

# **Employees in Nursing Homes: United States - April-September 1968**

Data on full-time, part-time, and full-time equivalent employees in nursing homes, by job category, service, ownership, size, and region. Percent of health work force employed in nursing homes, ratio of full-time equivalent employees to residents, and skill of charge nurse for each shift. Comparison of number of employees and staffing pattern for 1964 and 1968

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### SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05-----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision-----	*
Data suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements-----	#

# EMPLOYEES IN NURSING HOMES

Joan Fedell Van Nostrand, *Division of Health Resources Statistics*

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on the number of employees in nursing homes in the United States for 1968. Data on total employees in 12 job categories are presented according to service, ownership, size, and location of the nursing home. The percent of employees working full-time and part-time are also presented. In addition data on full-time equivalent employees are examined by the type of service of the home. For certain health occupations full-time equivalent employees working in nursing homes are compared to total employees in the occupation to determine the percent of the "health work force" employed in nursing homes. Availability and quality of care in nursing homes are assessed by examination of three measures: the ratio of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents, the ratio of full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents, and the level of skill of the charge nurse on duty for each shift. Finally, comparison of 1964 and 1968 employee data identifies any changes in staffing patterns and in the availability and quality of care that occurred during this 4-year period.

Little information on employees in nursing homes is available by specific job categories. Available employee data are limited because they are based on small area sample surveys,<sup>1</sup> surveys of particular types of nursing homes or employees,<sup>2</sup> or surveys of very broad job categories. Employee data presented in this report are not limited by these factors because they were collected according to 16 specific job categories covering all types of employees working in "all" nursing

homes in the United States regardless of the type of home.

Data presented here were collected in the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. This survey, conducted by mail in April-September 1968, was a census of "all" nursing homes in the United States. (Nursing homes were defined as resident institutions which provided nursing care and maintained three beds or more.)

The survey did not collect data on approximately 1,355 homes which opened during the 1-year interval between establishing the universe and conducting the survey. However, basic information on these homes (such as type of service, ownership, and size) was collected in 1969. Using this information, the data collected in the 1968 Survey were weighted to account for the existence of these newly opened homes. Thus figures presented in this report reflect information for "all" 19,533 nursing homes in operation in the United States in 1968. (See appendix II for further discussion on the survey universe and the weighting procedure.)

The 1968 Nursing Home Survey collected data on the nursing home and its residents, employees, monthly charges for care, admissions, discharges, and services offered. This report is the second on data collected in the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. The first report presented data on monthly charges for care.<sup>3</sup> (A brief comparison of 1968 summary data and data collected in 1963 has also been published.<sup>4</sup>) Future reports will present data on admissions and discharges and on various services available in the homes.

In order to properly interpret the data presented in the report the reader should review the background material presented in the appendices. The background material includes information on survey design and procedure (appendix I); general qualifications of the data, weighting procedure, rounding of numbers, and imputation procedures (appendix II); definitions of terms (appendix III); classification of institutions by type of nursing service (appendix IV); and forms used in the survey (appendix V).

The 1968 Nursing Home Survey was the third in a series of *ad hoc* surveys of institutional health facilities. The first of these surveys—the Resident Places Survey I—was conducted in April-June 1963. The survey collected data on nursing homes, chronic disease and geriatric hospitals, nursing home units and chronic disease wards of general hospitals, and mental hospitals. The findings of the survey as well as its design and methodology have been published in several reports.<sup>5-9</sup> The second

*ad hoc* survey—Resident Places Survey II—was conducted a year later, in May-June 1964. This survey concentrated mainly on nursing homes and geriatric hospitals. More detailed information was collected about the institutions, its residents, and its employees.<sup>10-18</sup> These three surveys of institutional health facilities are part of the National Health Survey program<sup>19</sup> to provide current health statistics on the Nation.

## SELECTED FINDINGS

The analysis which follows presents the highlights of the survey findings on employees in nursing homes in 1968 and points out the more important relationships revealed by the data. Detailed information about employees appears in tables 1-9.

The data on employees in nursing homes are based on answers given on the following form:

Please enter the number of full-time and part-time employees in this facility. (*Full-time means 35 or more hours a week.*) Count each employee only once, in the occupation at which he spends most of his time. Also include all members of religious organizations who contribute their services. (*Please consult the enclosed Definition of Employees to determine the appropriate classification of personnel.*)

EMPLOYEE	Number Full Time	Number Part Time
Registered Nurses		
LPN or Vocational Nurses		
Nurse's Aides, Orderlies, Student Nurses, and Attendants		
Dietitian		
Registered Occupational Therapist		
Other Occupational Therapists and Assistants		
Qualified Physical Therapists		
Physical Therapist Assistant		
TOTAL		

EMPLOYEE	Number Full Time	Number Part Time
Recreation Therapist		
Registered Medical Record Librarian		
Other Medical Records Librarians and Technicians		
Medical Social Worker		
Speech Therapist		
All other professional and technical Personnel (include Administration)		
Kitchen workers, laundry, house-keeping and maintenance personnel		
All other personnel (such as chauffeur, file clerk, etc.)		
TOTAL		

The "Definition of Employees" sheet is included in appendix V. Note that employees working 35 hours or more a week were classified as full time and that administrators were classified as other professional and technical personnel. Although the question specified 16 job categories, the following categories were combined because their duties were similar and their numbers were so few:

- Registered occupational therapists *and* other occupational therapists and assistants
- Qualified physical therapists *and* physical therapist assistants
- Registered medical record librarians *and* other medical record librarians and technicians
- Kitchen workers, laundry, housekeeping and maintenance personnel, *and* all other personnel (chauffeur, file clerk, etc.).

## Overview

In 1968, 553,879 persons were employed in nursing homes. Seventy-five percent worked full time (35 hours or more a week) and 25 percent worked part time (less than 35 hours a week). For every 10 nursing home employees, six were members of the nursing staff, three were members of the nonprofessional staff, and one was a member of the other professional and technical staff. An average of 68 employees provided services for every 100 residents.

Before further discussion on employees is presented, the following data on homes and residents are provided as a framework for this discussion. Fifty-eight percent of all homes were nursing care homes. They provided care for 73 percent of all residents and employed 80 percent of all staff (table A). The average bed size of nursing care homes (56 beds) was 7 beds larger than the size of personal care with nursing homes (49 beds) and 40 beds larger than personal care homes (16 beds). By type of ownership, 77 percent of all homes were proprietary. They provided care for 67 percent of all residents and employed 68 percent of all staff (table A). More detailed information on homes and residents by service, ownership,

size, and region appears in detailed tables 8 and 9.

## Job Categories

*Examination of the staffing pattern in the 19,533 nursing homes reveals that the nursing staff comprised the largest portion of employees—60 percent (table B and table 1). The nonprofessional staff comprised the next largest portion—30 percent—and the other professional and technical staff the smallest portion—nearly 11 percent.*

*As the level of education and training of the nursing staff increased from nurse's aide to licensed practical nurse (LPN) to registered nurse (RN), the percent of each group employed decreased. Of the 330,901 nursing employees, nurse's aides were the largest group (43 percent) and RN's the smallest (8 percent). There were slightly more LPN's (9 percent) than RN's (8 percent).*

Of the nearly 11 percent of the other professional and technical staff, 2 percent were either physical, occupational, or speech therapists. The percent of employees in each of these job categories was directly related to the percent of homes offering that particular therapy service. More physical therapists were employed (1.1 percent) than were occupational therapists (0.9 percent) or speech therapists (0.2 percent). (See table B.) Correspondingly, more homes offered physical therapy (28 percent) than offered occupational therapy (17 percent) or speech and hearing therapy (9 percent).

Of the 6,368 physical therapists employed in nursing homes, more were therapists registered by the American Physical Therapy Association (62 percent) than were physical therapy assistants (38 percent). In contrast, of the 5,098 occupational therapists employed, more were assistants (60 percent) than were supervisory occupational therapists (40 percent).

Almost half of the other professional and technical staff were classified in the subcategory titled "other staff." This large portion may be because administrators were included in this subcategory. Nearly 2 percent of the other professional staff were dietitians who met the educational requirements of the American Dietetic Association. There



Table A. Number of nursing homes, residents, and employees, by type of service, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Type of service provided by the home, type of ownership, and bed size	Homes	Residents	Full- and part-time employees
<u>Type of service</u>			
All types-----	19,533	813,335	553,879
Nursing care-----	11,299	593,622	441,242
Personal care with nursing-----	3,877	159,013	87,981
Personal care-----	4,357	60,699	24,656
<u>Type of ownership</u>			
All types-----	19,533	813,335	553,879
Proprietary-----	15,110	544,489	376,161
Church and other nonprofit-----	2,952	190,798	129,461
Government-----	1,471	78,047	48,257
<u>Bed size</u>			
All sizes-----	19,533	813,335	553,879
Less than 25 beds-----	7,839	89,914	63,336
25-49 beds-----	5,129	162,452	114,968
50-99 beds-----	4,128	245,637	191,591
100 beds or more-----	2,438	315,332	183,985

were few medical social workers (0.5 percent) and just as few medical record librarians (0.5 percent). (See table B.) Of the 2,570 medical record librarians employed, 34 percent were registered by the American Association of Medical Record Librarians.

Of the 164,799 nonprofessional staff, most were kitchen, laundry, housekeeping, and maintenance personnel (91 percent). Personnel such as chauffeurs and file clerks comprised the other 9 percent.

## Full-time and Part-time Employees

Seventy-five percent of all 553,879 employees worked full time (35 hours or more a week) and 25 percent worked part time (less than 35 hours a week). (See table C.) Most of the part-time employees were probably *permanent* as opposed to *temporary*. According to a study conducted by *Modern Nursing Home*, few nursing home administrators employed temporary help (help screened by an employment agency and

hired on a short-term basis) because training cost and loss of continuity of patient care were major drawbacks.<sup>20</sup>

The nonprofessional staff had the same breakdown as the total staff—75 percent full-time employees and 25 percent part-time. For the nursing staff, the percent of full-time employees (78 percent) was slightly higher. *RN's had the largest percent of part-time employees (39 percent) and nurse's aides the smallest (19 percent).*

Table B. Number and percent distribution of employees in nursing homes by job category: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Job category	Full- and part-time employees	
	Number	Percent
All staff-----	553,879	100.0
Nursing staff-----	330,901	59.7
Registered nurses-----	42,842	7.7
Licensed practical nurses-----	48,137	8.7
Nurse's aides-----	239,922	43.3
Other professional and technical staff-----	58,178	10.5
Occupational therapists-----	5,098	0.9
Physical therapists-----	6,368	1.1
Speech therapists-----	1,156	0.2
Recreation therapists-----	4,817	0.9
Dietitians-----	8,189	1.5
Medical social workers-----	2,780	0.5
Medical record librarians-----	2,570	0.5
Other staff (including administrators)-----	27,200	4.9
Nonprofessional staff-----	164,799	29.8

Table C. Number of employees and percent distribution of full-time employees and part-time employees in nursing homes by job category: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Job category	Number of employees	Total	Full-time employees	Part-time employees
			Percent distribution	
All staff-----	553,879	100.0	74.7	25.3
Nursing staff-----	330,901	100.0	77.5	22.5
Registered nurses-----	42,842	100.0	61.0	39.0
Licensed practical nurses-----	48,137	100.0	76.9	23.1
Nurse's aides-----	239,922	100.0	80.6	19.4
Other professional and technical staff--	58,178	100.0	57.1	42.9
Occupational therapists-----	5,098	100.0	34.7	65.3
Physical therapists-----	6,368	100.0	39.4	60.6
Speech therapists-----	1,156	100.0	7.9	92.1
Recreation therapists-----	4,817	100.0	36.8	63.2
Dietitians-----	8,189	100.0	38.9	61.1
Medical social workers-----	2,780	100.0	26.5	73.5
Medical record librarians-----	2,570	100.0	47.0	53.0
Other staff (including administrators)-----	27,200	100.0	80.7	19.3
Nonprofessional staff-----	164,799	100.0	75.1	24.9

In contrast to the nursing and nonprofessional staffs, the other professional and technical staff had a larger percent of part-time employees—43 percent. (See figure 1.) This may be because such employees as therapists, dietitians, social workers, and record librarians provided services that were not required on a full-time basis. In addition, employees in these specialized fields may have been so few and the demand for their services in other health institutions so great that they worked only part time in these nursing homes. Ninety-two per-

cent of speech therapists employed in nursing homes worked part time as did 74 percent of medical social workers, 53 percent of the record librarians, and 61 to 65 percent of the other therapists (table C). An exception to the large percent of part-time employees among other professional staff was the "other staff" subcategory. It had only 19 percent part-time employees. This exception may be because this subcategory included administrators, who usually worked full time in the homes.

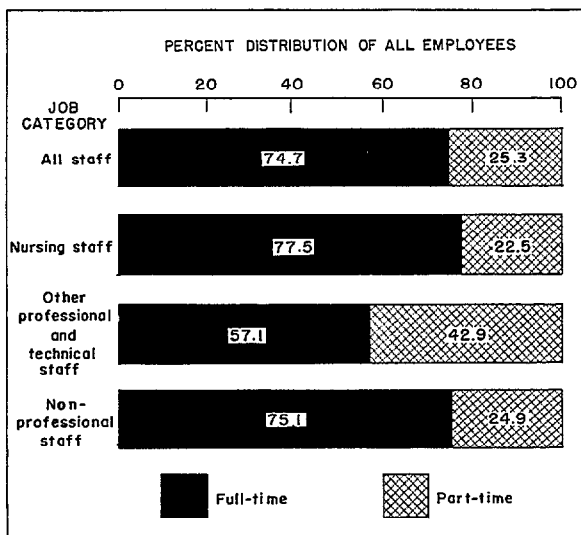


Figure 1. Percent distribution of full-time and part-time employees in nursing homes according to job category: United States, April-September 1968.

### Type of Service Provided by Home

Staffing patterns in nursing homes were related to type of service provided by the homes. (See appendix IV for details of service classification.) The relationship between service and staff differed according to the type of staff. *As the level of service increased, the percent of nursing staff increased.* The nursing staff in personal care homes (lowest level of service) comprised 39 percent of their employees, in personal care with nursing homes (intermediate level of service) the nursing staff comprised 50 percent of their employees, and in nursing care homes (highest level of service) it comprised 63 percent. (See figure 2 and table D.) Nursing care homes had the largest percent of nursing staff because their residents, often non-ambulatory with one or more chronic conditions or impairments, required more nursing services. Regardless of type of service, nurse's aides comprised the largest portion of nursing staff and RN's the smallest. These findings were similar to the national figures discussed previously (table B). (See table D and detailed table 1.)

The percent of professional and technical staff was the same for nursing care homes and personal care with nursing homes—10 percent.

(See figure 2.) It increased to 13 percent for personal care homes due mainly to an increase of employees in the subcategory titled "other staff" (table D).

*As the level of service increased, the percent of nonprofessional staff decreased.* The percent of nonprofessional staff was highest for personal care homes (48 percent) and lowest for nursing care homes (27 percent). (See figure 2.) A possible explanation for this may be that personal care homes do not require a large nursing staff since their residents usually are ambulatory and need less nursing service than do residents in nursing care homes. The services that personal care homes do provide (such as help with dressing, correspondence, shopping, walking) can often be provided by nonprofessional employees.

### Type of Ownership

Staffing patterns were related to type of ownership of the home, the relationship differing according to type of staff. The nursing staff in proprietary homes comprised 64 percent of their employees, in Government-owned homes it comprised 56 percent of their employees, and in church and other nonprofit homes it comprised 50 percent.

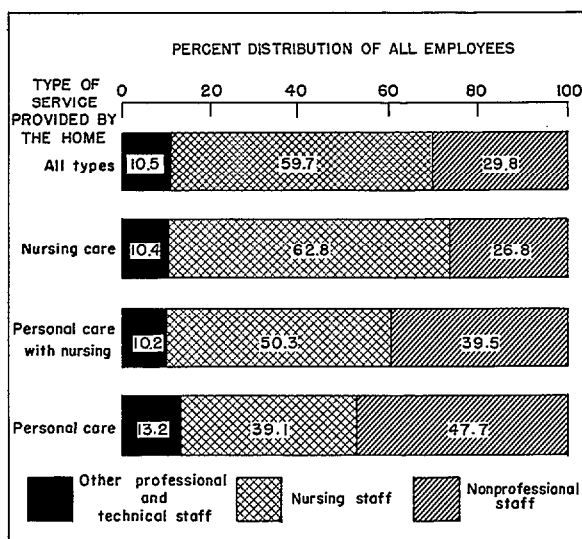


Figure 2. Percent distribution of all employees in nursing homes by job category, according to type of service: United States, April-September 1968.

