

Inpatient Health Facilities as Reported from the 1969 MFI Survey

Statistics about nursing homes, hospitals, and other kinds of inpatient health facilities include numbers of institutions, beds, and employees, as well as types of ownership, geographic distribution, and comparisons with other surveys. Based on data collected during the period July-September 1969.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Center for Health Statistics
Rockville, Md. December 1972



Vital and Health Statistics-Series 14-No. 6

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In accordance with specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

Vital and Health Statistics-Series 14-No. 6

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 73-1801

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 72-600140

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INPATIENT HEALTH FACILITIES

Alvin Sirrocco, *Division of Health Resources Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

This report reflects the findings from the 1969 Master Facility Inventory (MFI) Survey. This survey is the third of its kind; the first survey was conducted in 1963¹ and the second in 1967.² In addition to statistics from the 1969 survey, this report includes (1) a comparison of the results of the 1967 MFI Survey with those of the 1969 MFI Survey; (2) a comparison of the results of the 1969 MFI Survey with those of the 1969 American Nursing Home Association Survey; (3) a brief comparison of the MFI nursing home list and an independent nursing home list; and (4) a comparison of the MFI list of facilities for the mentally retarded and various national lists of these facilities.

Included in the 1969 MFI Survey were 18,910 nursing homes, 7,776 hospitals, 966 facilities for the mentally retarded, 968 homes for dependent children (including orphanages), 498 homes or resident schools for the emotionally disturbed, 171 homes for unwed mothers, 123 homes for the deaf and/or blind, 41 resident facilities for the physically handicapped, 740 correctional facilities for children (those under age 21), and 718 other types of health related facilities. This latter group included such places as residential treatment centers for alcoholics or drug addicts, boarding schools and health facilities exclusively for American Indians, and multipurpose types of facilities such as homes for the blind and mentally retarded.

For purposes of the MFI, nursing homes are defined as establishments with three beds or more which provide nursing or personal care to the

aged, infirm, or chronically ill. Hospitals include all establishments having six beds or more that are licensed as hospitals.

Background

In 1963 the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) conducted its first national survey of all health facilities and institutions.¹ The survey was called the Master Facility Inventory Survey, and it covered the same types of facilities included in the 1969 survey with one addition. The 1963 survey included Federal- and State-operated adult penal institutions within the framework of correctional facilities.

For the 1963 survey, names and addresses of approximately 46,000 health facilities and institutions were obtained from State and Federal licensing or regulating lists and from lists furnished by the Division of Vital Statistics of the Center, the Health Care Facilities Services of Health Services and Mental Health Administration, the American Hospital Association, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. By matching and unduplicating these various lists, a final listing of about 30,000 facilities was established. The response rate for this first MFI Survey was 93 percent.

Information obtained from the 1963 survey was very basic, with such data being collected as type of facility, number of beds, and type of ownership. These data were used primarily for classifying the various establishments. In addition to supplying basic information on health facilities, the resulting list of facilities (with the corresponding classification information) was

NURSING HOMES

used as the sampling frame for the more detailed surveys conducted on the institutionalized population within these facilities.

The second MFI survey was conducted from August through December 1967.² Between the 1963 and 1967 surveys, the Agency Reporting System was devised for obtaining the names and addresses of all new hospitals, nursing homes, and other health facilities in the country.³ The 1967 survey found over 31,000 facilities providing inpatient health care, and more than 29,000 of these returned their completed questionnaires (a response rate of 94 percent). Future biennial MFI surveys will be conducted to keep the data on these facilities current.

The basic information of the 1967 survey provided valuable information to other government agencies as well as to private organizations and individuals. With this in mind, the 1969 MFI questionnaires (one for nursing homes and one for facilities other than hospitals) were expanded to include more detailed information about each facility, making it possible for NCHS to provide even more information. In spite of the extra questions, the 1969 survey had a response rate of 96 percent.

To avoid the duplication of effort involved in having hospital administrators fill out two similar questionnaires, NCHS and the American Hospital Association (AHA) entered into a contractual arrangement, prior to the 1969 MFI Survey, in which the AHA's annual survey of hospitals became the instrument for updating information for the hospital portion of the MFI. However, since not all hospitals are registered or members of the AHA, it was necessary for NCHS to conduct a separate survey on the non-AHA hospitals, which make up about 10 percent of all the hospitals in the country. The hospital portion of the MFI is therefore conducted every year in conjunction with the annual AHA hospital survey. A large amount of new information on hospitals is now available due to this arrangement with the AHA.

Methodology for the 1969 MFI Survey is given in appendix I.

It should be noted that Series 14, No. 4,² contains the actual data from the 1967 MFI Survey. Comparisons were obtained by using the statistics found in that report.

Highlights

In 1969 there were 18,910 nursing homes according to the MFI survey conducted that year. These homes contained nearly 950,000 beds and 850,000 residents (an occupancy rate of 90 percent). The residents were served by almost 450,000 full-time employees and by more than 140,000 part-time employees (7 employees for every 10 residents).

These are just a few of the basic findings from the nursing home portion of the 1969 MFI Survey. The following sections take a closer, more in-depth look at the nursing home field and show how it has changed since the 1967 MFI Survey was conducted.

Background

Before presenting the nursing home data, an explanation is given here on how nursing homes were classified.

Many different terms are used to describe a nursing home facility, but the terms used give no real indication of the degree of nursing services provided by the facility. As an example, one 50-bed facility calling itself a "home for the aged" might have many full-time registered nurses and might provide many nursing care services, whereas some other 50-bed facility also calling itself a "home for the aged" might have no registered nurses and might provide only a minimum of nursing care services. Standardization of terms was therefore essential before the nursing home data could be meaningfully discussed. (See appendix II, Master Facility Inventory, Form HRS-5(N), section B, question 5a.)

Since the inception of the MFI, the National Center for Health Statistics has grouped nursing homes according to primary type of service: (1) nursing care homes, (2) personal care with nursing homes, (3) personal care homes (without nursing care), and (4) domiciliary care homes. (Henceforth in this report, these four types of homes will be referred to as simply NC homes, PCN homes, PC homes, and DC homes, respectively.)

The criteria given in appendix III were developed by NCHS in order to classify each nursing home into one of these four types. Essentially, the classification is based on the number of persons receiving nursing care, the services provided, and the employment of full-time registered nurses (RN's) and licensed practical nurses (LPN's). Table I (appendix III) gives the criteria for classifying all nursing homes.

Comparison Between the 1967 and 1969 MFI Surveys

Beds, services, and ownership.—Table A shows that even though there were 231 fewer homes in 1969 than in 1967, there was an increase of more than 100,000 in the number of beds. A reduction in the number of homes with an increase in the number of beds seems to indicate that smaller nursing homes were going out of business (or expanding) and larger nursing homes were being built.

By comparing the detailed data for 1967 with that for 1969, it is evident that there was indeed a decrease in the number of smaller homes and an increase in the number of larger homes.^a In fact, there were 1,320 fewer homes with less than 50 beds in 1969 than there were in 1967, while at the same time there were 1,089 more homes with 50 beds or more in 1969 than there were in 1967 (tables 1 and 2).

The decreases in the number of smaller homes (those with less than 50 beds) occurred primarily for PCN homes and PC homes, with decreases of 313 and 614 homes, respectively (table 1^a). The increases in the number of larger homes (those with 50 beds or more) occurred almost exclusively for the NC homes, with an increase of 1,116 homes. There was a slight increase in the larger PC homes, but among PCN and DC homes there were decreases.

The increase in the number of NC homes coupled with an even larger increase in the number of beds in NC homes raised the average bed capacity of NC homes from 55 beds in 1967 to 61 beds in 1969. The PCN homes showed an

Table A. Number of nursing homes and beds in homes: United States, 1967 and 1969

Year	Nursing homes	Beds
1969-----	18,910	943,876
1967-----	19,141	836,554

increase over these 2 years from 47 beds to almost 50 beds per home, while the PC homes increased in bed size from 15 to almost 17 beds. The DC homes were the only ones to show a decrease, going from 18 beds per home to 10 beds per home (table 3).

When nursing homes were grouped according to primary type of service, the decrease in homes and increase in beds became more explicit. Table B shows that the number of NC homes and of beds increased and that the number of homes and beds of the other three types decreased. While the increase in the number of NC homes was more than offset by the decrease in the number of the other three types of homes, the increase in the number of beds in NC homes was much greater than the decrease in beds in the other homes.

Table C cross-classifies the type of home by the three major types of ownership and indicates the net change in the number of homes between 1967 and 1969. For NC homes the table shows an increase in the number of homes in each of the ownership categories. Although the largest increase in the number of NC homes occurred for those run by profit organizations (443), the largest percentage increase (32 percent) took place among the NC homes run by nonprofit organizations. It should be noted that with but one exception the number of PCN, PC, and DC homes decreased noticeably in each of the ownership categories. That one exception is seen among government owned PCN homes, where a very slight increase occurred.

Table C indicates, therefore, that the change which occurred in the nursing home field between 1967 and 1969 did not come about as a result of a shift in ownership of the homes but rather as a result of a shift in the types of care offered in the homes. It appears that there was a general

^aDetailed tables in this report are from the 1969 MFI Survey only; data from the 1967 survey can only be obtained from Series 14, No. 4.

Table B. Number of nursing homes and of beds and net change since 1967, by primary type of service: United States, 1969 and 1967

Primary type of service	1969		1967		Increase or decrease in:	
	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds
Nursing care-----	11,484	704,217	10,636	584,052	+848	+120,165
Personal care with nursing-----	3,514	174,874	3,853	181,096	-339	-6,222
Personal care-----	3,792	63,532	4,396	66,787	-604	-3,255
Domiciliary care-----	120	1,253	256	4,619	-136	-3,366

upgrading of nursing homes, with not only more services being offered but also more full-time employees being made available. A discussion of employees in nursing homes is given in the next section.

Employees and residents.—Almost 450,000 full-time employees worked in nursing homes in 1969, an increase of over 60,000 full-time employees since 1967 (tables 4 and 5). This increase took place solely in NC homes, where more than 365,000 persons were employed full time in 1969. This represented an increase of about 63,500 over the 1967 figure. On the other hand, full-time employees in PCN and PC homes decreased over this 2-year span. (Table 6 shows number of full-time RN's and LPN's by State and by primary type of service of nursing homes.

However, no statistics on employees in domiciliary care homes were available for 1967 or for 1969.) It should be pointed out, however, that the number of residents in NC homes also increased, while in PCN and PC homes they decreased (table 7). The effect of these changes on the ratios of employee to patient was for the most part negligible, as indicated in table D. The only major difference was in full-time nurses in PC homes, where the rate per 1,000 residents increased by 27 percent.

Geographic distribution.—The homes in the West Region (particularly in California) were generally smaller than those in the other regions (table 8). More than half of the homes in the West had less than 25 beds, whereas in the Northeast the median was about 35 beds, in the North

Table C. Number of nursing homes in 1969 and net change in the number of homes since 1967, by type of ownership and primary type of service: United States

Primary type of service	All types of ownership		Government		Proprietary		Nonprofit	
	Number	Net change	Number	Net change	Number	Net change	Number	Net change
All types of service-----	18,910	-231	1,390	-72	14,470	-361	3,050	+202
Nursing care-----	11,484	+848	546	+13	9,321	+443	1,617	+392
Personal care with nursing-----	3,514	-339	316	+5	2,187	-222	1,011	-122
Personal care-----	3,792	-604	506	-76	2,879	-477	407	-51
Domiciliary care-----	120	-136	22	-14	83	-105	15	-17

Table D. Ratio of residents to full-time employees and to full-time nursing staff, by primary type of service provided by home: United States, 1967 and 1969

Primary type of service	Full-time employees		Full-time RN's and LPN's	
	1969	1967	1969	1967
	Rate per 1,000 employees			
All homes ¹ -----	522.3	507.1	95.9	90.9
Nursing care-----	575.1	563.8	109.6	107.6
Personal care with nursing-----	392.0	395.6	61.1	56.6
Personal care-----	289.8	288.8	38.8	30.5

¹Excludes domiciliary care homes.

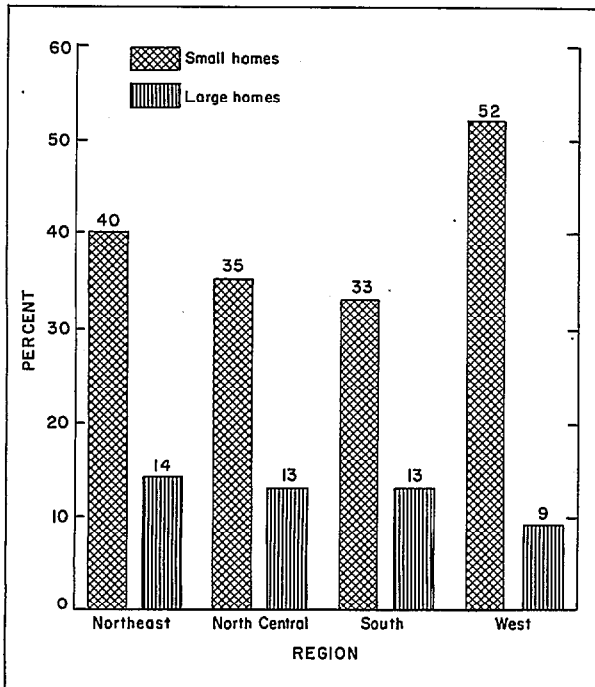


Figure 1. Percent of small homes (less than 25 beds) and large homes (100 beds or more), by geographic region

Central 40 beds, and in the South about 45 beds.

Figure 1 shows the percentages of small and large nursing homes within each region.

The Northeast Region had the majority of the homes in the country with 500 beds or more. Of the 21 homes with 500 to 999 beds, the Northeast had 15; and of the eight homes with 1,000 beds or more, it had three (table 8).

Tables 9-12 show that all the homes in the Northeast with 500 beds or more were either NC homes or PCN homes. These tables also indicate that the North Central Region had the most NC homes and the West had the fewest. In fact, the North Central Region had nearly twice as many as the West (3,855 compared with 1,943). This same situation occurred with PCN homes. The North Central Region had the most and the West had the least, with the North Central having twice as many as the West. With PC homes, however, the West had by far the most (1,407), and the South had the fewest (643).

A regional distribution of nursing homes by type of service and number of beds is given in table 13.

Conclusions.—There seemed to be two factors related to the change which took place among nursing homes from 1967 to 1969: (1) the closing of smaller homes and the building of larger ones, and (2) an increase in the quality and amount of care given in the homes (as reflected by the increases in the number of nursing personnel and the number of NC homes). Both of these developments are closely related to the 1965-66 passage of the Medicare and Medicaid amendments (Titles XVIII and XIX) to the Social Security Act.

Comparison of 1969 MFI Survey With ANHA Findings

On July 6, 1969, the American Nursing Home Association (ANHA) announced in its *News Release* the results from a survey on January 1,

1969, of State licensing agencies in which data were collected on licensed nursing homes and other related long-term facilities. This section compares the findings of the ANHA survey with those of the 1969 MFI Survey. Since the MFI survey was conducted from September through November 1969, the difference in the survey period would account for some of the differences in the survey findings.

The ANHA made two classifications for homes: (1) facilities licensed as nursing homes—i.e., those providing at least 8 hours a day of nursing care by a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse—and (2) other related long-term facilities such as personal care homes and homes for the aged.

The MFI, as stated earlier, classifies nursing homes into four groups: nursing care, personal care with nursing, personal care (without nursing), and domiciliary care. For comparative purposes, if the MFI's NC homes were combined with PCN homes and PC homes were combined with DC homes, these two groups would be closer to the ANHA's two groups than any other groups would be. However, not all the MFI's PCN homes met the ANHA's criteria for nursing homes, since the former homes may or may not have an RN or LPN working 8 hours a day. It was therefore decided that the best way to compare the two surveys would be to use the statistics for the total facilities involved, rather than the statistics for the various classification groups.

The ANHA reported 23,013 facilities and 1,024,510 beds, which was over 4,000 facilities and over 80,500 beds more than were counted in the MFI survey. It was discovered, however, that many of the nursing homes and related facilities included in the ANHA survey did not meet the definitions and requirements which NCHS established for inclusion in the nursing home portion of the MFI survey.

For instance, the ANHA, working with the State licensing agencies, included such facilities as long-term units of hospitals, homes for the mentally retarded, homes for alcoholics, infirmaries, sheltered care homes, day care centers, and restoration centers. Although none of these types of establishments were included in the nursing home part of the MFI survey, they

accounted for almost 1,200 of the 23,013 facilities in the ANHA survey.

In this regard, the ANHA survey included 4,380 boarding homes for the aged (the MFI survey included only 1,622). Many of these ANHA homes did not meet the minimum standards (in terms of personnel and services offered) for nursing home facilities being included in the MFI survey.

In addition, many of the ANHA boarding homes had fewer than three beds and therefore were not counted in the MFI survey, which included only homes with three beds or more.

Evidence of the fact that many of the ANHA boarding homes had less than three beds can be found by looking at the California boarding homes. California had 3,378 (77 percent) of the 4,380 such homes reported by the ANHA. These 3,378 homes contained 18,750 beds, an average of just 5.6 beds per home. It would appear, therefore, that many of California's boarding homes had to have less than three beds in order to hold the average down to 5.6.

If the same criteria for inclusion were used in the two surveys, the results would actually be quite comparable. Table E shows the distribution by State of the nursing homes and their beds for the two surveys. The non-MFI type facilities have been excluded from the ANHA figures, while the ANHA boarding homes have been included but kept separate. The percentage difference between the two surveys is also shown.

When the two surveys were compared, U.S. totals showed that the ANHA had 17,470 nursing homes with 903,592 beds and 4,380 boarding homes with 58,519 beds, while the MFI nursing homes had 18,910 facilities with 943,876 beds.

If the 1,622 MFI boarding homes for the aged were included with the 4,380 ANHA boarding homes, then the addition of these boarding homes to the 17,470 ANHA nursing homes would bring the new ANHA total to 19,092. The addition of the 23,400 (approximate) beds in these 1,622 homes would bring the new ANHA total number of beds to about 927,000. These revised ANHA totals would then be very close to the 18,910 MFI homes and the 943,876 MFI beds.

Table E. Number of homes and their bed size in the ANHA and MFI Surveys, with percent differences for the MFI: United States and each State, 1969

Area	ANHA ¹		MFI		Percent difference ²	
	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds
United States-----	17,470 (4,380)	903,592 (58,519)	18,910	943,876	+8	+4
Alabama-----	185	11,004	176	11,265	-5	+2
Alaska-----	6	251	4	192	-33	-24
Arizona-----	55	3,453	74	4,929	+35	+43
Arkansas-----	196	13,086	191	12,431	-3	-5
California-----	1,546 (3,378)	99,503 (18,750)	2,811	104,885	+82	+5
Colorado-----	186	11,449	173	12,220	-7	+7
Connecticut-----	450	19,845	331	16,764	-26	-16
Delaware-----	27	1,642	32	1,390	+19	-15
District of Columbia-----	121	2,348	90	2,367	-26	+1
Florida-----	356	27,139	322	23,138	-10	-15
Georgia-----	228	14,461	215	13,967	-6	-3
Hawaii-----	146	1,910	83	1,557	-43	-18
Idaho-----	52 (61)	3,221 (577)	49	3,108	-6	-4
Illinois-----	736	49,716	1,000	56,506	+36	+14
Indiana-----	450 (10)	23,655 (85)	476	25,945	+6	+10
Iowa-----	511	19,904	678	29,561	+25	+49
Kansas-----	440 (26)	17,912 (308)	431	17,316	-2	-3
Kentucky-----	340	14,964	295	13,062	-13	-13
Louisiana-----	201	12,239	184	11,740	-8	-4
Maine-----	148 (192)	4,299 (1,973)	278	5,839	+88	+36
Maryland-----	207	10,868	230	14,025	+11	+29
Massachusetts-----	952	40,250	902	39,674	-5	-1
Michigan-----	493	29,786	521	34,084	+6	+14
Minnesota-----	413 (261)	28,389 (8,574)	493	31,118	+20	+10
Mississippi-----	98	4,566	99	4,182	+1	-8
Missouri-----	424	24,012	454	26,291	+7	+10
Montana-----	110 (16)	3,789 (341)	79	3,014	-28	-20
Nebraska-----	281	12,954	268	12,639	-5	-2
Nevada-----	22	771	23	864	+5	+12
New Hampshire-----	162	4,872	127	3,982	-22	-18
New Jersey-----	348 (241)	19,531 (4,958)	505	25,484	+45	+30
New Mexico-----	30	1,909	51	2,417	+70	+27
New York-----	1,093	75,489	1,037	69,096	-5	-8
North Carolina-----	820	14,551	770	17,779	-6	+22
North Dakota-----	110	5,490	98	5,693	-11	+4
Ohio-----	1,136	46,706	1,112	49,532	-2	+6
Oklahoma-----	381	22,886	421	23,815	+10	+4
Oregon-----	311	12,815	282	14,204	-9	+11
Pennsylvania-----	610 (105)	36,933 (17,948)	745	50,062	+22	+36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E. Number of homes and their bed size in the ANHA and MFI Surveys, with percent differences for the MFI: United States and each State, 1969—Con.

