

Inpatient Health Facilities as Reported From the 1971 MFI Survey

Statistics about nursing homes, hospitals, and other kinds of inpatient health facilities include numbers of institutions, beds, and employees as well as types of ownership, geographic distribution, and comparisons with other surveys. Based on data collected during the period August-October 1971.

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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

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

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INPATIENT HEALTH FACILITIES

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INTRODUCTION

This report reflects the findings from the 1971 Master Facility Inventory (MFI) Survey. The survey is the fourth of its kind; the first survey was conducted in 1963,¹ the second in 1967,² and the third in 1969.³ In addition to statistics from the 1971 survey, this report includes a comparison with the findings from the 1969 and the 1967 surveys.

Included in the 1971 MFI Survey were 22,004 nursing homes, 7,678 hospitals, 1,236 facilities for the mentally retarded, 1,015 homes for dependent children, 875 homes or resident schools for the emotionally disturbed, 176 homes for unwed mothers, 166 resident facilities for alcoholics or drug abusers, 143 homes for the deaf and/or blind, 94 resident facilities for the physically handicapped, 752 correctional facilities for children (under age 21), and 312 other types of health-related inpatient facilities. This latter group included such places as boarding schools and health facilities exclusively for American Indians, and multipurpose types of facilities such as homes for the blind *and* mentally retarded, or homes for the physically handicapped *and* emotionally disturbed.

For purposes of the MFI, nursing homes are defined as establishments with three beds or more which provide nursing or personal care to the aged, infirm, or chronically ill. Hospitals include all establishments having six beds or more that are licensed as hospitals.

Background

In 1963 the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) conducted its first national survey of all health facilities and institutions.¹ The survey

was called the Master Facility Inventory Survey and it covered the same types of facilities included in the 1971 survey with one exception. The 1963 survey included Federal- and State-operated adult penal institutions within the framework of correctional facilities. However, these institutions were dropped from the MFI beginning with the 1969 survey.

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

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

The second MFI survey was conducted from August through December 1967.² Between the 1963 and 1967 surveys, the Agency Reporting System was devised for obtaining the names and addresses of all new hospitals, nursing homes, and other health facilities in the country.⁴ The 1967 survey found over 31,000 facilities providing inpatient

NURSING HOMES

health care and more than 29,000 of these returned their completed questionnaires (a response rate of 94 percent).

The basic information of the 1967 survey provided valuable information to other government agencies as well as to private organizations and individuals. With this in mind, the 1969 MFI questionnaires (one for nursing homes and one for facilities other than hospitals) were expanded to include more detailed information about each facility, making it possible for NCHS to provide even more information. In spite of the extra questions, the 1969 survey had a response rate of 96 percent. This survey was conducted from October 1969 through January 1970 among 27,267 nursing homes and other facilities.

For the 1971 MFI Survey, NCHS put the nursing home and "other health facilities" questions on one questionnaire. This portion of the MFI Survey, which is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, produced a response rate of 97 percent.

To avoid the duplication of effort involved in having hospital administrators fill out two similar questionnaires, NCHS and the American Hospital Association (AHA) entered into a contractual arrangement prior to the 1969 MFI Survey in which the AHA's annual survey of hospitals became the instrument for updating information for the hospital portion of the MFI. However, since not all hospitals are registered or members of the AHA, it was necessary for NCHS to conduct a separate survey on the non-AHA hospitals, which make up about 10 percent of all the hospitals in the country. The hospital portion of the MFI Survey is, therefore, conducted every year in conjunction with the annual AHA hospital survey. A large amount of new information on hospitals is now available due to this arrangement with the AHA. The hospital portion of the 1971 MFI produced a response rate of 93 percent.

Methodology for the 1971 MFI Survey is given in appendix I.

It should be noted that Series 14, No. 4,² contains data from the 1967 MFI Survey and Series 14, No. 6,³ contains data from the 1969 MFI Survey. Comparisons with the 1971 data were obtained by using the statistics found in these reports.

Highlights

In 1971 the United States had 22,004 nursing homes according to the MFI Survey conducted that year. These homes contained more than 1,200,000 beds and had 1,075,000 residents (an occupancy rate of 90 percent). The residents were served by approximately 568,000 full-time and 201,000 part-time employees (7 employees for every 10 residents).

These are just a few of the basic findings from the nursing home portion of the 1971 MFI Survey. The following sections take a closer look at the nursing home field and show how it has changed since the 1969 and 1967 MFI Surveys were conducted.

Before presenting the nursing home data, however, the following section is given as both a background on what has been done in the past and as a preliminary explanation of the effects that current classification procedures may be having on the data presented in this report.

History

Many different names are used to describe a nursing home facility. Among the most common names other than nursing homes are homes for the aged, convalescent homes, and rest homes. Since the name by which a nursing home is called has virtually nothing to do with the type and amount of nursing care it is providing, classifying nursing homes by the type of services they provide becomes essential.

Since the inception of the MFI, the National Center for Health Statistics has grouped nursing homes according to the primary type of service offered in the home. This results in classifying nursing homes as nursing care homes, personal care homes with nursing, personal care homes (without nursing), and domiciliary care homes. These four types of homes will be referred to as NC homes, PCN homes, PC homes, and DC homes, respectively.

The criteria given in appendix II were developed by NCHS in order to classify each nursing home into one of these four types. Essentially, the classification is based on the number of persons

receiving nursing care, the services provided, and the employment of full-time registered nurses (RN's) and licensed practical nurses (LPN's). Table II in appendix II gives the criteria for classifying all nursing homes. As this classification scheme was developed prior to the Medicare and Medicaid legislation, it does not correspond exactly to the definitions for Medicare extended care facilities or Medicaid skilled nursing homes or intermediate care facilities.

In order to keep the MFI list of health facilities current, the Agency Reporting System (ARS) has been developed; this system obtains on an annual or more frequent basis, the names and addresses of all newly opened health facilities. The ARS consists of national voluntary organizations and Federal and State agencies including health, welfare, and voluntary religious organizations; publishers of commercial directories; State agencies that administer, regulate, license, certify, approve, list, or are otherwise concerned with medical and resident care facilities; and Federal agencies that administer inpatient facilities.

Upon obtaining these lists, the facilities are matched against the current MFI list to eliminate duplicates. Those facilities which are not on the MFI list and seem to be an inpatient health facility are placed on the mailing list for the next ARS or "birth" survey,⁴ which occurs every 6 months. These ARS surveys verify the names and addresses of the newly found facilities and obtain from them a limited amount of additional information.

Prior to the 1971 MFI Survey, NCHS signed a 3-year contract with a private company for the maintenance of the ARS. In addition to obtaining current directories from the agencies already in the system, they are to locate any new agencies which maintain lists of health facilities and incorporate them into the system. Of particular concern are the small personal care homes in California which are difficult to locate because they are under county rather than State control and which go in and out of business so quickly that they go on and off the MFI list from one survey to the next.

Another area where the contractor is to focus his attention is the area of extended care facilities. In past MFI Surveys, if an extended care facility was structurally part of a hospital, it was treated

as a unit of the hospital. In the 1971 MFI Survey, however, the hospital-based extended care facility is treated as a separate facility—a nursing home. Thus instead of one health facility (a hospital) being reported there are now two (a hospital and a nursing home). Every effort has been made to gather separate statistics for each part of the facility. In other words, the number of beds, patients, employees, and so forth located within the extended care facility are included only in the nursing home statistics and are not counted in the hospital statistics.

It is hoped that these changes in the operation of the ARS will result in the addition of some newly opened facilities that would not have been found otherwise and also in the addition of facilities that have been missed in the past.

Physical Changes From 1969 to 1971

In a report based on the 1969 MFI Survey,³ it was surmised that smaller nursing homes were going out of business or expanding and bigger ones were being built. This assumption was based on the huge increase in nursing home beds (over 107,000 more), despite a *decrease* in the number of homes (231 fewer) from 1967 to 1969.

From 1969 to 1971 there were increases in *both* homes and beds, and although there was a higher rate of increase for the beds than for the homes (28 percent and 16 percent), the same assumption that was made in 1969 could not be made in 1971 from these figures alone. The following two sections deal with both questions under consideration, namely, (1) were small nursing homes going out of business and bigger ones being built? and (2) were existing nursing homes expanding their bed capacities?

"Births."—There was some question as to how many of the newly found nursing homes ("births") were actually new and how many had been missed by previous surveys. Although this question cannot be answered conclusively, there is reason to believe that the vast majority of the homes were indeed new and that those missed previously were in all likelihood the smaller homes.

On the assumption that all 3,506 "births" found in the United States between the 1969 and 1971 MFI Survey were new nursing homes, table

1 shows how they are distributed by type of home and bed size. It is clear from this table that most of these newly found homes were small, with 56.5 percent of them having less than 25 beds and only 13.9 percent having 100 beds or more. The table also shows data for California, where the biggest segment of these homes was located. More than 43 percent (1,514) of the newly found homes were discovered in this State, and of these, 1,325 had less than 25 beds.

As the table indicates, three-fourths of the California "births" were personal care homes, and almost all of them had less than 25 beds. It is obvious from the table that the California "births" had a tremendous effect on the total number of "births," particularly in the category under 25 beds. In fact, if the California "births" (both homes and beds) were excluded from the totals, the result would be an average capacity of 64 beds per home instead of the 44 beds per home that result when they are included.

It is interesting to note that although the national average size of nursing homes in 1969 was 50 beds and the average size of these 1971 "birth" nursing homes was 44 beds, the average size of all nursing homes in 1971 was 55 beds. Adding the nursing homes in existence in 1969 (with their 50-bed average) to those that came into being from 1969 to 1971 (with their 44-bed average) would, by itself, result in an average of less

than 50 beds for nursing homes in 1971. Why, then, was the average higher than this?

One reason was the fact that 1,445 nursing homes went out of business and the average bed size of these homes was 33 beds. The loss of these homes of course resulted in a raising of the bed size average for 1971.

A second (and the major) reason for this higher average in 1971 was the expansion in bed capacity of existing nursing homes from 1969 to 1971. The following paragraphs discuss the changes in bed capacity that took place in nursing homes from 1969 to 1971.

Changes in bed capacity.--In an effort to determine whether existing nursing homes were indeed expanding, those nursing homes that were in operation during both the 1969 and 1971 MFI Surveys were checked for possible changes in bed capacity. To find out how many homes were in operation during both surveys, it was necessary to eliminate the various other types of changes which occurred. For instance, of the 18,910 nursing homes in operation during 1969, 288 were reclassified as "other health facilities" due to changes in the services they offered and 1,445 went out of business. The final result, therefore, was 17,177 nursing homes which were in operation during both surveys.

As table A indicates, most of the nursing homes (15,166) were in the same bed size group

Table A. Number of nursing homes that stayed in the same bed size group from 1969 to 1971, number of beds in each year, and difference: United States

Bed size	Homes	Beds in 1971	Beds in 1969	Bed difference 1969 to 1971
All bed sizes-----	15,166	761,699	755,795	5,904
Less than 25 beds-----	5,787	74,068	74,327	-259
25-49 beds-----	3,747	133,640	133,018	622
50-74 beds-----	2,402	143,304	142,407	897
75-99 beds-----	1,290	112,596	112,289	307
100-199 beds-----	1,684	219,597	215,871	3,726
200-299 beds-----	178	41,914	41,446	468
300-499 beds-----	60	22,524	21,768	756
500 beds or more-----	18	14,056	14,669	-613

in 1971 as they were in 1969. However, of those 2,011 homes that changed bed size groups, 1,533 (76 percent) moved to a larger bed size group (table B). In addition, only 19 percent of the homes that changed to a smaller bed size group went below the next smaller group, whereas 43 percent of the homes that changed to a larger bed size group went above the next larger group.

The 2,011 nursing homes that changed bed size groups had an overall net increase of 63,379 beds. In addition, a look at table A shows that although 15,166 homes did not change bed size group, there still was an overall increase of 5,904 beds within these same groups.

Table B. Number of nursing homes that changed bed size groups from 1969 to 1971: United States

Change in bed size group ¹	Number
All nursing homes changing bed size group-----	2,011
All homes increasing to a higher bed size group-----	1,533
Increasing 1 bed size group---	876
Increasing 2 bed size groups--	355
Increasing 3 bed size groups--	148
Increasing 4 bed size groups--	122
Increasing 5 bed size groups--	26
Increasing 6 bed size groups--	4
Increasing 7 bed size groups--	2
All homes decreasing to a lower bed size group-----	478
Decreasing 1 bed size group---	387
Decreasing 2 bed size groups--	55
Decreasing 3 bed size groups--	25
Decreasing 4 bed size groups--	7
Decreasing 5 bed size groups--	4
Decreasing 6 bed size groups--	0
Decreasing 7 bed size groups--	0

¹These bed size groups or categories are the same as those given in Table A. The following is an example of a home increasing in bed size groups.

EXAMPLE: If a nursing home had 70 beds in 1969 and 105 beds in 1971, it increased by two bed size groups (from the 50-74 group to the 100-199 group).

To conclude, at the beginning of this section on physical changes in nursing homes from 1969 to 1971, two questions were asked: (1) Are the smaller nursing homes going out of business and bigger ones being built? and (2) are existing nursing homes expanding their bed capacities?

In answer to the first question, the analysis indicates that many small homes *are* going out of business. (The average bed size of the 1,445 homes that went out of business between 1969 and 1971 was 33 beds.) However, it is also true that many small homes (1,981 with under 25 beds) came into existence between 1969 and 1971. On the whole, however, the newly opened homes, with an average of 44 beds, are slightly larger than those that went out of business. In addition, if California is excluded as an exceptional case and only the remaining States plus the District of Columbia are examined, then the newly opened homes have an average of 64 beds—nearly twice the size of the out-of-business homes.

In answer to the second question, the analysis shows that although most of the homes remained virtually unchanged between 1969 and 1971, those that did change their bed capacities *added* beds; very few nursing homes decreased their beds.

Comparisons Between 1971 and Past MFI Surveys

The preceding section described the actual physical changes (opening, closing, expansion) undergone by nursing homes from 1969 to 1971. The following analysis shows how these changes affected the total nursing home picture and com-

Table C. Number of nursing homes and nursing home beds: United States, 1967, 1969, and 1971

Year	Homes	Beds
1971-----	22,004	1,201,598
1969-----	18,910	943,876
1967-----	19,141	836,554

Table D. Number of nursing homes in 1967, 1969, and 1971 and percent change between years, by bed size: United States

Bed size	1971 homes	Percent change 1969 to 1971	1969 homes	Percent change 1967 to 1969	1967 homes
All bed sizes-----	22,004	16	18,910	-1	19,141
Less than 25 beds-----	8,266	11	7,445	-13	8,522
25-49 beds-----	4,784	3	4,625	-5	4,868
50-74 beds-----	3,475	20	2,904	8	2,697
75-99 beds-----	2,046	26	1,627	27	1,281
100-199 beds-----	2,825	46	1,933	34	1,444
200-299 beds-----	422	66	254	18	216
300-499 beds-----	141	52	93	2	91
500 beds or more-----	45	55	29	32	22

compares the resulting 1971 data with the 1969 data³ and, in some cases, the 1967 data.²

Beds, services, and ownership.—The 22,004 nursing homes found in the 1971 MFI Survey represented an increase of 3,094 homes over the 1969 MFI figure. In addition to this rather large increase in homes (16 percent), there was an even larger increase in the number of nursing home beds (+257,722 beds, +28 percent), (table C). A substantial portion of this increase in nursing homes and their beds was in California. California increased by 1,466 homes (almost half of the total increase of 3,094 homes) and by 41,097 beds (16 percent of the total increase). Table 2 gives the 1971 figures, and Series 14, Number 6,³ gives the 1969 figures.

Table D indicates the changes in the number of nursing homes and beds that took place from 1967 to 1969 and the changes that took place from 1969 to 1971. In both instances the homes with 50 beds or more showed major increases, while the homes with less than 50 beds showed minor increases for 1971 and decreases for 1969. The nursing homes with 50 beds or more increased by 19 percent from 1967 to 1969 and by 31 percent from 1969 to 1971. The nursing homes with less than 50 beds *decreased* by 1,320 (10 percent) from 1967 to 1969, then increased by 980 homes (8 percent) from 1969 to 1971.

Figure 1 shows how nursing homes were distributed by type of service in 1971. The changes

that occurred since 1967 in the four types of nursing homes and their beds are given in table E. The NC homes have been steadily increasing, while the PCN homes showed a moderate decrease in 1969 with a very slight increase in 1971. The PC and DC homes, on the other hand, dropped sharply from 1967 to 1969 but then increased by 42 percent and 80 percent, respectively, between 1969 and 1971. As was mentioned earlier, most of this increase in personal care homes took place in California.

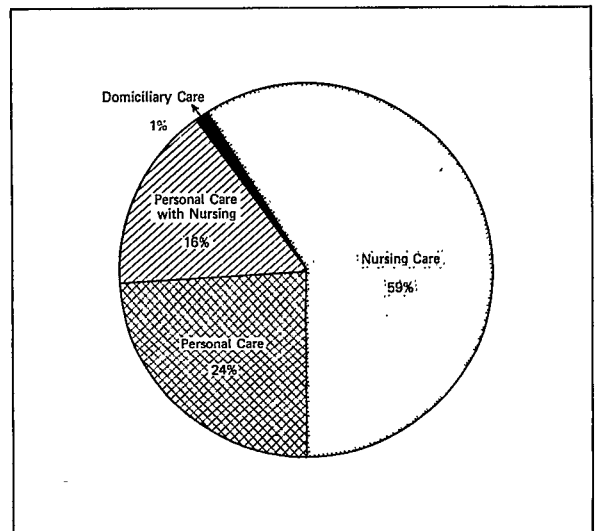


Figure 1. Distribution of nursing homes by primary type of service: United States, 1971

Table E. Number of nursing homes and nursing home beds and average bed capacity by primary type of service: United States, 1967, 1969, and 1971

Primary type of service	1971	1969	1967
<u>Nursing care</u>			
Homes-----	12,871	11,484	10,636
Beds-----	917,707	704,217	584,052
Average bed capacity----	71	61	55
<u>Personal care with nursing</u>			
Homes-----	3,568	3,514	3,853
Beds-----	192,347	174,874	181,096
Average bed capacity----	54	50	47
<u>Personal care</u>			
Homes-----	5,369	3,792	4,396
Beds-----	88,317	63,532	66,787
Average bed capacity----	16	17	15
<u>Domiciliary care</u>			
Homes-----	196	120	256
Beds-----	3,227	1,253	4,619
Average bed capacity----	16	10	18

In terms of ownership, government-owned homes decreased by 2 percent, while profit and nonprofit homes each increased by 18 percent from 1969 to 1971 (table F). Nursing care homes increased under all three types of ownership (up 60 percent for government, up 26 percent for nonprofit, and up 7 percent for profit, table G.) The number of profit PCN homes increased slightly (up 6 percent) as did nonprofit homes (up 2 percent), but there was a substantial decrease (down 29 percent) in the number of government-owned homes. PC homes had the same ownership trend as PCN homes but with much larger changes—profit and nonprofit PC homes increased by 60 percent and 21 percent, respectively, while government-owned PC homes decreased by 48 percent.

The most noticeable change of any kind was the increase which took place from 1969 to 1971 in profit PC homes. These homes increased from 2,879 to 4,611, an increase of 1,732 homes over that 2-year period. In all, profit homes of all types increased by 2,579 which represented 83 percent of the 3,094 overall increase.

Tables 3,4, and 5 present additional statistics on the characteristics of nursing homes in 1971.

Employees and residents.—Almost 568,000 full-time employees worked in nursing homes in 1971 (table 6), an increase of about 125,000 full-time employees over 1969. Increases took place in each of the four types of nursing homes, with the majority of the increase occurring in NC

Table F. Number of nursing homes for 1967, 1969, and 1971 and percent change between years, by type of ownership: United States

Type of ownership	1971	Percent change 1969 to 1971	1969	Percent change 1967 to 1969	1967
All homes-----	22,004	16	18,910	-1	19,141
Government-----	1,368	-2	1,390	-5	1,462
Proprietary-----	17,049	18	14,470	-2	14,831
Nonprofit-----	3,587	18	3,050	7	2,848

Table G. Number of nursing homes in 1969 and 1971, net change, and percent change, by type of ownership and primary type of service: United States

Type of ownership and primary type of service	1971	1969	Net change	Percent change
Government-----	1,368	1,390	-22	-2
Nursing care-----	872	546	326	60
Personal care with nursing-----	223	316	-93	-29
Personal care-----	265	506	-241	-48
Proprietary-----	17,049	14,470	2,579	18
Nursing care-----	9,963	9,321	642	7
Personal care with nursing-----	2,317	2,187	130	6
Personal care-----	4,611	2,879	1,732	60
Nonprofit-----	3,587	3,050	537	18
Nursing care-----	2,036	1,617	419	26
Personal care with nursing-----	1,028	1,011	17	2
Personal care-----	493	407	86	21

homes, which increased by over 114,000 full-time employees. There was also a substantial increase (over 50,000) in the number of part-time employees from 1969 to 1971.

Table H indicates that the overall number of full-time employees per 1,000 residents continued to increase, but the increase took place only in NC homes with the PCN and PC homes experiencing declines in this rate. (Because of their small numbers, DC homes are sometimes not shown sepa-

rately and are omitted from the discussion.) This table also shows that this increase in the number of full-time employees per 1,000 residents did *not* occur for registered nurses (RN's) and licensed practical nurses (LPN's). They experienced a decline in their rates from 95.9 to 86.5 per 1,000 residents.

There were more LPN's than RN's employed in nursing homes in 1971 (73,569 LPN's to 66,434 RN's). This is opposed to the national picture,

Table H. Number of full-time employees and full-time registered nurses and licensed practical nurses per 1,000 residents in nursing homes, by primary type of service provided by home: United States, 1971, 1969, 1967

Primary type of service provided by home	Full-time employees			Full-time RN's and LPN's		
	1971	1969	1967	1971	1969	1967
	Rate per 1,000 residents					
All homes ¹ -----	527.8	522.3	507.1	86.5	95.9	90.9
Nursing care-----	581.8	575.1	563.8	101.1	109.6	107.6
Personal care with nursing----	385.0	392.0	395.6	47.2	61.1	56.6
Personal care-----	281.6	289.8	288.8	21.0	38.8	30.5

¹Includes domiciliary care homes.

which showed about 723,000 RN's and 400,000 LPN's (also known as vocational nurses) employed in the United States in 1971.⁵ Full-time and part-time RN's and LPN's employed in nursing homes are shown for each State in table 7.

Residents in nursing homes increased from about 850,000 in 1969 to over 1,075,000 in 1971. The residents in NC homes increased from 635,000 to 824,000 (an increase of 189,000), those in PCN homes increased from 158,000 to 172,000 (an increase of 14,000), and PC residents increased from 56,000 to 77,000 (an increase of 21,000) (table 8).

Occupancy rates for nursing homes remained constant from 1967 to 1971. In 1967, 1969, and 1971 the rate was 90 percent. This constant rate was due in a large degree to the long lengths of stay of many nursing home residents. The many residents who enter nursing homes to remain there for the rest of their lives contribute substantially to the high and also to the constant occupancy rates.

Tables 9 and 10 present other 1971 statistics for employees and residents.

Geographic distribution.—Table 11 shows the number of each type of nursing home by bed size group and by geographic region. Each of the four regional totals represent an increase in the number of homes over the 1969 figures. However, while the Northeast, North Central, and South increased by 6.2 percent, 8.6 percent, and 11.0 percent, respectively, the West Region increased by 44.8 percent. California was the biggest contributor to this increase (1,466 of the additional 1,810 homes in the West were in California). For the homes with less than 25 beds, there were *decreases* in the Northeast, North Central, and South Regions, while the West Region experienced an *increase* of 61 percent. In 1969 the West had fewer nursing homes than any of the other regions; however, by 1971 the West had passed both the South and the Northeast and was second only to the North Central Region in the number of nursing homes.

