

Inpatient Health Facilities as Reported From the 1967 MFI Survey

Statistics about nursing homes, hospitals, and other kinds of inpatient health facilities include numbers of institutions, beds, and employees, as well as types of ownership, geographic distributions, and comparisons with other surveys. Based on data collected during the period July-September 1967.

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SYMBOLS

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INPATIENT HEALTH FACILITIES AS REPORTED FROM THE 1967 MFI SURVEY

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics from the 1967 Master Facility Inventory (MFI) Survey. For a detailed account of the design and methodology of this survey, see PHS Publication 1000, Series 1, No. 9.¹

Included in the 1967 survey were 19,141 nursing homes, 8,147 hospitals, and 3,005 other types of inpatient health facilities. Nursing homes, hospitals, and other facilities are discussed in separate sections of this report. The nursing home section contains a comparison of nursing home data from the 1963 and 1967 MFI surveys with data from other agencies obtained in other years. The hospital section includes separate data for short-stay and long-stay hospitals. The section on other inpatient health facilities contains bed size and ownership data for these facilities.

Background

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) maintains the Master Facility Inventory, a comprehensive file of facilities in the United States that provide medical, nursing, personal, or custodial care to groups of unrelated persons on an "inpatient" (at least overnight) basis.

Every 2 years the Health Facilities Statistics Branch of the Division of Health Resources Statistics, NCHS, conducts a survey of inpatient health facilities in order to keep the file current. This survey, called the Master Facility Inventory Survey, covers all hospitals, nursing and related

care homes, and such custodial care facilities as homes for the deaf, blind, physically handicapped, mentally retarded, and emotionally disturbed, as well as homes for unwed mothers, orphanages, and homes for dependent children. The data collected include ownership, number of beds, number of residents, number and kind of personnel, and, in the case of nursing homes, the type of nursing care provided. The hospital portion of the survey also contains information on length of stay, admissions, and major type of service.

The names and addresses of new inpatient health facilities are obtained through an updating process known as the Agency Reporting System. By contacting all State, national, and voluntary agencies that license, regulate, or for other reasons maintain lists of health facilities, NCHS has been able, through matching and unduplicating, to obtain a list of virtually all inpatient health facilities in the United States.² These agencies constantly update the MFI files either by sending to NCHS the names and addresses of new facilities or by sending their latest directories, which are then matched against the last one they sent in order to identify all new facilities.

NURSING HOMES

Results From the 1967 MFI Survey

In 1967, 19,141 nursing homes were surveyed in the MFI Survey. This was an increase of almost 2,500 over the 16,701 nursing homes in existence when the NCHS conducted its 1963 MFI Survey.³ This constituted a 15-percent increase

Table A: Number of nursing homes, beds, and residents, and rates of beds and residents per 1,000 population 65 years and over: United States, 1967

Type of home	Homes	Beds	Residents	Beds	Residents
	Number			Rate per 1,000 population 65+ years	
Total-----	19,141	836,554	756,239	44.5	40.2
Nursing care-----	10,636	584,052	534,721	31.0	28.4
Personal care with nursing-----	3,853	181,096	161,276	9.6	8.6
Personal care-----	4,396	66,787	56,649	3.6	3.0
Domiciliary care-----	256	4,619	3,593	0.2	0.2

in nursing homes, which was not nearly as dramatic as the 47-percent increase in the number of beds in these homes, from 568,560 beds in 1963 to 836,554 in 1967.

In addition to obtaining a count of nursing homes, the 1967 MFI Survey was used to classify them in four categories—nursing care homes, (NC), personal care homes with nursing care (PCWN), personal care homes without nursing care (PC), and domiciliary care homes (DC). Henceforth in this report personal care homes without nursing care will be referred to simply as personal care homes. The criteria used in classifying nursing homes into these categories are given in appendix II.

Of the 19,141 nursing homes in this country, 10,636 were classified as nursing care homes, 3,853 as personal care homes with nursing care, 4,396 as personal care homes, and 256 as domiciliary care homes (table 1).

Beds, Ownership, Employees

As can be seen in table A, both the nursing care homes and the personal care homes with nursing care were much larger in bed size than the personal care and domiciliary care homes. The nursing care homes averaged 55 beds per home and the personal care homes with nursing care, 47 beds per home, whereas the average was 15 beds for the personal care homes and 18 for domiciliary care homes. Table 1 gives State breakdowns for the four types of homes and their bed sizes.

Most nursing homes (78 percent) were run by proprietary organizations. However, of the 329 homes with 200 or more beds, 172 (52 percent) were run by nonprofit organizations and 92 (28 percent) were run by the government (State, local, or Federal). Table 2 gives a complete breakdown of the four types of nursing homes by bed size and ownership.

There were 301,498 full-time employees in nursing care homes, 63,800 in personal care homes with nursing care, and 16,361 in personal care homes. Table 3 gives the number of full-

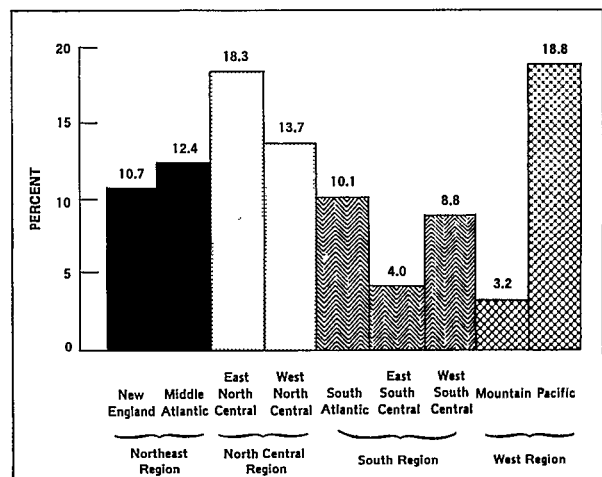


Figure 1. Percentage distribution of nursing homes in the United States by geographic division, 1967.

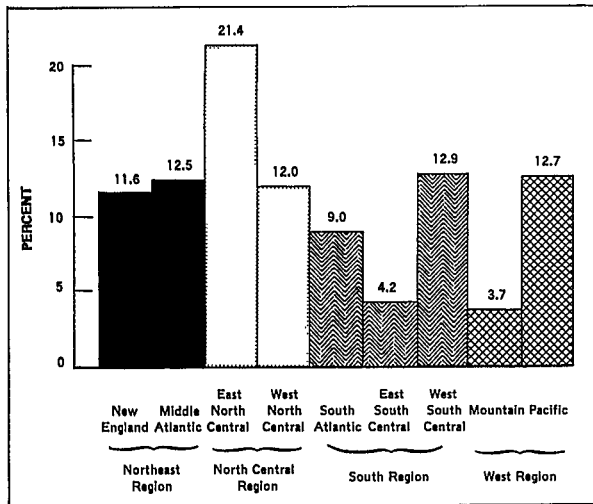


Figure 2. Percentage distribution of nursing care homes in the United States by geographic division, 1967.

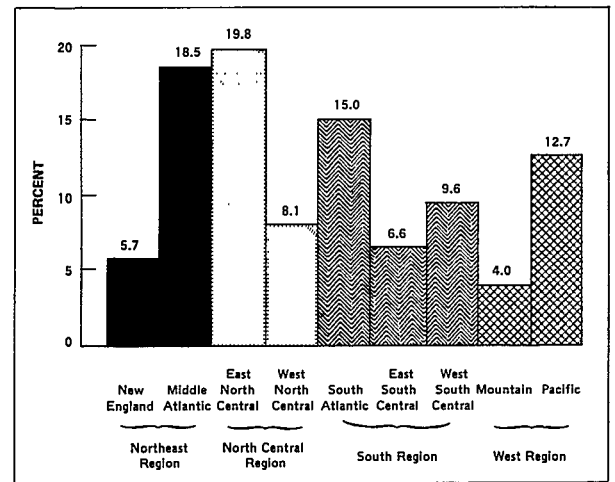


Figure 3. Percentage distribution of the United States population by geographic division, 1967.

time employees and residents for these three types of homes by State.

Geographic Distribution

Figures 1 and 2 show how nursing homes in general and nursing care homes in particular were distributed by geographic region and division; figures 3 and 4 show the 1967 U.S. population distribution by geographic region and division. For a complete listing of the States that comprise each region and division, see table I, appendix I.

A comparison of figure 1 with figure 2 indicates a fairly large difference occurring in the Pacific division. Figure 1 shows the Pacific division as having 18.8 percent of all the nursing homes in the country, whereas figure 2 shows the Pacific division as having 12.7 percent of all the nursing care homes in the country. The reason for this difference was not a lack of nursing care homes but a preponderance of personal care homes, with the vast majority of these personal care homes located in California.

A comparison of figure 4 with figure 3 shows that of the nine geographic divisions, three (New England, Middle Atlantic, and West North Central) had higher percentages of persons 65 years and over than did the total population. This relationship implies that these three divisions had higher

proportions of their populations in the 65 years and over group than did the six other divisions. Using appendix I, calculations were made and the results show that the New England, Middle Atlantic, and West North Central divisions had higher percentages of persons 65 years and over than did the six other divisions.

A comparison of nursing home beds per 1,000 population aged 65 and over by geographic division shows the West North Central division highest with an average of 64 beds per 1,000

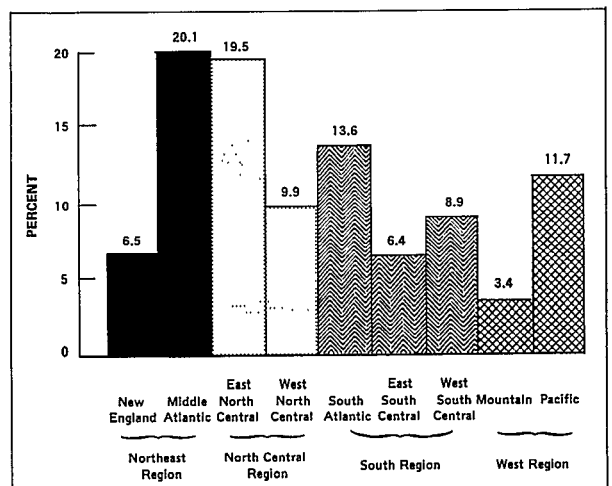


Figure 4. Percentage distribution of the United States population 65 years of age and over by geographic division, 1967.

population 65 years and over. At the other end, the East South Central division had an average of less than 28 beds for this same age group (table B).

Distribution by State shows California with 2,973 nursing homes, the largest number in any State (table 1). Almost half (1,471) of these homes were personal care homes, having an average of 10 beds per home. In addition, California had 974 nursing care homes, but these homes tended to be much larger than the personal care homes, having an average of almost 55 beds.

Table C shows that Florida with 12.7 percent had a higher percentage of persons 65 years and over than any other State in 1967. (Alaska had the lowest with a percentage of 2.2). Florida also had the highest average number of beds per home of all the States. Its average of 67.7 beds per home was more than four times the average size of Hawaii's homes. (Hawaii had the smallest homes, with an average 15.1 beds per home).

Table C also shows that Iowa had the highest number of beds (81.4) per 1,000 population 65 years and over. West Virginia had the lowest with 11.5 beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over.

Comparison With Other Surveys

Table D shows how other nursing home surveys in various years compare with the 1967 MFI Survey and a previous MFI Survey conducted in 1963.

In addition to the different time periods, a major reason for the varying statistics among these surveys is that the definitions and criteria for classifying homes varied from one survey to another.

The 1954 survey conducted by the Public Health Service and the Commission on Chronic Illness⁴ included as nursing homes such facilities as homes for the aged, boarding care homes for the aged, county homes, children's convalescent homes, nursing homes for alcoholics, and homes for drug addicts, and the mentally disturbed. Homes for the blind, deaf, and mentally deficient were also counted if they met the criteria of a home giving primarily "skilled nursing care." Though all of these homes were included in the MFI Surveys, many were not in-

Table B. Rate of nursing home beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over, by geographic division: United States, 1967

Geographic division	Rate of beds per 1,000 population 65+ years
New England-----	58.6
Middle Atlantic-----	34.5
East North Central----	47.4
West North Central----	64.0
South Atlantic-----	30.6
East South Central----	27.5
West South Central----	50.0
Mountain-----	45.5
Pacific-----	53.3

cluded as nursing homes, and hence do not appear in the statistics for nursing homes.

In 1961 a survey was conducted by the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities in the Public Health Service⁵ whereby questionnaires were sent to the State agencies responsible for licensing nursing homes and related facilities. For facilities not covered by licensure provisions, the agencies were asked to obtain the information from other sources if possible. Included in the survey were nursing homes, nursing home units of hospitals, convalescent homes for children, nursing homes providing special services (for instance, those serving the mentally disturbed), boarding homes for the aged, and county homes.

In 1963 NCHS surveyed nursing homes from listings supplied by State and national licensing and regulatory agencies. The findings of this survey showed 16,701 nursing homes with 568,560 beds (table D). The facilities classified as nursing homes in the 1963 survey are shown on the questionnaire in appendix IV.