Table D. Number and percent distribution of employees in nursing homes by job category, according to type of service: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Job category	Type of service provided by the home		
	Nursing care	Personal care with nursing	Personal care
	Full- and part-time employees		
All staff-----	441,242	87,981	24,656
	Percent distribution		
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nursing staff-----	62.8	50.3	39.1
Registered nurses-----	8.3	6.3	3.4
Licensed practical nurses-----	9.1	7.4	5.5
Nurse's aides-----	45.4	36.6	30.2
Other professional and technical staff--	10.4	10.2	13.2
Occupational therapists-----	1.0	0.7	0.7
Physical therapists-----	1.3	0.7	0.3
Speech therapists-----	0.2	0.1	0.1
Recreation therapists-----	0.9	0.7	1.0
Dietitians-----	1.5	1.3	2.0
Medical social workers-----	0.5	0.3	0.5
Medical record librarians-----	0.5	0.3	0.4
Other staff (including administrators)-----	4.5	6.0	8.3
Nonprofessional staff-----	26.8	39.5	47.7

Thus the nursing staff comprised a larger portion of the total staff in proprietary homes than it did of the total staff in Government-owned homes or in church and other nonprofit homes. (See table E and detailed tables 1 and 2.)

For nonprofessional staff the pattern was reversed. The nonprofessional staff in church and other nonprofit homes comprised 40 percent of their employees, in Government-owned homes it comprised 35 percent, and in proprietary homes it comprised 26 percent. (See table E.)

The staffing pattern of proprietary homes (large percent of nursing staff and small percent of nonprofessional staff) was similar to that of nursing care homes. Since 62 percent of all proprietary homes provided nursing care (detailed

table 8), the staffing pattern of proprietary homes was probably affected by the staffing pattern of the nursing care homes. (See table D and discussion in section on "Type of Service Provided by the Home.")

Regardless of type of ownership of the home, nurse's aides comprised the largest portion of a home's nursing staff. The portion of other professional staff in a home was nearly the same whether the home was proprietary (11 percent), church or other nonprofit (11 percent), or Government-owned (9 percent). (See table E.)

The figures for each ownership class indicated that almost half of the other professional staff were in the subcategory titled "other staff," probably because administrators were included here.

Table E. Number and percent distribution of employees in nursing homes by job category, according to type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Job category	Type of ownership			
	All types	Proprietary	Church and other nonprofit	Government
Full- and part-time employees				
All staff-----	553,879	376,161	129,461	48,257
Percent distribution				
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nursing staff-----	59.7	63.8	49.5	55.7
Registered nurses-----	7.7	8.0	7.4	6.9
Licensed practical nurses-----	8.7	9.3	7.1	7.9
Nurse's aides-----	43.3	46.5	35.0	40.9
Other professional and technical staff-----	10.5	10.6	10.8	9.2
Nonprofessional staff-----	29.8	25.6	39.8	35.1

(See detailed tables 1 and 2.) This finding was the same when all homes were grouped together as noted in the section on "Job Categories." Data for subcategories of the other professional staff are not presented here because the number of employees were so few. Such data are presented, however, in the detailed tables.

### Bed Size

*Bed size had little effect on the staffing pattern of nursing homes.* For nursing staff, the largest difference among bed-size classes was a 5-percent difference between homes with 25 to 49 beds (62 percent of their employees were nursing staff) and homes with 100 beds or more (57 percent of their employees were nursing staff). (See

table F and detailed tables 1 and 2.) Other professional and technical staff comprised between 10 and 11 percent of total staff regardless of the size of the home. For nonprofessional staff, the largest difference among the bed-size classes was a 6-percent difference again between homes with 25 to 49 beds (27 percent of their employees were nonprofessional staff) and homes with 100 beds or more (33 percent of their employees were nonprofessional staff).

As noted in the preceding paragraph, the nursing staff comprised the largest portion (62 percent) of total staff in homes with 25 to 49 beds and the smallest portion of total staff (57 percent) in homes with 100 beds or more. The reverse was true for nonprofessional staff. It comprised the largest portion of total staff (33 percent) in homes with 100

Table F. Number and percent distribution of employees in nursing homes by job category, according to bed size: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Job category	All sizes	Less than 25 beds	25-49 beds	50-99 beds	100 beds or more
Full- and part-time employees					
All staff-----	553,879	63,336	114,968	191,591	183,985
Percent distribution					
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nursing staff-----	59.7	58.4	62.4	61.0	57.2
Registered nurses-----	7.7	6.8	7.6	8.2	7.6
Licensed practical nurses-----	8.7	11.4	9.9	7.9	7.8
Nurse's aides-----	43.3	40.2	44.9	44.9	41.7
Other professional and technical staff-----	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.9	10.1
Nonprofessional staff-----	29.8	30.9	27.1	28.1	32.7

beds or more and the smallest portion of total staff (27 percent) in homes with 25 to 49 beds.

A possible reason for this staffing pattern difference may be the percent of proprietary homes and nursing care homes in each bed-size class. Previous sections have noted that nursing staff comprised the largest portion and nonprofessional staff the smallest portion of total employees in proprietary homes and in nursing care homes. Of all proprietary homes, 28 percent had 25 to 49 beds, while only 9 percent had 100 beds or more. Of all nursing care homes, 33 percent had 25 to 49 beds, while only 17 percent had 100 beds or more (see table 8). It may be that because of these percent differences, the nursing staff comprised the largest portion of total staff in homes with 25 to 49 beds and the smallest portion of total staff in homes with 100 beds or more.

### Geographic Region

Comparison of staffing patterns among the four geographic regions showed that the nursing staff comprised a larger portion of total staff in homes in the South (63 percent) than it did of total staff in homes in the West (60 percent), North Central (59 percent), or Northeast Regions (58 percent). (See figure 3 and detailed table 2.) Conversely, the nonprofessional staff comprised a smaller portion of total staff in homes in the South (27 percent) than it did of total staff in homes in the West (28 percent), Northeast (31 percent), or North Central Regions (32 percent).

*These staffing patterns may be related to the regional distribution of homes by type of service.* When each region was considered separately, more homes in the South provided nursing care (66 percent) than did homes in the Northeast (60 percent), North Central (60 percent) or West (44 percent). (See detailed table 9.) This especially affected the staffing pattern in the South, since nursing care homes had the largest portion of nursing staff and the smallest portion of nonprofessional staff. The fact that the majority of the proprietary homes provided nursing care affected their staffing patterns in the same way. (See section on "Type of Ownership.")

The other professional and technical staff comprised a larger portion of total staff in homes in the West (13 percent) than it did of total staff in homes in the other regions (portions there ranged

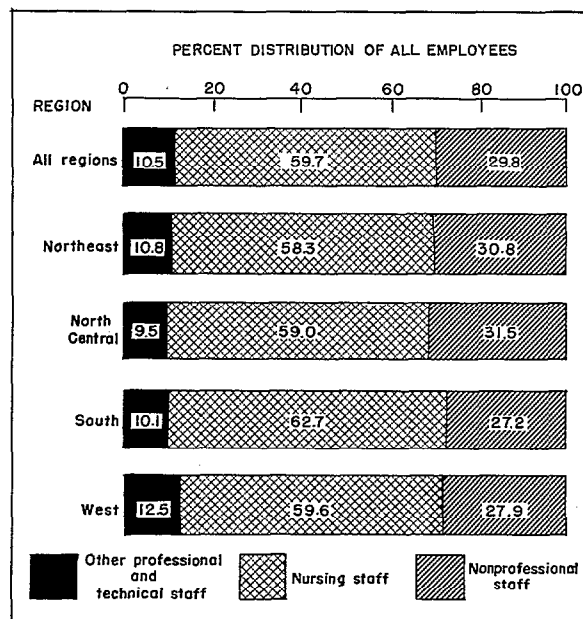


Figure 3. Percent distribution of all employees in nursing homes by job category, according to geographic region: United States, April-September 1968.

between 9.5 to 11 percent). (See figure 3.) This was due to the slightly higher percent of occupational and physical therapists, dietitians, social workers, and record librarians working in homes in the West Region. (Percents based on figures from detailed table 2.)

Data on number of employees by job category in each State are presented in detailed table 3.

### Full-time Equivalent Employees

In this section the distribution of the employees in nursing homes is analyzed in terms of the number of full-time equivalents. Two part-time employees are conventionally taken as equivalent to one full-time employee. By using the number of full-time equivalent employees rather than total employees, the variation between homes in the proportion of part-time staff is held constant.

There were 483,726 full-time equivalent employees working in nursing homes in 1968 (detailed table 4). Generally, the staffing pattern of these full-time equivalents (table G) is similar to that for total employees (table B). For both the percent of



nonprofessional staff was the same. The differences for the nursing staff and for the other professional staff were only about 1 percent. The nursing staff comprised 60.7 percent of the full-time equivalent employees and 59.7 percent of the total employees. The professional staff comprised 9.4 percent of the full-time equivalent employees and 10.5 percent of the total employees.

For LPN's, nurse's aids, and the subcategory of the professional staff titled "other staff," the percent of full-time equivalents was *higher* than it

was for total employees. This reflects the fact that each of these job categories had a lower percent of part-time employees than those categories where the percent of total employees was higher than the percent of full-time equivalents.

*As the level of service increased, the percent of full-time equivalent nursing staff increased and the percent of full-time equivalent nonprofessional staff decreased.* These findings were similar to those for total employees. For each service class the staffing pattern of full-time equivalent employ-

Table G. Number and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees in nursing homes by job category: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details.]

Job category	Full-time equivalent employees	
	Number	Percent
All staff-----	483,726	100.0
Nursing staff-----	293,733	60.7
Registered nurses-----	34,494	7.1
Licensed practical nurses-----	42,567	8.8
Nurse's aides-----	216,672	44.8
Other professional and technical staff-----	45,690	9.4
Occupational therapists-----	3,434	0.7
Physical therapists-----	4,437	0.9
Speech therapists-----	624	0.1
Recreation therapists-----	3,294	0.7
Dietitians-----	5,686	1.2
Medical social workers-----	1,758	0.4
Medical record librarians-----	1,889	0.4
Other staff (including administrators)-----	24,568	5.1
Nonprofessional staff-----	144,303	29.8

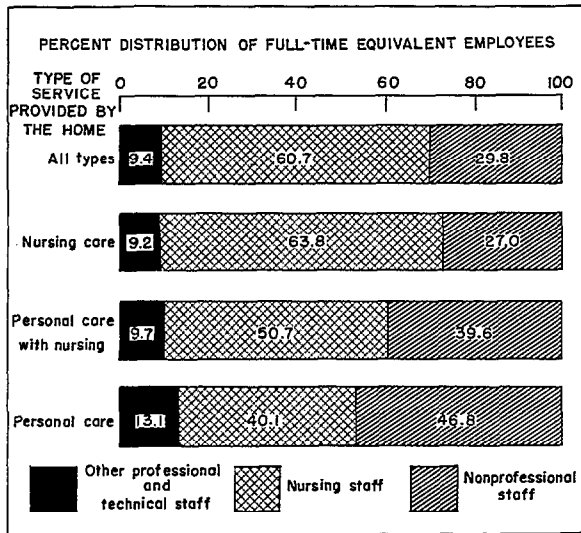


Figure 4. Percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees in nursing homes by job category, according to type of service: United States, April-September 1968.

ees (figure 4) was similar to that of total employees (figure 2). Comparison of figures 2 and 4 illustrates this similarity. (See page 7 for figure 2.)

When staffing patterns for full-time equivalents and total employees were compared for each service class, the percent of nursing staff and nonprofessional staff increased slightly, while the percent of full-time equivalent professional staff decreased. This decrease occurred because 43 percent of the professional staff were part time. In contrast, only 23 percent of the nursing staff and 25 percent of the nonprofessional staff were part time (figure 1).

#### Percent of Employees Working in Nursing Homes

The previous section presented information on the 483,726 full-time equivalent employees working in nursing homes. In this section, these full-time equivalents are compared with the total number of employees in each job category to examine the percent of employees working in nursing homes. (Full-time equivalents were used in this comparison because it converts part-time employees to full-time employees and thus provides a more accurate count of the number of nursing home employees.)

For the nursing staff, as the level of education and training increased from nurse's aide to LPN to RN, the percent of each group employed in nursing homes decreased from 27 percent for nurse's aides, to 13 percent for LPN's, to 5 percent for RN's (table H). The small percent of RN's employed in nursing homes may be because the majority were employed in hospitals.

The small percent of speech therapists employed in nursing homes (3.7 percent) reflects the fact that only 9 percent of all nursing homes provided speech and hearing therapy. The larger percents of occupational therapists (30 percent) and physical therapists (22 percent) employed in nursing homes reflect the fact that a greater percent of homes provided occupational therapy (17 percent) or physical therapy (28 percent). Of all job categories, dietitians had the largest percent of total employees working in nursing homes (44 percent).

#### Full-time Equivalent Employees

##### Per 100 Residents

This analysis employs the ratio of the number of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents by type of service and ownership classes. This ratio provides a crude measure of the workload as well as the availability of staff to provide care for residents. Overall there were 59 full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents, or about six full-time equivalent employees to provide care for every 10 residents (table J and detailed table 5). As the level of service decreased, the ratio of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents decreased markedly.

Nursing care homes had 65 employees per 100 residents, personal care with nursing homes had 48 employees per 100 residents, and personal care homes had 35 employees per 100 residents (table J). The ratio for nursing care homes is of particular interest because 73 percent of all residents were in these homes. Thus, for nearly three-fourths of the nursing home population 6.5 employees were available to provide care for every 10 residents. Nursing care homes under church and other nonprofit ownership had the highest ratio of employees to residents (70 employees per 100 residents). However, these homes were few (7 percent) and they

Table H. Number of employees working in health occupations and percent of those employees working in nursing homes, by job category: United States, April-September 1968

Job category	Employees in health occupations		Percent of full-time equivalent employees working in nursing homes
	Number	Percent	
All staff-----	---	---	---
Nursing staff-----	1,779,000	100.0	16.5
Registered nurses-----	659,000	100.0	5.2
Licensed practical nurses-----	320,000	100.0	13.3
Nurse's aides-----	800,000	100.0	27.1
Other professional and technical staff-----	---	---	---
Occupational therapists-----	<sup>1</sup> 11,432	100.0	30.0
Physical therapists-----	20,500	100.0	21.6
Speech therapists-----	<sup>2</sup> 17,000	100.0	3.7
Recreation therapists-----	---	---	---
Dietitians-----	<sup>1</sup> 13,008	100.0	43.7
Medical social workers-----	<sup>3</sup> 22,700	100.0	7.7
Medical record librarians-----	38,500	100.0	4.9
Other staff (including administrators)-----	---	---	---
Nonprofessional staff-----	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup>Excludes those not in practice.

<sup>2</sup>Includes speech pathologists and audiologists.

<sup>3</sup>Includes only those social workers in health and related programs.

Sources: For figures on nursing staff: National Center for Health Statistics, Health Resources Statistics, PHS Pub. No. 1509, 1968 edition, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968, p. 135.

For figures on other professional and technical staff: National Center for Health Statistics, Health Resources Statistics, PHS Pub. No. 1509, 1969 edition, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970, pp. 77, 122, 159, 183, 203, 217.

Table J. Number of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents in nursing homes, by type of service and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

Type of service provided by the home	Type of ownership			
	All types	Proprietary	Church and other nonprofit	Government
All types-----	59	60	58	57
Nursing care-----	65	64	70	64
Personal care with nursing-----	48	49	49	42
Personal care-----	35	35	34	34

provided care for few residents (12 percent). (See detailed table 8.)