Figure 2 presents a pictorial view of the dis-

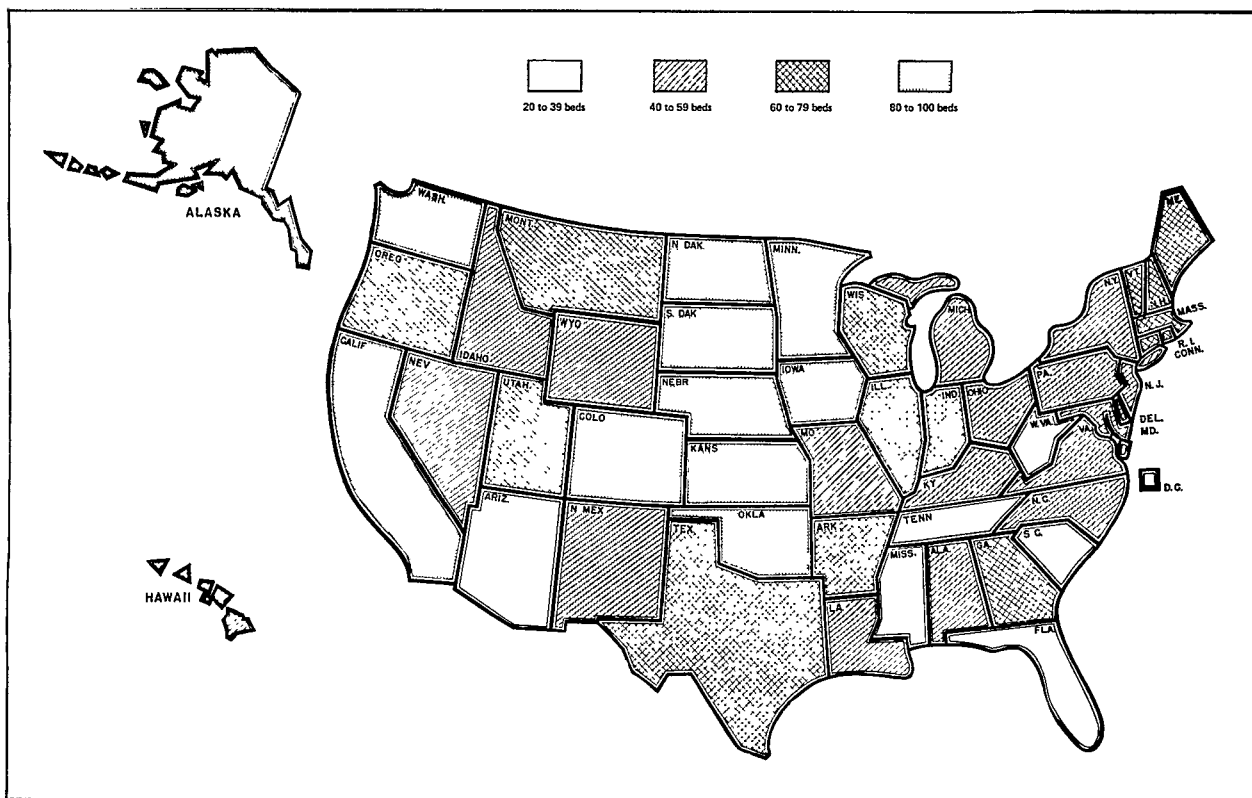


Figure 2. Nursing home beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over in each State: United States, 1971

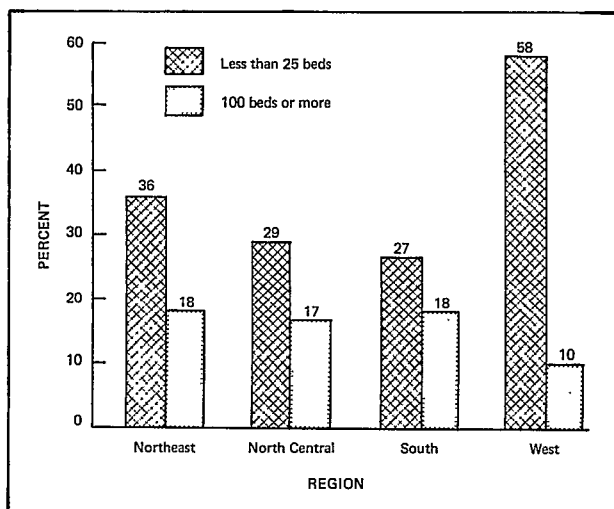


Figure 3. Percent of small and large nursing homes, by geographic region: United States, 1971

tribution of nursing home beds per 1,000 population aged 65 years and over in each State.⁷ Regional rates as well as those for the States are given in table 12. The West had the highest regional average (76.2 beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over), with the North Central second (69.3). The Northeast and South had the lowest average (50.7 and 50.5, respectively).

Figure 3 shows how the small and large nursing homes were distributed in each geographic region. It is clear from the figure that the West had a disproportionate number of small nursing homes (less than 25 beds) compared to its large homes (100 beds or more). When figure 3 is compared to a similar figure in the 1969 report,³ it can be seen that the percent of small homes in the Northeast, North Central, and South Regions decreased while the percent of small homes in the West increased.

HOSPITALS

How Many and What Size?

In 1971 there were 7,678 hospitals in the United States according to the joint survey conducted by NCHS and AHA. As shown in tables 13 and 14, the vast majority of the hospitals (6,607, 86 percent) were general medical and surgical or, simply, general hospitals. The remaining 1,071

were specialty hospitals, which included such hospitals as psychiatric (533), tuberculosis (99), chronic disease (90), rehabilitation (66), maternity (47), and narcotic addiction or alcoholism (2 and 41) plus various other kinds which are called "other" (193). (For an explanation of the "other" category, see appendix II).

More than 1½ million patient beds were available in the 7,678 hospitals, and 79 percent of them were occupied at the time of the survey.^a Although 86 percent of the hospitals were general hospitals, just 67 percent of the beds were in general hospitals. The result was an average of 152 beds per general hospital. The specialty hospitals had an average capacity of 470 beds per hospital. Psychiatric hospitals, averaging 785 beds, were responsible for this high average. In fact, specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric, averaged 157 beds per hospitals, about the same average as the general hospitals. The average bed capacity of each type of hospital is given in table 15. (The high average bed capacity of psychiatric hospitals was not caused by a few atypical hospitals with enormous bed capacities. There were 157 psychiatric hospitals with 1,000 beds or more and 69 others with 500 to 999 beds. Together these two groups made up over 42 percent of all the psychiatric hospitals.)

The size of the hospital seemed to be related to the type of ownership of the hospital. Federally operated hospitals had the highest average bed capacities with 352, State and local government hospitals were next with an average of 266 beds per hospital, followed by nonprofit hospitals with 171 beds per hospital, and finally proprietary hospitals which averaged only 68 beds per hospital.

Psychiatric hospitals had perhaps the most significant effect on these averages. Of the 31 federally operated psychiatric hospitals, 16 had 1,000 beds or more and the rest had 300 beds or more (table 16). Of the 322 psychiatric hospitals operated by State and local governments, 141 had 1,000 beds or more while 115 others had 200 or more. Comparing these figures with the ones for nonprofit and profit psychiatric hospitals shows

^aThe actual wording of the question asked to ascertain this was: "What was the census on the last day of your reporting period?"

Table J. Number of admissions per bed by type of hospital: United States, 1971

Type of hospital	Turnover rate
General-----	32.3
Psychiatric-----	1.6
Tuberculosis-----	2.0
Chronic disease-----	1.4
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	14.6
Maternity-----	38.4
Rehabilitation-----	5.1

This measure changes much more because of the type of hospital than because of bed size or ownership. General hospitals, for instance, had an average annual turnover rate of 32.3 admissions per bed, while psychiatric hospitals had an average turnover rate of 1.6. Table J shows the turnover rates for the various types of hospitals.

Not surprisingly, the table shows that the hospitals which are short-stay in nature (general, maternity) had a rather high turnover of patients whereas the hospitals that tend to be long-stay (psychiatric, tuberculosis, chronic disease, rehabilitation) had a rather low turnover of patients.

Looking at the actual lengths of stay (table 17), one finds that general and maternity hospitals had average lengths of stay of 9 and 6 days, respectively, whereas psychiatric and chronic disease hospitals had average lengths of stay of 312 and 212 days, respectively.

Location With Respect to SMSA's

In general, a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) is defined as an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA contains at least:

1. One central city with 50,000 inhabitants or more, or
2. Two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.⁶

As of 1970, there were 243 SMSA's in existence.⁷ Based on the U.S. population in 1970 of 203.2 million, 68.5 percent of the people lived in an SMSA.

Though less than half (49.2 percent) of the hospitals in the United States were located in SMSA's, 68.8 percent of the hospital beds were in SMSA's (tables 19 and 20); thus the larger hospitals were in SMSA's. The number of beds per 1,000 population was the same whether the hospital was within an SMSA or not (7.4 per 1,000 population).

Table 19 shows the distribution of hospitals in and out of SMSA's by bed size groups. It is evident from this table that the preponderance of the smaller hospitals were not in SMSA's while the preponderance of the larger hospitals were in SMSA's. For example, the non-SMSA's had 68.5 percent of the hospitals with less than 100 beds while the SMSA's had 80 percent of the hospitals with 200 beds or more. The hospitals with 100-199 beds were more evenly split, with 44 percent in non-SMSA's.

Since the large metropolitan areas have such an immediate and great demand on them for health care, they would be expected to have the larger hospitals. Location in an SMSA had an even greater effect on the bed size of *general* hospitals, with non-SMSA's having 75 percent of the hospitals with under 100 beds and SMSA's having 84 percent of the hospitals with 200 beds or more.

Specialty hospitals were predominantly located in SMSA's (75 percent). However, a higher percent of the larger specialty hospitals than of the smaller ones were outside SMSA's. (Table 19.) Whereas 18 percent of the under 200 bed specialty hospitals were not in SMSA's, 35 percent of the specialty hospitals with 200 beds or more were not in SMSA's.

Although psychiatric hospitals were located predominantly in SMSA's, many large ones were not. Approximately 41 percent of the psychiatric hospitals with 200 beds or more were not in an SMSA. One reason for this centers on the fact that many of the large psychiatric hospitals in existence today were actually built in the late 1800's and early 1900's. People with psychiatric problems in those days were not usually accepted by society, so whenever an institution was built for them, it was usually built out in the country,

far from any city.

In general, the occupancy rates were slightly higher in the SMSA hospitals (80 percent) than in the non-SMSA hospitals (75 percent) (table 21). For example, the general hospitals in an SMSA had an occupancy rate of 79.4 percent, while those not in an SMSA had a rate of 71.1 percent. The psychiatric hospitals on the other hand showed virtually no difference in occupancy rates between SMSA's and non-SMSA's.

Occupancy rates both in SMSA's and outside SMSA's were higher for the larger hospitals (200 beds or more) (82 percent each) than for the smaller hospitals with less than 75 beds (62 percent for non-SMSA's and 64 percent for SMSA's).

Geographic Distribution

There were 4.9 general hospital beds per 1,000 total U.S. population and 2.4 specialty hospital beds per 1,000 population in 1971. The Northeast Region had the highest number of beds per 1,000 population (8.6) in all hospitals, and the West had the lowest (5.8) (table 22). Table K lists the 12 highest States and the 12 lowest with respect to rates for hospital beds per 1,000 population.

The West Region had the lowest rate as a whole and also on a State by State basis; 10 of the 12 States with the lowest rates are located in the West Region. The Northeast Region had the highest overall rate, and, in addition, five of the first nine

Table K. 24 States with the 12 highest and the 12 lowest rates of hospital beds per 1,000 population: 1971

High		Low	
State	Rate	State	Rate
District of Columbia-----	16.7	Utah-----	4.5
South Dakota--	9.8	Idaho-----	4.8
Massachusetts--	9.8	Washington--	5.4
West Virginia--	9.4	Nevada-----	5.6
North Dakota--	9.3	Alaska-----	5.6
New York-----	9.2	New Mexico--	5.8
Pennsylvania--	8.7	Oregon-----	5.8
Rhode Island--	8.7	Arizona-----	5.8
Maine-----	8.6	Arkansas---	5.8
Nebraska-----	8.5	California--	5.8
Wisconsin-----	8.4	Hawaii-----	6.1
Delaware-----	8.3	Kentucky---	6.3

States with the highest rates are located in this region.

Rates for States and regions are shown in table 22 by type of hospital. The District of Columbia had the highest general hospital rate with 10.3 beds per 1,000 population. The next highest was North Dakota with 7.1. The lowest rate was recorded by Maryland, 3.6. The highest specialty hospital rate was in the District of Columbia with 6.4 beds per 1,000 population, followed by Massachusetts with 4.9. The lowest specialty hospital rate was 0.5 in Utah.

Table L. Number of hospitals in 1967, 1969, and 1971 and net change, by bed size: United States

Bed size	1971 Hospitals	Net change 1969 to 1971	1969 Hospitals	Net change 1967 to 1969	1967 Hospitals
All bed sizes-----	7,678	-98	7,776	-371	8,147
Less than 25 beds-----	636	-77	713	-199	912
25-49 beds-----	1,648	-85	1,733	-133	1,866
50-74 beds-----	1,052	-45	1,097	- 72	1,169
75-99 beds-----	772	+39	733	- 44	777
100-199 beds-----	1,545	- 2	1,547	+ 48	1,499
200-299 beds-----	739	+24	715	- 17	732
300-499 beds-----	708	+37	671	+ 48	623
500 beds or more-----	578	+11	567	- 2	569

Hospital Trends

This section compares hospital data for the years 1967, 1969, and 1971. If not shown in tables of this report, 1969 data can be found in Series 14, Number 6,³ and 1967 data in Series 14, Number 4.²

The decrease in the number of hospitals which occurred from 1967 to 1969 continued at a lessening degree through 1971, as seen in table L.

As in the previous 2-year span, the decrease from 1969 to 1971 occurred primarily in the number of smaller hospitals. In 1967 there were 3,947 hospitals with less than 75 beds in the United States. In 1971 this number was down to 3,336, a decrease of more than 15 percent. Over this same 4-year period, hospitals with 300 beds or more increased by 94, an 8 percent increase.

The total number of hospital beds also continued to decline but at a faster rate than the hospitals themselves. This resulted in a slight drop in the average bed capacity of hospitals.

Table M also shows that the patient census fell at a faster rate than the beds, resulting in a gradual drop in the occupancy rates.

The occupancy rates for the psychiatric hospitals decreased more than those for the general hospitals. From 94 percent in 1967, the former rate dropped to 87 percent in 1969 and to 83 percent in 1971. Occupancy rates for general hospitals actually increased from 1967 to 1969 (76 to 79 percent) before dropping in 1971 (77 percent).

In terms of ownership, the number of proprietary and nonprofit hospitals decreased steadily

from 1967 to 1971, while the number of government operated hospitals increased (table N).

Inpatient Utilization Trends

Despite a steady decrease in their average patient census from 1967 to 1971 (table M), hospitals have been substantially increasing their admissions. In 1967 the average yearly number of admissions per hospital was 3,774, in 1969 the average was 4,075, and by 1971 the average was up to 4,381. The actual total number of admissions rose from 30.7 million in 1967 to 31.7 million in 1969 to 33.6 million in 1971. (Table 15.)

The effect of this increase in admissions combined with the decrease in beds can be seen in the turnover rates (yearly admissions per bed) of hospitals from 1967 to 1971. From a rate of 18.8 in 1967, the turnover rate rose to 20.3 in 1969 and then to 22.3 in 1971. The turnover rate for general hospitals rose from 30.9 to 31.2 to 32.3, while the rates for psychiatric hospitals rose from 1.0 to 1.3 to 1.6 for the years 1967, 1969, and 1971, respectively. Increasing turnover rates imply a shorter length of stay with patients being released sooner and being sent to nursing homes and extended care facilities.

Outpatient Utilization Trends

Another important measure of hospital utilization is outpatient visits. A tremendous number of people visit hospitals on an outpatient basis each year. In 1971, 214.8 million hospital outpatient visits were recorded in the United States (table

Table M. Number of hospitals and beds, average bed capacity, total patient census, average census, and average occupancy rate for 1967, 1969, and 1971: United States

Year	Hos- pitals	Beds	Aver- age bed capac- ity	Total patient census	Average number of patients per hos- pital	Average occu- pancy rate
1971-----	7,678	1,507,988	196	1,185,528	154	.79
1969-----	7,776	1,563,626	201	1,266,740	163	.81
1967-----	8,147	1,631,101	200	1,340,929	165	.82

Table N. Number of hospitals by type of ownership: United States, 1967, 1969, and 1971

Year	Proprietary	Non-profit	Government
1971-----	1,042	3,826	2,810
1969-----	1,115	3,909	2,752
1967-----	1,402	4,035	2,710

23). (Due to multiple visits, an accurate count of the number of outpatients is not possible.) The 214.8 million was an increase of 32.7 million visits (18 percent) over 1969. There was a slight decrease in the number of hospitals providing outpatient services in 1971 compared with the number in 1969 (7,299 in 1971 and 7,306 in 1969).

The 7,299 hospitals that provided outpatient services in 1971 represented 95 percent of all the hospitals in the country. Virtually all (98 percent) general hospitals offered outpatient services, whereas less than half (46 percent) of the narcotic addiction or alcoholism hospitals offered them.

The three basic types of outpatient visits defined in the 1971 MFI Survey were (1) emergency visits, (2) outpatient clinic visits, and (3) other visits (referred patients).

Of the three types, most of the outpatient visits were clinic visits (45.8 percent), the remaining visits being split between emergency visits (27.6 percent) and referred patient visits (26.6 percent). The 98.3 million outpatient clinic visits shown in table 23 represent an increase of 39 percent over the 1969 figure and the 59.3 million emergency visits a 20-percent increase. However, the 57.2 million referred visits are a 4-percent *decrease* from the 1969 figure.

Almost all (406 of the 408) federally operated hospitals provided outpatient services. These hospitals had an average of 117,287 visits each in 1971. This compared to the nonprofit hospital average of 29,353 visits, the State and local government hospital average of 22,168 visits, and the proprietary hospital average of 8,424 visits. The extremely high average number of visits in Federal hospitals is in all probability due to the

fact that they were much larger than the other hospitals. As was mentioned earlier, the Federal hospitals had an average of 352 beds; State and local hospitals averaged 266 beds; nonprofit hospitals, 171 beds; and proprietary hospitals, 68 beds. The larger hospitals had more personnel and were able to both offer more services and handle more patients.

Employee Trends

Table O shows how the number of full- and part-time employees in hospitals has been increasing.

Sizable increases took place in the number of nursing personnel in hospitals from 1969 to 1971. Full-time registered nurses increased by 36,548, 12 percent, and full-time licensed practical nurses increased by 27,332, or 17 percent. The ratio of full-time hospital employees to patients in 1971 was 2.06 to 1, or, stating it another way, 206 full-time employees for every 100 patients. Of these 206 full-time hospital employees, 45 were full-time RN's or LPN's. In 1969 the ratio of full-time hospital employees to patients was 1.79 to 1, or 179 full-time employees per 100 patients, of which 37 were full-time RN's or LPN's.

The number of part-time employees also continued to increase, from approximately 423,000 in 1967, to 496,000 in 1969, to 536,000 in 1971. Once again, it should be remembered that these increases took place despite a *decrease* in hospitals, beds, and patient census.

Table O. Number of full-time and part-time employees in hospitals and employees per hospital: United States, 1967, 1969, and 1971

Year	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Employees per hospital
1971-----	2,438,718	536,291	387.5
1969-----	2,270,595	496,003	355.8
1967-----	2,014,851	422,811	299.2

There were increases from 1969 to 1971 in five of the six full-time medical employee groups shown in table 24. Physicians and dentists increased 8 percent; interns, 15 percent; RN's, 12 percent; LPN's, 17 percent; and other employees, 6 percent. The only decrease occurred with "other trainees," which showed a loss of 9 percent.

Most of the increase in full-time personnel occurred in general hospitals (up 168,549 from 1969). Although psychiatric hospitals increased their full-time personnel by 9,469, specialty hospitals overall decreased by 426 positions. Part-time employees also increased in general hospitals and decreased in specialty hospitals (table 25).

OTHER HEALTH FACILITIES

Included in the 1971 MFI Survey were 4,769 health facilities other than hospitals and nursing homes. These facilities, henceforth called "other health facilities," included resident schools or homes for the deaf, blind, physically handicapped, mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed, unwed mothers, dependent children (and orphans), alcoholics or drug abusers; children's correctional facilities; and other miscellaneous facilities.

The largest number of these facilities were facilities for the mentally retarded (MR) with 1,236; homes for dependent children and orphans were the next largest group with 1,015. (Because of the similarity between homes for dependent children and orphanages, they have been combined for purposes of this report.) Table 26 shows the number of each type of facility by bed size group and ownership. This table indicates that homes for the mentally retarded were generally run by proprietary organizations, whereas facilities for the emotionally disturbed, dependent children, unwed mothers, and alcoholics or drug abusers were run by nonprofit organizations. Facilities for the deaf or blind and correctional facilities for children were usually run by government agencies.

Most of these other health facilities were small, with 45 percent having less than 25 beds and only 19 percent having 100 beds or more.

Table P. Average bed capacity and occupancy rate for other health facilities: United States, 1971

Type of facility	Average bed capacity	Occupancy rate
Deaf or blind-----	171	87.6
Unwed mothers-----	37	62.1
Physically handicapped--	89	83.8
Mentally retarded-----	173	91.3
Emotionally disturbed---	41	85.6
Orphans or dependent children-----	60	80.0
Drug abusers or alcoholics-----	80	79.6
Children's correctional facilities-----	123	79.3
Miscellaneous other facilities-----	90	83.2

Homes for the deaf or blind were the only type with more than half the homes having 100 beds or more (57 percent).

It can be seen in table 26, however, that there were 78 MR facilities with more than 1,000 beds and another 41 facilities with 500 to 999 beds. Due to these very large facilities the average bed capacity of the MR facilities was 173 beds, more than that of any of the other types of facilities. Homes for the deaf or blind with an average of 171 beds were the next largest type. The average bed capacity and occupancy rates for each of these other health facilities are shown in table P.

In addition to having the highest bed capacity averages, MR facilities and homes for the deaf or blind had the highest occupancy rates (91.3 percent and 87.6 percent, respectively). Homes for unwed mothers had the lowest occupancy rate, with 62.1 percent.

Tables 27 and 28 indicate for each type of facility the number of homes and number of beds in them by State.

Table Q shows how many residents and how many full- and part-time employees there were in these various types of facilities. It indicates there were 244,500 full-time and 26,035 part-time employees working to serve the 415,189 residents in the facilities. With the conversion of part-time

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

Type of facility	Facilities	Residents	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Part-time hours	Staff ratio ¹
All facilities-----	4,769	415,189	244,500	26,035	419,693	618
Deaf or blind-----	143	21,436	11,156	977	12,943	538
Unwed mothers-----	176	4,024	2,117	1,093	18,648	659
Physically handicapped-----	94	7,035	5,618	615	9,340	837
Mentally retarded-----	1,236	195,316	123,247	7,764	132,670	650
Emotionally disturbed-----	875	30,901	19,671	4,225	58,817	691
Orphans or dependent children-----	1,015	48,738	23,550	4,443	71,475	525
Drug abusers or alcoholics--	166	10,625	5,355	895	13,659	541
Children's correctional facilities-----	752	73,655	41,454	4,174	67,816	589
Miscellaneous other facilities-----	312	23,459	12,332	1,848	34,325	568

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

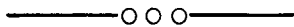
personnel to full-time equivalents,^b there were about 256,500 full-time employees and equivalents, or roughly 618 employees for every 1,000 residents in all facilities. Facilities for the physically handicapped had the highest staff ratio, with 837 employees per 1,000 residents.