The 1964 survey, published in the *Nursing Home Administrator*,⁶ was a survey of State-licensed nursing homes which offered nursing care. Thus it included nursing care homes and personal care homes with nursing care. The 12,423 homes were somewhat less than the 13,086 homes found in the 1963 NCHS survey. This was probably due to the differing definitions of nursing care within each State.

Table C. Number of nursing homes, average number of beds per home, percentage of State population 65 years and over, and beds per 1,000 State population 65 years and over, by State: United States, 1967

State	Number of nursing homes	Average number of beds per home	Persons 65 years and over	
			Percent of State population	Beds per 1,000
United States-----	19,141	43.7	9.5	44.5
Alabama-----	152	57.9	8.6	29.2
Alaska-----	4	34.8	2.2	23.2
Arizona-----	78	51.3	7.9	31.0
Arkansas-----	177	59.2	11.3	47.2
California-----	2,973	28.6	8.7	51.7
Colorado-----	164	66.6	8.8	61.7
Connecticut-----	366	43.5	9.3	58.5
Delaware-----	33	43.3	7.8	34.9
District of Columbia-----	85	24.4	8.5	30.0
Florida-----	327	67.7	12.7	28.9
Georgia-----	198	56.7	7.5	33.2
Hawaii-----	88	15.1	5.1	34.0
Idaho-----	56	53.2	9.1	46.5
Illinois-----	914	54.1	9.7	46.7
Indiana-----	471	46.6	9.5	46.3
Iowa-----	731	38.3	12.4	81.4
Kansas-----	473	36.7	11.3	67.3
Kentucky-----	294	40.3	10.1	36.5
Louisiana-----	188	54.9	7.7	36.6
Maine-----	293	19.5	11.7	49.6
Maryland-----	198	52.6	7.3	39.0
Massachusetts-----	952	40.6	11.3	62.7
Michigan-----	517	55.6	8.4	39.6
Minnesota-----	485	59.5	10.9	73.0
Mississippi-----	107	35.2	9.0	17.8
Missouri-----	436	52.4	11.7	42.6
Montana-----	82	38.7	9.6	47.3
Nebraska-----	279	41.4	12.3	65.3
Nevada-----	22	34.0	6.0	28.8
New Hampshire-----	137	29.4	11.1	52.2
New Jersey-----	507	45.1	9.4	35.1
New Mexico-----	58	33.9	6.4	30.7
New York-----	1,081	55.8	10.6	31.7
North Carolina-----	666	21.3	7.5	37.4
North Dakota-----	92	53.4	10.1	76.7
Ohio-----	1,126	42.7	9.1	50.1
Oklahoma-----	445	43.5	11.1	69.7
Oregon-----	271	49.9	10.6	64.7
Pennsylvania-----	789	60.0	10.5	38.7
Rhode Island-----	170	28.7	10.8	50.3
South Carolina-----	93	50.8	6.7	26.8
South Dakota-----	125	41.6	11.7	66.6
Tennessee-----	219	38.6	9.1	23.6
Texas-----	866	50.8	8.3	48.9
Utah-----	130	29.1	6.9	54.0
Vermont-----	121	22.2	11.2	57.1
Virginia-----	269	37.4	7.4	29.9
Washington-----	262	66.3	9.5	57.4
West Virginia-----	64	34.2	10.5	11.5
Wisconsin-----	477	54.1	10.8	57.1
Wyoming-----	30	32.7	9.1	33.9

Table D. Comparison of nursing home facilities and beds between NCHS's 1967 MFI Survey and nursing home surveys conducted by other agencies in other years

Year	Agency	All nursing homes	Total beds in all nursing homes	Skilled nursing homes ^a
1954---	Public Health Service and Commission on Chronic Illness ⁴ -----	25,000	450,000	9,000
1961---	Division of Hospitals and Medical Facilities ⁵ -----	23,000	592,800	11,100
1963---	NCHS ³ -----	16,701	568,560	13,086
1964---	<i>Nursing Home Administrator</i> (private survey) ⁶ -----	-	-	12,423
1965---	American Nursing Home Administration ⁷ -----	-	-	12,112
1967---	NCHS-----	19,141	836,554	14,489

^aHomes were included in this category if they met the requirements for classification as a nursing care home or personal care home with nursing care.

The 1965 survey, discussed in the ANHA/ News Report (March 1966), was "based on an inquiry from the ANHA national office to all State nursing home licensing agencies." The figures shown in table D are for homes which were listed as licensed nursing homes, but because definitions of nursing homes vary considerably from State to State, it is difficult to classify the homes as to type of care. Since all the homes listed were supposed to provide nursing services, they have been placed in the category of nursing care homes and personal care homes with nursing care.

HOSPITALS

The hospitals in the 1967 MFI Survey were divided into two groups, short-stay and long-stay. A hospital which reported that its discharged patients had an average stay of less than 30 days per episode during the year was considered a short-stay hospital. One which reported that its discharged patients had an average stay of 30 days or more per episode was considered a long-stay hospital.

Most hospitals were general hospitals and most of these general hospitals were short-stay.

Table E. Number of short-stay and long-stay hospitals, by type of hospital: United States, 1967

Type of hospital	Number
<u>Short stay</u>	
Total-----	6,839
General-----	6,508
Psychiatric-----	100
Maternity-----	51
Alcoholic-----	47
Eye, ear, nose, throat-----	39
Other-----	94
<u>Long stay</u>	
Total-----	1,308
General-----	177
Psychiatric-----	473
Geriatric-----	191
Chronic disease-----	116
Tuberculosis-----	166
Other-----	185

Of the 8,147 hospitals in the country, 6,685 (82 percent) were general hospitals and of these, 6,508 (97 percent) were short-stay. Table E shows the different types of hospitals separated by length of stay.

Beds and Ownership

Short-stay hospitals were not nearly as large in bed size as long-stay hospitals. The average size of the 6,839 short-stay hospitals was 132 beds, whereas the average size of the 1,308 long-stay hospitals was 558 beds. There were 236 long-stay hospitals with over 1,000 beds as compared to only 41 short-stay hospitals in this same bed size range (table F).

In terms of ownership, about one-half of the 8,147 hospitals were owned by nonprofit organizations, one-third were government owned, and one-sixth were privately owned. Nonprofit organizations owned most of the large (100 or more

beds) general hospitals and the government owned most of the large specialty hospitals (table G). Table 4 gives a detailed description of hospitals by ownership and bed size.

Employees

There were about 230 full-time employees per short-stay hospital and 330 full-time employees per long-stay hospital (tables 5-8). But because the long-stay hospitals had much larger bed capacities, there was a much lower ratio of full-time employees to patients in long-stay hospitals than in short-stay hospitals (649 full-time employees per 1,000 patients in long-stay hospitals and 2,340 full-time employees for every 1,000 patients in short-stay hospitals).

The psychiatric hospitals were largely responsible for this low employee to patient ratio in long-stay hospitals. Without the 250,000 full-time employees and the 500,000 patients in long-

Table F. Number of hospitals by type of hospital and bed size: United States, 1967

Type of hospital	All sizes	Less than 25 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500-999 beds	1,000 or more beds	Average number of beds
All hospitals--	8,147	912	1,866	1,169	777	1,499	732	623	292	277	200
Short stay											
Total--	6,839	826	1,683	1,007	651	1,285	631	527	188	41	132
General----	6,508	717	1,615	962	618	1,236	615	521	187	37	134
Specialty--	331	109	68	45	33	49	16	6	1	4	86
Long stay											
Total--	1,308	86	183	162	126	214	101	96	104	236	558
General----	177	7	18	14	10	24	18	28	26	32	483
Psychiatric-----	473	37	45	31	23	51	26	24	44	192	1,125
Geriatric and chronic disease---	307	21	52	43	49	72	28	17	17	8	193
Tuberculosis-----	166	2	18	24	24	40	22	20	14	2	198
Other-----	185	19	50	50	20	27	7	7	3	2	107

Table G. Number of hospitals by ownership, type of hospital, and bed size: United States, 1967

Ownership and type of hospital	All sizes	Less than 100 beds	100 or more beds
Total----	8,147	4,724	3,423
<u>Government</u>			
Short stay:			
General-----	1,918	1,324	594
Specialty----	45	23	22
Long stay:			
General-----	120	12	108
Specialty----	627	133	494
<u>Proprietary</u>			
Short stay:			
General-----	1,043	906	137
Specialty----	145	134	11
Long stay:			
General-----	14	11	3
Specialty----	200	165	35
<u>Nonprofit</u>			
Short stay:			
General-----	3,547	1,682	1,865
Specialty----	141	98	43
Long stay:			
General-----	43	26	17
Specialty----	304	210	94

stay psychiatric hospitals, long-stay hospitals would also have had more employees than patients (although still not nearly as high a ratio as the short-stay hospitals had).

Comparing the number of doctors (both full- and part-time physicians and dentists) in table H with that of their respective patients, one finds that in short-stay hospitals the ratio of patients to doctors was 8 to 1 and in long-stay hospitals the ratio was 29 to 1. This difference was also seen between short and long-stay psychiatric hospitals. The patient to doctor ratio in short-stay psychiatric hospitals was 12 to 1, but in long-stay psychiatric hospitals it was 45 to 1.

This difference was to some extent due to the overcrowding in long-stay hospitals, but another factor was also present, as indicated by the difference between the total admissions in tables 7 and 8. The admissions covered a 1-year period, so in the course of that year a doctor in a short-stay hospital had an average of almost 350 new patients (admissions), while a doctor in a long-stay hospital had an average of 50 new patients. By definition patients remain in long-stay hospitals for an average of 30 days or more. So although a long-stay doctor may see more patients during the day than his counterpart in the short-stay hospitals, he is seeing the same patients day after day, whereas his counterpart is experiencing a much greater turnover in patients. Hence a patient in a long-stay hospital under a treatment program that may last for months probably does not require as much time per day from a doctor as the short-stay patient (whose condition is usually of an acute nature).

Table H. Number of patients and doctors in hospitals and number of patients per doctor, by length of stay and type of hospital: United States, 1967

Type of hospital	Patients	Doctors	Patients per doctor
<u>Short stay</u>			
Total---	676,719	85,240	8
General-----	655,603	82,384	8
Psychiatric---	10,880	928	12
Other-----	10,236	1,928	5
<u>Long Stay</u>			
Total---	644,210	22,175	29
General-----	72,803	6,579	11
Psychiatric---	499,764	11,069	45
Geriatric---	21,245	715	30
Tubercu- losis-----	24,089	1,154	20
Chronic disease----	30,316	1,475	20
Other-----	15,993	1,183	13

For a further breakdown of admissions, see tables 9 and 10, which distribute the admissions by service and State.

Geographic Distribution

The distribution of general hospital beds per 1,000 population by region shows the rates are very similar for all four regions with the highest being 5.0 in the North Central and the lowest being 4.6 in the West. The Northeast had a rate of 4.9 and the South 4.7.

There was an average of 4.6 beds per 1,000 population for short-stay hospitals and 3.7 beds per 1,000 population for long-stay hospitals in 1967 (table 11).

The States in the Northeast Region tended to be above the national average for both types of hospitals, with seven of the nine States being equal to or higher than the national average for short-stay hospitals and all nine States being greater than the national average for long-stay hospitals. Most of the States in the South and West Regions had bed to population rates below the national averages. In fact, Wyoming was the only State in the West Region that was above the national average for long-stay hospitals.

For short-stay hospitals, Hawaii had the lowest bed to population ratio (2.8 per 1,000 population) and the District of Columbia had the highest (6.9 per 1,000 population). For the long-stay hospitals, Idaho had the lowest ratio (1.3 per 1,000 population) and again the District of Columbia had the highest (12.4 per 1,000 population). For further information, see tables 12 and 13, which give the number of short-stay and long-stay hospital beds in each State, by major type of service.

OTHER INPATIENT HEALTH FACILITIES

In 1967 there were 3,005 inpatient health facilities in the country other than hospitals or nursing homes. These included homes for the deaf, blind, unwed mothers, physically handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and mentally retarded, as well as orphanages, dependent children's homes, and the like.

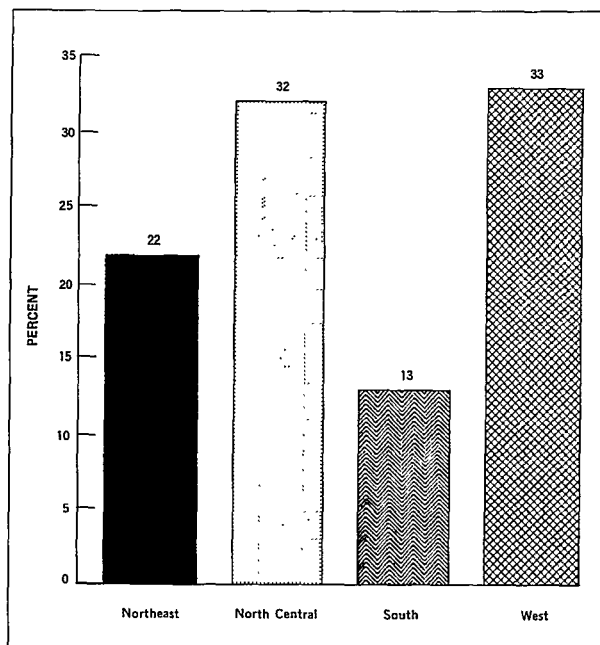


Figure 5. Percentage distribution of facilities for the mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed by region, 1967.

