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ABSTRACT

This report, the first of a series based on the findings of Resident Places Survey-3, describes the education and training of nursing and personal care home administrators on the basis of information obtained by questionnaire from the administrators. The data on education and training are given by characteristics of administrators (age, employment status, length of employment as an administrator, and services performed). Survey results show that the median number of years of education for the estimated 18,390 nursing and personal care home administrators in the conterminous United States, June-August 1969, was 13.1 years; nearly 80% had completed at least 12th grade, with 51% having 1 year or more of junior college, nursing school, or college. Twenty-eight percent of the administrators held one or both associate's and bachelor's degrees; the master's and/or doctor's degree was held by 4%. A course in nursing home administration had been taken by 35% of the administrators, the modal number of courses taken being one. Other than formal training, 39% had received on-the-job training, and 23% had received other training or education in nursing home administration. Numerous tables provide the survey data, and nine figures illustrate the data. The three appendixes to the report are: I. Technical Notes on Methods; II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report; and III. Resident Places Survey-3: Forms and Questionnaires (Facility Questionnaire, Administrator Questionnaire, Staff Information and Control Record, Staff Questionnaire, List of Selected Job Categories, Current Patient Questionnaire). (DB)

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Administrators of Nursing and Personal Care Homes: Education and Training

United States - June - August 1969

THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Vital and Health Statistics-Series 12-No.18

Administrators of Nursing and Personal Care Homes: Education and Training

United States - June - August 1969

Statistics on the number of nursing and personal care home administrators by educational levels attained, degrees and nurses' licenses held, and formal and informal training in nursing home administration. Based on data collected during June-August 1969.

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 73-1703

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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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.

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NOTE: Numbers and percents in tables may not add to totals due to rounding.



ADMINISTRATORS OF NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Bernice Gibson Brown, Division of Health Resources Statistics

INTRODUCTION

In today's nursing home, the nursing home administrator sets the tone, establishes a program of quality care, and bears final responsibility for operation of the facility. It is very important, therefore, that his orientation and training prepare him to direct and administer a program which provides both the "nursing" and the "home" aspects of patient care.

Highlights

The median number of years of education for the estimated 18,390 nursing and personal care home administrators in the conterminous United States, June-August 1969, was 13.1 years. Nearly 80 percent of the administrators had completed at least 12th grade. For 51 percent the highest attained educational level was 1 year or more of junior college, nursing school, or college.

Slightly more than 71 percent of nursing and personal care home administrators held no undergraduate or graduate degree. The associate's and bachelor's degrees were the most commonly held degrees; 28 percent of the administrators held one or both of these degrees. The master's and/or doctor's degree was held by 4 percent of the administrators.

A course in nursing home administration had been taken by 35 percent of nursing and personal care home administrators. The modal number of courses taken was one. About 88 percent of those who took a course in nursing home administration

had completed at least 12th grade. Furthermore, 47 percent of those who had attended a course in nursing home administration had some college background.

Other than formal training, some administrators (39 percent) had received on-the-job training and 23 percent had received other training or education in nursing home administration. A good proportion of those who had received on-the-job training or other training or education in nursing home administration had a college background.

Problem

The 1967 amendments to title XIX (Medicaid) of the Social Security Act required all States and other jurisdictions (participating in Medicaid) to establish programs to license by waiver or fully license all nursing home administrators by July 1, 1970.

Federal guidelines proposed, among other things, that by July 1, 1970, each applicant for full licensure possess a high school diploma or the equivalent. (Applicants for licensure on or after January 1, 1975, must have successfully completed 2 years of college-level study in an accredited institution; on or after January 1, 1980, they must hold a bachelor's degree; and on or after January 1, 1985, they must hold a master's degree.)

In addition, applicants for full licensure on or after July 1, 1970, who had not completed, in an accredited institution of higher learning, adequate

academic preparation for nursing home administration must submit evidence of participation in an approved course of study in nursing home administration. In future years a candidate for examination for licensure can submit evidence of 4 years of practical experience in nursing home administration or in a related health administration area for each year of required post-high-school education.²

Table A presents the distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by combinations of the following levels of knowledge and skill: 12th grade education and above, course in nursing home administration, and 4 years or more of experience as an administrator. It must be recognized that positive responses to the survey questions upon which this table s based do not necessarily mean that an administrator met the education, training, or experience requirement as defined in the proposed legislation. Nevertheless the available measurements of knowledge and skill most comparable to those proposed in the legislation have been used to provide information on how administrators fared, knowledge and skillwise, prior to enactment of the legislation. Only about 31 percent of the administrators had fulfilled the two proposed requirements (i.e., 12th

grade education or the equivalent and completion of a course in nursing home administration) necessary for full licensure on or after July 1, 1970. Detailed tables 1 and 2 present additional data on administrators by proposed criteria for licensure.

General Survey Information

During June-August 1969, the Division of Health Resources Statistics conducted Resident Places Survey-3 (RPS-3) to update the statistics from the 1964 Resident Places Survey-2³⁻¹¹ and to show changes which had occurred in the 5-year period since 1964 and since the beginning of Medicare. Resident Places Survey-3 was a sample survey of nursing and personal care homes in the conterminous United States. Collected in this survey were data about the sample establishment itself, about the health of a sample of the patients or residents, about the administrator of the establishment, and about a sample of the employees. (For further discussion of RPS-3, see appendix I.)

This report, the first of a series based on the findings of RPS-3, describes the education and training-of nursing and personal care home ad-

Table A. Percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by proposed criteria for licensure as an administrator, according to whether or not 'pets each proposed criterion: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii

12th grade education and above	Course in nursing home administration	4 years or more of experience as an administrator	Percent distribution of 18,390 administrators		
Yes	Yes	Yes	22.5		
"Yes	No	Yes	31.1		
Yes	Yes	No	8.5		
No	Yes	Yes	3.7		
Yes	No	No	17.1		
No	No	Yes	13.4		
No	Yes	No	*		
No	No	No	3.4		

ministrators on the basis of information obtained by questionnaire from the person who was designated as administrator by the owner or operator of an establishment. The survey was designed so that one and only one administrator was designated for each establishment. Assistant administrators were requested to complete a different questionnaire and are not included in this report.