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

grams for vocational training and counseling, occupational therapy, and physical therapy. The programs that any MR facility offers depend mainly on the type of patient that the facility accepts (degree of retardation, age, and so forth). In this regard there are three basic degrees of retardation: (1) those retarded the most are called the profoundly retarded, (2) those that are less retarded are called trainable, and (3) those that are the least retarded are called educable.

Of the 1,236 MR facilities, 437 (35 percent) offered classes for profoundly retarded children, 304 (25 percent) offered classes for the trainable, and 353 (29 percent) offered classes for the educable (table 29). Two hundred thirty (19 percent) of the facilities offered no programs or classes for any of their residents.

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



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Table 1. Number of nursing homes newly found between 1969 and 1971 ("births") in the United States and in California, by bed size and primary type of service

Primary type of service	All bed sizes	Bed size								
		3-24 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500-999 beds	1,000 beds or more
United States-----	3,506	1,981	395	380	265	405	52	20	7	1
Nursing care-----	1,380	164	267	301	229	359	37	15	7	1
Personal care with nursing-----	426	268	43	39	28	34	10	4	-	-
Personal care-----	1,581	1,439	79	38	8	11	5	1	-	-
Domiciliary care-----	119	110	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
California-----	1,514	1,325	46	31	65	37	6	3	1	-
Nursing care-----	183	26	31	22	63	35	4	1	1	-
Personal care with nursing-----	150	135	4	4	2	1	2	2	-	-
Personal care-----	1,092	1,077	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domiciliary care-----	89	87	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table 2. Number of nursing homes and beds, by primary type of service: United States and each State, 1971

State	All homes	All beds	Primary type of service							
			Nursing care		Personal care with nursing		Personal care		Domiciliary care	
			Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds
United States-----	22,004	1,201,598	12,871	917,707	3,568	192,347	5,369	88,317	196	3,227
Alabama-----	192	13,439	178	12,546	11	859	2	28	1	6
Alaska-----	8	653	7	478	1	175	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	82	5,220	65	4,554	9	375	7	271	1	20
Arkansas-----	218	15,053	201	14,118	15	728	2	207	-	-
California-----	4,277	145,982	1,373	104,297	462	17,473	2,333	23,401	109	811
Colorado-----	212	16,499	166	13,511	26	2,397	19	534	1	7
Connecticut-----	380	21,917	246	18,474	36	1,628	88	1,682	10	133
Delaware-----	34	1,878	27	1,302	5	541	2	35	-	-
District of Columbia-----	73	2,774	34	2,038	27	583	12	153	-	-
Florida-----	373	35,871	290	29,104	41	4,090	38	1,698	4	979
Georgia-----	283	22,809	247	20,469	25	2,098	10	212	1	30
Hawaii-----	132	2,291	27	1,641	35	286	70	364	-	-
Idaho-----	64	3,913	53	3,569	5	179	6	165	-	-
Illinois-----	1,046	66,871	574	44,438	238	15,236	228	6,994	6	203
Indiana-----	522	32,538	403	25,658	72	5,431	46	1,426	1	23
Iowa-----	747	33,785	437	22,347	146	7,967	162	3,460	2	11
Kansas-----	480	21,868	247	14,166	174	7,043	59	659	-	-
Kentucky-----	344	18,622	139	9,051	144	7,365	61	2,206	-	-
Louisiana-----	212	14,610	193	13,732	13	665	6	213	-	-
Maine-----	288	7,391	144	5,400	44	876	95	1,089	5	26
Maryland-----	195	14,689	157	13,008	28	1,620	8	53	2	8
Massachusetts-----	960	49,687	643	39,309	170	7,501	146	2,861	1	16
Michigan-----	562	43,284	419	36,834	72	4,655	70	1,735	1	60
Minnesota-----	593	41,143	380	31,608	95	7,146	118	2,389	-	-
Mississippi-----	134	7,115	108	6,305	16	593	10	217	-	-
Missouri-----	494	32,022	355	25,162	94	5,818	43	1,027	2	15
Montana-----	103	4,459	61	3,368	27	894	13	145	2	52
Nebraska-----	253	15,102	150	10,775	73	3,820	30	507	-	-
Nevada-----	43	1,441	21	1,033	1	50	19	267	2	91
New Hampshire-----	140	5,460	97	4,591	28	627	13	219	2	23
New Jersey-----	548	30,775	279	22,454	64	3,456	203	4,821	2	44
New Mexico-----	60	3,299	35	2,259	8	794	14	150	3	96
New York-----	1,096	81,112	589	57,906	178	14,396	319	8,607	10	203
North Carolina-----	843	19,217	148	8,326	285	7,115	404	3,749	6	27
North Dakota-----	109	6,194	50	3,828	28	1,520	31	846	-	-
Ohio-----	1,191	59,524	940	46,923	158	10,551	92	2,046	1	4
Oklahoma-----	411	26,903	369	24,451	23	1,891	18	552	1	9
Oregon-----	311	17,171	197	12,880	43	2,984	68	1,282	3	25
Pennsylvania-----	753	57,691	547	43,451	143	12,674	63	1,566	-	-
Rhode Island-----	185	6,511	91	4,798	30	800	63	901	1	12
South Carolina-----	118	7,476	99	6,455	8	805	11	216	-	-
South Dakota-----	153	7,042	85	4,917	37	1,747	30	372	1	6
Tennessee-----	234	14,317	194	11,050	20	1,570	19	1,687	1	10
Texas-----	937	70,812	799	61,505	92	7,543	43	1,677	3	87
Utah-----	142	4,769	78	3,133	55	1,442	9	194	-	-
Vermont-----	101	3,010	55	2,263	17	317	28	413	1	17
Virginia-----	335	15,678	154	10,326	62	3,115	115	2,186	4	51
Washington-----	385	28,564	287	23,060	60	4,123	36	1,305	2	76
West Virginia-----	124	3,852	57	2,504	23	647	42	689	2	12
Wisconsin-----	490	37,648	356	30,973	98	5,965	34	676	2	34
Wyoming-----	34	1,697	20	1,359	3	173	11	165	-	-

Table 3. Number of nursing homes by bed size: United States and each State, 1971

State	All bed sizes	Bed sizes								
		3-24 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500-999 beds	1,000 beds or more
United States-----	22,004	8,266	4,784	3,475	2,046	2,825	422	141	40	5
Alabama-----	192	12	48	60	33	38	-	1	-	-
Alaska-----	8	2	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	82	15	22	15	16	14	-	-	-	-
Arkansas-----	218	12	55	71	44	33	3	-	-	-
California-----	4,277	2,847	407	324	373	274	38	10	3	1
Colorado-----	212	39	43	37	24	59	10	-	-	-
Connecticut-----	380	128	93	46	41	64	6	2	-	-
Delaware-----	34	12	8	4	3	6	1	-	-	-
District of Columbia---	73	57	4	4	1	5	-	1	1	-
Florida-----	373	40	66	82	44	107	25	5	3	1
Georgia-----	283	27	58	77	34	73	11	3	-	-
Hawaii-----	132	106	12	6	2	5	1	-	-	-
Idaho-----	64	13	14	14	14	9	-	-	-	-
Illinois-----	1,046	267	314	170	101	156	28	9	1	-
Indiana-----	522	119	193	76	42	75	9	7	1	-
Iowa-----	747	325	156	142	51	67	4	1	1	-
Kansas-----	480	172	110	120	25	50	2	1	-	-
Kentucky-----	344	92	96	78	36	36	3	3	-	-
Louisiana-----	212	10	48	71	46	36	1	-	-	-
Maine-----	288	181	70	23	10	3	-	1	-	-
Maryland-----	195	43	44	27	22	49	8	2	-	-
Massachusetts-----	960	301	298	122	99	131	7	1	1	-
Michigan-----	562	113	130	101	64	118	28	6	2	-
Minnesota-----	593	139	106	147	75	110	8	8	-	-
Mississippi-----	134	26	39	42	9	18	-	-	-	-
Missouri-----	494	96	169	100	41	71	11	4	2	-
Montana-----	103	43	23	22	6	8	1	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	253	71	50	66	26	35	3	2	-	-
Nevada-----	43	28	5	6	2	2	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	140	77	33	11	3	12	4	-	-	-
New Jersey-----	548	222	123	58	37	88	15	4	1	-
New Mexico-----	60	28	7	11	6	5	-	3	-	-
New York-----	1,096	361	281	93	105	165	57	20	14	-
North Carolina-----	843	596	126	63	22	30	5	1	-	-
North Dakota-----	109	26	24	32	13	12	2	-	-	-
Ohio-----	1,191	420	364	163	95	121	22	5	1	-
Oklahoma-----	411	39	89	156	45	77	5	-	-	-
Oregon-----	311	109	73	57	39	27	1	3	1	1
Pennsylvania-----	753	168	206	119	72	146	22	14	5	1
Rhode Island-----	185	108	29	27	11	8	2	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	118	21	36	15	23	20	3	-	-	-
South Dakota-----	153	48	33	52	11	8	-	1	-	-
Tennessee-----	234	56	81	47	27	17	2	2	1	1
Texas-----	937	73	229	289	102	206	32	6	-	-
Utah-----	142	82	27	20	7	6	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	101	59	25	11	2	4	-	-	-	-
Virginia-----	335	168	66	41	21	26	9	4	-	-
Washington-----	385	65	102	65	58	77	16	2	-	-
West Virginia-----	124	75	26	11	5	6	1	-	-	-
Wisconsin-----	490	117	116	75	50	105	16	9	2	-
Wyoming-----	34	12	7	5	6	4	-	-	-	-

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of nursing homes by bed size, according to type of ownership and primary type of service: United States, 1971

Type of ownership and bed size	All homes	Percent distribution	Primary type of service							
			Nursing care		Personal care with nursing		Personal care		Domiciliary care	
			Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
All types-----	22,004	100.0	12,871	100.0	3,568	100.0	5,369	100.0	196	100.0
3-14 beds-----	5,152	23.4	609	4.7	930	26.1	3,459	64.4	154	78.5
15-24 beds-----	3,114	14.1	1,426	11.0	631	17.7	1,038	19.3	19	9.7
25-49 beds-----	4,784	21.7	3,351	26.0	827	23.2	596	11.1	10	5.1
50-74 beds-----	3,475	15.7	2,876	22.3	425	11.9	167	3.1	7	3.6
75-99 beds-----	2,046	9.3	1,752	13.6	245	6.7	48	0.9	1	0.5
100-199 beds-----	2,825	12.8	2,422	18.8	351	9.8	51	1.0	1	0.5
200-299 beds-----	422	1.9	303	2.3	108	3.0	7	0.0	4	2.0
300-499 beds-----	141	0.6	100	0.7	40	1.1	1	0.0	-	-
500 beds or more----	45	0.2	32	0.2	11	0.3	2	0.0	-	-
Proprietary-----	17,049	100.0	9,963	100.0	2,317	100.0	4,611	100.0	158	100.0
3-14 beds-----	4,614	27.1	493	4.9	840	36.3	3,144	68.0	137	86.7
15-24 beds-----	2,648	15.6	1,224	12.3	517	22.3	894	19.4	13	8.2
25-49 beds-----	3,598	21.1	2,638	26.5	547	23.6	408	8.8	5	3.2
50-74 beds-----	2,495	14.6	2,179	21.9	210	9.1	103	2.2	3	1.9
75-99 beds-----	1,477	8.7	1,361	13.7	90	3.9	26	0.6	-	-
100-199 beds-----	1,962	11.5	1,846	18.5	85	3.7	31	0.7	-	-
200-299 beds-----	215	1.3	186	1.9	25	1.1	4	0.0	-	-
300-499 beds-----	37	0.2	33	0.3	3	0.1	1	0.0	-	-
500 beds or more----	3	0.0	3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonprofit-----	3,587	100.0	2,036	100.0	1,028	100.0	493	100.0	30	100.0
3-14 beds-----	318	8.9	74	3.6	48	4.7	185	37.5	11	36.7
15-24 beds-----	353	9.8	150	7.4	94	9.1	104	21.1	5	16.7
25-49 beds-----	860	24.0	488	24.0	237	23.1	130	26.4	5	16.7
50-74 beds-----	741	20.6	517	25.4	179	17.4	41	8.3	4	13.3
75-99 beds-----	442	12.3	292	14.3	135	13.1	15	3.0	-	-
100-199 beds-----	658	18.3	408	20.0	235	22.9	14	2.9	1	3.3
200-299 beds-----	145	4.0	69	3.4	69	6.7	3	0.6	4	13.3
300-499 beds-----	59	1.6	34	1.7	25	2.4	-	-	-	-
500 beds or more----	11	0.3	4	0.2	6	0.6	1	0.2	-	-
Government-----	1,368	100.0	872	100.0	223	100.0	265	100.0	8	100.0
3-14 beds-----	220	16.1	42	4.8	42	18.8	130	49.1	6	75.0
15-24 beds-----	113	8.3	52	6.0	20	9.0	40	15.1	1	12.5
25-49 beds-----	326	23.8	225	25.8	43	19.3	58	21.9	-	-
50-74 beds-----	239	17.5	180	20.6	36	16.1	23	8.7	-	-
75-99 beds-----	127	9.3	99	11.4	20	9.0	7	2.6	1	12.5
100-199 beds-----	205	15.0	168	19.3	31	13.9	6	2.3	-	-
200-299 beds-----	62	4.5	48	5.5	14	6.3	-	-	-	-
300-499 beds-----	45	3.3	33	3.8	12	5.4	-	-	-	-
500 beds or more----	31	2.3	25	2.9	5	2.2	1	0.4	-	-

Table 5. Number of nursing homes by bed size and type of ownership: United States, 1971

Type of ownership	All bed sizes	Bed size								
		3-24 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500-999 beds	1,000 beds or more
All homes --	22,004	8,266	4,784	3,475	2,046	2,825	422	141	40	5
Proprietary-----	17,049	7,262	3,598	2,495	1,477	1,962	215	37	2	1
Nonprofit-----	3,587	671	860	741	442	658	145	59	10	1
Church-----	912	125	173	174	135	232	54	18	1	-
Other-----	2,675	546	687	567	307	426	91	41	9	1
Government-----	1,368	333	326	239	127	205	62	45	28	3
State or local-	1,301	293	321	236	122	198	59	43	28	1
Federal-----	67	40	5	3	5	7	3	2	-	2

Table 6. Number of full-time and part-time employees in nursing homes: United States and each State, 1971

State	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	State	Full-time employees	Part-time employees
United States----	567,717	201,062	Mississippi-----	3,732	603
Alabama-----	8,419	1,360	Missouri-----	15,094	3,539
Alaska-----	371	115	Montana-----	2,201	856
Arizona-----	2,733	713	Nebraska-----	5,576	2,951
Arkansas-----	6,575	1,061	Nevada-----	877	151
California-----	62,102	19,572	New Hampshire-----	2,684	1,534
Colorado-----	8,070	2,591	New Jersey-----	15,742	5,942
Connecticut-----	10,935	6,492	New Mexico-----	1,775	290
Delaware-----	956	377	New York-----	51,008	16,360
District of Columbia--	1,851	257	North Carolina-----	8,632	2,311
Florida-----	16,697	3,618	North Dakota-----	2,521	1,237
Georgia-----	11,836	1,866	Ohio-----	28,630	9,247
Hawaii-----	1,250	303	Oklahoma-----	11,722	2,302
Idaho-----	1,993	747	Oregon-----	7,074	2,235
Illinois-----	29,941	10,867	Pennsylvania-----	29,942	11,437
Indiana-----	17,168	4,798	Rhode Island-----	2,573	1,839
Iowa-----	12,170	6,650	South Carolina-----	4,023	834
Kansas-----	9,235	3,039	South Dakota-----	2,689	1,696
Kentucky-----	7,337	1,693	Tennessee-----	6,767	1,358
Louisiana-----	6,930	1,342	Texas-----	31,860	5,951
Maine-----	3,606	2,079	Utah-----	1,929	754
Maryland-----	8,601	2,212	Vermont-----	1,569	834
Massachusetts-----	21,327	17,063	Virginia-----	7,961	2,191
Michigan-----	25,641	7,907	Washington-----	11,270	4,892
Minnesota-----	15,274	13,045	West Virginia-----	2,445	441
			Wisconsin-----	15,668	9,267
			Wyoming-----	735	243

Table 7. Number of full-time and part-time registered nurses and licensed practical nurses in nursing homes: United States and each State, 1971

State	Full-time		Part-time	
	RN	LPN	RN	LPN
United States-----	40,160	52,899	26,274	20,670
Alabama-----	340	1,085	110	259
Alaska-----	54	23	17	5
Arizona-----	284	211	148	72
Arkansas-----	254	509	140	161
California-----	4,580	5,277	2,390	2,103
Colorado-----	754	867	406	303
Connecticut-----	1,521	1,038	1,351	701
Delaware-----	91	71	78	31
District of Columbia-----	113	145	41	30
Florida-----	1,337	1,701	615	534
Georgia-----	564	1,373	208	309
Hawaii-----	138	168	49	36
Idaho-----	146	206	79	96
Illinois-----	2,044	2,595	1,218	799
Indiana-----	1,019	915	565	276
Iowa-----	864	901	586	443
Kansas-----	438	402	251	155
Kentucky-----	356	529	165	179
Louisiana-----	401	849	137	268
Maine-----	310	314	185	137
Maryland-----	541	559	391	201
Massachusetts-----	2,235	2,867	2,172	1,740
Michigan-----	1,365	1,814	894	896
Minnesota-----	1,340	1,149	1,358	883
Mississippi-----	170	376	69	134
Missouri-----	693	1,104	382	382
Montana-----	270	218	128	65
Nebraska-----	302	305	212	143
Nevada-----	87	77	12	18
New Hampshire-----	329	233	241	94
New Jersey-----	1,695	1,244	1,163	509
New Mexico-----	94	167	28	44
New York-----	4,004	4,695	2,899	2,180
North Carolina-----	536	722	239	253
North Dakota-----	164	133	141	72
Ohio-----	1,872	3,810	1,295	1,204
Oklahoma-----	470	990	205	263
Oregon-----	517	373	265	175
Pennsylvania-----	2,687	3,915	1,885	1,293
Rhode Island-----	261	268	154	155
South Carolina-----	295	364	144	99
South Dakota-----	233	139	212	85
Tennessee-----	248	687	109	199
Texas-----	931	4,259	365	1,121
Utah-----	128	223	60	89
Vermont-----	194	202	157	103
Virginia-----	478	662	309	248
Washington-----	1,160	1,045	656	422
West Virginia-----	104	193	80	62
Wisconsin-----	1,087	858	1,271	620
Wyoming-----	62	69	39	21

Table 8. Number of residents in nursing homes by primary type of service provided by home: United States and each State, 1971

State	All residents	Residents in home providing:			
		Nursing care	Personal care with nursing	Personal care	Domiciliary care
United States-----	1,075,724	824,038	171,799	77,028	2,859
Alabama-----	12,286	11,439	813	28	6
Alaska-----	509	379	130	-	-
Arizona-----	4,637	4,042	340	240	15
Arkansas-----	13,793	12,977	650	166	-
California-----	121,487	86,332	14,709	19,752	694
Colorado-----	14,931	12,293	2,174	457	7
Connecticut-----	20,648	17,593	1,445	1,496	114
Delaware-----	1,707	1,175	499	33	-
District of Columbia-----	2,538	1,904	535	99	-
Florida-----	29,647	23,494	3,687	1,487	979
Georgia-----	20,817	18,953	1,666	171	27
Hawaii-----	2,156	1,543	269	344	-
Idaho-----	3,415	3,151	157	107	-
Illinois-----	61,086	40,840	13,799	6,264	183
Indiana-----	28,966	23,168	4,751	1,031	16
Iowa-----	30,399	20,093	7,340	2,957	9
Kansas-----	20,019	12,963	6,472	584	-
Kentucky-----	16,481	7,706	6,805	1,970	-
Louisiana-----	13,343	12,547	606	190	-
Maine-----	6,843	5,059	813	950	21
Maryland-----	13,752	12,217	1,483	47	5
Massachusetts-----	46,061	37,274	6,240	2,531	16
Michigan-----	40,222	34,473	4,212	1,508	29
Minnesota-----	38,017	29,175	6,662	2,180	-
Mississippi-----	6,157	5,541	449	167	-
Missouri-----	28,470	22,229	5,344	887	10
Montana-----	4,145	3,157	812	131	45
Nebraska-----	13,721	9,730	3,550	441	-
Nevada-----	1,179	840	50	246	43
New Hampshire-----	4,991	4,255	571	157	8
New Jersey-----	27,712	20,205	3,134	4,335	38
New Mexico-----	2,563	1,765	587	119	92
New York-----	76,342	55,145	13,263	7,753	181
North Carolina-----	17,485	7,380	6,589	3,491	25
North Dakota-----	5,876	3,603	1,468	805	-
Ohio-----	53,217	42,377	9,159	1,678	3
Oklahoma-----	23,837	21,771	1,615	445	6
Oregon-----	15,984	11,925	2,853	1,184	22
Pennsylvania-----	52,461	39,581	11,515	1,365	-
Rhode Island-----	6,090	4,496	740	844	10
South Carolina-----	6,598	5,687	754	157	-
South Dakota-----	6,622	4,674	1,595	347	6
Tennessee-----	12,192	9,448	1,133	1,604	7
Texas-----	60,848	53,267	6,120	1,378	83
Utah-----	4,427	2,913	1,338	176	-
Vermont-----	2,752	2,052	298	386	16
Virginia-----	14,073	9,272	2,883	1,872	46
Washington-----	25,228	20,325	3,679	1,167	57
West Virginia-----	3,466	2,338	516	601	11
Wisconsin-----	33,973	28,028	5,375	541	29
Wyoming-----	1,555	1,244	152	159	-

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of residents in nursing homes by type of ownership, according to primary type of service provided by home: United States, 1971

Type of ownership of home	All residents	Percent distribution	Residents in home providing:							
			Nursing care		Personal care with nursing		Personal care		Domiciliary care	
			Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
All homes-	1,075,724	100.0	824,038	100.0	171,799	100.0	77,028	100.0	2,859	100.0
Proprietary-----	719,173	66.8	594,565	72.2	65,699	38.3	57,794	75.0	1,115	39.0
Nonprofit-----	248,094	23.1	146,890	17.8	86,468	50.3	13,120	17.1	1,616	56.5
Church-----	74,488	6.9	39,865	4.8	30,665	17.8	3,212	4.2	746	26.1
Other-----	173,606	16.2	107,025	13.0	55,803	32.5	9,908	12.9	870	30.4
Government-----	108,457	10.1	82,583	10.0	19,632	11.4	6,114	7.9	128	4.5
State or local-	103,277	9.6	81,218	9.8	17,494	10.2	4,528	5.9	37	1.3
Federal-----	5,180	0.5	1,365	0.2	2,138	1.2	1,586	2.0	91	3.2

Table 10. Number and type of nursing home employees and number per 100 beds by type of ownership and primary type of service of home: United States, 1971