Due to problems of classification, all facilities for the mentally retarded or emotionally disturbed (which include hospitals, homes, and resident schools) were grouped together and placed in this other inpatient health facilities category. Table 14 gives these facilities by State.

There were 1,193 facilities for the mentally retarded and the emotionally disturbed in 1967, which represented 40 percent of the "other" facilities. California had far more of these facilities than any other State. Its 278 facilities represented 23 percent of all facilities for the mentally retarded or emotionally disturbed in the United States. Pennsylvania, with 82 such facilities (7 percent), was a distant second to California.

On a regional basis, the South, with the largest segment of the population, had the fewest homes for the mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed (158) (figure 5).

Table 15 gives the number of residents in other inpatient health facilities by State. Homes

for the mentally retarded or emotionally disturbed had the highest average number of residents per home (179). Homes for the deaf or blind were next with an average of 171 residents per home. California had 15,643 residents in its 278 homes for the mentally retarded or emotionally disturbed. That was an average of 56 residents per home. As the average for all States excluding California was 216 residents per home, California's homes were smaller than those in other States.

Table 16 gives the ownership by number of resident occupants for these various "other" health facilities. Although the government (Federal, State, and local) operated 60 percent of the homes for the deaf or blind, it owned only 20 percent of the orphanages, homes for dependent children, homes for the mentally retarded, and homes for the emotionally disturbed. Of the 181 homes for unwed mothers, 175 were owned by nonprofit organizations.

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⁶Nursing Homes and Bed Capacity in the United States. *Nursing Home Administrator*. McGraw-Hill Pub. No. 18. 4001-1164: Oct. 1, 1964.

⁷American Nursing Home Administration: *News Report*. Mar. 1966.

⁸U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the Health Household Interview Survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1958.

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Table 1. Number of nursing homes and beds, by type of home and State: United States, 1967

State	All nursing homes		Nursing care	
	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds
United States-----	19,141	836,554	10,636	584,052
Alabama-----	152	8,806	128	7,939
Alaska-----	4	139	3	76
Arizona-----	78	3,998	53	2,976
Arkansas-----	177	10,478	165	9,911
California-----	2,973	85,105	974	53,000
Colorado-----	164	10,918	136	9,170
Connecticut-----	366	15,924	224	11,998
Delaware-----	33	1,429	23	970
District of Columbia-----	85	2,071	34	913
Florida-----	327	22,139	244	16,774
Georgia-----	198	11,236	154	9,265
Hawaii-----	88	1,327	18	809
Idaho-----	56	2,978	44	2,708
Illinois-----	914	49,478	525	32,917
Indiana-----	471	21,929	315	13,497
Iowa-----	731	27,998	365	15,537
Kansas-----	473	17,372	171	8,438
Kentucky-----	294	11,841	109	5,749
Louisiana-----	188	10,313	173	9,691
Maine-----	293	5,704	128	3,598
Maryland-----	198	10,409	147	7,891
Massachusetts-----	952	38,604	631	30,697
Michigan-----	517	28,739	367	21,694
Minnesota-----	485	28,837	283	21,715
Mississippi-----	107	3,766	61	2,736
Missouri-----	436	22,860	266	15,009
Montana-----	82	3,170	45	2,256
Nebraska-----	279	11,560	97	6,019
Nevada-----	22	749	7	484
New Hampshire-----	137	4,021	92	3,126
New Jersey-----	507	22,888	239	14,728
New Mexico-----	58	1,964	28	1,587
New York-----	1,081	60,341	571	41,740
North Carolina-----	666	14,181	109	5,541
North Dakota-----	92	4,909	29	2,083
Ohio-----	1,126	48,059	779	34,108
Oklahoma-----	445	19,374	375	17,321
Oregon-----	221	13,518	162	9,037
Pennsylvania-----	789	47,331	522	33,457
Rhode Island-----	170	4,876	87	3,372
South Carolina-----	93	4,720	75	3,968
South Dakota-----	125	5,198	62	3,236
Tennessee-----	219	8,449	150	6,571
Texas-----	866	43,988	661	36,040
Utah-----	130	3,777	65	2,458
Vermont-----	121	2,682	70	1,908
Virginia-----	269	10,062	132	6,229
Washington-----	262	17,378	193	12,303
West Virginia-----	64	2,186	42	1,519
Wisconsin-----	477	25,793	289	18,763
Wyoming-----	30	982	14	520

Table 1. Number of nursing homes and beds, by type of home and State: United States, 1967—Con.

Personal care with nursing care		Personal care		Domiciliary care	
Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds
3,853	181,096	4,396	66,787	256	4,619
19	819	5	48	-	-
-	-	1	63	-	-
15	841	9	147	1	34
9	472	3	95	-	-
451	16,015	1,471	15,442	77	648
18	1,475	10	273	-	-
57	2,493	72	1,283	13	150
6	376	4	83	-	-
29	1,016	21	138	1	4
43	4,599	34	651	6	115
26	1,696	17	235	1	40
24	178	46	340	-	-
4	162	7	78	1	30
198	12,086	184	4,052	7	423
80	6,535	68	1,349	8	548
172	8,318	189	4,076	5	67
218	7,747	82	1,167	2	20
125	4,648	57	1,395	3	49
12	518	3	104	-	-
57	1,110	97	923	11	73
33	2,276	14	123	4	119
155	5,316	164	2,563	2	28
85	5,742	57	1,041	8	262
74	4,642	122	2,282	6	198
22	708	24	322	-	-
124	6,821	42	971	4	59
20	730	15	172	2	12
121	4,530	59	998	2	13
4	47	11	218	-	-
32	762	12	129	1	4
71	4,213	183	3,676	14	271
9	188	20	181	1	8
197	11,876	293	6,061	20	664
227	5,458	319	3,070	11	112
26	1,449	37	1,377	-	-
233	11,643	113	2,298	1	10
57	1,946	12	104	1	3
38	3,245	69	1,214	2	22
178	12,108	85	1,675	4	91
25	784	56	714	2	6
12	667	6	85	-	-
40	1,704	23	258	-	-
31	1,276	31	510	7	92
138	6,105	61	1,665	6	178
47	1,048	18	271	-	-
17	397	27	322	7	55
59	2,873	69	871	9	89
51	4,711	15	301	3	63
15	531	7	136	-	-
142	5,866	44	1,127	2	37
7	330	8	110	1	22

Table 2. Number of nursing homes, by bed size, ownership, and type of home: United States, 1967

Ownership and type of home	Bed size								
	All homes	Less than 25 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500 or more beds
	Number of homes								
Total-----	19,141	8,522	4,868	2,697	1,281	1,444	216	91	22
<u>Government</u>									
Nursing care-----	533	84	133	92	58	99	36	19	12
Personal care with nursing-----	311	141	59	43	20	25	12	7	4
Personal care-----	582	480	65	24	4	9	-	-	-
Domiciliary care----	36	29	5	-	-	-	-	2	-
<u>Proprietary</u>									
Nursing care-----	8,878	2,435	3,038	1,757	830	757	45	16	-
Personal care with nursing-----	2,409	1,581	553	165	51	55	3	1	-
Personal care-----	3,356	3,002	284	53	5	12	-	-	-
Domiciliary care----	188	171	14	3	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Nonprofit</u>									
Nursing care-----	1,225	154	319	297	172	217	47	16	3
Personal care with nursing-----	1,133	154	265	230	128	257	67	29	3
Personal care-----	458	272	127	31	11	12	5	-	-
Domiciliary care----	32	19	6	2	2	1	1	1	-

Table 3. Number of residents and full-time employees of nursing homes, by type of home and State: United States, 1967

Type of home and State	Residents	Full-time employees			
		Total	Rn's	Lpn's	Other
Nursing care					
United States-----	534,721	301,498	24,870	32,691	243,937
Alabama-----	7,390	4,949	232	753	3,964
Alaska-----	70	31	8	4	19
Arizona-----	2,664	1,631	174	121	1,336
Arkansas-----	9,269	4,427	203	351	3,873
California-----	49,426	29,338	2,453	2,528	24,357
Colorado-----	8,696	4,964	399	644	3,921
Connecticut-----	10,892	6,110	1,132	724	4,254
Delaware-----	892	553	46	46	461
District of Columbia-----	894	715	37	150	528
Florida-----	14,706	9,583	900	1,007	7,676
Georgia-----	8,625	5,164	988	823	3,353
Hawaii-----	745	454	87	30	337
Idaho-----	2,530	1,526	112	151	1,263
Illinois-----	29,997	16,340	1,120	1,704	13,516
Indiana-----	12,266	7,332	492	507	6,333
Iowa-----	14,046	6,809	572	484	5,753
Kansas-----	7,585	3,829	238	179	3,412
Kentucky-----	5,189	3,002	190	289	2,523
Louisiana-----	8,660	4,961	396	572	3,993
Maine-----	3,386	1,975	196	202	1,577
Maryland-----	7,324	4,402	330	396	3,676
Massachusetts-----	28,567	13,836	1,589	2,498	9,749
Michigan-----	20,122	12,773	812	1,082	10,879
Minnesota-----	20,446	9,088	817	553	7,718
Mississippi-----	2,400	1,489	86	176	1,227
Missouri-----	13,617	7,397	388	650	6,359
Montana-----	2,015	1,076	126	78	872
Nebraska-----	5,410	2,418	158	147	2,113
Nevada-----	434	258	17	27	214
New Hampshire-----	2,817	1,369	201	154	1,014
New Jersey-----	13,532	8,883	1,073	803	7,007
New Mexico-----	1,356	1,003	75	92	836
New York-----	38,884	24,403	2,311	2,952	19,140
North Carolina-----	4,966	2,987	263	313	2,411
North Dakota-----	2,020	1,219	120	48	1,051
Ohio-----	30,649	16,007	1,118	1,939	12,950
Oklahoma-----	15,378	7,564	266	477	6,821
Oregon-----	8,269	4,111	334	199	3,578
Pennsylvania-----	30,516	19,153	1,569	3,630	13,954
Rhode Island-----	3,214	1,573	164	208	1,201
South Carolina-----	3,681	2,400	209	265	1,926
South Dakota-----	3,110	1,441	165	58	1,218
Tennessee-----	5,965	3,614	141	374	3,099
Texas-----	31,191	18,106	637	2,603	14,866
Utah-----	2,253	1,051	63	103	885
Vermont-----	1,810	1,123	155	194	774
Virginia-----	5,801	3,816	247	349	3,220
Washington-----	11,453	5,334	588	507	4,239
West Virginia-----	1,425	930	70	89	771
Wisconsin-----	17,744	8,751	783	441	7,527
Wyoming-----	424	230	20	17	193

Table 3. Number of residents and full-time employees of nursing homes, by type of home and State:
United States, 1967—Continued

Type of home and State	Residents	Full-time employees			
		Total	Rn's	Lpn's	Other
Personal care with nursing United States -----	161,276	63,800	3,488	5,636	54,676
Alabama-----	800	406	6	45	355
Alaska-----	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	993	320	29	25	266
Arkansas-----	413	173	6	9	158
California-----	14,022	5,210	243	370	4,597
Colorado-----	1,274	509	27	56	426
Connecticut-----	2,052	812	128	89	595
Delaware-----	347	184	14	11	159
District of Columbia-----	893	350	12	68	270
Florida-----	4,016	1,443	84	100	1,259
Georgia-----	1,581	639	27	81	531
Hawaii-----	163	55	7	6	42
Idaho-----	158	71	5	7	59
Illinois-----	11,060	4,323	240	463	3,620
Indiana-----	5,452	2,306	130	105	2,071
Iowa-----	7,438	2,433	148	130	2,155
Kansas-----	7,052	2,987	113	120	2,754
Kentucky-----	4,229	1,330	19	59	1,252
Louisiana-----	473	218	10	39	169
Maine-----	959	400	25	37	338
Maryland-----	2,032	952	57	51	844
Massachusetts-----	4,749	1,821	133	416	1,272
Michigan-----	5,363	2,537	112	145	2,280
Minnesota-----	4,330	1,485	109	66	1,310
Mississippi-----	518	189	6	13	170
Missouri-----	6,216	2,544	93	171	2,280
Montana-----	665	254	16	20	218
Nebraska-----	3,876	1,456	54	74	1,328
Nevada-----	45	9	1	2	6
New Hampshire-----	633	329	40	38	251
New Jersey-----	3,568	1,570	163	115	1,292
New Mexico-----	178	95	7	10	78
New York-----	10,546	4,884	302	402	4,180
North Carolina-----	5,077	1,839	57	152	1,630
North Dakota-----	1,307	512	25	14	473
Ohio-----	10,255	3,943	236	432	3,275
Oklahoma-----	1,763	718	23	51	644
Oregon-----	2,884	870	40	30	800
Pennsylvania-----	11,053	4,788	270	823	3,695
Rhode Island-----	709	242	20	31	191
South Carolina-----	628	292	15	41	236
South Dakota-----	1,456	529	32	32	465
Tennessee-----	1,197	548	34	50	464
Texas-----	4,988	2,062	54	241	1,767
Utah-----	908	305	9	31	265
Vermont-----	367	125	18	30	77
Virginia-----	2,504	1,096	51	119	926
Washington-----	4,250	1,610	111	128	1,371
West Virginia-----	455	204	4	7	193
Wisconsin-----	5,117	1,724	118	73	1,533
Wyoming-----	264	99	5	8	86