Since the estimates for RPS-3 are based on a sample of administrators in nursing and personal care homes rather than all such administrators, they are subject to sampling variability. Tables of approximate sampling errors are given in appendix I. Definitions of certain terms used in this report may be found in appendix II. Also a review of the questionnaires and related materials shown in appendix III should be helpful in understanding the data.

In this report administrators of nursing and personal care homes are described in terms of their highest grade completed, undergraduate and graduate degrees held, licensure status as registered nurses and practical or vocational nurses, courses completed in nursing home administration, on-the-job training in nursing home administration, and other education or training received in nursing home administration. These data provide a general picture of the levels of knowledge and skill attained by administrators.

The data on education and training are arrayed by characteristics of administrators (age, employment status, length of employment as an administrator, and services performed by the administrator). The interplay between these characteristics and education and training is discussed. In addition, the relationship between characteristics of nursing and personal care homes and the training and education of their administrators is analyzed. More detailed information about administrators is given in tables 1-20, which follow the text of this report.

Establishment information.—To place the statistics on administrators in perspective, table B presents selected characteristics of nursing and personal care homes. Nursing care homes constituted the majority of the three types of homes and on the average maintained 61 beds as opposed to 40 beds for personal-care-with-nursing homes and 14 beds for personal care homes. The estimated average size for all types of homes was

about 49 beds. Approximately 88 percent of nursing and personal care homes had less than 100 beds, and the remaining 12 percent had 100 beds or more.

About seven of every nine homes were operated under proprietary auspices. However, both nonprofit and government homes were on the average larger in size than proprietary homes. The largest proportion of homes were located in the North Central Region (34 percent) followed by the South Region (26 percent), Northeast Region (21 percent), and West Region (20 ercent).

Education and training.—The level of education attained by nursing home administrators is slightly above that of the general population. Based on 1970 Bureau of the Census data, the median number of school years completed by all persons 21 years and older in the United States was 12.2 years. 12 Based on RPS-3, the median number of school years completed by nursing and personal care home administrators was 13.1 years.

Table C summarizes the data collected on highest attained educational level for the estimated 18,390 administrators in the United States, June-August 1969. Slightly more than 20 percent had less than a 12th grade education, and 29 percent had only a 12th grade education. The highest attained educational level for the remaining 51 percent was 1 year or more of nursing school, junior collège, or collège.

Of the 2,380 administrators who attended nursing school, 1,590 attended for 3 years. However, some administrators attended junior college or college or by other means prepared themselves for licensure as registered nurses (RN's), which brought the total number of administrators who were licensed RN's to 2,020. Licensed registered nurses represented 49 percent of the 4,140 administrators who were licensed nurses. The other 51 percent were licensed practical nurses (LPN's) or licensed vocational nurses (LVN's).

The majority of administrators (72 percent) did not hold an undergraduate or a graduate degree. However, of the 5,200 administrators who held a degree, the associate's degree was the highest degree held by 50 percent, the bachelor's was the highest degree held by 36 percent, and the master's or doctor's was the highest degree held by 15 percent.

Table B. Number of nursing call personal care homes and mean beds, by type of service, type of ownership, bed size, and geographic region: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

Characteristic	Homes	Mean beds
All homes	18,390	49
Type of service		
Nursing care Personal care with	11,580	61
nursingPersonal care	3,770 3,040	40 14
Type of ownership		
Proprietary Nonprofit Government	14,160 2,850 .1,380	44 69 60
Bed size		
Less than 30 beds 30-99 beds 100-299 beds 300 beds or more	8,100 8,140 2,050 100	15 55 138 434
Geographic region		
Northeast North Central South	3,830 6,160 4,750 3,650	52 50 52 38

The associate's degree was the highest degree held by a good proportion of those administrators who were licensed nurses (RN's, LPN's, or LVN's). In fact the associate's degree was the highest degree held by 46 percent of the 4,140 administrators who were licensed nurses, and the bachelor's degree was the highest degree for 5 percent of this group. About 48 percent of the administrators who were licensed nurses held no degree. Only a relatively few administrators in this group held the master's or doctor's degree.

Approximately 3,000 administrators had attended college 4 years or more, and 89 percent

of these administrators held a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree. About 110 administrators held the M.D. or D.O. degree.

Although administrators were requested to indicate their major fields of study in pursuit of undergraduate and graduate degrees, most did not. However, for those administrators who indicated a major field of study on the undergraduate level, a wide cross-section of disciplines was represented, dominated to some extent by the social sciences, accounting, business administration, and nursing. On the graduate level a master's degree in hospital administration was frequently indicated. For doctorates, the major fields of study frequently included, but were not limited to, theology, law, and medicine.

Table C. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii

Highest grade	Adminis	Administrators				
completed	Number	Percent				
All grades	18,390	100.0				
Below 12th grade	3,840 1,780 2,060 5,240	20.9 9.7 11.2				
Nursing school	2,380 550 240 1,590	12.9 3.0 1.3 8.6				
Junior college 1 year 2 years	680 210 470	3.7 1.1 2.6				
College	6,250 1,040 1,480 720 1,470 1,540	34.0 5.6 8.1 3.9 8.0 8.4				

Attained educational status is related to completion of a course in nursing home administration and acquisition of on-the-job training or other training or education in nursing home administration. As shown in table D, administrators who had received formal or informal training in nursing home administration were more likely to have completed at least 12th grade than were administrators who had not received this training. The median number of months for on-the-job training for all administrators was 12.0 months. The duration of this training may have included time spent in a probationary or career-conditional period.

Administrators indicated that other training or education in nursing home administration included, but was not limited to, seminars, institutes, workshops, reading, conventions, and home-study courses.