Type of ownership and primary type of service of home	All full-time employees	Full-time employees per 100 beds	Full-time registered nurses	Full-time registered nurses per 100 beds	Full-time licensed practical nurses	Full-time licensed practical nurses per 100 beds	All part-time employees	Part-time employees per 100 beds
All homes-	567,717	47	40,160	3	52,899	4	201,062	17
Nursing care----	479,391	52	36,218	4	47,102	5	163,154	18
Personal care with nursing---	66,141	34	3,445	2	4,660	2	27,497	14
Personal care---	21,690	25	494	1	1,125	1	10,095	11
Domiciliary care-----	495	15	3	-	12	-	316	10
Profit-----	368,951	46	26,156	3	36,540	5	129,875	16
Nursing care----	328,269	50	24,666	4	33,602	5	112,446	17
Personal care with nursing---	24,391	33	1,150	2	2,043	3	9,809	13
Personal care---	15,975	24	338	1	884	1	7,420	11
Domiciliary care-----	316	23	2	-	11	1	200	15
Nonprofit---	128,763	47	8,987	3	10,389	4	56,338	20
Nursing care----	90,896	56	7,018	4	7,970	5	37,716	23
Personal care with nursing---	33,630	35	1,850	2	2,225	2	16,300	17
Personal care---	4,092	27	118	1	194	1	2,220	15
Domiciliary care-----	145	8	1	-	-	-	102	6
Government--	70,003	57	5,017	4	5,970	5	14,849	12
Nursing care----	60,226	66	4,534	5	5,530	6	12,992	14
Personal care with nursing---	8,120	34	445	2	392	2	1,388	6
Personal care---	1,623	22	38	1	47	1	455	6
Domiciliary care-----	34	24	-	-	1	1	14	10

Table 11. Number of nursing homes by bed size and primary type of service: United States and each geographic region, 1971

Geographic region and primary type of service	All bed sizes	Bed size								
		3-24 beds	25-49 beds	50-74 beds	75-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500-999 beds	1,000 beds or more
United States-----	22,004	8,266	4,784	3,475	2,046	2,825	422	141	40	5
Nursing care-----	12,871	2,035	3,351	2,876	1,752	2,422	303	100	31	1
Personal care with nursing--	3,568	1,561	827	425	245	351	108	40	8	3
Personal care-----	5,369	4,497	596	167	48	51	7	1	1	1
Domiciliary care-----	196	173	10	7	1	1	4	-	-	-
Northeast-----	4,451	1,605	1,158	510	380	621	113	42	21	1
Nursing care-----	2,691	527	795	400	307	519	91	34	18	-
Personal care with nursing--	710	284	173	74	58	91	18	8	3	1
Personal care-----	1,018	768	185	35	15	11	4	-	-	-
Domiciliary care-----	32	26	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central-----	6,640	1,913	1,765	1,244	594	928	133	53	10	-
Nursing care-----	4,396	825	1,214	973	481	768	89	39	7	-
Personal care with nursing--	1,285	422	355	204	100	144	43	14	3	-
Personal care-----	943	654	195	64	13	16	1	-	-	-
Domiciliary care-----	16	12	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-----	5,060	1,359	1,119	1,138	517	783	109	28	5	2
Nursing care-----	3,394	336	812	992	447	712	73	19	2	1
Personal care with nursing--	838	372	194	109	59	63	30	9	2	-
Personal care-----	803	632	112	36	11	8	2	-	1	1
Domiciliary care-----	25	19	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
West-----	5,853	3,389	742	583	555	493	67	18	4	2
Nursing care-----	2,390	347	530	511	517	423	50	8	4	-
Personal care with nursing--	735	483	105	38	28	53	17	9	-	2
Personal care-----	2,605	2,443	104	32	9	16	-	1	-	-
Domiciliary care-----	123	116	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-

Table 12. Nursing home beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over: United States, each region and State, 1971

Geographic region and State	Beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over ¹	Geographic region and State	Beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over ¹
United States-----	59.9	South—Con.	
Northeast-----	50.7	Arkansas-----	63.2
Connecticut-----	75.8	Delaware-----	42.7
Maine-----	64.3	District of Columbia-----	39.1
Massachusetts-----	78.1	Florida-----	36.3
New Hampshire-----	70.0	Georgia-----	62.1
New Jersey-----	44.2	Kentucky-----	55.3
New York-----	41.4	Louisiana-----	47.6
Pennsylvania-----	45.4	Maryland-----	49.0
Rhode Island-----	62.6	Mississippi-----	32.0
Vermont-----	64.0	North Carolina-----	46.4
North Central-----	69.3	Oklahoma-----	89.7
Illinois-----	61.1	South Carolina-----	39.1
Indiana-----	65.9	Tennessee-----	37.3
Iowa-----	96.5	Texas-----	71.4
Kansas-----	82.2	Virginia-----	42.8
Michigan-----	57.5	West Virginia-----	19.9
Minnesota-----	100.6	West-----	76.2
Missouri-----	57.1	Alaska-----	93.3
Nebraska-----	82.1	Arizona-----	32.4
North Dakota-----	93.8	California-----	81.1
Ohio-----	59.6	Colorado-----	87.5
South Dakota-----	88.0	Hawaii-----	52.1
Wisconsin-----	79.6	Idaho-----	57.5
South-----	50.5	Montana-----	64.6
Alabama-----	41.2	Nevada-----	46.5
		New Mexico-----	46.5
		Oregon-----	75.6
		Utah-----	61.1
		Washington-----	88.7
		Wyoming-----	56.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for 1970.⁷

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of hospitals by bed size, according to type of hospital: United States, 1971

Bed size	All hospitals	General hospital	Specialty hospital							
			Total	Psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Chronic disease	Narcotic addiction or alcoholism	Maternity	Rehabilitation	Other
Number										
All bed sizes-----	7,678	6,607	1,071	533	99	90	43	47	66	193
Less than 25 beds-----	636	535	101	15	2	2	18	32	1	31
25-49 beds-----	1,648	1,509	139	55	9	6	13	5	15	36
50-74 beds-----	1,052	933	119	43	13	14	6	2	14	27
75-99 beds-----	772	675	97	41	15	5	1	1	17	17
100-199 beds-----	1,545	1,351	194	80	27	25	3	6	10	43
200-299 beds-----	739	657	82	35	9	17	-	1	6	14
300-499 beds-----	708	630	78	38	20	10	-	-	1	8
500-999 beds-----	365	270	95	69	4	7	1	-	1	13
1,000 beds or more-----	213	47	166	157	-	4	-	-	1	4
Percent distribution										
All bed sizes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 25 beds-----	8.3	8.1	9.4	2.8	2.0	2.2	41.9	68.1	1.5	16.1
25-49 beds-----	21.5	22.8	13.0	10.3	9.1	6.7	30.2	10.6	22.7	18.7
50-74 beds-----	13.7	14.1	11.1	8.1	13.1	15.6	14.0	4.3	21.2	14.0
75-99 beds-----	10.0	10.2	9.1	7.7	15.2	5.6	2.3	2.1	25.8	8.8
100-199 beds-----	20.1	20.5	18.1	15.0	27.3	27.8	7.0	12.8	15.2	22.3
200-299 beds-----	9.6	9.9	7.7	6.6	9.1	18.9	-	2.1	9.1	7.3
300-499 beds-----	9.2	9.5	7.3	7.1	20.2	11.1	2.3	-	1.5	4.1
500-999 beds-----	4.8	4.1	8.9	13.0	4.0	7.8	2.3	-	1.5	6.7
1,000 beds or more-----	2.8	0.7	15.5	29.5	-	4.4	-	-	1.5	2.1

Table 14. Number of hospitals by type of hospital: United States and each State, 1971

State	All hospitals	General	Specialty hospitals							
			Total	Psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Chronic disease	Narcotic addiction or alcoholism	Maternity	Rehabilitation	Other
United States--	7,678	6,607	1,071	533	99	90	43	47	66	193
Alabama-----	148	135	13	4	7	-	-	1	-	1
Alaska-----	29	26	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Arizona-----	86	80	6	3	1	1	1	-	-	1
Arkansas-----	107	103	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
California-----	654	574	80	44	2	4	5	5	7	13
Colorado-----	104	88	16	7	1	-	-	2	2	4
Connecticut-----	70	48	22	13	-	5	1	-	1	2
Delaware-----	14	9	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
District of Columbia--	21	16	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	2
Florida-----	228	208	20	15	2	-	2	-	-	1
Georgia-----	212	191	21	12	1	1	2	1	1	3
Hawaii-----	31	22	9	1	1	3	-	1	-	3
Idaho-----	52	49	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Illinois-----	315	261	54	30	12	3	1	1	2	5
Indiana-----	139	118	21	11	4	1	1	-	-	4
Iowa-----	157	143	14	8	2	-	1	-	1	2
Kansas-----	172	159	13	9	1	1	-	1	-	1
Kentucky-----	137	117	20	7	7	-	1	1	1	3
Louisiana-----	168	155	13	5	1	-	-	1	1	5
Maine-----	64	60	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	83	57	26	14	2	5	-	-	1	4
Massachusetts-----	233	158	75	29	2	27	2	3	3	9
Michigan-----	272	234	38	21	1	5	2	2	3	4
Minnesota-----	198	183	15	9	3	-	-	-	1	2
Mississippi-----	133	125	8	2	1	1	1	1	-	2
Missouri-----	183	162	21	11	1	-	1	2	2	4
Montana-----	74	72	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	123	115	8	4	1	-	-	1	-	2
Nevada-----	26	23	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
New Hampshire-----	38	35	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
New Jersey-----	145	111	34	16	1	2	1	2	5	7
New Mexico-----	70	62	8	3	-	1	1	-	1	2
New York-----	436	345	91	50	4	9	1	2	4	21
North Carolina-----	171	145	26	7	4	2	3	2	1	7
North Dakota-----	64	62	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ohio-----	266	217	49	28	9	1	-	2	4	5
Oklahoma-----	163	150	13	6	2	1	-	1	1	2
Oregon-----	96	89	7	4	-	-	1	1	-	1
Pennsylvania-----	340	260	80	35	4	4	4	4	13	16
Rhode Island-----	22	18	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
South Carolina-----	103	92	11	6	1	1	1	-	-	2
South Dakota-----	72	69	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tennessee-----	175	150	25	10	4	2	-	-	-	9
Texas-----	602	546	56	22	3	1	5	6	5	14
Utah-----	44	41	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Vermont-----	23	21	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia-----	135	109	26	13	2	-	1	1	1	8
Washington-----	135	122	13	7	2	-	1	1	-	2
West Virginia-----	96	85	11	6	1	2	-	-	-	2
Wisconsin-----	217	157	60	37	6	3	3	1	2	8
Wyoming-----	32	30	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 15. Selected hospital data by type of hospital and bed size: United States, 1971

Type of hospital and bed size	Hospitals	Beds	Number of admissions	Admissions per bed	Number of discharges	Discharges per bed	Number of patients	Occupancy rate
All hospitals (average bed size 196.4)-----	7,678	1,507,988	33,636,480	22.31	33,651,709	22.32	1,185,528	.79
Less than 25 beds-----	636	10,841	337,310	31.11	336,632	31.05	5,637	.52
25-49 beds-----	1,648	59,043	1,910,695	32.36	1,906,264	32.29	36,001	.61
50-74 beds-----	1,052	63,135	2,009,950	31.84	2,007,253	31.79	41,808	.66
75-99 beds-----	772	66,569	2,066,343	31.04	2,064,631	31.01	46,052	.69
100-199 beds-----	1,545	217,754	6,999,371	32.14	6,991,187	32.11	161,497	.74
200-299 beds-----	739	178,968	5,691,284	31.80	5,688,920	31.79	142,910	.80
300-499 beds-----	708	268,953	8,104,723	30.13	8,107,733	30.15	220,114	.82
500-999 beds-----	365	244,865	4,989,306	20.38	4,997,127	20.41	199,160	.81
1,000 beds or more-----	213	397,860	1,527,498	3.84	1,551,962	3.90	332,349	.84
General (average bed size 152.1)-----	6,607	1,004,799	32,462,956	32.31	32,449,319	32.29	772,751	.77
Less than 25 beds-----	535	9,375	296,147	31.59	295,506	31.52	4,843	.52
25-49 beds-----	1,509	53,949	1,845,191	34.20	1,841,882	34.14	32,354	.60
50-74 beds-----	933	55,951	1,936,492	34.61	1,933,658	34.56	36,668	.66
75-99 beds-----	675	58,385	1,997,018	34.20	1,995,275	34.17	40,181	.69
100-199 beds-----	1,351	190,519	6,760,811	35.49	6,752,190	35.44	141,430	.74
200-299 beds-----	657	159,308	5,602,185	35.17	5,599,014	35.15	127,335	.80
300-499 beds-----	630	239,617	8,011,416	33.43	8,013,993	33.45	197,029	.82
500-999 beds-----	270	176,876	4,860,750	27.48	4,863,066	27.49	143,736	.81
1,000 beds or more-----	47	60,819	1,152,946	18.96	1,154,735	18.99	49,175	.81
Specialty (average bed size 469.8)-----	1,071	503,189	1,173,524	2.33	1,202,390	2.39	412,777	.82
Less than 25 beds-----	101	1,466	41,163	28.08	41,126	28.05	794	.54
25-49 beds-----	139	5,094	65,504	12.86	64,382	12.64	3,647	.72
50-74 beds-----	119	7,184	73,458	10.23	73,595	10.24	5,140	.72
75-99 beds-----	97	8,184	69,325	8.47	69,356	8.47	5,871	.72
100-199 beds-----	194	27,235	238,560	8.76	238,997	8.78	20,067	.74
200-299 beds-----	82	19,660	89,099	4.53	89,906	4.57	15,575	.79
300-499 beds-----	78	29,336	93,307	3.18	93,740	3.20	23,085	.79
500-999 beds-----	95	67,989	128,556	1.89	134,061	1.97	55,424	.82
1,000 beds or more-----	166	337,041	374,552	1.11	397,227	1.18	283,174	.84
Psychiatric (average bed size 785.2)-----	533	418,487	656,635	1.57	685,062	1.64	347,958	.83
Less than 25 beds-----	15	300	3,666	12.22	3,640	12.13	193	.64
25-49 beds-----	55	2,010	15,946	7.93	15,646	7.78	1,454	.72
50-74 beds-----	43	2,577	24,261	9.41	24,534	9.52	1,979	.77
75-99 beds-----	41	3,478	23,046	6.63	22,942	6.60	2,575	.74
100-199 beds-----	80	11,512	69,969	6.08	69,798	6.06	9,005	.78
200-299 beds-----	35	8,584	25,564	2.98	26,555	3.09	6,943	.81
300-499 beds-----	38	14,499	33,128	2.28	33,256	2.29	11,825	.82
500-999 beds-----	69	51,327	99,938	1.95	105,228	2.05	42,013	.82
1,000 beds or more-----	157	324,200	361,117	1.11	383,463	1.18	271,971	.84
Tuberculosis (average bed size 179.9)-----	99	17,806	35,009	1.97	36,235	2.03	10,687	.60
Less than 25 beds-----	2	25	39	1.56	40	1.60	22	.88
25-49 beds-----	9	332	732	2.20	757	2.28	248	.75
50-74 beds-----	13	797	1,291	1.62	1,382	1.73	402	.50
75-99 beds-----	15	1,242	2,617	2.11	2,723	2.19	657	.53
100-199 beds-----	27	3,865	7,719	2.00	7,981	2.06	2,187	.57
200-299 beds-----	9	2,066	4,127	2.00	4,310	2.09	1,299	.63
300-499 beds-----	20	7,127	14,323	2.01	14,811	2.08	4,413	.62
500-999 beds-----	4	2,352	4,161	1.77	4,231	1.80	1,459	.62
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 15. Selected hospital data by type of hospital and bed size: United States, 1971—Con.

Type of hospital and bed size	Hospitals	Beds	Number of admissions	Admissions per bed	Number of discharges	Discharges per bed	Number of patients	Occupancy rate
Chronic disease (average bed size 273.5)--	90	24,614	34,100	1.39	34,641	1.41	21,094	.86
Less than 25 beds-----	2	47	19	.40	33	.70	42	.89
25-49 beds-----	6	221	2,137	9.67	2,126	9.62	180	.81
50-74 beds-----	14	875	4,344	4.96	4,238	4.84	691	.79
75-99 beds-----	5	439	673	1.53	669	1.52	409	.93
100-199 beds-----	25	3,415	8,252	2.42	8,638	2.53	2,714	.79
200-299 beds-----	17	3,943	6,459	1.64	6,416	1.63	3,442	.87
300-499 beds-----	10	3,810	5,348	1.40	5,214	1.37	3,399	.89
500-999 beds-----	7	4,721	2,699	.57	2,771	.59	4,014	.85
1,000 beds or more-----	4	7,143	4,169	.58	4,536	.64	6,203	.87
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism (average bed size 61.6)-----	43	2,647	38,657	14.60	38,743	14.64	1,357	.51
Less than 25 beds-----	18	317	7,474	23.58	7,401	23.35	181	.57
25-49 beds-----	13	455	7,424	16.32	7,364	16.18	256	.56
50-74 beds-----	6	326	5,865	17.99	5,785	17.75	144	.44
75-99 beds-----	1	92	1,295	14.08	1,321	14.36	40	.43
100-199 beds-----	3	329	3,985	12.11	3,988	12.12	285	.87
200-299 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
300-499 beds-----	1	497	1,698	3.42	1,841	3.70	343	.69
500-999 beds-----	1	631	10,916	17.30	11,043	17.50	108	.17
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternity (average bed size 39.4)-----	47	1,852	71,073	38.38	71,205	38.45	1,216	.66
Less than 25 beds-----	32	380	7,316	19.25	7,363	19.38	129	.34
25-49 beds-----	5	209	7,473	35.76	7,483	35.80	155	.74
50-74 beds-----	2	119	3,664	30.79	3,691	31.02	22	.18
75-99 beds-----	1	85	4,045	47.59	4,038	47.51	78	.92
100-199 beds-----	6	858	39,209	45.70	39,227	45.72	714	.83
200-299 beds-----	1	201	9,366	46.60	9,403	46.78	118	.59
300-499 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500-999 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation (average bed size 114.3)-----	66	7,544	38,712	5.13	37,558	4.98	5,899	.78
Less than 25 beds-----	1	22	167	7.59	166	7.55	22	1.00
25-49 beds-----	15	590	3,999	6.78	3,300	5.59	413	.70
50-74 beds-----	14	843	5,410	6.42	5,402	6.41	632	.75
75-99 beds-----	17	1,432	6,876	4.80	6,867	4.80	1,067	.75
100-199 beds-----	10	1,294	6,348	4.91	6,354	4.91	918	.71
200-299 beds-----	6	1,467	3,915	2.67	3,596	2.45	1,168	.80
300-499 beds-----	1	326	5,432	16.66	5,449	16.71	289	.89
500-999 beds-----	1	520	1,103	2.12	1,060	2.04	444	.85
1,000 beds or more-----	1	1,050	5,462	5.20	5,364	5.11	946	.90
Other (average bed size 156.7)-----	193	30,239	299,338	9.90	298,946	9.89	24,566	.81
Less than 25 beds-----	31	375	22,482	59.95	22,483	59.95	205	.55
25-49 beds-----	36	1,277	27,793	21.76	27,706	21.70	941	.74
50-74 beds-----	27	1,647	28,623	17.38	28,563	17.34	1,270	.77
75-99 beds-----	17	1,416	30,773	21.73	30,796	21.75	1,045	.74
100-199 beds-----	43	5,962	103,078	17.29	103,011	17.28	4,244	.71
200-299 beds-----	14	3,399	39,668	11.67	39,626	11.66	2,605	.77
300-499 beds-----	8	3,077	33,378	10.85	33,169	10.78	2,816	.92
500-999 beds-----	13	8,438	9,739	1.15	9,728	1.15	7,386	.88
1,000 beds or more-----	4	4,648	3,804	.82	3,864	.83	4,054	.87

Table 16. Number of hospitals outside and within a standard metropolitan statistical area, by type of ownership, type of hospital, and bed size: United States, 1971

Type of hospital and bed size	All hospitals				Hospital outside SMSA			Hospital within SMSA		
	Government		Proprietary	Non-profit	Government	Proprietary	Non-profit	Government	Proprietary	Non-profit
	Federal	State or local								
All types-----	408	2,402	1,042	3,826	1,797	405	1,699	1,013	637	2,127
Less than 25 beds-----	34	190	203	209	185	116	130	39	87	79
25-49 beds-----	72	613	337	626	592	182	454	93	155	172
50-74 beds-----	36	382	168	466	337	48	292	81	120	174
75-99 beds-----	22	233	115	402	197	34	247	58	81	155
100-199 beds-----	39	392	173	941	241	23	414	190	150	527
200-299 beds-----	39	152	33	515	83	2	111	108	31	404
300-499 beds-----	67	148	12	481	49	-	46	166	12	435
500-999 beds-----	65	126	1	173	43	-	5	148	1	168
1,000 beds or more-----	34	166	-	13	70	-	-	130	-	13
General-----	370	1,866	865	3,506	1,591	378	1,668	645	487	1,838
Less than 25 beds-----	32	180	157	166	179	105	129	33	52	37
25-49 beds-----	72	590	293	554	587	172	444	75	121	110
50-74 beds-----	36	355	137	405	328	44	285	63	93	120
75-99 beds-----	22	204	97	352	185	34	240	41	63	112
100-199 beds-----	39	294	139	879	214	21	409	119	118	470
200-299 beds-----	39	90	30	498	58	2	111	71	28	387
300-499 beds-----	62	87	11	470	26	-	45	123	11	425
500-999 beds-----	50	49	1	170	10	-	5	89	1	165
1,000 beds or more-----	18	17	-	12	4	-	-	31	-	12
Specialty ¹ -----	38	536	177	320	206	27	31	368	150	289
Less than 25 beds-----	2	10	46	43	6	11	1	6	35	42
25-49 beds-----	-	23	44	72	5	10	10	18	34	62
50-74 beds-----	-	27	31	61	9	4	7	18	27	54
75-99 beds-----	-	29	18	50	12	-	7	17	18	43
100-199 beds-----	-	98	34	62	27	2	5	71	32	57
200-299 beds-----	-	62	3	17	25	-	-	37	3	17
300-499 beds-----	5	61	1	11	23	-	1	43	1	10
500-999 beds-----	15	77	-	3	33	-	-	59	-	3
1,000 beds or more-----	16	149	-	1	66	-	-	99	-	1
Psychiatric-----	31	322	94	86	136	7	9	217	87	77
Less than 25 beds-----	-	4	5	6	-	-	-	4	5	6
25-49 beds-----	-	10	24	21	-	3	5	10	21	16
50-74 beds-----	-	7	18	18	2	3	2	5	15	16
75-99 beds-----	-	10	15	16	4	-	-	6	15	16
100-199 beds-----	-	35	29	16	8	-	-	6	15	16
200-299 beds-----	-	28	2	5	14	1	1	27	28	15
300-499 beds-----	3	30	1	4	14	-	-	14	2	5
500-999 beds-----	12	57	-	-	14	-	1	19	1	3
1,000 beds or more-----	16	141	-	-	29	-	-	40	-	-
Tuberculosis-----	-	92	1	6	34	-	1	58	1	5
Less than 25 beds-----	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
25-49 beds-----	-	8	-	1	3	-	-	5	-	1
50-74 beds-----	-	10	1	2	4	-	1	6	1	1
75-99 beds-----	-	13	-	2	6	-	-	7	-	2
100-199 beds-----	-	26	-	1	9	-	-	17	-	1
200-299 beds-----	-	9	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-
300-499 beds-----	-	20	-	-	6	-	-	14	-	-
500-999 beds-----	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Includes specialty hospitals in the "other" category.

Table 16. Number of hospitals outside and within a standard metropolitan statistical area, by type of ownership, type of hospital, and bed size: United States, 1971—Con.