*Differences in ratios of employees to residents by type of ownership were very slight in comparison to differences by type of service.* Nevertheless, the ratios did decrease as the ownership class changed from proprietary to church and other nonprofit to Government owned. Proprietary homes had 60 full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents, church and other nonprofit homes had 58 per 100 residents, and Government-owned homes had 57 per 100 residents (table J). When each service class was examined separately, proprietary homes did not always have the highest ratios, nor Government-owned homes the lowest. For nursing care homes, the ratio was higher for church or other nonprofit homes (70 employees per 100 residents) than for proprietary or Government-owned homes (both types had ratios of 64 employees). For personal care homes, the ratios were nearly the same regardless of the type of ownership (34-35 employees).

#### Full-time Equivalent Nurses Per 100 Residents

One measure of the amount of nursing care available to the resident is the ratio of full-time equivalent nurses (RN's, LPN's, and nurse's aides) per 100 residents. *Overall there were 36*

*full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents, or nearly four full-time equivalent nurses to provide nursing care for every 10 residents (table K and detailed table 5). As the level of service decreased, the ratio of full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents decreased markedly.* Nursing care homes had the highest ratio—42 nurses per 100 residents—and personal care with nursing homes the next highest—24 nurses per 100 residents. This was a decrease of 18 nurses per 100 residents between the ratios for these homes. Personal care homes had the lowest ratio—14 nurses per 100 residents. (See table K.) The ratio for nursing care homes is of particular importance because 73 percent of all residents were in nursing care homes. Thus, for nearly three-fourths of the nursing home population, four full-time equivalent nurses were available to provide *nursing care* for every 10 residents.

*The decrease in the number of full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents as service decreased reflects the staffing pattern in each service class.* Nursing staff in nursing care homes comprised a larger portion of their employees (63 percent) than did the nursing staff for personal care with nursing homes (50 percent of their employees) or personal care homes (39 percent of their employees). (See table D and section on "Type of Service Provided by the Home" for further discussion.)

By ownership, proprietary homes had the highest ratio (39 full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents), Government-owned homes the next highest (32 nurses), and church and other nonprofit the lowest (29 nurses). This ranking reflects the staffing pattern of each ownership class. The nursing staff in proprietary homes comprised 64 percent of their employees, in Government-owned homes it comprised 56 percent of their employees, and in church and other nonprofit homes 50 percent. (See table E and section on "Type of Ownership" for further discussion.) Regardless of the type of ownership of the home, nursing care homes had the highest ratio of full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents, personal care with nursing the next highest ratio, and personal care the lowest (table K).

If only full-time equivalent RN's and LPN's are considered as nursing staff (i.e., nurse's aides are excluded), the resulting ratios of *professional nurses* per 100 residents are much lower than the ratios including *all nurses*. However, the relationships by service and ownership remain the same. *As service decreased the ratio of professional nurses per 100 residents decreased.* Nursing care homes had 11 professional nurses per 100 residents, while personal care with nursing homes had 6 professional nurses per 100 residents, and personal care homes had only 3 (table L). *The difference among these*

*ratios may be because the majority of professional nurses worked in nursing care homes.* Eighty-four percent of RN's and LPN's worked in nursing care homes, 13 percent worked in personal care with nursing homes, and 2 percent in personal care homes (from detailed table 4). Regardless of type of ownership, these ratios varied very little within each service class (table L).

Proprietary homes had 10 professional nurses per 100 residents, while church and other nonprofit and Government-owned homes had 8 professional nurses per 100 residents (table L).

*In summary, the ratio of full-time equivalent nurses (RN's, LPN's, and nurse's aides) per 100 residents varied markedly by type of service (table K) as did the ratio of total full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents (table J).* This may be because the number of employees per 100 residents and the number of total nurses per 100 residents were directly related to the services provided in the home and to the general health and mobility of its residents.

#### Number of Shifts and Level of Skill of Charge Nurse

One measure of the quality of care available in nursing homes is the number of shifts in the home and the level of skill of the charge

Table K. Number of full-time equivalent nurses<sup>1</sup> per 100 residents in nursing homes, by type of service and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

Type of service provided by the home	Type of ownership			
	All types	Proprietary	Church and other nonprofit	Government
All types-----	36	39	29	32
Nursing care-----	42	43	39	38
Personal care with nursing-----	24	30	21	21
Personal care-----	14	15	10	12

<sup>1</sup>Includes RN's, LPN's, and nurse's aides.

Table L. Number of full-time equivalent professional nurses<sup>1</sup> per 100 residents in nursing homes, by type of service and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

Type of service provided by the home	Type of ownership			
	All types	Proprietary	Church and other nonprofit	Government
All types-----	9	10	8	8
Nursing care-----	11	11	11	10
Personal care with nursing-----	6	7	6	5
Personal care-----	3	3	3	3

<sup>1</sup>Includes RN's and LPN's.

nurse on duty (that is, on the premises and routinely serving the patients) for each of the shifts. (These data were collected in the 1968 Nursing Home Survey by question 18 of form in appendix V.) *The majority (86 percent) of all nursing homes had three shifts.* In other words, 86 percent of all homes had the services of one or more members of the nursing staff available to their residents around the clock. Homes with one shift (10 percent of all homes) and those with two shifts (4 percent of all homes) were less common. (See table M.)

*As the level of service decreased the percent of homes with three shifts decreased.* Almost all (97 percent) nursing care homes had the services of the nursing staff available for their residents around the clock. Eighty-eight percent of personal care with nursing homes had around the clock nursing service, while slightly over half (53 percent) of personal care homes had such service. In contrast to the few (8 percent) nursing care and personal care with nursing homes having only one shift, 37 percent of personal care homes had one shift (table M). Personal care homes with one shift were subdivided into those with an RN, LPN, or nurse's aide in charge (8 percent) and those with a "nurse" other than an RN, LPN, or nurse's aide in charge (29 percent). (See detailed table 7.)

A possible reason for employing a less skilled charge nurse may be that residents in personal care homes usually are ambulatory and need less skilled nursing service than do residents in nursing care and personal care with nursing homes.

Since the majority of homes had three shifts, the following analysis on the level of skill of the charge nurse will concentrate on these homes. *In 55 percent of all homes RN's and LPN's were most often the type of charge nurse on duty around the clock.* The 55 percent can be subdivided into those homes with mainly RN's in charge and those with mainly LPN's in charge. Twenty-nine percent of all homes had either RN's in charge for all 3 shifts (15 percent) or for 2 of 3 shifts (14 percent). Twenty-six percent of the homes had LPN's in charge for all 3 shifts (8 percent) or for 2 of 3 shifts (18 percent). (See table N.)

*As the level of service decreased, the level of skill of the charge nurse on duty around the clock decreased.* Nursing care homes generally had more RN's and LPN's in charge around the clock, while personal care with nursing and personal care homes had more nurse's aides and other nursing staff in charge. This was probably because nursing care homes provided more nursing service to residents. Their res-

idents were usually nonambulatory with one or more chronic conditions.

Forty-three percent of the nursing care homes had RN's in charge for all 3 shifts or for 2 of 3 shifts. Such arrangements were less frequent in personal care with nursing homes (20 percent) and personal care homes (2 percent). Thirty-five percent of the nursing care homes had LPN's in charge for all 3 shifts or for 2 of 3 shifts. Here again, such arrangements were less frequent in personal care with nursing homes (22 percent) and personal care homes (7 percent). (See table N.)

Personal care with nursing homes and personal care homes had more nurse's aides and other nursing staff in charge around the clock than did nursing care homes. Thirty-one percent of personal care with nursing homes and 22 percent of personal care homes had nurse's aides in charge for all 3 shifts or for 2 of 3

shifts. Only 13 percent of nursing care homes had such nurses in charge. Twenty percent of personal care homes and 8 percent of personal care with nursing homes had other nursing staff in charge for all 3 shifts. Only 0.4 percent of nursing care homes had such nurses in charge (table N.)

Data on number of shifts and level of skill of charge nurse by ownership, service, and geographic region are presented in detailed tables 6 and 7.

#### Comparison of Employees in Nursing Homes for 1964 and 1968

The universe, definitions, and questions for the 1968 Nursing Home Survey were similar to those of Resident Places Survey II conducted in 1964. (See Introduction for further information on the 1964 survey.) Because of the similarities

Table M. Number and percent distribution of nursing homes by number of shifts per day, according to type of service: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details.]

Number of shifts per day	Type of service provided by the home			
	All types	Nursing care	Personal care with nursing	Personal care
	Number			
All shifts-----	19,533	11,299	3,877	4,357
	Percent distribution			
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One shift-----	10.1	0.9	7.0	36.8
Two shifts-----	4.3	2.0	4.7	10.0
Three shifts-----	85.5	97.1	88.3	53.2

Table N. Number and percent distribution of nursing homes with three shifts per day by level of skill of charge nurse, according to type of service: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Level of skill of charge nurse for homes with three shifts	Type of service provided by the home			
	All types	Nursing care	Personal care with nursing	Personal care
	Number			
All homes-----	19,533	11,299	3,877	4,357
	Percent distribution			
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Homes with three shifts-----	85.5	97.1	88.3	53.2
Level of skill of charge nurse				
All registered nurses-----	15.2	22.6	9.7	1.0
All licensed practical nurses-----	8.3	9.6	8.9	4.5
All nurse's aides-----	7.8	1.8	16.5	15.5
All other nursing staff-----	6.2	0.4	8.0	19.9
Registered nurses for 2 of 3 shifts-----	14.0	20.3	10.1	1.4
Licensed practical nurses for 2 of 3 shifts---	17.6	25.1	13.1	2.5
Nurse's aides for 2 of 3 shifts-----	10.7	11.1	14.7	6.1
All other combinations-----	5.7	6.4	7.4	2.3

of the surveys, data on employees can be compared to measure any changes that occurred in the 4-year period.

Since data for the 1964 survey are based on a *sample* of nursing homes rather than on *all* such institutions, they may differ from what would have been obtained by a complete census.

In other words, the 1964 data are estimates subject to sampling variability as measured by sampling error. The sampling error of these 1964 estimates<sup>21</sup> was used to determine if any significant difference existed between the 1964 and 1968 data.



From 1964 to 1968 the number of homes increased by 12 percent, the number of residents increased by 47 percent, and the number of total employees increased by 97 percent.<sup>22</sup> Although the total number of employees almost doubled during this period, the staffing pattern changed very little (table O).

There was a slight increase in the percent of nursing staff between 1964 and 1968 due to increases in the percent of RN's and LPN's. Because of the sampling variability of the 1964 estimate, no statistically significant difference existed between the percent of nurse's aides in 1964 and in 1968. For the percent of other professional and technical staff there was a slight increase over the 4-year period. In con-

trast, the percent of nonprofessional staff decreased during this time (table O). *Since the percent of nursing staff and professional staff increased, however slightly, during 1964 to 1968, an increase in the quality of care available to the nursing home resident may be indicated.*

One measure of the amount of care available to the resident is the ratio of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents. (Full-time equivalent employees were used to control for the variability in the number of part-time employees.) In 1964 there were 47 full-time equivalents per 100 residents, and in 1968 there were 59 full-time equivalents per 100 residents—an increase of 12 full-time equivalents per 100

Table O. Number and percent distribution of employees in nursing homes for 1964 and 1968 by job category: United States

[Due to rounding, subtotals may not add to 100]

Job category	1968	1964 <sup>1</sup>
	Full- and part-time employees	
All staff-----	553,879	281,000
	Percent distribution	
Total-----	100.0	100.0
Nursing staff-----	59.7	56.4
Registered nurses-----	7.7	6.2
Licensed practical nurses-----	8.7	7.3
Nurse's aides-----	43.3	42.9
Other professional and technical staff--	10.5	8.6
Nonprofessional staff-----	29.8	35.0

<sup>1</sup>Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Employees in Nursing and Personal Care Homes, United States, May-June 1964, Vital and Health Statistics, PHS Publication No. 1000-Series 12-No. 5, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept, 1966, p.3.

Table P. Number of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents in nursing homes for 1964 and 1968, by type of service and type of ownership: United States

Type of service provided by the home	Type of ownership			
	All types	Proprietary	Church and other nonprofit	Government
	Full-time equivalents per 100 residents, 1968			
All types -----	59	60	58	57
Nursing care-----	65	64	70	64
Personal care with nursing-----	48	49	49	42
Personal care-----	35	35	34	34
	Full-time equivalents per 100 residents, 1964 <sup>1</sup>			
All types -----	47	47	44	49
Nursing care-----	52	50	53	58
Personal care with nursing-----	37	39	38	28
Personal care-----	33	35	33	25

<sup>1</sup>Source: See reference 10, pp. 17, 19.

residents (table P). *This increase over the 4-year period probably represents an increase in the amount of care received by the residents.*

For each ownership class the number of full-time equivalents per 100 residents increased during the 4-year period. The largest increases were for proprietary homes (an increase of 13 full-time equivalents) and nonprofit homes (an increase of 14 full-time equivalents). (See table P.) By type of service, nursing care and personal care with nursing homes had increases in their ratios of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents. Ratios for nursing care homes

increased by 13 full-time equivalents, and those for personal care with nursing homes by 11 full-time equivalents. Personal care homes had no difference in their 1964 and 1968 ratios when the sampling errors of the 1964 estimates were examined.

*Because of the increases in the ratio of employees to residents and in the percent of nursing and professional staff, residents in nursing homes in 1968 generally received more care of a higher quality than did residents in nursing homes in 1964.*

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Table 1. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category, type of service, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Type of service provided by the home, type of ownership, and bed size	Total employees	Job category											
		Registered nurse	Licensed practical nurse	Dietitian	Occupational therapist	Physical therapist	Recreation therapist	Medical record librarian	Medical social worker	Speech therapist	Other professional <sup>1</sup>	Nurse's aide	Non-professional
<u>All types of service</u>		Full- and part-time											
All types of ownership-----	553,879	42,842	48,137	8,189	5,098	6,368	4,817	2,570	2,780	1,156	27,200	239,922	164,799
Less than 25 beds-----	63,336	4,307	7,198	1,556	449	404	485	249	295	65	3,299	25,463	19,566
25-49 beds-----	114,968	8,791	11,418	2,102	940	1,043	1,101	435	595	198	5,582	51,571	31,192
50-99 beds-----	191,591	15,747	15,099	2,877	1,951	2,490	1,938	975	1,047	513	9,003	86,105	53,847
100 beds or more--	183,985	13,998	14,422	1,654	1,757	2,431	1,294	912	843	380	9,315	76,784	60,194
Proprietary-----	376,161	29,980	35,093	6,236	3,527	4,668	3,564	1,834	2,042	978	16,957	174,887	96,397
Less than 25 beds-----	53,285	3,580	6,240	1,318	390	341	415	179	240	57	2,589	22,312	15,625
25-49 beds-----	91,362	6,984	9,545	1,758	771	846	932	322	475	164	4,167	42,766	22,632
50-99 beds-----	141,185	11,736	11,692	2,224	1,451	2,029	1,499	764	861	457	6,421	66,685	35,366
100 beds or more--	90,329	7,680	7,616	936	915	1,452	717	570	466	299	3,781	43,124	22,773
Church and other nonprofit-----	129,461	9,543	9,209	1,518	1,205	1,251	948	542	536	133	7,801	45,302	51,474
Less than 25 beds-----	6,354	552	662	148	33	41	38	49	32	3	464	1,837	2,493
25-49 beds-----	18,019	1,421	1,448	284	139	156	139	83	93	24	1,035	6,424	6,774
50-99 beds-----	40,540	3,342	2,717	543	416	381	324	165	147	42	2,160	14,913	15,388
100 beds or more--	64,549	4,229	4,382	542	617	673	447	244	265	64	4,142	22,127	26,818
Government-----	48,257	3,319	3,835	436	367	450	306	195	201	45	2,441	19,734	16,929
Less than 25 beds-----	3,697	175	295	90	26	23	32	21	23	5	246	1,314	1,447
25-49 beds-----	5,586	387	425	60	31	41	30	30	27	10	381	2,380	1,786
50-99 beds-----	9,866	668	690	110	85	80	114	46	39	13	422	4,506	3,093
100 beds or more--	29,107	2,090	2,424	175	225	306	130	98	112	18	1,392	11,533	10,602
<u>Nursing care</u>													
All types of ownership-----	441,242	36,416	40,308	6,540	4,306	5,669	3,926	2,248	2,356	1,087	19,834	200,303	118,250
Less than 25 beds-----	34,595	3,103	5,120	897	231	315	245	162	150	46	1,345	15,160	7,821
25-49 beds-----	93,337	7,734	9,686	1,782	851	950	936	390	515	191	4,273	42,943	23,088
50-99 beds-----	166,758	14,067	13,402	2,534	1,771	2,367	1,755	913	986	499	7,582	76,909	43,973
100 beds or more--	146,552	11,512	12,101	1,327	1,452	2,038	991	784	705	351	6,634	65,291	43,366
Proprietary-----	326,906	27,521	31,380	5,310	3,184	4,412	3,153	1,703	1,828	938	14,095	154,176	79,205
Less than 25 beds-----	30,448	2,635	4,608	778	206	260	217	111	123	41	1,142	13,670	6,659
25-49 beds-----	78,322	6,382	8,498	1,549	704	780	822	295	426	161	3,420	36,686	18,599
50-99 beds-----	132,540	11,198	11,060	2,099	1,392	1,979	1,447	745	834	450	6,002	62,709	32,625
100 beds or more--	85,596	7,307	7,214	884	882	1,393	667	552	445	287	3,532	41,111	21,322
Church and other nonprofit-----	76,815	6,054	5,768	921	819	912	557	394	372	109	4,126	30,153	26,631
Less than 25 beds-----	2,986	369	357	82	20	37	20	38	21	2	168	985	888
25-49 beds-----	10,985	1,019	857	187	122	145	92	71	71	23	581	4,453	3,365
50-99 beds-----	26,693	2,325	1,803	355	305	320	230	144	116	37	1,301	10,627	9,129
100 beds or more--	36,152	2,341	2,751	296	372	410	216	141	164	47	2,076	14,089	13,250
Government-----	37,521	2,841	3,159	310	303	345	216	151	155	39	1,613	15,974	12,414
Less than 25 beds-----	1,161	100	154	37	6	19	8	13	6	3	36	506	274
25-49 beds-----	4,030	333	332	46	25	25	22	24	18	7	272	1,804	1,123
50-99 beds-----	7,526	544	538	80	74	68	78	23	36	12	279	3,573	2,221
100 beds or more--	24,804	1,865	2,135	147	199	234	108	92	96	17	1,026	10,091	8,795