Area	ANHA ¹		MFI		Percent difference ²	
	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds
Rhode Island-----	162	4,872	162	5,245	+0	+8
South Carolina-----	93 (30)	5,219 (599)	95	5,413	+2	-4
South Dakota-----	150	6,043	130	5,774	-13	-4
Tennessee-----	229	10,480	216	10,829	-6	+3
Texas-----	783	46,798	900	53,615	+15	+15
Utah-----	153	4,875	128	3,996	-3	-18
Vermont-----	126	2,728	103	2,696	-18	-1
Virginia-----	361	12,169	262	10,530	-27	-13
Washington-----	371 (60)	22,870 (4,426)	257	17,727	-31	-22
West Virginia-----	82	1,918	62	2,542	-24	+33
Wisconsin-----	548	35,636	456	28,146	-17	-21
Wyoming-----	32	1,416	29	1,226	-9	-13

¹Numbers in parentheses are for number of boarding homes in ANHA and number of beds.
²+ indicates MFI has more; - indicates MFI has fewer.

Comparison of 1969 MFI With a Published List of Nursing Homes

Another source of information on nursing homes is published in a three-volume set of books called *U.S. Guide to Nursing Homes*.⁴ Each volume encompasses an area of the country (East Coast, Midwest, West Coast) and lists by State and by city within the State the names, addresses, and certain characteristics of the nursing homes in these cities. The Guide was prepared from lists of nursing homes obtained from those State and Federal agencies which either license or are responsible for formulating standards for the operation of nursing homes. The author attempted to include every nursing home with 25 beds or more and nearly every home with 20 beds or more.

The three volumes have been compared with the MFI list of nursing homes to help determine the scope of coverage of the MFI. The Guide con-

tains approximately 8,500 nursing home facilities. It included homes that provided different intensities of care, from skilled nursing to personal care to residential care. The MFI list contained 11,465 nursing homes that had 25 beds or more and an additional 1,803 homes that had 20 to 24 beds. The MFI therefore had 35 percent more nursing homes if just the facilities with 25 beds or more are counted and 56 percent more if those with 20 to 24 beds are counted. A comparison of the number of nursing homes in the Guide and in the MFI is shown in the table below. The figures taken from the Guide are approximate and presumably rounded to the nearest hundred. The figures for the MFI include only nursing homes with 25 beds or more. The major difference took place in the States of the Midwest. The MFI contained approximately 87 percent more homes than the Guide in these States.

Area	Guide	MFI
All areas-----	8,500	11,465
East Coast-----	3,400	3,584
Midwest-----	2,700	5,063
West Coast-----	2,400	2,818

NOTE: East Coast= Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest=Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Wisconsin; West Coast= Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

HOSPITALS

Highlights

There were 7,776 hospitals in the United States in 1969 according to the joint survey conducted by NCHS and the American Hospital Association (AHA). Approximately 7,060 of these hospitals were registered by the AHA in 1969; the remaining 716 were not members of the AHA.

A total of 6,482 (83 percent) of the hospitals classified themselves as general medical and surgical or, simply, general hospitals (table 14). The 1,294 remaining hospitals classified themselves as various types of specialty hospitals,^b most of which were of the long-stay variety (average length of stay for patients is 30 days or more). General hospitals contained more than 977,000 beds, an average of just over 125 beds per hospital. Excluding psychiatric hospitals and beds, specialty hospitals had an

^bSee page 2, section B, of the hospital questionnaire (appendix II) for list of various kinds of hospitals. For the purposes of this report, the various kinds are general, psychiatric, tuberculosis, geriatric, eye-ear-nose-throat and chronic (disease) hospitals. The remaining kinds have been grouped under "other."

average bed capacity of 139. The 497 psychiatric hospitals, however, contained over 475,000 beds, an average of 956 beds per hospital.

Almost 31.7 million hospital admissions were reported in 1969. In addition, there were over 182 million visits to the outpatient departments of these hospitals (table 14). More than 30.4 million (96 percent) of the admissions and more than 169 million (93 percent) of the outpatient visits took place in general hospitals. This puts the average number of admissions per general hospital at 4,698 and the average number of outpatient visits per general hospital at 26,143.

Table 14 also shows that there were 31.8 million hospital discharges reported during 1969; more than 30.5 million (or 96 percent) of these were from general hospitals (an average of 4,714 discharges per general hospital in 1969). Comparing these discharge rates with the admission rates for general hospitals, it becomes evident that general hospitals were discharging patients at a faster rate than they were admitting them. A possible reason for this is given later in the section on admissions.

This was also true of specialty hospitals as a whole (over 15,000 more discharges than admissions). It was not true, however, of each individual type of specialty hospital. For geriatric, chronic, eye-ear-nose-throat (EENT), and orthopedic hospitals, more admissions than discharges were reported in 1969.

In long-stay hospitals, it is logical to have more admissions than discharges since the patients tend to remain for longer periods of time, and most geriatric, chronic, and orthopedic hospitals are long-stay. The EENT hospitals, on the other hand, are short-stay, and the reason for the almost 4 percent more admissions than discharges is unclear.

The reverse of the EENT situation occurred with the psychiatric and tuberculosis hospitals. These two types of long-stay hospitals reported more discharges than admissions. It is known that tuberculosis hospitals have been disappearing from the hospital scene (down from 166 in 1967 to 114 by 1969) and that because of new drugs and treatments the remaining ones are now able to release patients more quickly. This perhaps explains why they had more discharges

than admissions. A similar explanation is possible for geriatric hospitals since emphasis is being placed on rehabilitation and extended care facilities with the result that geriatric hospitals are fading from the hospital scene also (down from 191 in 1967 to only 99 by 1969).

Comparison Between 1967 and 1969

Hospital Data

Services, beds, and ownership.— In 1967 there were 8,147 hospitals in the United States, and in 1969 there were 7,776, a decrease of 371 hospitals. The number of hospitals, like nursing homes, decreased between 1967 and 1969; however, *unlike* nursing homes, hospitals showed a *decrease* in bed capacity over this 2-year period. The average bed capacity of hospitals changed very little from 1967 to 1969. (See table F.)

When hospitals were grouped by type of service (general versus specialty), general hospitals were found to have decreased from 6,685 in 1967 to 6,482 in 1969. In spite of this decrease of 203 general hospitals, there was an increase of 18,651 beds in these hospitals. Specialty hospitals, on the other hand, incurred a loss both of hospitals (168) and of beds (86,126).

Table G shows that the decrease in hospitals took place among those with the smaller bed capacities. Virtually all of the decrease occurred among hospitals with less than 100 beds; in fact, the largest decrease was in hospitals with less than 25 beds. Over this same 2-year period, the number of hospitals with 100 beds or more actually increased. Therefore the same type of situation which nursing homes encountered was also encountered by hospitals—i.e., a decrease

Table F. Number of hospitals and beds, with average bed capacity per hospital: United States, 1967 and 1969

Year	Hos- pitals	Beds	Average bed capacity
1967-----	8,147	1,631,101	200
1969-----	7,776	1,563,626	201

Table G. Number of hospitals and difference in number between 1967 and 1969, by bed size: United States

Bed size	1969	1967	Differ- ence
Less than 25 beds-	713	912	-199
25-49 beds-----	1,733	1,866	-133
50-74 beds-----	1,097	1,169	-72
75-99 beds-----	733	777	-44
100-199 beds-----	1,547	1,499	+48
200-299 beds-----	715	732	-17
300-499 beds-----	671	623	+48
500 beds or more--	567	569	-2

in the number of smaller facilities and an increase in the number of larger facilities.

Table 15 classifies hospitals by bed size and type of ownership, and table 16 displays both general and specialty hospitals and beds by State. Table 15 shows 2,752 government operated hospitals, 1,115 proprietary hospitals, and 3,909 nonprofit hospitals in 1969. This represented an increase over 1967 of 42 government hospitals but decreases of 287 proprietary and 126 nonprofit hospitals.

These facts, coupled with the findings about bed size, indicate that the decrease in hospitals took place primarily in small (less than 100 beds) proprietary hospitals. There was, in fact, a decrease of 284 such hospitals.

One probable cause of the decline in the number of small proprietary hospitals was the conversion of hospitals to nursing homes. Some of the smaller facilities listed as hospitals in 1967 were no longer providing the services of a hospital in 1969, and were therefore taken off the hospital list and put on the nursing home list.

In addition the NCHS definition of a hospital specifies that the facility must have at least six inpatient beds. Some of the extremely small hospitals fluctuate in bed capacity and fall below this minimum number, resulting in their deletion from the survey.

Although there was an overall increase of 42 government hospitals, there was a decrease of 29 such hospitals in the group with 500 beds or more. Considering the increase of 27 nonprofit hospitals in this same bed-size range, it appears that a shift in ownership has taken place.

Like proprietary hospitals, which showed a rather large decrease in the number of hospitals with less than 100 beds, the nonprofit hospitals also showed a rather large decrease (190) in hospitals with less than 100 beds. But *unlike* proprietary hospitals, which showed almost no change in the number of hospitals with 100 beds or more, nonprofit hospitals showed an *increase* of 64 hospitals having 100 beds or more.

Therefore, while proprietary hospitals showed virtually nothing but decreases within all bed-size ranges from 1967 to 1969, nonprofit hospitals showed both increases and decreases within the various bed-size ranges. This would indicate either the enlarging of the smaller nonprofit hospitals, the building of new large nonprofit hospitals, or, perhaps more likely, the changing of ownership status.

Admissions, patient census, and discharges.—There was an overall increase of nearly 950,000 admissions from 1967 to 1969, bringing the 1969 figure to almost 31.7 million (table 17). Approximately 850,000 of the increase in admissions took place in general hospitals, with the remaining 100,000 admissions occurring in specialty hospitals.

However, there were nearly 75,000 fewer hospital patients (average daily patient census) in 1969 than there were in 1967. The increase of 42,000 patients in general hospitals needs no explanation, but the decrease of over 116,000 patients in specialty hospitals does. More admissions and more patients seem consistent. More admissions and less patients (in fact, a 9-percent increase in admissions and a 19-percent decrease in patients) are an indication that patients in specialty hospitals are remaining in these hospitals for much shorter periods of time. A check of the average length of stay of hospital patients for 1967 and 1969 verifies this assumption. In 1967 the average length of stay in all hospitals was 16.0 days in contrast with 14.6 days in 1969. General hospitals showed little change—9.0 days in 1967 and 9.3 days in 1969. Specialty hospitals, however, showed a rather large change, from 197.2 days in 1967 down to 146.9 days in 1969. This means that the average patient in a specialty hospital in 1969 was leaving that hospital 50 days sooner than was the average patient in 1967.

Two reasons can be set forth. The first is an apparent change in hospital policy towards a more rapid turnover of patients. A long recovery period in hospitals is unnecessary if a recuperating patient can get satisfactory treatment at home or in a skilled nursing home. Therefore by releasing patients earlier, hospitals will have more beds available, and hence more admissions will be possible.

The second reason relates back to the nursing home section of this report. In that section it was mentioned that a number of geriatric hospitals in 1967 were reclassified as nursing homes in 1969. Geriatric hospitals are long-stay facilities, and the elimination of their patients from the hospital statistics would reduce the average length of stay in specialty hospitals.

Employees.—Hospitals in 1969 employed more than 2 1/4 million full-time personnel, an increase of over 1/4 million full-time personnel from 1967. Virtually all of this increase took place in general hospitals (table 18).

The average number of full-time employees per general hospital for 1969 was 291, whereas in 1967 there were 245 full-time employees per general hospital. This increase in full-time employees was much greater than the increase which took place in the average number of patients in general hospitals (109 patients per general hospital in 1967 versus 119 patients per general hospital in 1969). The actual ratio over these 2 years was 2.2 full-time employees per patient in 1967 and 2.5 full-time employees per patient in 1969.

For specialty hospitals the average number of full-time employees per hospital was 259 in 1967 and 295 in 1969. With the average number of patients in specialty hospitals at 419 in 1967 and 383 in 1969, the average number of full-time employees per patient in these hospitals was therefore 0.6 in 1967 and 0.8 in 1969.

The total number of part-time employees in hospitals increased by almost 75,000 persons during this period, from 422,811 in 1967 to 496,003 in 1969 (table 19). Adding this increase in part-time employees to the increase in full-time employees brought the total accretion in personnel to over 325,000. This rather large increase in employees coupled with the decrease in the number of hospitals brought the average

staff of a hospital from 299 employees in 1967 to 356 employees in 1969.

Geographic distribution.—In 1969 there were approximately five general hospital beds and three specialty hospital beds for every 1,000 people in the United States. The general hospital beds were distributed fairly evenly by region, with the highest beds to 1,000 population rate being 5.11 in the North Central Region and the lowest being 4.64 in the West. The specialty hospital beds showed a wider distribution, from 4.52 in the Northeast to 1.74 in the West (table 20).

The District of Columbia had the highest beds to population rate both in general hospitals (10.57) and specialty hospitals (9.19). Maryland had the lowest rate for general hospitals (3.75), and Montana had the lowest for specialty hospitals (0.59). Excluding the District of Columbia, the States with the highest beds to population rates for general and specialty hospitals were North Dakota and Massachusetts, with 7.09 and 5.61, respectively.

Excluding the District of Columbia, the State with the highest total hospital rate (general plus specialty) was Wyoming, which held an overall rate of 11.48 hospital beds per 1,000 population. Massachusetts was second with a rate of 10.40, and New York was third with a rate of 10.35. The State having the lowest overall beds to 1,000 population rate was Utah with 4.98.

Table 21 shows the State and regional general hospital totals for patient census, admissions, and discharges along with corresponding rates per 1,000 population for the regions. Table 22 gives the same information for specialty hospitals.

The West, considering that it had the lowest average patient census, had rather high admission and discharge rates for general hospitals. Patients of general hospitals in the West Region had a shorter length of stay (8.2 days) than did patients of general hospitals in the other regions. The South, with the largest number of people in general hospitals, had the highest admission and discharge rates and the second shortest length of stay (8.5 days). The Northeast had the lowest admission and discharge rates and the longest length of stay (10.8 days per patient).

For specialty hospitals, once again the West Region had the lowest average patient census and the shortest length of stay, while the Northeast had the highest average patient census and longest length of stay.

The Northeast, although having 22 percent less people than the South, had 38 percent more patients and 36 percent more beds (table 20).

"OTHER HEALTH FACILITIES"

Highlights

Included in the 1969 MFI Survey were 4,225 health facilities other than hospitals and nursing homes. These facilities, henceforth to be called "other health facilities," included resident schools or homes for the deaf, blind, unwed mothers, the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded, the emotionally disturbed, and dependent children; orphanages, children's correctional institutions, and miscellaneous facilities.^c

The largest of all the "other health facilities," in terms of numbers, were orphanages and homes for dependent children (combined here because of their similar nature). There were 968 such facilities, representing 23 percent of the total group. Facilities for the mentally retarded (MR) had almost as many (966), representing 23 percent of the total (table 23).

Over 434,000 residents^d were staying in the 4,225 various facilities when the survey was conducted, and more than 200,000 of that number were in MR facilities. Correctional facilities for children had the second largest number, just under 91,000 residents (table 24).

^cIn an effort to find out what these miscellaneous facilities were, a sample of approximately 50 percent of the questionnaires which had the "other" box checked were examined for write-ins. Many were combinations of several types of facilities (deaf and blind, mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed, etc.) Those that could easily be placed in one or the other category were so placed, and the remaining combination facilities were put in the "miscellaneous" category. The most frequently appearing write-ins were rehabilitation facilities for alcoholics and drug addicts and health facilities for Indians.

^dThe term "residents" refers to the residents or patients staying in the facility at the time of the survey.

Table H. Number of facilities and number of residents, full-time and part-time employees, and part-time hours in "other health facilities," with staff ratios, by type of facility: United States, 1969

Type of facility	Facilities	Residents	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Part-time hours	Staff ratio ¹
All facilities--	4,225	434,339	220,112	22,945	372,924	531
Deaf or blind or both-	123	21,232	12,177	1,091	17,672	597
Unwed mothers-----	171	4,636	1,826	906	15,325	488
Physically handi-						
capped-----	41	3,477	2,482	256	4,953	754
Mentally retarded----	966	200,181	111,535	6,741	119,812	574
Emotionally disturbed-	498	17,738	8,930	2,403	39,549	567
Dependent children----	968	54,039	23,645	4,783	74,241	477
Correctional facility-	718	42,075	13,807	2,743	43,816	358
Miscellaneous-----	740	90,961	45,710	4,022	57,556	521

¹Full-time employees and full-time equivalents per 1,000 residents.

There were approximately 220,000 full-time and 23,000 part-time employees working to serve the more than 434,000 residents (table H). With the conversion of part-time personnel to full-time equivalents,^e there were in essence about 230,000 full-time employees, or roughly 531 employees for every 1,000 residents in all facilities. Despite having more than 200,000 patients (46 percent of the total number of residents), MR facilities had a ratio of 574 employees per 1,000 residents when full-time equivalents were considered (tables H and 25).

Almost half (1,959) of the 4,225 facilities were operated by nonprofit organizations (table 26). On the other hand, only 21 percent (909) were run by proprietary organizations, and over half (477) of these were MR facilities. In fact, almost half of all MR facilities were run for profit.

Most facilities for the mentally retarded offer programs for training, educating, or rehabilitating their patients. The programs most frequently offered include classes for educable children, classes for trainable children, classes

for profoundly retarded children, classes for adults, classes in vocational training, and medical rehabilitation programs. The programs that any MR facility offers depend mainly on the type of patients that the facility accepts (degree of retardation, age, and so forth). In this regard, there are three basic degrees of retardation: (1) those retarded the most are called the profoundly retarded, (2) those that are less retarded are called trainable, and (3) those that are the least retarded are called educable.

Of the 966 MR facilities, 255 (26 percent) offered classes for the profoundly retarded, 363 (38 percent) offered classes for the trainable, and 311 (32 percent) offered classes for the educable (table 27). Table 27 also shows that more government owned MR facilities offered more of the various programs (793) than did proprietary (539) and nonprofit MR facilities (405). In fact, the 32 percent difference between the number of programs offered by the government owned facilities and proprietary facilities existed even though there were many more proprietary facilities (477 to 258). In addition, only 57 of the 966 facilities offered all six major programs, and 46 of them were government owned facilities.

Most homes for the deaf or blind (75 percent) only admitted persons under 21 years of age (table 28). Many homes for the emotionally

^e"Full-time equivalents" were computed by dividing the number of part-time hours by 35 (hours). For the purpose of the survey, if an employee worked 35 hours or more per week, that employee was considered a full-time employee.

disturbed (41 percent) also only served this younger group.