Type of hospital and bed size	All hospitals				Hospital outside SMSA			Hospital within SMSA		
	Government		Proprietary	Non-profit	Government	Proprietary	Non-profit	Government	Proprietary	Non-profit
	Federal	State or local								
Chronic disease-----	-	53	10	27	11	2	4	42	8	23
Less than 25 beds-----	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
25-49 beds-----	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	1	2
50-74 beds-----	-	5	3	6	1	-	1	4	3	5
75-99 beds-----	-	2	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	1
100-199 beds-----	-	16	4	5	4	1	-	12	3	5
200-299 beds-----	-	11	-	6	2	-	-	9	-	6
300-499 beds-----	-	7	-	3	2	-	-	5	-	3
500-999 beds-----	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	2	3	23	15	-	5	1	5	18	14
Less than 25 beds-----	-	1	12	5	-	1	-	1	11	5
25-49 beds-----	-	1	6	6	-	3	1	1	3	5
50-74 beds-----	-	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	3	2
75-99 beds-----	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
100-199 beds-----	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2
200-299 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
300-499 beds-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
500-999 beds-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternity-----	-	1	9	37	-	4	-	1	5	37
Less than 25 beds-----	-	-	7	25	-	4	-	-	3	25
25-49 beds-----	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3
50-74 beds-----	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
75-99 beds-----	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
100-199 beds-----	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
200-299 beds-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
300-499 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500-999 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation-----	-	13	3	50	5	-	7	8	3	43
Less than 25 beds-----	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
25-49 beds-----	-	1	1	14	1	-	2	-	-	12
50-74 beds-----	-	1	1	12	1	-	2	-	1	10
75-99 beds-----	-	1	-	15	-	-	1	1	1	14
100-199 beds-----	-	2	1	8	-	-	2	2	-	6
200-299 beds-----	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-
300-499 beds-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
500-999 beds-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Table 17. Selected hospital data by type of ownership and type of hospital: United States, 1971

Type of ownership and type of hospital	Hospitals	Beds	Admissions	Inpatient days	Discharges	Discharge days	Patients	Occupancy rate	Average length of stay in days ¹
	Number								
All ownerships-	7,678	1,507,988	33,636,480	434,289,798	33,651,709	521,441,240	1,185,528	.79	15.5
General-----	6,607	1,004,799	32,462,956	280,563,953	32,449,319	284,540,432	772,751	.77	8.8
Specialty-----	1,071	503,189	1,173,524	153,725,845	1,202,390	236,900,808	412,777	.82	197.0
Psychiatric-----	533	418,487	656,635	129,845,145	685,062	214,007,821	347,958	.83	312.4
Tuberculosis-----	99	17,806	35,009	4,044,675	36,235	4,303,794	10,687	.60	118.8
Chronic disease-----	90	24,614	34,100	7,760,816	34,641	7,330,523	21,094	.86	211.6
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	43	2,647	38,657	685,572	38,743	746,933	1,357	.51	19.3
Maternity-----	47	1,852	71,073	422,730	71,205	433,465	1,216	.66	6.1
Rehabilitation-----	66	7,544	38,712	1,987,888	37,558	2,281,542	5,899	.78	60.7
Other-----	193	30,239	299,338	8,979,019	298,946	7,796,730	24,566	.81	26.1
Proprietary-----	1,042	70,810	2,356,941	17,816,779	2,355,698	17,640,083	49,576	.70	7.5
General-----	865	59,831	2,229,602	15,125,859	2,228,599	15,137,562	41,964	.70	6.8
Specialty-----	177	10,979	127,339	2,690,920	127,099	2,502,521	7,612	.69	19.7
Psychiatric-----	94	7,869	55,113	1,990,582	54,864	1,938,132	5,587	.71	35.3
Tuberculosis-----	1	52	104	10,764	109	11,180	29	.56	102.6
Chronic disease-----	10	863	1,819	2,646,669	2,056	119,698	740	.86	58.2
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	23	679	11,963	120,473	11,881	115,586	334	.49	9.7
Maternity-----	9	136	7,322	31,249	7,330	31,839	84	.62	4.3
Rehabilitation-----	3	378	1,937	65,757	1,780	68,733	256	.68	38.6
Other-----	37	1,002	49,081	207,426	49,079	217,353	582	.58	4.4
Nonprofit-----	3,826	654,233	22,246,712	186,374,701	22,233,401	186,096,343	516,431	.79	8.4
General-----	3,506	623,243	21,898,755	177,289,676	21,885,641	176,603,271	491,524	.79	8.1
Specialty-----	320	30,990	347,957	9,085,025	347,760	9,493,072	24,907	.80	27.3
Psychiatric-----	86	8,347	50,324	2,488,185	50,254	3,270,442	6,778	.81	65.1
Tuberculosis-----	6	489	1,313	116,098	1,333	120,212	315	.64	90.2
Chronic disease-----	27	4,002	10,851	1,297,539	10,681	1,177,471	3,539	.88	110.2
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	15	671	11,500	162,577	11,465	163,648	419	.62	14.3
Maternity-----	37	1,515	54,385	351,373	54,472	361,671	1,014	.67	6.6
Rehabilitation-----	50	3,561	19,084	937,898	19,072	933,996	2,623	.74	49.0
Other-----	99	12,405	200,500	3,731,355	200,483	3,465,632	10,219	.82	17.3
State or local government-----	2,402	639,484	7,244,074	185,506,598	7,260,340	255,615,714	502,464	.79	35.2
General-----	1,866	216,127	6,640,280	55,919,978	6,631,701	56,548,986	153,852	.71	8.5
Specialty-----	536	423,357	603,794	129,586,620	628,639	199,066,728	348,612	.82	316.7
Psychiatric-----	322	367,195	476,476	113,820,785	500,973	183,798,798	305,583	.83	366.9
Tuberculosis-----	92	17,265	33,592	3,917,813	34,793	4,172,402	10,343	.60	119.9
Chronic disease-----	53	19,749	21,430	6,198,608	21,904	6,033,354	16,815	.85	275.4
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	3	169	2,580	55,347	2,513	54,592	153	.91	21.7
Maternity-----	1	201	9,366	40,108	9,403	39,955	118	.59	4.2
Rehabilitation-----	13	3,605	17,691	984,233	16,706	1,278,813	3,020	.84	76.5
Other-----	52	15,173	42,659	4,569,726	42,347	3,688,814	12,580	.83	87.1
Federal Government-----	408	143,461	1,788,753	44,591,720	1,802,270	62,089,100	117,057	.82	34.5
General-----	370	105,598	1,694,319	32,228,440	1,703,378	36,250,613	85,411	.81	21.3
Specialty-----	38	37,863	94,434	12,363,280	98,892	25,838,487	31,646	.84	261.3
Psychiatric-----	31	35,076	74,722	11,545,593	78,971	25,000,449	30,010	.86	316.6
Tuberculosis-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic disease-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	2	1,128	12,614	347,175	12,884	413,107	451	.40	32.1
Maternity-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other-----	5	1,659	7,098	470,512	7,037	424,931	1,185	.71	60.4

¹Number of discharge days divided by number of discharges.

Table 18. Selected hospital data: United States and each State, 1971

State	Hos- pitals	Beds	Admissions	Inpatient days	Discharges	Discharge days	Patients	Occu- pancy rate
United States-----	7,678	1,507,988	33,636,480	434,289,798	33,651,709	521,441,240	1,185,528	.79
Alabama-----	148	26,220	602,336	7,742,218	603,280	9,835,468	20,639	.79
Alaska-----	29	1,741	50,560	423,693	50,314	469,903	1,146	.66
Arizona-----	86	10,688	317,894	2,915,068	317,501	2,792,263	8,087	.76
Arkansas-----	107	11,244	355,100	3,049,230	354,254	3,532,789	8,300	.74
California-----	654	116,554	3,148,221	30,976,493	3,149,788	41,453,464	83,447	.72
Colorado-----	104	15,451	443,086	4,314,880	445,790	5,454,199	11,631	.75
Connecticut-----	70	20,028	425,710	6,065,597	425,789	6,977,777	16,672	.83
Delaware-----	14	4,633	77,815	1,394,474	77,984	1,028,657	3,913	.84
District of Columbia-----	21	12,369	218,137	3,884,542	219,027	3,194,989	10,843	.88
Florida-----	228	47,916	1,202,792	13,558,968	1,201,597	15,109,104	38,129	.80
Georgia-----	212	33,529	808,101	9,860,945	806,543	15,499,788	27,036	.81
Hawaii-----	31	4,813	109,665	1,374,783	109,934	1,447,533	3,689	.77
Idaho-----	52	3,533	118,631	871,559	118,250	1,402,594	2,493	.71
Illinois-----	315	84,165	1,812,576	24,764,796	1,815,019	32,701,058	67,157	.80
Indiana-----	139	34,245	779,819	9,970,285	779,494	13,741,255	26,956	.79
Iowa-----	157	20,656	520,102	5,194,316	520,106	6,022,823	14,178	.69
Kansas-----	172	17,903	422,563	4,764,655	423,078	5,869,201	12,916	.72
Kentucky-----	137	20,648	579,879	6,017,394	579,804	7,846,865	16,736	.81
Louisiana-----	168	25,805	658,032	6,800,880	658,348	7,984,938	19,167	.74
Maine-----	64	8,608	174,431	2,531,286	174,601	3,218,057	6,799	.79
Maryland-----	83	28,157	496,488	8,211,652	497,713	10,551,481	22,583	.80
Massachusetts-----	233	56,405	941,504	16,224,437	940,784	18,943,096	44,973	.80
Michigan-----	272	58,835	1,392,665	17,437,751	1,392,292	21,015,085	47,360	.80
Minnesota-----	198	29,270	683,083	7,783,558	683,517	10,308,063	20,735	.71
Mississippi-----	133	17,846	417,239	5,054,768	415,136	5,142,384	14,369	.81
Missouri-----	183	36,666	864,338	10,672,858	864,151	11,840,828	28,504	.78
Montana-----	74	4,960	145,759	1,236,369	145,594	1,169,378	3,222	.65
Nebraska-----	123	12,787	286,519	3,271,089	286,234	7,387,032	8,831	.69
Nevada-----	26	2,821	84,979	773,301	85,096	825,848	2,149	.76
New Hampshire-----	38	5,940	117,098	1,706,450	116,888	3,077,651	4,860	.82
New Jersey-----	145	50,433	959,862	15,237,668	959,553	18,316,924	42,271	.84
New Mexico-----	70	6,012	182,303	1,470,212	182,213	1,570,955	3,954	.66
New York-----	436	169,636	2,715,739	52,174,847	2,719,842	54,247,988	143,058	.84
North Carolina-----	171	33,722	807,652	9,766,774	808,461	11,499,558	27,109	.80
North Dakota-----	64	5,787	136,996	1,460,934	136,752	2,568,751	3,792	.66
Ohio-----	266	74,708	1,690,508	22,171,942	1,689,986	26,473,872	60,674	.81
Oklahoma-----	163	17,739	482,576	4,760,707	482,356	5,034,147	13,362	.75
Oregon-----	96	12,556	341,267	3,322,107	341,241	3,419,184	8,802	.70
Pennsylvania-----	340	103,698	1,868,838	31,189,553	1,872,552	36,778,786	83,612	.81
Rhode Island-----	22	8,321	141,507	2,583,708	142,386	2,559,229	7,199	.87
South Carolina-----	103	19,393	425,455	5,705,207	424,911	6,094,104	15,630	.81
South Dakota-----	72	6,565	134,635	1,685,216	134,607	1,922,148	4,531	.69
Tennessee-----	175	30,048	745,850	8,900,573	746,478	10,390,169	24,389	.81
Texas-----	602	76,578	2,047,695	21,176,149	2,049,270	25,221,509	57,855	.76
Utah-----	44	4,949	171,237	1,353,240	171,411	1,525,979	3,570	.72
Vermont-----	23	3,524	77,690	1,020,389	77,694	1,532,241	2,815	.80
Virginia-----	135	34,224	691,475	10,436,687	692,335	12,290,989	28,360	.83
Washington-----	135	18,633	564,544	4,852,282	565,499	6,506,424	13,364	.72
West Virginia-----	96	16,443	368,169	4,858,895	368,382	5,299,408	13,072	.79
Wisconsin-----	217	37,781	763,782	10,585,030	764,338	11,033,688	28,608	.76
Wyoming-----	32	2,802	63,578	729,383	63,536	1,311,616	1,981	.71

Table 19. Number of hospitals outside a standard metropolitan statistical area and percent of all hospitals and number of hospitals within an SMSA by population size of the SMSA, by type of hospital and bed size: United States, 1971

Type of hospital and bed size	All hospitals	Hospital outside SMSA		Hospital within SMSA with population of:					
		Number	Percent of all hospitals	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 or more
All types-----	7,678	3,901	50.8	95	520	641	544	943	1,034
Less than 25 beds-----	636	431	67.8	7	30	43	32	54	39
25-49 beds-----	1,648	1,228	74.5	11	66	101	60	101	81
50-74 beds-----	1,052	677	64.4	9	58	68	53	87	100
75-99 beds-----	772	478	61.9	4	33	50	41	78	88
100-199 beds-----	1,545	678	43.9	27	113	128	121	227	251
200-299 beds-----	739	196	26.5	17	76	79	71	128	172
300-499 beds-----	708	95	13.4	15	99	97	92	146	164
500-999 beds-----	365	48	13.2	4	24	51	57	91	90
1,000 beds or more-----	213	70	32.9	1	21	24	17	31	49
General-----	6,607	3,637	55.1	82	413	506	419	761	789
Less than 25 beds-----	535	413	77.2	7	24	27	14	32	18
25-49 beds-----	1,509	1,203	79.7	11	48	81	41	73	52
50-74 beds-----	933	657	70.4	7	45	47	43	64	70
75-99 beds-----	675	459	68.0	3	26	39	23	60	65
100-199 beds-----	1,351	644	47.7	23	92	110	98	192	192
200-299 beds-----	657	171	26.0	15	72	73	63	115	148
300-499 beds-----	630	71	11.3	14	87	87	84	134	153
500-999 beds-----	270	15	5.6	2	16	39	50	78	70
1,000 beds or more-----	47	4	8.5	-	3	3	3	13	21
Specialty ¹ -----	1,091	264	24.7	13	107	135	125	182	245
Less than 25 beds-----	101	18	17.8	-	6	16	18	22	21
25-49 beds-----	139	25	18.0	-	18	20	19	28	29
50-74 beds-----	119	20	16.8	2	13	21	10	23	30
75-99 beds-----	97	19	19.6	1	7	11	18	18	23
100-199 beds-----	194	34	17.5	4	21	18	23	35	59
200-299 beds-----	82	25	30.5	2	4	6	8	13	24
300-499 beds-----	78	24	30.8	1	12	10	8	12	11
500-999 beds-----	95	33	34.7	2	8	12	7	13	20
1,000 beds or more-----	166	66	39.8	1	18	21	14	18	28
Psychiatric-----	533	152	28.5	5	56	67	51	89	113
Less than 25 beds-----	15	-	0.0	-	3	5	1	2	4
25-49 beds-----	55	8	14.6	-	9	9	7	8	14
50-74 beds-----	43	7	16.3	-	3	5	6	10	12
75-99 beds-----	41	4	9.8	-	3	2	10	9	13
100-199 beds-----	80	10	12.5	2	7	7	5	22	27
200-299 beds-----	35	14	40.0	-	-	3	1	8	9
300-499 beds-----	38	15	39.5	-	7	6	3	4	3
500-999 beds-----	69	29	42.0	2	7	9	4	9	9
1,000 beds or more-----	157	65	41.4	1	17	21	14	17	22
Tuberculosis-----	99	35	35.4	2	13	16	14	10	9
Less than 25 beds-----	2	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-49 beds-----	9	3	33.3	-	1	2	2	1	-
50-74 beds-----	13	5	38.5	-	3	3	2	2	-
75-99 beds-----	15	6	40.0	-	1	3	2	1	2
100-199 beds-----	27	9	33.3	1	5	5	5	-	2
200-299 beds-----	9	3	33.3	-	1	-	2	1	2
300-499 beds-----	20	6	30.0	1	2	2	2	5	2
500-999 beds-----	4	1	25.0	-	-	1	1	-	1
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Includes specialty hospitals in the "other" category.

Table 19. Number of hospitals outside a standard metropolitan statistical area and percent of all hospitals and number of hospitals within an SMSA by population size of the SMSA, by type of hospital and bed size: United States, 1971—Con.

Type of hospital and bed size	All hospitals	Hospital outside SMSA		Hospital within SMSA with population of:					
		Number	Percent of all hospitals	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 or more
Chronic disease-----	90	17	18.9	3	10	10	12	6	32
Less than 25 beds-----	2	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	1
25-49 beds-----	6	2	33.3	-	-	1	-	1	2
50-74 beds-----	14	2	14.3	1	2	2	1	1	5
75-99 beds-----	5	2	40.0	-	-	2	-	-	1
100-199 beds-----	25	5	20.0	-	5	2	5	-	8
200-299 beds-----	17	2	11.8	2	2	2	2	2	5
300-499 beds-----	10	2	20.0	-	-	1	3	1	3
500-999 beds-----	7	1	14.3	-	-	-	1	-	5
1,000 beds or more-----	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	43	6	14.0	-	4	5	4	11	13
Less than 25 beds-----	18	1	5.6	-	1	1	2	6	7
25-49 beds-----	13	4	30.8	-	1	3	1	1	3
50-74 beds-----	6	1	16.7	-	-	1	-	3	1
75-99 beds-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
100-199 beds-----	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
200-299 beds-----	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
300-499 beds-----	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
500-999 beds-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternity-----	47	4	8.5	-	1	7	14	13	8
Less than 25 beds-----	32	4	12.5	-	-	6	9	9	4
25-49 beds-----	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
50-74 beds-----	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
75-99 beds-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
100-199 beds-----	6	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2
200-299 beds-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
300-499 beds-----	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500-999 beds-----	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation-----	66	12	18.2	1	6	4	6	17	20
Less than 25 beds-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
25-49 beds-----	15	3	20.0	-	2	-	1	7	2
50-74 beds-----	14	3	21.4	-	1	2	-	3	5
75-99 beds-----	17	1	5.9	1	2	1	4	4	4
100-199 beds-----	10	2	20.0	-	1	-	-	3	4
200-299 beds-----	6	3	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	3
300-499 beds-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
500-999 beds-----	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 20. Number of beds in hospitals outside a standard metropolitan statistical area and number of beds in hospitals within an SMSA by population size of the SMSA, by type of hospital and bed size: United States, 1971

Type of hospital and bed size	All hospital beds	Beds in hospital outside SMSA	Beds in hospital within SMSA	Beds in hospital within SMSA with population of:					
				50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 or more
All hospitals----	1,507,988	470,104	1,037,884	19,567	135,239	169,181	147,583	252,163	314,151
Less than 25 beds-----	10,841	7,604	3,237	110	516	690	452	850	619
25-49 beds-----	59,043	43,584	15,459	400	2,364	3,690	2,181	3,768	3,056
50-74 beds-----	63,135	40,479	22,656	558	3,472	4,029	3,264	5,305	6,028
75-99 beds-----	66,569	41,018	25,551	326	2,860	4,301	3,512	6,816	7,736
100-199 beds-----	217,754	93,014	124,740	3,901	16,749	18,320	17,269	31,886	36,615
200-299 beds-----	178,968	46,725	132,243	4,157	18,040	19,581	17,092	31,664	41,709
300-499 beds-----	268,953	34,803	234,150	5,591	37,587	38,066	36,191	55,679	61,036
500-999 beds-----	244,865	33,659	211,206	3,212	16,013	33,132	38,532	58,832	61,485
1,000 beds or more----	397,860	129,218	268,642	1,312	37,638	47,372	29,090	57,363	95,867
General-----	1,004,799	298,419	706,380	15,030	84,621	106,234	106,084	185,581	208,830
Less than 25 beds-----	9,375	7,370	2,005	110	418	445	211	525	296
25-49 beds-----	53,949	42,671	11,278	400	1,731	2,960	1,495	2,685	2,007
50-74 beds-----	55,951	39,277	16,674	446	2,697	2,753	2,632	3,956	4,190
75-99 beds-----	58,385	39,417	18,968	249	2,313	3,382	1,958	5,331	5,735
100-199 beds-----	190,519	88,254	102,265	3,398	13,785	15,804	14,122	27,174	27,982
200-299 beds-----	159,308	40,491	118,817	3,679	17,129	18,615	15,296	28,404	36,144
300-499 beds-----	239,617	26,206	213,411	5,267	33,067	34,104	33,045	51,113	56,815
500-999 beds-----	176,876	9,439	167,437	1,481	10,135	24,500	33,624	50,293	47,404
1,000 beds or more----	60,819	5,294	55,525	-	3,346	4,121	3,701	16,100	28,257
Specialty ¹ -----	503,189	171,685	331,504	4,537	50,618	62,947	41,499	66,582	105,321
Less than 25 beds-----	1,466	234	1,232	-	98	245	241	325	323
25-49 beds-----	5,094	913	4,181	-	633	730	686	1,083	1,049
50-74 beds-----	7,184	1,202	5,982	112	775	1,276	632	1,349	1,838
75-99 beds-----	8,184	1,601	6,583	77	547	919	1,554	1,485	2,001
100-199 beds-----	27,235	4,760	22,475	503	2,964	2,516	3,147	4,712	8,633
200-299 beds-----	19,660	6,234	13,426	478	911	1,416	1,796	3,260	5,565
300-499 beds-----	29,336	8,597	20,739	324	4,520	3,962	3,146	4,566	4,221
500-999 beds-----	67,989	24,220	43,769	1,731	5,878	8,632	4,908	8,539	14,081
1,000 beds or more----	337,041	123,924	213,117	1,312	34,292	43,251	25,389	41,263	67,610
Psychiatric-----	418,487	155,961	262,526	3,289	42,324	55,198	32,141	53,674	75,900
Less than 25 beds-----	300	-	300	-	66	104	21	39	70
25-49 beds-----	2,010	293	1,717	-	335	337	244	321	480
50-74 beds-----	2,577	413	2,164	-	174	307	370	586	727
75-99 beds-----	3,478	327	3,151	-	232	168	885	751	1,115
100-199 beds-----	11,512	1,618	9,894	246	967	948	737	3,002	3,994
200-299 beds-----	8,584	3,537	5,047	-	-	644	200	2,050	2,153
300-499 beds-----	14,499	5,499	9,000	-	2,624	2,425	1,159	1,662	1,130
500-999 beds-----	51,327	21,395	29,932	1,731	5,114	7,014	3,136	6,111	6,826
1,000 beds or more----	324,200	122,879	201,321	1,312	32,812	43,251	25,389	39,152	59,045
Tuberculosis-----	17,806	5,588	12,218	477	1,878	2,567	2,677	2,316	2,303
Less than 25 beds-----	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-49 beds-----	332	125	207	-	25	79	78	25	-
50-74 beds-----	797	321	476	-	188	172	-	116	-
75-99 beds-----	1,242	483	759	-	76	251	173	75	184
100-199 beds-----	3,865	1,225	2,640	153	698	741	713	-	335
200-299 beds-----	2,066	721	1,345	-	262	-	462	216	405
300-499 beds-----	7,127	2,135	4,992	324	629	756	640	1,884	759
500-999 beds-----	2,352	553	1,799	-	-	568	611	-	620
1,000 beds or more----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Includes specialty hospitals in the "other" category.

Table 20. Number of beds in hospitals outside a standard metropolitan statistical area and number of beds in hospitals within an SMSA by population size of the SMSA, by type of hospital and bed size: United States, 1971—Con.