<sup>1</sup>Includes administrators.

Table 1. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category, type of service, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968—Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details.]

Type of service provided by the home, type of ownership, and bed size	Total employees	Job category											
		Registered nurse	Licensed practical nurse	Dietitian	Occupational therapist	Physical therapist	Recreation therapist	Medical record librarian	Medical social worker	Speech therapist	Other professional <sup>1</sup>	Nurse's aide	Non-professional
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>		Full- and part-time											
All types of ownership----	87,981	5,582	6,483	1,168	628	624	635	232	307	51	5,308	32,174	34,790
Less than 25 beds-----	12,953	643	1,184	310	87	53	89	34	59	7	713	5,689	4,087
25-49 beds-----	16,452	932	1,465	241	76	71	101	31	57	4	873	6,749	5,852
50-99 beds-----	22,292	1,578	1,566	301	165	111	156	42	55	11	1,175	8,498	8,635
100 beds or more--	36,284	2,430	2,268	316	300	389	289	125	136	29	2,547	11,238	16,217
Proprietary-----	32,408	1,905	2,792	566	213	200	221	80	124	24	1,574	15,068	9,640
Less than 25 beds-----	10,574	521	943	260	75	47	75	27	48	7	540	4,838	3,192
25-49 beds-----	9,901	535	888	153	56	52	63	18	33	1	514	4,706	2,882
50-99 beds-----	7,598	500	575	104	50	47	44	18	23	6	314	3,599	2,319
100 beds or more--	4,335	349	386	50	32	54	38	18	19	11	207	1,926	1,247
Church and other nonprofit-----	47,915	3,305	3,164	522	369	333	354	136	151	21	3,200	14,210	22,150
Less than 25 beds-----	1,603	100	188	34	4	4	8	6	5	-	132	515	605
25-49 beds-----	5,554	362	496	78	15	8	31	7	15	-	321	1,638	2,581
50-99 beds-----	12,913	986	882	171	107	58	84	21	29	4	760	4,126	5,685
100 beds or more--	27,846	1,857	1,597	238	243	263	231	102	101	17	1,987	7,932	13,279
Government-----	7,658	373	527	80	45	91	60	16	32	5	534	2,895	3,000
Less than 25 beds-----	777	22	52	16	8	1	5	1	5	-	41	336	289
25-49 beds-----	998	36	81	10	4	11	7	6	8	3	38	405	389
50-99 beds-----	1,782	93	109	26	8	6	27	3	2	1	101	774	631
100 beds or more--	4,103	223	285	28	26	72	20	6	17	1	354	1,381	1,691
<u>Personal care</u>													
All types of ownership----	24,656	844	1,346	482	164	75	256	90	117	19	2,058	7,446	11,758
Less than 25 beds-----	15,788	561	894	349	131	37	151	53	86	12	1,241	4,614	7,658
25-49 beds-----	5,178	125	267	79	14	22	64	14	23	3	436	1,879	2,253
50-99 beds-----	2,540	102	132	42	15	11	27	20	6	3	246	697	1,237
100 beds or more--	1,149	56	53	12	5	5	15	2	2	1	134	255	610
Proprietary-----	16,847	554	920	360	130	56	190	51	90	15	1,288	5,643	7,551
Less than 25 beds-----	12,263	424	689	280	109	34	123	41	68	9	907	3,804	5,774
25-49 beds-----	3,139	66	159	57	11	14	47	9	15	2	233	1,374	1,151
50-99 beds-----	1,047	39	57	21	9	3	8	1	4	2	105	377	422
100 beds or more--	398	24	16	2	1	5	12	-	2	1	43	87	205
Church and other nonprofit-----	4,731	185	277	76	17	5	36	12	14	3	475	939	2,692
Less than 25 beds-----	1,765	83	116	32	9	-	9	5	6	1	165	338	1,000
25-49 beds-----	1,481	40	95	18	1	3	17	5	6	1	132	334	828
50-99 beds-----	934	31	32	18	4	2	10	-	1	1	99	161	574
100 beds or more--	551	30	34	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	80	106	289
Government-----	3,078	105	148	46	18	14	30	28	14	1	294	864	1,515
Less than 25 beds-----	1,760	54	89	37	13	3	19	7	12	1	169	473	884
25-49 beds-----	559	18	13	4	2	5	-	-	1	-	71	171	274
50-99 beds-----	559	32	43	4	2	6	9	19	1	-	43	159	241
100 beds or more--	200	2	3	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	12	61	117

<sup>1</sup>Includes administrators.

Table 2. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category, geographic region, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Region, type of ownership, and bed size	Total employees	Job category											
		Registered nurse	Licensed practical nurse	Dietitian	Occupational therapist	Physical therapist	Recreation therapist	Medical record librarian	Medical social worker	Speech therapist	Other professional	Nurse's aide	Non-professional
<b>United States</b>		<b>Full- and part-time</b>											
All types of ownership--	553,879	42,842	48,137	8,189	5,098	6,368	4,817	2,570	2,780	1,156	27,200	239,922	164,799
Less than 25 beds-	63,336	4,307	7,198	1,556	449	404	485	249	295	65	3,299	25,463	19,566
25-49 beds-----	114,968	8,791	11,418	2,102	940	1,043	1,101	435	595	198	5,582	51,571	31,192
50-99 beds-----	191,591	15,747	15,099	2,877	1,951	2,490	1,938	975	1,047	513	9,003	86,105	53,847
100 beds or more--	183,985	13,998	14,422	1,654	1,757	2,431	1,294	912	843	380	9,315	76,784	60,194
Proprietary----	376,161	29,980	35,093	6,236	3,527	4,668	3,564	1,834	2,042	978	16,957	174,887	96,397
Less than 25 beds-	53,285	3,580	6,240	1,318	390	341	415	179	240	57	2,589	22,312	15,625
25-49 beds-----	91,362	6,984	9,545	1,758	771	846	932	322	475	164	4,167	42,766	22,632
50-99 beds-----	141,185	11,736	11,692	2,224	1,451	2,029	1,499	764	861	457	6,421	66,685	35,366
100 beds or more--	90,329	7,680	7,616	936	915	1,452	717	570	466	299	3,781	43,124	22,773
Church and other non-profit-----	129,461	9,543	9,209	1,518	1,205	1,251	948	542	536	133	7,801	45,302	51,474
Less than 25 beds-	6,354	552	662	148	33	41	38	49	32	3	464	1,837	2,493
25-49 beds-----	18,019	1,421	1,448	284	139	156	139	83	93	24	1,035	6,424	6,774
50-99 beds-----	40,540	3,342	2,717	543	416	381	324	165	147	42	2,160	14,913	15,388
100 beds or more--	64,549	4,229	4,382	542	617	673	447	244	265	64	4,142	22,127	26,818
Government----	48,257	3,319	3,835	436	367	450	306	195	201	45	2,441	19,734	16,929
Less than 25 beds-	3,697	175	295	90	26	23	32	21	23	5	246	1,314	1,447
25-49 beds-----	5,586	387	425	60	31	41	30	30	27	10	381	2,380	1,786
50-99 beds-----	9,866	668	690	110	85	80	114	46	39	13	422	4,506	3,093
100 beds or more--	29,107	2,090	2,424	175	225	306	130	98	112	18	1,392	11,533	10,602
<b>Northeast</b>													
All types of ownership--	152,190	15,248	16,495	1,996	1,477	1,920	1,510	602	838	437	7,697	57,055	46,915
Less than 25 beds-	18,382	1,889	2,845	416	154	150	143	59	78	34	949	6,121	5,545
25-49 beds-----	30,703	3,283	3,892	556	304	373	381	75	181	89	1,425	11,496	8,647
50 beds-----	41,423	4,676	3,792	554	467	598	495	176	266	155	1,873	16,112	12,258
100 beds or more--	61,682	5,400	5,966	470	552	799	492	292	313	159	3,449	23,326	20,465
Proprietary----	97,107	10,784	11,151	1,491	973	1,374	1,143	401	548	363	4,272	39,733	24,874
Less than 25 beds-	15,494	1,639	2,507	360	145	132	131	49	65	31	687	5,370	4,379
25-49 beds-----	25,124	2,730	3,258	477	251	319	329	55	144	75	1,061	10,074	6,351
50-99 beds-----	28,836	3,434	2,638	397	337	473	394	131	193	135	1,185	12,393	7,124
100 beds or more--	27,653	2,981	2,748	256	240	451	289	166	146	122	1,339	11,897	7,019
Church and other non-profit-----	36,716	3,003	3,527	391	379	373	290	158	206	59	2,493	10,443	15,396
Less than 25 beds-	2,250	194	274	44	5	12	9	8	8	2	203	549	941
25-49 beds-----	4,923	481	556	73	47	49	47	20	33	12	339	1,173	2,094
50-99 beds-----	10,311	1,024	954	136	114	106	82	42	53	17	586	2,823	4,375
100 beds or more--	19,233	1,303	1,742	138	213	206	152	89	112	28	1,364	5,898	7,987
Government----	18,366	1,461	1,817	114	124	173	77	43	85	15	932	6,878	6,645
Less than 25 beds-	638	56	64	11	3	6	3	2	6	1	59	202	225
25-49 beds-----	656	72	78	7	7	6	4	-	4	2	25	249	203
50-99 beds-----	2,275	217	200	21	16	20	19	3	20	3	102	895	759
100 beds or more--	14,797	1,116	1,476	76	99	142	50	38	55	8	747	5,532	5,459

See footnote at end of table.



Table 2. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category, geographic region, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968--Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Region, type of ownership, and bed size	Total employees	Job category											
		Registered nurse	Licensed practical nurse	Dietitian	Occupational therapist	Physical therapist	Recreation therapist	Medical record librarian	Medical social worker	Speech therapist	Other professional <sup>1</sup>	Nurse's aide	Non-professional
<b>North Central</b>		<b>Full- and part-time</b>											
All types of ownership--	186,455	13,039	12,517	2,373	1,744	1,939	1,577	642	672	253	8,534	84,465	58,700
Under 25 beds-----	21,344	1,285	1,954	487	101	104	138	69	80	10	1,043	10,068	6,005
25-49 beds-----	38,158	2,402	2,837	559	260	220	314	104	113	23	1,617	18,878	10,831
50-99 beds-----	62,340	4,767	3,903	801	690	775	652	197	226	129	2,870	28,352	18,978
100 beds or more--	64,613	4,585	3,823	526	693	840	474	271	253	91	3,004	27,167	22,886
Proprietary---	111,691	7,827	8,681	1,633	980	1,209	1,007	372	450	195	4,718	55,264	29,355
Under 25 beds-----	18,819	1,081	1,761	426	88	84	122	54	73	9	879	9,156	5,086
25-49 beds-----	28,795	1,769	2,358	437	186	164	261	71	92	17	1,156	14,977	7,308
50-99 beds-----	38,946	3,025	2,775	531	416	579	422	111	168	108	1,699	18,866	10,248
100 beds or more--	25,131	1,952	1,788	240	289	381	202	137	118	62	984	12,265	6,713
Church and other non-profit----	56,667	4,033	2,833	570	576	535	407	196	160	43	3,031	21,268	23,015
Under 25 beds-----	1,660	160	145	35	9	9	15	9	4	-	104	539	632
25-49 beds-----	7,118	491	363	104	59	47	37	29	16	5	336	2,906	2,724
50-99 beds-----	18,910	1,507	929	226	217	160	152	72	46	16	952	7,400	7,233
100 beds or more--	28,980	1,876	1,396	205	290	320	203	86	93	22	1,640	10,422	12,426
Government----	18,096	1,179	1,002	171	189	195	163	73	62	15	784	7,933	6,330
Under 25 beds-----	865	44	47	26	3	12	1	7	3	1	60	373	287
25-49 beds-----	2,245	142	117	18	14	9	15	4	5	1	125	994	799
50-99 beds-----	4,485	236	199	44	57	36	78	14	12	6	219	2,086	1,497
100 beds or more--	10,502	757	639	82	114	138	68	48	42	7	380	4,480	3,747
<b>South</b>													
All types of ownership--	123,435	7,042	12,435	2,112	693	1,175	829	645	560	148	6,326	57,912	33,558
Under 25 beds-----	10,959	538	1,246	304	61	81	67	71	69	13	584	4,632	3,294
25-49 beds-----	28,875	1,575	3,217	549	148	235	210	127	170	30	1,601	13,607	7,407
50-99 beds-----	48,701	2,919	4,701	852	242	408	392	264	200	59	2,533	23,485	12,650
100 beds or more--	34,899	2,010	3,272	406	243	451	160	184	122	46	1,609	16,189	10,208
Proprietary---	92,453	5,244	9,738	1,652	530	903	664	463	431	124	4,455	45,531	22,717
Under 25 beds-----	8,440	409	993	239	41	63	52	37	44	11	419	3,826	2,307
25-49 beds-----	22,555	1,190	2,638	454	116	169	171	85	125	23	1,157	11,023	5,403
50-99 beds-----	39,772	2,351	3,937	708	201	337	336	212	178	51	2,075	19,633	9,752
100 beds or more--	21,686	1,294	2,170	252	171	335	106	130	84	40	803	11,049	5,254
Church and other non-profit----	23,836	1,421	1,973	374	138	221	136	118	96	12	1,453	9,281	8,613
Under 25 beds-----	1,634	94	163	43	14	17	12	26	16	1	103	535	608
25-49 beds-----	4,375	277	407	73	25	47	33	20	32	1	250	1,747	1,463
50-99 beds-----	6,902	446	544	116	34	58	43	24	19	3	395	2,866	2,353
100 beds or more--	10,926	603	860	142	64	100	48	48	28	7	705	4,132	4,189
Government----	7,145	376	724	85	26	50	28	63	34	12	418	3,101	2,229
Under 25 beds-----	886	35	90	22	5	2	3	8	9	1	61	270	379
25-49 beds-----	1,945	108	172	22	6	19	7	22	12	7	194	837	541
50-99 beds-----	2,027	121	220	28	6	13	12	27	3	4	62	986	545
100 beds or more--	2,287	113	242	13	7	16	6	6	9	-	101	1,008	765