If an administrator held a degree, the chances were greater that he had received training in nursing home administration than if he did not hold a degree (table E).

The relationship between licensure as an RN, LPN, or LVN and training in nursing home administration is not as marked as the relationship between degree status and training. However, administrators who received on-the-job training

Table D. Number and percent distribution of administrators by highest grade completed, according to type of training or education in nursing home administration: United States, June-August 1559

Excludes A	laska and Hawaii				
	Administ	rators	Highest grade completed		
Type of training or education in nursing home administration	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade and above	
All types	18,390	100.0	20.9	79.1	
Course					
No	11,950	100.0	25.9	74.2	
Yes	6,440	100.0	11.6	88.4	
On-the-job training					
No	11,310	100.0	25.3	74.7	
Yes	7,080	100.0	13.8	86.2	
Other training or education					
No	14,260	100.0	22.3	77.7	
Yes	4,130	100.0	16.0	84.0	

Table E. Number and percent of administrators by training in nursing home administration, by degree or licensure status: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii

		Training in nursing home administration 1				
Degree or licensure status	Number of adminis- trators	Course	On-the- job training	Other training or education		
		Percent	Percent of administrators			
All statuses	18,390	35.0	38.5	22,5		
Degree status ²		,				
Did not hold a degree	13,190	31.5	35.6	20.3		
Held a degree	5,200	44.1	45.9	28.0		
Licensure status ³						
Not licensed as a nurse	14,250	34.3	38.2	22.9		
Licensed as a nurse	4,140	37.5	39.4	21.0		

 1 An administrator may have received one, two, or three types of training. 2 One or more among associate's degree or certificate, bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree.

3As an RN, LVN, or LPN.

in nursing home administration were more likely to have taken a course in nursing home administration than those who had not received this training (table F). Detailed tables 3 and 4 present additional data on the relationship between attained educational level and training in nursing home administration.

Information on the Medicare participation by the sample facilities was obtained in RPS-3. Table G summarizes the educational status of the administrators of Medicare-certified and noncertified homes, June-August 1969. This table shows that the median years of education were 14.8 years for administrators in Medicare-certified homes and 12.8 years for administrators in noncertified homes. In fact, 91 percent of the administrators in Medicare-certified facilities

had completed at least 12th grade compared with 75 percent in noncertified facilities, Futhermore. 46 percent of the administrators in Medicarecertified homes held a degree, 46 percent had taken a course in nursing home administration. 50 percent had received on-the-job training in nursing home administration, and 30 percent had received other training or education in nursing home administration. The comparable percentages for training or education of administrators in noncertified homes are less. Table 5 presents further information on administrators in Medicare-certified and noncertified homes. Also table 1 presents the distribution of these two groups by the proposed criteria for licensing administrators.

Table F. Number and percent distribution of nursing home administrators by completion of a course in nursing home administration, according to type of training in nursing home administration: United States, June-August 1969

[Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

Exercises Atlaska and Thomas								
Type of training in nursing home administration	Administ	rators	Took a course					
	Number	Percent	No	Yes				
All types	18,390	190.0	65.0	35,0				
On-the-job training								
No	11,310	100.0	70.4	29.7				
Yes	7,080	100.0	56.3	43.7				
Other training or education								
No	14,260	100.0	69.3	30.7				
Yes	4,130	100.0	49.8	50.2				

Table G. Number and percent of nursing and personal care home administrators, by education or training of administrators and Medicare status of sample homes: United States, June-August 1969

[Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

		Administrators			
Education or training of administrators	All adminis- trators	In Medicare- certified homes	In non- certified homes		
		Number			
All administrators	18,390	4,770	13,620		
Median years of education	13.1	14.8	12.8		
		Percent			
Percent completed below 12th grade Percent completed 12th grade and above Percent held a degree 1 Percent RN, LPN, or LVN Percent took a course 2 Percent received on-the-job training 2 Percent received other training or education 2-	20.9 79.1 28.3 22.5 35.0 38.5 22.5	8.6 91.4 46.1 20.6 45.6 49.7 30.0	21.9 23.2 31.2 34.5 . 19.7		

¹One or more among associate's degree or certificate, bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree.

²In nursing home administration.



EDUCATION AND TRAINING AS RELATED TO CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMINISTRATORS

Age

The majority of nursing and personal care home administrators were between the ages of 45 and 65 (figure 1). Generally, administrators under 45 years of age had attained a slightly higher educational level than administrators 45 years and over; table H shows that the median years of education for these groups were 14.1 and 12.9 years, respectively.

Table H also shows that 91 percent of the administrators under 45 years of age had completed at least 12th grade, 11 percent had attended nursing school, and 53 percent had attended college. At the other extreme, only 75 percent of the administrators 45 years and over had completed at least 12th grade, about 14 percent had attended nursing school, and 33 percent had attended college. Table 5 provides additional data to examine the relationship between age and education.

The completion of 2 or 3 years of nursing school occurred often among administrators 45 years and over. In addition, 24 percent of the administrators 45 years and over were licensed as an RN, LPN, or LVN compared with 20 percent under 45 years of age (table J). Further examination of the data reveals that 4 years or more of college were completed more often by administrators under 45 years of age and also that undergraduate and graduate degrees were more common for administrators of this age group.

Administrators under 45 years of age were likely to have attended a course in nursing home administration and to have pursued two or more such courses. Furthermore, administrators in this age group were about equally divided as to on-the-job training experience; about 51 percent had received on-the-job training in nursing home administration, while 49 percent had not. Administrators 45 years of age and over ranked higher in median months of this training. However, positive responses to "other training or education in nursing home administration" were

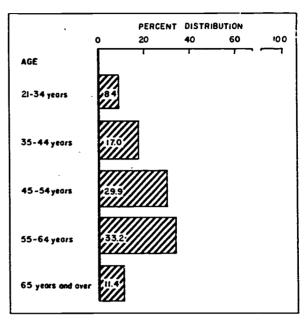


Figure !. Percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by age.



given as often by administrators under 45 years of age (table K).