In 150 MR facilities, 168 facilities for the emotionally disturbed, and 156 homes for dependent children (which include orphanages) only males were admitted, whereas in 165 MR facilities, 97 facilities for the emotionally disturbed, and 81 homes for dependent children only females were admitted. Of course in the vast majority of these types of facilities both males and females were admitted—651 facilities for the mentally retarded, 233 for the emotionally disturbed, and 731 for dependent children.

Comparison Between the 1967 and 1969

"Other Health Facilities"

From the MFI survey in 1969, 123 homes for the deaf and/or blind were found. This represented a decrease of 11 percent from the 138 found in 1967. A similar decrease (10 percent) occurred in the number of residents in these homes, which dropped from 23,621 in 1967 to 21,232 in 1969.

Decreases also occurred in homes for unwed mothers and in homes for dependent children (which include orphanages). Whereas homes for unwed mothers decreased from 181 in 1967 to 171 in 1969, the biggest numerical decline took place in homes for dependent children which dropped from 1,059 in 1967 to 968 in 1969, a decrease of 91 facilities (9 percent). Similar decreases also took place in the number of residents in these homes.

Institutions for the physically handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and mentally retarded showed increases in both facilities and patients over these 2 years. Institutions for the physically handicapped rose from 30 in 1967 to 41 in 1969, but the patients in these facilities increased from 1,345 to 3,477, bringing the average size of such institutions from 45 patients per home in 1967 to 85 patients per home in 1969.

Institutions for the mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed have been grouped together here to make them comparable with those in the 1967 survey. These facilities increased by

22 percent (from 1,193 in 1967 to 1,464 in 1969), but the patients increased by less than 3 percent (213,115 to 217,919). The result was a decrease from 179 patients per home to 149 patients per home over this 2-year period.

Match of Various Listings of MR Facilities

As was mentioned in the previous section, there were 966 facilities for the mentally retarded surveyed in the 1969 MFI. Due to the varying licensing regulations between States, it was questionable whether State listings of this type of facility were complete. Since most of the MR facilities surveyed in the 1969 MFI were obtained from such lists, a study was conducted in which the MFI list of these facilities was matched with each of five national directories or listings:

The Accreditation Council for Facilities for the Mentally Retarded⁵

The Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare⁶

The American Association on Mental Deficiency⁷

List of facilities approved under Title I, Part C, Public Law 88-164⁸

Porter Sargent Publisher *Directory for Exceptional Children*⁹

A total of 399 additional MR facilities were found through these national sources. The national lists, however, included both inpatient and out-patient facilities, whereas the MFI survey deals with only inpatient facilities. The 399 facilities were therefore included as part of a separate and more recent survey, the preliminary findings of which indicated that 143 of these facilities were valid inpatient MR facilities. That represented an increase of about 15 percent over the 966 such places already on the MFI list. The 143 newly found facilities will therefore be added to the MFI list of these places.

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Table 1. Number of nursing homes, by primary type of service and bed size: United States, 1969

Bed size	All homes	Nursing care	Personal care with nursing	Personal care	Domiciliary care
	Number of nursing homes				
All sizes-----	18,910	11,484	3,514	3,792	120
Less than 5 beds-----	679	81	407	407	28
5-9 beds-----	1,778	193	407	1,124	54
10-14 beds-----	1,480	404	351	712	13
15-19 beds-----	1,705	746	380	568	11
20-24 beds-----	1,803	1,173	315	311	4
25-49 beds-----	4,625	3,298	824	494	9
50-74 beds-----	2,904	2,380	412	111	1
75-99 beds-----	1,627	1,365	233	29	-
100-199 beds-----	1,933	1,592	309	32	-
200-299 beds-----	254	176	75	3	-
300-499 beds-----	93	55	37	1	-
500 beds or more-----	29	21	8	-	-

Table 2. Number of nursing homes and beds, by type of ownership and primary type of service: United States, 1969

Type of ownership and primary type of service	All sizes	Less than 25 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500 beds or more
	Number of nursing homes								
All types of ownership-----	18,910	7,445	4,625	2,904	1,627	1,933	254	93	29
Nursing care-----	11,484	2,597	3,298	2,380	1,365	1,592	176	55	21
Personal care with nursing-----	3,514	1,616	824	412	233	309	75	37	8
Personal care-----	3,792	3,122	494	111	29	32	3	1	-
Domiciliary care-----	120	110	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
Government-----	1,390	699	230	158	82	131	40	30	20
Nursing care-----	546	95	129	103	56	95	33	21	14
Personal care with nursing-----	316	162	54	28	21	29	7	9	6
Personal care-----	506	421	46	27	5	7	-	-	-
Domiciliary care-----	22	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proprietary-----	14,470	6,174	3,611	2,130	1,174	1,265	95	20	1
Nursing care-----	9,321	2,320	2,750	1,882	1,073	1,191	86	18	1
Personal care with nursing-----	2,187	1,307	528	194	87	60	9	2	-
Personal care-----	2,879	2,470	327	54	14	14	-	-	-
Domiciliary care-----	83	77	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonprofit-----	3,050	572	784	616	371	537	119	43	8
Nursing care-----	1,617	182	419	395	236	306	57	16	6
Personal care with nursing-----	1,011	147	242	190	125	220	59	26	2
Personal care-----	407	231	121	30	10	11	3	1	-
Domiciliary care-----	15	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3. Number of nursing homes and beds, by primary type of service: United States and each State, 1969

Area	All homes		Nursing care		Personal care with nursing		Personal care		Domiciliary care	
	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds
United States-----	18,910	943,876	11,484	704,217	3,514	174,874	3,792	63,532	120	1,253
Alabama-----	176	11,265	161	10,663	10	478	5	124	-	-
Alaska-----	4	192	3	158	1	34	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	74	4,929	59	4,427	7	330	7	140	1	32
Arkansas-----	191	12,431	181	11,781	10	650	-	-	-	-
California-----	2,811	104,885	1,148	75,287	410	15,056	1,214	14,256	39	286
Colorado-----	173	12,220	141	10,374	23	1,604	9	242	-	-
Connecticut-----	331	16,764	224	13,819	45	1,915	60	1,018	2	12
Delaware-----	32	1,390	22	759	8	592	2	39	-	-
District of Columbia---	90	2,367	37	1,166	28	858	25	343	-	-
Florida-----	322	23,138	259	19,050	29	3,137	32	917	2	34
Georgia-----	215	13,967	188	13,226	14	459	13	282	-	-
Hawaii-----	83	1,557	21	1,037	23	306	39	214	-	-
Idaho-----	49	3,108	40	2,791	7	291	2	26	-	-
Illinois-----	1,000	56,506	591	38,595	200	13,076	206	4,814	3	21
Indiana-----	476	25,945	346	18,708	79	5,710	50	1,518	1	9
Iowa-----	678	29,561	390	17,279	163	9,188	123	3,058	2	36
Kansas-----	431	17,316	178	9,062	188	7,348	64	899	1	7
Kentucky-----	295	13,062	125	6,445	108	4,919	62	1,698	-	-
Louisiana-----	184	11,740	177	11,469	6	265	-	-	1	6
Maine-----	278	5,839	133	4,280	49	724	89	793	7	42
Maryland-----	230	14,025	188	11,742	26	2,031	16	252	-	-
Massachusetts-----	902	39,674	608	31,486	144	5,307	149	2,869	1	12
Michigan-----	521	34,084	381	28,241	68	4,441	69	1,296	3	106
Minnesota-----	493	31,118	296	24,190	85	4,845	109	2,059	3	24
Mississippi-----	99	4,182	69	3,423	17	536	12	212	1	11
Missouri-----	454	26,291	301	19,170	110	6,108	43	1,013	-	-
Montana-----	79	3,014	49	2,400	16	429	13	165	1	20
Nebraska-----	268	12,639	124	7,130	102	4,763	41	734	1	12
Nevada-----	23	864	13	718	4	26	6	120	-	-
New Hampshire-----	127	3,982	80	2,834	35	1,033	10	92	2	23
New Jersey-----	505	25,484	264	17,630	69	4,155	167	3,584	5	115
New Mexico-----	51	2,417	29	2,012	8	172	13	230	1	3
New York-----	1,037	69,096	571	47,788	207	15,588	250	5,607	9	113
North Carolina-----	770	17,779	185	8,442	270	6,499	302	2,780	13	58
North Dakota-----	98	5,693	40	2,633	28	2,070	29	979	1	11
Ohio-----	1,112	49,532	826	36,857	201	10,978	80	1,625	5	72
Oklahoma-----	421	23,815	364	21,331	43	2,255	13	220	1	9
Oregon-----	282	14,204	172	10,176	44	2,810	64	1,207	2	11
Pennsylvania-----	745	50,062	534	37,903	147	10,340	62	1,750	2	69
Rhode Island-----	162	5,245	79	3,293	36	1,301	47	651	-	-
South Carolina-----	95	5,413	79	4,753	7	478	9	182	-	-
South Dakota-----	130	5,774	74	3,953	28	1,427	28	394	-	-
Tennessee-----	216	10,829	171	8,504	24	1,970	20	345	1	10
Texas-----	900	53,615	745	47,105	101	5,002	51	1,495	3	13
Utah-----	128	3,996	63	2,275	54	1,540	11	181	-	-
Vermont-----	103	2,696	62	2,004	17	354	22	317	2	21
Virginia-----	262	10,530	137	6,946	46	2,460	76	1,092	3	32
Washington-----	257	17,727	191	14,140	49	3,146	17	441	-	-
West Virginia-----	62	2,542	43	1,769	14	683	5	90	-	-
Wisconsin-----	456	28,146	308	22,147	103	4,992	44	984	1	23
Wyoming-----	29	1,226	14	846	3	195	12	185	-	-

Table 4. Number of full-time and part-time employees in nursing homes, by primary type of service provided by home: United States and each State, 1969

Area	Nursing care		Personal care with nursing		Personal care	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
	Number of employees					
United States-----	365,065	112,402	62,062	22,341	16,098	6,998
Alabama-----	6,827	759	212	40	56	6
Alaska-----	57	31	#	#	-	-
Arizona-----	2,586	641	100	23	31	15
Arkansas-----	5,245	717	254	22	-	-
California-----	39,954	10,274	4,814	1,287	3,688	1,592
Colorado-----	5,596	1,533	637	159	46	25
Connecticut-----	6,813	4,093	661	416	218	122
Delaware-----	537	132	263	29	#	#
District of Columbia-----	794	92	323	50	234	24
Florida-----	10,897	1,722	1,104	157	163	72
Georgia-----	7,417	1,014	190	41	123	20
Hawaii-----	599	136	146	38	68	42
Idaho-----	1,529	513	145	25	#	#
Illinois-----	18,987	5,935	4,451	1,947	1,069	523
Indiana-----	9,537	2,482	2,266	676	373	113
Iowa-----	7,709	3,800	2,597	1,389	530	279
Kansas-----	4,267	1,117	2,712	962	314	109
Kentucky-----	3,537	651	1,326	333	454	104
Louisiana-----	5,330	793	138	10	-	-
Maine-----	2,471	1,011	256	107	219	88
Maryland-----	6,769	1,908	826	276	136	59
Massachusetts-----	13,477	10,697	1,882	1,360	725	453
Michigan-----	16,611	4,614	2,001	593	401	119
Minnesota-----	9,371	6,684	1,511	1,122	454	406
Mississippi-----	2,020	287	174	26	45	17
Missouri-----	9,865	2,131	2,281	573	233	100
Montana-----	1,242	336	116	38	56	28
Nebraska-----	2,688	1,306	1,664	884	212	89
Nevada-----	370	47	#	#	22	-
New Hampshire-----	1,313	678	456	182	32	24
New Jersey-----	10,484	3,532	1,312	650	544	315
New Mexico-----	1,350	182	64	12	46	13
New York-----	30,050	8,967	6,556	2,158	1,512	601
North Carolina-----	4,345	806	2,100	610	868	407
North Dakota-----	1,455	693	749	285	184	91
Ohio-----	17,742	5,458	4,010	1,325	396	106
Oklahoma-----	9,471	1,671	846	187	31	24
Oregon-----	4,847	1,735	838	256	254	102
Pennsylvania-----	20,891	6,358	3,957	1,308	757	195
Rhode Island-----	1,507	858	467	257	140	73
South Carolina-----	2,712	414	174	31	79	29
South Dakota-----	1,778	920	502	261	68	70
Tennessee-----	4,966	842	536	133	85	31
Texas-----	25,022	4,037	2,050	359	416	103
Utah-----	1,068	374	465	132	65	20
Vermont-----	1,165	543	122	77	81	45
Virginia-----	4,520	841	956	251	264	106
Washington-----	6,213	2,381	1,038	354	89	47
West Virginia-----	1,095	289	212	19	26	8
Wisconsin-----	9,604	5,249	1,533	898	232	160
Wyoming-----	365	118	58	5	59	23

#Data suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements.

Table 5. Number of full-time employees in nursing homes, by primary type of service provided by home: United States and each State, 1969

Type of ownership	Nursing care		Personal care with nursing		Personal care	
	Homes	Employees	Homes	Employees	Homes	Employees
All types of ownership-----	11,484	365,065	3,514	62,062	3,792	16,119
Government:						
Federal-----	22	316	18	584	28	94
State or local-----	524	32,440	298	5,994	478	1,690
Proprietary-----	9,321	262,556	2,187	23,564	2,879	10,845
Nonprofit:						
Church-----	559	22,735	383	14,842	92	825
Other-----	1,058	47,018	628	17,078	315	2,665

Table 6. Number of full-time RN's and LPN's in nursing homes, by primary type of service provided by home: United States and each State, 1969

Area	Nursing care		Personal care with nursing		Personal care	
	RN's	LPN's	RN's	LPN's	RN's	LPN's
United States-----	29,952	39,627	3,931	5,753	637	1,513
Alabama-----	313	916	6	22	2	4
Alaska-----	19	1	#	#	-	-
Arizona-----	616	333	8	21	1	2
Arkansas-----	236	435	5	12	-	-
California-----	3,256	3,486	333	441	119	347
Colorado-----	497	671	45	85	-	2
Connecticut-----	1,125	732	92	71	16	26
Delaware-----	41	50	23	24	#	#
District of Columbia-----	40	116	12	45	6	22
Florida-----	1,037	1,137	85	98	12	16
Georgia-----	391	901	12	25	5	13
Hawaii-----	75	59	11	10	-	8
Idaho-----	123	152	11	18	#	#
Illinois-----	1,359	2,093	271	464	37	101
Indiana-----	724	737	134	104	18	19
Iowa-----	695	617	152	145	4	36
Kansas-----	246	303	115	127	12	24
Kentucky-----	225	371	50	92	9	23
Louisiana-----	418	610	12	18	-	-
Maine-----	233	310	12	31	9	35
Maryland-----	566	697	50	55	7	10
Massachusetts-----	1,694	2,391	168	358	41	92
Michigan-----	1,023	1,467	116	127	11	23
Minnesota-----	829	647	111	86	15	31
Mississippi-----	115	224	8	25	2	3
Missouri-----	552	795	109	160	13	20
Montana-----	132	131	11	17	2	7
Nebraska-----	182	207	75	68	6	10
Nevada-----	35	40	#	#	1	1
New Hampshire-----	183	150	57	54	3	7
New Jersey-----	1,276	927	137	93	36	56
New Mexico-----	91	122	2	8	-	2
New York-----	2,783	3,348	469	573	61	128
North Carolina-----	387	525	87	200	25	107
North Dakota-----	151	77	39	30	4	8
Ohio-----	1,440	2,423	235	466	11	45
Oklahoma-----	436	650	39	52	1	2
Oregon-----	411	307	51	25	6	20
Pennsylvania-----	1,910	3,511	287	741	65	107
Rhode Island-----	157	224	31	55	7	24
South Carolina-----	237	303	17	19	5	7
South Dakota-----	172	125	27	30	1	1
Tennessee-----	268	561	21	24	12	9
Texas-----	1,037	3,607	75	209	9	27
Utah-----	79	134	31	58	1	7
Vermont-----	145	151	14	19	4	18
Virginia-----	293	464	58	160	13	32
Washington-----	701	543	87	87	3	10
West Virginia-----	91	144	8	5	-	-
Wisconsin-----	876	661	117	87	20	15
Wyoming-----	31	41	4	6	2	6

#Data suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements.

Table 7. Number of residents in nursing homes, by primary type of service: United States and each State, 1969

Area	All homes	Nursing care	Personal care with nursing	Personal care	Domi-ciliary care
United States-----	849,775	634,747	158,327	55,625	1,076
Alabama-----	10,379	9,807	463	109	-
Alaska-----	130	114	16	-	-
Arizona-----	4,427	3,983	302	111	31
Arkansas-----	11,214	10,671	543	-	-
California-----	91,373	65,494	12,966	12,664	249
Colorado-----	11,274	9,568	1,483	223	-
Connecticut-----	15,575	12,873	1,769	921	12
Delaware-----	1,307	698	578	31	-
District of Columbia-----	2,031	1,077	734	220	-
Florida-----	19,544	15,902	2,838	772	32
Georgia-----	12,997	12,329	406	262	-
Hawaii-----	1,484	991	287	206	-
Idaho-----	2,827	2,539	263	25	-
Illinois-----	50,817	34,861	11,787	4,151	18
Indiana-----	21,918	15,778	4,955	1,181	4
Iowa-----	27,000	16,008	8,246	2,717	29
Kansas-----	16,034	8,476	6,731	823	4
Kentucky-----	11,682	5,633	4,503	1,546	-
Louisiana-----	10,702	10,475	224	-	3
Maine-----	5,423	4,042	631	718	32
Maryland-----	12,757	10,661	1,869	227	-
Massachusetts-----	36,356	28,935	4,902	2,508	11
Michigan-----	31,185	25,814	4,106	1,169	96
Minnesota-----	29,308	22,814	4,575	1,902	17
Mississippi-----	3,706	3,097	423	177	9
Missouri-----	23,997	17,423	5,682	892	-
Montana-----	2,790	2,244	382	145	19
Nebraska-----	11,639	6,695	4,273	659	12
Nevada-----	708	575	24	109	-
New Hampshire-----	3,533	2,566	885	73	9
New Jersey-----	22,322	15,384	3,767	3,075	96
New Mexico-----	1,952	1,651	148	150	3
New York-----	63,754	44,343	14,390	4,919	102
North Carolina-----	16,166	7,354	6,172	2,587	53
North Dakota-----	5,258	2,478	1,889	880	11
Ohio-----	44,793	33,492	9,890	1,355	56
Oklahoma-----	20,410	18,339	1,917	147	7
Oregon-----	12,879	9,164	2,591	1,113	11
Pennsylvania-----	45,374	34,351	9,584	1,373	66
Rhode Island-----	4,836	3,026	1,211	599	-
South Carolina-----	5,080	4,503	438	139	-
South Dakota-----	5,315	3,776	1,234	305	-
Tennessee-----	9,547	7,396	1,853	291	7
Texas-----	47,078	41,510	4,277	1,280	11
Utah-----	3,624	2,078	1,389	157	-
Vermont-----	2,536	1,901	340	275	20
Virginia-----	9,730	6,468	2,288	951	23
Washington-----	15,866	12,561	2,913	392	-
West Virginia-----	2,258	1,637	538	83	-
Wisconsin-----	25,845	20,496	4,492	834	23
Wyoming-----	1,035	696	160	179	-

Table 8. Number of nursing homes, by bed size: United States, each region and State, 1969