Table 3. Number of residents and full-time employees of nursing homes, by type of home and State: United States, 1967—Continued

Type of home and State	Residents	Full-time employees			
		Total	Rn's	Lpn's	Other
Personal care					
United States -----	56,649	16,361	449	1,281	14,631
Alabama -----	41	18	1	2	15
Alaska -----	53	29	5	4	20
Arizona -----	90	38	1	6	31
Arkansas -----	80	13	1	2	10
California -----	13,227	3,883	97	325	3,461
Colorado -----	222	81	8	5	68
Connecticut -----	1,157	255	28	18	209
Delaware -----	44	28	1	7	20
District of Columbia -----	117	57	2	10	45
Florida -----	518	183	4	12	167
Georgia -----	181	67	3	10	54
Hawaii -----	315	119	3	11	105
Idaho -----	41	19	-	3	16
Illinois -----	3,502	994	26	80	888
Indiana -----	1,064	350	10	18	322
Iowa -----	3,525	797	6	26	765
Kansas -----	1,038	360	7	16	337
Kentucky -----	1,223	354	4	10	340
Louisiana -----	34	59	6	9	44
Maine -----	817	241	5	17	219
Maryland -----	103	52	-	2	50
Massachusetts -----	2,224	625	19	89	517
Michigan -----	865	305	11	19	275
Minnesota -----	2,077	504	17	31	456
Mississippi -----	235	64	1	7	56
Missouri -----	813	234	13	19	202
Montana -----	149	46	-	10	36
Nebraska -----	876	288	8	15	265
Nevada -----	205	43	-	2	41
New Hampshire -----	89	41	3	6	32
New Jersey -----	3,063	578	29	36	513
New Mexico -----	159	40	-	3	37
New York -----	4,838	1,515	52	116	1,347
North Carolina -----	2,872	961	12	64	885
North Dakota -----	1,236	310	4	4	302
Ohio -----	1,736	567	14	50	503
Oklahoma -----	69	32	2	1	29
Oregon -----	1,105	252	4	18	230
Pennsylvania -----	1,333	437	10	71	356
Rhode Island -----	641	144	4	29	111
South Carolina -----	74	28	-	2	26
South Dakota -----	214	52	4	1	47
Tennessee -----	430	113	1	6	106
Texas -----	1,444	459	5	29	425
Utah -----	253	83	1	11	71
Vermont -----	262	70	3	11	56
Virginia -----	745	212	3	16	193
Washington -----	253	75	5	5	65
West Virginia -----	112	35	-	6	29
Wisconsin -----	789	221	5	11	205
Wyoming -----	96	30	1	-	29

Table 4. Number of hospitals by bed size, ownership, and type of hospital: United States, 1967

Ownership and type of hospital	Bed size								
	All hospitals	Less than 25 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500 or more beds
Total-----	8,147	912	1,866	1,169	777	1,499	732	623	569
<u>Government</u>									
All hospitals--	2,710	236	636	393	227	391	197	189	441
Short stay:									
General-----	1,918	225	588	338	173	275	112	104	103
Specialty-----	45	8	5	4	6	9	7	2	4
Long stay:									
General-----	120	-	5	5	2	10	16	24	58
Psychiatric-----	315	1	6	6	7	21	18	22	234
Geriatric and chronic disease--	122	-	11	14	17	30	17	11	22
Tuberculosis----	154	2	16	21	21	38	21	19	16
Other-----	36	-	5	5	1	8	6	7	4
<u>Proprietary</u>									
All hospitals--	1,402	426	462	197	131	149	31	6	-
Short stay:									
General-----	1,043	309	368	145	84	106	26	5	-
Specialty-----	145	74	36	16	8	10	-	1	-
Long stay:									
General-----	14	3	3	2	3	3	-	-	-
Psychiatric-----	71	15	20	12	10	13	1	-	-
Geriatric and chronic disease--	109	18	31	16	25	15	4	-	-
Tuberculosis----	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other-----	17	7	3	5	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Nonprofit</u>									
All hospitals--	4,035	250	768	579	419	959	504	428	128
Short stay:									
General-----	3,547	183	659	479	361	855	477	412	121
Specialty-----	141	27	27	25	19	30	9	3	1
Long stay:									
General-----	43	4	10	7	5	11	2	4	-
Psychiatric-----	87	21	19	13	6	17	7	2	2
Geriatric and chronic disease--	76	3	10	13	7	27	7	6	3
Tuberculosis----	9	-	1	2	3	1	1	1	-
Other-----	132	12	42	40	18	18	1	-	1

Table 5. Number of full-time and part-time employees in short-stay hospitals, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967

State	Total		General		Orthopedic		Maternity	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Number of employees								
United States-----	1,583,641	387,193	1,545,270	378,980	4,309	834	4,621	2,017
Alabama-----	25,588	3,784	25,275	3,770	154	5	-	-
Alaska-----	1,348	306	1,348	306	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	14,020	2,060	13,786	2,001	132	3	-	-
Arkansas-----	12,216	2,109	12,214	2,106	-	-	2	3
California-----	145,191	31,784	142,228	30,939	691	159	552	197
Colorado-----	22,917	4,958	21,741	4,723	-	-	-	-
Connecticut-----	20,121	7,648	20,057	7,641	-	-	-	-
Delaware-----	3,816	869	3,816	869	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	12,339	2,219	11,965	2,116	-	-	374	103
Florida-----	51,403	7,250	50,388	6,991	115	31	-	-
Georgia-----	32,883	5,090	32,647	5,049	-	-	5	-
Hawaii-----	3,331	640	3,108	611	-	-	223	29
Idaho-----	4,083	1,530	4,083	1,530	-	-	-	-
Illinois-----	92,207	25,233	90,197	24,972	-	-	49	39
Indiana-----	34,270	8,817	33,814	8,695	-	-	-	-
Iowa-----	21,801	8,959	21,736	8,871	-	-	-	-
Kansas-----	20,494	5,352	20,493	5,350	-	-	-	-
Kentucky-----	23,201	4,250	22,952	4,025	-	-	14	3
Louisiana-----	28,114	4,268	27,800	4,201	-	-	74	10
Maine-----	7,681	2,477	7,659	2,468	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	25,590	5,955	25,368	5,899	146	15	-	-
Massachusetts-----	55,545	19,121	51,680	17,804	-	-	786	646
Michigan-----	70,880	17,904	68,756	17,526	-	-	24	11
Minnesota-----	30,207	14,166	30,043	14,027	-	-	-	-
Mississippi-----	13,942	2,149	13,904	2,138	-	-	22	7
Missouri-----	41,642	9,874	40,694	9,740	-	-	65	20
Montana-----	5,966	1,965	5,876	1,943	-	-	50	10
Nebraska-----	13,196	5,987	13,068	5,943	127	21	-	-
Nevada-----	3,508	489	3,446	489	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	4,734	2,134	4,733	2,133	-	-	-	-
New Jersey-----	45,036	15,169	42,512	14,734	-	-	1,187	224
New Mexico-----	7,444	1,234	7,287	1,175	-	-	-	-
New York-----	173,044	42,190	166,413	41,550	817	159	152	56
North Carolina-----	32,224	4,292	31,933	4,242	-	-	14	7
North Dakota-----	6,237	1,646	6,237	1,646	-	-	-	-
Ohio-----	80,921	20,972	79,604	20,772	-	-	386	90
Oklahoma-----	22,379	3,902	20,710	3,711	128	29	-	-
Oregon-----	14,302	3,828	14,074	3,739	13	12	-	-
Pennsylvania-----	98,902	26,151	96,013	25,445	1,175	221	93	37
Rhode Island-----	8,607	3,259	7,985	2,719	-	-	318	437
South Carolina-----	18,070	2,617	17,844	2,525	-	-	12	2
South Dakota-----	4,570	1,868	4,549	1,860	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	33,474	4,346	32,533	4,205	302	84	83	8
Texas-----	89,162	14,371	86,507	14,065	264	40	99	54
Utah-----	5,883	2,316	5,879	2,315	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	3,631	1,234	3,612	1,201	-	-	-	-
Virginia-----	31,844	6,101	31,287	5,979	245	55	15	8
Washington-----	17,606	5,041	17,494	5,006	-	-	-	-
West Virginia-----	14,817	2,763	14,739	2,742	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin-----	30,563	13,766	30,492	13,693	-	-	22	16
Wyoming-----	2,691	780	2,691	780	-	-	-	-

Table 5. Number of full-time and part-time employees in short-stay hospitals, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967—Continued

State	Eye, ear, nose, throat		Psychiatric		Alcoholic		Other	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
United States-----	3,706	604	12,162	2,487	707	377	12,866	1,894
Alabama-----	68	5	91	4	-	-	-	-
Alaska-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	-	-	91	51	11	5	-	-
Arkansas-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California-----	35	5	1,331	332	74	47	280	105
Colorado-----	-	-	457	132	-	-	719	103
Connecticut-----	-	-	-	-	64	7	-	-
Delaware-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida-----	-	-	424	109	9	6	467	113
Georgia-----	89	7	114	15	23	16	5	3
Hawaii-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois-----	302	52	1,107	89	14	7	538	74
Indiana-----	-	-	441	111	-	-	15	11
Iowa-----	-	-	-	-	30	14	35	74
Kansas-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Kentucky-----	-	-	235	222	-	-	-	-
Louisiana-----	240	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine-----	-	-	22	9	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	6	31	69	7	1	3	-	-
Massachusetts-----	559	57	1,879	367	101	77	540	170
Michigan-----	-	-	491	112	8	6	1,601	249
Minnesota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	139
Mississippi-----	14	3	-	-	2	1	-	-
Missouri-----	-	-	520	33	47	16	316	65
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	12
Nebraska-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-
New Hampshire-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
New Jersey-----	-	-	1,309	199	14	6	14	6
New Mexico-----	-	-	93	24	57	32	7	3
New York-----	1,242	86	138	52	-	-	4,282	287
North Carolina-----	88	10	139	25	50	8	-	-
North Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio-----	10	4	521	75	-	-	400	31
Oklahoma-----	-	-	1,237	131	1	4	303	27
Oregon-----	-	-	158	26	11	31	46	20
Pennsylvania-----	756	214	604	148	-	-	261	86
Rhode Island-----	-	-	304	103	-	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	-	-	-	-	56	26	158	64
South Dakota-----	-	-	21	8	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	34	5	56	15	-	-	466	29
Texas-----	55	10	94	22	39	13	2,104	167
Utah-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Vermont-----	-	-	19	9	-	24	-	-
Virginia-----	138	27	136	26	21	4	2	2
Washington-----	30	16	4	9	49	5	29	5
West Virginia-----	40	15	31	3	7	3	-	-
Wisconsin-----	-	-	26	19	18	16	5	22
Wyoming-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6. Number of full-time and part-time employees in long-stay hospitals, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967

State	Total		General		Psychiatric	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Number of employees						
United States-----	431,210	35,618	90,315	9,370	251,885	13,397
Alabama-----	4,730	197	-	-	3,969	122
Alaska-----	888	36	413	14	213	3
Arizona-----	2,164	196	1,108	109	775	4
Arkansas-----	4,774	299	2,076	128	1,581	65
California-----	37,231	3,730	9,341	1,309	19,987	1,292
Colorado-----	4,999	556	149	34	3,786	224
Connecticut-----	8,899	1,232	1,642	447	5,301	420
Delaware-----	2,466	137	665	19	1,520	59
District of Columbia-----	8,433	253	4,090	187	3,826	28
Florida-----	7,510	108	1,444	40	5,210	45
Georgia-----	6,234	153	2,920	73	2,629	33
Hawaii-----	1,715	101	482	6	422	4
Idaho-----	644	33	219	3	280	18
Illinois-----	25,239	1,706	4,577	625	15,869	558
Indiana-----	8,168	462	725	57	6,667	261
Iowa-----	3,556	381	87	55	3,075	241
Kansas-----	5,462	346	2,541	125	2,605	154
Kentucky-----	5,170	307	232	67	3,824	152
Louisiana-----	5,434	190	1,146	36	3,139	38
Maine-----	1,491	166	177	61	1,115	76
Maryland-----	13,816	1,177	3,051	328	6,375	451
Massachusetts-----	20,873	3,148	1,285	278	12,398	1,827
Michigan-----	17,777	2,069	2,121	217	9,518	625
Minnesota-----	6,637	700	2,217	303	3,798	236
Mississippi-----	3,765	111	740	33	2,543	46
Missouri-----	8,063	598	55	10	5,314	345
Montana-----	802	29	-	-	634	20
Nebraska-----	3,002	371	164	31	2,427	92
Nevada-----	325	26	25	16	300	10
New Hampshire-----	2,168	180	255	14	1,107	29
New Jersey-----	15,516	1,528	3,345	563	9,434	473
New Mexico-----	1,361	53	655	36	499	3
New York-----	65,157	4,847	9,378	1,523	39,509	1,719
North Carolina-----	9,164	618	3,585	405	4,155	73
North Dakota-----	852	75	80	28	674	-
Ohio-----	19,217	1,450	4,962	525	11,167	437
Oklahoma-----	1,979	195	115	40	1,570	57
Oregon-----	2,845	282	134	2	2,082	43
Pennsylvania-----	31,525	2,771	7,684	297	19,006	1,213
Rhode Island-----	3,156	122	2,152	54	1,004	68
South Carolina-----	2,538	202	688	43	1,419	45
South Dakota-----	2,103	190	735	78	1,283	95
Tennessee-----	7,904	346	2,453	146	2,943	56
Texas-----	14,298	993	3,495	198	8,017	438
Utah-----	1,161	99	201	40	511	14
Vermont-----	868	34	-	-	828	27
Virginia-----	9,747	585	2,078	177	5,916	274
Washington-----	4,048	218	1,656	79	2,330	88
West Virginia-----	3,269	190	1,021	53	1,501	52
Wisconsin-----	11,238	1,758	1,951	458	7,015	690
Wyoming-----	829	64	-	-	815	54