Employment Status

Educational level varies markedly with employment status. Namely, employed nursing and personal care home administrators working for other employers generally showed a higher educational level than the self-employed administrators. For example, 86 percent of employed administrators had completed at least 12th grade compared with 70 percent of the self-employed administrators. Only 26 percent of the self-employed administrators had attended college, and only 9 percent had completed 4 years or more. In comparison, 45 percent of the employed administrators had attended college and 22 percent had completed 4 years or more. On the other hand, about the same percent of self-employed administrators had attended nursing school as had their salaried counterparts (table L).

This relationship between employment status and education is not altered when an additional variable, age, is introduced. Table 6 shows that

Table H. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed and median years of education, according to age: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

				=						
	Highest grade completed									
Age	Admir.is- trators .		Below 12th grade			Nursing school		C ollege		Median years of
	Number	Per- cent	8th grade and below	9th- 11th grades	12th grade	1 year	2 or 3 years	Less than 4 years ¹	years or more	educa- tion
						-				
All ages-	18,390	100.0	9.7	11.2	28.5	3.0	9.9	21.3	16.3	13.1
Under 45 years	4,680	100.0	. *	7.3	27.7	3.9	7.2	26.1	26.5	14.1
Under 35 years	1,550	100.0	-	7.2	22.8	8.3	*	27.4	29.1	14.3
35-44 years-	3,130	100.0	*	7.3	30.1	*	8.2	25.5	25.2	14.1
45 years and over	13,710	100.0	12.5	12.6	28.8	2.7	10.8	19.7	12.9	12.9
45-54 years-	5,500	100.0	4.5	6.7	34.3	3.9	13.4	22.6	14.7	13.5
55-64 years-	6,110	100.0	17.7	17.1	24.7	*	8.5	17.6	12.9	12.6
65 years and over	2,100	100.0	18.3	14.8	26.3	*	11.1	18.6	8.0	12.6

¹Includes junior college.

Table J. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by degrees and licenses held, according to age: United States, June-August 1969

[Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

	nis- cors	Highest degree held				Lice	Licenses held		
Age	Number	Per- cent	None	Asso- ciate's	Bach- elor's	Mas- ter's or doc- tor's	No RN, LVN, or LPN	RN	LVN or LPN
All ages	18,390	100.0	71.7	14.1	10.1	4.2	77.5	11.0	11,6
Under 45 years	4,680	100.0	61.9	13.1	18.8	6.2	80.5	10.1	9.5
Under 35 years35-44 years	1,550 3,130	100.0 100.0	59.2 63.2	13.0 13.2	20.3 18.1	7.6 5.5	83.4 79.1	6.5 11.9	10.1 9.2
45 years and over	13,710	100.0	75.1	14.4	7.1	3.5	76.5	11.3	12.3
45-54 years 55-64 years 65 years and over	5,500 6,110 2,100	100.0 100.0 100.0	68.8 78.4 81.9	18.7 11.5 11.5	7.7 7.6 *	4.8 2.5 *	71.4 80.8 77.0	13.5 8.9 12.3	15.1 10.3 10.7

Table K. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by training in nursing home administration, according to age: United States, June-August 1969

[Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

		Training in nursing home administration								
Age	Adminis- trators			rse in r e edminis		C	n-the- traini	Other training or education		
-				Y	es.			Median number		
		Per- cent		One course	Two courses or more	No	Yes	of months	No	Yes
All ages-	18,390	100.0	65.0	12.9	22.2	61.5	38.5	12.0	77.5	22.5
Under 45 years	4,680	100.0	58.7	16.5	24.8	49,1	50.9	9.6	73.6	26.4
Under 35 years- 35-44 years	1,550 3,130	100.0 100.0	63.4 56.4	19.1 15.2	17.5 28.4	48.2 49.5	51.8 50.5	7.5 10.9	74.9 73.0	25.1 27.0
45 years and over 45-54 years 55-64 years	13,710 5,500 6,110	100.0 100.0 100.0	67.1 59.0 71.0	11.6 15.8 9.8	21.3 25.3 19.2		34.2 44.9 28.6	14.2 12.8 18.0	78.9 76.9 78.5	21.1 23.1 21.5
65 years and over	2,100	100.0	76.9	6.3	16.8	77.1	22.9	11.9	85.1	14.9

Table L. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed and median years of education, according to employment status: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes	Ma alea	~~4	Hawaii	ł
Excludes	Alaska	and	Mawaii	ı

					Highes	t gr a d	e compl	eted				
Employment	Admir trato			12th ade		Nur	sing ool	Colle	ge	Median years		
status	Number	Per- cent	8th grade and below	9th- 11th grades	12th grade	1 year	2 or 3 years	Less th an 4 ye a rs ¹	4 years or more	of edu- ca- tion		
All statuses	18,390	100.0	9.7	11.2	28.5	3.0	9.9	21.3	16.3	13.1		
Self- employed	8,090	100.0	15.1	15.1	29.3	3.7	10.6	17.8	8.5	12.7		
Employed	8,640	100.0	5.8	8.5	29.2	2.2	9.3	22.9	22.2	13.7		
Both	1,660	100.0	*	6.6	21.5	*	9.5	30.9	24.0	14.5		

Includes junior college.

sometimes the employed administrators had generally attained a higher educational level than had self-employed administrators within the same age group. (Other variables—i.e., bed size, etc.—which affect the relationship between employment status and educational level are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.)

As expected, employed administrators had obtained a higher educational level and therefore held more formal degrees. This is especially true of the bachelor's degree, for this degree was the highest degree held by 14 percent of the employed administrators compared with 5 percent of the self-employed administrators (table M).

It was of interest that 16 percent of selfemployed administrators were LPN's or LVN's compared with 8 percent of the employed administrators. However, 13 percent of the employed administrators were licensed as RN's as were 10 percent of the self-employed administrators. Data collected in Resident Places Survey-2 (May-June 1964)—revealed the presence of these nurse-administrators. As shown above, 26 percent of the self-employed administrators were nurses (RN's, LPN's, or LVN's) and 21 percent of the employed were nurses.