Area	All sizes	Less than 25 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500-999 beds	1,000 beds or more
Number of nursing homes										
United States-----	18,910	7,445	4,625	2,904	1,627	1,933	254	93	21	8
Northeast-----	4,190	1,671	1,171	493	282	453	74	28	15	3
Connecticut-----	331	108	98	47	31	45	2	-	-	-
Maine-----	278	196	61	15	5	-	-	1	-	-
Massachusetts-----	902	328	310	116	66	75	6	1	-	-
New Hampshire-----	127	71	36	12	-	6	2	-	-	-
New Jersey-----	505	225	106	57	29	74	11	3	-	-
New York-----	1,037	366	294	101	80	141	26	16	11	2
Pennsylvania-----	745	211	216	113	62	106	25	7	4	1
Rhode Island-----	162	100	26	24	6	4	2	-	-	-
Vermont-----	103	66	24	8	3	2	-	-	-	-
North Central-----	6,117	2,135	1,676	1,009	500	662	85	44	4	2
Illinois-----	1,000	306	329	130	82	126	20	6	-	1
Indiana-----	476	156	151	73	30	52	7	7	-	-
Iowa-----	678	321	142	110	48	49	5	2	1	-
Kansas-----	431	178	116	85	26	22	2	2	-	-
Michigan-----	521	149	129	88	51	83	13	6	1	1
Minnesota-----	493	141	88	114	62	77	6	5	-	-
Missouri-----	454	114	158	79	36	54	8	5	-	-
Nebraska-----	268	108	55	58	22	22	1	2	-	-
North Dakota-----	98	26	22	24	13	10	2	1	-	-
Ohio-----	1,112	450	332	148	78	88	12	3	1	-
South Dakota-----	130	44	27	44	10	4	-	1	-	-
Wisconsin-----	456	142	127	56	42	75	9	4	1	-
South-----	4,560	1,529	1,112	924	416	508	56	14	-	1
Alabama-----	176	22	40	55	27	30	2	-	-	-
Arkansas-----	191	17	55	57	31	30	1	-	-	-
Delaware-----	32	14	11	2	1	3	1	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	90	73	4	5	1	6	-	1	-	-
Florida-----	322	64	78	66	38	61	10	5	-	-
Georgia-----	215	45	52	49	25	39	3	2	-	-
Kentucky-----	295	110	84	54	22	22	3	-	-	-
Louisiana-----	184	13	50	62	34	24	1	-	-	-
Maryland-----	230	77	47	26	36	36	7	1	-	-
Mississippi-----	99	30	36	22	4	7	-	-	-	-
North Carolina-----	770	551	116	54	18	23	8	-	-	-
Oklahoma-----	421	74	108	141	37	59	2	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	95	22	31	12	17	12	1	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	216	77	69	35	22	9	3	-	-	1
Texas-----	900	173	259	246	83	125	11	3	-	-
Virginia-----	262	140	53	28	17	20	3	1	-	-
West Virginia-----	62	27	19	10	3	2	-	1	-	-
West-----	4,043	2,110	666	478	429	310	39	7	2	2
Alaska-----	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	74	13	24	12	16	8	-	-	1	-
California-----	2,811	1,661	389	286	278	167	25	4	-	1
Colorado-----	173	34	36	34	24	40	5	-	-	-
Hawaii-----	83	66	7	6	1	2	1	-	-	-
Idaho-----	49	9	10	10	13	7	-	-	-	-
Montana-----	79	35	20	15	4	5	-	-	-	-
Nevada-----	23	16	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
New Mexico-----	51	25	9	7	2	6	1	1	-	-
Oregon-----	282	108	70	41	40	20	-	2	-	1
Utah-----	128	85	17	15	6	5	-	-	-	-
Washington-----	257	43	78	44	38	46	7	-	1	-
Wyoming-----	29	14	3	5	5	2	-	-	-	-

Table 9. Number of nursing care homes, by bed size: United States, each region and State, 1969

Area	All sizes	Less than 25 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500-999 beds	1,000 beds or more
Number of nursing care homes										
United States-----	11,484	2,597	3,298	2,380	1,365	1,592	176	55	17	4
Northeast-----	2,555	669	835	373	224	361	54	23	14	2
Connecticut-----	224	43	72	38	27	42	2	-	-	-
Maine-----	133	63	50	14	5	-	-	1	-	-
Massachusetts-----	608	144	235	99	57	66	6	1	-	-
New Hampshire-----	80	37	30	7	-	4	2	-	-	-
New Jersey-----	264	65	66	40	22	61	7	3	-	-
New York-----	571	112	190	63	59	105	18	13	10	1
Pennsylvania-----	534	137	154	91	46	78	18	5	4	1
Rhode Island-----	79	36	18	16	5	3	1	-	-	-
Vermont-----	62	32	20	5	3	2	-	-	-	-
North Central-----	3,855	953	1,149	786	373	517	49	24	2	2
Illinois-----	591	107	215	101	57	98	7	5	-	1
Indiana-----	346	101	115	57	24	42	5	2	-	-
Iowa-----	390	153	99	79	35	22	2	-	-	-
Kansas-----	178	35	49	58	20	16	-	-	-	-
Michigan-----	381	69	97	81	44	74	11	3	1	1
Minnesota-----	296	27	52	95	46	66	5	5	-	-
Missouri-----	301	53	110	60	25	44	5	4	-	-
Nebraska-----	124	31	23	39	11	20	-	-	-	-
North Dakota-----	40	2	9	15	10	4	-	-	-	-
Ohio-----	826	298	276	122	59	63	6	1	1	-
South Dakota-----	74	11	18	34	8	3	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin-----	308	66	86	45	34	65	8	4	-	-
South-----	3,131	621	831	808	373	452	40	6	-	-
Alabama-----	161	16	36	53	26	28	2	-	-	-
Arkansas-----	181	16	52	54	30	28	1	-	-	-
Delaware-----	22	10	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia---	37	31	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Florida-----	259	34	65	62	35	53	8	2	-	-
Georgia-----	188	29	46	45	25	38	3	2	-	-
Kentucky-----	125	36	32	30	11	16	-	-	-	-
Louisiana-----	177	12	45	62	33	24	1	-	-	-
Maryland-----	188	59	36	22	35	31	5	-	-	-
Mississippi-----	69	11	27	22	3	6	-	-	-	-
North Carolina-----	185	78	45	30	11	18	3	-	-	-
Oklahoma-----	364	53	92	127	36	55	1	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	79	13	28	11	16	10	1	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	171	49	57	33	21	8	3	-	-	-
Texas-----	745	109	208	225	77	114	10	2	-	-
Virginia-----	137	49	38	23	10	15	2	-	-	-
West Virginia-----	43	16	15	7	3	2	-	-	-	-
West-----	1,943	354	483	413	395	262	33	2	1	-
Alaska-----	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	59	6	17	12	16	7	-	-	1	-
California-----	1,148	195	289	245	259	141	19	-	-	-
Colorado-----	141	21	31	30	22	32	5	-	-	-
Hawaii-----	21	8	5	5	-	2	1	-	-	-
Idaho-----	40	5	7	9	13	6	-	-	-	-
Montana-----	49	11	16	14	4	4	-	-	-	-
Nevada-----	13	7	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
New Mexico-----	29	8	6	6	1	6	1	1	-	-
Oregon-----	172	32	48	37	34	20	-	1	-	-
Utah-----	63	37	9	10	4	3	-	-	-	-
Washington-----	191	19	54	38	35	38	7	-	-	-
Wyoming-----	14	4	-	4	5	1	-	-	-	-

Table 10. Number of personal care with nursing homes, by bed size: United States, each region and State, 1969

Area	All sizes	Less than 25 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500-999 beds	1,000 beds or more
Number of personal care with nursing homes										
United States----	3,514	1,616	824	412	233	309	75	37	4	4
Northeast-----	749	305	184	97	51	86	19	5	1	1
Connecticut-----	45	17	13	8	4	3	-	-	-	-
Maine-----	49	40	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts-----	144	64	50	15	7	8	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	35	22	6	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
New Jersey-----	69	23	14	12	6	11	3	-	-	-
New York-----	207	68	46	28	17	35	8	3	1	1
Pennsylvania-----	147	37	41	18	16	26	7	2	-	-
Rhode Island-----	36	21	5	7	1	1	1	-	-	-
Vermont-----	17	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central-----	1,355	523	352	173	119	130	36	20	2	-
Illinois-----	200	59	60	19	21	27	13	1	-	-
Indiana-----	79	27	23	9	5	8	2	5	-	-
Iowa-----	163	82	22	17	12	24	3	2	1	-
Kansas-----	188	84	62	26	6	6	2	2	-	-
Michigan-----	68	28	16	4	6	9	2	3	-	-
Minnesota-----	85	22	22	15	16	9	1	1	-	-
Missouri-----	110	32	35	19	11	9	3	1	-	-
Nebraska-----	102	45	23	18	11	2	1	2	-	-
North Dakota-----	28	7	5	8	2	3	2	1	-	-
Ohio-----	201	86	45	20	19	23	6	2	-	-
South Dakota-----	28	9	7	8	2	1	-	1	-	-
Wisconsin-----	103	42	32	10	8	9	1	-	1	-
South-----	761	360	188	104	35	51	15	7	-	1
Alabama-----	10	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Arkansas-----	10	1	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Delaware-----	8	2	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
District of Columbia---	28	20	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	-
Florida-----	29	8	4	2	3	8	1	3	-	-
Georgia-----	14	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky-----	108	38	33	22	7	5	3	-	-	-
Louisiana-----	6	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	26	6	8	4	1	4	2	1	-	-
Mississippi-----	17	9	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
North Carolina-----	270	187	48	19	6	5	5	-	-	-
Oklahoma-----	43	9	15	13	1	4	1	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	7	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	24	13	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	1
Texas-----	101	28	38	20	4	10	1	-	-	-
Virginia-----	46	22	6	4	7	5	1	1	-	-
West Virginia-----	14	7	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
West-----	649	428	100	38	28	42	5	5	1	2
Alaska-----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	7	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
California-----	410	301	46	18	14	21	5	4	-	1
Colorado-----	23	8	2	3	2	8	-	-	-	-
Hawaii-----	23	20	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho-----	7	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Montana-----	16	11	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nevada-----	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico-----	8	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon-----	44	21	13	2	6	-	-	1	-	1
Utah-----	54	39	6	5	2	2	-	-	-	-
Washington-----	49	13	20	5	3	7	-	-	1	-
Wyoming-----	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table 11. Number of personal care homes, by bed size: United States, each region and State, 1969

Area	All sizes	Less than 25 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds
Number of personal care homes								
United States-----	3,792	3,122	494	111	29	32	3	1
Northeast-----	856	671	149	22	7	6	1	-
Connecticut-----	60	46	13	1	-	-	-	-
Maine-----	89	86	3	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts-----	149	119	25	2	2	1	-	-
New Hampshire-----	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey-----	167	134	25	4	1	2	1	-
New York-----	250	177	58	10	4	1	-	-
Pennsylvania-----	62	37	19	4	-	2	-	-
Rhode Island-----	47	43	3	1	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	22	19	3	-	-	-	-	-
North Central-----	886	642	171	50	8	15	-	-
Illinois-----	206	137	54	10	4	1	-	-
Indiana-----	50	27	13	7	1	2	-	-
Iowa-----	123	85	20	14	1	3	-	-
Kansas-----	64	58	5	1	-	-	-	-
Michigan-----	69	51	14	3	1	-	-	-
Minnesota-----	109	89	14	4	-	2	-	-
Missouri-----	43	29	13	-	-	1	-	-
Nebraska-----	41	31	9	1	-	-	-	-
North Dakota-----	29	16	8	1	1	3	-	-
Ohio-----	80	62	10	6	-	2	-	-
South Dakota-----	28	24	2	2	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin-----	44	33	9	1	-	1	-	-
South-----	643	523	93	12	8	5	1	1
Alabama-----	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Arkansas-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware-----	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	25	22	2	-	-	1	-	-
Florida-----	32	20	9	2	-	-	1	-
Georgia-----	13	10	2	-	-	1	-	-
Kentucky-----	62	36	19	2	4	1	-	-
Louisiana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	16	12	3	-	-	1	-	-
Mississippi-----	12	9	3	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina-----	302	273	23	5	1	-	-	-
Oklahoma-----	13	11	1	1	-	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	9	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	20	14	6	-	-	-	-	-
Texas-----	51	33	13	1	2	1	-	1
Virginia-----	76	66	9	1	-	-	-	-
West Virginia-----	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
West-----	1,407	1,286	81	27	6	6	1	-
Alaska-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
California-----	1,214	1,127	53	23	5	5	1	-
Colorado-----	9	5	3	1	-	-	-	-
Hawaii-----	39	38	1	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho-----	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana-----	13	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada-----	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico-----	13	11	1	-	1	-	-	-
Oregon-----	64	53	9	2	-	-	-	-
Utah-----	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
Washington-----	17	11	4	1	-	1	-	-
Wyoming-----	12	9	3	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12. Number of domiciliary care homes, by bed size: United States, each region and State, 1969

Area	All sizes	Less than 25 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds
Number of domiciliary care homes				
United States-	120	110	9	1
Northeast-----	30	26	3	1
Connecticut-----	2	2	-	-
Maine-----	7	7	-	-
Massachusetts-----	1	1	-	-
New Hampshire-----	2	2	-	-
New Jersey-----	5	3	1	1
New York-----	9	9	-	-
Pennsylvania-----	2	-	2	-
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	2	2	-	-
North Central---	21	17	4	-
Illinois-----	3	3	-	-
Indiana-----	1	1	-	-
Iowa-----	2	1	1	-
Kansas-----	1	1	-	-
Michigan-----	3	1	2	-
Minnesota-----	3	3	-	-
Missouri-----	-	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	1	1	-	-
North Dakota-----	1	1	-	-
Ohio-----	5	4	1	-
South Dakota-----	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin-----	1	1	-	-
South-----	25	25	-	-
Alabama-----	-	-	-	-
Arkansas-----	-	-	-	-
Delaware-----	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	-
Florida-----	2	2	-	-
Georgia-----	-	-	-	-
Kentucky-----	-	-	-	-
Louisiana-----	1	1	-	-
Maryland-----	-	-	-	-
Mississippi-----	1	1	-	-
North Carolina-----	13	13	-	-
Oklahoma-----	1	1	-	-
South Carolina-----	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	1	1	-	-
Texas-----	3	3	-	-
Virginia-----	3	3	-	-
West Virginia-----	-	-	-	-
West-----	44	42	2	-
Alaska-----	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	1	-	1	-
California-----	39	38	1	-
Colorado-----	-	-	-	-
Hawaii-----	-	-	-	-
Idaho-----	-	-	-	-
Montana-----	1	1	-	-
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-
New Mexico-----	1	1	-	-
Oregon-----	2	2	-	-
Utah-----	-	-	-	-
Washington-----	-	-	-	-
Wyoming-----	-	-	-	-

Table 13. Number of nursing homes and beds, by primary type of service: United States, each region and State, 1969

Area	All homes		Nursing care		Personal care with nursing		Personal care		Domiciliary care	
	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds
United States----	18,910	943,876	11,484	704,217	3,514	174,874	3,792	63,532	120	1,253
Northeast-----	4,190	218,842	2,555	161,037	749	40,717	856	16,681	30	407
Connecticut-----	331	16,764	224	13,819	45	1,915	60	1,018	2	12
Maine-----	278	5,839	133	4,280	49	724	89	793	7	42
Massachusetts-----	902	39,674	608	31,486	144	5,307	149	2,869	1	12
New Hampshire-----	127	3,982	80	2,834	35	1,033	10	92	2	23
New Jersey-----	505	25,484	264	17,630	69	4,155	167	3,584	5	115
New York-----	1,037	69,096	571	47,788	207	15,588	250	5,607	9	113
Pennsylvania-----	745	50,062	534	37,903	147	10,340	62	1,750	2	69
Rhode Island-----	162	5,245	79	3,293	36	1,301	47	651	-	-
Vermont-----	103	2,696	62	2,004	17	354	22	317	2	21
North Central----	6,117	322,605	3,855	227,965	1,355	74,946	886	19,373	21	321
Illinois-----	1,000	56,506	591	38,595	200	13,076	206	4,814	3	21
Indiana-----	476	25,945	346	18,708	79	5,710	50	1,518	1	9
Iowa-----	678	29,561	390	17,279	163	9,188	123	3,058	2	36
Kansas-----	431	17,316	178	9,062	188	7,348	64	899	1	7
Michigan-----	521	34,084	381	28,241	68	4,441	69	1,296	3	106
Minnesota-----	493	31,118	296	24,190	85	4,845	109	2,059	3	24
Missouri-----	454	26,291	301	19,170	110	6,108	43	1,013	-	-
Nebraska-----	268	12,639	124	7,130	102	4,763	41	734	1	12
North Dakota-----	98	5,693	40	2,633	28	2,070	29	979	1	11
Ohio-----	1,112	49,532	826	36,857	201	10,978	80	1,625	5	72
South Dakota-----	130	5,774	74	3,953	28	1,427	28	394	-	-
Wisconsin-----	456	28,146	308	22,147	103	4,992	44	984	1	23
South-----	4,560	232,090	3,131	188,574	761	33,272	643	10,071	25	173
Alabama-----	176	11,265	161	10,663	10	478	5	124	-	-
Arkansas-----	191	12,431	181	11,781	10	650	-	-	-	-
Delaware-----	32	1,390	22	759	8	592	2	39	-	-
District of Columbia--	90	2,367	37	1,166	28	858	25	343	-	-
Florida-----	322	23,138	259	19,050	29	3,137	32	917	2	34
Georgia-----	215	13,967	188	13,226	14	459	13	282	-	-
Kentucky-----	295	13,062	125	6,445	108	4,919	62	1,698	-	-
Louisiana-----	184	11,740	177	11,469	6	265	-	-	1	6
Maryland-----	230	14,025	188	11,742	26	2,031	16	252	-	-
Mississippi-----	99	4,182	69	3,423	17	536	12	212	1	11
North Carolina-----	770	17,779	185	8,442	270	6,499	302	2,780	13	58
Oklahoma-----	421	23,815	364	21,331	43	2,255	13	220	1	9
South Carolina-----	95	5,413	79	4,753	7	478	9	182	-	-
Tennessee-----	216	10,829	171	8,504	24	1,970	20	345	1	10
Texas-----	900	53,615	745	47,105	101	5,002	51	1,495	3	13
Virginia-----	262	10,530	137	6,946	46	2,460	76	1,092	3	32
West Virginia-----	62	2,542	43	1,769	14	683	5	90	-	-
West-----	4,043	170,339	1,943	126,641	649	25,939	1,407	17,407	44	352
Alaska-----	4	192	3	158	1	34	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	74	4,929	59	4,427	7	330	7	140	1	32
California-----	2,811	104,885	1,148	75,287	410	15,056	1,214	14,256	39	286
Colorado-----	173	12,220	141	10,374	23	1,604	9	242	-	-
Hawaii-----	83	1,557	21	1,037	23	306	39	214	-	-
Idaho-----	49	3,108	40	2,791	7	291	2	26	-	-
Montana-----	79	3,014	49	2,400	16	429	13	165	1	20
Nevada-----	23	864	13	718	4	26	6	120	-	-
New Mexico-----	51	2,417	29	2,012	8	172	13	230	1	3
Oregon-----	282	14,204	172	10,176	44	2,810	64	1,207	2	11
Utah-----	128	3,996	63	2,275	54	1,540	11	181	-	-
Washington-----	257	17,727	191	14,140	49	3,146	17	441	-	-
Wyoming-----	29	1,226	14	846	3	195	12	185	-	-

Table 14. Number of hospitals, beds, patients, admissions, outpatient visits, and discharges, by type of hospital: United States, 1969

Type of hospital	Hospitals	Beds	Patients	Admissions	Out-patient visits	Discharges
All hospitals-----	7,776	1,563,626	1,266,740	31,689,716	182,055,096	31,810,342
General-----	6,482	977,380	770,791	30,453,667	169,461,583	30,558,390
Specialty-----	1,294	586,246	495,949	1,236,049	12,593,513	1,251,952
Psychiatric-----	497	475,153	412,652	598,961	3,485,427	610,882
Tuberculosis-----	114	20,962	13,746	37,663	773,216	39,186
Geriatric-----	99	20,518	18,232	20,567	438,846	19,843
Chronic disease-----	73	19,250	15,981	25,772	462,747	25,462
Eye, ear, nose, throat---	32	1,682	1,093	89,226	586,611	85,937
Other-----	479	48,681	34,245	463,860	6,846,666	470,642

Table 15. Number of hospitals, by type of ownership, type of hospital, and bed size: United States 1969