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category, geographic region, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968—Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Region, type of ownership, and bed size	Total employees	Job category											
		Registered nurse	Licensed practical nurse	Dietitian	Occupational therapist	Physical therapist	Recreation therapist	Medical record librarian	Medical social worker	Speech therapist	Other professional <sup>1</sup>	Nurse's aide	Non-professional
<u>West</u>		Full- and part-time											
All types of ownership---	91,800	7,515	6,690	1,708	1,184	1,335	901	682	709	318	4,643	40,490	25,625
Less than 25 beds---	12,651	595	1,153	349	134	69	137	50	67	8	723	4,642	4,723
25-49 beds-----	17,231	1,530	1,472	437	229	215	196	129	131	55	939	7,591	4,307
50-99 beds-----	39,127	3,385	2,704	670	552	708	399	337	355	170	1,728	18,156	9,962
100 beds or more---	22,790	2,004	1,361	251	269	342	169	165	156	84	1,253	10,102	6,634
Proprietary----	74,909	6,124	5,523	1,459	1,044	1,182	749	597	614	295	3,512	34,359	19,451
Under 25 beds-----	10,532	451	979	293	116	62	111	39	58	7	604	3,959	3,853
25-49 beds-----	14,888	1,294	1,292	391	218	195	171	110	114	50	792	6,693	3,570
50-99 beds-----	33,631	2,927	2,342	588	496	639	347	310	323	163	1,461	15,793	8,242
100 beds or more---	15,859	1,452	910	188	215	285	121	138	119	74	656	7,913	3,787
Church and other non-profit-----	12,242	1,087	876	183	112	121	114	70	75	20	824	4,311	4,450
Under 25 beds-----	811	104	80	26	4	3	2	7	4	-	54	214	312
25-49 beds-----	1,604	171	122	34	8	14	22	15	11	5	110	598	494
50-99 beds-----	4,417	365	290	66	51	58	47	27	29	7	227	1,824	1,427
100 beds or more---	5,410	447	384	58	49	46	43	21	31	8	433	1,675	2,216
Government-----	4,649	304	291	65	28	31	38	15	20	3	307	1,821	1,724
Under 25 beds-----	1,309	41	94	30	14	3	25	4	5	1	65	469	557
25-49 beds-----	739	65	59	13	3	7	3	3	6	-	37	300	243
50-99 beds-----	1,079	94	72	17	6	11	4	1	3	-	40	539	293
100 beds or more---	1,521	104	67	5	5	10	5	6	6	2	164	514	631

<sup>1</sup>Includes administrators.

Table 3. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category and State: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details.]

State	Total employees	Job category											
		Registered nurse	Licensed practical nurse	Dietitian	Occupational therapist	Physical therapist	Recreation therapist	Medical record librarian	Medical social worker	Speech therapist	Other professional <sup>1</sup>	Nurse's aide	Non-professional
United States-	553,879	42,842	48,137	8,189	5,098	6,368	4,817	2,570	2,780	1,156	27,200	239,922	164,799
Alabama-----	6,568	310	923	132	18	40	19	44	36	7	278	3,156	1,607
Alaska-----	86	17	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	30	29
Arizona-----	2,592	291	184	37	25	37	21	20	13	9	153	1,082	720
Arkansas-----	5,994	251	441	75	21	12	14	41	22	3	328	3,219	1,566
California-----	53,434	4,134	3,658	1,106	760	878	552	460	505	232	2,835	23,177	15,138
Colorado-----	7,753	697	888	107	79	85	74	30	34	23	231	3,689	1,816
Connecticut-----	12,576	2,023	1,187	216	57	178	223	35	62	43	485	5,068	2,998
Delaware-----	908	106	66	13	15	14	4	1	5	2	46	383	252
Dist. of Columbia-----	1,331	79	182	59	17	17	10	1	18	3	48	413	484
Florida-----	14,124	1,291	1,363	216	95	250	74	63	97	35	692	6,059	3,889
Georgia-----	7,757	418	894	147	45	86	40	20	34	12	436	3,641	1,984
Hawaii-----	1,033	137	64	24	24	12	5	3	8	1	59	359	336
Idaho-----	2,168	173	195	39	8	23	17	10	6	2	75	1,095	524
Illinois-----	31,628	2,142	2,749	376	342	411	354	108	129	81	1,523	13,190	10,222
Indiana-----	13,063	910	702	167	75	101	75	61	53	14	640	6,267	3,997
Iowa-----	16,727	1,259	792	235	90	121	139	67	69	14	700	7,751	5,491
Kansas-----	9,810	448	289	119	75	97	69	30	13	4	425	5,124	3,118
Kentucky-----	6,181	340	435	98	14	58	23	39	30	1	283	2,909	1,952
Louisiana-----	6,735	497	744	128	42	40	31	32	24	3	282	3,166	1,745
Maine-----	4,038	319	272	58	46	51	50	3	11	4	200	1,757	1,267
Maryland-----	8,221	608	429	95	90	95	166	6	19	18	462	3,834	2,398
Massachusetts-----	30,725	2,917	3,645	395	357	385	231	97	137	101	1,319	11,396	9,744
Michigan-----	20,751	1,298	1,658	282	188	226	156	89	118	34	997	10,032	5,674
Minnesota-----	19,876	1,549	1,005	200	284	251	239	37	46	18	892	8,705	6,650
Mississippi-----	2,416	134	227	46	9	10	7	8	16	1	157	1,121	679
Missouri-----	13,690	827	1,004	160	111	117	116	30	24	8	583	6,664	4,046
Montana-----	1,827	194	110	34	15	25	12	13	5	2	93	838	485
Nebraska-----	6,432	329	260	77	43	38	28	22	7	3	285	3,194	2,147
Nevada-----	412	29	35	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	26	174	133
New Hampshire-----	3,033	415	200	29	15	19	21	6	2	1	214	1,210	899
New Jersey-----	16,851	2,054	1,195	190	158	228	138	80	111	52	836	6,636	5,175
New Mexico-----	1,474	88	138	22	14	14	7	7	9	1	88	590	496
New York-----	46,339	4,142	4,719	611	500	603	577	244	330	113	2,654	17,209	14,638
North Carolina-----	7,430	479	597	125	31	54	45	25	25	3	380	3,258	2,408
North Dakota-----	3,100	265	84	47	30	18	27	9	7	-	160	1,230	1,222
Ohio-----	30,626	2,201	3,148	452	238	330	203	91	123	50	1,400	13,103	9,287
Oklahoma-----	10,582	323	625	233	102	123	218	68	21	9	693	5,419	2,748
Oregon-----	7,695	580	393	118	80	92	61	46	49	19	445	3,513	2,300
Pennsylvania-----	33,052	2,867	4,693	406	309	409	244	124	166	114	1,720	11,474	10,527
Rhode Island-----	3,480	275	327	54	19	27	13	7	10	3	169	1,473	1,103
South Carolina-----	3,523	300	356	64	21	32	19	17	10	2	193	1,538	971
South Dakota-----	3,682	319	122	36	23	33	42	14	4	2	147	1,586	1,354
Tennessee-----	5,498	244	546	123	12	41	10	35	19	4	267	2,599	1,598
Texas-----	28,684	1,040	3,884	460	125	236	113	223	165	33	1,437	13,791	7,176
Utah-----	2,344	103	191	44	30	29	49	8	16	8	139	1,063	665
Vermont-----	2,095	235	257	39	16	21	13	5	10	4	99	832	564
Virginia-----	6,046	512	596	65	31	52	32	14	15	8	264	2,773	1,684
Washington-----	10,427	1,034	790	165	141	137	98	82	62	21	488	4,577	2,832
West Virginia-----	1,437	108	126	32	5	17	4	8	4	2	80	633	416
Wisconsin-----	17,070	1,490	704	221	246	196	130	85	79	24	783	7,619	5,494
Wyoming-----	555	38	37	7	2	2	2	2	1	-	9	304	152

<sup>1</sup>Includes administrators.

Table 4. Number of employees and number of full-time equivalent employees in nursing homes, by job category, type of service, and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details.]

Type of service provided by the home and type of ownership	Total employees	Job category											
		Registered nurse	Licensed practical nurse	Dietitian	Occupational therapist	Physical therapist	Recreation therapist	Medical record librarian	Medical social worker	Speech therapist	Other professional <sup>1</sup>	Nurse's aide	Non-professional
Full- and part-time employees													
All homes---	553,879	42,842	48,137	8,189	5,098	6,368	4,817	2,570	2,780	1,156	27,200	239,922	164,799
Proprietary-----	376,161	29,980	35,093	6,236	3,527	4,668	3,564	1,834	2,042	978	16,957	174,887	96,397
Church and other nonprofit-----	129,461	9,543	9,209	1,518	1,205	1,251	948	542	536	133	7,801	45,302	51,474
Government-----	48,257	3,319	3,835	436	367	450	306	195	201	45	2,441	19,734	16,929
Nursing care--	441,242	36,416	40,308	6,540	4,306	5,669	3,926	2,248	2,356	1,087	19,834	200,303	118,250
Proprietary-----	326,906	27,521	31,380	5,310	3,184	4,412	3,153	1,703	1,828	938	14,095	154,176	79,205
Church and other nonprofit-----	76,815	6,054	5,768	921	819	912	557	394	372	109	4,126	30,153	26,631
Government-----	37,521	2,841	3,159	310	303	345	216	151	155	39	1,613	15,974	12,414
Personal care with nursing-	87,981	5,582	6,483	1,168	628	624	635	232	307	51	5,308	32,174	34,790
Proprietary-----	32,408	1,905	2,792	566	213	200	221	80	124	24	1,574	15,068	9,640
Church and other nonprofit-----	47,915	3,305	3,164	522	369	333	354	136	151	21	3,200	14,210	22,150
Government-----	7,658	373	527	80	45	91	60	16	32	5	534	2,895	3,000
Personal care-	24,656	844	1,346	482	164	75	256	90	117	19	2,058	7,446	11,758
Proprietary-----	16,847	554	920	360	130	56	190	51	90	15	1,288	5,643	7,551
Church and other nonprofit-----	4,731	185	277	76	17	5	36	12	14	3	475	939	2,692
Government-----	3,078	105	148	46	18	14	30	28	14	1	294	864	1,515
Full-time equivalent employees													
All homes---	483,726	34,494	42,567	5,686	3,434	4,437	3,294	1,889	1,758	624	24,568	216,672	144,303
Proprietary-----	328,192	24,118	30,823	4,249	2,299	3,174	2,399	1,318	1,222	525	15,429	158,535	84,100
Church and other nonprofit-----	111,432	7,585	8,190	1,105	861	912	672	407	382	73	6,922	39,824	44,500
Government-----	44,102	2,790	3,553	332	274	351	223	163	155	26	2,217	18,313	15,703
Nursing care--	386,074	29,422	35,592	4,359	2,892	3,950	2,686	1,645	1,471	584	17,896	181,441	104,138
Proprietary-----	285,585	22,186	27,524	3,494	2,070	2,995	2,115	1,226	1,086	503	12,816	140,025	69,546
Church and other nonprofit-----	66,132	4,855	5,124	638	597	685	408	295	266	60	3,627	26,587	22,988
Government-----	34,357	2,381	2,943	226	225	270	163	124	118	21	1,453	14,829	11,604
Personal care with nursing-	76,573	4,406	5,774	912	439	429	440	169	214	29	4,821	28,644	30,296
Proprietary-----	28,219	1,506	2,471	445	149	135	158	53	80	14	1,463	13,492	8,252
Church and other nonprofit-----	41,293	2,579	2,820	399	252	224	240	104	106	11	2,864	12,429	19,265
Government-----	7,061	321	483	67	38	69	42	12	28	4	494	2,723	2,780
Personal care-	21,078	666	1,201	415	103	58	169	75	74	11	1,852	6,587	9,869
Proprietary-----	14,388	427	828	310	80	43	126	40	55	8	1,150	5,018	6,303
Church and other nonprofit-----	4,008	151	246	67	12	3	24	8	10	2	432	807	2,247
Government-----	2,683	88	127	38	11	12	18	27	9	1	270	762	1,319

<sup>1</sup>Includes administrators.

Table 5. Total number and number per 100 residents of full-time equivalent employees and full-time equivalent nurses, by type of service and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Type of service provided by the home	Total employees				Nursing <sup>1</sup> employees			
	Type of ownership				Type of ownership			
	All types	Proprietary	Church and other nonprofit	Government	All types	Proprietary	Church and other nonprofit	Government
	Full-time equivalent employees				Full-time equivalent nurses			
All types---	483,726	328,192	111,432	44,102	293,733	213,476	55,599	24,656
Nursing care-----	386,074	285,585	66,132	34,357	246,455	189,735	36,566	20,153
Personal care with nursing-----	76,573	28,219	41,293	7,061	38,824	17,469	17,828	3,527
Personal care-----	21,078	14,388	4,008	2,683	8,454	6,273	1,204	977
	Full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents				Full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents			
All types---	59	60	58	57	36	39	29	32
Nursing care-----	65	64	70	64	42	43	39	38
Personal care with nursing-----	48	49	49	42	24	30	21	21
Personal care-----	35	35	34	34	14	15	10	12

<sup>1</sup>Includes RN's, LPN's, and nurse's aides.

Table 6. Number of nursing homes, by type of charge nurse on duty for each shift, type of service, and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Type of service provided by the home and type of ownership	Total homes	Type of charge nurse on each shift								
		Homes with one shift				Homes with two shifts				
		Registered nurse	Licensed practical nurse	Nurse's aide	Other nursing staff	Both registered nurses	Both licensed practical nurses	Both nurse's aides	Both other nursing staff	All other combinations
All types of service-----	19,533	132	195	243	1,411	114	136	166	242	184
Proprietary-----	15,110	92	142	172	1,047	87	114	128	170	138
Church and other non-profit-----	2,952	32	36	18	123	23	16	13	21	30
Government-----	1,471	8	17	54	240	4	7	24	51	16
Nursing care---	11,299	44	40	#	13	74	59	12	#	76
Proprietary-----	9,404	40	39	#	12	63	54	12	#	63
Church and other non-profit-----	1,326	3	#	-	#	10	#	-	-	10
Government-----	568	#	#	#	#	#	#	-	#	#
Personal care with nursing--	3,877	36	44	49	142	29	34	46	40	33
Proprietary-----	2,392	11	28	38	100	15	21	32	27	20
Church and other non-profit-----	1,169	22	11	#	17	13	10	5	#	#
Government-----	316	#	4	9	26	#	3	9	8	5
Personal care--	4,357	52	111	186	1,256	11	43	108	200	75
Proprietary-----	3,314	41	75	126	935	8	39	84	142	55
Church and other non-profit-----	457	7	25	16	106	#	#	8	17	11
Government-----	586	3	12	44	215	#	#	16	42	8

See note at end of table.

Table 6. Number of nursing homes, by type of charge nurse on duty for each shift, type of service, and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968—Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Type of service provided by the home and type of ownership	Type of charge nurse on each shift—Con.							
	Homes with three shifts							
	All registered nurses	All licensed practical nurses	All nurse's aides	All other nursing staff	Registered nurses for 2 of 3 shifts	Licensed practical nurses for 2 of 3 shifts	Nurse's aides for 2 of 3 shifts	All other combinations
All types of service-----	2,969	1,631	1,515	1,214	2,740	3,445	2,084	1,111
Proprietary-----	2,050	1,373	1,248	961	2,057	2,822	1,661	850
Church and other non-profit-----	702	167	137	100	560	474	297	204
Government-----	218	91	131	153	123	150	127	57
Nursing care---	2,548	1,089	198	40	2,289	2,832	1,249	723
Proprietary-----	1,911	988	177	33	1,854	2,459	1,079	610
Church and other non-profit-----	457	54	11	#	328	261	103	82
Government-----	180	47	10	#	107	112	68	31
Personal care with nursing--	378	345	641	309	390	506	568	286
Proprietary-----	110	231	523	252	162	283	370	170
Church and other non-profit-----	233	89	67	20	218	195	157	98
Government-----	35	25	51	38	11	29	41	19
Personal care--	43	196	676	865	61	107	267	101
Proprietary-----	29	154	548	676	42	80	212	70
Church and other non-profit-----	11	24	58	76	14	18	38	24
Government-----	3	18	70	114	5	9	18	7

#Data suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements.