Table 6. Number of full-time and part-time employees in long-stay hospitals, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967--Continued

State	Orthopedic		Geriatric		Tuberculosis	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
United States-----	3,206	705	15,540	3,526	24,572	2,351
Alabama-----	-	-	-	-	638	53
Alaska-----	-	-	262	19	-	-
Arizona-----	-	-	-	-	281	83
Arkansas-----	-	-	30	2	519	7
California-----	180	46	2,422	530	783	125
Colorado-----	-	-	73	31	92	16
Connecticut-----	327	77	145	79	305	47
Delaware-----	116	36	-	-	160	22
District of Columbia-----	-	-	451	-	-	-
Florida-----	-	-	-	-	755	1
Georgia-----	77	8	14	9	510	8
Hawaii-----	56	9	-	-	378	3
Idaho-----	-	-	-	-	90	4
Illinois-----	61	6	195	111	2,064	261
Indiana-----	-	-	99	41	527	48
Iowa-----	-	-	-	-	225	12
Kansas-----	-	-	71	43	245	24
Kentucky-----	1	20	-	-	736	32
Louisiana-----	148	12	446	49	246	10
Maine-----	-	-	67	25	99	4
Maryland-----	-	-	218	23	1,474	148
Massachusetts-----	307	39	1,595	141	565	86
Michigan-----	133	47	2,435	642	776	71
Minnesota-----	58	42	22	15	294	32
Mississippi-----	-	-	-	-	402	27
Missouri-----	119	8	129	10	1,699	169
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	168	9
Nebraska-----	-	-	172	198	2	2
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	-	-	312	28	2	1
New Jersey-----	-	-	547	139	893	189
New Mexico-----	115	4	-	-	92	10
New York-----	180	44	1,463	206	1,203	105
North Carolina-----	192	21	-	-	913	53
North Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio-----	75	-	644	103	1,417	152
Oklahoma-----	-	-	24	8	139	21
Oregon-----	93	26	460	194	-	-
Pennsylvania-----	577	99	1,177	601	1,196	91
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	63	43	86	-	282	71
South Dakota-----	85	17	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	101	11	415	5	1,216	34
Texas-----	-	33	752	133	1,557	102
Utah-----	-	-	-	-	342	3
Vermont-----	-	-	-	-	40	7
Virginia-----	89	24	25	8	670	21
Washington-----	53	33	-	-	-	-
West Virginia-----	-	-	149	54	5	1
Wisconsin-----	-	-	640	79	571	177
Wyoming-----	-	-	-	-	1	9

Table 6. Number of full-time and part-time employees in long-stay hospitals, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967--Continued

State	Chronic disease		Rehabilitation		Other	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
United States-----	29,937	3,311	6,175	1,181	9,580	1,777
Alabama-----	-	-	104	13	19	9
Alaska-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas-----	209	52	256	22	103	23
California-----	3,551	259	166	33	801	136
Colorado-----	28	-	71	10	800	241
Connecticut-----	346	53	-	-	833	109
Delaware-----	5	1	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	-	66	38
Florida-----	-	-	101	22	-	-
Georgia-----	-	-	-	-	84	22
Hawaii-----	225	7	51	1	101	71
Idaho-----	-	-	55	8	-	-
Illinois-----	1,918	69	521	67	34	9
Indiana-----	71	35	57	12	22	8
Iowa-----	53	35	104	33	12	5
Kansas-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky-----	187	6	71	10	119	20
Louisiana-----	-	-	-	-	309	45
Maine-----	33	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	1,056	90	101	95	1,541	42
Massachusetts-----	3,668	632	131	31	924	114
Michigan-----	718	329	365	62	1,711	76
Minnesota-----	-	-	226	61	22	11
Mississippi-----	39	3	41	2	-	-
Missouri-----	698	50	-	-	49	6
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	71	14	90	3	76	31
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	97	78	282	27	113	3
New Jersey-----	898	80	254	70	145	14
New Mexico-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York-----	11,569	620	1,343	255	512	375
North Carolina-----	158	43	135	8	26	15
North Dakota-----	44	36	54	11	-	-
Ohio-----	686	172	177	40	89	21
Oklahoma-----	110	57	-	-	21	12
Oregon-----	-	-	76	17	-	-
Pennsylvania-----	1,128	216	374	127	383	127
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	569	62	160	23	47	9
Texas-----	-	-	176	15	301	74
Utah-----	107	42	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia-----	655	62	314	19	-	-
Washington-----	-	-	-	-	9	18
West Virginia-----	492	24	101	6	-	-
Wisconsin-----	548	184	205	77	308	93
Wyoming-----	-	-	13	1	-	-

Table 7. Number of short-stay hospitals, beds, patients, admissions, and employees, by type of hospital: United States, 1967

Type of hospital	Hospitals	Beds	Pa- tients	Admissions	Full-time employees		Part-time employees	
					Doctors	Others	Doctors	Others
Total-----	6,839	901,738	676,719	29,642,544	58,502	1,525,139	26,738	360,455
General-----	6,508	873,311	655,603	29,140,455	56,801	1,488,469	25,583	353,397
Specialty:								
Psychiatric----	100	13,434	10,880	97,787	510	11,652	418	2,069
Orthopedic----	17	1,986	1,456	35,532	186	4,123	90	744
Maternity-----	51	2,920	1,857	110,540	119	4,502	94	1,923
Eye, ear, nose, throat-----	39	1,970	1,310	97,950	280	3,426	126	478
Alcoholic-----	47	1,160	600	26,067	35	672	75	302
Other-----	77	6,957	5,013	134,213	571	12,295	352	1,542

Table 8. Number of long-stay hospitals, beds, patients, admissions, and employees, by type of hospital: United States, 1967

Type of hospital	Hospitals	Beds	Pa- tients	Admissions	Full-time employees		Part-time employees	
					Doctors	Others	Doctors	Others
Total-----	1,308	729,363	664,210	1,101,084	14,641	416,569	7,534	28,084
General-----	177	85,418	72,803	466,170	4,542	85,773	2,037	7,333
Specialty:								
Psychiatric----	473	532,158	499,764	468,700	7,965	243,920	3,104	10,293
Geriatric-----	191	24,387	21,245	18,496	235	15,305	480	3,046
Orthopedic----	35	2,705	2,102	10,814	69	3,137	167	538
Tuberculosis---	166	32,895	24,089	51,642	692	23,880	462	1,889
Chronic dis- ease-----	116	34,722	30,316	37,319	673	29,264	802	2,509
Rehabilitation-	72	5,672	4,686	21,891	114	6,061	231	950
Other-----	78	11,406	9,205	26,052	351	9,229	251	1,526

Table 9. Number of admissions to short-stay hospitals, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967

State	Total	General	Psychiatric	Orthopedic	Maternity	Eye, ear, nose, throat	Alcoholic	Other
Number of admissions								
United States -	29,642,544	29,140,455	97,787	35,532	110,540	97,950	26,067	134,213
Alabama-----	500,742	496,746	1,055	1,545	-	1,396	-	-
Alaska-----	29,111	29,111	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	243,284	239,872	1,862	1,023	-	-	527	-
Arkansas-----	296,694	296,659	-	-	35	-	-	-
California-----	2,618,967	2,581,536	8,769	5,110	12,355	1,203	5,206	4,788
Colorado-----	828,073	812,317	3,074	-	-	-	-	12,682
Connecticut-----	368,495	367,689	-	-	-	-	806	-
Delaware-----	61,623	61,623	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	179,547	169,490	-	-	10,057	-	-	-
Florida-----	911,143	900,409	2,354	15	-	-	481	7,884
Georgia-----	698,506	689,400	3,680	-	262	4,179	883	102
Hawaii-----	70,217	63,997	-	-	6,220	-	-	-
Idaho-----	100,997	100,997	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois-----	1,644,824	1,619,704	2,517	-	1,531	4,003	748	16,321
Indiana-----	685,568	679,078	5,731	-	-	-	-	759
Iowa-----	472,426	471,945	-	-	-	-	19	462
Kansas-----	359,563	359,289	-	-	-	-	-	274
Kentucky-----	488,247	484,251	3,850	-	146	-	-	-
Louisiana-----	590,816	583,118	-	-	1,373	6,325	-	-
Maine-----	151,065	150,639	426	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	378,335	376,842	442	956	-	35	60	-
Massachusetts-----	828,674	773,020	18,918	-	17,328	10,634	3,764	5,010
Michigan-----	1,281,092	1,254,487	4,756	-	321	-	990	20,538
Minnesota-----	628,519	624,720	-	-	-	-	-	3,799
Mississippi-----	335,646	332,760	-	-	462	1,781	643	-
Missouri-----	746,940	735,848	3,809	-	1,954	-	1,672	3,657
Montana-----	140,969	138,467	-	-	2,150	-	-	352
Nebraska-----	249,501	248,431	-	806	-	-	-	264
Nevada-----	69,247	67,748	-	-	-	-	-	1,463
New Hampshire-----	104,332	104,241	-	-	-	-	-	91
New Jersey-----	856,891	830,249	4,338	-	21,147	-	917	240
New Mexico-----	158,235	156,503	905	-	-	-	792	35
New York-----	2,405,532	2,330,559	1,692	4,392	6,873	31,695	-	30,321
North Carolina-----	709,184	699,132	1,028	-	694	5,023	3,307	-
North Dakota-----	129,023	129,023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio-----	1,456,426	1,444,286	4,414	-	5,199	1,547	-	980
Oklahoma-----	407,289	398,590	5,097	2,137	-	-	32	1,433
Oregon-----	488,363	487,050	645	125	-	-	362	181
Pennsylvania-----	1,692,071	1,649,806	8,530	11,251	1,863	16,805	-	3,816
Rhode Island-----	122,556	109,893	2,464	-	10,199	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	372,505	371,109	-	-	300	-	36	1,060
South Dakota-----	124,594	124,576	18	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	634,320	621,217	1,351	2,875	2,519	1,530	-	4,828
Texas-----	1,804,094	1,784,438	1,387	2,903	3,267	3,118	1,412	7,569
Utah-----	147,675	147,670	-	-	-	-	-	5
Vermont-----	69,611	67,579	832	-	-	-	1,200	-
Virginia-----	566,521	550,999	2,328	2,394	3,963	5,814	958	65
Washington-----	353,592	348,921	480	-	-	1,839	607	1,745
West Virginia-----	331,003	329,084	878	-	-	1,023	18	-
Wisconsin-----	691,138	686,543	157	-	322	-	627	3,489
Wyoming-----	58,758	58,758	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10. Number of admissions to long-stay hospitals, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967