Type of hospital and bed size	All hospital beds	Beds in hospital outside SMSA	Beds in hospital within SMSA	Beds in hospital within SMSA with population of:					
				50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 or more
Chronic disease---	24,614	2,878	21,736	532	2,759	1,382	3,011	3,025	11,027
Less than 25 beds-----	47	24	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
25-49 beds-----	221	74	147	-	-	27	-	27	93
50-74 beds-----	875	112	763	54	131	137	58	64	319
75-99 beds-----	439	195	244	-	-	157	-	-	87
100-199 beds-----	3,415	665	2,750	-	737	249	666	-	1,098
200-299 beds-----	3,943	515	3,428	478	411	498	410	475	1,156
300-499 beds-----	3,810	606	3,204	-	-	314	1,347	348	1,195
500-999 beds-----	4,721	687	4,034	-	-	-	530	-	3,504
1,000 beds or more----	7,143	-	7,143	-	1,480	-	-	2,111	3,552
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism----	2,647	200	2,447	-	639	202	720	410	476
Less than 25 beds-----	317	22	295	-	16	23	44	112	100
25-49 beds-----	455	128	327	-	25	117	45	40	100
50-74 beds-----	326	50	276	-	-	62	-	156	58
75-99 beds-----	92	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	92
100-199 beds-----	329	-	329	-	101	-	-	102	126
200-299 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
300-499 beds-----	497	-	497	-	497	-	-	-	-
500-999 beds-----	631	-	631	-	-	-	631	-	-
1,000 beds or more----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternity-----	1,852	33	1,819	-	161	102	811	330	415
Less than 25 beds-----	380	33	347	-	-	67	109	101	70
25-49 beds-----	209	-	209	-	-	35	37	90	47
50-74 beds-----	119	-	119	-	-	-	-	54	65
75-99 beds-----	85	-	85	-	-	-	-	85	-
100-199 beds-----	858	-	858	-	161	-	464	-	233
200-299 beds-----	201	-	201	-	-	-	201	-	-
300-499 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500-999 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 beds or more----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation----	7,544	1,408	6,136	77	428	714	389	1,128	3,400
Less than 25 beds-----	22	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	-
25-49 beds-----	590	109	481	-	76	-	30	290	85
50-74 beds-----	843	172	671	-	62	114	-	174	321
75-99 beds-----	1,432	98	1,334	77	154	80	337	336	350
100-199 beds-----	1,294	239	1,055	-	136	-	-	328	591
200-299 beds-----	1,467	790	677	-	-	-	-	-	677
300-499 beds-----	326	-	326	-	-	-	-	-	326
500-999 beds-----	520	-	520	-	-	520	-	-	-
1,000 beds or more----	1,050	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,050

Table 21. Occupancy rate and number of patients in hospitals outside a standard metropolitan statistical area and occupancy rate and number of patients in hospitals within an SMSA by population size of the SMSA, by type of hospital and bed size; United States, 1971

Type of hospital and bed size	Hospital outside SMSA		Hospital within SMSA		Number of patients in hospital within SMSA with population of:					
	Number of patients	Occupancy rate	Number of patients	Occupancy rate	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 or more
All hospitals-----	353,271	75.2	832,257	80.2	14,988	108,655	134,716	120,257	199,408	254,233
Less than 25 beds-----	3,978	52.3	1,659	51.3	46	267	376	242	460	268
25-49 beds-----	26,430	60.6	9,571	61.9	242	1,446	2,163	1,438	2,418	1,864
50-74 beds-----	26,466	65.4	15,342	67.7	357	2,342	2,678	2,235	3,500	4,230
75-99 beds-----	28,271	68.9	17,781	70.0	272	1,839	2,898	2,531	4,755	5,486
100-199 beds-----	67,723	72.8	93,774	75.2	2,842	12,928	13,512	13,045	24,010	27,437
200-299 beds-----	37,098	79.4	105,812	80.0	3,260	14,636	15,090	13,999	25,496	33,331
300-499 beds-----	28,594	82.2	191,520	81.8	4,176	30,823	30,807	30,401	45,137	50,176
500-999 beds-----	27,081	80.5	172,079	81.5	2,819	13,204	27,097	31,569	46,215	51,175
1,000 beds or more-----	107,630	83.3	224,719	83.7	974	31,170	40,095	24,797	47,417	80,266
General-----	212,058	71.1	560,693	79.4	11,426	67,583	82,745	86,793	145,596	166,550
Less than 25 beds-----	3,821	51.9	1,022	51.0	46	198	239	122	301	116
25-49 beds-----	25,785	60.4	6,569	58.3	242	971	1,658	919	1,665	1,114
50-74 beds-----	25,692	65.4	10,976	65.8	254	1,730	1,731	1,747	2,674	2,840
75-99 beds-----	27,216	69.1	12,965	68.4	195	1,471	2,160	1,402	3,747	3,990
100-199 beds-----	64,071	72.6	77,359	75.7	2,472	10,598	11,772	10,852	20,473	21,192
200-299 beds-----	31,633	78.1	95,702	80.6	2,880	13,886	13,958	12,726	23,027	29,225
300-499 beds-----	21,807	83.2	175,222	82.1	3,973	27,325	27,653	27,819	41,610	46,842
500-999 beds-----	7,622	80.8	136,114	81.3	1,364	8,576	20,142	27,904	39,127	39,001
1,000 beds or more-----	4,411	83.3	44,764	80.6	-	2,828	3,432	3,302	12,972	22,230
Specialty ¹ -----	141,213	82.3	271,564	81.9	3,562	41,072	51,971	33,464	53,812	87,683
Less than 25 beds-----	157	67.1	637	51.7	-	69	137	120	159	152
25-49 beds-----	645	70.1	3,002	71.8	-	475	505	519	753	750
50-74 beds-----	774	64.4	4,366	73.0	103	612	947	488	826	1,390
75-99 beds-----	1,055	65.9	4,816	73.2	77	368	738	1,129	1,008	1,496
100-199 beds-----	3,652	76.7	16,415	73.0	370	2,330	1,740	2,330	3,537	6,245
200-299 beds-----	5,465	87.7	10,110	75.3	380	750	1,132	1,273	2,469	4,106
300-499 beds-----	6,787	79.0	16,298	78.6	203	3,498	3,154	2,582	3,527	3,334
500-999 beds-----	19,459	80.3	35,965	82.2	1,455	4,628	6,955	3,665	7,088	12,174
1,000 beds or more-----	103,219	83.3	179,955	84.4	974	28,342	36,663	21,495	34,445	58,036
Psychiatric-----	129,448	83.0	218,510	83.2	2,588	34,688	46,246	27,087	43,799	64,102
Less than 25 beds-----	-	-	193	64.3	-	47	62	16	24	44
25-49 beds-----	235	80.2	1,219	71.0	-	234	252	152	231	350
50-74 beds-----	322	78.0	1,657	76.6	-	150	228	275	435	569
75-99 beds-----	252	77.1	2,323	73.7	-	149	122	692	561	799
100-199 beds-----	1,428	88.3	7,577	76.6	159	800	801	594	2,277	2,946
200-299 beds-----	3,301	93.3	3,642	72.2	-	-	439	122	1,459	1,622
300-499 beds-----	4,527	82.3	7,298	81.1	-	1,973	2,048	1,024	1,428	825
500-999 beds-----	17,171	80.3	24,842	83.0	1,455	4,084	5,631	2,717	5,001	5,954
1,000 beds or more-----	102,212	83.2	169,759	84.3	974	27,251	36,663	21,495	32,383	50,993
Tuberculosis-----	3,447	61.7	7,240	59.3	326	1,232	1,459	1,513	1,456	1,254
Less than 25 beds-----	22	88.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-49 beds-----	81	64.8	167	80.7	-	21	66	58	22	-
50-74 beds-----	164	51.1	238	50.0	-	125	54	-	59	-
75-99 beds-----	213	44.1	444	58.5	-	50	160	83	32	119
100-199 beds-----	700	57.1	1,487	56.3	123	357	444	394	-	169
200-299 beds-----	538	74.6	761	56.6	-	180	-	299	141	141
300-499 beds-----	1,490	70.0	2,923	58.6	203	499	379	319	1,202	321
500-999 beds-----	239	43.2	1,220	67.8	-	-	356	360	-	504
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Includes specialty hospitals in the "other" category.

Table 21. Occupancy rate and number of patients in hospitals outside a standard metropolitan statistical area and occupancy rate and number of patients in hospitals within an SMSA by population size of the SMSA, by type of hospital and bed size: United States, 1971—Con.

Type of hospital and bed size	Hospital outside SMSA		Hospital within SMSA		Number of patients in hospital within SMSA with population of:					
	Number of patients	Occupancy rate	Number of patients	Occupancy rate	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 or more
Chronic disease-----	2,410	83.7	18,684	86.0	425	2,279	1,187	2,577	2,843	9,373
Less than 25 beds-----	24	100.0	18	78.3	-	-	-	-	-	18
25-49 beds-----	54	73.0	126	85.7	-	-	19	-	16	91
50-74 beds-----	70	62.5	621	81.4	45	121	124	44	25	262
75-99 beds-----	187	96.0	222	91.0	-	-	146	-	-	76
100-199 beds-----	562	84.5	2,152	78.3	-	679	152	476	-	845
200-299 beds-----	447	86.8	2,995	87.4	380	388	445	338	459	985
300-499 beds-----	446	73.6	2,953	92.2	-	-	301	1,239	281	1,132
500-999 beds-----	620	90.3	3,394	84.1	-	-	-	480	-	2,914
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	6,203	86.8	-	1,091	-	-	2,062	3,050
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	127	63.5	1,230	50.3	-	463	93	169	227	278
Less than 25 beds-----	18	81.8	163	55.3	-	14	19	21	68	41
25-49 beds-----	88	68.8	168	51.4	-	12	53	40	12	51
50-74 beds-----	21	42.0	123	44.6	-	-	21	-	56	46
75-99 beds-----	-	-	40	43.5	-	-	-	-	-	40
100-199 beds-----	-	-	285	86.6	-	94	-	-	91	100
200-299 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
300-499 beds-----	-	-	343	69.0	-	343	-	-	-	-
500-999 beds-----	-	-	108	17.1	-	-	-	108	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternity-----	19	57.6	1,197	65.8	-	141	47	562	196	251
Less than 25 beds-----	19	57.6	110	31.7	-	-	25	33	33	19
25-49 beds-----	-	-	155	74.2	-	-	22	31	66	36
50-74 beds-----	-	-	22	18.5	-	-	-	-	19	3
75-99 beds-----	-	-	78	91.8	-	-	-	-	78	-
100-199 beds-----	-	-	714	83.2	-	141	-	380	-	193
200-299 beds-----	-	-	118	58.7	-	-	-	118	-	-
300-499 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500-999 beds-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation-----	1,048	74.4	4,851	79.1	77	330	595	267	737	2,845
Less than 25 beds-----	-	-	22	100.0	-	-	-	22	-	-
25-49 beds-----	75	68.9	338	70.3	-	71	-	24	177	66
50-74 beds-----	103	59.9	529	78.8	-	28	103	-	143	255
75-99 beds-----	96	98.0	971	72.8	77	112	48	221	213	300
100-199 beds-----	166	69.5	752	71.3	-	119	-	-	204	429
200-299 beds-----	608	77.0	560	82.7	-	-	-	-	-	560
300-499 beds-----	-	-	289	88.7	-	-	-	-	-	289
500-999 beds-----	-	-	444	85.4	-	-	444	-	-	-
1,000 beds or more-----	-	-	946	90.1	-	-	-	-	-	946

Table 22. Number of hospitals and beds and beds per 1,000 population, by type of hospital: United States, each region and State, 1971

Geographic region and State	Hospitals	Beds	Beds per 1,000 population ¹	General hospitals	General beds	General beds per 1,000 population ¹	Specialty hospitals	Specialty beds	Specialty beds per 1,000 population ¹
	Number		Rate	Number		Rate	Number		Rate
United States----	7,686	1,507,988	7.3	6,607	1,004,799	4.9	1,071	503,189	2.4
Northeast-----	1,371	426,593	8.6	1,056	238,781	4.8	315	187,812	3.8
Connecticut-----	70	20,028	6.5	48	12,127	3.9	22	7,901	2.6
Maine-----	64	8,608	8.6	60	5,769	5.8	4	2,839	2.8
Massachusetts-----	233	56,405	9.8	158	28,418	4.9	75	27,987	4.9
New Hampshire-----	38	5,940	7.8	35	3,582	4.7	3	2,358	3.1
New Jersey-----	145	50,433	6.9	111	29,001	4.0	34	21,432	2.9
New York-----	436	169,636	9.2	345	90,788	4.9	91	78,848	4.3
Pennsylvania-----	340	103,698	8.7	260	61,012	5.1	80	42,686	3.6
Rhode Island-----	22	8,321	8.7	18	5,934	6.2	4	2,387	2.5
Vermont-----	23	3,524	7.7	21	2,150	4.7	2	1,374	3.0
North Central-----	2,178	419,368	7.3	1,880	293,583	5.1	298	125,785	2.2
Illinois-----	315	84,165	7.5	261	57,713	5.2	54	26,452	2.4
Indiana-----	139	34,245	6.5	118	22,294	4.2	21	11,951	2.3
Iowa-----	157	20,656	7.2	143	17,215	6.0	14	3,441	1.2
Kansas-----	172	17,903	7.9	159	13,744	6.1	13	4,159	1.8
Michigan-----	272	58,835	6.5	234	39,960	4.4	38	18,875	2.1
Minnesota-----	198	29,270	7.5	183	23,091	5.9	15	6,179	1.6
Missouri-----	183	36,666	7.7	162	26,282	5.5	21	10,384	2.2
Nebraska-----	123	12,787	8.5	115	10,388	6.9	8	2,399	1.6
North Dakota-----	64	5,787	9.3	62	4,447	7.1	2	1,340	2.1
Ohio-----	266	74,708	6.9	217	49,725	4.6	49	24,983	2.3
South Dakota-----	72	6,565	9.8	69	4,615	6.9	3	1,950	2.9
Wisconsin-----	217	37,781	8.4	157	24,109	5.4	60	13,672	3.1
South-----	2,696	456,514	7.1	2,393	312,072	4.9	303	144,442	2.3
Alabama-----	148	26,220	7.5	135	16,858	4.8	13	9,362	2.7
Arkansas-----	107	11,244	5.8	103	10,058	5.2	4	1,186	0.6
Delaware-----	14	4,633	8.3	9	2,372	4.3	5	2,261	4.1
District of Columbia--	21	12,369	16.7	16	7,653	10.3	5	4,716	6.4
Florida-----	228	47,916	6.8	208	35,299	5.0	20	12,617	1.8
Georgia-----	212	33,529	7.2	191	22,119	4.7	21	11,410	2.4
Kentucky-----	137	20,648	6.3	117	15,182	4.6	20	5,466	1.7
Louisiana-----	168	25,805	7.0	155	18,175	4.9	13	7,630	2.1
Maryland-----	83	28,157	7.0	57	14,507	3.6	26	13,650	3.4
Mississippi-----	133	17,846	8.0	125	11,968	5.4	8	5,878	2.6
North Carolina-----	171	33,722	6.6	145	21,984	4.3	26	11,738	2.3
Oklahoma-----	163	17,739	6.8	150	13,296	5.1	13	4,443	1.7
South Carolina-----	103	19,393	7.4	92	11,972	4.6	11	7,421	2.8
Tennessee-----	175	30,048	7.5	150	21,062	5.3	25	8,986	2.3
Texas-----	602	76,578	6.7	546	57,724	5.0	56	18,854	1.6
Virginia-----	135	34,224	7.3	109	20,941	4.4	26	13,283	2.8
West Virginia-----	96	16,443	9.4	85	10,902	6.2	11	5,541	3.2
West-----	1,433	205,513	5.8	1,278	160,363	4.5	155	45,150	1.3
Alaska-----	29	1,741	5.6	26	1,480	4.7	3	261	0.8
Arizona-----	86	10,688	5.8	80	9,266	5.0	6	1,422	0.8
California-----	654	116,554	5.8	574	89,862	4.4	80	26,692	1.3
Colorado-----	104	15,451	6.8	88	12,000	5.3	16	3,451	1.5
Hawaii-----	31	4,813	6.1	22	3,098	3.9	9	1,715	2.2
Idaho-----	52	3,533	4.8	49	3,116	4.3	3	417	0.6
Montana-----	74	4,960	7.0	72	4,474	6.3	2	486	0.7
Nevada-----	26	2,821	5.6	23	2,278	4.5	3	543	1.1
New Mexico-----	70	6,012	5.8	62	4,920	4.8	8	1,092	1.1
Oregon-----	96	12,556	5.8	89	9,425	4.4	7	3,131	1.5
Utah-----	44	4,949	4.5	41	4,378	4.0	3	571	0.5
Washington-----	135	18,633	5.4	122	14,142	4.1	13	4,491	1.3
Wyoming-----	32	2,802	8.2	30	1,924	5.7	2	878	2.6

¹ Source of population U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Provisional Estimates of the Total Resident and Civilian Resident Population of States, July 1, 1971 and 1970," Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 468, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Oct. 5, 1971. Figures based on total resident population for July 1, 1971.

Table 23. Number of hospitals reporting outpatient visits and number of outpatient visits by type of visit, by type of ownership and type of hospital: United States, 1971

Type of ownership and type of hospital	Hospitals reporting outpatient visits	Visits to outpatient services			
		Total	Emergency visits	Outpatient clinic visits	Other visits (referred patients)
All hospitals-----	7,299	214,793,751	59,282,973	98,281,087	57,229,691
General-----	6,478	204,730,905	57,624,553	91,396,779	55,709,573
Specialty-----	821	10,062,846	1,658,420	6,884,308	1,520,118
Psychiatric-----	425	5,496,800	1,445,807	3,530,993	520,000
Tuberculosis-----	81	924,426	11,981	868,991	43,454
Chronic disease-----	46	241,838	6,284	170,128	65,426
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	20	291,970	83	68,866	223,021
Maternity-----	41	255,065	5,933	216,355	32,777
Rehabilitation-----	57	557,643	2,683	349,039	205,921
Other-----	151	2,295,104	185,649	1,679,936	429,519
Proprietary-----	908	7,649,114	2,429,873	3,427,343	1,791,898
General-----	794	7,107,235	2,373,470	3,031,634	1,702,131
Specialty-----	114	541,879	56,403	395,709	89,767
Psychiatric-----	69	277,693	40,598	181,886	55,209
Tuberculosis-----	1	5,668	-	4,264	1,404
Chronic disease-----	3	15,635	-	12,500	3,135
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	9	28,337	-	24,353	3,984
Maternity-----	5	53,967	1,950	45,115	6,902
Rehabilitation-----	2	9,555	-	6,950	2,605
Other-----	25	151,024	13,855	120,641	16,528
Nonprofit-----	3,737	109,691,707	35,533,725	33,857,119	40,300,863
General-----	3,464	106,873,084	35,329,620	31,877,303	39,666,161
Specialty-----	273	2,818,623	204,105	1,979,816	634,702
Psychiatric-----	77	664,459	62,149	495,670	106,640
Tuberculosis-----	4	13,579	-	9,742	3,837
Chronic disease-----	15	68,807	4,036	49,882	14,889
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	9	48,446	18	42,038	6,390
Maternity-----	35	152,472	1,415	136,858	14,199
Rehabilitation-----	45	455,646	3	268,611	187,032
Other-----	88	1,415,214	136,484	977,015	301,715
State or local government-----	2,248	49,834,413	16,249,307	25,415,636	8,169,470
General-----	1,850	44,639,481	15,226,929	21,757,713	7,654,839
Specialty-----	398	5,194,932	1,022,378	3,657,923	514,631
Psychiatric-----	249	3,374,469	971,689	2,077,982	324,798
Tuberculosis-----	76	905,179	11,981	854,985	38,213
Chronic disease-----	28	157,396	2,248	107,746	47,402
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	-	-	-	-	-
Maternity-----	1	48,626	2,568	34,382	11,676
Rehabilitation-----	10	92,442	2,680	73,478	16,284
Other-----	34	616,820	31,212	509,350	76,258
Federal Government-----	406	47,618,517	5,070,068	35,580,989	6,967,460
General-----	370	46,111,105	4,694,534	34,730,129	6,686,442
Specialty-----	36	1,507,412	375,534	850,860	281,018
Psychiatric-----	30	1,180,179	371,371	775,455	33,353
Tuberculosis-----	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic disease-----	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	2	215,187	65	2,475	212,647
Maternity-----	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation-----	-	-	-	-	-
Other-----	4	112,046	4,098	72,930	35,018

Table 24. Number and type of full-time employees in hospitals by type of ownership and type of hospital: United States, 1971

Type of ownership and type of hospital	All full-time employees	Physicians or dentists	Interns or residents	Other trainees	Registered nurses	Licensed practical nurses	All other full-time employees
All hospitals-----	2,438,718	40,682	56,395	33,531	345,536	190,603	1,771,973
General-----	2,057,185	31,732	53,594	30,292	317,017	171,573	1,452,978
Specialty-----	381,533	8,950	2,801	3,239	28,519	19,030	318,995
Psychiatric-----	276,354	6,688	1,630	2,446	17,665	11,664	236,261
Tuberculosis-----	16,306	383	34	19	1,346	1,355	13,169
Chronic disease-----	25,967	375	77	221	2,107	2,128	21,059
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	3,163	155	80	63	335	150	2,380
Maternity-----	3,140	25	69	4	789	370	1,883
Rehabilitation-----	12,500	209	81	55	1,191	640	10,324
Other-----	44,103	1,115	830	431	5,086	2,723	33,919
Proprietary-----	109,740	1,289	384	563	16,839	11,756	78,911
General-----	98,308	1,017	339	444	15,443	10,874	70,192
Specialty-----	11,432	272	45	119	1,396	882	8,719
Psychiatric-----	8,014	212	33	59	875	562	6,273
Tuberculosis-----	48	1	-	-	5	4	38
Chronic disease-----	478	8	-	50	76	34	310
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	476	15	1	-	75	44	341
Maternity-----	220	3	-	-	26	33	158
Rehabilitation-----	414	1	-	5	57	41	310
Other-----	1,782	32	11	5	282	164	1,289
Nonprofit-----	1,370,529	12,486	29,920	20,129	222,860	112,674	972,460
General-----	1,319,269	11,297	28,945	19,790	217,070	109,866	932,301
Specialty-----	51,260	1,189	975	339	5,790	2,808	40,159
Psychiatric-----	13,216	385	248	161	1,272	605	10,545
Tuberculosis-----	489	9	-	-	56	34	390
Chronic disease-----	4,748	71	27	6	447	350	3,847
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	609	21	4	3	69	41	471
Maternity-----	2,691	20	47	4	574	322	1,724
Rehabilitation-----	6,363	76	27	33	542	319	5,366
Other-----	23,144	607	622	132	2,830	1,137	17,816
State or local government-----	729,193	12,829	19,686	8,363	77,774	56,997	553,544
General-----	447,133	6,420	18,055	5,751	59,796	42,981	314,130
Specialty-----	282,060	6,409	1,631	2,612	17,978	14,016	239,414
Psychiatric-----	222,438	5,226	1,274	2,129	12,670	9,283	191,856
Tuberculosis-----	15,769	373	34	19	1,285	1,317	12,741
Chronic disease-----	20,741	296	50	165	1,584	1,744	16,902
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	236	5	-	-	20	18	193
Maternity-----	229	2	22	-	189	15	1
Rehabilitation-----	5,723	132	54	17	592	280	4,648
Other-----	16,924	375	197	282	1,638	1,359	13,073
Federal Government-----	229,256	14,078	6,405	4,476	28,063	9,176	167,058
General-----	192,475	12,998	6,255	4,307	24,708	7,852	136,355
Specialty-----	36,781	1,080	150	169	3,355	1,324	30,703
Psychiatric-----	32,686	865	75	97	2,848	1,214	27,587
Tuberculosis-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic disease-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	1,842	114	75	60	171	47	1,375
Maternity-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other-----	2,253	101	-	12	336	63	1,741