Table 7. Number of nursing homes, by type of charge nurse on duty for each shift, geographic region, and type of service: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Geographic region and type of service provided by the home	Total homes	Type of charge nurse on each shift								
		Homes with one shift				Homes with two shifts				
		Registered nurse	Licensed practical nurse	Nurse's aide	Other nursing staff	Both registered nurses	Both licensed practical nurses	Both nurses's aides	Both other nursing staff	All other combinations
United States--	19,533	132	195	243	1,411	114	136	166	242	184
Nursing care-----	11,299	44	40	#	13	74	59	12	#	76
Personal care with nursing-----	3,877	36	44	49	142	29	34	46	40	33
Personal care-----	4,357	52	111	186	1,256	11	43	108	200	75
Northeast-----	4,479	37	49	27	286	27	16	27	43	39
Nursing care-----	2,696	4	5	#	#	14	4	#	-	7
Personal care with nursing-----	795	15	9	6	25	7	3	3	4	12
Personal care-----	989	18	34	19	260	5	8	23	39	19
North Central---	6,333	38	45	54	244	44	63	53	51	52
Nursing care-----	3,800	18	14	#	#	37	37	8	-	33
Personal care with nursing-----	1,532	11	11	16	29	6	16	19	11	11
Personal care-----	1,001	#	20	38	212	#	11	26	40	8
South-----	4,468	28	33	53	274	24	35	31	37	40
Nursing care-----	2,938	17	13	4	4	14	13	#	#	23
Personal care with nursing-----	857	6	11	11	40	8	12	11	8	3
Personal care-----	673	#	9	37	230	#	11	18	26	14
West-----	4,253	30	67	109	607	19	22	55	111	53
Nursing care-----	1,865	6	8	#	#	9	4	#	-	12
Personal care with nursing-----	693	4	13	16	49	7	4	13	16	7
Personal care-----	1,695	20	47	92	554	3	14	41	96	34

#Data suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements.



Table 7. Number of nursing homes, by type of charge nurse on duty for each shift, geographic region, and type of service: United States, April-September 1968—Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Geographic region and type of service provided by the home	Type of charge nurse on each shift—Con.							
	Homes with three shifts							
	All registered nurses	All licensed practical nurses	All nurse's aides	All other nursing staff	Registered nurses for 2 of 3 shifts	Licensed practical nurses for 2 of 3 shifts	Nurse's aides for 2 of 3 shifts	All other combinations
United States--	2,969	1,631	1,515	1,214	2,740	3,445	2,084	1,111
Nursing care-----	2,548	1,089	198	40	2,289	2,832	1,249	723
Personal care with nursing-----	378	345	641	309	396	506	568	286
Personal care-----	43	196	676	865	61	107	267	101
Northeast-----	1,106	410	193	249	806	748	211	207
Nursing care-----	958	238	20	14	665	579	83	100
Personal care with nursing-----	132	101	52	30	124	131	71	69
Personal care-----	16	70	121	205	17	38	57	38
North Central----	811	537	620	285	903	975	1,057	500
Nursing care-----	658	393	86	5	724	770	667	346
Personal care with nursing-----	144	104	294	77	164	181	311	127
Personal care-----	8	40	240	203	15	25	79	27
South-----	476	471	346	199	523	1,132	498	268
Nursing care-----	430	359	59	6	456	993	344	199
Personal care with nursing-----	42	87	184	73	61	126	117	56
Personal care-----	3	25	102	121	7	13	37	13
West-----	577	212	357	481	508	590	318	136
Nursing care-----	502	99	33	16	446	490	155	79
Personal care with nursing-----	59	53	111	130	41	68	69	34
Personal care-----	16	60	213	335	21	32	94	23

Table 8. Number of nursing homes and number of residents, by type of service, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Type of service provided by the home, type of ownership, and bed size	Homes	Residents
<u>All types of service</u>		
All types of ownership-----	19,533	813,335
Less than 25 beds-----	7,839	89,914
25-49 beds-----	5,129	162,452
50-99 beds-----	4,128	245,637
100 beds or more-----	2,438	315,332
Proprietary-----	15,110	544,489
Less than 25 beds-----	6,577	76,167
25-49 beds-----	4,175	131,943
50-99 beds-----	2,961	176,671
100 beds or more-----	1,397	159,709
Church and other nonprofit-----	2,952	190,798
Less than 25 beds-----	566	8,045
25-49 beds-----	689	22,340
50-99 beds-----	910	54,270
100 beds or more-----	788	106,144
Government-----	1,471	78,047
Less than 25 beds-----	696	5,703
25-49 beds-----	265	8,170
50-99 beds-----	257	14,696
100 beds or more-----	253	49,479
<u>Nursing care</u>		
All types of ownership-----	11,299	593,622
Less than 25 beds-----	2,366	34,736
25-49 beds-----	3,741	120,382
50-99 beds-----	3,324	199,634
100 beds or more-----	1,868	238,871
Proprietary-----	9,404	445,425
Less than 25 beds-----	2,147	31,341
25-49 beds-----	3,306	105,951
50-99 beds-----	2,655	159,494
100 beds or more-----	1,296	148,638
Church and other nonprofit-----	1,326	94,841
Less than 25 beds-----	141	2,442
25-49 beds-----	300	10,105
50-99 beds-----	503	30,159
100 beds or more-----	382	52,135
Government-----	568	53,356
Less than 25 beds-----	78	952
25-49 beds-----	135	4,325
50-99 beds-----	166	9,980
100 beds or more-----	190	38,098

Table 8. Number of nursing homes and number of residents, by type of service, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968—Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Type of service provided by the home, type of ownership, and bed size	Homes	Residents
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>		
All types of ownership-----	3,877	159,013
Less than 25 beds-----	1,819	21,670
25-49 beds-----	875	27,415
50-99 beds-----	657	38,224
100 beds or more-----	527	71,704
Proprietary-----	2,392	57,938
Less than 25 beds-----	1,523	18,182
25-49 beds-----	550	17,005
50-99 beds-----	232	13,279
100 beds or more-----	86	9,473
Church and other nonprofit-----	1,169	84,204
Less than 25 beds-----	158	2,317
25-49 beds-----	263	8,483
50-99 beds-----	361	21,475
100 beds or more-----	387	51,929
Government-----	316	16,871
Less than 25 beds-----	137	1,172
25-49 beds-----	62	1,927
50-99 beds-----	63	3,469
100 beds or more-----	53	10,303
<u>Personal care</u>		
All types of ownership-----	4,357	60,699
Less than 25 beds-----	3,654	33,508
25-49 beds-----	513	14,655
50-99 beds-----	147	7,780
100 beds or more-----	43	4,756
Proprietary-----	3,314	41,126
Less than 25 beds-----	2,906	26,644
25-49 beds-----	319	8,986
50-99 beds-----	74	3,898
100 beds or more-----	15	1,598
Church and other nonprofit-----	457	11,753
Less than 25 beds-----	267	3,286
25-49 beds-----	126	3,752
50-99 beds-----	46	2,636
100 beds or more-----	19	2,080
Government-----	586	7,820
Less than 25 beds-----	481	3,578
25-49 beds-----	68	1,917
50-99 beds-----	28	1,246
100 beds or more-----	10	1,078

Table 9. Number of nursing homes and number of residents, by geographic region and type of service: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

Geographic region and type of service provided by the home	Homes	Residents
United States-----	19,533	813,335
Nursing care-----	11,299	593,622
Personal care with nursing-----	3,877	159,013
Personal care-----	4,357	60,699
Northeast-----	4,479	195,709
Nursing care-----	2,696	146,105
Personal care with nursing-----	795	34,238
Personal care-----	989	15,367
North Central-----	6,333	287,572
Nursing care-----	3,800	197,778
Personal care with nursing-----	1,532	70,808
Personal care-----	1,001	18,986
South-----	4,468	190,508
Nursing care-----	2,938	149,887
Personal care with nursing-----	857	31,834
Personal care-----	673	8,787
West-----	4,253	139,546
Nursing care-----	1,865	99,852
Personal care with nursing-----	693	22,134
Personal care-----	1,695	17,560

## APPENDIX I

### TECHNICAL NOTES ON THE SURVEY DESIGN AND PROCEDURES

The 1968 Nursing Home Survey included "all" resident institutions in the United States which provide nursing or personal care to the aged, infirm, or chronically ill. Although it was directed toward the aged institutional population, all people who were residents of institutions within the scope of the survey were included regardless of age. The survey, conducted during April-September 1968, included 18,185 nursing homes, convalescent homes, rest homes, homes for the aged, and other related facilities. It did not include 1,355 homes which opened in the year prior to the survey. Special weighting procedures (as discussed in appendix II) were applied to the data to account for the existence of these homes. Resident institutions included in the survey were those which maintained at least three beds and provided some type of nursing service. (See appendix IV for the procedure used to classify these institutions by type of nursing service.)

This appendix describes the survey design and procedures for the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. Succeeding appendixes present the general qualifications of the data and the weighting procedure to account for the existence of newly opened homes (appendix II), the definitions of terms (appendix III), the classification of institutions by type of nursing service (appendix IV), and the forms used in the survey (appendix V).

#### Universe

The universe for the 1968 Nursing Home Survey consisted of all institutions classified as nursing homes in the 1967 Survey of the Master Facility Inventory (MFI). A detailed description of how the MFI was developed, its content, maintenance plans, and a procedure for assessing the completeness of its coverage has been published.<sup>23,24</sup> The MFI includes the names,

addresses, and certain descriptive information about "all" hospitals and resident institutions in the United States. It was originally developed by collating a large number of published and unpublished lists of establishments and surveying these establishments by mail to obtain information on their nature and status of business.

Since the MFI serves as a sampling frame for institutions within the scope of the various health facilities surveys, it is imperative that it be kept as current as possible. To aid in accomplishing this purpose, a mechanism known as the Agency Reporting System (ARS) has been developed to provide information on new institutions. This information is incorporated in the MFI at regular intervals. A report on the origin and development of the ARS has been published.<sup>25</sup>

#### Data Collection and Processing

Data for this survey were collected primarily by mail by the Wolf Research and Development Corporation, under contract to the National Center for Health Statistics. When the original mailing received no response, followup procedures consisted of three regular first-class mailings, each approximately 3 weeks after the prior mailing, and a final certified mailing. Before the certified mailing, interviewers from the U.S. Bureau of the Census made personal visits to approximately 400 of the largest nonresponse nursing homes. (These 400 homes were not included in the certified followup.) For those nonresponse homes left after the certified mailing, a sample of 2,000 homes, stratified by bed size and type of service, were selected for telephone followup.

Approximately 22 percent of the 18,185 homes in scope of the survey responded to the original mailing. The three additional first-class mailings added 39 percent, and the certified mailing plus the Census

NOTE: The list of references follows the text.

personal interviews another 19 percent. The telephone followup plus the late mail returns brought the total response to 87 percent. Of the 2,375 nonresponding homes, the majority were those with less than 25 beds (table I). Nonresponse decreased as bed size increased.

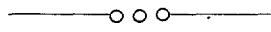
The Wolf Corporation hand edited and coded the completed questionnaires in accordance with specifications established by the Center. If the returned questionnaire did not contain data for certain key items, a further mail inquiry was made specifically for these items. Approximately 10 percent of the returned questionnaires did not pass editing criteria for one or more key items and required this "fail-edit" mailing. (See appendix V for the fail-edit form.)

After the edited and coded data were recorded on magnetic tape, the staff of the Health Facilities Statistics Branch processed the data on the Center's electronic computer. Processing included matching each institution with basic identifying information contained in the 1967 MFI Survey as well as carrying out internal edits and consistency checks to eliminate "impossible" responses and errors in editing, coding, or processing.

Table I. Number and percent distribution of nursing homes by response status and size of home: United States, April-September 1968

[Due to rounding to nearest percent, subtotals may not add to 100]

Size of home	Questionnaires mailed		Percent questionnaires returned	Percent questionnaires not returned
	Number	Percent		
All homes--	18,185	100	87	13
Less than 25 beds-----	7,778	43	35	7
25-49 beds----	4,719	26	23	3
50-99 beds----	3,935	22	20	2
100 beds or more-----	1,753	10	9	1



## APPENDIX II

### QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

Certain qualifications should be kept in mind regarding the MFI, which was the universe for the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. The data in this report can be no more representative of nursing homes in the United States than the universe upon which the survey was based. The 1967 MFI Survey included approximately 89 percent of the nursing homes in the United States. Indications are that nursing homes not on the MFI were relatively small, possibly no more than half as large on the average as those listed.

Special attention is called to the procedure for classifying institutions described in appendix IV. Nursing homes, i.e., homes for the aged, rest homes, and related types of places, were classified according to the type of service provided in the home rather than on State licensure laws or on what the home may call itself. This criterion for classification was chosen in the absence of any commonly accepted definition of nursing home or other institutions of this type.

Since the 1968 Nursing Home Survey was a census of "all" nursing homes in the United States, the data presented in this report are *not* subject to sampling variability. The data are, however, subject to reporting errors and measurement errors. The accuracy of the data depends on the dependability of personnel and business records and, to some extent, on the accuracy of the respondent's replies based on his memory and his willingness to report correct answers.

In an attempt to keep measurement errors to a minimum, the questionnaire was made as self-explanatory as possible. Not only were definitions and explanations included as part of each question, but a separate "Definition Sheet" regarding staff was enclosed. (See appendix V for this sheet.)

#### Time Interval Between Establishing Universe and Conducting Survey

The time interval between the 1967 MFI Survey (April-October 1967), in which the universe of nursing homes was established, and the 1968 Nursing Home

Survey (April-September 1968) was 1 year. Basic classification data collected in the 1967 MFI Survey were not collected in the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. Instead, the 1968 data were assumed to be the same as the 1967 data, and the 1967 data were used to classify the homes. Thus the classification of institutions for the 1968 Nursing Home Survey was based on type of service and type of ownership information collected in the 1967 MFI Survey.

During this 1-year interval the type of ownership and type of service probably changed for some of the institutions. Because of the short time period, however, any changes which may have occurred should have only negligible effect on the distribution of institutions by either type of service or type of ownership.

During the 1-year interval between establishing the universe and conducting the 1968 survey, 399 nursing homes closed and 1,355 nursing homes opened for business. Those which opened for business were not included in the 1968 survey because of a time lag in receiving the names and addresses of new homes from the Agency Reporting System, the mechanism which updates the MFI mailing list. Although these newly opened homes were not included in the 1968 survey, the data from the 1968 survey were weighted to account for their existence.

#### Weighting Procedure

The 1968 data were weighted to account for the existence of 1,355 newly opened homes according to three basic variables: type of service (nursing care, personal care with nursing, personal care), type of ownership (proprietary, church and other nonprofit, Government-owned), and number of beds (less than 25 beds, 25 to 49 beds, 50 to 99 beds, 100 beds or more). In all, there were 36 combinations of these variables or 36 weighting classes. The number of homes which opened during the 1-year interval between establishing the universe and conducting the 1968 survey was tallied for each of the 36 weighting classes from data collected in the 1969 MFI Survey. Based on data from the 1969 MFI Survey, percent distributions of these 1,355 homes

are presented according to type of ownership and bed size (table II) and type of service (table III). By type of ownership, the majority of new nursing homes (79 percent) were proprietary (table II). By type of service, the majority (72 percent) were those providing nursing care, the highest level of nursing service (table III).