State	Total	General	Psychi- atric	Ortho- pedic	Geriatric	Tuber- culosis	Chronic disease	Rehabil- itation	Other
Number of admissions									
United States--	1,101,084	466,170	468,700	10,814	18,496	51,642	37,319	21,891	26,052
Alabama-----	11,084	-	8,965	-	-	1,689	-	246	184
Alaska-----	3,912	3,583	310	-	3	-	16	-	-
Arizona-----	9,801	7,761	1,699	-	-	341	-	-	-
Arkansas-----	15,647	9,574	3,075	-	51	783	490	1,126	548
California-----	109,610	43,453	50,899	383	2,822	2,259	5,883	1,272	2,639
Colorado-----	9,113	168	6,420	-	230	32	-	303	1,960
Connecticut-----	20,807	5,766	11,577	1,038	55	468	385	-	1,518
Delaware-----	6,596	2,823	2,643	498	-	386	246	-	-
District of Columbia-----	28,151	25,483	2,209	-	334	-	-	-	125
Florida-----	21,232	11,813	6,478	-	-	1,403	-	1,538	-
Georgia-----	20,492	10,747	6,915	461	8	1,308	-	-	1,053
Hawaii-----	7,646	5,594	857	135	-	597	241	210	12
Idaho-----	1,276	406	537	-	-	122	-	211	-
Illinois-----	58,652	19,596	31,386	382	627	4,595	1,205	858	3
Indiana-----	10,989	3,152	6,566	-	118	986	133	13	21
Iowa-----	9,053	981	6,614	-	-	814	204	273	167
Kansas-----	13,319	8,790	3,853	-	370	306	-	-	-
Kentucky-----	21,588	5,767	11,934	619	-	1,890	586	190	602
Louisiana-----	19,410	9,223	8,742	429	366	373	-	-	277
Maine-----	6,571	961	5,300	-	121	124	65	-	-
Maryland-----	41,364	18,876	14,295	-	63	2,765	1,130	43	4,192
Massachusetts---	38,233	9,023	17,124	380	585	1,114	8,496	129	1,382
Michigan-----	39,723	12,681	14,678	434	1,937	2,520	3,060	850	3,563
Minnesota-----	23,076	12,825	8,237	295	282	596	-	457	384
Mississippi-----	12,951	5,570	6,636	-	-	599	21	125	-
Missouri-----	13,633	186	7,396	884	31	4,016	946	-	174
Montana-----	2,382	-	2,000	-	-	382	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	4,923	2,106	1,984	-	332	98	3	19	381
Nevada-----	1,313	582	731	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire---	3,806	1,521	1,737	-	199	64	18	222	45
New Jersey-----	26,843	9,772	13,352	-	282	2,131	366	612	328
New Mexico-----	7,774	5,625	1,476	445	-	228	-	-	-
New York-----	121,400	49,490	56,801	636	615	1,917	7,794	2,582	1,565
North Carolina--	40,638	23,594	12,609	339	-	2,684	461	670	281
North Dakota---	4,172	2,213	1,452	-	-	-	153	354	-
Ohio-----	47,561	20,283	22,670	211	872	1,765	1,016	645	99
Oklahoma-----	7,126	377	3,377	-	2,185	674	232	-	281
Oregon-----	9,325	437	6,971	407	1,110	-	-	400	-
Pennsylvania---	56,635	27,160	19,314	787	995	2,124	1,396	2,545	2,314
Rhode Island---	8,578	5,527	3,051	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina--	12,897	6,105	4,760	408	1,024	600	-	-	-
South Dakota---	6,572	4,350	2,145	77	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	30,397	15,582	8,684	393	721	2,085	133	2,694	105
Texas-----	49,866	22,697	21,402	45	1,398	3,123	-	224	977
Utah-----	2,314	476	1,387	217	-	33	201	-	-
Vermont-----	1,224	-	1,185	-	-	39	-	-	-
Virginia-----	29,305	11,307	14,119	654	184	820	590	1,631	-
Washington-----	10,434	6,037	3,959	257	-	-	-	-	181
West Virginia---	9,832	4,431	4,188	-	161	478	270	304	-
Wisconsin-----	30,541	11,696	12,743	-	415	2,289	1,579	1,128	691
Wyoming-----	1,297	-	1,258	-	-	22	-	17	-

Table 11. Rate of hospital beds per 1,000 population for short-stay and long-stay hospitals, by region and State: United States, 1967

Northeast Region	Short-stay	Long-stay	North Central Region	Short-stay	Long-stay
United States average-----	4.6	3.7	United States average-----	4.6	3.7
Regional average---	4.6	5.4	Regional average---	4.8	3.4
Connecticut-----	3.4	4.5	Illinois-----	5.1	3.8
Maine-----	4.6	4.5	Indiana-----	3.9	3.1
Massachusetts-----	5.2	5.7	Iowa-----	5.8	1.6
New Hampshire-----	4.7	5.3	Kansas-----	5.3	2.5
New Jersey-----	3.9	3.8	Michigan-----	4.4	3.7
New York-----	4.6	6.5	Minnesota-----	5.8	2.7
Pennsylvania-----	4.9	4.7	Missouri-----	5.2	3.2
Rhode Island-----	4.7	5.2	Nebraska-----	6.4	3.1
Vermont-----	5.2	4.5	North Dakota-----	6.6	2.7
			Ohio-----	4.1	3.3
			South Dakota-----	5.8	3.8
			Wisconsin-----	5.2	4.9
South Region	Short-stay	Long-stay	West Region	Short-stay	Long-stay
United States average-----	4.6	3.7	United States average-----	4.6	3.7
Regional average---	4.4	3.2	Regional average---	4.3	2.6
Alabama-----	4.0	3.4	Alaska-----	3.8	3.2
Arkansas-----	4.1	3.3	Arizona-----	4.5	1.5
Delaware-----	3.4	8.0	California-----	4.2	2.9
District of Columbia---	6.9	12.4	Colorado-----	6.2	2.7
Florida-----	4.6	2.3	Hawaii-----	2.8	3.3
Georgia-----	4.2	3.8	Idaho-----	4.2	1.3
Kentucky-----	4.4	2.7	Montana-----	6.1	2.5
Louisiana-----	4.6	2.6	Nevada-----	4.9	1.4
Maryland-----	3.5	4.3	New Mexico-----	4.4	1.5
Mississippi-----	3.8	3.5	Oregon-----	4.5	2.7
North Carolina-----	3.9	2.8	Utah-----	4.0	2.0
Oklahoma-----	5.9	1.5	Washington-----	3.4	2.1
South Carolina-----	4.4	3.1	Wyoming-----	6.4	4.5
Tennessee-----	4.4	3.6			
Texas-----	4.8	2.4			
Virginia-----	4.0	4.1			
West Virginia-----	5.3	3.6			

Table 12. Number of short-stay hospitals and beds, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967

State	Total		General		Psychiatric	
	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds
United States-----	6,839	901,738	6,508	873,311	100	13,434
Alabama-----	138	14,271	135	14,068	1	59
Alaska-----	25	1,028	25	1,028	-	-
Arizona-----	79	7,368	75	7,156	2	118
Arkansas-----	111	8,133	110	8,124	-	-
California-----	586	80,186	548	78,071	16	1,041
Colorado-----	93	12,269	88	11,758	3	251
Connecticut-----	40	9,961	39	9,909	-	-
Delaware-----	8	1,791	8	1,791	-	-
District of Columbia-----	15	5,619	13	5,453	-	-
Florida-----	206	27,820	195	26,986	6	397
Georgia-----	181	18,808	172	18,521	3	150
Hawaii-----	21	2,055	20	1,945	-	-
Idaho-----	48	2,908	48	2,908	-	-
Illinois-----	267	55,249	254	52,644	4	1,899
Indiana-----	119	19,448	113	19,039	5	381
Iowa-----	141	15,893	139	15,830	-	-
Kansas-----	157	12,014	156	11,969	-	-
Kentucky-----	128	13,979	124	13,588	3	381
Louisiana-----	156	16,700	154	16,566	-	-
Maine-----	63	4,491	62	4,465	1	26
Maryland-----	56	13,071	52	12,838	1	40
Massachusetts-----	151	27,947	129	24,913	8	1,855
Michigan-----	252	37,933	238	36,403	7	460
Minnesota-----	186	20,713	185	20,614	-	-
Mississippi-----	134	9,009	128	8,946	-	-
Missouri-----	164	23,901	157	23,321	2	270
Montana-----	71	4,283	68	4,151	-	-
Nebraska-----	117	9,179	115	9,082	-	-
Nevada-----	23	2,190	22	2,167	-	-
New Hampshire-----	34	3,213	33	3,204	-	-
New Jersey-----	110	27,626	104	25,085	2	1,974
New Mexico-----	64	4,431	60	4,278	1	92
New York-----	367	84,399	342	81,463	4	151
North Carolina-----	157	19,413	148	19,119	1	82
North Dakota-----	63	4,238	63	4,238	-	-
Ohio-----	221	42,449	209	41,256	5	544
Oklahoma-----	168	14,777	160	12,411	2	1,870
Oregon-----	88	8,983	84	8,643	1	252
Pennsylvania-----	271	56,904	251	55,309	8	456
Rhode Island-----	19	4,189	16	3,778	2	197
South Carolina-----	95	11,420	90	11,212	-	-
South Dakota-----	71	3,898	70	3,880	1	18
Tennessee-----	172	17,202	161	16,754	2	76
Texas-----	624	52,510	596	51,550	3	108
Utah-----	43	4,064	42	4,058	-	-
Vermont-----	25	2,164	23	2,110	1	24
Virginia-----	121	17,963	110	17,423	2	184
Washington-----	99	10,435	94	10,319	1	12
West Virginia-----	89	9,610	84	9,534	1	36
Wisconsin-----	169	21,623	164	21,423	1	30
Wyoming-----	32	2,010	32	2,010	-	-

Table 12. Number of short-stay hospitals and beds, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967—Continued

Orthopedic		Maternity		Eye, ear, nose, throat		Alcoholic		Other	
Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds
17	1,986	51	2,920	39	1,970	47	1,160	77	6,957
1	100	-	-	1	44	-	-	-	-
1	84	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-
1	162	7	401	1	35	8	135	5	341
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	260
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	52	-	-
-	-	2	166	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	100	-	-	-	-	1	24	3	313
-	-	1	8	1	32	3	89	1	8
-	-	1	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	38	2	137	1	12	5	519
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	1	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	45
-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	26	1	108	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	126	-	-	1	60	1	7	-	-
-	-	3	364	2	187	4	206	5	422
-	-	1	89	-	-	1	20	1	961
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	99
-	-	3	23	2	18	1	22	-	-
-	-	3	99	-	-	1	30	2	182
-	-	1	45	-	-	-	-	2	87
1	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
-	-	2	528	-	-	1	25	1	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	46	1	15
3	303	2	123	7	610	-	-	9	1,749
-	-	2	20	2	90	4	102	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	224	2	16	-	-	2	409
1	74	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	409
1	20	-	-	-	-	1	18	1	50
1	512	2	66	4	391	-	-	5	170
-	-	1	214	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	6	-	-	2	64	2	138
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	130	1	57	2	37	-	-	4	148
2	180	8	135	5	54	4	85	6	398
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	-	-
1	110	2	97	2	95	3	48	1	6
-	-	-	-	1	24	1	52	2	28
-	-	-	-	3	32	1	8	-	-
-	-	1	63	-	-	2	32	1	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13. Number of long-stay hospitals and beds, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967

State	Total		General		Psychiatric	
	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds
United States-----	1,308	729,363	177	85,418	473	532,158
Alabama-----	14	12,037	-	-	4	10,808
Alaska-----	4	865	1	329	1	225
Arizona-----	9	2,472	4	854	3	1,288
Arkansas-----	13	6,567	2	2,521	2	2,440
California-----	164	55,501	19	8,651	47	36,320
Colorado-----	16	5,309	1	223	5	3,838
Connecticut-----	28	13,073	4	2,716	13	8,517
Delaware-----	7	4,173	2	673	2	2,511
District of Columbia-----	7	10,002	3	2,829	2	6,331
Florida-----	17	13,693	2	1,528	8	10,949
Georgia-----	12	16,931	4	4,002	3	12,160
Hawaii-----	11	2,439	2	505	2	777
Idaho-----	4	892	1	375	1	415
Illinois-----	61	41,507	5	4,519	23	30,838
Indiana-----	25	15,335	4	619	10	13,638
Iowa-----	16	4,433	2	143	9	3,801
Kansas-----	14	5,664	4	2,074	5	3,125
Kentucky-----	20	8,525	1	125	6	7,024
Louisiana-----	14	9,450	2	1,042	4	6,615
Maine-----	11	4,331	2	163	4	3,868
Maryland-----	32	15,838	4	1,141	15	11,180
Massachusetts-----	69	31,085	6	1,050	23	20,481
Michigan-----	80	32,009	8	1,833	18	21,085
Minnesota-----	23	9,504	3	1,241	12	7,576
Mississippi-----	10	8,212	3	542	4	7,134
Missouri-----	21	14,664	2	56	9	10,789
Montana-----	2	1,721	-	-	1	1,476
Nebraska-----	14	4,510	2	316	4	3,408
Nevada-----	2	606	1	42	1	564
New Hampshire-----	12	3,667	1	188	3	2,494
New Jersey-----	38	26,292	7	2,941	13	20,860
New Mexico-----	4	1,498	1	550	1	740
New York-----	94	118,525	13	8,343	44	94,818
North Carolina-----	24	14,016	5	3,843	6	8,426
North Dakota-----	5	1,712	2	110	1	1,500
Ohio-----	63	34,962	7	4,994	24	26,610
Oklahoma-----	11	3,691	1	40	3	2,925
Oregon-----	17	5,446	1	90	5	4,371
Pennsylvania-----	85	55,233	11	7,893	34	40,262
Rhode Island-----	6	4,656	3	2,589	3	2,067
South Carolina-----	12	7,988	3	651	4	6,442
South Dakota-----	5	2,581	2	590	2	1,920
Tennessee-----	25	13,957	4	1,635	6	9,385
Texas-----	60	26,433	10	3,137	18	19,265
Utah-----	7	2,065	2	226	1	641
Vermont-----	4	1,894	-	-	3	1,819
Virginia-----	23	18,601	3	1,706	9	14,581
Washington-----	10	6,405	3	2,476	5	3,854
West Virginia-----	11	6,457	1	765	4	4,500
Wisconsin-----	68	20,513	3	2,539	41	14,147
Wyoming-----	4	1,423	-	-	2	1,350