Table 25. Number and type of part-time employees in hospitals by type of ownership and type of hospital: United States, 1971

Type of ownership and type of hospital	All part-time employees	Physicians or dentists	Interns or residents	Other trainees	Registered nurses	Licensed practical nurses	All other part-time employees
All hospitals-----	536,291	17,297	3,871	8,486	144,209	39,874	322,552
General-----	506,314	13,362	3,500	7,510	138,675	38,568	304,699
Specialty-----	29,977	3,935	371	976	5,534	1,306	17,853
Psychiatric-----	14,930	2,160	212	810	2,400	364	8,984
Tuberculosis-----	1,244	228	17	5	239	52	703
Chronic disease-----	3,233	451	5	120	647	255	1,755
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	538	44	12	-	123	51	308
Maternity-----	1,424	43	3	-	472	124	782
Rehabilitation-----	2,244	391	22	11	316	89	1,415
Other-----	6,364	618	100	30	1,337	371	3,906
Proprietary-----	27,882	667	221	295	7,420	2,807	16,470
General-----	24,974	475	172	186	6,800	2,613	14,728
Specialty-----	2,908	192	49	109	620	194	1,742
Psychiatric-----	1,839	148	7	5	393	109	1,177
Tuberculosis-----	7	1	-	-	2	-	4
Chronic disease-----	340	14	-	93	47	27	159
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	181	17	-	-	61	24	79
Maternity-----	81	-	-	-	21	12	48
Rehabilitation-----	149	7	11	9	18	6	98
Other-----	311	5	31	2	78	16	177
Nonprofit-----	395,887	7,274	1,288	5,226	112,395	29,657	240,047
General-----	383,715	6,350	1,213	5,152	110,163	29,018	231,819
Specialty-----	12,172	924	75	74	2,232	639	8,228
Psychiatric-----	3,301	285	14	46	492	121	2,343
Tuberculosis-----	166	15	-	-	28	7	116
Chronic disease-----	1,125	93	3	6	182	76	765
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	266	18	12	-	51	22	163
Maternity-----	1,331	40	3	-	446	108	734
Rehabilitation-----	1,593	112	11	2	235	73	1,160
Other-----	4,390	361	32	20	798	232	2,947
State-local government-----	96,685	7,507	753	1,873	22,410	7,197	56,945
General-----	84,212	4,793	519	1,359	20,174	6,753	50,614
Specialty-----	12,473	2,714	234	514	2,236	444	6,331
Psychiatric-----	7,586	1,624	178	480	1,142	116	4,046
Tuberculosis-----	1,071	212	17	5	209	45	583
Chronic disease-----	1,768	344	2	21	418	152	831
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	20	8	-	-	1	3	8
Maternity-----	12	3	-	-	5	4	-
Rehabilitation-----	502	272	-	-	63	10	157
Other-----	1,514	251	37	8	398	114	706
Federal Government-----	15,837	1,849	1,609	1,092	1,984	213	9,090
General-----	13,413	1,744	1,596	813	1,538	184	7,538
Specialty-----	2,424	105	13	279	446	29	1,552
Psychiatric-----	2,204	103	13	279	373	18	1,418
Tuberculosis-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic disease-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotic addiction or alcoholism-----	71	1	-	-	10	2	58
Maternity-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other-----	149	1	-	-	63	9	76

Table 26. Number of other health facilities by type of facility, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, 1971

Type of ownership and bed size	All facilities	Type of facility								
		Deaf or blind	Unwed mothers	Physically handicapped	Mentally retarded	Emotionally disturbed	Orphans or dependent children	Drug abusers or alcoholics	Children's correctional facilities	Miscellaneous other facilities
All types-----	4,769	143	176	94	1,236	875	1,015	166	752	312
Less than 25 beds--	2,129	22	69	36	750	458	366	67	202	159
25-49 beds-----	934	21	79	24	136	198	261	37	132	46
50-74 beds-----	535	11	11	12	87	100	156	20	111	27
75-99 beds-----	270	7	6	10	30	45	80	10	72	10
100-199 beds-----	442	34	11	6	73	54	97	19	116	32
200-299 beds-----	149	19	-	1	22	10	32	4	46	15
300-499 beds-----	124	21	-	2	19	7	16	2	49	8
500-999 beds-----	93	8	-	1	41	3	7	6	13	14
1,000 beds or more-	93	-	-	2	78	-	-	1	11	1
Proprietary-----	1,280	5	4	29	745	276	41	36	8	136
Less than 25 beds--	994	5	3	22	592	196	37	22	7	110
25-49 beds-----	136	-	-	3	77	35	2	7	1	11
50-74 beds-----	63	-	-	-	34	16	1	1	-	11
75-99 beds-----	36	-	1	2	14	13	1	3	-	2
100-199 beds-----	37	-	-	1	23	9	-	3	-	1
200-299 beds-----	8	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-
300-499 beds-----	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
500-999 beds-----	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 beds or more-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonprofit-----	2,139	58	170	46	286	514	796	101	85	83
Less than 25 beds--	804	14	66	11	134	213	265	39	33	29
25-49 beds-----	594	16	77	17	50	150	220	27	15	22
50-74 beds-----	315	4	11	9	43	78	135	14	14	7
75-99 beds-----	136	3	5	7	11	31	64	4	7	4
100-199 beds-----	217	12	11	1	37	38	79	14	12	13
200-299 beds-----	46	4	-	1	6	4	22	1	3	5
300-499 beds-----	18	4	-	-	3	-	8	1	1	1
500-999 beds-----	7	1	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	1
1,000 beds or more-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Government-----	1,350	80	2	19	205	85	178	29	659	93
Less than 25 beds--	331	3	-	3	24	49	64	6	162	20
25-49 beds-----	204	5	2	4	9	13	39	3	116	13
50-74 beds-----	157	7	-	3	10	6	20	5	97	9
75-99 beds-----	98	4	-	1	5	1	15	3	65	4
100-199 beds-----	188	22	-	4	13	7	18	2	104	18
200-299 beds-----	95	15	-	-	13	1	10	3	43	10
300-499 beds-----	102	17	-	2	14	5	8	1	48	7
500-999 beds-----	84	7	-	-	40	3	4	5	13	12
1,000 beds or more-	91	-	-	2	77	-	-	1	11	-

Table 27. Number of other health facilities by type of facility: United States and each State, 1971

State	Total	Type of facility								
		Deaf or blind	Unwed mothers	Physically handicapped	Mentally retarded	Emotionally disturbed	Orphans or dependent children	Drug abusers or alcoholics	Children's correctional facilities	Miscellaneous other facilities
United States-----	4,769	143	176	94	1,236	875	1,015	166	752	312
Alabama-----	39	1	2	2	3	2	16	-	9	4
Alaska-----	17	-	1	-	1	2	8	-	3	2
Arizona-----	60	2	3	-	9	9	12	-	7	18
Arkansas-----	38	3	1	-	5	6	15	-	6	2
California-----	1,136	9	6	24	569	242	57	75	105	49
Colorado-----	103	2	3	1	23	43	13	2	10	6
Connecticut-----	55	3	2	1	21	12	5	3	7	1
Delaware-----	22	-	-	-	7	4	5	1	4	1
District of Columbia-----	27	2	2	-	2	6	2	2	5	6
Florida-----	128	2	7	3	24	22	33	-	31	6
Georgia-----	79	3	2	2	5	10	31	3	17	6
Hawaii-----	39	1	1	1	22	4	1	1	3	5
Idaho-----	8	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	1	-
Illinois-----	223	3	6	5	44	55	61	-	33	16
Indiana-----	96	2	4	-	10	18	36	4	16	6
Iowa-----	59	2	5	2	16	15	10	-	4	5
Kansas-----	59	2	2	1	8	10	20	-	11	5
Kentucky-----	74	2	2	1	4	3	42	-	17	3
Louisiana-----	62	5	7	1	13	7	18	-	10	1
Maine-----	32	1	-	-	11	4	6	-	4	6
Maryland-----	70	2	3	1	7	15	12	10	18	2
Massachusetts-----	80	8	3	1	15	24	7	3	12	7
Michigan-----	159	5	6	-	35	32	31	-	44	6
Minnesota-----	82	3	4	2	27	16	4	9	11	6
Mississippi-----	27	4	2	2	2	1	8	1	3	4
Missouri-----	71	5	3	1	16	8	21	-	14	3
Montana-----	25	1	1	1	5	1	8	-	5	3
Nebraska-----	39	2	1	-	11	4	9	-	9	3
Nevada-----	10	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	6	1
New Hampshire-----	27	-	-	1	3	7	9	2	1	4
New Jersey-----	112	4	7	5	20	12	18	7	26	13
New Mexico-----	53	2	1	1	7	2	15	-	6	19
New York-----	277	18	16	-	42	64	62	19	46	10
North Carolina-----	90	4	2	1	12	9	30	4	16	12
North Dakota-----	15	2	2	1	2	-	3	-	3	2
Ohio-----	229	5	9	1	51	36	70	8	42	7
Oklahoma-----	55	2	2	1	9	4	25	-	10	2
Oregon-----	50	2	2	1	6	10	6	-	19	4
Pennsylvania-----	240	8	11	5	58	32	73	3	42	8
Rhode Island-----	21	1	1	-	7	2	7	1	2	-
South Carolina-----	29	1	1	-	2	1	18	-	4	2
South Dakota-----	25	2	-	-	2	5	7	-	3	6
Tennessee-----	73	3	5	1	12	6	33	-	11	2
Texas-----	176	2	17	9	32	17	63	3	23	10
Utah-----	44	1	-	1	8	8	13	-	5	8
Vermont-----	26	1	1	2	2	12	7	-	-	1
Virginia-----	82	2	6	5	7	5	28	1	19	9
Washington-----	88	2	5	4	22	13	12	2	24	4
West Virginia-----	31	1	4	1	2	4	10	2	6	1
Wisconsin-----	97	4	4	1	11	45	10	-	17	5
Wyoming-----	10	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	-

Table 28. Number of beds in other health facilities by type of facility:United States and each State,1971

State	Total	Type of facility								
		Deaf or blind	Unwed mothers	Physically handicapped	Mentally retarded	Emotionally disturbed	Orphans or dependent children	Drug abusers or alcoholics	Children's correctional facilities	Miscellaneous other facilities
United States-----	484,627	24,459	6,476	8,393	213,821	36,084	60,959	13,341	92,903	28,191
Alabama-----	4,584	60	70	113	2,397	30	941	-	736	237
Alaska-----	637	-	30	-	135	28	165	-	161	118
Arizona-----	9,366	84	62	-	1,335	303	1,671	-	604	5,307
Arkansas-----	3,632	199	35	-	1,705	171	505	-	552	465
California-----	45,754	1,198	177	360	14,790	5,521	3,246	3,803	14,796	1,863
Colorado-----	6,186	350	145	80	2,575	832	249	30	1,472	453
Connecticut-----	7,084	875	49	30	4,437	478	261	181	752	21
Delaware-----	1,442	-	-	-	702	163	185	24	336	32
District of Columbia-----	1,304	41	52	-	81	65	431	95	380	159
Florida-----	12,818	851	171	115	5,221	1,038	1,264	-	2,537	1,621
Georgia-----	9,061	1,100	117	59	3,619	294	2,069	291	1,280	232
Hawaii-----	1,278	40	4	4	840	180	8	27	139	36
Idaho-----	1,250	161	32	37	631	129	-	-	260	-
Illinois-----	25,817	792	256	845	10,516	3,863	4,109	-	4,650	786
Indiana-----	10,038	897	114	-	4,196	696	1,805	102	1,972	256
Iowa-----	5,351	552	136	23	2,842	702	391	-	512	193
Kansas-----	4,477	463	78	35	2,340	291	426	-	569	275
Kentucky-----	5,132	549	70	64	1,366	143	1,790	-	939	211
Louisiana-----	7,342	785	283	180	4,141	264	887	-	792	10
Maine-----	2,173	195	-	-	238	879	186	-	547	128
Maryland-----	10,969	645	202	77	4,444	499	502	429	3,642	529
Massachusetts-----	12,313	785	89	2,200	5,402	987	371	301	1,213	965
Michigan-----	22,049	667	154	-	11,882	1,335	1,214	-	6,720	77
Minnesota-----	9,212	399	140	146	5,454	708	90	471	1,647	157
Mississippi-----	3,824	762	39	57	1,468	8	572	40	598	280
Missouri-----	7,013	857	67	24	3,071	304	796	-	1,072	822
Montana-----	2,751	74	32	100	1,066	40	886	-	295	258
Nebraska-----	4,996	258	24	-	2,123	105	451	-	1,975	60
Nevada-----	603	-	-	-	19	4	70	-	500	10
New Hampshire-----	2,296	-	-	285	1,013	173	347	126	187	165
New Jersey-----	14,524	223	224	241	8,036	526	999	695	2,946	634
New Mexico-----	6,202	377	16	52	788	40	1,233	-	503	3,193
New York-----	53,318	1,806	624	-	27,903	4,823	6,506	4,645	5,734	1,277
North Carolina-----	13,520	937	79	10	5,660	140	3,021	169	2,983	521
North Dakota-----	2,443	151	57	90	1,282	-	481	-	221	161
Ohio-----	24,339	706	555	10	11,725	1,435	3,538	189	6,054	127
Oklahoma-----	7,153	410	206	51	3,162	179	2,249	-	645	251
Oregon-----	9,882	370	108	300	2,609	452	203	-	5,738	102
Pennsylvania-----	31,827	1,682	628	1,276	15,726	2,475	4,256	170	3,155	2,459
Rhode Island-----	1,957	25	28	-	1,048	71	548	39	198	-
South Carolina-----	5,254	18	48	-	3,203	55	1,206	-	682	42
South Dakota-----	2,987	195	-	-	1,180	67	1,111	-	256	178
Tennessee-----	7,726	655	137	55	3,317	120	1,987	-	1,423	32
Texas-----	27,678	910	617	427	13,941	1,592	4,794	676	3,435	1,286
Utah-----	2,242	192	-	29	1,053	92	133	-	325	418
Vermont-----	1,708	132	33	74	808	335	305	-	-	21
Virginia-----	9,984	782	122	266	2,260	162	1,616	757	3,103	916
Washington-----	7,295	448	96	224	3,589	502	183	48	1,425	780
West Virginia-----	2,674	375	93	386	509	375	414	33	463	26
Wisconsin-----	10,015	426	177	68	5,287	2,341	81	-	1,594	41
Wyoming-----	1,147	-	-	-	686	69	207	-	185	-

Table 29. Number of facilities for the mentally retarded by programs offered and bed size: United States, 1971

Bed size	All facilities for the mentally re-tarded	Programs offered for:							Other programs offered	No program offered
		Edu-cable chil-dren	Train-able chil-dren	Pro-foundly re-tarded chil-dren	Adults	Vaca-tional train-ing	Occupa-tional therapy	Physi-cal therapy		
All bed sizes-	1,236	353	304	437	325	234	326	265	288	230
Less than 25 beds---	750	328	109	156	101	62	80	72	80	73
25-49 beds-----	136	17	49	63	30	21	35	28	32	21
50-74 beds-----	87	3	42	52	31	20	34	25	22	21
75-99 beds-----	30	2	11	15	9	9	12	10	8	8
100-199 beds-----	73	2	33	46	31	20	33	24	26	19
200-299 beds-----	22	-	8	13	12	6	12	11	12	12
300-499 beds-----	19	-	8	12	15	11	12	7	12	10
500-999 beds-----	41	1	15	28	34	29	34	31	29	21
1,000 beds or more--	78	-	29	52	62	56	74	57	67	45

APPENDIX I

METHODOLOGY

Nursing Homes

Survey procedures.—The nursing home mailing list for the 1971 Master Facility Inventory (MFI) was created by merging two lists—the final list of nursing homes for the 1969 MFI Survey, and the list of new nursing homes ("births") gathered by the Agency Reporting System (ARS).⁴

The 1969 MFI list consisted of 18,910 nursing homes, while the ARS contained approximately 4,600 births. Together these 23,500 (approximate) nursing homes made up the 1971 nursing home mailing list. Upon receiving the returned questionnaires, those homes that were out of business and those that did not meet the National Center for Health Statistics definition of a nursing home were eliminated. From the 1969 MFI list 412 nursing homes had gone out of business and were therefore eliminated, as were about 1,100 homes from the ARS list, which were either out of scope or had gone out of business. Thus the final tally of nursing homes for 1971 was 22,004.

Of these 22,004 homes, 21,376 sent back their completed questionnaires, which represented a response rate of 97.2 percent. Data for the 628 nonresponse homes, as well as data for missing items on the returned questionnaires, were obtained through various types of imputation procedures. Whenever possible, 1969 MFI data were used to replace missing data. (Since all 628 nonresponding homes had been surveyed in 1969 and had at that time returned completed questionnaires, their 1969 data were used again in 1971.)

For those responding homes that omitted data which were not available from 1969, an imputation method was used. In this method all nursing homes were stratified by predetermined variables such as bed size groups, ownership categories, and type of home. Missing data for a home were then supplied by using the data from a home whose characteristics were most like the missing data. It should be pointed out here that when a responding home failed to answer any of the major questions (bed size, ownership, type of facility, patients), a fall-edit questionnaire containing the questions they omitted was sent to them and they were asked to answer the question(s) they originally omitted.

The mailing dates for the nursing home portion of the MFI were as follows:

Initial mailing - week of August 17, 1971
1st followup - September 15
2d followup - September 29
Field followup - October 13

Results of complement survey.—In an effort to check the completeness of coverage in the MFI, a complement survey was conducted. (The complement survey has been discussed in detail in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 1, No. 3.¹) Briefly, the complement survey matches the health facilities found independently in an area sample survey against the MFI list of facilities for that area. Any facility discovered in the sample survey but missed by the MFI constitutes undercoverage, and an appropriate weight is assigned to the missed facility.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census handled the matching and the weighting procedures for the 1971 Complement Survey. The results indicated that the MFI undercoverage for nursing homes was 6 percent for facilities and 1 percent for beds. Stating it in positive terms, the 1971 MFI list contained 94 percent of all the nursing homes and 99 percent of all the nursing home beds in the United States. This latter figure indicates that the nursing homes that were missed were small facilities, since the 5 percent missed (1,400) contained only 1 percent (12,100) of the total beds (an average of 9 beds per home).

Results of McGraw-Hill Match

In an effort to locate the nursing homes that were missed in the 1971 MFI Survey, an extensive match was performed between the 1971 MFI list and the 1973 McGraw-Hill nursing home directory entitled *Modern Nursing Home*. The first stage of the operation matched the 16,063 nursing homes in the McGraw-Hill directory with the 1971 MFI list of 22,004 nursing homes. The McGraw-Hill nursing homes that were not on the MFI list were marked as misses.

At this first stage of the match, there were 585 homes marked as misses. Table I shows how these homes were distributed by State, division, and region.

The second stage was designed to eliminate those nursing homes that came into existence after the 1971 MFI Survey list was created. This was accomplished by

Table I. Results of matching the nursing homes in the 1973 McGraw-Hill nursing home directory (Modern Nursing Home) with the 1971 MFI list of nursing homes: United States, each region and State

Area	All unmatched nursing homes	Home out of business	Duplicate home	"Birth"	Home unaccounted for
United States-----	585	144	37	8	396
Northwest-----	136	39	7	3	87
New England:					
Maine-----	3	1	-	-	2
New Hampshire-----	4	-	1	-	3
Vermont-----	6	4	-	-	2
Massachusetts-----	19	5	2	-	12
Rhode Island-----	3	-	-	-	3
Connecticut-----	11	3	1	-	7
Middle Atlantic:					
New York-----	48	15	-	3	30
New Jersey-----	6	-	2	-	4
Pennsylvania-----	36	11	1	-	24
North Central-----	174	49	7	1	117
East North Central:					
Ohio-----	17	5	-	-	12
Indiana-----	24	9	1	-	14
Illinois-----	19	10	1	-	8
Michigan-----	16	3	-	1	12
Wisconsin-----	24	8	-	-	16
West North Central:					
Minnesota-----	3	-	-	-	3
Iowa-----	17	5	1	-	11
Missouri-----	11	2	-	-	9
North Dakota-----	2	-	-	-	2
South Dakota-----	8	-	3	-	5
Nebraska-----	14	1	-	-	13
Kansas-----	19	6	1	-	12
South-----	173	41	15	2	115
South Atlantic:					
Delaware-----	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	5	-	2	-	3
District of Columbia-----	2	-	-	-	2
Virginia-----	8	-	-	1	7
West Virginia-----	3	1	1	-	1
North Carolina-----	7	1	1	-	5
South Carolina-----	2	1	1	-	-
Georgia-----	4	-	-	-	4
Florida-----	18	5	-	1	12
East South Central:					
Kentucky-----	9	5	-	-	4
Tennessee-----	14	4	2	-	8
Alabama-----	10	2	-	-	8
Mississippi-----	4	2	-	-	2
West South Central:					
Arkansas-----	7	1	-	-	6
Louisiana-----	4	1	-	-	3
Oklahoma-----	33	6	2	-	25
Texas-----	43	12	6	-	25
West-----	102	15	8	2	77
Mountain:					
Montana-----	3	1	-	-	2
Idaho-----	1	-	-	-	1
Wyoming-----	2	1	-	-	1
Colorado-----	5	3	-	-	2
New Mexico-----	2	-	-	-	2
Arizona-----	3	-	-	-	3
Utah-----	3	1	-	-	2
Nevada-----	1	-	-	-	1
Pacific:					
Washington-----	31	1	3	1	26
Oregon-----	8	2	-	-	6
California-----	43	6	5	1	31
Alaska-----	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii-----	-	-	-	-	-

matching the missed homes from stage one with (1) a list of new homes gathered via the Agency Reporting System after the 1971 MFI Survey list was created and (2) the Modern Nursing Home Construction Reports, which list the various phases of construction of new nursing homes. Any missed homes found in these two sources were eliminated, since they were not in operation at the time of the 1971 MFI Survey. Only 45 homes were eliminated in this stage, leaving 540 homes for the third stage of the matching procedure.

The third and final stage of the match consisted of matching these 540 missed homes with a list of nursing homes originally on the 1971 MFI but taken off because they were found to be either out of business or out of scope. Any homes still left after this match were deemed true misses.

This last matching operation resulted in a final yield of 396 nursing homes not on the 1971 MFI list. These homes have been added to the MFI in preparation for the 1973 MFI Survey.

Other Health Facilities

The procedure involved in creating the mailing list for the "other health facilities" was the same as that for the nursing homes. ("Other health facilities" include homes for the deaf, blind, physically handicapped, emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded, unwed mothers, dependent children, alcoholics or drug abusers, or juvenile delinquents.) The 1969 final listing of these facilities, which contained 4,225 such places, was merged with the ARS list of potential facilities, which contained approximately 1,400 places. With the elimination of the out-of-business and out-of-scope facilities, the final tally of other health facilities for 1971 was 4,769.

The response rate for these 4,769 facilities was 96.7 percent. The mailing dates were the same as those for the nursing homes.

Hospitals

Unlike nursing homes and "other health facilities," which are surveyed every 2 years, hospitals are surveyed annually. The mailing list for hospitals in 1971 was created, therefore, by merging the final list of hospitals from the 1970 survey with the list of new (or potentially new) hospitals found between the 1970 and 1971 surveys. This mailing list was composed of three parts—(1) those hospitals registered and surveyed by the American Hospital Association (AHA), (2) those hospitals belonging to and surveyed by the American Osteopathic Association, and (3) the remaining non-AHA, non-osteopathic hospitals which are surveyed by the National Center for Health Statistics.