Type of ownership and type of hospital	All sizes	Less than 25 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500 beds or more
All types of ownership-----	7,776	713	1,733	1,097	733	1,547	715	671	567
Government-----	2,752	225	659	407	227	431	187	204	412
General-----	2,056	190	597	355	185	322	121	140	146
Psychiatric-----	319	2	4	6	8	26	22	26	225
Tuberculosis-----	106	1	10	14	13	32	10	19	7
Geriatric-----	47	1	4	7	5	10	6	4	10
Chronic disease-----	39	-	1	3	-	11	9	6	9
Eye, ear, nose, throat---	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other-----	184	31	43	22	15	30	19	9	15
Proprietary-----	1,115	274	366	176	116	151	26	6	-
General-----	901	205	307	145	91	125	22	6	-
Psychiatric-----	85	8	25	15	13	22	2	-	-
Tuberculosis-----	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Geriatric-----	32	4	10	6	9	1	2	-	-
Chronic disease-----	9	-	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
Eye, ear, nose, throat---	23	13	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other-----	64	44	13	5	2	-	-	-	-
Nonprofit-----	3,909	214	708	514	390	965	502	461	155
General-----	3,525	157	605	447	344	892	480	454	146
Psychiatric-----	93	7	21	18	14	22	6	3	2
Tuberculosis-----	7	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	-
Geriatric-----	20	2	2	2	-	3	5	2	4
Chronic disease-----	25	2	4	4	1	7	5	-	2
Eye, ear, nose, throat---	8	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-
Other-----	231	45	72	42	29	35	5	2	1

Table 16. Number of general and specialty hospitals and number of beds in these hospitals, by type of hospital: United States and each State, 1969

Area	All hospitals		General		Psychiatric		Tuberculosis	
	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds
United States-----	7,776	1,563,626	6,482	977,380	497	475,153	114	20,962
Alabama-----	145	27,074	129	16,534	4	9,112	7	1,125
Alaska-----	30	1,873	27	1,594	1	225	-	-
Arizona-----	85	9,997	80	8,598	3	1,219	1	160
Arkansas-----	105	11,148	99	9,769	1	777	1	343
California-----	693	124,810	565	87,969	47	26,687	2	331
Colorado-----	107	17,950	87	13,758	7	2,839	1	52
Connecticut-----	69	20,898	42	11,796	12	7,228	-	-
Delaware-----	14	4,618	9	2,222	1	1,259	-	-
District of Columbia-----	22	15,059	16	8,054	3	5,930	-	-
Florida-----	218	43,996	195	31,236	12	11,373	2	990
Georgia-----	195	34,055	172	20,624	7	12,259	1	440
Hawaii-----	31	5,243	22	3,219	1	687	1	350
Idaho-----	54	3,873	48	2,948	2	681	1	44
Illinois-----	316	88,599	260	58,493	23	26,714	14	1,975
Indiana-----	137	33,941	115	21,157	11	10,975	4	425
Iowa-----	156	20,404	141	16,346	7	3,354	2	400
Kansas-----	171	18,057	157	13,463	7	4,134	1	80
Kentucky-----	138	21,370	117	14,044	7	5,036	7	960
Louisiana-----	165	2,511	150	17,205	4	5,924	1	351
Maine-----	72	9,088	64	5,799	3	3,015	1	64
Maryland-----	83	29,042	55	14,514	16	11,171	2	565
Massachusetts-----	220	58,761	133	27,076	28	20,785	2	209
Michigan-----	292	64,481	240	40,777	21	18,716	3	667
Minnesota-----	206	29,308	186	22,460	10	6,269	3	226
Mississippi-----	130	17,612	119	10,861	2	6,186	1	377
Missouri-----	183	38,128	158	24,721	10	9,419	-	-
Montana-----	70	4,808	67	4,396	-	-	1	170
Nebraska-----	127	13,051	115	9,754	4	2,297	1	132
Nevada-----	25	2,802	23	2,319	1	460	-	-
New Hampshire-----	43	6,202	32	3,230	2	2,322	1	75
New Jersey-----	152	51,685	106	27,914	14	20,230	3	685
New Mexico-----	70	6,263	60	4,806	2	792	2	143
New York-----	446	187,404	346	88,079	46	84,001	3	500
North Carolina-----	175	33,672	147	21,070	8	10,637	4	1,160
North Dakota-----	67	6,106	64	4,404	1	1,353	-	-
Ohio-----	273	74,162	214	46,762	26	23,588	10	1,486
Oklahoma-----	168	17,028	154	12,940	3	3,234	2	520
Oregon-----	97	12,935	83	8,974	4	3,402	-	-
Pennsylvania-----	347	109,678	261	63,781	37	37,333	5	1,137
Rhode Island-----	25	8,743	19	6,167	4	2,304	-	-
South Carolina-----	94	18,843	81	11,507	3	6,360	2	640
South Dakota-----	69	6,539	65	4,337	2	2,021	1	109
Tennessee-----	177	30,928	152	19,898	7	9,060	2	265
Texas-----	616	75,376	543	54,675	19	14,286	4	1,625
Utah-----	46	5,215	43	4,486	1	608	-	-
Vermont-----	24	3,804	20	2,194	2	1,552	1	50
Virginia-----	139	36,118	109	20,208	13	14,661	2	629
Washington-----	139	19,264	119	14,037	7	4,501	2	380
West Virginia-----	97	16,626	83	10,413	6	5,025	1	594
Wisconsin-----	219	38,099	160	23,751	33	12,112	9	528
Wyoming-----	34	3,779	30	2,041	2	1,040	-	-

Table 16. Number of general and specialty hospitals and number of beds in these hospitals, by type of hospital: United States and each State, 1969—Con.

Area	Geriatric		Chronic disease		Eye, ear, nose, throat		Other	
	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds
United States-----	99	20,518	73	19,250	32	1,682	479	48,681
Alabama-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	303
Alaska-----	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	12
Arizona-----	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	20
Arkansas-----	1	118	-	-	-	-	3	141
California-----	25	2,989	3	369	-	-	51	6,465
Colorado-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1,301
Connecticut-----	2	295	3	727	-	-	10	852
Delaware-----	1	259	1	724	-	-	2	154
District of Columbia-----	1	842	1	80	-	-	1	153
Florida-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	397
Georgia-----	-	-	1	71	2	104	12	557
Hawaii-----	1	146	2	255	-	-	4	586
Idaho-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	200
Illinois-----	1	70	2	335	2	133	14	879
Indiana-----	1	63	1	127	-	-	5	1,194
Iowa-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	304
Kansas-----	1	24	1	154	-	-	4	202
Kentucky-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,330
Louisiana-----	1	750	-	-	1	108	8	773
Maine-----	3	80	1	130	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	1	267	3	1,089	-	-	6	1,436
Massachusetts-----	5	1,535	19	4,697	2	186	31	4,273
Michigan-----	10	967	2	305	-	-	16	3,049
Minnesota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	353
Mississippi-----	-	-	2	67	1	8	5	113
Missouri-----	2	230	1	1,005	-	-	12	2,753
Montana-----	-	-	1	228	-	-	1	14
Nebraska-----	1	253	-	-	-	-	6	615
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23
New Hampshire-----	4	458	-	-	-	-	4	117
New Jersey-----	2	780	4	649	-	-	23	1,427
New Mexico-----	1	330	-	-	-	-	5	192
New York-----	6	3,250	9	5,360	4	548	32	5,666
North Carolina-----	-	-	1	73	2	90	13	642
North Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	349
Ohio-----	8	1,127	2	292	1	7	12	900
Oklahoma-----	2	63	-	-	-	-	7	271
Oregon-----	2	168	2	181	-	-	6	210
Pennsylvania-----	6	2,598	3	937	3	195	32	3,697
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	272
South Carolina-----	1	41	1	38	1	12	5	245
South Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	72
Tennessee-----	-	-	1	480	3	62	12	1,163
Texas-----	4	1,882	-	-	5	48	41	2,860
Utah-----	1	71	-	-	-	-	1	50
Vermont-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Virginia-----	1	65	-	-	2	115	12	440
Washington-----	-	-	-	-	1	24	10	322
West Virginia-----	-	-	3	488	2	42	2	64
Wisconsin-----	3	749	2	347	-	-	12	612
Wyoming-----	1	48	-	-	-	-	1	650

Table 17. Number of admissions to hospitals, by type of hospital: United States and each State, 1969

Area	All hospitals	General	Specialty	Psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Geriatric	Chronic disease	Eye, ear, nose, throat	Other
Number of admissions									
United States-----	31,689,716	30,453,667	1,236,049	598,961	37,663	20,567	25,772	89,226	463,860
Alabama-----	552,346	538,035	14,311	6,779	1,526	-	-	-	6,006
Alaska-----	45,629	45,201	428	334	-	-	24	-	70
Arizona-----	283,778	279,090	4,688	3,730	307	-	-	-	651
Arkansas-----	325,386	319,538	5,848	2,841	500	1,328	-	-	1,179
California-----	2,924,275	2,808,151	116,124	56,834	1,416	4,317	200	-	53,357
Colorado-----	450,000	433,687	16,313	10,971	119	-	-	-	5,223
Connecticut-----	397,109	373,733	23,376	15,130	-	447	1,008	-	6,791
Delaware-----	73,433	70,541	2,892	1,319	-	120	262	-	1,191
District of Columbia-----	206,978	192,315	14,663	4,355	-	259	107	-	9,942
Florida-----	1,025,114	1,006,645	18,469	10,424	1,738	-	-	-	6,307
Georgia-----	758,111	724,232	33,879	16,106	1,212	-	756	8,222	7,583
Hawaii-----	101,411	91,346	10,065	1,084	501	142	196	-	8,142
Idaho-----	111,130	108,499	2,631	1,025	82	-	-	-	1,524
Illinois-----	1,725,778	1,669,626	56,152	35,343	3,887	83	1,122	4,158	11,559
Indiana-----	734,393	721,932	12,461	6,985	678	122	312	-	4,364
Iowa-----	509,997	497,795	12,202	6,701	1,088	-	-	-	4,413
Kansas-----	411,121	399,849	11,272	6,819	241	86	820	-	3,306
Kentucky-----	576,005	554,807	21,198	14,782	2,083	-	-	-	4,333
Louisiana-----	621,552	598,865	22,687	9,709	293	176	-	2,493	10,016
Maine-----	165,835	162,471	3,364	2,350	130	610	274	-	-
Maryland-----	454,068	423,449	30,619	19,996	1,047	66	911	-	8,599
Massachusetts-----	889,391	790,099	99,292	24,517	455	1,957	5,851	11,169	55,343
Michigan-----	1,352,853	1,313,621	39,232	20,203	1,529	857	323	-	16,320
Minnesota-----	668,652	653,235	15,417	11,955	420	-	-	-	3,042
Mississippi-----	371,977	363,924	8,053	5,196	582	-	64	112	2,099
Missouri-----	809,629	781,865	27,764	14,746	-	1,851	554	-	10,613
Montana-----	141,802	140,926	876	-	398	-	344	-	134
Nebraska-----	272,187	264,988	7,199	2,577	68	284	-	-	4,270
Nevada-----	77,655	75,027	2,628	849	-	-	-	-	1,779
New Hampshire-----	108,627	103,886	4,741	2,384	87	137	-	-	2,133
New Jersey-----	904,241	857,945	46,296	19,876	1,022	639	711	-	24,048
New Mexico-----	165,088	160,601	4,487	1,617	275	294	-	-	2,301
New York-----	2,520,529	2,363,870	156,659	62,563	802	1,491	6,379	28,493	56,931
North Carolina-----	771,736	739,514	32,222	15,810	3,341	-	404	5,740	6,927
North Dakota-----	136,536	134,008	2,528	2,180	-	-	-	-	348
Ohio-----	1,570,656	1,523,720	46,936	29,924	1,856	825	566	870	12,895
Oklahoma-----	462,010	446,245	15,765	9,153	649	301	-	-	5,662
Oregon-----	320,187	308,212	11,975	7,914	-	374	161	-	3,526
Pennsylvania-----	1,815,236	1,753,594	61,642	24,917	1,654	1,211	1,026	11,548	21,286
Rhode Island-----	131,923	115,945	15,978	5,397	-	-	-	-	10,581
South Carolina-----	385,495	370,771	14,724	5,635	1,003	506	762	995	5,823
South Dakota-----	128,378	124,455	3,923	3,389	449	-	-	-	85
Tennessee-----	710,910	683,796	27,114	12,560	741	-	173	2,212	11,428
Texas-----	1,926,653	1,862,560	64,093	26,079	1,927	1,219	-	2,313	32,555
Utah-----	162,760	161,636	1,124	792	-	59	-	-	273
Vermont-----	73,106	71,502	1,604	1,451	23	-	-	-	130
Virginia-----	655,366	622,349	33,017	18,132	895	225	-	7,208	6,557
Washington-----	541,087	526,763	14,324	8,036	735	-	-	1,531	4,022
West Virginia-----	351,427	341,246	10,181	5,335	414	-	847	2,162	1,423
Wisconsin-----	743,931	713,537	30,394	20,576	1,490	563	1,615	-	6,150
Wyoming-----	66,239	64,020	2,219	1,581	-	18	-	-	620

Table 18. Number of full-time employees, by type of hospital: United States and each State, 1969

Area	All hospitals	General	Specialty	Psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Geriatric	Chronic disease	Eye, ear, nose, throat	Other
Number of full-time employees									
United States-----	2,270,595	1,888,636	381,959	266,885	18,263	14,846	19,707	3,550	58,708
Alabama-----	36,770	32,411	4,359	2,996	963	-	-	-	400
Alaska-----	2,683	2,405	278	230	-	-	18	-	30
Arizona-----	19,884	18,829	1,055	883	156	-	-	-	16
Arkansas-----	17,445	16,022	1,423	806	353	131	-	-	133
California-----	198,187	171,520	26,667	15,954	340	1,993	289	-	8,091
Colorado-----	35,582	30,396	5,186	3,714	55	-	-	-	1,417
Connecticut-----	34,116	25,938	8,178	5,741	-	648	736	-	1,053
Delaware-----	6,396	4,673	1,723	713	-	251	521	-	238
District of Columbia-----	22,212	17,159	5,053	4,013	-	536	118	-	386
Florida-----	69,348	62,305	7,043	5,588	707	-	-	-	748
Georgia-----	46,219	40,717	5,502	4,188	463	-	51	192	608
Hawaii-----	7,466	5,855	1,611	428	356	161	233	-	433
Idaho-----	5,062	4,400	662	483	74	-	-	-	105
Illinois-----	129,176	109,145	20,031	16,391	2,044	36	265	276	1,019
Indiana-----	45,773	38,597	7,176	5,896	372	23	143	-	742
Iowa-----	27,969	24,526	3,443	2,807	344	-	-	-	292
Kansas-----	26,355	22,014	4,341	3,913	79	10	157	-	182
Kentucky-----	33,200	28,279	4,921	3,287	737	-	-	-	897
Louisiana-----	37,193	32,492	4,701	3,008	214	341	-	160	978
Maine-----	10,747	9,279	1,468	1,204	77	61	126	-	-
Maryland-----	44,281	32,620	11,661	7,225	401	255	1,132	-	2,648
Massachusetts-----	87,418	63,093	24,325	13,460	336	1,768	3,756	606	4,399
Michigan-----	97,989	83,368	14,621	10,424	735	728	314	-	2,420
Minnesota-----	39,030	34,745	4,285	3,494	196	-	-	-	595
Mississippi-----	20,148	17,599	2,549	1,973	400	-	32	4	140
Missouri-----	56,888	46,378	10,510	7,732	-	1	617	-	2,160
Montana-----	6,453	6,029	424	-	220	-	190	-	14
Nebraska-----	17,344	13,951	3,393	2,134	125	75	-	-	1,059
Nevada-----	4,384	4,006	378	322	-	-	-	-	56
New Hampshire-----	6,817	5,453	1,364	1,016	74	207	-	-	67
New Jersey-----	68,092	53,726	14,366	10,865	645	464	905	-	1,487
New Mexico-----	10,439	9,205	1,234	629	148	280	-	-	177
New York-----	268,061	199,386	68,675	44,985	586	3,469	7,920	1,360	10,355
North Carolina-----	48,284	41,070	7,214	5,239	972	-	107	192	704
North Dakota-----	7,478	6,457	1,021	716	-	-	-	-	305
Ohio-----	111,352	96,332	15,020	11,452	1,558	646	267	6	1,091
Oklahoma-----	27,239	24,489	2,750	2,037	259	74	-	-	380
Oregon-----	17,718	15,247	2,471	1,931	-	111	180	-	249
Pennsylvania-----	148,554	120,296	28,258	21,018	883	1,382	587	339	4,049
Rhode Island-----	12,319	10,479	1,840	1,277	-	-	-	-	563
South Carolina-----	22,415	19,533	2,882	2,099	429	31	29	7	287
South Dakota-----	6,940	5,553	1,387	1,238	75	-	-	-	74
Tennessee-----	47,304	40,374	6,930	4,473	312	-	357	72	1,716
Texas-----	118,874	105,631	13,243	7,603	960	764	-	66	3,850
Utah-----	8,506	8,010	496	448	-	-	-	-	48
Vermont-----	5,542	4,510	1,032	990	42	-	-	-	-
Virginia-----	48,997	40,841	8,156	7,031	454	-	-	142	529
Washington-----	29,793	25,776	4,017	3,078	458	-	-	36	445
West Virginia-----	21,026	17,856	3,170	2,297	214	-	533	92	34
Wisconsin-----	45,127	36,921	8,206	6,700	447	367	124	-	568
Wyoming-----	4,000	2,740	1,260	756	-	33	-	-	471

Table 19. Number of full-time and part-time hospital employees, by type of hospital:
United States, 1969

Type of employee	All hospitals	General hospitals	Specialty hospitals
<u>All employees</u>			
Full-time-----	2,270,595	1,888,636	381,959
Part-time-----	496,003	463,725	32,278
<u>Physicians</u>			
Full-time-----	34,037	25,591	8,446
Part-time-----	14,375	9,934	4,441
<u>Dentists</u>			
Full-time-----	3,602	2,962	640
Part-time-----	1,003	503	500
<u>Interns</u>			
Full-time-----	49,159	46,237	2,922
Part-time-----	2,659	2,419	240
<u>Other trainees</u>			
Full-time-----	36,925	33,113	3,812
Part-time-----	7,444	6,534	910
<u>RN's</u>			
Full-time-----	308,988	281,058	27,930
Part-time-----	133,755	128,068	5,687
<u>LPN's</u>			
Full-time-----	163,271	146,641	16,630
Part-time-----	33,272	31,976	1,296
<u>Other employees</u>			
Full-time-----	1,674,613	1,353,034	321,579
Part-time-----	303,495	284,291	19,204

Table 20. Number of beds and beds per 1,000 population, by type of hospital: United States, each region and State, 1969

Area	Beds	Beds per 1,000 population ¹	Beds	Beds per 1,000 population ¹
United States-----	977,380	4.86	586,246	2.91
Northeast-----	236,036	4.85	220,227	4.52
Connecticut-----	11,796	3.93	9,102	3.03
Maine-----	5,799	5.85	3,289	3.32
Massachusetts-----	27,076	4.79	31,685	5.61
New Hampshire-----	3,230	4.46	2,972	4.10
New Jersey-----	27,914	3.93	23,771	3.35
New York-----	88,079	4.86	99,325	5.49
Pennsylvania-----	63,781	5.43	45,897	3.91
Rhode Island-----	6,167	6.62	2,576	2.76
Vermont-----	2,194	5.02	1,610	3.68
North Central-----	286,425	5.11	144,450	2.57
Illinois-----	58,493	5.30	30,106	2.73
Indiana-----	21,157	4.11	12,784	2.49
Iowa-----	16,346	5.83	4,058	1.45
Kansas-----	13,463	6.02	4,594	2.05
Michigan-----	40,777	4.64	23,704	2.70
Minnesota-----	22,460	5.98	6,848	1.82
Missouri-----	24,721	5.33	13,407	2.89
Nebraska-----	9,754	6.62	3,297	2.24
North Dakota-----	4,404	7.09	1,702	2.74
Ohio-----	46,762	4.43	27,400	2.59
South Dakota-----	4,337	6.49	2,202	3.30
Wisconsin-----	23,751	5.43	14,348	3.28
South-----	295,774	4.76	161,902	2.60
Alabama-----	16,534	4.81	10,540	3.06
Arkansas-----	9,769	5.11	1,379	.72
Delaware-----	2,222	4.11	2,396	4.44
District of Columbia-----	8,054	10.57	7,005	9.19
Florida-----	31,236	4.70	12,760	1.92
Georgia-----	20,624	4.53	13,431	2.95
Kentucky-----	14,044	4.39	7,326	2.29
Louisiana-----	17,205	4.75	7,906	2.18
Maryland-----	14,514	3.75	14,528	3.76
Mississippi-----	10,861	4.89	6,751	3.04
North Carolina-----	21,070	4.19	12,602	2.50
Oklahoma-----	12,940	5.10	4,088	1.61
South Carolina-----	11,507	4.48	7,336	2.85
Tennessee-----	19,898	5.11	11,030	2.83
Texas-----	54,675	4.95	20,701	1.87
Virginia-----	20,208	4.38	15,910	3.45
West Virginia-----	10,413	5.96	6,213	3.56
West-----	159,145	4.64	59,667	1.74
Alaska-----	1,594	5.39	279	.94
Arizona-----	8,598	4.95	1,399	.81
California-----	87,969	4.46	36,841	1.87
Colorado-----	13,758	6.35	4,192	1.94
Hawaii-----	3,219	4.29	2,024	2.70
Idaho-----	2,948	4.17	925	1.31
Montana-----	4,396	6.33	412	.59
Nevada-----	2,319	4.83	483	1.01
New Mexico-----	4,806	4.75	1,457	1.44
Oregon-----	8,974	4.35	3,961	1.92
Utah-----	4,486	4.28	729	.70
Washington-----	14,037	4.20	5,227	1.56
Wyoming-----	2,041	6.20	1,738	5.28

¹See appendix IV for population figures.

