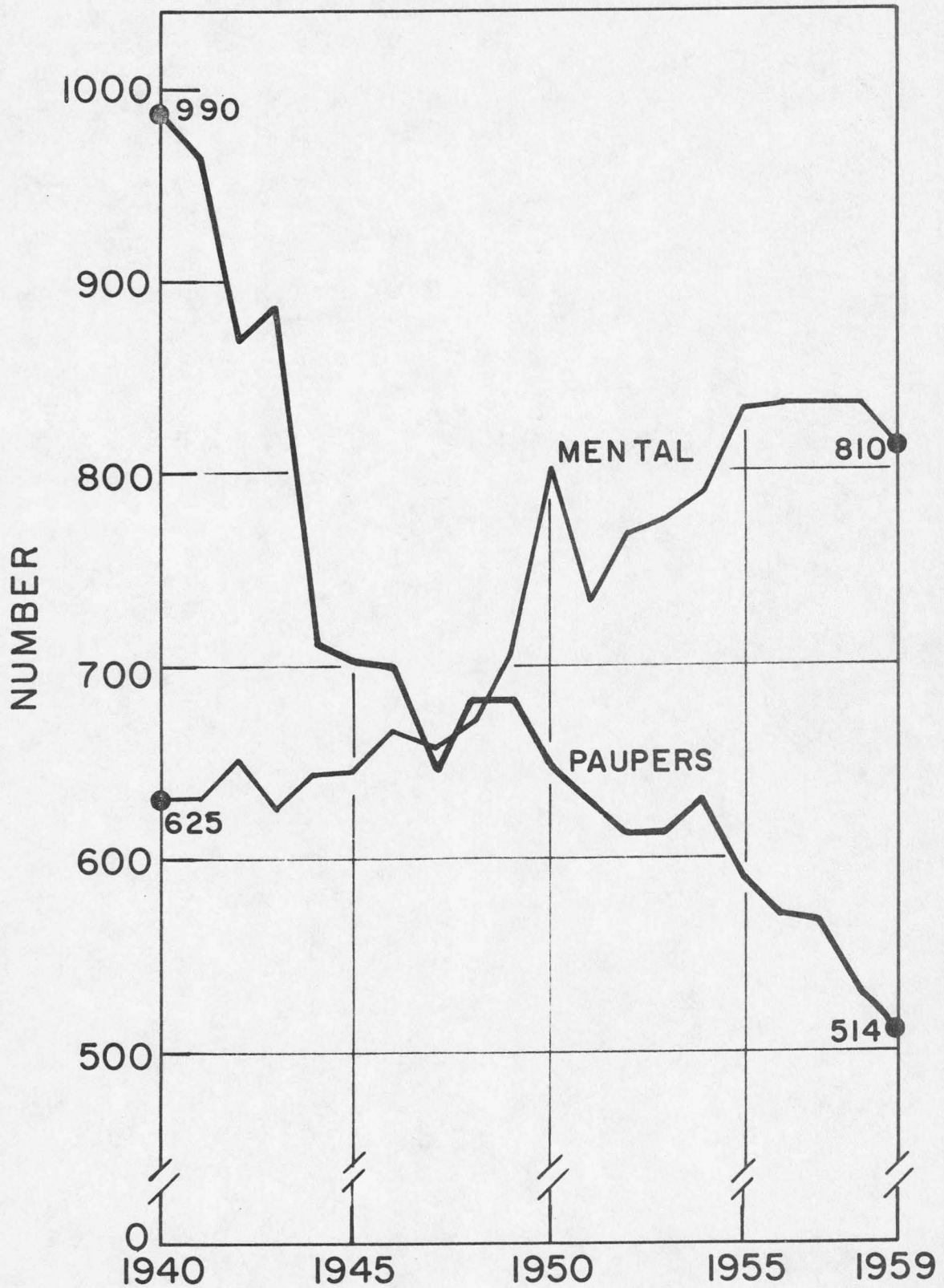
In both the rural and urban counties in the state the number of paupers has decreased and the number of mental patients has increased but the relative change has not been the same in both groups of counties. In the 11 Large City (urban) counties, paupers declined from 990 in 1940 to 514 in 1959 or 48 percent, whereas the number of mental patients increased from 625 to 810 or almost 30 percent. In the 18 rural counties there were 376 paupers in 1940 with 271 in 1959 or a decline of 28 percent. The number of mental patients for the same years rose from 173 to 230 or about 32 percent.

In 1940, 69 percent of the patients in the rural county homes were paupers but in 1959 they comprised only 54 percent of the total. In the urban counties 62 percent were paupers in 1940 with only 39 percent in the same class in 1959. In 1959, 61 percent of all patients in the urban county homes were mental patients as against only 46 percent in the rural county homes. Paupers, therefore, comprise a larger share of the patients in rural county homes than the urban homes.

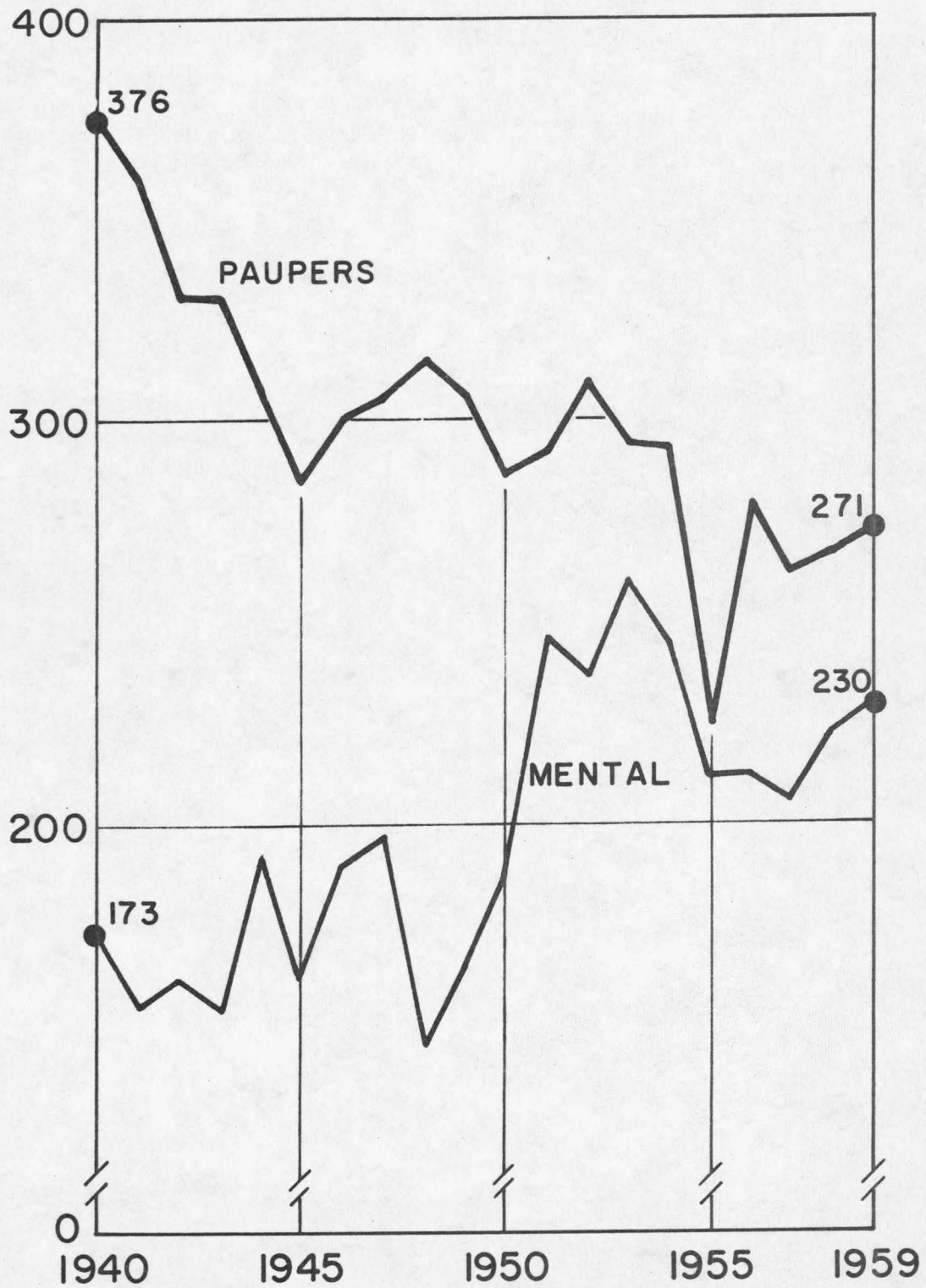
PATIENTS IN 18 RURAL AND 11 URBAN
COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1940-59

| YEAR | RURAL (18) | | | URBAN (11) | | |
|------|------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Paupers | Mental | Total | Paupers | Mental | Total |
| 1940 | 376 | 173 | 549 | 990 | 625 | 1615 |
| 1941 | 361 | 157 | 518 | 961 | 627 | 1588 |
| 1942 | 330 | 161 | 491 | 873 | 652 | 1525 |
| 1943 | 331 | 156 | 487 | 814 | 622 | 1436 |
| 1944 | 304 | 194 | 498 | 718 | 643 | 1361 |
| 1945 | 285 | 163 | 448 | 702 | 643 | 1345 |
| 1946 | 300 | 190 | 490 | 702 | 666 | 1368 |
| 1947 | 306 | 197 | 503 | 649 | 658 | 1307 |
| 1948 | 316 | 147 | 463 | 681 | 671 | 1352 |
| 1949 | 308 | 167 | 475 | 684 | 703 | 1387 |
| 1950 | 288 | 189 | 477 | 654 | 800 | 1454 |
| 1951 | 291 | 244 | 535 | 632 | 730 | 1362 |
| 1952 | 310 | 238 | 548 | 618 | 766 | 1384 |
| 1953 | 295 | 260 | 555 | 617 | 772 | 1389 |
| 1954 | 295 | 245 | 540 | 634 | 788 | 1422 |
| 1955 | 225 | 211 | 436 | 596 | 829 | 1425 |
| 1956 | 280 | 211 | 491 | 574 | 833 | 1407 |
| 1957 | 263 | 203 | 466 | 569 | 833 | 1402 |
| 1958 | 269 | 223 | 492 | 526 | 834 | 1360 |
| 1959 | 271 | 230 | 501 | 514 | 810 | 1324 |

PATIENTS IN 11 URBAN COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA 1940 - 59



PATIENTS IN 18 RURAL COUNTY HOMES
IN IOWA, 1940-59



CAPACITY OF COUNTY HOMES AND NUMBER PRESENT

Information is available on the capacity of 78 county homes of the 85 in operation in 1959, in terms of totals and by size of county, rural to urban. The 78 homes reported the total number of persons which could be housed as 5459 patients. In 1959 these same homes housed 4272 patients or within 78 percent of capacity. In other words these 78 county homes could have accommodated 1187 more persons or 22 percent more than the present number. The percentage of numbers present in terms of capacity varied in the four groups of counties with 67 percent in the 23 small town counties, 79 percent in the rural farm and 84 percent in the small city county homes.

It is evident that the county homes in the state could care for more patients than they are at present.

IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1959, CAPACITY AND
NUMBER OF PATIENTS BY COUNTY GROUPS

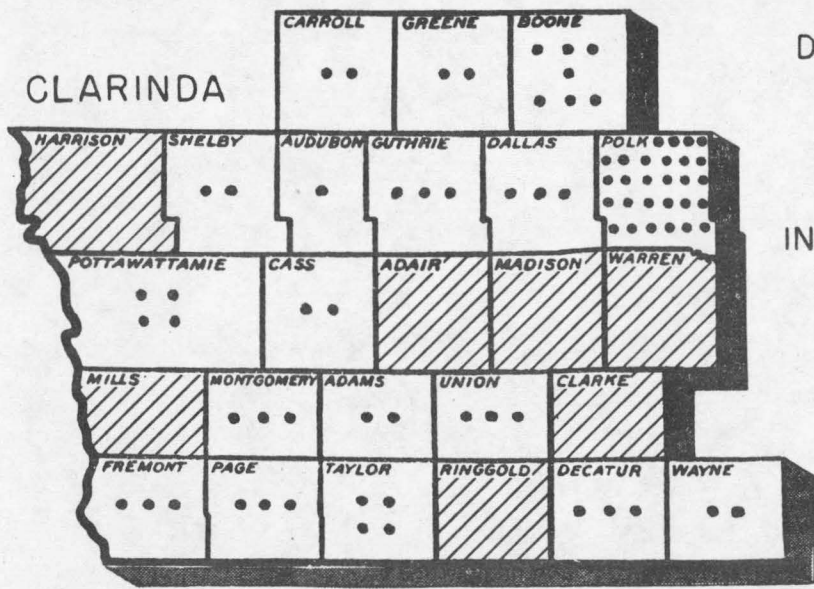
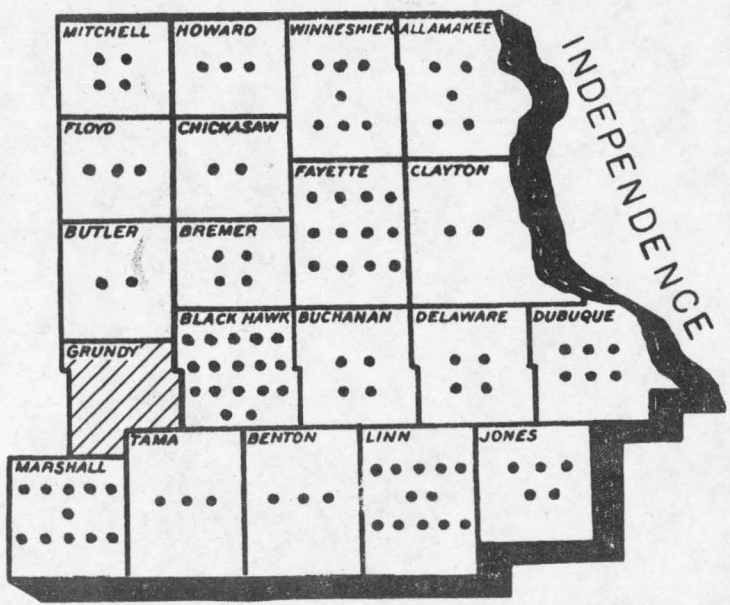
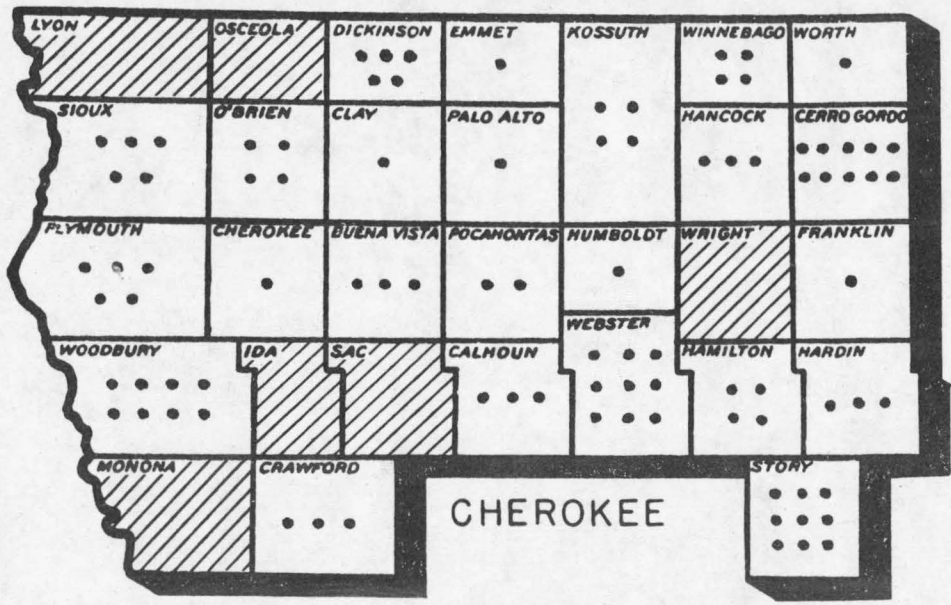
| COUNTY GROUP | CAPACITY | NUMBER PRESENT | PERCENT OCCUPIED |
|----------------------|----------|----------------|------------------|
| I, (15) Rural Farm | 604 | 475 | 79 |
| II, (23) Small Town | 1115 | 772 | 67 |
| III, (20) Large Town | 1048 | 863 | 83 |
| IV, (9) Small City | 901 | 754 | 84 |
| V, (11) Large City | 1791 | 1408 | 78 |
| Total (78) | 5459 | 4272 | 78 |

PATIENTS BY COUNTIES

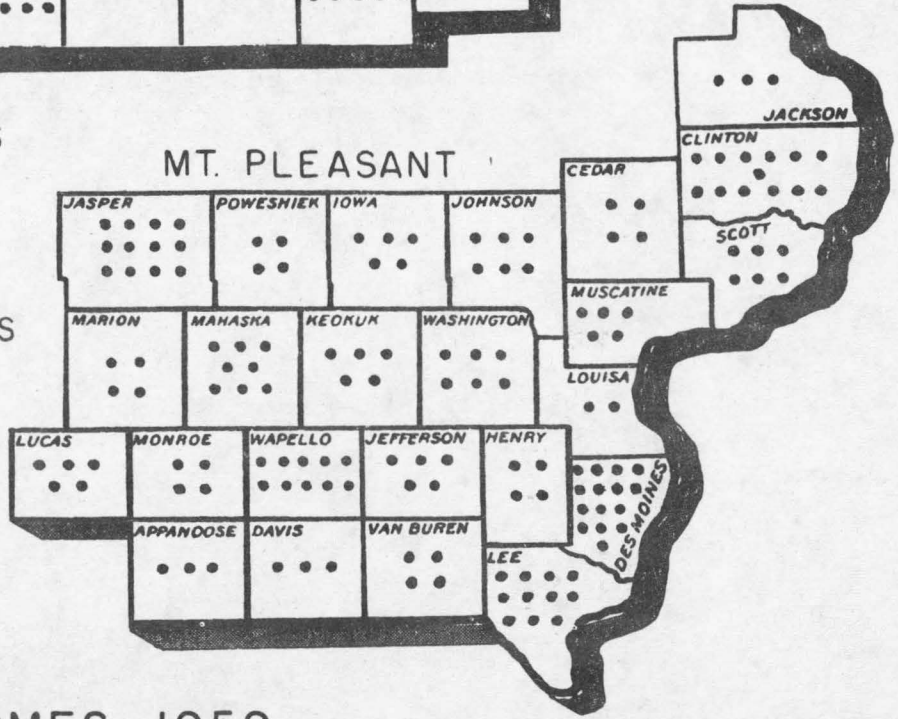
In 1959 the number of patients in the 85 counties varied from less than ten (10) to more than 280 patients. There were 5 counties with less than 10 patients, 9 with 10 to 19, 14 homes with 20 to 29, 18 with 30 to 39 persons, 14 with 40 to 49, 5 with 50 to 59 patients, 3 with 60 to 69 persons, 4 with 70 to 79 patients and 10 homes with 80 to 149 persons. There were 3 homes with more than 150 patients. The average number for all homes amounted to 50 persons, with 22 paupers and 28 mental patients.