The final 1970 list contained 7,613 hospitals. This consisted of 6,987 AHA hospitals, 195 osteopathic hospitals, and 431 non-AHA-osteopathic hospitals. To this list was added 227 *potentially* new hospitals (potential "births"). With the elimination of duplicate, out-of-business, and out-of-scope hospitals, the final tally of hospitals for 1971 was 7,678.

The response rate for these 7,678 hospitals was approximately 93 percent. The imputation procedures used in obtaining missing hospital data were similar to those used in obtaining missing nursing home data.

The mailing dates for the non-AHA, non-osteopathic hospital portion of the MFI were as follows:

Initial mailing - the week of December 6, 1971
2d mailing - January 3, 1972
3d mailing (certified) - January 20
Telephone followup - February 1-11

The AHA and osteopathic surveys were conducted by these respective agencies approximately 1 month prior to the above dates.

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APPENDIX II

CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES

Criteria for Classifying Nursing Homes

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

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

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

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

were on the staff, but one or more of the following conditions were met:

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

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

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

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

In the classification process, a criterion was considered as not having been met if the necessary 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 giving the number of persons to whom this care was provided were considered as institutions pro-

Table II. Classification of institutions by type of service

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

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

viding nursing care to some but less than 50 percent of their patients or residents. Table II shows in detail the classification of the establishments.

Classification of Hospitals

General medical and surgical hospitals are establishments licensed as hospitals that provide diagnostic and treatment services for patients who have a variety of medical conditions both surgical and nonsurgical. For purposes of this report, a hospital unit of an institution (prison hospital, college infirmary, etc.) is considered a general hospital.

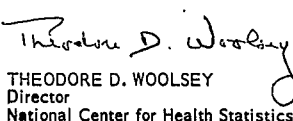
Specialty hospitals are establishments licensed as hospitals that usually limit their admissions to patients with specified illnesses or conditions only. The spe-

cialty hospitals discussed in this report are psychiatric, tuberculosis, chronic disease, rehabilitation, maternity, and alcoholic or narcotic. The remaining types of specialty hospitals are grouped together and called "other." This category includes Armed Forces dispensaries; eye, ear, nose, and throat hospitals; orthopedic hospitals; and any other type of hospital not already specified. As section B(2) on the hospital questionnaire indicates, there are two categories for the mentally retarded: a hospital unit within a school for the mentally retarded (code 12) and an institution for the mentally retarded (code 62). (See appendix III.) Any facility which was one of these two types was removed from the hospital list and placed on the MR portion of the "other health facilities" list.



APPENDIX III QUESTIONNAIRES

Nursing Homes and Other Health Facilities

FORM HRS-71 (4-25-71) U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS 1971 MASTER FACILITY INVENTORY SURVEY	FORM APPROVED: O.M.B. NO. 68-S71063									
RETURN TO: Bureau of the Census Jeffersonville Census Operations Division 1201 East 10th Street Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130										
<p>Dear Sir:</p> <p>Every two years the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Public Health Service collects information on all facilities in the United States which provide some kind of medical, nursing, personal or domiciliary care. As in past years, we have again asked the Bureau of the Census to conduct this survey for us.</p> <p>The purpose of the survey is to obtain current information from each facility on its ownership, staff size, number of beds and other related facility characteristics. The information will be used to provide statistics on the number and kinds of such facilities in the United States and the changes that occurred during the two years since the last Master Facility Inventory Survey.</p> <p>The National Center for Health Statistics is committed to provide a factual basis for planning national programs designed to advance the health of the American people. In fulfilling this purpose, information from Sections A and B of this questionnaire, as related to individual facilities or listings, will be made available upon request to the NCHS.</p> <p>The data from Sections C and D, however, are treated as confidential and will not be released to anyone or used in any way other than statistical summaries. The published statistics will be presented in a manner to insure that no individual facility can be identified.</p> <p>The questionnaire is brief and should take only a short time to complete. Please fill out the questionnaire and return it within five days in the enclosed preaddressed postage-paid envelope.</p> <p>Thank you for your cooperation.</p> <p>Sincerely yours,</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  THEODORE D. WOOLSEY Director National Center for Health Statistics </div> <p>Enclosure</p>										
Section A - IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITY										
Please refer to the mailing label above, then make all additions and corrections according to the questions below. Detailed identification information is needed to prevent duplicate listings and to assure that your facility is properly represented in this survey. <i>(Please type or print)</i>										
1. Is the NAME shown in the label above correct for your facility? 101 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → <i>Please enter correct name.</i>	Correct name of facility if different from above									
2. Is the ADDRESS shown in the label above the correct mailing address for your facility? 102 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → <i>Please give your entire correct mailing address.</i>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 35%;">Street</td> <td style="width: 40%;">P.O. Box, Route, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">City or town</td> <td>County</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">State</td> <td>ZIP Code</td> </tr> </table>	Number	Street	P.O. Box, Route, etc.	City or town		County	State		ZIP Code
Number	Street	P.O. Box, Route, etc.								
City or town		County								
State		ZIP Code								
3. What is the telephone number of your facility?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Area code</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Number</td> </tr> </table>	Area code	Number							
Area code	Number									

USCOMM-DC

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

a. Include in this report information for the facility named in the mailing label or for its successor if the name or owner has changed. Include information for one facility only, but report for the entire facility including infirmaries and other subunits.

b. Due to name and address changes, duplicate listings, or other reasons, you may have been sent more than one questionnaire under different names or addresses. If you receive more than one form for the same facility, complete one only and return all others with the notation "Completed and returned under . . . (give name of facility on completed form and the identification number found in the upper left corner of the label)."

c. If this facility is a nursing unit for a retirement center, report only for the nursing unit.

d. Answer all questions, please. Definitions and special instructions are given with the questions when needed. If your answer to a question is "none," put a zero in the appropriate space. Do not leave the space blank.

e. Return the completed questionnaire in the pre-addressed postage-paid envelope to:

Bureau of the Census
Jeffersonville Census Operations Division
1201 East 10th Street
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130

Section B - FACILITY INFORMATION

<p>4. Please read all of the categories, then mark only ONE box for the type of ownership which operates this facility. →</p>	<p>(103) <input type="checkbox"/> Individual } For profit <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership } <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation } <input type="checkbox"/> Church related <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonprofit ownership <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> City-County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospital District <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Public Health Service <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Administration <input type="checkbox"/> Other Federal Agency - Specify _____</p>
<p>5. What ages does your facility accept?</p>	<p>(104) _____ Minimum age <input type="checkbox"/> No minimum age (105) _____ Maximum Age <input type="checkbox"/> No maximum age</p>
<p>6. Does your facility accept → <p align="center"><i>Mark only one</i></p></p>	<p>(106) <input type="checkbox"/> Males only? <input type="checkbox"/> Females only? <input type="checkbox"/> Both males and females?</p>
<p>7. What was the total number of persons (residents or patients), who stayed in this facility last night? Do NOT include employees or proprietors.</p>	<p>(107) _____ Total persons</p>
<p>8. What is the TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS regularly maintained for patients or residents? Include all beds set up and staffed for use whether or not they are in use at the present time. Do NOT include beds used by staff or owners nor beds used exclusively for emergency purposes.</p>	<p>(108) _____ Total beds</p>
<p>9. Is this facility participating in the Medicare (Title XVIII) program?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 10) (109) _____ a. Number of beds certified (110) _____ b. Number of certified beds occupied last night</p>
<p>10. Is this facility participating in the Medicaid (Title XIX) program?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 11) (111) _____ a. Number of beds certified (112) _____ b. Number of certified beds occupied last night</p>
<p>11. Is this facility certified as an Intermediate Care Facility under Titles I, (Old Age Assistance), X (Aid to the Blind), XIV (Aid to Permanently and Totally Handicapped), or XVI (Aid to the Aged, Blind or Disabled) of the Social Security Act? Do NOT include Medicare (Title XVIII) or Medicaid (Title XIX)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 12a) (113) _____ a. Number of beds certified (114) _____ b. Number of certified beds occupied last night</p>
<p>12a. What is the total number of full-time personnel (those who work 35 hours or more per week) currently employed by this facility? Do NOT count part-time employees as full-time equivalents. Include owners, managers, and members of religious orders who work full time whether on the payroll or not. Do NOT include volunteers or private duty nurses.</p>	<p>(115) _____ Total full-time personnel</p>
<p>b. Of the above personnel, how many are - (1) Licensed registered nurses? (2) Licensed practical or vocational nurses?</p>	<p>(116) _____ Number LRN <input type="checkbox"/> None (117) _____ Number LPN or LVN <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>

Section B – FACILITY INFORMATION (Continued)

13a. What is the total number of part-time personnel (those who work less than 35 hours per week) currently employed by this facility?

Include owners, managers, and members of religious orders who work part time whether on the payroll or not.
Do NOT include volunteers or private duty nurses.

(118) _____ Total part-time personnel
 None

b. Of the above personnel, how many are –

(1) Licensed registered nurses?

(119) _____ Number LRN
 None

(2) Licensed practical or vocational nurses?

(120) _____ Number LPN or LVN
 None

14a. What is the TOTAL number of man-hours worked by ALL part-time personnel during the last 7 days of the most recent pay period?

b. Of the above man-hours, how many were worked by –

(1) Licensed registered nurses?

(121) _____ Total part-time man-hours

(122) _____ Man-hours

(2) Licensed practical or vocational nurses?

(123) _____ Man-hours

15. Please read ALL 22 classes listed below, then place an "X" in the box opposite the class which best describes this facility. If none of the categories describe your facility, mark the "other" box and explain. After marking one box, follow the skip instruction to the right of the box. Record on page 4 any comments you may have about the correct classification of this facility.

MARK ONLY ONE FOR QUESTION 15

- (124) 01 Extended care facility
02 Skilled nursing home
03 Nursing home
04 Convalescent home
05 Rest home
06 Home for the aged
07 Boarding home for the aged
08 Home for the needy
09 Nursing care unit for retirement center

What is the average length of patient stay in this nursing care unit?

- (125) 1. Less than 30 days
2. 30 days or more

- (126) 10 Resident facility or school for the deaf
11 Resident facility or school for the blind
12 Home for unwed mothers
13 Orphanage
14 Resident facility for dependent children
15 Resident facility or school for physically handicapped
16 Resident facility or school for emotionally disturbed
17 Resident facility for alcoholics or drug abusers
18 Training school for juvenile delinquents
19 Detention home, primarily for juvenile delinquents
20 Reformatory
21 Resident facility for mentally retarded

Which of the following programs does this facility provide for the mentally retarded? (Mark ALL that apply)

- (127) 1. Class for educable children
2. Classes for trainable children
3. Classes for profoundly retarded children
4. Classes for adults – Specify classes _____
5. Vocational training and counseling
6. Occupational therapy
7. Physical therapy
8. Other programs – Emergency respite care, followup of released persons, etc. – Describe programs _____
9. None of the above programs

- (128) 22 Other resident facility – Describe this facility and continue with question 16 on page 4.

Continue with question 16 on page 4.

Skip to question 19 on page 4.

Section C - CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

16. During the past 7 days, how many of the PERSONS in question 7 received "Nursing Care"?
 Consider that a person received "Nursing Care" if he received any of the following services:
 Temperature-pulse-respiration, blood pressure, full-bed bath, nasal feeding, catheterization, irrigation, oxygen therapy, enema, hypodermic injection, intravenous injection, application of dressing or bandage, bowel or bladder retraining.

(129) _____ Persons

17. Which of the following services are routinely provided?
 Mark all that apply →

- (130)
- 1 Supervision is provided over medications which may be self-administered
 - 2 Medications and treatments are administered in accordance with physicians orders
 - 3 Rub and massage
 - 4 Help with tub bath or shower
 - 5 Help with dressing
 - 6 Help with correspondence or shopping
 - 7 Help with walking or getting about
 - 8 Help with eating
- OR
- 9 Not responsible for providing any services except room and board - If this box is marked, no other box should be marked in question 17.

18a. Please mark the box that indicates the level of skill of the person in charge who is ON DUTY (that is, on the premises and routinely serving the patients) for each shift.

Do NOT include a person who is merely "on call."

If you do not have all of the shifts indicated, please mark the "No such shift" box as appropriate.

- (131) Shift No. 1
- 1 RN
 - 2 LPN
 - 3 Nurse's Aide
 - 4 Other - Specify occupation → _____

- (132) Shift No. 2 0 No such shift
- 1 RN
 - 2 LPN
 - 3 Nurse's Aide
 - 4 Other - Specify occupation → _____

- (133) Shift No. 3 0 No such shift
- 1 RN
 - 2 LPN
 - 3 Nurse's Aide
 - 4 Other - Specify occupation → _____

b. How long (number of hours per day) is each shift?

(134) _____ Shift No. 1

(135) _____ Shift No. 2

(136) _____ Shift No. 3

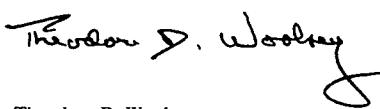
Comments

Section D - RESPONDENT INFORMATION (CONFIDENTIAL)

19a. Name of person completing this form

b. Title or position

c. Date completed

HSM-595 11/71 U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS ANNUAL SURVEY OF 1971 HOSPITALS	FORM APPROVED O.M.B. NO. 68-R1068
<p>Dear Sir:</p> <p>The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Public Health Service is conducting its annual survey of hospitals in the United States. This program is being conducted as part of the U.S. National Health Survey.</p> <p>The purpose of this survey, in which you are being asked to participate, is to obtain current information, such as number of beds, staff size, and types of services provided. The information will be used to compile statistics on the number and kinds of hospitals in the United States.</p> <p>Sections A and B of this form request verification of the name and address, type of service, type of ownership and capacity. Sections C-F ask for additional information which is needed to complete statistics on other characteristics of hospitals.</p> <p>For this purpose we are requesting that you complete this questionnaire for your hospital and return it within five days in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. The questionnaire is brief and should not take long to complete.</p> <p>Thank you for your cooperation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sincerely yours,</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">  Theodore D. Woolsey Director National Center for Health Statistics </div> <p>Enclosure</p>	

SECTION A. HOSPITAL IDENTIFICATION

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

(1) Is the NAME shown in the label above correct for your hospital? (1) <input type="checkbox"/> YES (2) <input type="checkbox"/> NO <i>→ Please line through name in label and enter correct name.</i>	CORRECT NAME OF HOSPITAL IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE									
(2) Is the ADDRESS shown in the label above the correct mailing address for your hospital? (1) <input type="checkbox"/> YES (2) <input type="checkbox"/> NO <i>→ Please line through address on label and give your entire correct mailing address.</i>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">NUMBER</td> <td style="width: 40%;">STREET</td> <td style="width: 40%;">P.O. BOX, ROUTE, ETC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">CITY OR TOWN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COUNTY</td> <td>STATE</td> <td>ZIP CODE</td> </tr> </table>	NUMBER	STREET	P.O. BOX, ROUTE, ETC.	CITY OR TOWN			COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE
NUMBER	STREET	P.O. BOX, ROUTE, ETC.								
CITY OR TOWN										
COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE								
(3) What is the telephone number of your hospital?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">AREA CODE</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </table>	AREA CODE	NUMBER							
AREA CODE	NUMBER									
(4) If the reporting period was NOT the 12-month period from October 1, 1970 through September 30, 1971, please indicate below the period used. Report dates in numeric form using a six-digit number.										
Number of days _____ Beginning date _____ month/day/year Ending date _____ month/day/year										
Were you in operation 12 months at the ending date? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No										

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING SECTIONS B-F

- a. HOSPITAL as used in this form refers to those facilities generally recognized as hospitals, in addition to institutions for the mentally retarded and other mental facilities, and medical units of nonhospital establishments (provided the units have six or more inpatient beds). If this facility is not a hospital, please use the "COMMENTS" section on page 4 to describe the facility and the services it offers and return the questionnaire
- b. Include in this report data for your entire hospital and all parts, units, component institutions, etc. However, do not include any component or unit which has its own separate discharge procedures. The latter are to be considered separate facilities and should be reported in the "COMMENTS." If you are in doubt about any unit, please include the unit and explain in the "COMMENTS" section.
- c. Answer all questions, please. Definitions and special instructions are given with the question when needed.
- d. Due to name and address changes, duplicate listings in our file, or other reasons, you may have been sent more than one questionnaire under different names and addresses. If you have received more than one form for the same hospital, complete one only and return all others with the notation "completed and returned under . . . (give name of hospital on completed form)."
- e. Report data for a 12-month period, preferably October 1, 1970 through September 30, 1971
- f. Return the completed questionnaire in the postage-paid envelope to.

National Center for Health Statistics, HSMHA
 U.S. Public Health Service
 P.O. Box 12214
 Research Triangle Park
 North Carolina 27709

SECTION B. CLASSIFICATION

(1) Type of organization managing hospital (Circle one only):

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Governmental, nonfederal | Nongovernmental, not-for-profit | For-Profit | Governmental, federal |
| 12 State | 21 Church operated | 31 Individual | 41 Air Force |
| 13 County | 23 Other not-for-profit | 32 Partnership | 42 Army |
| 14 City | | 33 Corporation | 43 Navy |
| 15 City-county | | | 44 Public Health Service |
| 16 Hospital district or authority | | | 45 Veterans Administration |
| | | | 46 Federal other than 41-45, or 47-48 |
| | | | 47 PHS Indian Service |
| | | | 48 Dept. of Justice |

(2) Circle the ONE category that BEST describes the type of service that your hospital provides to the MAJORITY of admissions:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 10 General medical and surgical | 45 Eye, ear, nose, and throat |
| 11 Hospital unit of an institution (prison hospital, college infirmary etc) | 46 Rehabilitation |
| 12 Hospital unit within a mental retardation school | 47 Orthopedic |
| 13 Armed Forces Dispensary | 48 Chronic disease |
| 22 Psychiatric | 62 Institution for mental retardation |
| 33 Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases | 82 Alcoholism |
| 42 Narcotic addiction | 49 Other—specify treatment area _____ |
| 44 Maternity | |

(3) Does your hospital restrict admissions primarily to children? Yes No

SECTION C. FACILITIES AND SERVICES, UNIT BEDS AND VISITS

(1) Circle each facility and services listed below that is actually within the hospital (*SEE ENCLOSED DEFINITION SHEET*) Where requested, record unit beds set up and staffed for use at the end of reporting period or number of visits for the reporting period.

COLUMN 1

COLUMN 2

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1a. Postoperative Recovery Room | 2a. Burn Care Unit |
| 1b. Intensive Care Unit Number of beds _____ | 2b. Physical Therapy Dept. |
| 1c. Intensive Cardiac Care Unit Number of beds _____ | 2c. Occupational Therapy Dept. |
| 1d. Open Heart Surgery Facilities | 2d. Rehabilitation Inpatient Unit Number of beds _____ |
| 1e. Pharmacy W/FT Registered Pharmacist | 2e. Rehabilitation Outpatient Unit |
| 1f. Pharmacy W/PT Registered Pharmacist | 2f. Psychiatric Inpatient Unit Number of beds _____ |
| 1g. X-ray Therapy | 2g. Psychiatric Outpatient Unit |
| 1h. Cobalt Therapy | 2h. Psychiatric Partial Hospitalization Program |
| 1i. Radium Therapy | 2i. Psychiatric Emergency Services |
| 1j. Diagnostic Radioisotope Facility | 2j. Psychiatric Foster and/or Home Care |
| 1k. Therapeutic Radioisotope Facility | 2k. Psychiatric Consultation and Education Services |
| 1l. Histopathology Laboratory | 2l. Organized Outpatient Dept. |
| 1m. Organ Bank | 2m. Emergency Dept. |
| 1n. Blood Bank | 2n. Social Work Dept. |
| 1o. Electroencephalography | 2o. Family Planning Service Annual Number of visits _____ |
| 1p. Inhalation Therapy Dept. | 2p. Genetic Counseling Service |
| 1q. Premature Nursery | 2q. Abortion Service (Inpatient) |
| 1r. Self-Care Unit Number of beds _____ | 2r. Abortion Service (Outpatient) |
| 1s. Extended Care Unit Number of beds _____ | 2s. Home Care Dept Annual Number of visits _____ |
| 1t. Inpatient Renal Dialysis | 2t. Hospital Auxiliary |
| 1u. Outpatient Renal Dialysis | 2u. Volunteer Services Dept. |
| 1v. None of the Above | 2v. None of the Above |

(2) Does your hospital have any plans to merge with another institution or institutions? Yes No

(3) Does your hospital admit psychiatric patients to its general service? Yes No

- (4) Do you have an organized treatment program for drug-abuse patients? Yes No
 If YES, check one: Inpatients only
 Outpatients only
 Inpatients and Outpatients

(5) If you have an Emergency Department, please check all arrangements below that describe your PHYSICIAN staffing pattern, and indicate whether these physicians have admitting privileges.

	Staffing Arrangement For Emergency Department		Hospital Admitting Privileges	
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
a. House staff (Interns and Residents):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Rotation of attending staff physicians:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Rotation of a panel of attending staff physicians:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Employment of salaried physician(s), not part of an organized group:				
Full-time	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Part-time	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
e. 24 hour, 7 day-a-week coverage by a special partnership or corporation, under contract with the hospital:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other (please explain):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION D. BEDS AND UTILIZATION

Be sure to make an entry for every blank in Sections D, E and F. Enter "0" wherever zero is appropriate. Enter "NA" only when data are not available from your records. For Sections D & E, report data for a 12-month period, preferably the period ending September 30, 1971. If another yearly period is used, please indicate that period in the "Comments" section. Consult the following definitions while filling in Section D:

- (1)a A "significant temporary" change refers to beds temporarily out of use, not in bed count, and not considered a permanent change. Report date(s) when bed change(s) occurred, using a six-digit number; example: January 7, 1971 should be reported as 01/07/71.
- (4)a Emergency unit visits are the sum of visits to the emergency department (2.m.) and psychiatric emergency services (2.i.) checked under Facilities and Services in Section C.
- (4)b Clinic visits are the sum of outpatient visits to each organized subunit of the outpatient department. Report clinic visits to an outpatient renal dialysis unit (1.u.), rehabilitation outpatient unit (2.e.), psychiatric outpatient unit (2.g.), or organized outpatient department (2.L.) under Facilities and Services in Section C.
- (4)c Other visits are the sum of visits to each unit or department of the hospital by referred outpatients. A referred outpatient is one who utilizes only the special diagnostic or therapeutic facilities and services of the hospital upon referral of a physician.

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

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

If yes, give date(s) of change and number of beds added or withdrawn from use.

(Show increase by + and decrease by -)

Beds _____ Date _____
 month/day/year

Beds _____ Date _____
 month/day/year

- b. Does your hospital maintain separate units specifically designated for short-term and long-term care (exclude newborn nursery)? (A short-term unit is one with an average length of stay of less than 30 days).

NO (Fill Col. (1) only for each question below.)

- YES b1. Can patients discharged from short-term care units over a one-year period be identified separately by name or medical record number from either a daily census report, discharge list, or discharge analysis form? YES NO

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

	All hospitals fill out	Fill out only if the hospital has separate units for short-term and long-term care	
	Total (1)	Short-term units (2)	Long-term units (3)
c. How many beds were set up and staffed for use at the end of the reporting period?			
d. How many admissions (excluding births) were there during the reporting period?	*		
e. How many adult and pediatric (excluding newborn) inpatient days of care were rendered during the reporting period?			
f. How many discharges (excluding newborn) were there during the reporting period?	*		
g. How many patient days of care were rendered to inpatients (excluding newborn) discharged during the reporting period?			

*Report total admissions and total discharges from the hospital. (This may not be the sum of columns 2 and 3 because of internal transfers).

- (2) What was the census on the last day of your reporting period? _____

(3) NEWBORN NURSERY

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

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