Table 21. Number of patients, admissions, and discharges in general hospitals, by geographic region and State; and rates per 1,000 population, by region: United States, 1969

Area	Patients	Admissions	Discharges
United States-----	770,791	Number 30,453,667	30,558,390
Northeast-----	193,946	6,593,045	6,613,890
Connecticut-----	9,564	373,733	375,882
Maine-----	4,318	162,471	161,346
Massachusetts-----	21,748	790,099	813,320
New Hampshire-----	2,438	103,886	103,899
New Jersey-----	22,746	857,945	856,456
New York-----	73,288	2,363,870	2,360,609
Pennsylvania-----	52,975	1,753,594	1,753,990
Rhode Island-----	5,173	115,945	116,840
Vermont-----	1,696	71,502	71,548
North Central-----	227,148	8,798,631	8,867,737
Illinois-----	47,617	1,669,626	1,671,670
Indiana-----	17,339	721,932	741,600
Iowa-----	12,377	497,795	520,757
Kansas-----	10,152	399,849	400,274
Michigan-----	33,278	1,313,621	1,310,227
Minnesota-----	16,793	653,235	648,215
Missouri-----	20,342	781,865	780,112
Nebraska-----	6,994	264,988	262,969
North Dakota-----	3,114	134,008	135,050
Ohio-----	38,406	1,523,720	1,517,587
South Dakota-----	3,083	124,455	124,177
Wisconsin-----	17,653	713,537	755,099
South-----	231,667	9,858,832	9,853,616
Alabama-----	13,261	538,035	543,309
Arkansas-----	7,584	319,538	318,050
Delaware-----	1,759	70,541	69,505
District of Columbia-----	6,586	192,315	191,707
Florida-----	24,430	1,006,645	1,005,349
Georgia-----	16,490	724,232	725,986
Kentucky-----	11,732	554,807	550,654
Louisiana-----	12,459	598,865	604,138
Maryland-----	11,413	423,449	420,279
Mississippi-----	8,449	363,924	362,207
North Carolina-----	16,816	739,514	749,579
Oklahoma-----	9,607	446,245	446,671
South Carolina-----	8,942	370,771	372,206
Tennessee-----	16,032	683,796	670,920
Texas-----	41,066	1,862,560	1,867,966
Virginia-----	16,707	622,349	615,895
West Virginia-----	8,334	341,246	339,195
West-----	118,030	5,203,159	5,223,147
Alaska-----	1,016	45,201	44,975
Arizona-----	6,394	279,090	275,049
California-----	66,051	2,808,151	2,831,918
Colorado-----	10,639	433,687	431,887
Hawaii-----	2,522	91,346	90,944
Idaho-----	2,015	108,499	108,394
Montana-----	3,070	140,926	140,766
Nevada-----	1,728	75,027	74,623
New Mexico-----	3,320	160,601	162,513
Oregon-----	6,379	308,212	310,750
Utah-----	3,329	161,636	162,985
Washington-----	10,221	526,763	524,077
Wyoming-----	1,346	64,020	64,266
		Rate per 1,000 population ¹	
United States-----	3.8	151.3	151.8
Northeast-----	4.0	135.4	135.9
North Central-----	4.0	156.8	158.1
South-----	3.7	158.5	158.4
West-----	3.4	151.6	152.1

¹See appendix IV for population figures.

Table 22. Number of patients, admissions, and discharges in specialty hospitals, by geographic region and State; and rates per 1,000 population, by region: United States, 1969

Area	Patients	Admissions	Discharges
United States-----	495,949	Number 1,236,049	1,251,952
Northeast-----	189,017	412,952	418,477
Connecticut-----	8,308	23,376	24,417
Maine-----	2,989	3,364	2,971
Massachusetts-----	26,556	99,292	98,808
New Hampshire-----	2,562	4,741	4,749
New Jersey-----	19,415	46,296	46,543
New York-----	83,958	156,659	159,580
Pennsylvania-----	41,533	61,642	64,057
Rhode Island-----	2,302	15,978	15,434
Vermont-----	1,394	1,604	1,918
North Central-----	119,993	265,480	274,563
Illinois-----	24,710	56,152	60,671
Indiana-----	11,025	12,461	13,356
Iowa-----	2,889	12,202	11,668
Kansas-----	3,245	11,272	11,752
Michigan-----	21,099	39,232	38,670
Minnesota-----	5,321	15,417	15,438
Missouri-----	10,898	27,764	27,639
Nebraska-----	2,483	7,199	7,700
North Dakota-----	1,427	2,528	2,460
Ohio-----	22,931	46,936	49,925
South Dakota-----	1,808	3,923	3,795
Wisconsin-----	12,157	30,394	31,489
South-----	137,397	369,735	368,492
Alabama-----	8,931	14,311	17,496
Arkansas-----	930	5,848	5,899
Delaware-----	2,166	2,892	2,334
District of Columbia-----	6,137	14,663	15,082
Florida-----	11,056	18,469	18,483
Georgia-----	10,542	33,879	34,139
Kentucky-----	6,039	21,198	22,534
Louisiana-----	6,298	22,687	23,058
Maryland-----	12,232	30,619	30,288
Mississippi-----	5,414	8,053	7,662
North Carolina-----	10,649	32,222	30,749
Oklahoma-----	3,459	15,765	15,478
South Carolina-----	6,470	14,724	13,717
Tennessee-----	8,906	27,114	26,428
Texas-----	18,853	64,093	64,822
Virginia-----	14,114	33,017	30,231
West Virginia-----	5,201	10,181	10,092
West-----	49,542	187,882	190,420
Alaska-----	196	428	422
Arizona-----	1,390	4,688	4,686
California-----	30,541	116,124	116,185
Colorado-----	3,875	16,313	17,114
Hawaii-----	1,594	10,065	10,119
Idaho-----	757	2,631	2,503
Montana-----	337	876	861
Nevada-----	452	2,628	2,647
New Mexico-----	1,094	4,487	4,666
Oregon-----	3,340	11,975	12,942
Utah-----	633	1,124	1,146
Washington-----	3,941	14,324	14,892
Wyoming-----	1,392	2,219	2,237
	Rate per 1,000 population ¹		
United States-----	2.5	6.1	6.2
Northeast-----	3.9	8.5	8.6
North Central-----	2.1	4.7	4.9
South-----	2.2	5.9	5.9
West-----	1.4	5.5	5.5

¹See appendix IV for population figures.

Table 23. Number of "other health facilities," by type of facility: United States, each region and State, 1969

Area	All facilities	Deaf or blind or both	Unwed mothers	Physically handicapped	Mentally retarded	Emotionally disturbed	Dependent children	Miscellaneous	Correctional facility
	Number of "other health facilities"								
United States---	4,225	123	171	41	966	498	968	718	740
Northeast-----	773	38	35	5	175	95	197	86	142
Connecticut-----	40	3	2	-	14	4	6	4	7
Maine-----	41	1	1	-	21	2	6	5	5
Massachusetts-----	85	5	2	-	10	26	9	18	15
New Hampshire-----	22	1	-	-	4	4	9	3	1
New Jersey-----	94	3	8	1	23	9	18	9	23
New York-----	225	15	15	-	43	25	64	17	46
Pennsylvania-----	228	8	5	3	52	18	75	25	42
Rhode Island-----	17	1	1	-	5	2	3	3	2
Vermont-----	21	1	1	1	3	5	7	2	1
North Central-----	1,075	34	44	8	240	126	261	170	192
Illinois-----	173	3	7	2	51	17	45	15	33
Indiana-----	88	2	5	-	9	12	33	13	14
Iowa-----	77	2	5	-	27	17	10	11	5
Kansas-----	53	2	2	1	10	6	13	9	10
Michigan-----	124	4	5	1	22	17	32	11	32
Minnesota-----	71	3	3	1	29	6	1	14	14
Missouri-----	85	5	4	-	20	8	22	8	18
Nebraska-----	36	2	1	-	4	3	14	8	4
North Dakota-----	12	2	2	1	3	-	2	1	1
Ohio-----	237	4	8	1	53	12	68	50	41
South Dakota-----	24	2	-	-	3	3	6	9	1
Wisconsin-----	95	3	2	1	9	25	15	21	19
South-----	1,106	37	64	16	141	69	387	191	201
Alabama-----	38	1	1	1	2	1	17	6	9
Arkansas-----	34	4	1	-	3	4	12	6	4
Delaware-----	20	-	1	-	5	1	5	4	4
District of Columbia--	17	2	2	-	2	3	2	2	4
Florida-----	120	1	10	2	20	5	26	24	32
Georgia-----	77	4	2	3	4	7	28	16	13
Kentucky-----	69	2	1	1	3	2	38	7	15
Louisiana-----	62	5	7	1	12	7	17	5	8
Maryland-----	69	2	2	-	9	10	9	22	15
Mississippi-----	22	3	1	-	2	-	7	6	3
North Carolina-----	100	4	2	-	11	2	32	32	17
Oklahoma-----	51	2	1	1	13	2	20	2	10
South Carolina-----	34	-	1	-	2	2	19	6	4
Tennessee-----	77	2	5	-	9	4	37	10	10
Texas-----	211	3	18	5	34	17	78	30	26
Virginia-----	70	1	5	1	8	1	28	7	19
West Virginia-----	35	1	4	1	2	1	12	6	8
West-----	1,271	14	28	12	410	208	123	271	205
Alaska-----	19	-	1	-	1	3	9	2	3
Arizona-----	65	1	4	-	8	4	9	31	8
California-----	810	4	7	9	320	164	44	142	120
Colorado-----	57	1	2	-	8	10	11	15	10
Hawaii-----	42	-	1	-	26	7	1	3	4
Idaho-----	6	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	1
Montana-----	22	1	1	-	3	1	4	8	4
Nevada-----	19	-	-	-	3	1	2	8	5
New Mexico-----	61	2	1	-	9	3	16	23	7
Oregon-----	45	2	4	-	9	8	2	9	11
Utah-----	44	-	-	3	13	3	4	10	11
Washington-----	73	2	6	-	8	4	14	20	19
Wyoming-----	8	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	2

Table 24. Number of residents in "other health facilities," by type of facility: United States, each region and State, 1969

Area	All facilities	Deaf or blind or both	Unwed mothers	Physically handicapped	Mentally retarded	Emotionally disturbed	Dependent children	Miscellaneous	Correctional facility
Number of residents									
United States----	434,339	21,232	4,636	3,477	200,181	17,738	54,039	42,075	90,961
Northeast-----	106,042	4,875	991	564	58,465	3,387	14,397	7,937	15,426
Connecticut-----	6,086	751	48	-	4,233	63	279	127	585
Maine-----	2,346	166	21	-	1,260	16	189	122	572
Massachusetts-----	10,820	463	97	-	4,982	804	495	2,771	1,208
New Hampshire-----	1,782	122	-	-	994	63	322	90	191
New Jersey-----	12,145	594	242	46	7,214	260	918	287	2,584
New York-----	38,963	1,306	423	-	21,979	1,083	6,108	1,777	6,287
Pennsylvania-----	30,074	1,274	107	504	15,288	1,027	5,537	2,579	3,758
Rhode Island-----	1,653	85	23	-	1,029	15	269	149	83
Vermont-----	2,173	114	30	14	1,486	56	280	35	158
North Central-----	114,706	5,610	1,194	604	58,855	4,228	11,697	8,061	24,457
Illinois-----	21,236	687	223	52	10,373	328	3,164	3,338	3,071
Indiana-----	10,839	849	115	-	4,108	242	1,588	184	3,753
Iowa-----	4,942	526	70	-	2,550	693	295	378	430
Kansas-----	3,741	441	49	150	2,078	175	266	129	453
Michigan-----	17,688	634	134	217	10,676	602	1,242	410	3,773
Minnesota-----	7,868	375	86	50	5,434	171	25	241	1,486
Missouri-----	6,306	669	96	-	3,279	248	668	153	1,193
Nebraska-----	3,652	195	15	-	2,148	175	423	166	530
North Dakota-----	2,310	125	50	65	1,510	-	80	402	78
Ohio-----	23,622	571	292	10	10,859	206	3,070	923	7,691
South Dakota-----	2,987	181	-	-	1,253	46	647	781	79
Wisconsin-----	9,515	357	64	60	4,587	1,342	229	956	1,920
South-----	128,922	8,922	1,754	1,631	56,154	3,191	23,660	7,798	25,812
Alabama-----	5,575	703	21	28	2,296	33	1,202	129	1,163
Arkansas-----	3,585	848	35	-	1,149	65	671	296	521
Delaware-----	1,072	-	16	-	657	18	132	65	184
District of Columbia--	1,101	33	42	-	82	45	581	66	252
Florida-----	13,183	73	217	767	6,632	90	1,097	609	3,698
Georgia-----	8,032	1,020	83	103	3,011	103	1,808	598	1,306
Kentucky-----	4,372	419	22	64	1,256	32	1,379	288	912
Louisiana-----	7,129	769	213	159	3,716	301	835	107	1,029
Maryland-----	12,146	610	60	-	4,817	988	369	1,702	3,600
Mississippi-----	3,188	581	21	-	1,282	-	496	320	488
North Carolina-----	12,420	1,315	69	-	5,089	29	2,608	1,086	2,224
Oklahoma-----	5,794	329	55	48	2,861	32	1,570	189	710
South Carolina-----	5,792	-	43	-	3,228	59	1,355	556	551
Tennessee-----	7,559	578	131	-	2,585	78	2,566	292	1,329
Texas-----	25,212	831	557	134	13,051	915	5,170	954	3,600
Virginia-----	9,742	511	119	22	3,906	58	1,457	392	3,277
West Virginia-----	3,020	302	50	306	536	345	364	149	968
West-----	84,669	1,825	697	678	26,707	6,932	4,285	18,279	25,266
Alaska-----	498	-	10	-	105	62	166	22	133
Arizona-----	10,352	248	56	-	1,226	50	548	6,937	1,287
California-----	44,321	195	255	601	14,282	4,691	1,589	4,689	18,019
Colorado-----	5,464	40	127	-	2,317	202	544	699	1,535
Hawaii-----	1,333	-	29	-	839	82	4	262	117
Idaho-----	1,116	151	19	-	701	-	64	-	181
Montana-----	2,147	74	23	-	979	40	274	559	198
Nevada-----	592	-	-	-	28	60	75	111	318
New Mexico-----	6,827	371	16	-	967	676	545	3,680	572
Oregon-----	4,441	303	80	-	2,839	349	12	105	753
Utah-----	2,248	-	-	77	1,215	69	49	485	353
Washington-----	4,431	443	82	-	578	651	255	730	1,692
Wyoming-----	899	-	-	-	631	-	160	-	108

Table 25. Number of facilities and number of full-time and part-time employees and part-time hours in facilities for the mentally retarded and in all remaining "other health facilities," by type of ownership and number of residents: United States, 1969

Type of ownership and number of residents	Facilities for the mentally retarded				Remaining "other health facilities"			
	All facilities	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Part-time hours worked	All facilities	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Part-time hours worked
All types of ownership-----	966	111,535	6,741	119,812	3,259	108,577	16,204	253,112
Less than 25 residents----	554	1,960	822	14,219	1,526	7,518	3,666	66,515
25-49 residents-----	121	1,688	548	10,447	655	10,755	3,076	46,396
50-74 residents-----	53	1,641	514	9,710	345	9,659	1,878	30,798
75-99 residents-----	31	1,281	309	5,878	178	7,688	1,085	18,815
100-199 residents-----	61	4,995	530	9,952	295	23,106	3,382	45,447
200-299 residents-----	17	3,412	312	5,319	102	12,074	1,329	18,211
300-499 residents-----	18	5,377	249	3,795	90	17,417	993	14,709
500 residents or more----	111	91,181	3,457	60,492	68	20,360	795	12,221
Government-----	258	97,473	3,897	67,134	1,099	68,430	6,192	89,713
Less than 25 residents----	97	271	93	1,757	366	2,391	845	13,868
25-49 residents-----	8	110	28	511	171	3,559	586	10,087
50-74 residents-----	3	197	32	659	119	4,012	580	9,950
75-99 residents-----	4	231	37	614	77	3,918	387	6,850
100-199 residents-----	19	2,778	126	2,542	164	14,357	1,876	21,518
200-299 residents-----	10	2,433	208	3,671	69	8,291	826	11,471
300-499 residents-----	15	4,826	205	3,109	71	14,582	628	8,718
500 residents or more----	102	86,627	3,168	54,271	62	17,320	464	7,251
Proprietary-----	477	4,011	1,258	24,257	432	2,270	1,078	22,322
Less than 25 residents----	359	1,121	514	8,354	378	888	800	18,155
25-49 residents-----	64	714	257	5,185	25	384	113	1,473
50-74 residents-----	22	520	144	3,185	17	513	100	1,571
75-99 residents-----	12	378	104	2,125	10	384	55	968
100-199 residents-----	15	754	94	2,211	2	101	10	155
200-299 residents-----	3	241	63	1,082	-	-	-	-
300-499 residents-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 residents or more----	2	283	82	2,115	-	-	-	-
Nonprofit-----	231	10,051	1,586	28,421	1,728	37,877	8,934	141,077
Less than 25 residents----	98	568	215	4,108	782	4,239	2,021	34,492
25-49 residents-----	49	864	263	4,751	459	6,812	2,377	34,836
50-74 residents-----	28	924	338	5,866	209	5,134	1,198	19,277
75-99 residents-----	15	672	168	3,139	91	3,386	643	10,997
100-199 residents-----	27	1,463	310	5,199	129	8,648	1,496	23,774
200-299 residents-----	4	738	41	566	33	3,783	503	6,740
300-499 residents-----	3	551	44	686	19	2,835	365	5,991
500 residents or more----	7	4,271	207	4,106	6	3,040	331	4,970

Table 26. Number of "other health facilities," by number of residents, type of ownership, and type of facility: United States, 1969