85 IOWA COUNTY HOMES BY NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1959

| Patients | Counties | | Poor and Insane |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | Poor | Insane | |
| Under 10 | 15 | 17 | 5 |
| 10-19 | 32 | 26 | 9 |
| 20-29 | 19 | 21 | 14 |
| 30-39 | 7 | 5 | 18 |
| 40-49 | 4 | 1 | 14 |
| 50-59 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| 60-69 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| 70-79 | | 2 | 4 |
| 80-89 | | 3 | 1 |
| 90-99 | | | 2 |
| 100-109 | | | 1 |
| 110-119 | | | 2 |
| 120-129 | | | 2 |
| 130-139 | | | 2 |
| --- | - | - | - |
| 150-159 | | | 1 |
| 111 | - | - | - |
| 170-179 | | | 1 |
| --- | - | - | - |
| 220-229 | | 1 | |
| --- | - | - | - |
| 280-289 | | | 1 |
| Total | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| Total Patients | 1885 | 2366 | 4251 |
| Percent | 44.0 | 56.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 22 | 28 | 50 |



DISTRICTS
OF
MENTAL
HEALTH
INSTITUTES
IN IOWA
1962



PATIENTS IN 85 COUNTY HOMES, 1959

• 10 PATIENTS OR MAJOR FRACTION

▨ NO COUNTY HOME

RATIO OF MEN TO WOMEN PATIENTS IN COUNTY HOMES

In 1961, 58 of the 85 county homes reported the number of men and women present. Of the total 2978 number, 1686 or 56 percent were men and 1292 or 44 percent were women. The sex ratio varied according to the types of the patients. For mental patients 52 percent were men and 48 percent were women. Of the total paupers 66.6 percent were men and only 33.3 percent were women. For the retarded group 51 percent were males and 49 percent females.

In each type of patient males predominated with the paupers showing the highest percentage of males.

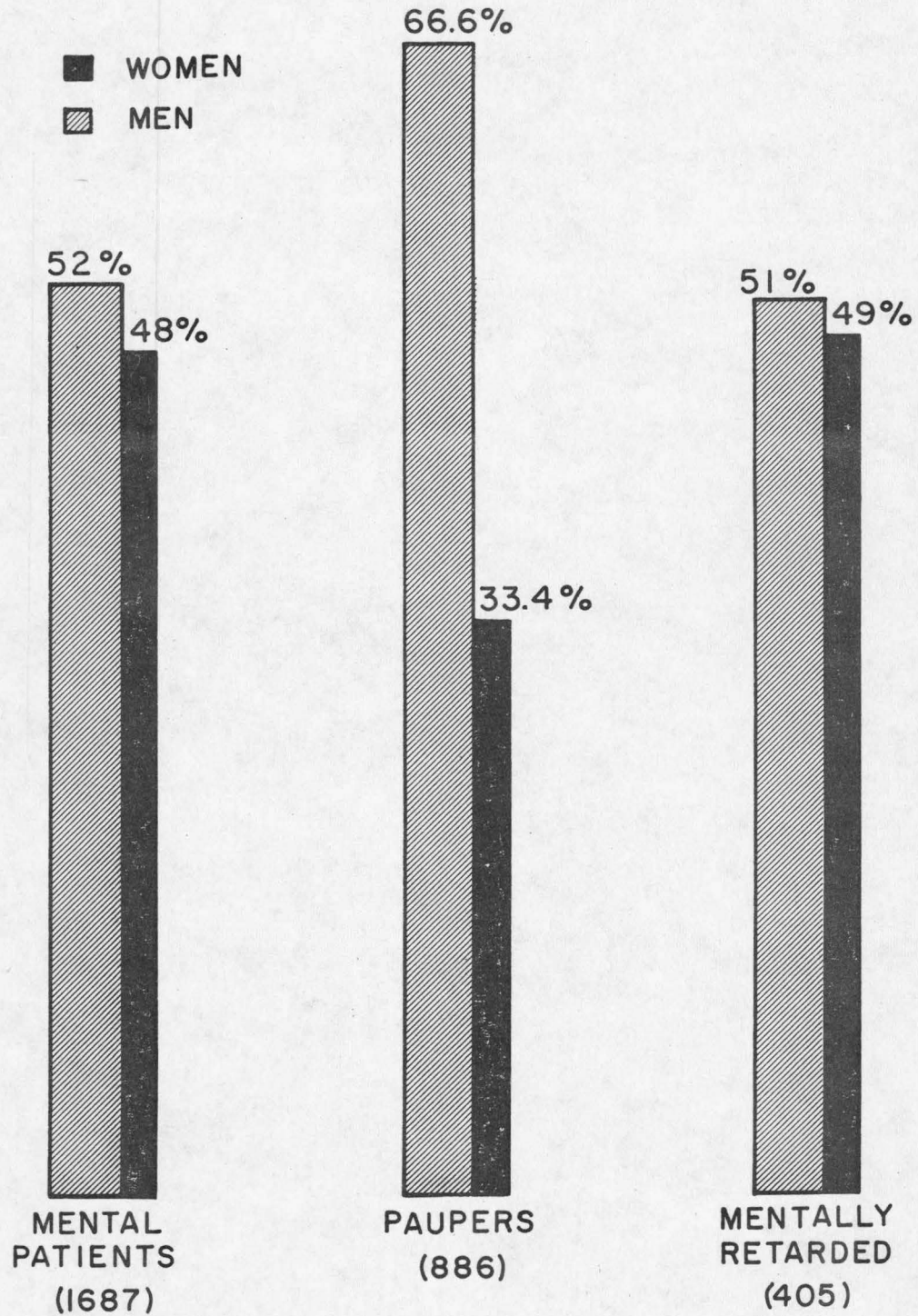
 PATIENTS RECEIVED AND RELEASED AT 58 IOWA COUNTY
 HOMES BY TYPE AND SEX, 1961

| Sex | RECEIVED | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|----------|--------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| | Mental | | Pauper | | Mentally Retarded | | Total | |
| | No. | Per cent | No. | Per cent | No. | Per cent | No. | Per cent |
| Men | 211 | 58.4 | 256 | 70.0 | 60 | 47.0 | 527 | 61.0 |
| Woman | 151 | 41.6 | 121 | 30.0 | 68 | 53.0 | 340 | 39.0 |
| TOTAL | 362 | 100.0 | 377 | 100.0 | 128 | 100.0 | 867 | 100.0 |
| | DISCHARGED | | | | | | | |
| | Men | | Women | | | | | |
| | No. | Per cent | No. | Per cent | No. | Per cent | No. | Per cent |
| Men | 154 | 54.5 | 201 | 66.5 | 6 | 43.0 | 361 | 60.0 |
| Women | 129 | 45.5 | 102 | 33.5 | 8 | 57.0 | 239 | 40.0 |
| TOTAL | 283 | 100.0 | 303 | 100.0 | 14 | 100.0 | 600 | 100.0 |

Of the 3077 patients in 60 Homes in 1961:

1782 were men 58.5%
 1295 were women 41.5%

MEN AND WOMEN IN 58 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1961



MARITAL STATUS OF COUNTY HOMES PATIENTS

The marital status of patients is available from reports for 58 of the 85 county homes in 1961. Of the total number (2978), 1876 or 63 percent were single, 9.6 percent married, 10.4 percent divorced, 2.8 percent separated from spouse, and 14.2 percent widowed. More of the men, 64 percent, were single than of the women, 52 percent, but more of the women, 20 percent, were widowed than men, 9.5 percent.

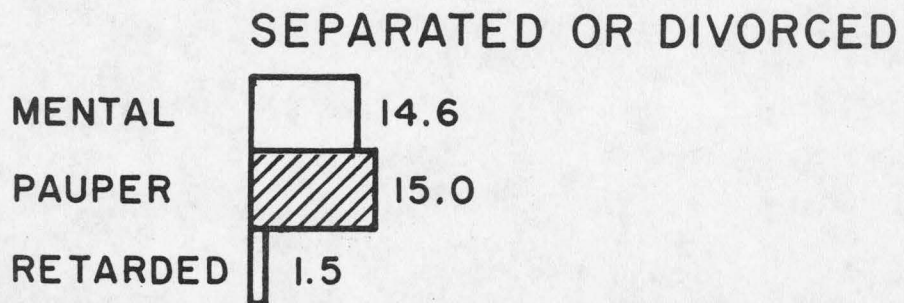
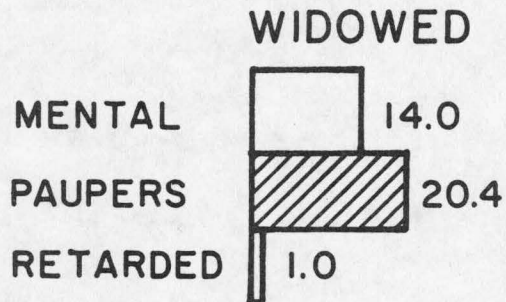
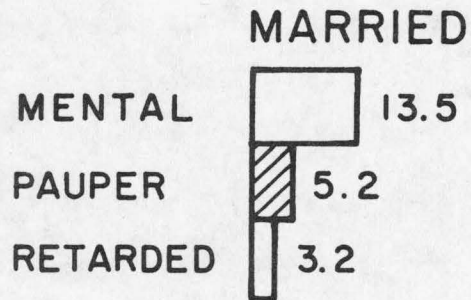
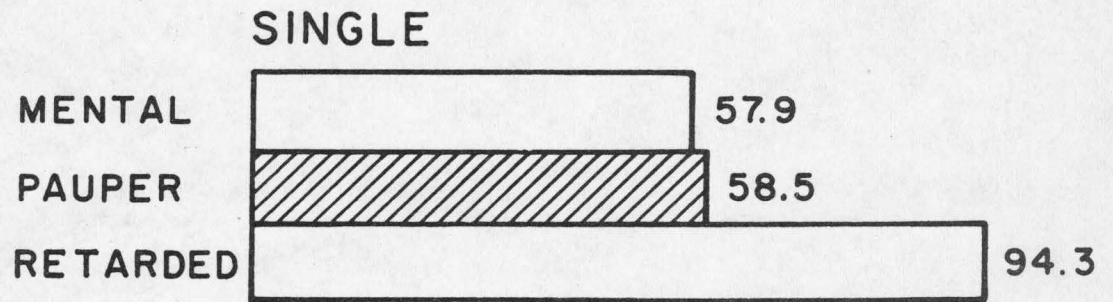
As may be expected most of the mentally retarded patients were single, 94.3 percent, whereas slightly more than half of the mental patients, 57.9 percent, and paupers, 58.5 percent, were single. About one-fifth, 20 percent, of the paupers were widowed but only 14 percent of the mental patients had lost spouse. Divorce accounted for 13.3 percent of the paupers, 11.2 percent of the mental patients and only 1 percent of the retarded group.

MARITAL STATUS OF PATIENTS IN 58 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA AS
DECEMBER 31, 1961

| STATUS | MENTAL | | | Per cent | PAUPERS | | | Per cent |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------|----------|---------|-------|-------|----------|
| | Men | Women | Total | | Men | Women | Total | |
| Single | 643 | 333 | 976 | 57.9 | 363 | 155 | 518 | 58.5 |
| Married | 64 | 163 | 227 | 13.5 | 29 | 17 | 46 | 5.2 |
| Widowed | 68 | 169 | 237 | 14.0 | 91 | 90 | 181 | 20.4 |
| Separated | 24 | 34 | 58 | 3.4 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 2.6 |
| Divorced | 89 | 100 | 189 | 11.2 | 94 | 24 | 118 | 13.3 |
| TOTAL | 888 | 799 | 1687 | 100.0 | 590 | 296 | 886 | 100.0 |

| STATUS | MENTALLY RETARDED | | | Per cent | TOTAL | | | Per cent |
|-----------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| | Men | Women | Total | | Men | Women | Total | |
| Single | 200 | 182 | 382 | 94.3 | 1206 | 670 | 1876 | 63.0 |
| Married | 6 | 7 | 13 | 3.2 | 99 | 187 | 286 | 9.6 |
| Widowed | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1.0 | 161 | 261 | 422 | 14.2 |
| Separated | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0.5 | 37 | 46 | 83 | 2.8 |
| Divorced | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 183 | 128 | 311 | 10.4 |
| TOTAL | 208 | 197 | 405 | 100.0 | 1686 | 1292 | 2978 | 100.0 |

MARITAL STATUS OF PATIENTS IN 58 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1961



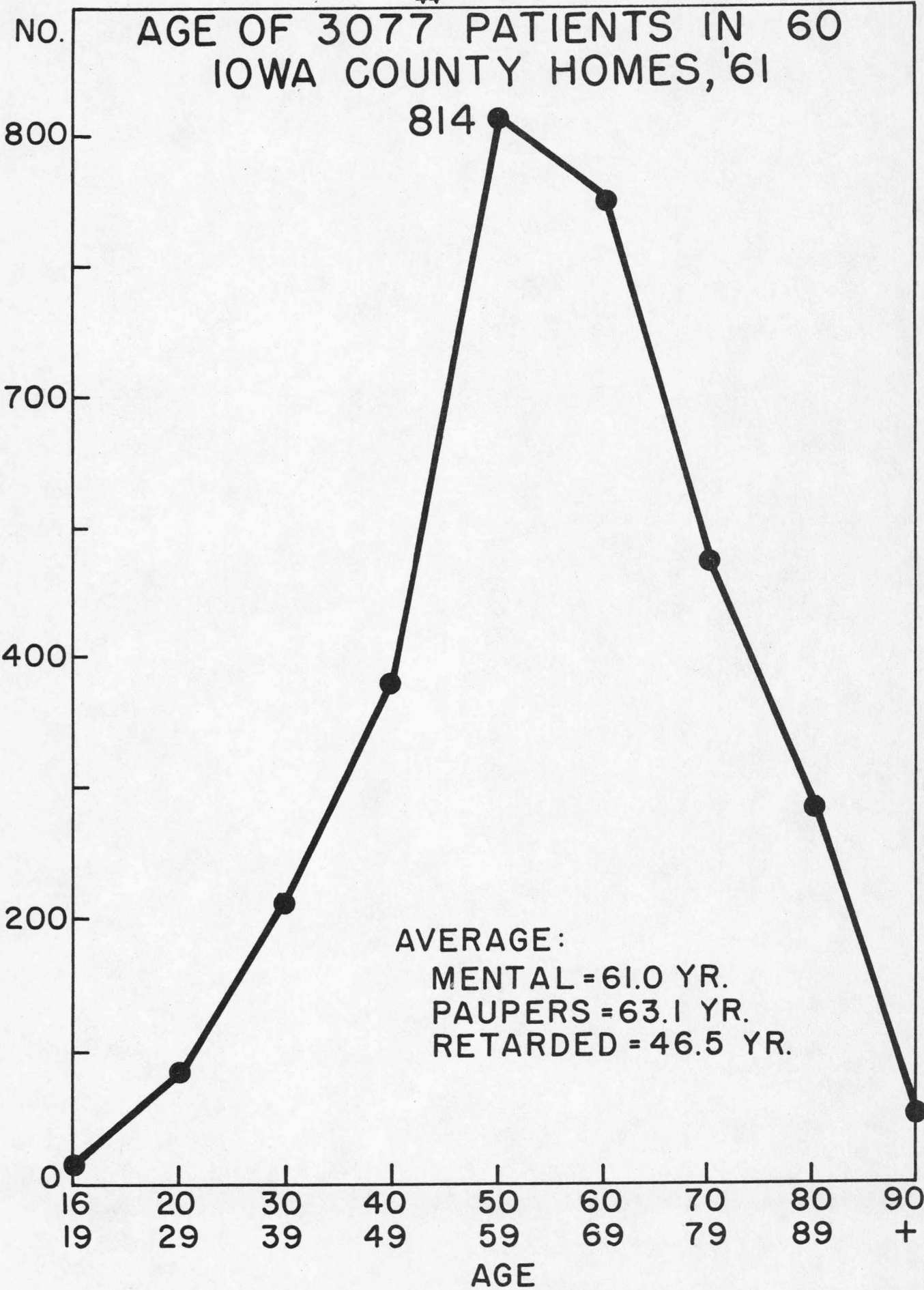
AGE OF COUNTY HOMES PATIENTS

Sixty (60) of the 85 county homes reported the ages of 3077 patients present in 1961. The average age for all was 59.4 years with 61 years for the mental patients, 63.1 years for the paupers and 46.5 years for the retarded group. Of the total number, 31.2 percent (1061) were over 65 years of age. Of the mental patients 38.7 percent were over 65 years as were 42.4 percent of the paupers and 11.7 percent of the retarded group.