Table II. Percent distribution of nursing homes opened for business between April-October 1967 and April-September 1968 by type of ownership and bed size: United States

[Due to rounding, subtotals may not add to 100 percent]

Type of ownership and bed size	Nursing homes opened for business between April-October 1967 and April-September 1968
	Number
Total homes-----	1,355
	Percent distribution
All types of ownership-----	100.0
Proprietary-----	78.9
Less than 25 beds-----	31.4
25-49 beds-----	12.3
50-99 beds-----	22.3
100 beds or more-----	12.9
Church and other nonprofit-----	14.1
Less than 25 beds-----	2.3
25-49 beds-----	3.2
50-99 beds-----	5.2
100 beds or more-----	3.4
Government-----	6.9
Less than 25 beds-----	3.4
25-49 beds-----	1.3
50-99 beds-----	1.4
100 beds or more-----	0.8

By number of beds, the largest group (37 percent) were those with less than 25 beds (table II).

The weight for each weighting class was calculated according to the following formula:  $W_c = 1 + \frac{X_c}{Y_c}$

- where  $W$  = weight  
 $c$  = weighting class  
 $X$  = number of newly opened homes  
 $Y$  = number of in-scope homes in the 1968 survey

Table III. Percent distribution of nursing homes opened for business between April-October 1967 and April-September 1968 by type of service: United States

[Due to rounding, subtotals may not add to 100 percent]

Type of service provided by the home	Nursing homes opened for business between April-October 1967 and April-September 1968
	Number
Total homes-----	1,355
	Percent distribution
All types of service-----	100.0
Nursing care-----	71.7
Personal care with nursing-----	12.5
Personal care-----	15.8

Weights were assigned to each nursing home according to the weighting class of that home. The 1968 survey information was then weighted by multiplying the weight times the data. Thus data in this report represent information for "all" nursing homes in existence in the United States in 1968.

#### Rounding of Numbers

All data were calculated to the nearest hundredth because the weights were carried to this level of accuracy. All calculations were performed, and then the data were rounded to the nearest whole number just before being presented in any table. Because of this rounding, figures in the tables may not add to the totals.

#### Nonresponse and Imputation of Missing Data

Of the 18,858 institutions comprising the universe of nursing homes, 673 were found to be either out of business, out of scope, or duplicates leaving 18,185 homes in scope of the survey. A total of 2,375 nursing homes, or 13 percent, refused to respond to the survey after all followup procedures were completed. Additional information on the response rate is presented in table I of appendix I.

Statistics in this report were adjusted for an institution's nonresponse by using classification data collected in the 1967 MFI Survey for that particular nursing home and imputing all items. When nursing homes did not return questionnaires or left items blank, the items were imputed in one of four ways. A "no" re-



sponse was assigned to blanks in the following items: minimum age for admission, admission physical, yearly physical, availability of recreation therapy or outpatient therapy. If the missing data for a particular home had been collected in the 1967 MFI Survey, they were used. The items imputed in this way were number of full-time registered nurses, number of full-time licensed practical nurses, and total number of residents. If the missing data had not been collected in the 1967 MFI Survey, data were used from the preceding questionnaire from another nursing home having the same type of service (nursing care, personal care with nursing, and personal care) and bed-size group (less than 25 beds, 25-49 beds, 50-99 beds, 100 beds or more). Items imputed this way were number of employees in selected occupations (excluding full-time registered nurses and licensed practical nurses), charges for care, physician arrangements to visit patients, and level of skill of the charge nurse on each shift. In a similar type of imputation, data were used from the preceding questionnaire with the same type of service, bed-size group, and type of ownership. Items imputed in this way were number of admissions, number of discharges, and number of deaths.

For items related to patient census, special imputation tables were used which gave the ratio of the item to the patient census by type of service and bed-size group or by type of ownership. These items were number of male and female patients, number of patients receiving rehabilitation services, and number of patients receiving medical assistance benefits.

For all items appearing in this report, the percent of nursing homes with a particular item imputed for

unknown responses ranged from 23.0 percent for number of residents to 26.7 percent for employees in selected occupations (table IV). The percents in table IV were based on the 18,185 in-scope homes. The two components of the percents were the 2,375 homes which did not respond to the survey plus the homes which did respond but left a particular item blank.

The higher percent of homes with employees imputed as compared to the other items may be due to the unwillingness of the respondent to take the time to gather information from business records in the detailed breakdowns requested.

Table IV. Percent of nursing homes with particular items imputed for unknown responses for 1968 Nursing Home Survey by type of item

Type of item	Percent imputed
Number of residents-----	23.0
Level of skill of the charge nurse on each shift-----	24.6
Number of employees in selected occupations-----	26.7



## APPENDIX III

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Definitions of terms are listed according to the following areas: homes or residents, employees, and demographic classification.

#### Terms Relating to Homes or Residents

*Nursing home.*—This term refers to all institutions that were within the scope of the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. This includes nursing homes, convalescent homes, homes for the aged, or related institutions which provide nursing care to the aged or chronically ill and maintain three beds or more.

*Type of service.*—See appendix IV for the classification of nursing institutions according to type of service provided by the home.

*Type of ownership.*—Institutions are classified by type of ownership according to the following criteria:

*Proprietary institution.*—An institution operated under private commercial ownership.

*Nonprofit institution.*—An institution operated under voluntary or nonprofit auspices. This classification includes both church-related and non-church-related institutions.

*Government-owned institution.*—An institution operated under Federal, State, or local government auspices.

*Bed.*—Any bed set up and regularly maintained for use by a resident or patient whether or not the bed was in use at the time of the survey. This excludes beds used by staff or any beds used for emergency services only.

*Resident.*—A resident (or patient) is any person who has been formally admitted to the home and is currently on its register. This includes a resident temporarily away in a short-stay hospital, visiting with friends or relatives, etc., but whose bed is maintained for him in the home.

#### Terms Relating to Employees

*Employee.*—This term refers to any person who worked in the institution at the time of the survey. It includes any paid worker, proprietor, or member of a religious order who contributes his service.

*Full-time.*—Employees who worked 35 hours or more in the week prior to the survey are designated "full-time."

*Part-time.*—Employees who worked less than 35 hours in the week prior to the survey are designated "part-time."

*Full-time equivalent.*—For the purposes of the report, two "part-time" employees are counted as equivalent to one "full-time" employee.

*Job categories.*—Refer to the "Definition Sheet" in appendix V.

*Charge nurse.*—The person who is actually in charge of the nursing activities (that is, on the premises and routinely serving the patients) for that shift in the home. It does not mean the person who employs the nursing staff, such as the owner or administrator, unless this person also supervises the nursing activities.

#### Terms Relating to Demographic Classification

*Geographic region.*—Classification of homes by geographic area is accomplished by grouping the States into regions. These regions correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. They are as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>States Included</i>
Northeast -----	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central ---	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South -----	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West -----	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii



## APPENDIX IV

### CLASSIFICATION OF NURSING HOMES BY TYPE OF SERVICE

Institutions in the 1968 Nursing Home Survey are classified by type of service as nursing care, personal care with nursing, or personal care homes according to data collected in the 1967 Master Facility Inventory Survey (MFI). (A brief description of the MFI is given in appendix I and pertinent parts of the 1967 MFI Survey questionnaire are reproduced in appendix V.) The classification scheme for type of service is based on four criteria.

1. The number of persons receiving nursing care during the week prior to survey. Nursing care is defined as the provision of one or more of the following services:

Taking temperature-pulse-respiration or blood pressure  
Full bed bath  
Application of dressings or bandages  
Catheterization  
Intravenous injection  
Intramuscular injection  
Nasal feeding  
Irrigation  
Bowel and bladder retraining  
Hypodermic injection  
Oxygen therapy  
Enema

2. The presence or absence of nurses on the staff.
3. Whether or not the institution provides administration of medications or supervision over self-administered medications.
4. Assistance in a certain number of activities for daily living. These include rub and massage; help with tub bath or shower; help with dressing, correspondence, or shopping; help with walking or getting about; and help with eating.

The three classes of nursing homes by type of service were defined as follows:

#### *Nursing care home*

- Fifty percent or more of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.

- At least one full-time (35 or more hours per week) registered nurse (RN) or licensed practical nurse (LPN) was employed.

#### *Personal care with nursing home*

- Some, but less than 50 percent, of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.
- At least one full-time RN or LPN was employed.  
or
- Some of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.
- No full-time RN or LPN was employed.
- The institution either  
Provided administration of medicines or supervision over self-administered medicines.

or

Provided assistance with three or more activities for daily living.

#### *Personal care home*

- Some of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.
- No full-time RN or LPN was employed.
- The institution did not provide administration of medicines or supervision over self-administered medicines.
- The institution provided assistance with one or two activities for daily living.

or

- None of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.
- At least one full-time RN or LPN was employed.
- The institution either

Provided administration of medicines or supervision over self-administered medicines.

or

Provided assistance with three or more activities for daily living.

Institutions which provided assistance with one or two activities for daily living or offered room and board as the only service were classified as out of scope of the 1968 Nursing Home Survey.

Table V shows in detail the scheme for classifying institutions according to type of service.

Table V. Classification of institutions by type of service: 1968 Nursing Home 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 <sup>1</sup>	Nc	Pcn	Pcn	Pc	D	Pcn	Pcn	Pcn	Pc	D	Pc	Pc	D	B

<sup>1</sup>Nc=Nursing care home  
Pcn=Personal care with nursing home  
Pc=Personal care home  
D=Domiciliary care home (out of scope)  
B=Boarding or rooming house (out of scope)



# APPENDIX V

## FORMS USED IN THE SURVEY 1968 NURSING HOME QUESTIONNAIRE

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-S-68017  
APPROVAL EXPIRES 8-31-68

FORM PHS-6080  
(1-68)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH  
STATISTICS  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
20201

NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE  
FACILITIES SURVEY

March 1968

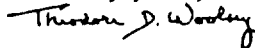
Dear Sir:

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Public Health Service is conducting a survey of all resident facilities providing nursing and personal care to obtain basic data on their policies, services and staff. This program is being conducted as a part of the U. S. National Health Survey. This information will be used to compile statistics on the number and kinds of such facilities in the United States. These statistics will be used to meet the needs of Congress, State legislatures, Federal, regional and local health planners, national health associations, and many others who plan and provide health services to the aged. We wish to assure you that any information which permits the identification of your facility will be held strictly confidential, will be used solely by persons engaged in, and only for the purposes of the survey and will not be disclosed or released to other persons or for any other reason.

Enclosed is a report from an earlier survey which we hope you will find informative. You can receive other publications by using the enclosed order blank and returning it, along with the completed questionnaire, in the postage-paid envelope. We would appreciate your cooperation in completing this questionnaire within one week.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,



Theodore D. Woolsey  
Director,  
National Center for Health  
Statistics

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUESTIONNAIRE**

- a. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS, please. Definitions and instructions are given with the questions when needed.
- b. 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 any sub-units.
- c. RETURN THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE in the postage-paid envelope provided, to:  
National Center for Health Statistics, P.O. Box 948, Bladensburg, Maryland 20710.

**A. OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY**

1. When did this facility first begin its operation at THIS ADDRESS? (Give the date it first opened at this address as a nursing home, convalescent home, etc., even though the ownership or control may have since changed, and the specific services may now be different.)
 

Month	Year
2. How many times has the ownership of this facility changed hands since it was first opened at this address?
 

No. of Times	Never
3. When did this facility first begin its operation under its PRESENT OWNERSHIP?
 

Month	Year

**B. ADMISSION POLICY**

4. As a general policy, do you accept the following types of persons? (Mark (X) "Yes" or "No" for each item.)

	Yes	No
a. Bedfast patients .....		
b. Post surgical recovery patients .....		
c. Patients transferred from psychiatric facilities (such as mental hospital or clinic, etc.) .....		
d. Mentally retarded patients .....		
e. Persons with:		
(1) Heart disease .....		
(2) Ill effects of a stroke .....		
(3) Diabetes .....		
(4) Fractured hips .....		
(5) Crippling arthritis .....		
(6) Cancer .....		
(7) Blindness .....		
(8) Alcoholism .....		
(9) Mental illness (that is, diagnosed by a physician as mentally ill, not senile or mentally retarded) .....		

5. What is the minimum age for admittance into this facility?
 

Minimum Age	
Mark (X) if no minimum age	

6. What is your most frequent, your highest, and your lowest charge per month for lodging, meals, nursing care, and other personal services?
 

Most frequent	\$	
Highest	\$	
Lowest	\$	

Charge per month

a. If you do not make monthly charges, please check the appropriate box.
 

Initial Payment/Life care plan	
Other (Specify) _____	

7. Are all persons admitted to this facility required to be examined by a physician within the month prior to or after admission?
 

--

1.  Yes      2.  No (Skip to 8)

a. Which of the following types of physician usually performs the admitting examination for most patients? (Check ONE box only.)
 

Patient's personal physician	
Hospital staff physician	
Staff physician of this facility	
Consulting physician of this facility	
Other (Specify) _____	

C. SERVICES

8. Does a physician give a routine physical examination to all patients at least annually after admission? Yes  No
9. Which of the following recreational activities do you have for patients? (Mark (X) all that apply.)

Arts and crafts program	<input type="checkbox"/>
Planned social activities (such as birthday parties, card games, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trips to concerts, plays, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Does this facility provide professional rehabilitation services at this address?
- Yes  No  (Skip to 11) [ ]

<p>a. Which of the following do you provide? (Mark (X) all that apply.)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Physical therapy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Occupational therapy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Speech and hearing therapy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other (Specify)</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Physical therapy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Occupational therapy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Speech and hearing therapy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify)	<p>b. LAST MONTH, what was the AVERAGE DAILY number of patients receiving these services?</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Physical therapy												
<input type="checkbox"/>	Occupational therapy												
<input type="checkbox"/>	Speech and hearing therapy												
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify)												
<input type="checkbox"/>													
<input type="checkbox"/>													
<input type="checkbox"/>													
<input type="checkbox"/>													

11. Do your patients use any services of out-patient care clinics?
- Yes  No  (Skip to 12) [ ]

a. Check the types of services your patients use.....

Physical therapy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diagnostic clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medical clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

D. PATIENT TURNOVER AND CHARACTERISTICS

12. How many admissions did you have during 1967?
- a. How many of the admissions during 1967 were from: Total
- |                                  |                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Mental hospitals.....        | <input type="text"/> |
| (2) General hospitals.....       | <input type="text"/> |
| (3) Other hospitals.....         | <input type="text"/> |
| (4) Patient's home.....          | <input type="text"/> |
| (5) Another nursing home.....    | <input type="text"/> |
| (6) Other places (Specify) _____ | <input type="text"/> |

13. How many discharges did you have during 1967, excluding deaths?
- |   |                             |                            |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. How many of these patients discharged were admitted during 1967? | Number <input type="text"/> | Total <input type="text"/> |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|

14. How many persons died during 1967 while patients of this facility? (Include all who died while on your register.) Number

15. What was your patient census last night? (Include all patients, even though they may have been temporarily away; exclude employees and proprietors.)
- |         |                      |
|---------|----------------------|
| Males   | <input type="text"/> |
| Females | <input type="text"/> |
| Total   | <input type="text"/> |

16. Do you participate in any of the Federal or State public assistance or medical assistance programs? (This includes Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicaid (XIX), or Medicare (Title XVIII).) [ ]

1.  Yes  2.  No (Skip to 17)

a. How many patients are currently receiving Public Assistance or Medical Assistance? (Include all programs EXCEPT Medicare.)	<input type="text"/>
b. For how many patients are you NOW RECEIVING Medicare (Part A) payments?	<input type="text"/>
c. For how many patients are you NOT NOW receiving Medicare (Part A) payments because they have exhausted their benefit rights?	<input type="text"/>

Number

**E. STAFF**

17. Is there at least one Registered Nurse (RN) ON DUTY (that is, on the premises and routinely serving the patients) for EVERY shift?  
 Yes  (Skip to 19) No  (Answer 18)

18. Please check the box that indicates the level of skill of the "charge nurse" who is ON DUTY (that is, on the premises and routinely serving the patients) for each shift. (If you do not have all of the shifts indicated below, please check the "No such shift" box next to the particular column.)