Employed administrators were as likely as the self-employed administrators to have taken a course in nursing home administration.

On-the-job training and other training or education in nursing home administration refers not only to training received in the administrator's current position but also to training in any nursing and personal care home, hospital, or related facility. Employed administrators were more likely to have received on-the-job training. In fact, 48 percent of employed administrators had received this training compared with 26 percent of self-employed administrators. However, this training was of a longer duration for self-employed administrators. Other training of

Table M. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by degrees and licenses held, according to employment status: United States, June-August 1969

[Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

	Admir trat		F	lighest de	gree hel	.d	Licenses held			
Employment status	Number	Per- cent	None	Asso- ciate's	Bach- elor's	Mas- ter's or doc- tor's	No RN, LVN, or LPN	RN	LVN or LPN	
All statuses	18,390	100.0	. 71.7	14.1	10.1	4.2	77.5	11.0	11.6	
Self-employed	. 8,090	100.0	79.2	14.3	4.7	1.9	74.8	9.8	15,5	
Employed	8,640	100.0	65.8	14.5	14.4	5.4	79.3	12.7	8.1	
Both	1,660	100.0	66.5	10.8	14.0	8.7	81,4	7.8	10.8	

Table N. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by training in nursing home administration, according to employment status: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii

				Traini	ing in nu	rsing	nome ad	ministra	tton	_
Employment status	Admir trat			rse in r adminis			On-the- traini	-job ng	Other training or education	
				Yes				Median		
	Number	Per- cent	No	One course	Two courses or more	No	Yes	number of months	No	Yes
All statuses-	18,390	100.0	65.0	12.9	22.2	61.5	38.5	12.0	77.5	22.5
Self- employed	8,090	100.0	69.6	10.4	20.0	74.1	26.0	21.0	82.6	17.4
Employed	8,640	100.0	63.0 15.2 21.9			52.4	47.6	10.8	75.4	24.6
Both	1,660	100.0	52.5	13.3	34.3	47.7	52.3	12.2	63.8	36.2

education in nursing home administration had been received by 17 percent of self-employed and 25 percent of employed administrators (table N).

Length of Tatal Employment as an Administrator

Less experienced nursing and personal care home administrators tended to have attained a higher educational level than did the more experienced administrators. Table O shows the median years of education to be 13.8 years for administrators with less than 4 years of experi-

ence and 12.9 years for administrators with 4 years or more of experience. Only about 29 percent of the administrators had less than 4 years of experience (figure 2). Table O also shows that 87 percent of the administrators with less than 4 years of total employment as an administrator completed at least 12th grade, over 9 percent attended nursing school, and nearly 47 percent attended college. In comparison, of administrators with 4 years or more of experience as an administrator, 76 percent completed at least 12th grade, about 14 percent attended nursing school, and 34 percent attended college.

Table 0. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed and median years of education, according to length of total employment: United States, June-August 1969

[Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

	A 3	Adminis-		Hi	ghest g	rade c	omplete	d		
Length of total	trat		Below gr	12th ade		Nur sch	sing ool	Co11	ege	Median years of
employment ¹	Number	Per- cent	8th grade and below	9th- 11th grades	12th grade	1 year	2 or 3 years	Less than 4 years ²	4 years or more	edu- cation
All lengths	18,390	100.0	9.7	11.2	28.5	3.0	9.9	21.3	16.3	13.1
Less than 4 years	5,400	100.0	3.8	9.3	30.0	*	9.4	24.1	22.4	13.8
Less than 1 year	1,580	100.0	*	10.5	24.4	*	13.8	20.7	24.8	14.3
1-3 years	3,820	100.0	3.6	. 8.8	32.3	*	7.6	25.5	21.5	13.6
4 years or more	12,990	100.0	12.1	12.0	27.9	3.8	10.1	20.2	13.8	12.9
4-9 years	5,630	100.0	12.9	10.7	29.2	3.8	8.7	19.3	15.5	12.9
10-19 years	4,900	100.0	10.1	16.2	27.6	4.3	9.3	19.6	12.9	13.4
20 years or more	2,460	100.0	14.3	6.7	25.6	3.0	15.1	23.5	11.7	13.8

¹Includes only experience as an administrator in hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and similar facilities.

²Includes junior college.



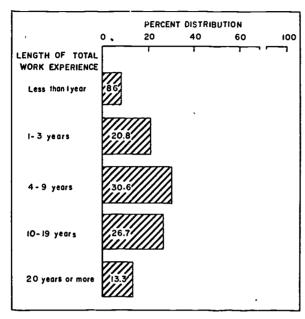


 Figure 2. Percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by length of total work experience as an administrator.

The less experienced administrators not only were more likely to have attended college but also were more likely to have completed 4 years or more. Comparative percentages for the more experienced administrators show that they were not as likely to have completed 4 years or more of college as their less experienced counterparts. The relationship between length of total employment and completion of 2 or 3 years of nursing school is not clear. Table O shows that 15 percent of the administrators with 20 years or more of experience attended nursing school 2 or 3 years and about the same percent (14 percent) of administrators with less than 1 year of experience attended nursing school 2 or 3 years.

The relationship between educational level and length of total employment as an administrator was probably influenced by age; for. as expected, the more experienced administrators tended to be older than their less experienced counterparts (figure 3).

As table P shows, 16 percent of the administrators with less than 1 year of experience were RN's and about 19 percent of the administrators with 20 years or more of experience were also

RN's. However, licensure as an LPN or LVN seems more common for administrators with 4 years or more of experience. Furthermore, table P shows that the associate's degree was the highest degree held by about 15 percent of the administrators with less than 4 years of experience and was the highest degree held by about 14 percent of the administrators with 4 years or more of experience. However, administrators with less than 4 years of experience were more likely to hold the bachelor's degree. The master's or doctor's degrees were held about as often by administrators with less than 4 years of experience as by administrators with 4 years or more of experience.