Type of ownership and type of facility	All facilities	Number of residents							
		Less than 25	25-49	50-74	75-99	100-199	200-299	300-499	500 or more
Number of "other health facilities"									
All types of ownership-----	4,225	2,080	776	398	209	356	119	108	179
Deaf or blind or both--	123	18	13	7	8	38	16	15	8
Unwed mothers-----	171	94	57	16	1	3	-	-	-
Physically handicapped--	41	14	14	6	-	2	1	3	1
Mentally retarded-----	966	554	121	53	31	61	17	18	111
Emotionally disturbed--	498	344	70	37	17	21	2	2	5
Dependent children-----	968	359	276	138	66	90	23	12	4
Miscellaneous-----	718	466	85	52	26	44	17	12	16
Correctional facility--	740	231	140	89	60	97	43	46	34
Government-----	1,357	463	179	122	81	183	79	86	164
Deaf or blind or both--	66	1	3	4	5	22	12	11	8
Unwed mothers-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physically handicapped--	13	4	3	1	-	1	1	2	1
Mentally retarded-----	258	97	8	3	4	19	10	15	102
Emotionally disturbed--	84	49	11	2	3	12	-	2	5
Dependent children-----	178	83	31	21	8	21	8	3	3
Miscellaneous-----	138	44	14	15	10	23	11	9	12
Correctional facility--	620	185	109	76	51	85	37	44	33
Proprietary-----	909	737	89	39	22	17	3	-	2
Deaf or blind or both--	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unwed mothers-----	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physically handicapped--	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mentally retarded-----	477	359	64	22	12	15	3	-	2
Emotionally disturbed--	151	129	9	5	7	1	-	-	-
Dependent children-----	17	12	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous-----	244	222	9	10	2	1	-	-	-
Correctional facility--	7	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonprofit-----	1,959	880	508	237	106	156	37	22	13
Deaf or blind or both--	55	15	10	3	3	16	4	4	-
Unwed mothers-----	167	90	57	16	1	3	-	-	-
Physically handicapped--	21	6	8	5	-	1	-	1	-
Mentally retarded-----	231	98	49	28	15	27	4	3	7
Emotionally disturbed--	263	166	50	30	7	8	2	-	-
Dependent children-----	773	264	242	116	57	69	15	9	1
Miscellaneous-----	336	200	62	27	14	20	6	3	4
Correctional facility--	113	41	30	12	9	12	6	2	1

Table 27. Number of facilities for the mentally retarded, by programs offered, type of ownership, and number of residents: United States, 1969

Type of ownership and number of residents	All facilities	All programs ¹	Programs for:							
			Edu-cable chil-dren	Train-able chil-dren	Pro-foundly retarded children	Adults	Voca-tional train-ing	Medical reha-bilita-tion	Other pro-grams	No pro-grams
Number of facilities										
All types of ownership--	966	57	311	363	255	228	218	143	219	299
Less than 25 residents-----	554	9	83	114	83	78	43	43	106	232
25-49 residents---	121	1	38	44	21	19	13	6	17	41
50-99 residents---	84	-	36	43	25	22	21	10	18	13
100-499 residents-	96	5	51	57	37	31	50	22	27	10
500-999 residents-	43	13	38	39	31	30	31	21	15	2
1,000 residents or more-----	68	29	65	66	58	48	60	41	36	1
Government--	258	46	133	141	116	103	121	88	91	61
Less than 25 residents-----	97	-	12	13	11	9	4	8	20	49
25-49 residents---	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7
50-99 residents---	7	-	3	3	2	4	4	2	3	-
100-499 residents-	44	5	21	27	19	15	27	18	19	3
500-999 residents-	38	13	35	36	29	28	29	20	14	1
1,000 residents or more-----	64	28	62	62	55	46	56	40	35	1
Proprietary-	477	7	88	120	86	73	44	40	88	176
Less than 25 residents-----	359	7	50	73	55	53	25	30	70	148
25-49 residents---	64	-	19	25	14	8	5	3	10	19
50-99 residents---	34	-	13	15	9	5	8	5	6	6
100-499 residents-	18	-	6	7	8	6	6	2	2	2
500-999 residents-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1,000 residents or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonprofit---	231	4	90	102	53	52	53	15	40	62
Less than 25 residents-----	98	2	21	28	17	16	14	5	16	35
25-49 residents---	49	1	19	19	7	10	7	3	7	15
50-99 residents---	43	-	20	25	14	13	9	3	9	7
100-499 residents-	34	-	24	23	10	10	17	2	6	5
500-999 residents-	3	-	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	-
1,000 residents or more-----	4	1	3	4	3	2	4	1	1	-

¹Includes facilities that offer all six specified programs, but excludes facilities with other programs.

Table 28. Number of "other health facilities," by type of facility and age and sex of the residents primarily served: United States, 1969

Sex and age of residents primarily served	All facilities	Deaf or blind or both	Unwed mothers	Physically handicapped	Mentally retarded	Emotionally disturbed	Dependent children	Miscellaneous	Correctional facility
	Number of "other health facilities"								
Total-----	4,225	123	171	41	966	498	968	718	740
Male-----	1,049	3	-	5	150	168	156	240	327
Under 21 years-----	499	-	-	4	45	71	138	19	222
21 years and over-----	221	3	-	1	65	41	-	103	8
All ages-----	329	-	-	-	40	56	18	118	97
Female-----	676	6	152	2	165	97	81	62	111
Under 21 years-----	243	-	19	-	30	34	67	8	85
21 years and over-----	149	5	1	2	92	23	1	25	-
All ages-----	284	1	132	-	43	40	13	29	26
Both sexes-----	2,500	114	19	34	651	233	731	416	302
Under 21 years-----	1,360	92	5	19	269	98	633	87	157
21 years and over-----	195	9	-	6	80	43	-	55	2
All ages-----	945	13	14	9	302	92	98	274	143

APPENDIX I

METHODOLOGY

A total of 24,857 nursing homes and "other health facilities" were on the Master Facility Inventory file prior to the mailout of the 1969 MFI Survey. Since a sample survey (Resident Places Survey-3) had recently been conducted among 2,077 of the nursing homes and 20 of the "other health facilities," further information on these places was not necessary, and they were therefore not included in the 1969 MFI Survey. Hence the initial mailout for the 1969 MFI Survey involved 27,267 questionnaires (22,780 nursing homes and 4,487 "other health facilities"). Results of the various stages of the mailout are shown in the table below.

Stage	Date	Total questionnaires mailed	Questionnaires received (cumulative number)
Initial mailout	October 11, 1969	27,267	---
First followup	October 27, 1969	14,549	12,718
Second followup	November 10, 1969	10,254	17,013
Field followup	December 1, 1969	5,836	21,431
Cutoff	January 29, 1970	-	27,255

A total of 4,627 questionnaires (3,732 nursing homes and 895 "other health facilities") were found to be out of scope; i.e., they were duplicate returns or the facilities were now out of business, demolished, or under construction, provided day care only, or in some other way did not meet the minimum standards for inclusion in the MFI.

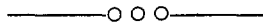
All but 12 questionnaires (all nursing homes) were received in one form or another. In addition to these nonresponses, there were 1,492 other kinds such as postmaster return refusals and other types of postmaster returns. Of these, 1,422 were for nursing homes and 82 were for "other health facilities."

After deleting the out-of-scope cases from the initial mailout, the resulting response rate was 92.5 percent for nursing homes and 97.7 percent for "other health facilities." The overall response rate for the 1969 MFI Survey was 93.4 percent.

The hospital portion of the survey, which was conducted in cooperation with the American Hospital Association, had a response rate of 93.1 percent.

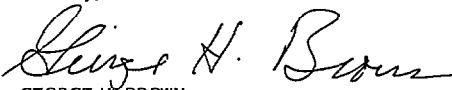
The survey operations, which included mailing of questionnaires; editing, coding, and punching the resulting data; and imputing for missing data, were virtually identical to those used in the 1967 MFI Survey. Those procedures are discussed in detail in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 1, No. 9.³

In an effort to check the completeness of coverage of the MFI lists of hospitals, nursing homes, and "other health facilities," the Complement Survey was conducted. (The Complement Survey has been discussed in detail in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 1, No. 3.¹) The Complement Survey matches the health facilities found independently in an area sample survey against the MFI list of facilities for that area. Any facility discovered in the sample survey but missed by the MFI constituted undercoverage, and an appropriate weight was assigned to the missed facility. The U.S. Bureau of the Census handled the matching and the weighting procedures for the 1969 Complement Survey. The results indicated that the MFI undercoverage was 6 percent for facilities and 1 percent for beds. Or, stating it in positive terms, the MFI list contained 94 percent of all the health facilities in the United States and 99 percent of all the health facility beds. This latter figure indicates that the facilities that were missed were small facilities, since the 6 percent missed contained only 1 percent of the total beds.



APPENDIX II. QUESTIONNAIRES

Nursing Homes

<p>FORM HRS-5(N) (1-3-69)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MASTER FACILITY INVENTORY</p> <p>RETURN TO: Jeffersonville Census Operations Division 1201 East 10th Street Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">FORM APPROVED BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-569067</p>									
THIRD REQUEST										
<p>Dear Sir:</p> <p>The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Public Health Service is conducting its biennial survey of all facilities in the United States which provide some kind of medical, nursing, personal, domiciliary, or custodial care.</p> <p>This program is being conducted as a part of the U.S. National Health Survey, authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress. The Bureau of the Census has been requested to act as collecting agent for the NCHS for this survey.</p> <p>The purpose of this survey is to obtain current information on number of beds, staff size, and types of services provided, from each facility. The information will be used to compile statistics on the number and kinds of such facilities in the United States.</p> <p>The questionnaire is very brief and should take only a few minutes to complete: Sections A and B request verification of the name and address of facility, type of service, type of ownership, and capacity; Section C asks for additional information which is needed to complete detailed statistics on other characteristics of facilities. All information in Section C will be held in confidence by the Bureau of the Census and the Public Health Service and will not be used for purposes of inspection, registration, or taxation. The statistics will be presented in such a manner that no individual facility can be identified.</p> <p>Please complete this questionnaire and return it within five days in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.</p> <p>Thank you for your cooperation.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  GEORGE H. BROWN Director Bureau of the Census </div> <p>Enclosure</p>										
Section A - IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITY										
<p>Please refer to the mailing label above, then make all additions and corrections according to the questions below. Detailed identification information is needed to prevent duplicate listings and to assure that your facility is properly represented in our files. <i>(Please type or print)</i></p>										
<p>1 Is the NAME shown in the label above correct for your facility?</p> <p>01</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → <i>Please line through name in label and enter correct name</i></p>	<p>Correct name of facility if different from above</p>									
<p>2 Is the address shown in the label above the correct mailing address for your facility?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → <i>Please line through address on label and give your entire correct mailing address.</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Street</td> <td style="width: 40%;">P.O. Box, Route, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City or town</td> <td>County</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>State</td> <td colspan="2">ZIP Code</td> </tr> </table>	Number	Street	P.O. Box, Route, etc.	City or town	County	02	State	ZIP Code	
Number	Street	P.O. Box, Route, etc.								
City or town	County	02								
State	ZIP Code									
<p>3 What is the telephone number of your facility?</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Area code</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Number</td> </tr> </table>	Area code	Number							
Area code	Number									

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SECTIONS B AND C

- a. Include in this report information for the facility named in the mailing label or for its successor if the name or owner has changed. Include information for **one facility only**, but report for the **entire facility** including infirmaries and other subunits.
- b. Due to name and address changes, duplicate listings in our file, or other reasons, you may have been sent more than one questionnaire under different names or addresses. If you receive more than one form for the same facility, complete **one only** and return all others with the notation "Completed and returned under . . . (give name of facility on completed form and the identification number found in the upper left corner of the label)."
- c. Answer all questions, please. Definitions and special instructions are given with the questions when needed. If your answer to a question is "none," put a zero in the appropriate space. Do not leave the space blank.
- d. Return the completed questionnaire in the postage paid envelope provided, to: Jeffersonville Census Operations Division, 1201 East 10th Street, Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130.

Section B - CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

4 Please read ALL of the following categories then check only ONE box for the type of organization which operates this facility - the type of organization legally responsible for its operation.
Check only one

- 03
- State-Local Government
 - 11 State
 - 12 County
 - 13 City
 - 14 City-County
 - 15 Hospital District
 - Federal Government
 - 16 U.S. Public Health Service
 - 17 Armed Forces
 - 18 Veterans Administration
 - 19 Other Federal Agency
 - Specify* _____
 - Nonprofit
 - 20 Church related
 - 21 Nonprofit corporation
 - 22 Other nonprofit
 - For profit
 - 23 Individual
 - 24 Partnership
 - 25 Corporation

NOTE - If this is a "Retirement Center" or similar type facility, such as apartment for the WELL aged, life-care community, etc. and you checked box 59 in question 5a AND box 2 in question 5b, please report for the nursing unit only in questions 6 through 15.

6 What is the TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS regularly maintained for patients or residents?
Include all beds set up and staffed for use whether or not they are in use at the present time. Do NOT include beds used by staff or owners and beds used exclusively for emergency services.

06 Total beds _____

7 Is this facility participating in the "Medicare" program?
 Yes → How many of the beds 07 in question 6 are "Certified" for Medicare? _____
 No

8 Does your facility serve: *Check only one*

08 1 Primarily children (under 21)
 2 Primarily adults (21 or over)
 3 Both children and adults
 4 Other age limitation - *Specify* _____

5 a. Please read all of the following, then check the ONE term which best describes your facility.
Check only one

- 04
- 50 Nursing Home and/or E.C.F.
 - 51 Convalescent Home
 - 52 Rest Home
 - 53 Home for the Aged
 - 54 Boarding Home for the Aged
 - 55 Home for Crippled Children
 - 56 Home for Needy
 - 57 Home for Incurables
 - 58 Home for Mentally Retarded
 - 59 Nursing Care Unit for Retirement Center
 - 60 Other - *Specify* _____

Fill only if box 59 above has been checked

b. What is the average length of patient stay in this nursing care unit?
05 1 Less than 30 days - *Skip to question 15*
 2 30 days or more - *Continue with question 6*

9 Does your facility serve: *Check only one*

09 1 Males only
 2 Females only
 3 Both males and females

→ Please continue with question 10 in Section C.

Comments _____

Section C – INFORMATION FOR STATISTICAL USE ONLY

10 What is the total NUMBER OF PERSONS (patients or residents), who stayed in your facility last night? Do NOT include employees or owners.

10 Number of persons

Instructions for question 11

Question 11 asks for the number of persons who have received any "Nursing Care" during the past 7 days. For this question consider only those persons who were in your facility last night, that is, the number of persons entered in question 10.

When figuring how many persons received "Nursing Care," count each person only once no matter how many of the listed nursing services he may have received.

Example:
If a facility had 4 patients last night (A, B, C, and D) and during the past 7 days:

Mr. A received 3 of the listed services Count 1
Mr. B received 1 of the listed services Count 1
Mr. C didn't receive any of the services Count 0
Mr. D received 5 of the listed services Count 1

Then—Total number of persons receiving nursing care 3

11 During the past 7 days, how many of the PERSONS in question 10 received "Nursing Care"? Consider that a person received "Nursing Care" if he received any of the following services:

Nasal feeding	Temperature-pulse-respiration
Catheterization	Blood pressure.
Irrigation	Application of dressing or bandage.
Oxygen therapy	Bowel or bladder retraining
Full bed bath	
Enema	
Hypodermic injection	
Intravenous injection	

11 Number of persons

12 Which of the following services are ROUTINELY provided? Check all that apply

12 Supervision is provided over medications which may be self-administered

a Medications and treatments are administered in accordance with physicians orders

Rub and massage

Help with tub bath or shower

Help with dressing

Help with correspondence or shopping

Help with walking or getting about

Help with eating

OR

a Not responsible for providing any services except room and board – If this box is checked no other box should be checked in question 12.

NOTE – If this is a "Retirement Center" or similar type facility (box 59 in question 5a AND box 2 in question 5b) and separate staff figures are unavailable for the nursing unit, please estimate the approximate number for questions 13 and 14.

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

13 a. What is the total number of full-time personnel currently employed by this facility? Full-time personnel are those who usually work 35 hours or more per week.

Include owners, managers, and members of religious orders who work full-time whether on the payroll or not.

Do NOT include volunteer workers or private duty nurses. Do not count part-time employees as full-time equivalents.

13 Total full-time personnel

b. Of the above personnel, how many are:

(1) Licensed registered nurses

(2) Licensed practical or vocational nurses

14
15

PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

14 a. What is the total number of part-time personnel currently employed by this facility? Part-time personnel are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

Include owners, managers, and members of religious orders who work part-time whether on the payroll or not.

Do NOT include volunteers, private duty nurses, or full-time employees.

16 Total part-time personnel

b. What is the total number of man-hours worked by the above part-time personnel during the last 7 days of the most recent pay period?

17 Total man-hours

c. Of the above part-time personnel how many are:

(1) Licensed registered nurses

(2) Licensed practical or vocational nurses

18
19

15 Person completing this form

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

Hospitals

HSM-T-16 11/69 U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS ANNUAL SURVEY OF 1969 HOSPITALS	FORM APPROVED BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-1068
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Dear Sir:

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U. S. Public Health Service is conducting its annual survey of hospitals in the United States. This program is being conducted as part of the U. S. National Health Survey.

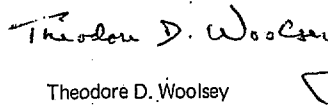
The purpose of this survey, in which you are being asked to participate, is to obtain current information, such as number of beds, staff size, and types of services provided. The information will be used to compile statistics on the number and kinds of hospitals in the United States.

Sections A and B of this form request verification of the name and address, type of service, type of ownership and capacity. Sections C - F ask for additional information which is needed to complete statistics on other characteristics of hospitals.

For this purpose we are requesting that you complete this questionnaire for your hospital and return it within five days in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. The questionnaire is brief and should not take long to complete.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,



Theodore D. Woolsey
Director
National Center for Health Statistics

Enclosure

SECTION A HOSPITAL IDENTIFICATION

Please refer to the mailing label above, then make all additions and corrections according to the questions below. Detailed identification information is needed to prevent duplicate listings and to assure that your hospital is properly represented in our Files. (PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT)

(1) Is the NAME shown in the label above correct for your hospital? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO ▶ Please line through name in label and enter correct name.	CORRECT NAME OF HOSPITAL, IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE.									
(2) Is the ADDRESS shown in the label above the correct mailing address for your hospital? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO ▶ Please line through address on label and give your entire correct mailing address.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">NUMBER</td> <td style="width: 45%;">STREET</td> <td style="width: 30%;">P.O. BOX, ROUTE, ETC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">CITY OR TOWN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COUNTY</td> <td>STATE</td> <td>ZIP CODE</td> </tr> </table>	NUMBER	STREET	P.O. BOX, ROUTE, ETC.	CITY OR TOWN			COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE
NUMBER	STREET	P.O. BOX, ROUTE, ETC.								
CITY OR TOWN										
COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE								
(3) What is the telephone number of your hospital?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">AREA CODE</td> <td style="width: 50%;">NUMBER</td> </tr> </table>	AREA CODE	NUMBER							
AREA CODE	NUMBER									

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING SECTIONS B — F

- a. HOSPITAL as used in this form refers to homes and institutions for the mentally retarded and other mental facilities, medical units of nonhospital establishments (provided the units have one or more inpatient beds), as well as facilities generally recognized to be hospitals. If this facility is not a hospital please use the "COMMENTS" section on page 4 to describe the facility and the services it offers and return the questionnaire.
- b. Include in this report data for your entire hospital and all parts, units, component institutions, etc. However, do not include any component or unit which has its own separate discharge procedures. The latter are to be considered separate facilities and should be reported in the "COMMENTS". If you are in doubt about any unit, please include the unit and explain in the "COMMENTS" section.
- c. Answer all questions, please. Definitions and special instruction are given with the question when needed.
- d. Due to name and address changes, duplicate listings in our file, or other reasons, you may have been sent more than one questionnaire under different names and addresses. If you have received more than one form for the same hospital, complete one only and return all others with the notation "completed and returned under . . . (give name of hospital on completed form)."
- e. Return the completed questionnaire in the postage-paid envelope, to:

CHIEF, HEALTH FACILITY STATISTICS BRANCH
 ROOM 3421, HEW SOUTH BUILDING
 NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

SECTION B CLASSIFICATION

(1) Please place an "X" on only one box for the type of organization operating your hospital. (The type of organization legally responsible for the operation of the hospital).