AGE OF PATIENTS LIVING IN 60 IOWA COUNTY HOMES AS OF 1961

| AGE | MENTAL | | | PAUPERS | | | MENTALLY-RETARDED | | | TOTAL |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | |
| 16-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 20-24 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 38 |
| 25-29 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 13 | 38 | 53 |
| 30-34 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 31 | 20 | 51 | 89 |
| 35-39 | 30 | 31 | 61 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 128 |
| 40-44 | 41 | 43 | 84 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 165 |
| 45-49 | 72 | 60 | 132 | 35 | 13 | 48 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 224 |
| 50-54 | 134 | 93 | 227 | 71 | 20 | 91 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 365 |
| 55-59 | 154 | 103 | 257 | 99 | 31 | 130 | 27 | 35 | 62 | 449 |
| 60-64 | 151 | 140 | 291 | 115 | 47 | 162 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 491 |
| 65-69 | 71 | 83 | 154 | 62 | 20 | 82 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 261 |
| 70-74 | 78 | 62 | 140 | 54 | 26 | 80 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 233 |
| 75-79 | 78 | 85 | 163 | 41 | 25 | 66 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 237 |
| 80-84 | 46 | 55 | 101 | 56 | 21 | 77 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 180 |
| 85-89 | 26 | 26 | 52 | 35 | 14 | 49 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 106 |
| 90-94 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| 95 + | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 914 | 805 | 1719 | 641 | 265 | 906 | 227 | 225 | 452 | 3077 |

Average Age 61.0 63.1 46.5 59.46



LENGTH OF TIME IN HOMES

The length of time patients have resided in county homes in the state is available from 60 county homes for 2960 patients. As of 1961, 11.5 percent of the total number had been in the homes for more than 20 years and 32.5 percent for 2 years or less. The average time was 8 years.

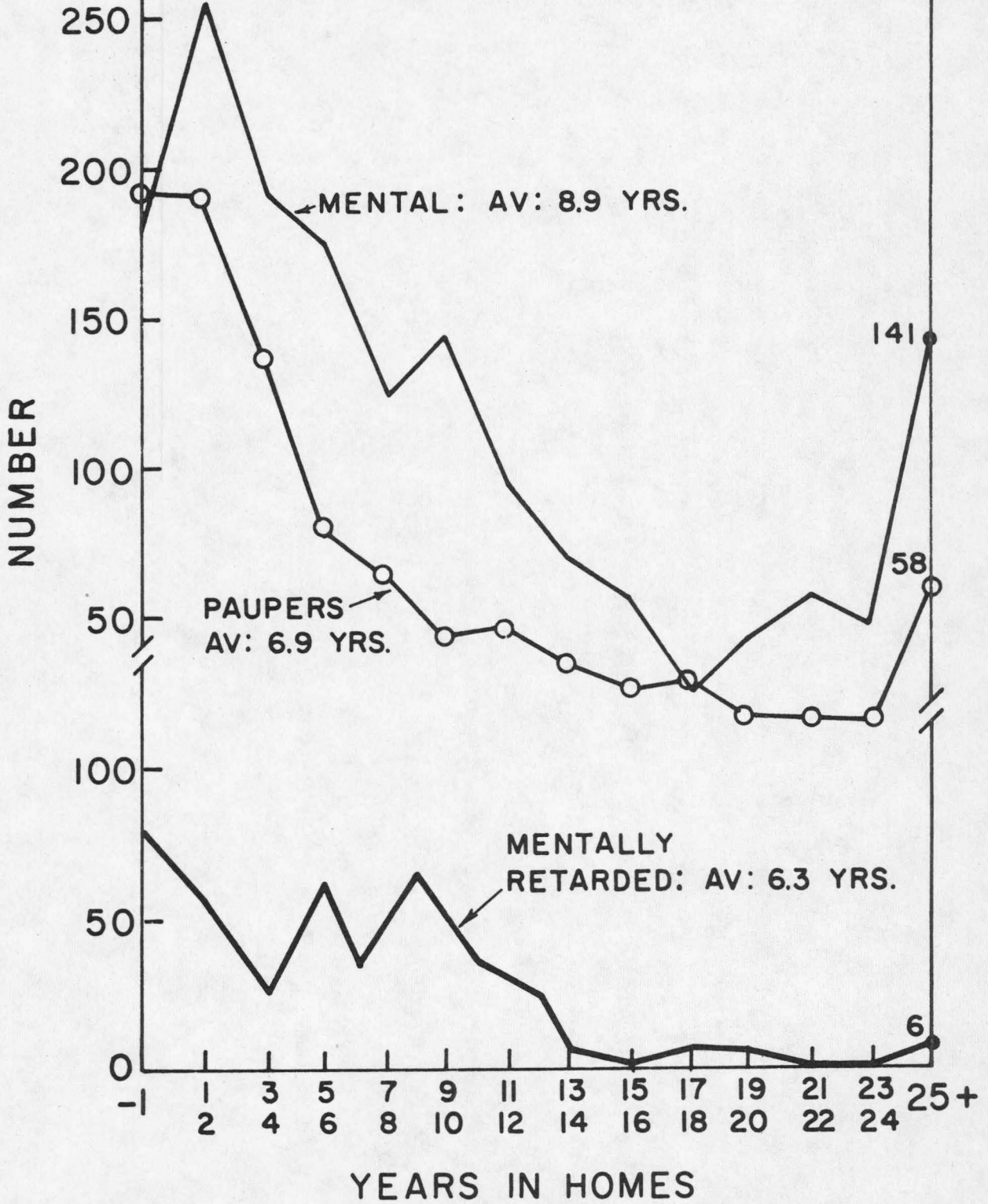
Of the 1595 mental patients 441 or 27.7 percent had resided in the homes for 2 years or less and 244 or 15.3 percent for more than 20 years. The average for this group was 8.9 years. Of the 952 paupers 382 or 40 percent had been in the homes for 2 years or less and 88 or 9.2 percent for more than 20 years. The average for paupers was 6.9 years. For the 403 retarded persons 9 had been in the homes for more than 20 years and 138 or 34.5 percent for 2 years or less with an average of 6.3 years.

It is of interest to point out that 141 of the mental patients, 58 of the paupers and 6 of the retarded patients had been in the homes for more than 25 years.

TIME 2950 PATIENTS HAVE BEEN IN 60 COUNTY HOMES
IN IOWA, 1961

| Years | MENTAL | | | PAUPERS | | | MENTALLY RETARDED | | | TOTAL |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | M | W | Total | M | W | Total | M | W | Total | |
| Less than 1 | 106 | 78 | 184 | 147 | 44 | 191 | 35 | 44 | 79 | 454 |
| 1 - 2 | 138 | 119 | 257 | 133 | 58 | 191 | 34 | 25 | 59 | 507 |
| 3 - 4 | 106 | 84 | 190 | 86 | 52 | 138 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 354 |
| 5 - 6 | 89 | 85 | 174 | 56 | 24 | 80 | 33 | 28 | 61 | 315 |
| 7 - 8 | 60 | 63 | 123 | 47 | 18 | 65 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 223 |
| 9 - 10 | 80 | 62 | 142 | 28 | 15 | 43 | 25 | 39 | 64 | 249 |
| 11 - 12 | 53 | 40 | 93 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 178 |
| 13 - 14 | 38 | 31 | 69 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 131 |
| 15 - 16 | 25 | 28 | 53 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 84 |
| 17 - 18 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 51 |
| 19 - 20 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 63 |
| 21 - 22 | 38 | 18 | 56 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 74 |
| 23 - 24 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| 25 and over | 74 | 67 | 141 | 32 | 26 | 58 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 205 |
| TOTAL | 859 | 736 | 1595 | 634 | 318 | 952 | 203 | 200 | 403 | 2950 |
| Average | 8.9 yrs | | | 6.9 yrs | | | 6.3 yrs | | | 8.0 yrs |

YEARS 2950 PATIENTS BEEN IN
60 IOWA COUNTY HOMES AS OF 1961



BIRTHPLACE OF PATIENTS

Except for 30 persons the place of birth has been reported for all patients in 60 county homes as of 1961. Of the total, 2165 almost all (2041), were native born, 94 foreign-born whereas the birthplace for 30 was "unknown" to the officials.

For the native born patients 1742 or almost 90 percent were born in Iowa and 299 or 15 percent in states adjacent to Iowa, Illinois 69, Missouri 51, Minnesota 22, Kansas 22 and Wisconsin 20 patients.

IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1961

BIRTHPLACE OF PATIENTS IN 60 COUNTY HOMES

| Place | Men | Women | Total |
|-------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| NATIVE BORN | | | |
| 1. Iowa | 908 | 834 | 1742 |
| 2. Illinois | 36 | 33 | 69 |
| 3. Missouri | 25 | 26 | 51 |
| 4. Minnesota | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| 5. Kansas | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 6. Wisconsin | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 7. South Dakota | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| 8. Nebraska | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| 9. New York | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 10. Indiana | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 11. Ohio | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 12. Pennsylvania | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 13. Kentucky | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 14. Michigan | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 15. Colorado | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 16. North Dakota | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 17. Virginia | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 18. Arkansas | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 19. Montana | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 20. Massachusetts | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 21. Tennessee | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 22. Oklahoma | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 23. Texas | 1 | 1 | 2 |

(Continued)

| Place | Men | Women | Total |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|
| 24. Mississippi | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 25. California | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 26. New Mexico | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 27. Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 28. Vermont | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 29. South Carolina | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 30. Georgia | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 31. Oregon | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 1054 | 987 | 2041 |

FOREIGN BORN

| | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|
| 1. Germany | 15 | 12 | 27 |
| 2. Norway | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| 3. Denmark | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 4. Sweden | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 5. Canada | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 6. Holland | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 7. Italy | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 8. Austria | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 9. England | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 10. Switzerland | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 11. Ireland | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 12. Russia | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 13. Greece | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 14. Lithuania | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 15. Yugoslavia | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 16. Belgium | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 17. Mexico | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 18. Bohemia | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 19. China | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 20. Latvia | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 21. Isle of Man | 0 | k | 1 |
| 22. Scotland | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 51 | 43 | 94 |
| Native Born | 1054 | 987 | 2041 |
| Foreign Born | 51 | 43 | 94 |
| Unknown | 21 | 9 | 30 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1126 | 1039 | 2165 |

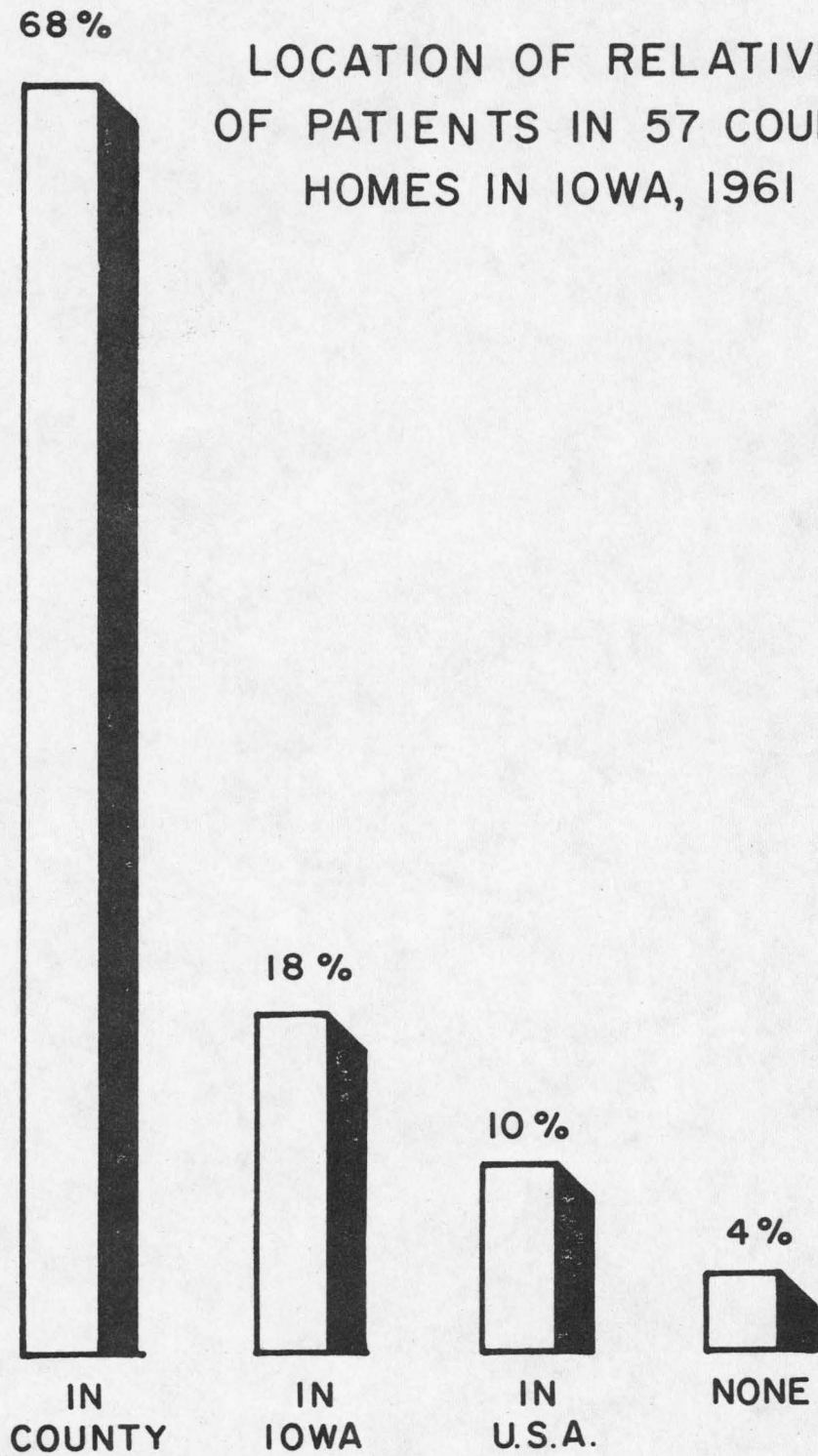
RESIDENCE OF RELATIVES OF PATIENTS

In order to determine whether the patients in the county homes were friendless or without relatives each county home official was asked to report the residence of the relatives for each patient. Information is available for 3003 patients in 57 county homes. Of the total number, 68 percent had relatives living in the same county where the home was located, 18 percent had relatives in Iowa but not in the county, 10 percent had relatives in other states and 4 percent had no known relatives living any place. In a general sense it can be said that about 4 percent, 134, had no family or living relatives.

PATIENTS IN 57 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA WITH
RELATIVES IN IOWA AND ELSEWHERE AS OF DECEMBER, 1961

| Patients Having | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Relatives living in county | 2042 | 68 |
| Relatives in Iowa but not in county | 542 | 18 |
| No relatives in Iowa, but relatives in U.S.A. | 285 | 10 |
| No known relatives living anywhere | 134 | 4 |
| Total | 3003 | 100 |

LOCATION OF RELATIVES
OF PATIENTS IN 57 COUNTY
HOMES IN IOWA, 1961



(3003 PATIENTS)

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN COUNTY HOMES

Of the 85 county homes 55 reported on the general health of 2965 patients in terms of the five categories set forth on the schedules. (See groupings A to E under table.) Of the total number, 945 or 31.9 percent were in Class A, in good health and capable of a full day of productive work. About one-third, 33.3 percent, (986) were in Class B, in poor health and not capable of a full day of productive work. A few less than one-fourth, 23.7 percent, were in Class C, in poor physical health up and about but not capable of any work. More than six percent (6.5) were in Class D, in poor physical health and confined to chair or bed but able to feed self and attend to toilet care. Only 4.6 percent, 137, were in Class E, bed fast and receiving total nursing care, including feeding and toilet care.