Shift No. 1	Shift No. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No such shift	Shift No. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No such shift
a. <input type="checkbox"/> RN	a. <input type="checkbox"/> RN	a. <input type="checkbox"/> RN
b. <input type="checkbox"/> LPN	b. <input type="checkbox"/> LPN	b. <input type="checkbox"/> LPN
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse's Aide	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse's Aide	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse's Aide
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____

19. Does this facility employ a full-time staff physician for the care of the patients? . . . . .  
 No  (Skip to 19a)  
 Yes

How many are employed?   
 Number

a. Does this facility have an arrangement with a physician to come to this facility? (Mark (X), one only.) . . . . .  
 At regular intervals  (Skip to 20)  
 When needed, but NOT at regular intervals  (Skip to 20)  
 Neither of the above

b. Does this facility have an arrangement with a physician to give medical care to the patients in HIS office . . . . .  

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

20. Please enter the number of full-time and part-time employees in this facility. (Full-time means 35 or more hours a week.) Count each employee only once, in the occupation at which he spends most of his time. Also include all members of religious organizations who contribute their services. (Please consult the enclosed Definition of Employees to determine the appropriate classification of personnel.)

EMPLOYEE	Number Full Time	Number Part Time	EMPLOYEE	Number Full Time	Number Part Time
Registered Nurses			Recreation Therapist		
LPN or Vocational Nurses			Registered Medical Record Librarian		
Nurse's Aides, Orderlies, Student Nurses, and Attendants			Other Medical Records Librarians and Technicians		
Dietitian			Medical Social Worker		
Registered Occupational Therapist			Speech Therapist		
Other Occupational Therapists and Assistants			All other professional and technical Personnel (include Administration)		
Qualified Physical Therapists			Kitchen workers, laundry, house-keeping and maintenance personnel		
Physical Therapist Assistant			All other personnel (such as chauffeur, tile clerk, etc.)		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>		

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of person completing this form  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Completion  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone number of this facility



## DEFINITION SHEET

### DEFINITIONS OF EMPLOYEES

#### Professional and Technical Nursing Personnel

1. Registered nurse - a graduate of a State-approved school of professional nursing who is currently licensed as a registered nurse (R.N.) or is awaiting licensure to practice in your State; i.e., a recent graduate of a school of professional nursing, or a graduate nurse licensed in another State who recently moved to your State.
2. Licensed practical/vocational nurse - a graduate of a State-approved school of practical nursing who is currently licensed as a licensed practical or vocational nurse (L.P.N. or L.V.N.) or awaiting licensure to practice, or an individual granted a license by waiver on the basis of experience or endorsement rather than upon completion of a prescribed course of study.
3. Nursing aide, orderly, and attendant - one who assists the nursing staff by performing routine duties in caring for patients, under the direct supervision of professional or practical nurses.

#### Other Professional and Technical Personnel

4. Dietitian - one who plans nutritionally adequate menus, including modified diets, and supervises the preparation and service of meals for patients and personnel. Report only those dietitians who meet the educational qualifications of the American Dietetic Association.
5. Occupational therapist - one who selects and directs physical, educational, social, and daily living activities designed to meet specific needs of mentally or physically disabled patients.
6. Occupational therapy assistants - those who work under the supervision of the occupational therapist. Duties may include instructing patients in manual and creative arts and making special orthopedic devices such as splints and braces.
7. Physical therapist - (report only those registered by the American Physical Therapy Association.)
8. Physical therapy assistants - (report all other persons engaged in physical therapy service.)
9. Recreation therapist - one who develops programs involving sports, crafts, trips, and music for rehabilitation and restoration of patients.
10. Registered medical records librarian - (report only those registered by the American Association of Medical Records Librarians.)
11. Other medical records librarians and technicians - (report all other persons engaged in medical records work.)
12. Medical social worker - one who is professionally trained in a school of social work or who is "agency-trained" (as in public welfare departments) or is qualified by related experience and who is capable of making a social evaluation of patients' situations and of identifying social problems requiring service.
13. Speech therapist - one who applies skills to help handicapped persons speak in as normal a fashion as possible and understand the speech of others.
14. All other professional and technical personnel - (include all other professional and technical personnel not reported in categories 1 to 13. Include also those individuals serving as Administrators.)

FAIL-EDIT QUESTIONNAIRE

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-S-69017  
APPROVAL EXPIRES 8-31-68

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
EDUCATION AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH  
STATISTICS  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
20201

NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE  
FACILITIES SURVEY

June 1968

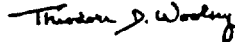
Dear Sir:

Thank you for your cooperation during our earlier telephone conversation regarding the National Center for Health Statistics' survey of all resident facilities providing nursing and personal care. The abbreviated questionnaire to which we referred in our conversation is on the back of this letter. It deals with statistics on the numbers of patients admitted and discharged from your facility and the number of people you employ. Also in cooperation with the Veterans Administration, we are conducting a census of all male veteran patients. Please complete both forms within one week and return them in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

We wish to assure you that any information which permits the identification of your facility will be held strictly confidential, will be used solely by persons engaged in, and only for the purposes of the survey and will not be disclosed or released to other persons or for any other reason.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation in this survey.

Sincerely yours,



Theodore D. Woolsey  
Director,  
National Center for Health  
Statistics

1. How many admissions did you have during 1967? [ ]

a. How many of the admissions during 1967 were from: Total

(1) Mental hospitals .....	
(2) General hospitals .....	
(3) Other hospitals .....	
(4) Patient's home .....	
(5) Another nursing home .....	
(6) Other places (Specify) _____	

Number

2. How many discharges did you have during 1967, excluding deaths? Total

a. How many of these patients discharged were admitted during 1967? Number


3. How many persons died during 1967 while patients of this facility? (Include all who died while on your register.) Number

--	--

4. What was your patient census last night? (Include all patients, even though they may have been temporarily away; exclude employees and proprietors.)

		Males	
		Females	
		Total	

5. Do you participate in any of the Federal or State public assistance or medical assistance programs? (This includes Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicaid (XIX), or Medicare (Title XVIII).) [ ]

1.  Yes  No (Skip to 6)

a. How many patients are currently receiving Public Assistance or Medical Assistance? (Include all programs EXCEPT Medicare.) [ ]

b. For how many patients are you NOW RECEIVING Medicare (Part A) payments? [ ]

c. For how many patients are you NOT NOW receiving Medicare (Part A) payments because they have exhausted their benefit rights? [ ]

Number

6. Please enter the number of full-time and part-time employees in this facility. (Full-time means 35 or more hours a week.) Count each employee only once, in the occupation at which he spends most of his time. Also include all members of religious organizations who contribute their services. (Please consult the enclosed Definition of Employees to determine the appropriate classification of personnel.)

EMPLOYEE	Number Full Time	Number Part Time	EMPLOYEE	Number Full Time	Number Part Time
Registered Nurses			Recreation Therapist		
LPN or Vocational Nurses			Registered Medical Record Librarian		
Nurse's Aides, Orderlies, Student Nurses, and Attendants			Other Medical Records Librarians and Technicians		
Dietitian			Medical Social Worker		
Registered Occupational Therapist			Speech Therapist		
Other Occupational Therapists and Assistants			All other professional and technical Personnel (include Administration)		
Qualified Physical Therapists			Kitchen workers, laundry, house-keeping and maintenance personnel		
Physical Therapist Assistant			All other personnel (such as chauffeur, file clerk, etc.)		
TOTAL			TOTAL		

Name of person completing this form \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Completion \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ Phone number of this facility \_\_\_\_\_

1967 MFI NURSING HOME QUESTIONNAIRE

FORM NHS-HRS-5(N) (6-19-67)	FORM APPROVED BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-567036
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	
<b>MASTER FACILITY INVENTORY</b>	

Dear Sir:

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Public Health Service is assembling an up-to-date list 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 in compiling the list.

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, from each facility on the list. The information will be used to compile statistics on the number and kinds of such facilities in the United States.

Sections A and B of this form request verification of the name and address of the facility, type of service, type of ownership, staff size and capacity. Section C asks for additional information which is needed for detailed statistics on other characteristics of the facility. All information provided in Section C will be accorded confidential treatment by the Bureau of the Census and the Public Health Service and the statistics will be presented in such a manner that no individual facility can be identified.

For this purpose we are requesting that you complete this questionnaire for your facility and return it within five days in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. The questionnaire is very brief and should take only a few minutes to complete.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

*A. Ross Eckler*

A. Ross Eckler  
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)*

<b>1</b> Is the NAME shown in the label above correct for your facility? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → Please line through name in label and enter correct name →	Correct name of facility if different from above									
<b>2</b> Is your facility known by any other NAMES(S)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Please give other name(s) → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	Other names of your facility -----									
<b>3</b> Is the address shown in the label above the correct mailing address for your facility? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input 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: 40%;">Street</td> <td style="width: 35%;">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								
<b>4</b> Is your mailing address also the ACTUAL LOCATION of your facility? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → Please give complete address for actual location of your facility.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Street</td> <td style="width: 35%;"></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		City or town			County	State	ZIP Code
Number	Street									
City or town										
County	State	ZIP Code								
<b>5</b> What is the telephone number of your facility?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Area code</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> </table>	Area code	Number							
Area code	Number									

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUESTIONNAIRE**

- 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)."
- c. Answer all questions, please. Definitions and special instructions are given with the questions when needed.
- d. Return the completed questionnaire in the postage paid envelope provided, to: Jeffersonville Census Operations Office, 1201 East 10th Street, Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130.

**Section B - CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION**

<p><b>6</b> Please place an "X" in only <b>ONE</b> box for the type of organization operating your facility. The type of organization legally responsible for the operation of the facility. <i>Check only one</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;"> <p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p>12 <input type="checkbox"/> County</p> <p>13 <input type="checkbox"/> City</p> <p>14 <input type="checkbox"/> City - County</p> <p>15 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital District</p> </td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: middle;">State-Local Government</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>16 <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Public Health Service</p> <p>17 <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces</p> <p>18 <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Administration</p> <p>19 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Federal Agency <i>Specify -----</i></p> </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="border: none; vertical-align: middle;">Federal Government</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>20 <input type="checkbox"/> Church related</p> <p>21 <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit corporation</p> <p>22 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonprofit</p> </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="border: none; vertical-align: middle;">Nonprofit</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>23 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual</p> <p>24 <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership</p> <p>25 <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation</p> </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="border: none; vertical-align: middle;">For profit</td> </tr> </table>	<p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p>12 <input type="checkbox"/> County</p> <p>13 <input type="checkbox"/> City</p> <p>14 <input type="checkbox"/> City - County</p> <p>15 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital District</p>	}	State-Local Government	<p>16 <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Public Health Service</p> <p>17 <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces</p> <p>18 <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Administration</p> <p>19 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Federal Agency <i>Specify -----</i></p>	}	Federal Government	<p>20 <input type="checkbox"/> Church related</p> <p>21 <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit corporation</p> <p>22 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonprofit</p>	}	Nonprofit	<p>23 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual</p> <p>24 <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership</p> <p>25 <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation</p>	}	For profit	<p><b>7</b> Please read <b>ALL</b> of the following, then check the <b>ONE</b> term which best describes your facility. <i>Check one only</i></p> <p>50 <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Home</p> <p>51 <input type="checkbox"/> Convalescent Home</p> <p>52 <input type="checkbox"/> Rest Home</p> <p>53 <input type="checkbox"/> Home for the Aged</p> <p>54 <input type="checkbox"/> Boarding Home for the Aged</p> <p>55 <input type="checkbox"/> Home for Crippled Children</p> <p>56 <input type="checkbox"/> Home for Needy</p> <p>57 <input type="checkbox"/> Home for Incurables</p> <p>58 <input type="checkbox"/> Home for the Mentally Retarded</p> <p>59 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - <i>Please describe</i> →</p> <hr/> <p><b>8</b> Does your facility serve: <i>Check only one</i></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Primarily children (under 21)</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Primarily adults (21 or over)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both children and adults</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other age limitation - <i>Specify</i> →</p> <hr/> <p><b>9</b> Does your facility serve: <i>Check only one</i></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Males only</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Females only</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both males and females</p> <hr/> <p><b>10</b> What is the <b>TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS</b> regularly maintained for patients or residents? <i>Include</i> all beds set up and staffed for use whether or not they are in use at the present time. <b>Do NOT include</b> beds used by staff or owners and beds used exclusively for emergency services.</p> <p align="right">Total beds _____</p>
<p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> State</p> <p>12 <input type="checkbox"/> County</p> <p>13 <input type="checkbox"/> City</p> <p>14 <input type="checkbox"/> City - County</p> <p>15 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital District</p>	}	State-Local Government											
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**Section C - INFORMATION FOR STATISTICAL USE ONLY**

<p><b>11</b> What is the total <b>NUMBER OF PERSONS</b> (patients or residents), who stayed in your facility last night? <b>Do NOT include</b> employees or owners.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; border: none;">Number of persons</td> <td style="width: 20%; border: none;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> </table>	Number of persons				<p><b>13</b> Which of the following services are <b>ROUTINELY</b> provided? <i>Check all that apply.</i></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Supervision is provided over medications which may be self-administered</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Medications and treatments are administered in accordance with physicians orders</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Rub and massage</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Help with tub bath or shower</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Help with dressing</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Help with correspondence or shopping</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Help with walking or getting about</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Help with eating</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not responsible for providing any services except room and board - <i>(If this box is checked no other box should be checked in question 13.)</i></p>																
Number of persons																					
<p><b>12</b> During the past seven days, how many of the <b>PERSONS</b> in question 11 received "Nursing Care"? Consider that a person received "Nursing Care" if he received <b>any</b> of the following services:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Nasal feeding</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Temperature-pulse-respiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Catheterization</td> <td style="border: none;">Blood pressure</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Irrigation</td> <td style="border: none;">Application of dressing or bandage</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Oxygen therapy</td> <td style="border: none;">Bowel and bladder retraining</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Full bed bath</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Enema</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Hypodermic injection</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Intravenous injection</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> </table> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; border: none;">Number of persons</td> <td style="width: 20%; border: none;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> </table>	Nasal feeding	Temperature-pulse-respiration	Catheterization	Blood pressure	Irrigation	Application of dressing or bandage	Oxygen therapy	Bowel and bladder retraining	Full bed bath		Enema		Hypodermic injection		Intravenous injection		Number of persons				
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## VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS PUBLICATION SERIES

*Formerly Public Health Service Publication No. 1000*

- Series 1. Programs and collection procedures.*—Reports which describe the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions, data collection methods used, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding the data.
- Series 2. Data evaluation and methods research.*—Studies of new statistical methodology including: experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, contributions to statistical theory.
- Series 3. Analytical studies.*—Reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics, carrying the analysis further than the expository types of reports in the other series.
- Series 4. Documents and committee reports.*—Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics, and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.
- Series 10. Data from the Health Interview Survey.*—Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, based on data collected in a continuing national household interview survey.
- Series 11. Data from the Health Examination Survey.*—Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the civilian, noninstitutional population provide the basis for two types of reports: (1) estimates of the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics; and (2) analysis of relationships among the various measurements without reference to an explicit finite universe of persons.
- Series 12. Data from the Institutional Population Surveys* —Statistics relating to the health characteristics of persons in institutions, and their medical, nursing, and personal care received, based on national samples of establishments providing these services and samples of the residents or patients.
- Series 13. Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey.*—Statistics relating to discharged patients in short-stay hospitals, based on a sample of patient records in a national sample of hospitals.
- Series 14. Data on health resources: manpower and facilities.*—Statistics on the numbers, geographic distribution, and characteristics of health resources including physicians, dentists, nurses, other health occupations, hospitals, nursing homes, and outpatient facilities.
- Series 20. Data on mortality.*—Various statistics on mortality other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports—special analyses by cause of death, age, and other demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses.
- Series 21. Data on natality, marriage, and divorce.*—Various statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports—special analyses by demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses, studies of fertility.
- Series 22. Data from the National Natality and Mortality Surveys.*—Statistics on characteristics of births and deaths not available from the vital records, based on sample surveys stemming from these records, including such topics as mortality by socioeconomic class, hospital experience in the last year of life, medical care during pregnancy, health insurance coverage, etc.

For a list of titles of reports published in these series, write to:

Office of Information  
National Center for Health Statistics  
Public Health Service, HSMHA  
Rockville, Md. 20852