CHECK ONLY ONE

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| GOVERNMENTAL, NONFEDERAL | NONGOVERNMENTAL, NONPROFIT | GOVERNMENTAL, FEDERAL | |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> State | 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Church operated | 41 <input type="checkbox"/> Air Force | 47 <input type="checkbox"/> PHS Indian Service |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> County | 22 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonprofit | 42 <input type="checkbox"/> Army | 44 <input type="checkbox"/> Other public health service Dept. of Justice |
| 14 <input type="checkbox"/> City | NONGOVERNMENTAL, FOR PROFIT | 43 <input type="checkbox"/> Navy | 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Administration |
| 15 <input type="checkbox"/> City - County | 31 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual for-profit | 45 <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Administration | 46 <input type="checkbox"/> Other federal |
| 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital District or Authority | 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership for-profit | | |
| | 33 <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation for-profit | | |

(2) Check the ONE category below that BEST describes the type of service that your hospital provides to the MAJORITY of patients admitted.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> General medical and surgical | 44 <input type="checkbox"/> Maternity | 62 <input type="checkbox"/> Mental retardation |
| 22 <input type="checkbox"/> Psychiatric | 45 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye, ear, nose and throat | 72 <input type="checkbox"/> Epileptic |
| 33 <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis | 46 <input type="checkbox"/> Physical rehabilitation | 82 <input type="checkbox"/> Alcoholic |
| 42 <input type="checkbox"/> Narcotic | 47 <input type="checkbox"/> Orthopedic | 49 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify treatment area |
| 43 <input type="checkbox"/> Geriatric | 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic | |

(3) Does your hospital restrict admissions primarily to children YES NO

SECTION C FACILITIES AND SERVICES

(1) Check the box for each facility and service listed below that is actually WITHIN THE HOSPITAL. (See DEFINITION SHEET)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. Intensive care unit | <input type="checkbox"/> m. Electroencephalography | <input type="checkbox"/> y. Outpatient psychiatric clinic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. Intensive cardiac care unit | <input type="checkbox"/> n. Physical therapy department | <input type="checkbox"/> z. Partial hospitalization psychiatric program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c. Open heart surgery facility | <input type="checkbox"/> o. Occupational therapy department | <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Emergency psychiatric services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d. Post-operative recovery room | <input type="checkbox"/> p. Inhalation therapy department | <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Social work department |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e. Premature nursery | <input type="checkbox"/> q. Pharmacy with full-time registered pharmacist | <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Family planning service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> f. X-ray therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> r. Pharmacy with part-time registered pharmacist | <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Extended care unit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> g. Cobalt therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> s. Dental service | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Inpatient rehabilitation unit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> h. Radium therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> t. Renal dialysis for inpatients | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Outpatient rehabilitation services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> i. Radioisotope facility | <input type="checkbox"/> u. Renal dialysis for outpatients | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Home care program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> j. Histopathology laboratory | <input type="checkbox"/> v. Self-care unit | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Hospital auxiliary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> k. Organ bank | <input type="checkbox"/> w. Emergency department | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Organized outpatient department |
| <input type="checkbox"/> l. Blood bank | <input type="checkbox"/> x. Inpatient psychiatric unit | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Operating room |

(2) Will your hospital have completed any new construction or renovation during the year ending December 31, 1969? YES NO

Be sure to make an entry for every blank in Sections D, E, and F. Enter "0" wherever zero is appropriate. All statistics reported in Sections D, E, and F must be on a comparable basis. For example, all units included in D-1 must be included in E and F, and vice versa. For sections D-E, report data for a 12-month period, preferably the period ending September 30, 1969. If another yearly period is used for completing these sections, please indicate that period in the "Comments" section. For Section F ("PERSONNEL"), report data as of September 30, 1969.

SECTION D BEDS AND UTILIZATION

(1) ADULT AND PEDIATRIC INPATIENTS (exclude newborn nursery):

a. Was there a permanent change in the total number of adult and pediatric beds during the reporting period?
 YES NO

If yes, give date(s) of change and number of beds added or withdrawn from use.
 (Show increase by + and decrease by -) Date _____ Beds _____

b. Does your hospital maintain separate units specifically designated for short-term and long-term care of adult and pediatric patients (exclude newborn nursery)?

YES (Fill Cols. (1) - (3) for each question below).

NO (Fill Col. (3) only for each question below).

	1. Short-Term Units (1)	2. Long-Term Units (2)	TOTAL Sum of 1 and 2 (3)
c. How many beds were set up and staffed for use at the end of the reporting period?			
d. How many admissions (excluding births) were there during the reporting period?			*
e. How many adult and pediatric (excluding newborn) inpatient days of care were rendered during the reporting period?			
f. How many discharges (excluding newborn) were there during the reporting period?			*
g. How many patient days of care were rendered to inpatients (excluding newborn) discharged during the reporting period?			

* Report total admissions and total discharges from the hospital. (This may not be the sum of columns 1 and 2 because of internal transfers).

(2) NEWBORN NURSERY

a. How many bassinets were set up and staffed for use at the end of the reporting period?	
b. Total births (exclude fetal deaths).	

(3) NUMBER OF VISITS TO OUTPATIENT SERVICES DURING REPORTING PERIOD

a. Nonreferred emergency unit visits.	
b. Nonreferred outpatient clinic visits.	
c. Physician referred visits.	
d. Total visits.	

(4) HOME CARE

a. How many home care visits were made during the reporting period?	
---	--

SECTION E FINANCES

Exclude professional fees and salaries to interns, residents, and other trainees in payroll expenses (2a). Report these in non payroll expenses (2b).

(1) What was your hospital's NET REVENUE for the reporting period?	\$ _____
(2) What were your hospital's TOTAL EXPENSES for the reporting period?	\$ _____
a. Payroll	\$ _____
b. Nonpayroll	\$ _____
(3) What were your hospital's TOTAL ASSETS* (all funds) as of the end of the reporting period?	\$ _____

SECTION F PERSONNEL

Report all full-time and part-time personnel who were on the payroll of your hospital as of September 30, 1969. Include members of religious orders for whom dollar equivalents are reported in E - 2 - a above. Exclude private duty nurses and volunteers, and all personnel whose salary is totally financed by outside research grants.

	Full-Time (35 hrs./wk. or more)	Part-Time (Less than 35 hrs./wk.)
1. Physicians		
2. Dentists		
3. Medical and dental interns and residents.		
4. Other trainees		
5. Registered nurses		
6. Licensed Practical Nurses (or LVN's)		
7. All other personnel		

Will your hospital be able to report data on future Annual Surveys for the calendar year rather than for the year ending September 30? YES NO

DATE OF COMPLETION / /	SIGNATURE OF PERSON COMPLETING SURVEY
---------------------------	---------------------------------------

IF SIGNED BY PERSON OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATOR (give title)



COMMENTS

Other Health Facilities

FORM HRS-6(0) (9-3-69)	FORM APPROVED BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-S69067
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS	
MASTER FACILITY INVENTORY	
RETURN TO: Jeffersonville Census Operations Division 1201 East 10th Street Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130	

Dear Sir:

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Public Health Service is conducting its biennial survey of all facilities in the United States which provide some kind of medical, nursing, personal, domiciliary, or custodial care.

This program is being conducted as a part of the U.S. National Health Survey, authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress. The Bureau of the Census has been requested to act as collecting agent for the NCHS for this survey.

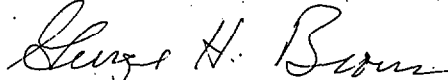
The purpose of this survey is to obtain current information on number of beds, staff size, and types of services provided, from each facility. The information will be used to compile statistics on the number and kinds of such facilities in the United States.

The questionnaire is very brief and should take only a few minutes to complete. Sections A and B request verification of the name and address of facility, type of service, type of ownership, and capacity; Section C asks for additional information which is needed to complete detailed statistics on other characteristics of facilities. All information in Section C will be held in confidence by the Bureau of the Census and the Public Health Service and will not be used for purposes of inspection, registration, or taxation. The statistics will be presented in such a manner that no individual facility can be identified.

Please complete this questionnaire and return it within five days in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



GEORGE H. BROWN
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosure

Section A - IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITY

Please refer to the mailing label above, then make all additions and corrections according to the questions below. Detailed identification information is needed to prevent duplicate listings and to assure that your facility is properly represented in our files. *(Please type or print)*

1 Is the NAME shown in the label above correct for your facility? 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → <i>Please line through name in label and enter correct name</i> →	Correct name of facility if different from above												
2 Is the address shown in the label above the correct mailing address for your facility? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No → <i>Please line through address on label and give your entire correct mailing address.</i>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 45%;">Street</td> <td style="width: 30%;">P.O. Box, Route, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City or town</td> <td>County</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>State</td> <td colspan="2">ZIP Code</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area code</td> <td colspan="2">Number</td> </tr> </table>	Number	Street	P.O. Box, Route, etc.	City or town	County	02	State	ZIP Code		Area code	Number	
Number	Street	P.O. Box, Route, etc.											
City or town	County	02											
State	ZIP Code												
Area code	Number												
3 What is the telephone number of your facility?	(Area code) (Number)												

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SECTIONS B AND C

- a. Include in this report information for the facility named in the mailing label or for its successor if the name or owner has changed. Include information for **one facility only**, but report for the **entire facility** including infirmaries and other subunits.
- b. Due to name and address changes, duplicate listings in our file, or other reasons, you may have been sent more than one questionnaire under different names or addresses. If you receive more than one form for the same facility, complete one only and return all others with the notation "Completed and returned under . . . (give name of facility on completed form and the identification number found in the upper left corner of the label)."
- c. Answer all questions, please. Definitions and special instructions are given with the questions when needed. If your answer to a question is "none," put a zero in the appropriate space. Do not leave the space blank.
- d. Return the completed questionnaire in the postage paid envelope provided, to: Jeffersonville Census Operations Division, 1201 East 10th Street, Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130.

Section B - CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

4 Please read ALL of the following categories, then check only ONE box for the type of organization which operates this facility - the type of organization legally responsible for its operation.
Check only one

03 State-Local Government

- 11 State
- 12 County
- 13 City
- 14 City - County
- 15 Hospital District

Federal Government

- 16 U.S. Public Health Service
- 17 Armed Forces
- 18 Veterans Administration
- 19 Other Federal Agency
Specify _____

Nonprofit

- 20 Church related
- 21 Nonprofit corporation
- 22 Other nonprofit

For profit

- 23 Individual
- 24 Partnership
- 25 Corporation

5 Does your facility serve: *Check only one*

04

- 1 Primarily children (under 21)
- 2 Primarily adults (21 or over)
- 3 Both children and adults
- 4 Other age limitation - *Specify* _____

6 Does your facility serve: *Check only one*

05

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

7 What is the total NUMBER OF PERSONS (residents, patients, or inmates), who stayed in this facility last night?
Do NOT include employees and proprietors.

06 Total persons _____

8 a. Please read ALL of the following, then check the ONE term which best describes your facility.
Check only one

07 Resident Facilities

- 70 Home or resident school for deaf
- 71 Home or resident school for blind
- 74 Home for unwed mothers
- 75 Orphanage
- 76 Home for dependent children
- 77 Home or resident school for physically handicapped
- 78 Resident facility for mentally retarded (*Complete 8b below*)
- 79 Home or resident school for emotionally disturbed
- 81 Other resident facility
Describe _____

Correctional Facilities for Children

- 82 Training school for juvenile delinquents
- 83 Detention home, primarily for juvenile delinquents
- 84 Reformatory
- 86 Other correctional facility
Describe _____

Complete question 8b only if you checked box 78 in question 8a; otherwise continue with question 9.

b. Which of the following programs does this facility have? *Please check ALL programs provided.*

08

- 1 Classes for educable children
- 2 Classes for trainable children
- 3 Classes for profoundly retarded children
- 4 Classes for adults - *Specify* _____
- 5 Classes in vocational training
- 6 Medical rehabilitation
- 7 Other programs - Emergency respite care, followup of released persons, etc.
Describe _____

Section C – INFORMATION FOR STATISTICAL USE ONLY

<p align="center">9</p>	<p>What is the total number of full-time personnel currently employed by this facility? Full-time personnel are those who work 35 hours or more per week. <i>Include</i> owners, managers, and members of religious orders who work full time whether on the payroll or not. <i>Do NOT include</i> volunteers or private duty nurses. <i>Do NOT count</i> part-time employees as full-time equivalents.</p>	<p align="center">09 Total full-time personnel</p>	
<p align="center">10</p>	<p>a. What is the total number of part-time personnel currently employed by this facility? Part-time personnel are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week. <i>Include</i> owners, managers, and members of religious orders who work part-time whether on the payroll or not. <i>Do NOT include</i> volunteers or private duty nurses.</p>	<p align="center">10 Total part-time personnel</p>	
	<p>b. What is the TOTAL number of man-hours worked by the above part-time personnel during the last 7 days of the most recent pay period?</p>	<p align="center">11 Total man-hours</p>	
<p align="center">11</p>	<p>Name of person completing this form</p>	<p>Title</p>	<p>Date</p>

Comments

APPENDIX III

CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES AND DEFINITIONS

Criteria for Classifying Nursing Homes

The criteria for classifying institutions are based on several factors: (1) the number of persons receiving nursing care during the week prior to the day of the survey, (2) administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physician's orders, (3) supervision over medications which may be self-administered, (4) the routine provision of the following criterion personal services: rub and massage, help with tub bath or shower, help with dressing, correspondence, shopping, walking or getting about, and help with eating, and (5) the employment of registered professional or licensed practical nurses. On the basis of these factors, four types of establishments were distinguished and are defined as follows:

Nursing care home.—An establishment is a nursing care home if nursing care is the primary and predominant function of the facility. Those meeting the following criteria are classified as nursing care homes in this report: One or more registered nurses or licensed practical nurses were employed, and 50 percent or more of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey. (Nursing care is defined as the provision of one or more of the following services: nasal feeding, catheterization, irrigation, oxygen therapy, full bed bath, enema, hypodermic injection, intravenous injection, temperature-pulse-respiration, blood pressure, application of dressings or bandages, and bowel and bladder retraining.)

Personal care home with nursing.—An establishment is a personal care home with nursing if personal care is the primary and predominant function of the facility but some nursing care is also provided. If an establishment met either of the following criteria it was classified as a personal care home with nursing:

1. Some but less than 50 percent of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey and there was one registered professional or licensed practical nurse or more on the staff.

2. Some of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey, no registered nurses or licensed practical nurses were on the staff, but one or more of the following conditions were met:

- A. Medications and treatments were administered in accordance with physician's orders.
- B. Supervision over self-administered medications was provided.
- C. Three or more personal services were routinely provided.

Personal care home.—An establishment is a personal care home if the primary and predominant function of the facility is personal care and no residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey. Places in which one or more of the following criteria were met are classified as personal care homes in this report whether or not they employed registered nurses or licensed practical nurses.

1. Medications and treatments were administered in accordance with physician's orders, or supervision over medications which may be self-administered was provided.
2. Three or more of the criterion personal services were routinely provided.

Domiciliary care home.—A facility is a domiciliary care home if the primary and predominant function of the facility is domiciliary care but the facility has a responsibility for providing some personal care. If the criteria for a nursing care home or personal care home are not met but one or two of the criterion personal services are routinely provided, the establishment is classified as a domiciliary care home in this report.

In the classification process, a criterion was considered as not having been met if the necessary

Table I. Classification of institutions by type of service: 1969 MFI Survey

Classification variables	Classification criteria													
	50 percent or more					Some but less than 50 percent					None			
Percent of total residents who received nursing care during the week prior to day of survey														
Number of registered or licensed practical nurses	1+	None				1+	None				0+			
Does the institution provide: (a) Administration of medicine or treatments according to doctor's orders or (b) Supervision over self-administered medicine?	...	Yes	No			...	Yes	No			Yes	No		
Does the institution offer assistance with three activities or more for daily living?	Yes	No		Yes	No		...	Yes	No	
Does the institution offer assistance with one or two activities for daily living?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Does the institution offer room and/or board as its only service?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Institution ¹	NC	PCN	PCN	PC	PCN	PCN	PCN	PCN	PCN	PC	D	PC	PC	B

¹NC=Nursing care home
 PCN=Personal care with nursing home
 PC=Personal care home
 D=Domiciliary care home
 B=Boarding or rooming house (out of scope)

information for that criterion was unknown. For instance, if the type of nursing staff was unknown for a particular place, it was considered as not having met the criteria of having one or more registered nurses or licensed practical nurses on the staff. Establishments indicating that some nursing care was provided, but not the number of persons to whom this care was provided, were considered as institutions providing nursing care to some but less than 50 percent of their patients or residents. Table I shows in detail the classification of the establishments.

Definitions

Bed.—For hospitals, a bed is defined as one which is regularly maintained (set up and staffed for use). Those used exclusively for emergency services and bassinets for newborn infants are not considered

beds for the purpose of the Master Facility Inventory.

A bed in a nursing home or related facility is defined as one set up and regularly maintained for patients or residents. This excludes many beds maintained for staff and those used exclusively for emergency services.

Resident or patient.—For the purpose of the Master Facility Inventory a "resident" or "patient" is defined as a person formally admitted to or confined in an institution who slept in the establishment the night prior to the day that the nature-of-business questionnaire was completed for the establishment.

Employee.—An employee is defined as either a person paid by the establishment or a working member of a religious order who works in the establishment. If an employee works 35 hours or more a week, the employee is considered full time. Anyone working less than 35 hours a week is considered part time.

Geographic regions and divisions.—States are classified into four regions and nine divisions which correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as follows:

Northeast Region

New England Division

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

North Central Region

East North Central Division

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota,
South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia,
Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina,
South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama,
Mississippi

West South Central Division

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New
Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska,
Hawaii



APPENDIX IV

POPULATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Populations used in this report: United States, each region, division, and State,
July 1, 1969

Area	Resident population in thousands	Area	Resident population in thousands
United States-----	201,306	South Atlantic-----	30,324
Northeast-----	48,678	Delaware-----	540
North Central-----	56,106	Maryland-----	3,868
South-----	62,190	District of Columbia-----	762
West-----	34,332	Virginia-----	4,614
New England-----	11,736	West Virginia-----	1,746
Maine-----	992	North Carolina-----	5,031
New Hampshire-----	724	South Carolina-----	2,570
Vermont-----	437	Georgia-----	4,551
Massachusetts-----	5,650	Florida-----	6,641
Rhode Island-----	932	East South Central-----	12,755
Connecticut-----	3,000	Kentucky-----	3,198
Middle Atlantic-----	36,941	Tennessee-----	3,897
New York-----	18,105	Alabama-----	3,440
New Jersey-----	7,095	Mississippi-----	2,220
Pennsylvania-----	11,741	West South Central-----	19,112
East North Central-----	39,904	Arkansas-----	1,913
Ohio-----	10,563	Louisiana-----	3,619
Indiana-----	5,143	Oklahoma-----	2,535
Illinois-----	11,039	Texas-----	11,045
Michigan-----	8,781	Mountain-----	8,171
Wisconsin-----	4,378	Montana-----	694
West North Central-----	16,203	Idaho-----	707
Minnesota-----	3,758	Wyoming-----	329
Iowa-----	2,805	Colorado-----	2,166
Missouri-----	4,640	New Mexico-----	1,011
North Dakota-----	621	Arizona-----	1,737
South Dakota-----	668	Utah-----	1,047
Nebraska-----	1,474	Nevada-----	480
Kansas-----	2,236	Pacific-----	26,162
		Washington-----	3,343
		Oregon-----	2,062
		California-----	19,711
		Alaska-----	296
		Hawaii-----	750

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projection. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 460. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 7, 1971.



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