The general health of the patients varied according to the type of patients. Of the paying patients 42.6 percent were in Class A, whereas 29.5 percent of the mental patients were in the same class. About one-third of the retarded group were in Class A and less than one-third, 31.7 percent of the paupers were in Class A.

The physical conditions varied according to the location of the county home. In some homes there were no bed fast patients whereas in others one fourth to one fifth of the number were in need of total care of some type.

HEALTH OF PATIENTS LIVING IN 55 COUNTY HOMES
IN IOWA, DECEMBER 31, 1961

| | MENTAL | | | Per cent | MENTALLY RETARDED | | | Per cent |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| | Men | Women | Total | | Men | Women | Total | |
| A. | 258 | 191 | 449 | 29.5 | 60 | 78 | 138 | 34.8 |
| B. | 271 | 275 | 546 | 35.9 | 77 | 72 | 149 | 37.5 |
| C. | 252 | 154 | 406 | 26.7 | 41 | 41 | 82 | 20.7 |
| D. | 36 | 36 | 72 | 4.7 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 4.0 |
| E. | 17 | 32 | 49 | 3.2 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 3.0 |
| TOTAL | 834 | 688 | 1522 | 100.0 | 190 | 207 | 397 | 100.0 |

| | PAUPERS | | | Per cent | PAYING PATIENTS | | | Per cent | TOTAL | Per cent |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|----------|-----------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| | Men | Women | Total | | Men | Women | Total | | | |
| A. | 172 | 83 | 255 | 31.7 | 65 | 38 | 103 | 12.6 | 945 | 31.9 |
| B. | 190 | 71 | 261 | 32.5 | 19 | 11 | 30 | 12.4 | 986 | 33.3 |
| C. | 122 | 34 | 156 | 19.4 | 36 | 23 | 59 | 24.4 | 703 | 23.7 |
| D. | 34 | 47 | 81 | 10.1 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 10.3 | 194 | 6.5 |
| E. | 32 | 19 | 51 | 6.3 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 10.3 | 137 | 4.6 |
| TOTAL | 550 | 254 | 804 | 100.0 | 140 | 102 | 242 | 100.0 | 2965 | 100.0 |

- A. In good physical health and capable of a full day of productive work.
- B. In poor physical health and not capable of a full day of productive work.
- C. In poor physical health but up and about--not capable of any work.
- D. In poor physical health--confined to chair or bed but can feed self and attend to toilet care.
- E. Bed fast and receiving total nursing care, including feeding and toilet care.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF 2965 PATIENTS IN 55
COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1961

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|
| A. GOOD - FULL DAY OF WORK | 945 | 31.9% |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|
| B. POOR - NO PRODUCTIVE WORK | 986 | 33.3% |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------|
| C. POOR - AMBULATORY, NO WORK | 703 | 23.7% |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------|

| | | |
|----|-----|------------------------------|
| D. | 194 | 6.5% POOR, ABLE TO FEED SELF |
|----|-----|------------------------------|

| | | |
|----|-----|------------------------------|
| C. | 137 | 4.6% BED FAST, TOTAL NURSING |
|----|-----|------------------------------|

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS TO AND FROM COUNTY HOMES

In order to determine the movement of patients in and out of the county homes information has been obtained from schedules for 59 homes for 1961. The table and chart show from where the patients came and where each went upon discharge from the homes during the year.

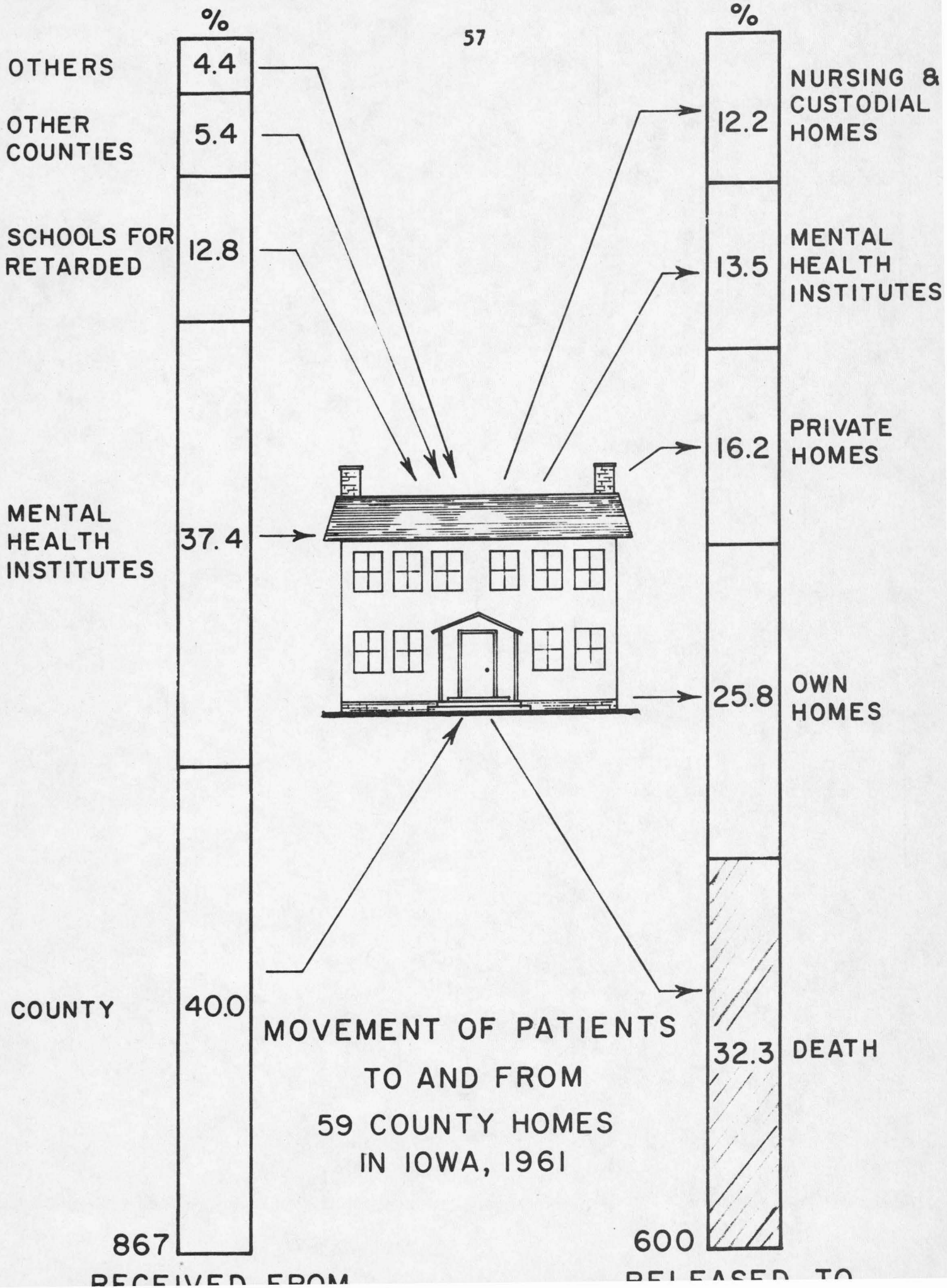
In 1961, 40 percent of the 867 patients received at the 59 homes came from county officials or from their home county, 37.4 percent (324) were transferred from the State Mental Health Institutes, 12.8 percent or 111 from the State Schools for Mentally Retarded persons, 5.4 percent from other counties and 4.4 from "other" sources.

In 1961 about one third, (32.3 percent) of the patients (194) died in the homes, 25.8 percent were released to their own homes, 13.5 percent were transferred to State Mental Health Institutes for treatment, 16.5 percent were discharged to private homes other than their own and 12.2 percent were released to private nursing or custodial homes.

The relatively large number received from State Mental Institutes, 37.4 percent, arises from the recent mental health program of transferring certain types of cases to home counties in order to relieve conditions in the Institutes and to give more attention to remedial cases. In addition the county homes have been designed to provide a community setting for the patients in their respective home counties.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS TO AND
FROM 59 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1961

| RECEIVED | | | RELEASED | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| From | No. | Percent | To | No. | Percent |
| Mental Health Institutes | 324 | 37.4 | Mental Health Institutes | 81 | 13.5 |
| State Schools (Mentally Retarded) | 111 | 12.8 | Own Home | 155 | 25.8 |
| County | 347 | 40.0 | Private Home | 97 | 16.2 |
| Other counties | 47 | 5.4 | Nursing and Custodial | 73 | 12.2 |
| Others | 38 | 4.4 | Death | 194 | 32.3 |
| TOTAL | 867 | 100.0 | | 600 | 100.0 |



PATIENT REPLACEMENTS IN
COUNTY HOMES, 1950-61

In order to make a more detailed examination of the movement of patients in the county homes an analysis has been made of the rate or the percentage of annual replacement or turnover of the patients. Such a rate or percentage reveals the degree or amount of change within a given period which in turn reflects the number of persons treated or given assistance in the homes.

In order to illustrate the principle of turnover the number of persons released in a given year (1950) 732 has been divided by the number of patients in the homes.*

$$2204 \overline{) 732}^{\cdot 332} \times 100 = 33.2 \text{ percent turnover}$$

Instead of a percentage the turnover may be expressed as 33.3 per 100 patients, i.e. for every 100 patients in the homes 33 have been released with the assumption that an equal number of replacements.

Of the 85 county homes in the state 39 homes supplied useable information on the number present, total admissions and releases each year for a period of 12 years, 1950 to 1961. Other homes supplied information for certain years but not enough to cover same period. In the 12 years the average number of patients in the 39 homes amounted to 2100 patients with the average number of 502 released.

* A number of methods may be used to determine the rate of turnover but the method employed above has proven to be the more satisfactory method. In some cases the average of the admission and releases has been used but for purposes of comparisons the number released has proven to be more satisfactory.

The percentage of turnover, therefore, amounted to 23.9 percent or 23.9 per 100 patients or about one-fourth of the number present. If the number admitted and released were added (502 + 560) then 1062 patients were either entering or leaving the respective county homes within a given year. This amount (2062) is about one half the average number present in the homes.

In order to examine the amount of change in turnover during the 12 year period the annual rate of turnover has been calculated. (See table and chart.) The percentage of turnover decreased from 33.2 percent in 1950 to 20.7 percent in 1959. At present there is no standard or expected percentage of turnover but from the data it is possible that a county home may expect about a 25 percent replacement in a given year. In a general sense if a home has about 100 patients it can be said that there will be about 25 patients entering and about the same number leaving in a year.

TOTAL PATIENTS IN 39 IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1950-61
PRESENT, ADMISSIONS, RELEASES AND TURN-OVER

| Year | Present | Admissions | Releases | Percent Turnover |
|-------|---------|------------|----------|------------------|
| 1950 | 2204 | 813 | 732 | 33.2 |
| 1951 | 2083 | 541 | 570 | 27.4 |
| 1952 | 2141 | 585 | 501 | 23.4 |
| 1953 | 2084 | 524 | 462 | 22.2 |
| 1954 | 2051 | 579 | 512 | 24.9 |
| 1955 | 2125 | 466 | 474 | 22.3 |
| 1956 | 2103 | 484 | 423 | 20.1 |
| 1957 | 2062 | 467 | 505 | 24.5 |
| 1958 | 1883 | 551 | 458 | 24.3 |
| 1959 | 2059 | 523 | 434 | 21.1 |
| 1960 | 2138 | 562 | 490 | 22.9 |
| 1961 | 2254 | 627 | 467 | 20.7 |
| TOTAL | 25193 | 6722 | 6028 | 23.9 |
| Av: | 2100 | 560 | 502 | 23.9 |

TURNOVER BY TYPES OF PATIENTS

When the data are examined in terms of the different types of patients it becomes evident that the rate of replacement is much higher for the paupers than for mental patients. The percentages of turnover of paupers and mental patients appear in the tables for the 39 county homes for the 12 years from 1950 to 1961.

The average turnover for paupers in the 12 years was 40.1 percent but only 11 percent for mental patients. In an average year with 930 paupers in the 39 homes 754 either entered or left whereas in the same homes with an average of 1171 mental patients only 307 either entered or left in the year.

The percentage of turnover for paupers in 1950 amounted to 55.2 percent then decreased to 37 percent in 1953. In 1940 the percentage amounted to 40 percent. The percentage of turnover for mental patients was 12.3 percent in 1950 then declined to 8 percent in 1955 only to increase to 13 percent in 1959.

In the present analysis it has not been possible to determine the factors involved in the rate of turnover or how much of the change has been due to deaths, releases to homes or other places. Data are available, however, for one year, 1961, for 59 homes. Of the three classes of patients 33.7 percent of the paupers were released by "death" and 31.5 percent of the mental patients died. About one third, 34.7 percent of the paupers were returned to their own homes but only 17 percent of the mental patients were returned home. About one fourth, 23.3 percent, of the mental patients were trans-

ferred to State Mental Health Institutes but only 3.6 percent of the paupers were transferred to the same places. There were only 14 retarded patients released in the same year, a number too small to calculate for comparison.

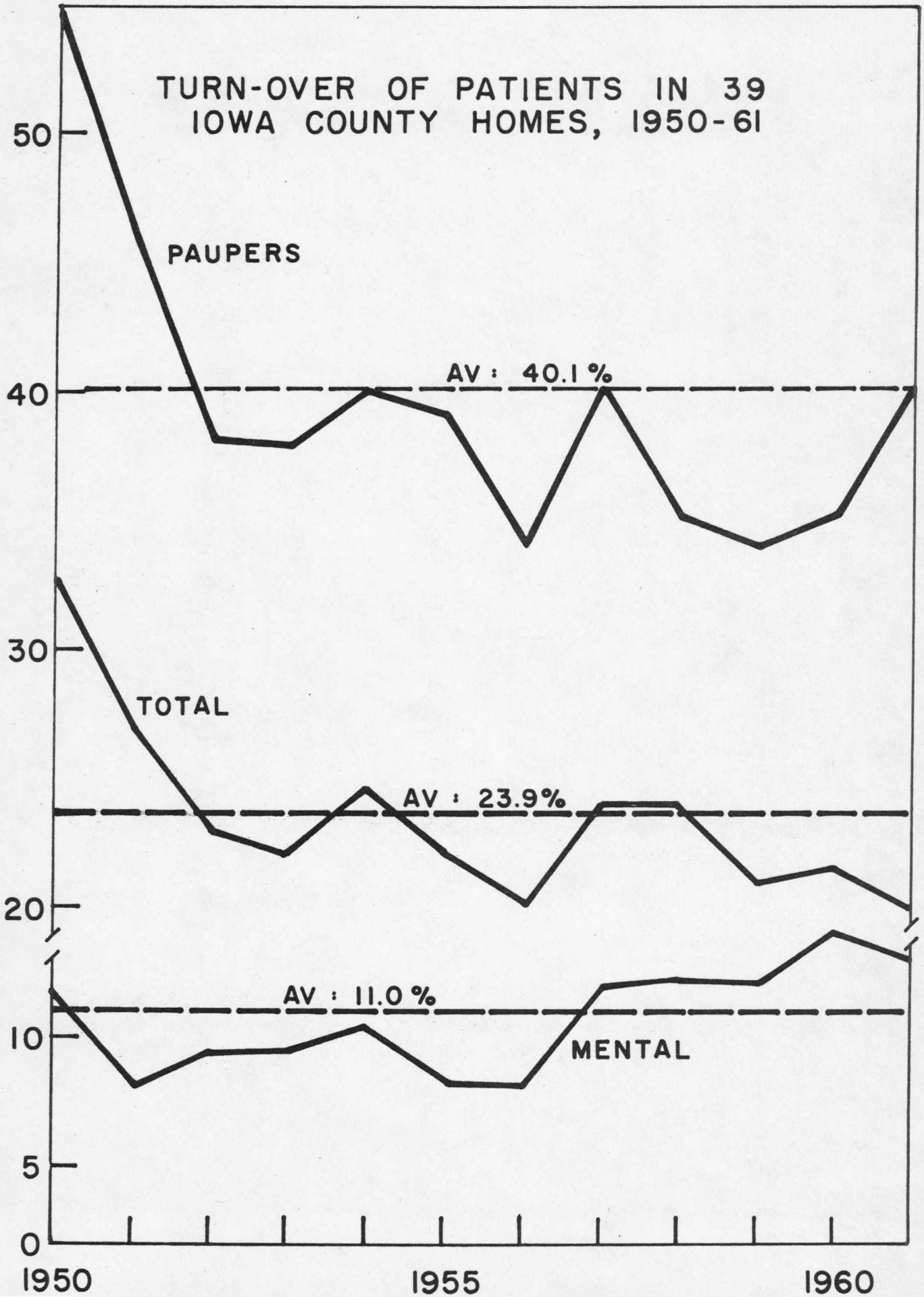
PAUPERS IN 39 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1950-61
NUMBER PRESENT, ADMISSIONS, RELEASES AND TURNOVER

| Year | Number | Admissions | Releases | Percent Turnover |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1950 | 1074 | 604 | 593 | 55.2 |
| 1951 | 1017 | 431 | 477 | 46.9 |
| 1952 | 1014 | 406 | 392 | 38.7 |
| 1953 | 971 | 393 | 359 | 37.0 |
| 1954 | 965 | 401 | 392 | 40.6 |
| 1955 | 951 | 334 | 371 | 39.0 |
| 1956 | 952 | 356 | 331 | 34.8 |
| 1957 | 886 | 340 | 362 | 40.9 |
| 1958 | 870 | 324 | 306 | 35.2 |
| 1959 | 846 | 327 | 288 | 34.0 |
| 1960 | 885 | 324 | 315 | 35.6 |
| 1961 | 733 | 355 | 293 | 40.0 |
| TOTAL | 11164 | 4595 | 4479 | 40.1 |
| Av. | 930 | 381 | 373 | 40.1 |