There appeared to be no significant relationship between length of employment prior to the administrator's current position and the educational level attained by the administrator, in fact about 71 percent of nursing and personal care home administrators had no prior experience as an administrator of a nursing or per-

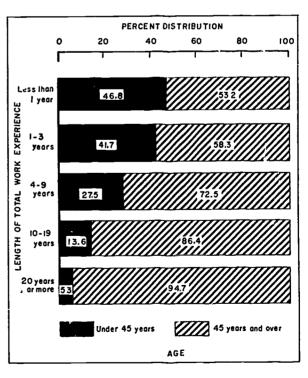


Figure 3. Percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by age, according to length of total work experience as an administrator.

sonal care home, home for the aged, or similar facility, and 90 percent had no experience as an administrator of a hospital (table 7).

About 37 percent of nursing and personal care home administrators with 4 years or more of experience as administrators had taken a course in nursing home administration, and 31 percent of the administrators with less than 4 years of total experience had taken such a course. In addition, administrators with 4 years or more of experience were more likely to have taken more than one course. However, a higher proportion of administrators with less than 4 years of experience had received on-the-job training. The median months of this training were 10.6 for adminis-

trators with less than 4 years of experience and 12.7 for administrators with 4 years or more of experience. Other training or education in nursing and personal care home administration had been pursued about as often by the less experienced administrators as by their more experienced counterparts (table Q).

Services Performed

As defined in the tables, professional services included administration of the facility, nursing care, medical and dental care, physical therapy, occupational therapy, recreational therapy, speech and hearing therapy, and social work;

Table P. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by degrees and licenses held, according to length of total employment as an administrator: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

	Admin trat		F	lighest de	egree hel	lđ	Licenses held			
Length of total employment ¹	Number	Per- cent	None	Asso- ciate's	Bach- elor's	Maa- ter's or doc- tor's	No RN, LVN, or LPN	RN	LVN or LPN	
All lengths	18,390	100.0	71.7	14.1	10,1	4.2	77.5	11.0	11.6	
Less than 4 years	3,400	100.0	64.8	15.0	15.3	5.0	83.7	11.5	4.9	
Less than 1 year	1,580	100.0	58.0	18.5	16.5	7.0	74.4	,		
1-3 years	3,820	100.0	67.6	13.5	14.8	4.1	87.5	9.6	3.0	
4 years or more	12,990	100.0	74.6	13.7	7.9	3.8	74.9	10.8	14.4	
4-9 years	5,630	100.0	73.8	12.6	9.5	4.1	81.3	7.8	11.1	
10-19 years	4,900	100.0	77.5	11.5	7.6	3.4	72.8	10.1	17.1	
20 years or more	2,460	100.0	70.8	20.4	4.7	4.1	64.6	18.9	16.5	

 $^{^1}$ Includes only experience as an administrator in hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and similar facilities.

Table Q. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by training in nursing home administration, according to length of total employment as an administrator: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii

				Traini	ng in nu	rsing	home a	dministr	ation	
Length of total	Admin trat		Cou	erse in n	ursing tration		On-the	-job ing	Other training or education	
· employment'				Y	'e s			Median		
	Number	Per- cent	No	One course	Two courses or more		Yes	number of months	No	Yes
All lengths-	18,390	100.0	65.0	12.9	22.2	61.5	38.5	12.0	77.5	22.5
Less than 4 years	5,400	100.0	69.8	17.2	13.1	52.5	47.5	10.6	81.1	19.0
Less than 1 year	1,580	100.0	77.5	14.9	7.6	46.9	53.2	11.1	85.6	14.4
1-3 years	3,820	100.0	66.6	18.1	15.3	54.8	45.2	10.4	79.1	20.9
4 years or more	12,990	·100 . 0	63.0	11.1	26.0	65. 3	34•7	12.7	76.1	23.9
4-9 years	5,630	100.0	60.7 14.6		24.8	59.7	40.3	10.6	74.2	25.9
10-19 years	4,900	100.0			27.9	68.7	31.3	17.4	78.7	21.3
20 years or more	2,460	100.0	69.7	5.5	24.8	71.3	28.7	44.1	7 5. 3	24.7

¹Includes only experience as an administrator in hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and similar facilities.

subprofessional services included clerical work, kitchen/dietary work, grocery shopping, and housekeeping services. Other services specified frequently included, but were not limited to, laundry, yard and maintenance work, meetings, and conferences. Obviously, administrators could be included in one or more of the major service

categories (i.e., professional, subprofessional, and other) and could have performed one or more of the services.

Table R shows that the median number of years of education for administrators who spent some time the week prior to the survey performing professional services is about the same.

as that for administrators who performed subprofessional services. Apparent in this table is that 17 percent of the administrators who performed professional services had 4 years or more of college education and that about the same proportion (20 percent) had less than a 12th grade education. However, 9 percent of the administrators who performed subprofessional services had 4 years or more of college education as opposed to 26 percent in this group who had less than a 12th grade education.

Administrators who held the bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degrees were more likely to have spent time the week prior to the survey performing professional services. However, this is not true of administrators who were licensed nurses (table S). Furthermore, there was little difference in the distributions of administrators by the major service categories (professional, subprofessional, and other) and acquisition of formal or informal training in nursing home administration (table T).

Administrators with a 12th grade education or above spent 76 percent of the total hours they worked the week prior to the survey performing professional services and 21 percent of their time performing subprofessional services. Likewise, the respective proportions for administrators with less than a 12th grade education were 57 and 39 percent. Table U shows, not only in relative terms (i.e., percent of time) but also in absolute terms (i.e., average hours), that administrators with a 12th grade education or above spent time performing the subprofessional services as did their less educated counterparts.