Table 13. Number of long-stay hospitals and beds, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967--Continued

State	Orthopedic		Geriatric		Tuberculosis	
	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds
United States-----	35	2,705	191	24,387	166	32,895
Alabama-----	-	-	-	-	7	1,125
Alaska-----	-	-	1	279	-	-
Arizona-----	-	-	-	-	2	330
Arkansas-----	-	-	1	76	2	612
California-----	2	120	65	4,596	9	1,288
Colorado-----	-	-	2	150	1	54
Connecticut-----	1	166	2	306	1	270
Delaware-----	1	60	-	-	1	199
District of Columbia-----	-	-	1	792	-	-
Florida-----	-	-	-	-	2	1,052
Georgia-----	1	60	1	35	1	504
Hawaii-----	1	30	-	-	1	401
Idaho-----	-	-	-	-	1	65
Illinois-----	1	68	5	491	22	2,773
Indiana-----	-	-	1	145	6	735
Iowa-----	-	-	-	-	1	232
Kansas-----	-	-	3	185	2	280
Kentucky-----	2	100	-	-	8	1,006
Louisiana-----	2	110	3	905	1	351
Maine-----	-	-	3	134	1	88
Maryland-----	-	-	1	263	4	1,456
Massachusetts-----	2	310	5	1,722	3	480
Michigan-----	1	82	28	2,950	7	1,503
Minnesota-----	1	60	1	89	3	391
Mississippi-----	-	-	-	-	1	434
Missouri-----	1	100	2	190	3	1,996
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	1	245
Nebraska-----	-	-	4	282	1	180
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	-	-	4	499	1	82
New Jersey-----	-	-	4	593	5	988
New Mexico-----	1	100	-	-	1	108
New York-----	2	106	6	1,699	7	1,024
North Carolina-----	2	190	-	-	4	1,252
North Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio-----	1	60	10	1,067	11	1,467
Oklahoma-----	-	-	1	20	2	520
Oregon-----	1	80	8	809	-	-
Pennsylvania-----	4	439	10	2,711	6	1,702
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	1	60	1	113	3	722
South Dakota-----	1	71	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	2	95	2	892	6	1,065
Texas-----	1	38	11	959	9	2,498
Utah-----	1	60	-	-	1	960
Vermont-----	-	-	-	-	1	75
Virginia-----	1	100	1	65	3	843
Washington-----	1	40	-	-	-	-
West Virginia-----	-	-	1	176	1	621
Wisconsin-----	-	-	3	1,194	12	869
Wyoming-----	-	-	-	-	1	49

Table 13. Number of long-stay hospitals and beds, by type of hospital and State: United States, 1967—Continued

State	Chronic disease		Rehabilitation		Other	
	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds
United States-----	116	34,722	72	5,672	78	11,406
Alabama-----	-	-	2	66	1	38
Alaska-----	1	32	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas-----	3	344	1	425	2	149
California-----	12	3,126	5	650	5	750
Colorado-----	1	50	1	32	5	962
Connecticut-----	3	456	-	-	4	642
Delaware-----	1	730	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	-	1	50
Florida-----	-	-	5	164	-	-
Georgia-----	-	-	-	-	2	170
Hawaii-----	2	238	1	36	2	452
Idaho-----	-	-	1	37	-	-
Illinois-----	1	2,535	3	255	1	28
Indiana-----	1	62	2	106	1	30
Iowa-----	1	104	2	105	1	48
Kansas-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky-----	1	150	1	30	1	90
Louisiana-----	-	-	-	-	2	427
Maine-----	1	78	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	5	1,182	2	100	1	516
Massachusetts-----	21	5,063	3	133	6	1,846
Michigan-----	8	1,176	4	549	6	2,831
Minnesota-----	-	-	2	90	1	57
Mississippi-----	1	42	1	60	-	-
Missouri-----	2	1,441	-	-	2	92
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	1	110	1	136	1	78
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	1	89	1	77	1	238
New Jersey-----	4	570	4	242	1	98
New Mexico-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York-----	13	11,767	4	542	5	226
North Carolina-----	2	134	2	105	3	66
North Dakota-----	1	60	1	42	-	-
Ohio-----	5	548	3	179	2	37
Oklahoma-----	2	112	-	-	2	74
Oregon-----	-	-	2	96	-	-
Pennsylvania-----	7	1,325	7	288	6	613
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	3	698	1	121	1	66
Texas-----	-	-	4	248	7	288
Utah-----	2	178	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia-----	3	768	3	538	-	-
Washington-----	-	-	-	-	1	35
West Virginia-----	3	335	1	60	-	-
Wisconsin-----	4	1,219	1	136	4	409
Wyoming-----	-	-	1	24	-	-

Table 14. Number of "Other" health facilities, by type of facility and State: United States, 1967

State	Total	Deaf or blind	Unwed mothers	Physically handicapped	Mentally retarded or emotionally disturbed	Orphanage or dependent children	All others ¹
United States-----	3,005	138	181	30	1,193	1,059	404
Alabama-----	27	1	2	1	3	18	2
Alaska-----	21	-	1	-	5	13	2
Arizona-----	62	1	4	-	9	11	37
Arkansas-----	22	3	1	-	5	12	1
California-----	457	6	8	12	278	42	111
Colorado-----	39	2	2	-	12	17	6
Connecticut-----	34	3	2	-	20	6	3
Delaware-----	12	-	1	-	5	5	1
District of Columbia----	17	3	2	-	4	4	4
Florida-----	63	2	10	-	20	26	5
Georgia-----	48	4	2	-	5	32	5
Hawaii-----	27	1	1	-	24	1	-
Idaho-----	7	1	1	-	3	2	-
Illinois-----	149	4	9	-	68	59	9
Indiana-----	58	2	5	-	13	34	4
Iowa-----	64	2	5	1	42	10	4
Kansas-----	41	2	2	1	22	13	1
Kentucky-----	52	2	3	1	6	39	1
Louisiana-----	50	5	7	1	12	22	3
Maine-----	32	2	1	1	18	8	2
Maryland-----	30	2	3	1	13	9	2
Massachusetts-----	53	5	1	-	24	10	13
Michigan-----	86	4	4	-	43	32	3
Minnesota-----	54	3	3	1	38	3	6
Mississippi-----	18	3	2	-	2	8	3
Missouri-----	60	5	2	-	28	21	4
Montana-----	13	1	1	-	2	6	3
Nebraska-----	28	2	1	-	6	15	4
Nevada-----	5	-	-	-	-	2	3
New Hampshire-----	17	1	-	-	4	10	2
New Jersey-----	72	3	7	1	32	20	9
New Mexico-----	58	2	1	-	5	13	37
New York-----	210	19	17	-	76	69	29
North Carolina-----	61	4	2	1	15	34	5
North Dakota-----	13	2	2	1	5	2	1
Ohio-----	166	4	8	1	73	73	7
Oklahoma-----	53	2	1	-	16	26	8
Oregon-----	23	2	4	-	10	2	5
Pennsylvania-----	196	8	5	2	82	87	12
Rhode Island-----	12	1	1	-	3	5	2
South Carolina-----	26	1	1	-	2	21	1
South Dakota-----	28	2	1	-	7	7	11
Tennessee-----	55	2	5	-	9	36	3
Texas-----	136	3	19	2	26	75	11
Utah-----	33	1	-	-	24	5	3
Vermont-----	13	1	1	-	4	3	4
Virginia-----	51	2	5	1	11	30	2
Washington-----	46	2	8	1	18	15	2
West Virginia-----	26	1	5	-	4	13	3
Wisconsin-----	75	4	2	-	35	29	5
Wyoming-----	6	-	-	-	2	4	-

¹Does not include correctional facilities.

Table 15. Number of residents in "Other" health facilities, by type of facility and State: United States, 1967

State	Total	Deaf or blind	Unwed mothers	Physically handicapped	Mentally retarded or emotionally disturbed	Orphanage or dependent children	All others
United States -	342,498	23,621	5,183	1,345	213,115	58,784	40,450
Alabama-----	3,626	70	81	38	2,360	961	116
Alaska-----	338	-	10	-	77	248	3
Arizona-----	12,902	357	59	-	1,170	477	10,839
Arkansas-----	2,544	477	35	-	986	681	365
California-----	22,166	1,196	285	327	15,643	1,713	3,002
Colorado-----	3,812	312	131	-	2,273	657	439
Connecticut-----	5,395	619	66	-	4,486	333	91
Delaware-----	868	-	20	-	697	142	9
District of Columbia-----	962	58	49	-	56	677	122
Florida-----	7,258	773	180	-	5,111	1,129	65
Georgia-----	4,837	1,036	80	-	1,993	1,575	153
Hawaii-----	1,026	53	30	-	938	5	-
Idaho-----	979	150	24	-	748	57	-
Illinois-----	17,325	718	507	-	12,183	3,552	365
Indiana-----	6,889	807	115	-	4,287	1,616	64
Iowa-----	4,670	299	90	6	3,653	454	168
Kansas-----	3,351	385	26	190	2,430	312	8
Kentucky-----	3,613	415	60	64	1,468	1,481	125
Louisiana-----	5,205	756	228	160	2,829	1,009	223
Maine-----	2,001	160	40	-	1,385	237	179
Maryland-----	8,291	620	180	13	7,062	397	19
Massachusetts-----	9,890	621	35	-	7,874	616	744
Michigan-----	13,464	595	121	-	11,285	1,235	228
Minnesota-----	7,586	423	92	51	6,737	37	246
Mississippi-----	2,836	447	59	-	1,239	525	566
Missouri-----	5,424	697	36	-	3,549	717	425
Montana-----	1,767	85	25	-	954	569	134
Nebraska-----	4,409	224	28	-	2,655	1,339	163
Nevada-----	112	-	-	-	-	98	14
New Hampshire-----	1,558	100	-	-	1,058	355	45
New Jersey-----	9,836	499	204	42	7,487	1,267	337
New Mexico-----	8,201	335	16	-	631	550	6,669
New York-----	36,489	2,078	505	-	24,457	6,539	2,910
North Carolina-----	9,093	1,268	77	77	4,901	2,648	122
North Dakota-----	1,946	118	46	65	1,540	85	92
Ohio-----	17,657	575	334	33	11,993	3,907	815
Oklahoma-----	6,175	337	34	-	2,821	1,924	1,059
Oregon-----	4,614	298	134	-	3,111	66	1,005
Pennsylvania-----	24,182	1,211	91	190	15,786	5,211	1,693
Rhode Island-----	1,697	85	22	-	1,079	393	118
South Carolina-----	4,968	469	42	-	3,014	1,387	56
South Dakota-----	5,166	177	14	-	1,324	1,027	2,624
Tennessee-----	5,404	541	131	-	2,389	2,278	65
Texas-----	18,416	805	476	48	11,562	5,029	496
Utah-----	3,388	177	-	-	514	147	2,550
Vermont-----	1,902	101	20	-	1,500	142	139
Virginia-----	6,363	756	104	24	3,872	1,481	126
Washington-----	1,441	437	89	17	583	295	20
West Virginia-----	2,016	332	94	-	817	380	393
Wisconsin-----	7,456	569	58	-	5,907	681	241
Wyoming-----	784	-	-	-	641	143	-

¹Does not include correctional facilities.