MENTAL PATIENTS IN 39 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1950-61
NUMBER PRESENT, ADMISSIONS, RELEASES AND TURNOVER

| Year | Number | Admissions | Releases | Percent Turnover |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1950 | 1130 | 209 | 139 | 12.3 |
| 1951 | 1066 | 117 | 93 | 8.7 |
| 1952 | 1127 | 179 | 109 | 9.7 |
| 1953 | 1113 | 131 | 103 | 9.3 |
| 1954 | 1094 | 181 | 119 | 10.9 |
| 1955 | 1174 | 132 | 103 | 8.8 |
| 1956 | 1151 | 128 | 92 | 8.0 |
| 1957 | 1176 | 127 | 143 | 12.2 |
| 1958 | 1213 | 227 | 152 | 12.5 |
| 1959 | 1213 | 196 | 146 | 12.0 |
| 1960 | 1253 | 238 | 175 | 14.0 |
| 1961 | 1341 | 272 | 174 | 13.0 |
| Total | 14051 | 2137 | 1548 | 11.0 |
| Av. | 1171 | 178 | 129 | 11.0 |

TURN-OVER OF PATIENTS IN 39 IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1950-61



REPLACEMENT RATES IN RURAL AND URBAN COUNTIES

In order to determine the differences in the rates of patient turnover by size of county the percentage of change has been calculated for the 39 counties according to the five county groups already used ranging from the Rural-Farm Counties of Group I to the Urban, Large City Counties in Group V. (See table and chart for grouping.)

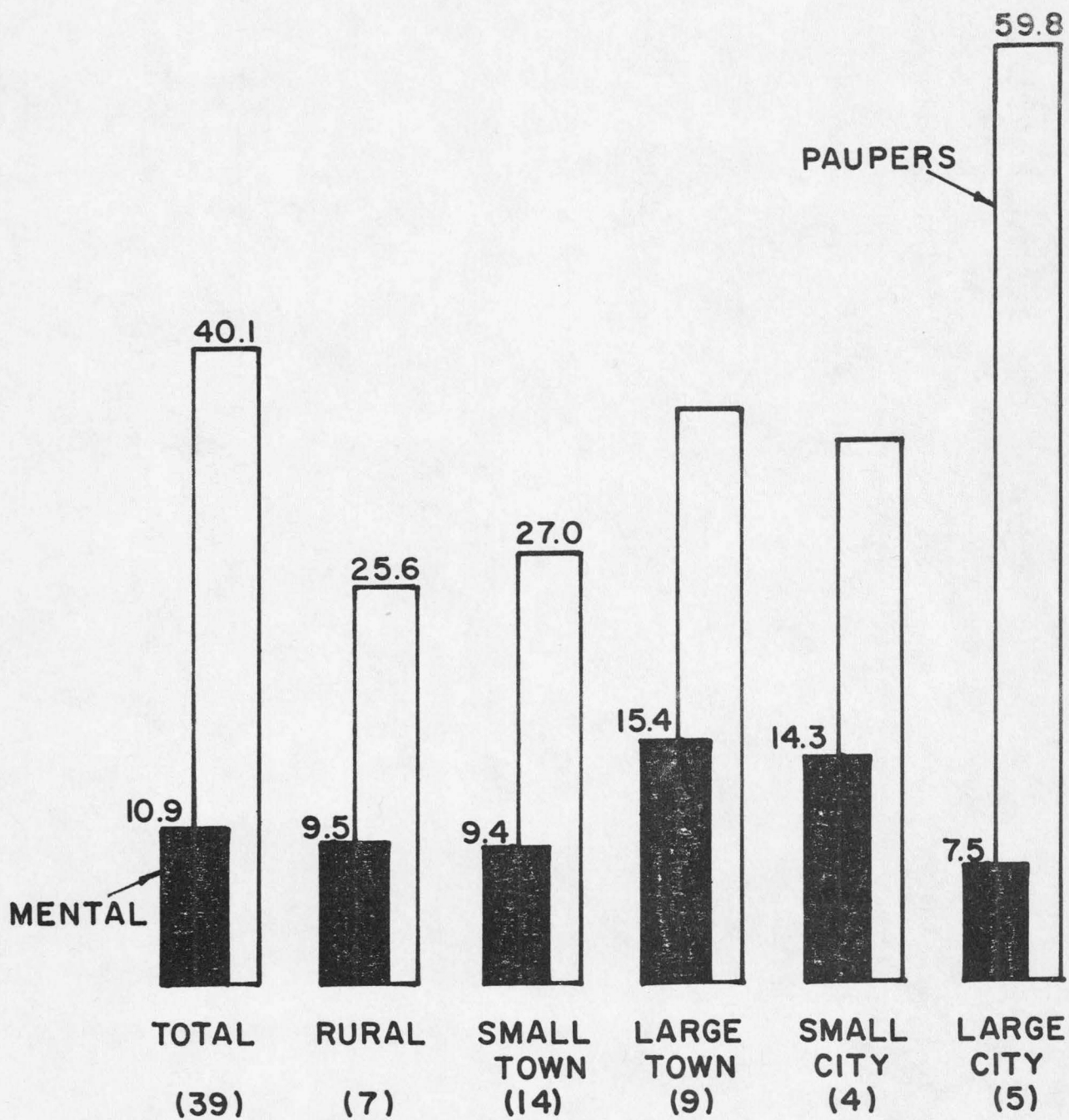
In each of the five county groups the percentage of turnover was higher for paupers than for mental patients with the widest difference in the urban counties, 7.5 percent for mental and 59.8 percent for paupers.

For purpose of contrast the variations in counties only the large urban counties have been compared to the rural farm counties for the years 1950 to 1961. Data for the 5 urban counties and the 7 rural counties are shown in the tables and on the chart. The average number present in the 5 urban counties and the 7 rural counties are shown in the tables and on the chart. The average number present in the 5 urban counties for the 12 years was 660 and the average number released amounted to 202 making a turnover of 30.6 percent. The percentage of turnover declined from 53.3 percent to 21.4 percent in the 12 years for the urban counties. In the 7 rural counties the percentage of turnover has remained at about the same level, 16.8 percent for the period with a high of 21.1 percent and a low of 12.4 percent. The percentage of turnover, therefore, has been higher in the urban counties than in the rural counties.

PERCENTAGE TURNOVER OF PATIENTS IN 39 COUNTY HOMES
 BY COUNTY SIZE AND TYPE OF PATIENTS, 1950-61

| County Group | Number | | Percent Turnover |
|--------------------|---------|----------|------------------|
| | Present | Released | |
| I Rural-Farm (7) | | | |
| Mental | 1448 | 138 | 9.5 |
| Pauper | 1197 | 307 | 25.6 |
| II Small Town (14) | | | |
| Mental | 2669 | 252 | 9.4 |
| Pauper | 2603 | 703 | 27.0 |
| III Large Town (9) | | | |
| Mental | 3112 | 480 | 15.4 |
| Pauper | 2081 | 755 | 36.3 |
| IV Small City (4) | | | |
| Mental | 2398 | 344 | 14.3 |
| Pauper | 1780 | 620 | 34.8 |
| V Large City (5) | | | |
| Mental | 4424 | 334 | 7.5 |
| Pauper | 3503 | 2094 | 59.8 |
| TOTAL COUNTIES(39) | | | |
| Mental | 14051 | 1548 | 10.9 |
| Pauper | 11164 | 4479 | 40.1 |
| GRAND TOTAL (39) | 25193 | 6028 | 23.9 |

PERCENT PATIENT TURN-OVER
IN COUNTY HOMES BY COUNTY SIZE,
1950-61



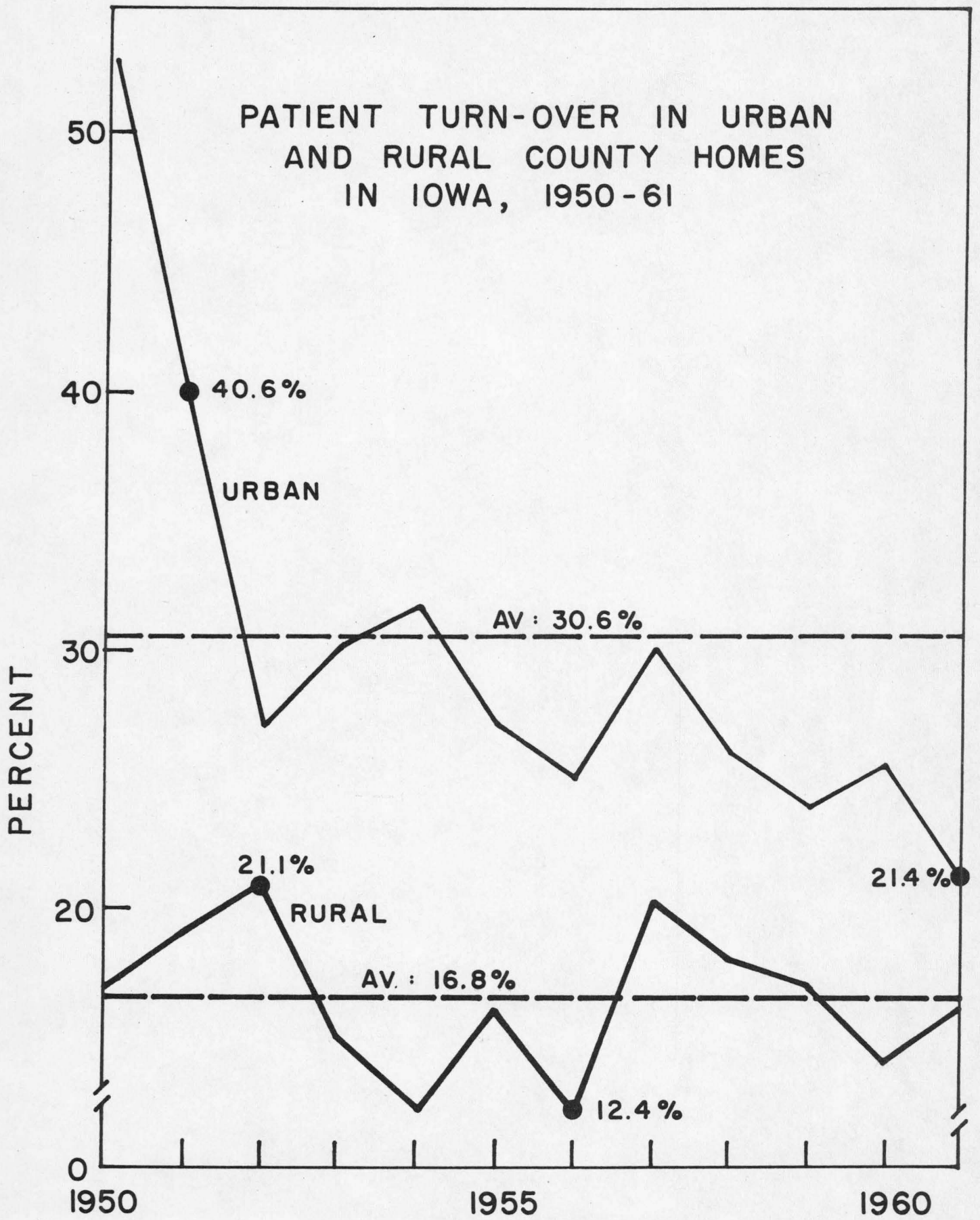
PATIENTS IN 7 RURAL COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1950-61
NUMBER PRESENT, ADMISSIONS, RELEASES AND TURNOVER

| Year | Number Present | Admissions | Releases | Percent Turnover |
|-------|----------------|------------|----------|------------------|
| 1950 | 237 | 44 | 41 | 17.3 |
| 1951 | 224 | 29 | 44 | 19.6 |
| 1952 | 218 | 40 | 46 | 21.1 |
| 1953 | 205 | 29 | 32 | 15.6 |
| 1954 | 209 | 33 | 26 | 12.4 |
| 1955 | 213 | 20 | 35 | 16.4 |
| 1956 | 202 | 21 | 25 | 12.4 |
| 1957 | 190 | 29 | 38 | 20.0 |
| 1958 | 219 | 66 | 41 | 18.7 |
| 1959 | 228 | 55 | 39 | 17.1 |
| 1960 | 242 | 55 | 36 | 14.9 |
| 1961 | 258 | 56 | 42 | 16.3 |
| TOTAL | 2645 | 477 | 445 | 16.8 |
| Av. | 220 | 40 | 37 | 16.8 |

PATIENTS IN 5 URBAN COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1950-1961
NUMBER PRESENT, ADMISSIONS, RELEASES AND TURNOVER

| Year | Number Present | Admissions | Releases | Percent turnover |
|-------|----------------|------------|----------|------------------|
| 1950 | 732 | 397 | 390 | 53.3 |
| 1951 | 667 | 254 | 271 | 40.6 |
| 1952 | 694 | 241 | 188 | 27.1 |
| 1953 | 681 | 252 | 204 | 30.0 |
| 1954 | 680 | 246 | 217 | 31.9 |
| 1955 | 668 | 194 | 183 | 27.4 |
| 1956 | 660 | 193 | 169 | 25.6 |
| 1957 | 627 | 168 | 192 | 30.6 |
| 1958 | 623 | 191 | 164 | 26.3 |
| 1959 | 612 | 174 | 148 | 24.2 |
| 1960 | 614 | 181 | 159 | 25.9 |
| 1961 | 669 | 207 | 143 | 21.4 |
| TOTAL | 7927 | 2698 | 2428 | 30.6 |
| Av. | 660 | 225 | 202 | 30.6 |

PATIENT TURN-OVER IN URBAN
AND RURAL COUNTY HOMES
IN IOWA, 1950-61



PART THREE

STAFF AND EMPLOYEES IN IOWA COUNTY HOMES

COUNTY HOME STAFF AND EMPLOYEES, 1961

Of the 85 County Homes 60 supplied information of the number and classification of employees for the year 1961. There were 558 employees, (237 men and 321 women) in the 60 county homes exclusive of physicians, dentists and those retained on a "call basis". The average for the 60 homes was 3.9 men and 5.4 women or 9.3 for both men and women.

Of the 558 there were 443 or 79.2 percent classified as full-time employees other than nurses. There were 6 full-time registered and 6 full-time practical nurses and 64 full-time nurses aids. Of the total 6.9 percent or 39 were part-time employees. The above figures include the steward and stewardess who in almost every case were husband and wife.

STATUS OF EMPLOYEES IN 60 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA,
DECEMBER 31, 1961

| STATUS | MEN | WOMEN | TOTAL | PERCENT |
|------------------|-----|-------|-------|---------|
| Full-Time | 207 | 236 | 443 | 79.2 |
| Registered Nurse | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1.1 |
| Practical Nurse | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1.1 |
| Nurses Aid | 13 | 51 | 64 | 11.7 |
| Part-Time | 14 | 25 | 39 | 6.9 |
| Total | 237 | 321 | 558 | 100.0 |
| Average | 3.9 | 5.4 | 9.3 | |

EMPLOYEE-PATIENT RATIO IN COUNTY HOMES

Information on the ratio of employees to patients has been calculated from special data supplied from the files of the Board of Control which contain inspector's reports for 1959.

There were 4345 patients in the 82 homes which employed 728 persons making a ratio of 5.9 patients per employee or 16.7 employees for every 100 patients. The ratio varies according to the size of the county and the number of patients in the respective homes. The ration in the Rural-Farm Counties was 5.8 with 4.8 in the Small-Town Counties. In the Small-City Counties the ratio was 7.7 with 6 in the Large City Counties.

IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1959
PATIENTS AND EMPLOYEE RATIOS BY COUNTY GROUPS

| County Groups | | Patients | Employees | Patients per Employee |
|---------------------|----|----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| I Rural-Farm (18) | | 536 | 91 | 5.8 |
| II Small-Town (24) | | 784 | 163 | 4.8 |
| III Large-Town (20) | | 863 | 137 | 6.3 |
| IV Small-City (9) | | 754 | 98 | 7.7 |
| V Large-City (11) | | 1408 | 239 | 6.0 |
| Total | 82 | 4345 | 728 | 5.9 |

From: Board of Control
Inspector's Report, 1959

HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMPLOYEES

In the 60 reporting county homes, 79 percent of the full-time employees were housed in the homes and 21 percent lived elsewhere.

LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF FULL TIME EMPLOYEES IN
60 COUNTY HOMES, 1961

| Place | Men | Women | Total | Percent |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| In County Home | 164 | 185 | 349 | 79 |
| In Own Home | 43 | 51 | 94 | 21 |
| TOTAL | 207 | 236 | 443 | 100 |

THE COUNTY HOME STEWARD AND STEWARDESS

The Iowa county homes are managed by a steward and a stewardess, usually a husband and wife. In general the husband is the farm and business manager and the wife oversees the care of the patients. The position of the steward and stewardess requires a large variety of services, knowledge of farming practices, good supervision, executive ability, interest in the patients, and diplomacy in working with the community and the board of supervisors. In many instances the steward and stewardess have given long years of faithful service with excellent results. In a number of cases present stewards and stewardesses are the sons and daughters of fathers and mothers who were working in county homes before them. In most homes all the staff take their meals in a common dining room and the homes take on the nature of a large family.

LENGTH OF TIME STEWARDS HAVE BEEN AT COUNTY HOMES

Data are available on the length of time 62 stewards and 62 stewardesses have been on duty in the respective county homes. Because of the husband and wife relationship the data have been combined showing a total of 123 persons who were in the county homes as of 1961.

YEARS IN OFFICE FOR 123 STEWARDS AND
STEWARDESSES IN 62 COUNTIES, 1961

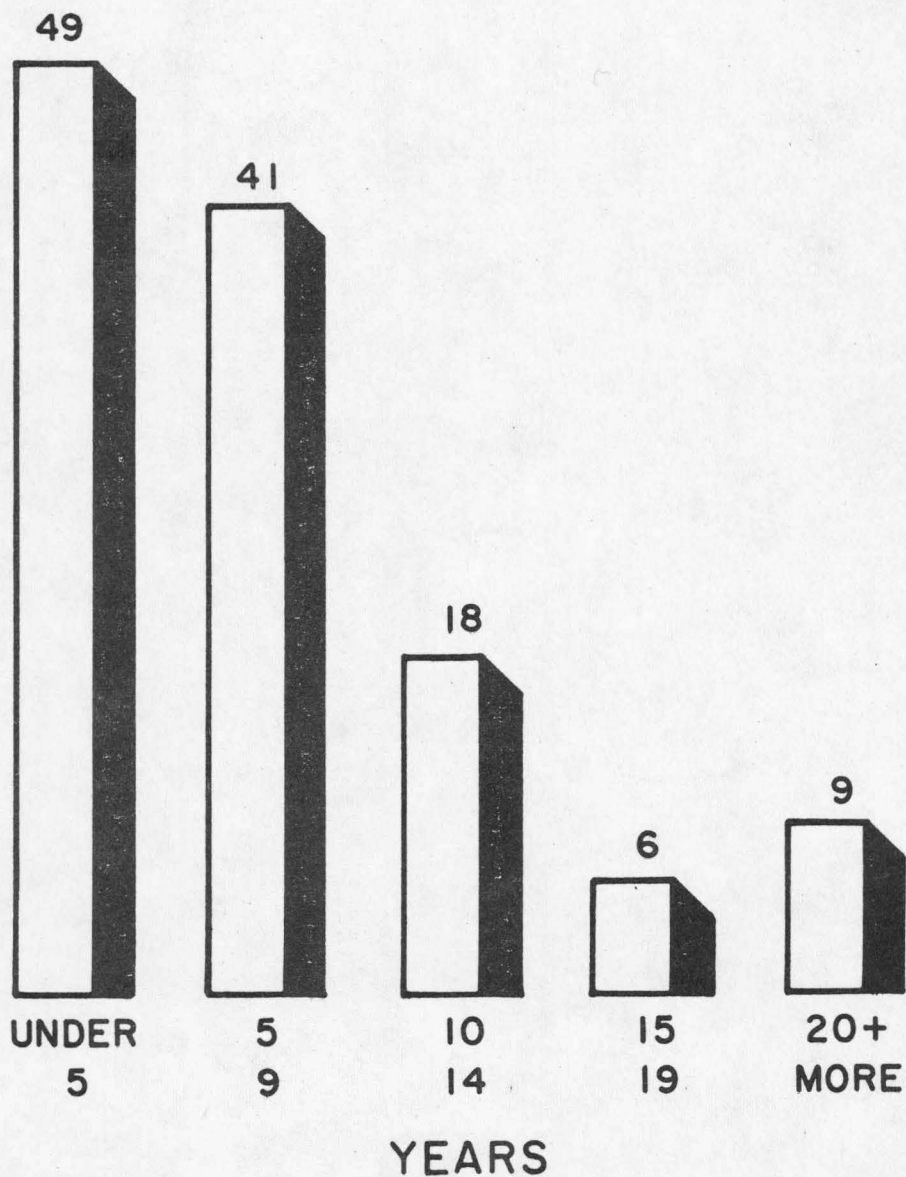
| Years | Number | Percent |
|------------|--------|---------|
| Under 5 | 49 | 40.0 |
| 5 to 9 | 41 | 33.3 |
| 10 to 14 | 18 | 14.6 |
| 15 to 19 | 6 | 4.8 |
| 20 or more | 9 | 7.3 |
| Total | 123 | 100.0 |

The average number of years in service for the 123 persons was 7.36 years. Of the total 49 or 40 percent had been employed for less than 5 years, 41 or 33.3 percent for 5 to 9 years, 18 or 14.6 percent for 10 to 14 years, 6 for 15 to 19 years and 9, 7.3 percent for 20 years or more. These data are for years in service at the present county home. In some cases a number had served at other homes prior to the present position. Where this had occurred they usually moved from smaller to larger county homes.

IOWA COUNTY HOME STEWARDS AND STEWARDESSES, 1962
D . AND YEARS IN OFFICE

| Year | Steward | Stewardess | Total | Years in Office |
|-------|---------|------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1962 | 7 | 7 | 14 | -1 |
| 1961 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 1 |
| 1960 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| 1959 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 3 |
| 1958 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 1957 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 5 |
| 1956 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| 1955 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| 1954 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| 1953 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 1952 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 10 |
| 1951 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 |
| 1950 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 |
| 1949 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 13 |
| ----- | - | - | - | -- |
| 1947 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| ----- | - | - | - | -- |
| 1944 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 |
| 1943 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| 1942 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| ----- | - | - | - | -- |
| 1937 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 25 |
| ----- | - | - | - | -- |
| 1935 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 27 |
| ----- | - | - | - | -- |
| 1933 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 29 |
| ----- | - | - | - | -- |
| 1928 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 34 |
| TOTAL | 61 | 62 | 123 | Average 7.36 years |

YEAR STEWARDS AND STEWARDESSES
HAVE BEEN IN OFFICE IN 62 IOWA
COUNTY HOMES, 1962



SALARIES OF COUNTY HOME STEWARDS

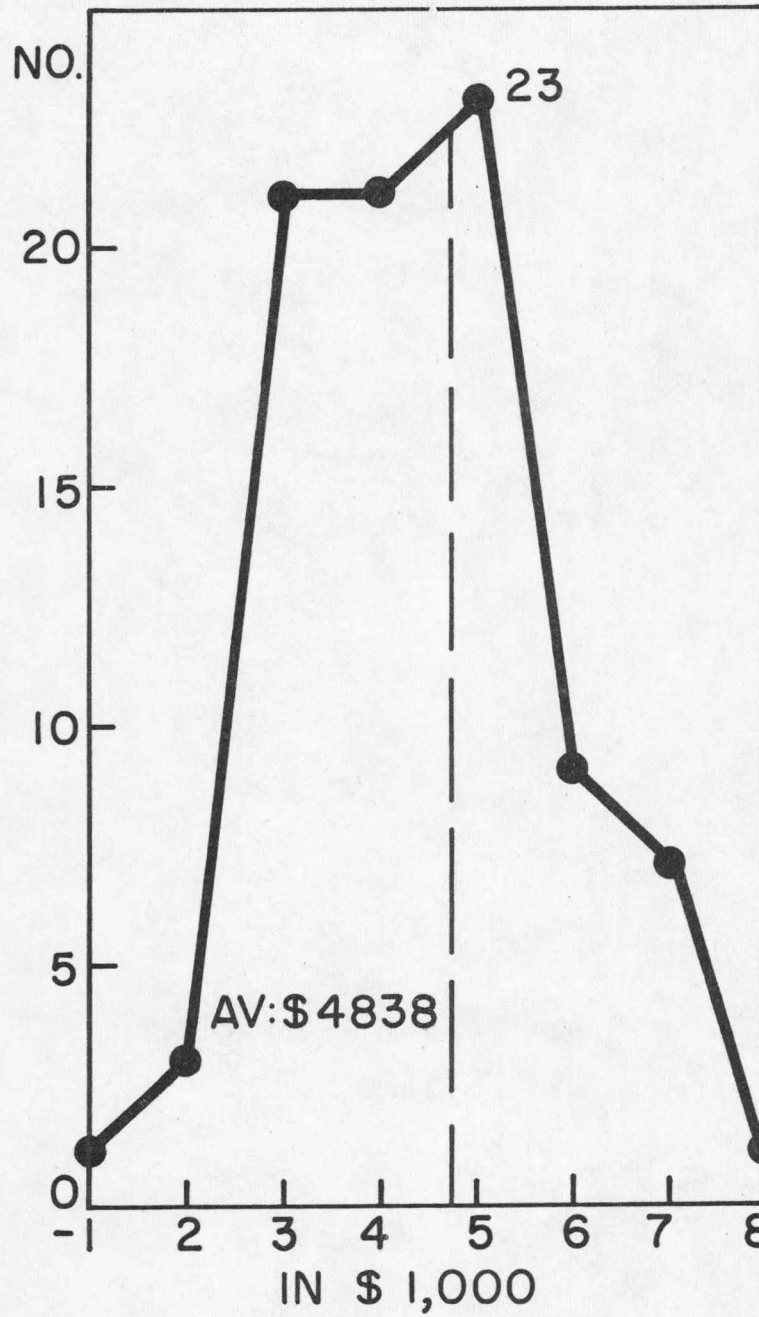
Data on the salaries for county home stewards are available for 86 counties as reported by the State Auditor's Biennial Report of County Finances for 1959. Salaries ranged from \$975.00 to \$8070.00 with an average of \$4838.00 for 86 stewards. In addition to salaries each steward receives full maintenance at the home.

SALARIES OF COUNTY STEWARDS IN 86 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1959

| Salary | Number |
|----------------|------------------|
| Under \$1000 | 1 |
| 2000-2499 | 2 |
| 2500-2999 | 1 |
| 3000-3499 | 6 |
| 3500-3999 | 15 |
| 4000-4499 | 13 |
| 4500-4999 | 8 |
| 5000-5499 | 14 |
| 5500-5999 | 9 |
| 6000-6499 | 7 |
| 6500-6999 | 2 |
| 7000-7499 | 4 |
| 7500-7999 | 3 |
| 8000-8499 | 1 |
| Total | 86 |
| Average | \$4838.00 |

Range: \$975.00 to \$8070.00

SALARIES OF COUNTY STEWARDS, 1959

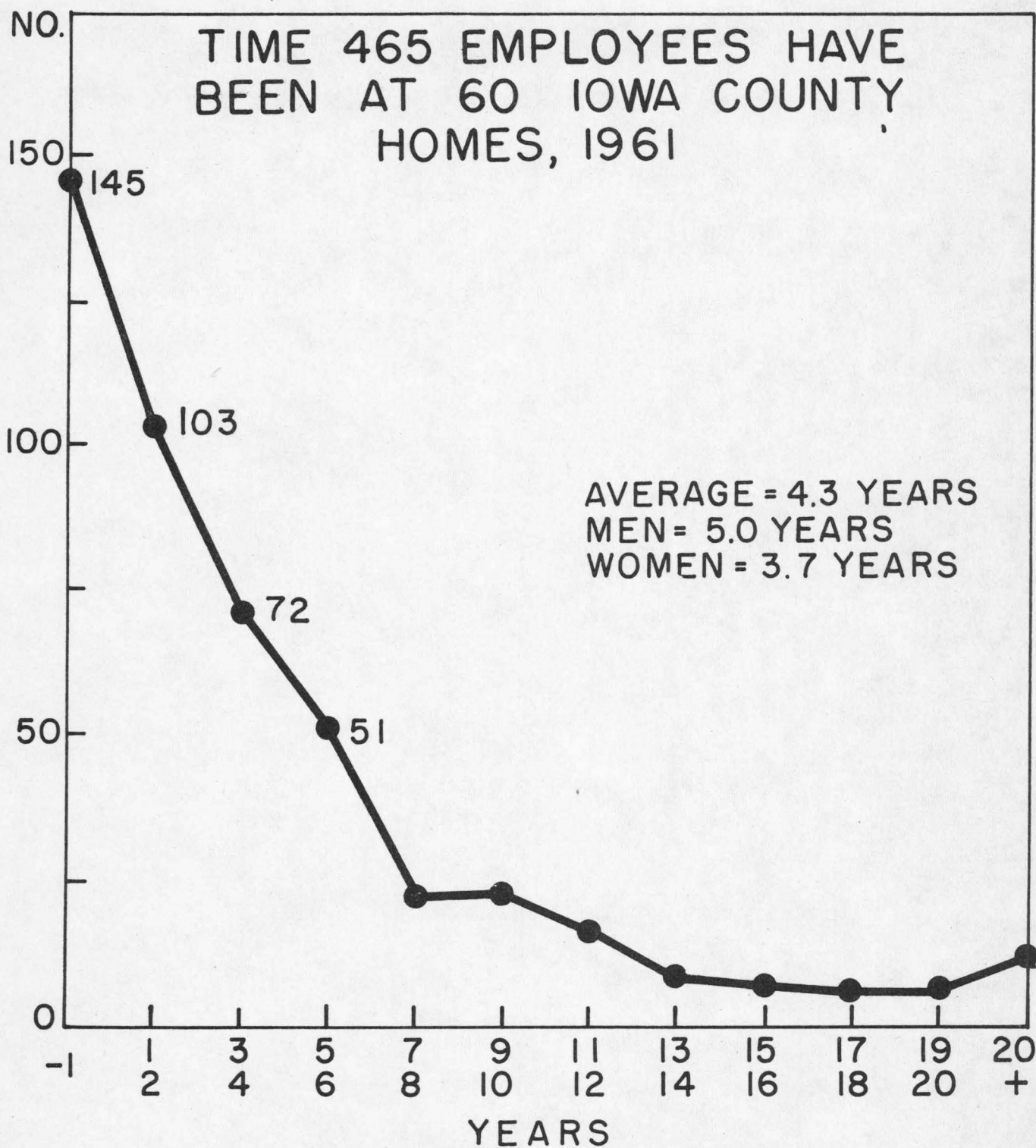


LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

Information is available on the length of time 465 persons have been employed at 60 county homes as of 1961. The average time for the men was 5 years and 3.7 years for women. Almost one-third, 31 percent, had been employed for less than one year and 248 or 53 percent for 2 years or less. Of the total number 7 had been employed for 25 years or more at their present position.