Table R. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed and median years of Education, according to services performed; United States, June-August 1969

F				
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L.	ACTUACO	UIBOVE	#III	HWWEIII

		Adminis-		Hi	ghest g	rade c	omplete	đ			
Services performed	Admin trato			Below 12th grade		Nursing school		College		Median years of	
	Number	Per- cent	8th grade and below	9th- 11th grades	12th grade	1 year	2 or 3 years	Less than 4 years ¹	years or more	edu- cation	
One service or more	² 18,390	100.0	9.7	11.2	28.5	3.0	9.9	21.3	16.3	13.1	
Professional serv- ices	18,010	100.0	9.9	10.5	28.5	3.1	10.0	21.5	16.6	13.1	
Subprofessional serv-	10,970	100.0	10.5	15.3	29.6	2.8	11.0	21.6	9.3	12.8	
Other services	3,210	100.0	11.8	11.7	29.2	4.5	7.8	20.5	14.5	12.9	

1 Includes junior college.

² Service categories do not add to total since categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table S. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by degrees and licenses held, according to services performed: United States, June-August 1969

[Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

		Adminis- trators		lighest de	gree hel	ld	Licenses held			
Services performed	Number	Per- cent	None	Asso- ciate's	Bach- elor's	Mas- ter's or doc- tor's	No RN, LVN, or LPN	RN	LVN or LPN	
One service or more	¹ 18,390	100.0	71.7	14,1	10.1	4.2	77.5	11.0	11.6	
Professional services	18,010	100.0	71.3	34.2	10.3	4.2	77.5	11.1	11.5	
Subprofessional services	10,970	100.0	77.2	15.2	6.1	1.5	76.0	11.0	13.0	
Other services	3,210	100.0	73.8	14.0	8.7	3.5	84.4	6.8	8.8	

Service categories do nor add to total, since categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table T. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by training in nursing home administration, according to services performed:

[Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

				Traini	ing in nu	rsing	home a	iministra	tion	
Services	Admin tra	nis- tors	Con	urse in r	nursing stration		On-the	-job ing	Other training education	
performed				Yes				Median		
	Number Per- cent		No	One course	Two courses or more	No	Yes	number of months	No	Yes
One service or more	¹ 18,390	100.0	65.0	12.9	22.2	61.5	38.5	12.0	77.5	22.5
Professional services	18,010	100.0	64.6	13.1	22.3	61.0	39.0	11.9	77.2	22.8
Subprofes_ sional serv- ices	10,970	100.0	68.6	12.8	18.6	64.5	35.5	12.4	78.7	21.4
Other services	3,210	100.0	66.9	11.5	21.6	61.4	38.6	14.1	72.6	27.4

Service categories do not add to total, since categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table U. Number of nursing and personal care home administrators, percent of time, and average hours spent performing specific services by highest grade completed, according to services performed: United States, June-August 1969

[Excludes Alaska and Hawaii] Highest grade completed All administrators 12th grade or above Below 12th grade Services performed Per-Per-Per-Aver-Aver-Avercent cent cent Number age age age ο£ o£ o£ hours hours time time time ¹18,390 55 100.0 67 100.0 One service or more--100.0 57 42 56 . 40 76.2 42 18,010 71.5 Professional services----20 20.7 39.4 36 Subprofer \ional services---10,970 25,3 24 10 11 3.8 13 3.1 3,210 Other services-----

"Service categories do not add to total, since categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table V. Number of nursing and personal care home administrators, percent of time, and average hours spent performing specific services by degrees and licenses held, according to services performed: United States, June-August 1969

		Fricing	es Alaska	MUG STEWES	<u> </u>						
			Degree	s held		Licenses held					
Services performed	Number of admin-	No de	gree	One d		No RN	or LPN	RN or LPN			
Services periormed	istra- tors	Per- cent of time	Aver- age hours	Per- cent of time	Aver- age hours	Per- cent of time	Aver- age hours	Per- cent of time	Aver- age hours		
One service or	² 18,390	100.0	59	100.0	52	100.0	57	100.0	58		
Professional serv-	18,010	68.5	42	80.2	42	70.3	· 41	75 . 5	45		
Subprofessional services	10,970	28.3	26	16.6	18	26.1	26	22.6	21		
Other services	3,210	3.3	11.	3.3	10	3.6	11_	1.9	9		

One degree or more among associate's degree or certificate, bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree.

2 Service categories do not add tototal, since categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table W. Number of nursing and personal care home administrators, percent of time, and average hours spent performing specific services by training in nursing home administration, according to services performed: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii

	_									
			Train	ing in	nursing	home a	dminist	ration		
	Number of		se in n adminis			On-the-job-training or other training or education in nursing home administration				
Services performed	admin- istra- tors	N	io .	Ye	s	N	0	Yes		
		Per- cent of time	Aver- age hours	Per- cent of time	Aver- age hours	Per- cent of time	Aver- age hours	Per- cent of time	Aver- age hours	
One service or more	¹ 18,390	100.0	59	100.0	55	100.0	58	100,0	57	
Professional services	18,010	68.2	41	78.2	43	67.9	41	75.1	43	
Subprofessional services	10,970	28.3	26	19.3	20	29.4	27	21.3	21	
Other services	3,210	3.6	12	2.3	9	2.8	9	3.7	12	

¹Service categories do not add to total, since categories are not mutually exclusive.

(The average hours worked tended to be higher than expected, since many self-employed as well as employed administrators indicated that they were on call or on duty much of the time and in some instances reported this time as working time.)

It follows, therefore, that administrators who held degrees and/or nurses' licenses spent the better part of their time performing professional tasks (table V). A similar situation existed for thos iministrators who had formal or informal training in nursing home administration (table W).