Table 16. Number of "Other" health facilities, by number of resident occupants, ownership, and type of facility: United States, 1967

Ownership and type of facility	Facilities by number of resident occupants								
	Total	Less than 25	25-49	50-74	75-99	100-199	200-299	300-499	500 or more
<u>Total</u>									
All types-----	4,138	1,643	850	430	262	398	118	159	278
Deaf or blind-----	138	21	12	10	8	48	13	18	8
Unwed mothers-----	181	100	63	8	6	3	1	-	-
Physically handicapped-----	30	15	7	3	1	3	1	-	-
Mentally retarded-----	862	478	127	46	32	41	11	21	106
Emotionally disturbed-----	331	167	98	40	12	12	2	-	-
Orphanage-----	1,059	404	295	136	80	105	20	14	5
Other and correctional-----	1,537	458	248	187	123	186	70	106	159
<u>Government</u>									
All types-----	1,729	461	252	179	123	218	87	138	271
Deaf or blind-----	83	3	4	4	6	33	10	15	8
Unwed mothers-----	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physically handicapped-----	9	5	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Mentally retarded-----	224	53	17	6	6	15	7	17	103
Emotionally disturbed-----	25	19	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Orphanage-----	198	85	46	20	12	21	7	5	2
Other and correctional-----	1,188	294	183	147	97	146	62	101	158
<u>Proprietary</u>									
All types-----	564	427	86	25	13	9	2	-	2
Deaf or blind-----	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unwed mothers-----	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physically handicapped-----	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mentally retarded-----	472	354	73	21	13	7	2	-	2
Emotionally disturbed-----	18	11	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Orphanage-----	24	20	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other and correctional-----	41	34	4	2	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Nonprofit</u>									
All types-----	1,845	755	512	226	126	171	29	21	5
Deaf or blind-----	54	17	8	6	2	15	3	3	-
Unwed mothers-----	175	94	63	8	6	3	1	-	-
Physically handicapped-----	17	7	7	2	-	1	-	-	-
Mentally retarded-----	166	71	37	19	13	19	2	4	1
Emotionally disturbed-----	288	137	90	38	11	10	2	-	-
Orphanage-----	837	299	246	115	68	84	13	9	3
Other and correctional-----	308	130	61	38	26	39	8	5	1

APPENDIX I

Table I. Estimates of the total resident population, by age, for States: July 1, 1967

Region, division, and State	Total resident population	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 years and over	18 years and over	21 years and over
	Number in thousands								
United States-----	197,863	19,191	51,584	68,132	40,159	18,796	141,706	127,088	116,614
REGIONS:									
Northeast-----	48,020	4,418	11,688	16,142	10,770	5,002	35,210	31,915	29,598
North Central-----	55,197	5,327	14,721	18,296	11,327	5,526	39,322	35,148	32,377
South-----	61,606	6,202	16,438	21,878	11,649	5,439	43,680	38,966	35,413
West-----	33,040	3,245	8,736	11,817	6,412	2,829	23,494	21,058	19,227
NORTHEAST:									
New England-----	11,344	1,078	2,821	3,791	2,430	1,225	8,230	7,445	6,873
Middle Atlantic-----	36,676	3,339	8,867	12,352	8,341	3,777	26,980	24,470	22,724
NORTH CENTRAL:									
East North Central-----	39,189	3,816	10,487	13,148	8,066	3,672	27,839	24,886	22,929
West North Central-----	16,008	1,511	4,234	5,147	3,261	1,854	11,483	10,262	9,448
SOUTH:									
South Atlantic-----	29,583	2,954	7,780	10,707	5,580	2,562	21,070	18,849	17,123
East South Central-----	13,014	1,297	3,494	4,546	2,482	1,195	9,248	8,224	7,459
West South Central-----	19,009	1,951	5,165	6,625	3,587	1,682	13,362	11,893	10,830
WEST:									
Mountain-----	7,828	841	2,230	2,711	1,419	627	5,380	4,757	4,315
Pacific-----	25,212	2,404	6,507	9,106	4,993	2,202	18,114	16,301	14,911
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine-----	982	99	254	317	197	115	703	629	575
New Hampshire-----	691	67	175	234	138	77	498	449	414
Vermont-----	420	41	110	139	83	47	300	269	247
Massachusetts-----	5,434	515	1,335	1,790	1,178	616	3,955	3,584	3,317
Rhode Island-----	901	82	216	309	196	97	662	602	548
Connecticut-----	2,918	274	732	1,002	638	272	2,112	1,912	1,772
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York-----	18,023	1,676	4,269	6,047	4,127	1,903	13,278	12,077	11,244
New Jersey-----	6,981	639	1,718	2,425	1,546	653	5,097	4,624	4,278
Pennsylvania-----	11,672	1,024	2,879	3,879	2,667	1,222	8,605	7,769	7,203
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio-----	10,488	996	2,817	3,571	2,144	959	7,473	6,674	6,142
Indiana-----	5,012	499	1,340	1,899	999	474	3,555	3,173	2,921
Illinois-----	10,887	1,053	2,796	3,626	2,351	1,060	7,810	7,037	6,514
Michigan-----	8,608	850	2,397	2,915	1,720	726	6,037	5,361	4,922
Wisconsin-----	4,194	418	1,137	1,336	852	452	2,964	2,640	2,431
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota-----	3,625	359	1,005	1,151	714	395	2,548	2,261	2,078
Iowa-----	2,772	258	727	869	573	344	2,004	1,786	1,646
Missouri-----	4,587	417	1,156	1,511	966	537	3,339	3,014	2,789
North Dakota-----	632	65	177	202	124	64	442	390	353
South Dakota-----	668	70	186	202	131	78	467	412	375
Nebraska-----	1,443	141	379	454	292	177	1,032	923	849
Kansas-----	2,281	202	603	759	460	258	1,650	1,477	1,358
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware ¹ -----	524	52	142	190	99	41	368	330	303
Maryland-----	3,680	392	980	1,335	720	267	2,593	2,323	2,115
District of Columbia-----	808		189	281	179	69	576	529	493
Virginia-----	4,541		1,185	1,713	854	336	3,238	2,902	2,612
West Virginia-----	1,807	161	464	604	389	190	1,332	1,183	1,079
North Carolina-----	5,059	501	1,350	1,896	934	379	3,607	3,208	2,893
South Carolina-----	2,638	279	746	984	452	176	1,834	1,612	1,435
Georgia-----	4,490	480	1,220	1,633	819	338	3,140	2,790	2,519
Florida-----	6,035	559	1,504	2,072	1,133	767	4,382	3,972	3,674
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky-----	3,201	312	839	1,108	617	324	2,298	2,049	1,857
Tennessee-----	3,936	374	1,013	1,414	777	358	2,845	2,549	2,331
Alabama-----	3,533	355	965	1,240	671	302	2,497	2,214	2,005
Mississippi-----	2,344	256	676	784	417	211	1,609	1,412	1,266
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas-----	1,972	201	510	652	389	222	1,411	1,262	1,154
Louisiana-----	3,663	406	1,054	1,263	658	282	2,501	2,203	1,993
Oklahoma-----	2,516	224	624	878	512	278	1,851	1,668	1,530
Texas-----	10,858	1,120	2,977	3,832	2,028	900	7,599	6,760	6,153
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana-----	699	69	196	227	139	67	490	433	394
Idaho-----	701	68	199	231	138	64	493	434	394
Wyoming-----	319	32	89	102	67	29	224	198	180
Colorado-----	2,012	194	546	718	376	177	1,426	1,272	1,159
New Mexico-----	1,002	125	311	332	170	64	653	566	506
Arizona-----	1,637	183	461	582	281	129	1,118	993	900
Utah-----	1,022	117	313	354	168	70	678	592	535
Nevada-----	436	52	114	164	80	26	298	270	248
PACIFIC:									
Washington-----	3,208	284	843	1,124	653	303	2,326	2,081	1,897
Oregon-----	1,981	169	509	674	420	209	1,456	1,303	1,201
California-----	18,992	1,833	4,859	6,901	3,754	1,645	13,636	12,300	11,275
Alaska-----	271	36	82	109	39	6	173	153	130
Hawaii-----	760	82	214	298	127	39	523	464	408

¹Based on special census of Rhode Island taken as of October 1, 1965.

²Based on special census of Delaware taken as of September 20, 1967.

³Numbers of this age group are shown for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia combined.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES

Criteria for Classifying Nursing, Personal, or Domiciliary Care Homes

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

Nursing care home.—An establishment is a nursing care home if nursing care is the primary and predominant function of the facility. Those meeting the following criteria are classified as nursing care homes in this report: One or more registered nurses or licensed practical nurses were employed, and 50 percent or more of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.

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

1. Some but less than 50 percent of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey and there was one or more registered professional or licensed practical nurses on the staff.
2. Some of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey, no registered nurses or licensed practical nurses were on the staff, but one or more of the following conditions were met:

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

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

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

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

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

Table II. Classification of institutions by type of service: 1967 MFI Survey

Classification variables	Classification criteria																					
	50 percent or more					Some but less than 50 percent					None											
Percent of total residents who received nursing care during the week prior to day of study																						
Number of registered or licensed practical nurses	1+	None				1+	None				1+	None										
Are medications or treatments administered in accordance with physician orders?	...	Yes	No			...	Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No						
Is supervision over self-administered medications provided?	...	...	Yes	No		...	...	Yes	No		...	Yes	No		...	Yes	No			
Are 3 or more services offered?	...	...	...	Yes	No	...	...	...	Yes	No	...	...	Yes	No	...	...	Yes	No		
Are one or two services offered?	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	...	...	...	Yes	No	...	...	...	Yes	No	...	...	Yes	No
Is room and/or board the only service offered?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Institution ¹	NC	PCWN	PCWN	PCWN	PC	DC	PCWN	PCWN	PCWN	PCWN	DC	DC	PC	PC	PC	DC	B	PC	PC	PC	DC	B

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

Definitions of Other Terms

Reporting unit.—The term "reporting unit" refers to the individual units which make up the Master Facility Inventory. The primary objective is to be able to classify places in MFI for any type of hospital or institutional survey that might be undertaken. To accomplish this objective a reporting unit is defined as the smallest organizational unit of an enterprise which provides services to persons whether on a profit or nonprofit basis, which has a separately assigned staff or work force, and which maintains separate books or administrative records. The reporting unit is usually at a single physical location but may be composed of several subunits at different locations. In some instances the service provided in a reporting unit will be mixed, as, for example, in large psychiatric hospitals, which often have special wards for geriatric and tuberculosis patients as well as a general medical and surgical facility for the treatment of patients within the institution. Here, however, as with all other types of units in the Master Facility Inventory, the primary consideration for classification is the predominant type of service provided if the reporting unit is composed of persons receiving several types of services.

Short-stay and long-stay hospitals.—Hospitals are classified in the Master Facility Inventory in accordance with the average length of stay of patients discharged during the calendar year prior to the survey. A *short-stay hospital* is one with an average stay of less than 30 days. A *long-stay hospital* is one with an average length of stay of 30 or more days.

Bed.—For hospitals, a bed is defined as one which is regularly maintained (set up and staffed for use). Those used exclusively for emergency services and bassinets for newborn infants are not considered to be beds for the purpose of the Master Facility Inventory.

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

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

Employee.—An employee is defined as a person paid by the establishment or a working member of a

religious order who usually works 15 or more hours a week in the establishment. An owner is an employee if he usually works in the establishment at least 15 hours a week.

Full time or part time.—Persons who usually worked 35 hours or more per week are designated "full time" in this report. Persons who usually worked 15-34 hours per week are designated "part time."

Nursing care.—For the purpose of classifying homes on the Master Facility Inventory which provide nursing care to residents, nursing care is defined as the provision of one or more of the following services:

Nasal feeding
Catheterization
Irrigation
Oxygen therapy

Full bed bath

Enema

Hypodermic injection

Intravenous injection

Temperature-pulse-respiration

Blood pressure

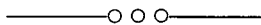
Application of dressings or bandages

Bowel and bladder retraining

Proprietary home.—A home operated under private commercial ownership.

Nonprofit home.—A home operated under voluntary or nonprofit auspices, including both church-related and nonchurch-related institutions.

Government (operated) home.—A home operated under Federal, State, or local Government auspices.



APPENDIX III

RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

Extensive effort has been devoted to making the MFI as complete and comprehensive as possible. A critical review of this effort, however, coupled with the fact that new facilities are coming into existence every month, indicates that the MFI is not entirely complete. It obviously is necessary to discover the magnitude of the missing component in order that NCHS and consumers of data from the MFI can be aware of the scale of the omissions.

The device being used to discover the magnitude of undercoverage of the MFI is called the Complement Survey. It is an application of a general technique often called "multiframe survey." In this application there are two frames: (1) the Master Facility Inventory and (2) an area sample list. From a probability area sample, all institutions found in the sample areas are identified and the probability with which each comes into the sample is determined. This area sample would permit making an estimate of the total number of institutions, but the estimate would have high variance if the number of places located in the area sample represented only a very small proportion of total places in the universe. If, however, the sample places are further stratified by whether or not they are included on the Master Facility Inventory, which hopefully includes 90 percent or more of all places, the area sample can be used to estimate the number of places in that subuniverse or stratum not included on the Master Facility Inventory.

It has been thought that circumstances do not justify the cost of an independent area survey for this

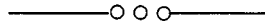
purpose alone. The conclusion rests on three facts. First is the belief that the MFI covered a high proportion of all places in the universe. Second, a sufficiently large independent area survey would be quite expensive. Third, there exists an alternative vehicle, not ideal for the purpose but perhaps adequate.

The alternative vehicle takes advantage of the design of the Health Interview Survey which, with suitable adjustments for periods of operation, provides an area sample of institutions as a byproduct of 13 years of continuous field interviewing.^b This sample was matched with the MFI and nonmatches were queried to collect accurate and current information on the type of business and period of operation. This process yielded an estimate of MFI gross undercoverage. The estimate is considered conceptually sound but has been termed "not ideal" because of its large sampling error and possible measurement error arising from imperfect field identification of institutions.

The direct evidence of the Complement Survey is that for a reference date of August 1967 the MFI gross undercoverage is of the order of 8 percent in terms of places.

The most complete coverage was for hospitals (approximately 97 percent). For "other" types of health facilities, coverage was about 94 percent, and for nursing and related care facilities the coverage was estimated to be about 89 percent.

NOTE: The list of references follows the text.



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