LENGTH OF TIME 465 EMPLOYEES HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED AT
60 IOWA COUNTY HOMES, 1961

| Year | Men | Women | Total |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Less than 1 | 53 | 92 | 145 |
| 1-2 | 46 | 57 | 103 |
| 3-4 | 33 | 39 | 72 |
| 5-6 | 21 | 30 | 51 |
| 7-8 | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| 9-10 | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| 11-12 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| 13-14 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 15-16 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 17-18 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 19-20 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 21-22 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 23-24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 and over | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 206 | 259 | 465 |
| Average | 5.0 years | 3.7 years | 4.3 years |



THE AGE OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

The ages of 455 employees are available from 60 county homes as of 1961

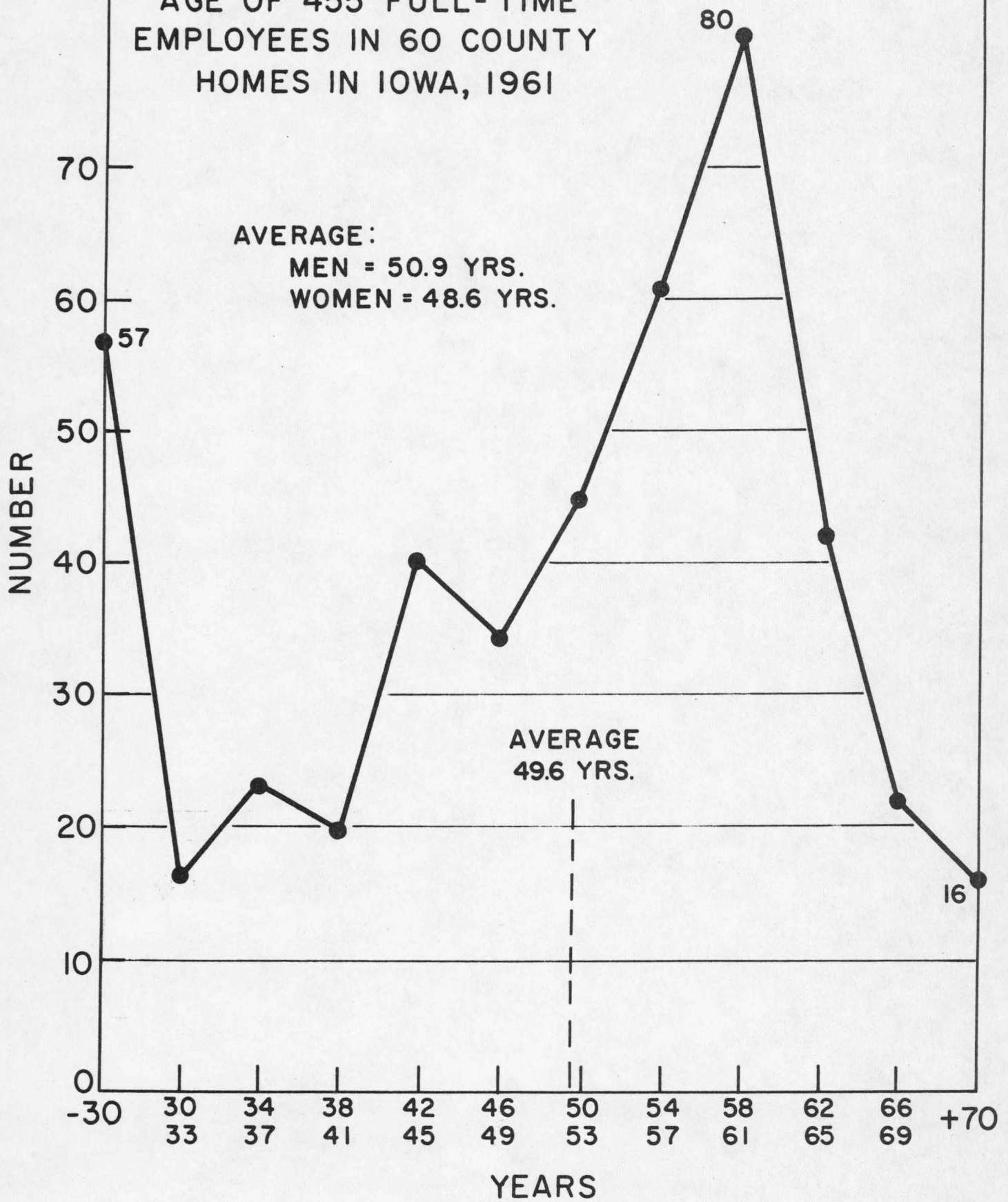
| AGE | NUMBER | PERCENT |
|-----------|------------|---------|
| Under 30 | 57 | 12.5 |
| 30-39 | 45 | 9.9 |
| 40-49 | 87 | 12.1 |
| 50-59 | 186 | 40.8 |
| 60-69 | 64 | 14.1 |
| 70+ | 16 | 3.6 |
| TOTAL | 455 | 100.0 |
| Average | 49.6 years | |
| For men | 50.9 years | |
| For women | 48.6 years | |

The average for all employees was 49.6 years with 50.9 years for the men and 48.6 years for the women. Of the total number 57 or 12.5 percent were under 30 and 80 or 17.7 percent were 60 years or over.

AGE OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN 60 IOWA
COUNTY HOMES AS OF DECEMBER , 1961

| AGE | MEN | WOMEN | TOTAL |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Under 30 | 28 | 29 | 57 |
| 30-31 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 32-33 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 34-35 | 3 | 15 | 18 |
| 36-37 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 38-39 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 40-41 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| 42-43 | 5 | 14 | 19 |
| 44-45 | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| 46-47 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| 48-49 | 6 | 15 | 21 |
| 50-51 | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| 52-53 | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| 54-55 | 21 | 15 | 36 |
| 56-57 | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| 58-59 | 20 | 19 | 39 |
| 60-61 | 16 | 25 | 41 |
| 62-63 | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| 64-65 | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| 66-67 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| 68-69 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| 70-71 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 72-73 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 74-75 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Over 75 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 203 | 252 | 455 |
| Average by | 50.9 yr | 48.6 yr | 49.6 yr |

AGE OF 455 FULL-TIME
EMPLOYEES IN 60 COUNTY
HOMES IN IOWA, 1961



SALARIES FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

The 60 county homes reporting salaries for 476 employees were not individualized; therefore, the figures cover the total amounts paid during 1961. The average salary was \$2106.00 with the lowest average in the rural counties of \$1690.00 for 75 persons and the highest in the urban counties (Group V) of \$2449.00.

TOTAL SALARIES PAID FULL TIME EMPLOYEES
IN 60 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1961

| County Group | Total Salaries | Employees | Average Salary Per Employee |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Group I (16) | \$126,760 | 75 | \$1690 |
| Group II (17) | 185,254 | 89 | 2080 |
| Group III (15) | 229,470 | 103 | 2228 |
| Group IV (5) | 140,160 | 78 | 1797 |
| Group V (7) | 320,819 | 131 | 2449 |
| TOTAL (60) | \$1,002,463 | 476 | 2106 |

PART FOUR

THE COUNTY HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

THE COMMUNITY AND SERVICE FOR COUNTY HOME PATIENTS

COMMUNITY LOCATION

Because the county homes in Iowa are also county farms the homes are usually located at some distance from the county seat. The distance varies but in general those county homes in the rural areas are nearer to the county seat than those in the larger urban counties. The average distance to the county seat in the 16 rural counties was 3.84 miles, 5.06 miles in the 17 small town counties with an average of 6.7 miles in the 7 large city counties.

With few exceptions almost all county homes are located on good roads, therefore, the problem of travel time to the county seat is no serious problem but the distance to the nearest village or town does indicate a certain amount of physical isolation from community life.

DISTANCE TO COUNTY SEAT FOR 59 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA, 1961

| County Group | Average Miles |
|---------------------|---------------|
| I Rural-Farm (16) | 3.84 |
| II Small Town (17) | 5.06 |
| III Large Town (14) | 3.43 |
| IV Small City (5) | 5.80 |
| V Large City (7) | 6.71 |

RADIOS AND TELEVISION SETS IN COUNTY HOMES

Of the total 85 counties, 60 reported on the number of radios and television sets and those owned by patients. In the 60 homes there was a total of 436 radios or an average of 7 per home. The average number varied with an average of 5.3 in the rural counties and 9.5 in the 7 urban counties. In the 60 homes there were 191 TV sets or an average of 3 sets per home. In many instances the radios and TV sets were owned by the patients. In the 60 homes, 287 patients owned their own radios and 28 had their own TV sets.

NUMBER OF RADIOS AND TELEVISION SETS IN 60 IOWA COUNTY HOMES

| County Group | Number of radios in County Home | Number of TV Sets in County Home | Radios owned by Patients | TV Sets owned by Patients |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| I Rural-Farm (16) | 85 | 36 | 46 | 3 |
| II Small Town (17) | 100 | 39 | 72 | 4 |
| III Large Town (15) | 108 | 51 | 80 | 4 |
| IV Small City (5) | 77 | 36 | 42 | 10 |
| V Large City (7) | 66 | 29 | 47 | 7 |
| TOTAL (60) | 436 | 191 | 284 | 28 |
| Av. number | 7 | 3 | 4 | |

PERSONS VISITING COUNTY HOMES

Apart from visiting relatives each county home has a number of visitors every month. Of the 85 county homes in the state 55 homes supplied information showing the number of visitors in a given month. In one month the 55 homes had a total of 2493 visitors or an average of 45 for each home. These include individuals and groups of various types. The average number of visitors varied according to the location and the character of the community. The average for the 14 Rural County homes was 25 per month whereas the average for the 5 Small-City Counties was 109 persons.

PERSONS VISITING 55 COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA PER MONTH

| County Group | Total | Average |
|---------------------|-------|---------|
| I Rural-Farm (14) | 347 | 25 |
| II Small Town (15) | 401 | 27 |
| III Large Town (14) | 923 | 66 |
| IV Small City (5) | 545 | 109 |
| V Large City (7) | 277 | 40 |
| TOTAL (55) | 2493 | 45 |

The types and the names of the groups visiting the county homes comprise service clubs, musical groups, school groups, church organizations and a large variety of special groups.

SUMMARY OF GROUPS VISITING COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Church Groups | Wa Tan Ye Club |
| Ladies Neighborhood Groups | 7th and 8th Grade Civics Clubs |
| 4-H Clubs | Legion of Mary |
| Ministrial Association | Brownies |
| Girl Scouts | Community Club |
| Boy Scouts | F.H.A. |
| Lions Club | Accordian Students |
| Carol Singers | Student Nurses |
| W.C.T.U. | Tourist Club |
| Legion Auxiliary | Puppet Show |
| Garden Club | B.P.W. |
| Sorosis Club | Sewing Club |
| Kiwanis | Chamber of Commerce |
| Federated Club | Rotary Club |
| School Bands | Grand Jury |
| Dance Groups | Mental Health Association |
| Singing Groups | Retarded Children's Association |
| T T T Society | Jr. Red Cross |
| Cemetery Society | Court House Employees |
| Y-Teens | V.F.W. |
| P.E.O. | Salvation Army |
| Kings Daughters | Adult Bible Class |
| Rainbow Girls | Y Men's Club |
| Church Choir | Labor Unions |
| Sororities | AF of CIO Auxiliary |
| Sunday School Classes | Co. Beauty Operators Assn. |
| Grey Ladies | Newcomer's Club |
| Veterinarian Groups | Golden Agers |
| Study Clubs | College Groups |
| Past Matrons | Ladies' Aids |
| Tiny Tots | Jolly Neighbors |
| Central Stars | Barber Shop Quartet |
| Jr.-Sr. Girls Chorus | Blue Birds |
| Sr. Hi Youth Group | Elks |
| Grandmother's Club | Jaycees |
| Orchestra Group | Jaycee Jills |
| Mobile Public Library | Women of the Moose |
| Junior Activity Group of | Guardettes of National Guard Unit |
| Women's Auxiliary | |
| County Farm Bureau | |
| Women's Organization | |

VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY SERVICE

In some counties various groups of persons and organizations supply special types of services to patients in the homes. In a few counties local barbers and beauty operators give their services to the patients without charge whereas other persons provide free transportation to the nearest town or to special religious services. At special seasons of the year groups supply special gifts and food as part of the community services.

PERSONS AND GROUPS GIVING REGULAR FREE SERVICE TO COUNTY HOME
RESIDENTS

Church Services

Beauty Operators

Barbers

Grey Ladies

F. H. A. Girls

Church Ladies

Student Nurses

Catholic Men take Men to Mass
every SundayAnonymous Donor--Furnishes ice
cream each month

GIFTS OR ITEMS THAT IOWA COUNTY HOMES RECEIVED IN 1961

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Piano | Flowers |
| Christmas Gifts | Money |
| Easter Gifts | Turkeys and Ham |
| Thanksgiving Gifts | Ice Cream Social |
| Birthday Gifts | Magazines |
| Fruit | Table Favors |
| Ice Cream and Candies | Aprons |
| Clothing | T.V. Set |
| Furniture | Records |
| Pictures | Tickets to Fair |
| Foot Stools | Tulip Bed |
| Building for Chapel | Blankets |
| Clothes Dryer | Easy Chairs |
| Croquet Sets | Landscaping |
| Newspapers | Bibles |
| Christmas Trees | Shuffle Board |
| Card Table | Lamps |
| Record Player | |
| Rockers | |

IOWA COUNTY HOMES WHICH TAKE RESIDENTS TO TOWNS OR
CITIES FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS

Of the 60 counties, 54 reported transportation for patients to community events and services.

SPECIAL OCCASIONS:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Homecoming | County Fair |
| Hobo Days | Shopping |
| Picnics | Christmas Parties |
| Circus | Visit Relatives |
| See Christmas Decorations | Movies |
| State Fair | Sight Seeing Trips |
| Relatives Funerals | July 4th Celebration |
| Air Show | Fishing |
| Car Rides | Boating |
| Luncheons | Memorial Day Functions |
| Church Functions | Ridiculous Day Parade |
| Pella Tulip Time | Band Concerts |
| Swimming | Stock Car Races |
| Rodeo | Horse Show |
| Basketball Games | Sale Barn |
| Cattle Congress | Horse Races |
| Bowling | Old Settlers' Days |
| Plowing Contests | Halloween Parties |
| | Parades |

NEEDED SERVICES IN CERTAIN COUNTIES

In spite of the service provided to some homes there are a number where the stewards indicated the need for certain community services not now available. Each was asked to indicate the types of community service they would like to have for patients.

The following list is a summary of the "needs" for a number of homes.

SERVICES THAT COUNTY HOMES IN IOWA FEEL THAT
THE COMMUNITY SHOULD PROVIDE

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Entertainment | Television Sets |
| Visitors for Patients | Sending Cards and Letters |
| Religious Programs | Car Rides |
| Recreational Program | Volunteers |
| Tickets to County Fair | Song Books |
| Transportation to Church | Movies -- Games |
| Beauty Operator Services | Home Visits on Birthdays |
| Educational Projects | Medical Aid |
| Barber Services | Birthday Parties |

APPENDIX

IOWA COUNTY HOMES

Group I (23)
Rural-Farm Counties
Communities under 2500

Date built, Capacity,
Patients and Employees
1959

| County | Date | Capacity | Patients | Employees |
|--------------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Adair | 1890-1956* | No Home | | |
| Adams | 1882 | 20 | 18 | 4 |
| Audubon | 1890 | 16 | 14 | 3 |
| Butler | 1880 | 23 | 15 | 6 |
| Calhoun | 1923 | 40 | 35 | 6 |
| Clayton | 1898 | 60 | 44 | 8 |
| Decatur | 1900 | 40 | 31 | 3 |
| Dickinson | 1957 | 60 | 47 | 8 |
| Fremont | 1877 | 32 | 24 | 4 |
| Grundy | 1885-1945 | No Home | | |
| Guthrie | 1937 | 50 | 26 | 4 |
| Hancock | 1905 | 54 | 32 | 8 |
| Ida | | No Home | | |
| Iowa | 1867 | 68 | 69 | 6 |
| Keokuk | 1870 | 46 | 46 | 5 |
| Louisa | 1885 | 17 | 17 | 3 |
| Osceola | | No Home | | |
| Pocahontas | 1900 | 32 | 19 | 5 |
| Ringgold (?) | 1939 | No Home | | |
| Taylor | 1892 | 40 | 35 | 7 |
| Van Buren | 1923 | 46 | 38 | 6 |
| Wayne | 1913 | 20 | 19 | 4 |
| Worth | 1913 | --- | 7 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 664 | 536 | 91 |

*Second date, year closed

IOWA COUNTY HOMES

Group II (34)
Small-Town Counties
Towns, 2500-4999

Date built, capacity,
patients and employees,
1959

| County | Date | Capacity | Patients | Employees |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Allamakee | 1936 | 63 | 53 | 10 |
| Benton | 1922 | 73 | 30 | 6 |
| Bremer | 1953 | 110 | 42 | 12 |
| Buchanan | 1916 | 50 | 39 | 11 |
| Cedar | 1871 | 45 | 38 | 8 |
| Chickasaw | 1907 | 29 | 14 | 6 |
| Clarke | 1898-1952 | No Home | | |
| Crawford | 1911 | 28 | 26 | 5 |
| Davis | 1864 | 48 | 38 | 5 |
| Delaware | 1875 | 45 | 38 | 6 |
| Franklin | 1886-1962 | No Home | | |
| Greene | 1867 | 37 | 21 | 4 |
| Hardin | 1929 | 40 | 36 | 11 |
| Harrison | 1880-1951 | No Home | | |
| Henry | 1860 | 50 | 38 | 7 |
| Howard | 1928 | 26 | 26 | 5 |
| Humboldt | 1887 | 15 | 9 | 3 |
| Jackson | 1865 | 32 | 31 | 5 |
| Jones | 1910 | 60 | 51 | 7 |
| Kossuth | 1940 | 95 | 36 | 5 |
| Lyon | 1873-1949 | No Home | | |
| Madison | 1877 | No Home | | |
| Mills | 1930-1958 | No Home | | |
| Mitchell | 1886 | 38 | 34 | 7 |
| Monona | 1895-1952 | No Home | | |
| O'Brien | 1913 | 50 | 44 | 9 |
| Palo Alto | 1898 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Sac | 1892-1956 | No Home | | |
| Shelby | 1883 | 18 | 11 | 2 |
| Sioux | 1904 | 60 | 44 | 11 |
| Tama | 1891 | 52 | 38 | 9 |
| Warren | 1870-1937 | No Home | | |
| Winnebago | 1925 | 66 | 44 | 9 |
| Wright | 1877-1916 | No Home | | |
| TOTAL | | 1137 | 784 | 163 |

IOWA COUNTY HOMES

Group III (22)
Large-Town Counties
Towns, 5000-9999

Date built, Capacity,
Patients and Employees
1959

| County | Date | Capacity | Patients | Employees |
|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Appanoose | 1903 | 30 | 30 | 4 |
| Buena Vista | 1882 | 27 | 24 | 5 |
| Carroll | 1881 | 32 | 22 | 3 |
| Cass | 1884 | 22 | 21 | 3 |
| Cherokee | 1887-1961 | No Home | | |
| Clay | 1913-1959 | No Home | | |
| Dallas | 1928 | 70 | 63 | 2 |
| Emmett | 1923 | 10 | 11 | 5 |
| Fayette | 1864 | 150 | 134 | 22 |
| Floyd | 1927 | 62 | 39 | 3 |
| Hamilton | 1915 | 42 | 38 | 3 |
| Jefferson | 1907 | 67 | 49 | 6 |
| Lucas | 1904 | 100 | 47 | 4 |
| Marion | 1866 | 40 | 40 | 5 |
| Monroe | 1885 | 50 | 40 | 5 |
| Montgomery | 1899 | 36 | 29 | 4 |
| Page | 1918 | 36 | 30 | 11 |
| Plymouth | 1953 | 62 | 44 | 17 |
| Poweshiek | 1872 | 40 | 39 | 3 |
| Union | 1879 | 39 | 26 | 3 |
| Washington | 1880 | 74 | 61 | 9 |
| Winneshiek | 1866 | 82 | 72 | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 1071 | 863 | 137 |

IOWA COUNTY HOMES

Group IV (9)
Small-City Counties
Cities, 10,000-25,000

Date Built, Capacity,
Patients, and Employees,
1959

| County | Date | Capacity | Patients | Employees |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Boone | 1917 | 125 | 71 | 9 |
| Jasper | 1884 | 152 | 118 | 14 |
| Johnson | 1870 | 30 | 29 | 10 |
| Lee | 1857 | 125 | 118 | 16 |
| Mahaska | 1874 | 100 | 84 | 5 |
| Marshall | 1910 | 113 | 104 | 17 |
| Muscatine | 1887 | 46 | 46 | 5 |
| Story | 1918 | 110 | 88 | 8 |
| Webster | 1917 | 100 | 96 | 14 |
| TOTAL | | 901 | 754 | 98 |

IOWA COUNTY HOMES

Group V (11)
Large-City Counties
Cities over 25,000

Date built, Capacity,
Patients, and Employees,
1959

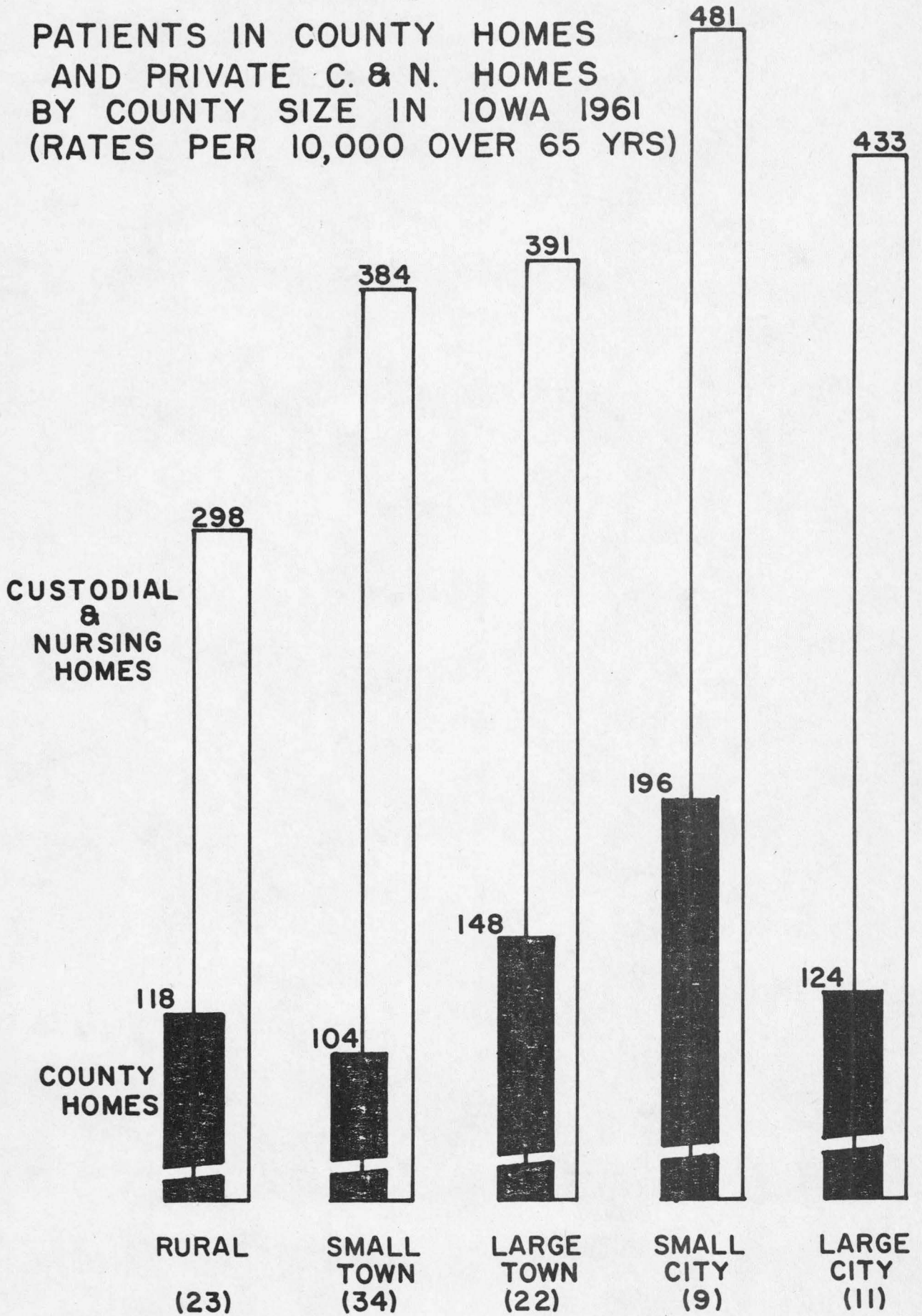
| County | Date | Capacity | Patients | Employees |
|---------------|------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Black Hawk | 1862 | 180 | 174 | 13 |
| Cerro Gordo | 1873 | 140 | 99 | 8 |
| Clinton | 1885 | 150 | 143 | 9 |
| Des Moines | 1847 | 200 | 158 | 29 |
| Dubuque | 1876 | 50 | 45 | 7 |
| Linn | 1862 | 175 | 133 | 17 |
| Polk | 1897 | 374 | 289 | 68 |
| Pottawattamie | 1903 | 42 | 39 | 5 |
| Scott | 1914 | 225 | 148 | 48 |
| Wapello | 1881 | 135 | 99 | 16 |
| Woodbury | 1923 | 120 | 81 | 19 |
| TOTAL | | 1791 | 1408 | 239 |

POPULATION OVER 65 YEARS, PATIENTS IN PRIVATE CUSTODIAL AND
NURSING HOMES AND IN COUNTY HOMES BY COUNTY SIZE IN IOWA, 1961

| County Group | Population Over 65 | Per Cent | Number in C & N Homes (*) | Rates per 10,000 | Patients in County Homes | Rates per 10,000 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| | (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| I Rural (23) | 40,207 | 12.4 | 1,197 | 298 | 475 | 118 |
| II Small (34) Town | 74,447 | 22.9 | 2,860 | 384 | 772 | 104 |
| III Large (22) Town | 58,316 | 17.9 | 2,279 | 391 | 863 | 148 |
| IV Small (9) City | 38,490 | 11.8 | 1,850 | 481 | 754 | 196 |
| V Large (11) City | 113,726 | 35.0 | 4,920 | 433 | 1,408 | 124 |
| TOTAL (99) | 327,686 | 100.0 | 13,106 | 403 | 4,272 | 131 |

(*) Based on estimate of 90 per cent capacity

PATIENTS IN COUNTY HOMES
AND PRIVATE C. & N. HOMES
BY COUNTY SIZE IN IOWA 1961
(RATES PER 10,000 OVER 65 YRS)

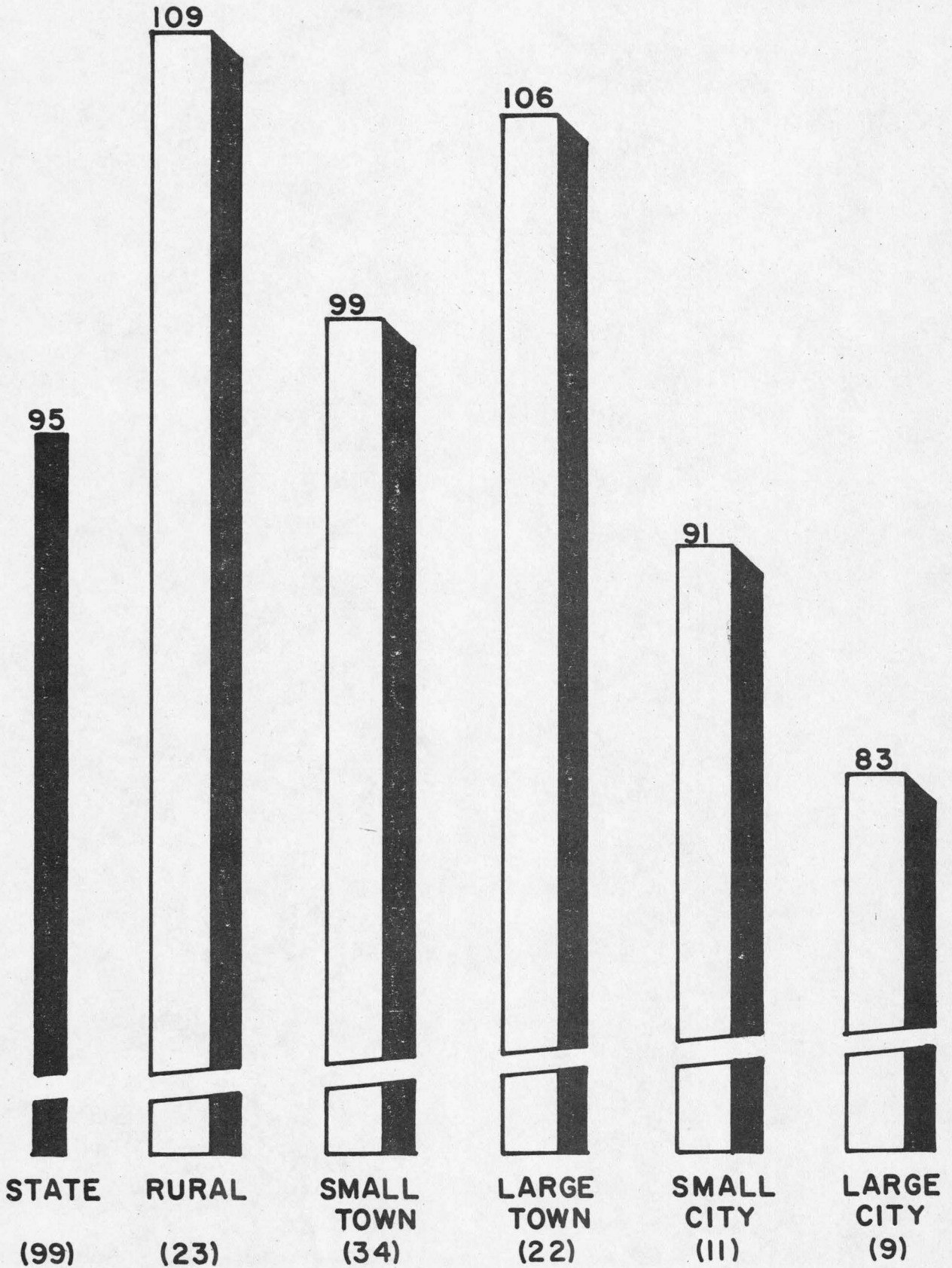


C=Custodial COUNTY HOMES N=Nursing

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS PER 1,000 PERSONS
OVER 65 YEARS OF AGE BY COUNTY SIZE, 1962

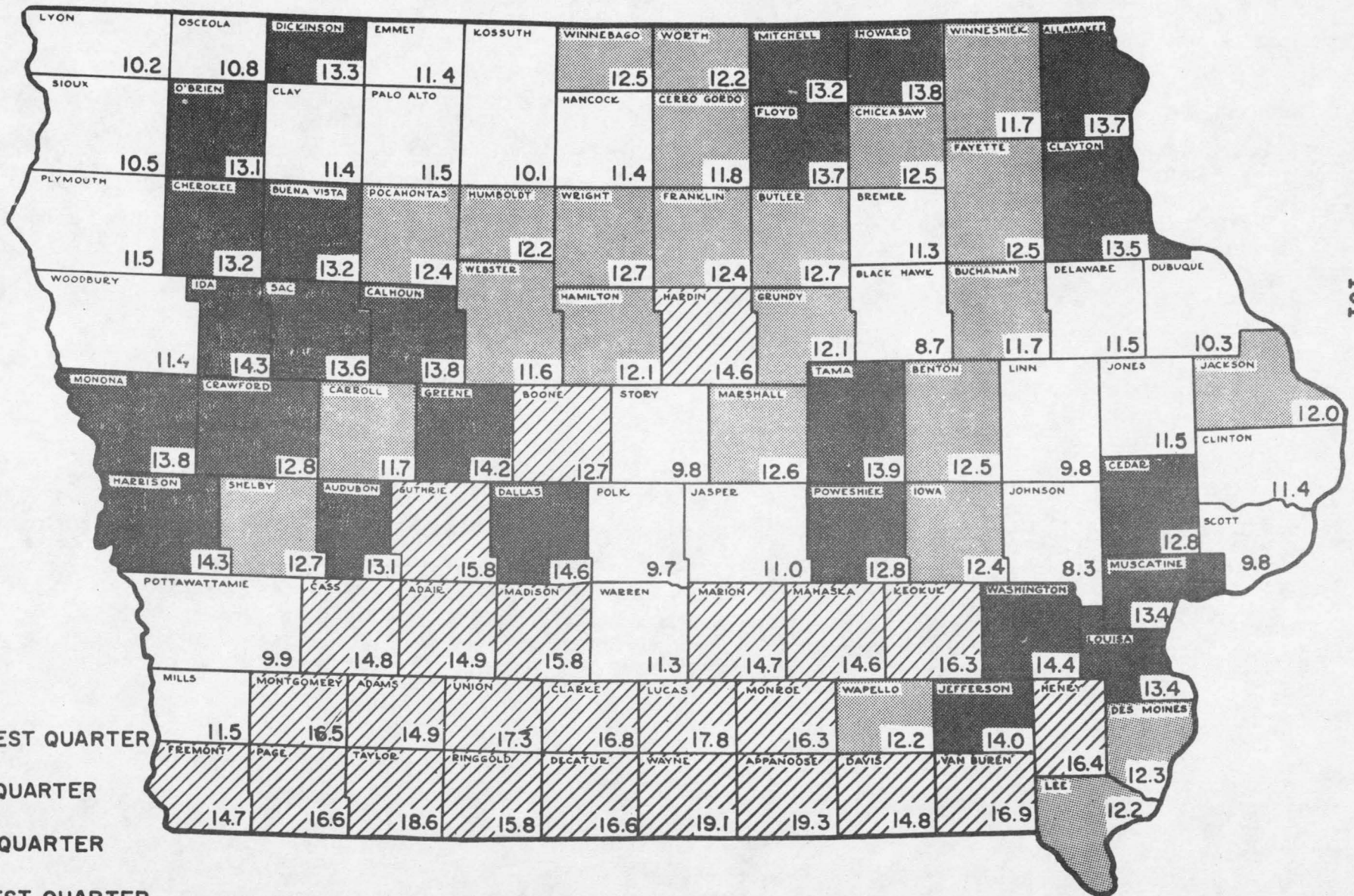
| | Over 65 (1960) | Per Cent | OAA Cases (1962) | Per Cent | Rate per 1,000 |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| I Rural | 40,207 | 12.4 | 4,377 | 14.2 | 109 |
| II Small Town | 74,447 | 22.9 | 7,390 | 23.9 | 99 |
| III Large Town | 58,316 | 17.9 | 6,163 | 19.9 | 106 |
| IV Small City | 38,490 | 11.8 | 3,516 | 11.4 | 91 |
| V Large City | 113,726 | 35.0 | 9,464 | 30.6 | 83 |
| TOTAL | 325,186 | 100.0 | 30,910 | 100.0 | 95 |

OAA RECIPIENTS PER 1000 PERSONS OVER 65 YRS BY COUNTY SIZE IN IOWA, 1962



COUNTIES

PERCENT OF IOWA POPULATION AGE 65 AND OVER BY COUNTIES, 1960



- HIGHEST QUARTER
- 2ND QUARTER
- 3RD QUARTER
- LOWEST QUARTER

STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA



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