Detailed tables 8, 9, and 10 provide additional information on the relationship between services performed and educational level attained.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF ADMINISTRATORS AS RELATED TO CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOMES IN WHICH THEY WORK

Bed Size of Home

The distribution of administrators by size of home and educational level appears to be positively correlated; namely, administrators in the large homes tended to report a higher level of education. Of the 8,100 administrators in homes with less than 30 beds, about 35 percent had not completed at least 12th grade and only about 22 percent had attended college. The educational level is higher for administrators in homes of



larger bed size. For example, in the homes of 300 beds or more, 97 percent of the administrators had completed at least high school and 86 percent reported training beyond high school. Furthermore, in homes with 30 beds or more the percent of administrators with less than 12th grade education drops from 12 percent for homes with 30-99 beds to 3 percent for homes with 300 beds or more. Similarly, the percent of administrators with 4 years or more of college rises sharply from 5 percent for homes with less than 30 beds to 62 percent for homes with 300 beds or more. The converse finding appears among administrators who had attended nursing school, for administrators in the small homes attended nursing school more often than did administrators in the large homes (table X).

Undergraduate and graduate degrees were most frequently held by administrators in the

large homes. Table Y shows that, although most administrators did not hold an undergraduate or graduate degree, 67 percent of administrators in homes with 300 beds or more held at least one degree.

RN administrators were just as likely to be found in small homes as in large homes. However, administrators who were LPN's or LVN's were usually working in homes with less than 100 beds. According to a previously cited source, about one-fifth of the administrators and assistant administrators surveyed in Resident Places Survey-2 (May-June 1964) reported that they also worked as RN's, LPN's, or LVN's. Most of these nurse-administrators were employed in small homes and thus were more likely to be working as a nurse much of the time.

The relationship between size of home and educational level attained by the administrator

Table X. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed and median years of education, according to bed size of home: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes	Aleska	and	Hawaii	ı
FAXCIUNES	WIDSKE	THE STATE OF	HAMBIL	

				н	ighest	gradė (complet	ed .		
Bed size of	Admin trat			Below 12th grade		Nur:	sing ool	Co1	Lege	Median years of
home	Number	Per- cent	8th grade and below	grades	12th grade	1 year	2 or 3 years	Less than 4 years ¹	4 years or more	edu- cation
All bed	18,390	100.0	9.7	11.2	28.5	3.0	9.9	21.3	16,3	13.1
Less than 30 beds	8,100	100.0	16.2	18.3	28.6	3.9	11.5	16.4	5.2	12.5
30-99 beds	8,140	100.0	5.4	6.4	30.1	2.6	9.4	24.1	22.1	13.8
100-299 beds-	2,050	100.0	1.2	*	22.9	1.3	6.1	30.1	35.5	14.8
300 beds or more	100	100.0	1.1	2.2	10.9	-	1.3	22.2	62.3	16.6

¹Includes junior college.



Table Y. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by degrees and licenses held, according to bed size of home: United States, June-August 1969

-			-	
Excludes	4 la -t		13	ŀ٠
IE XCIUUES	AIRSKA	anu	mawani	ŧ

Adminis- trators			н	ighest de	Licenses held				
Bed size of home	Number	Per- cent	None	Asso- ciate's	Bach- elor's	Mas- ter's or doc- tor's	No RN, LVN, or LPN	RN	LVN or LPN
All bed sizes	18,390	100.0	71.7	14.1	10.1	4.2	77.5	11.0	11.6
Less than 30 beds	8,100	100.0	82.2	13.8	3.1	*	73.2	10.8	16.1
30-99 beds	8,140	100.0	66.6	14.0	14.5	4.9	79.5	11.5	9.2
1.00-299 beds	2,050	100.0	52.6	15.1	19.3	13.0	86.0	10.0	*
300 beds or more	100	100.0	32.8	11.5	26.4	29.3	91.7	8.3	

appeared to be influenced by other factors. One of these was employment status (table 11). In general, self-employed administrators worked in the small homes and employed administrators worked in the large homes (figure 4). As discussed above, administrators who were self-employed were not as likely to have attained as high an educational level as the employed administrators. Hence, this may have contributed to the tendency of the less educated administrators to be located in the small homes. A second factor may have been age. It seems that greater responsibility is involved in the administration of a large nursing home and thus necessitates a more experienced, better trained, and possibly older administrator. However, the relationship between size of home and age of administrators was not consistent (figure 5). Table 12 shows that when administrators were distributed by age and bed size of home, those with less education were still more likely to be found in smaller homes.

About 26 percent of the administrators in homes with less than 30 beds had taken a course

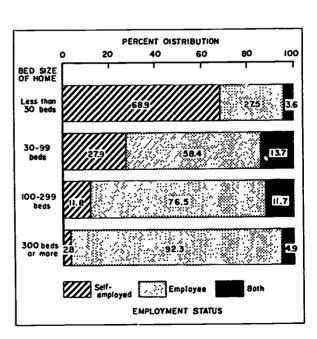


Figure 4. Percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by employmen* status, according to bed size of home.

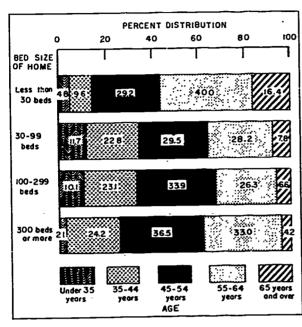


Figure 5 Percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by age, according to bed size of home.

in nursing home administration compared with 51 percent of administrators in homes with 100-299 beds and 45 percent in homes with 300 beds or more. Administrators in homes with 100 beds or more were more likely to have taken two courses or more. Furthermore, on-the-job training had more often been received by administrators in homes with 30 beds or more. The median months of on-the-job training were about the same for administrators regardless of the size of the home in which they worked. In addition, between 17 and 37 percent of administrators had received other training or education in nursing home administration (table Z).

Geographic Region

Median years of education by region ranged from 14.3 years for the Northeast to about 13.0 years for the North Central, South, and West. About 86 percent of nursing and personal care home administrators in the Northeast had com-

Table Z. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by training in nursing home administration, according to bed size of home: United States, June-August 1969

				Traini	ng in nur	sing h	ome adi	ministra	tion							
Bed size of	Adminis- trators		Course in nursing home administration			On-the-job training			Other training or education							
home				Y	es			Median								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Per- cent	No	One course	Two courses or more	No	Yes	number of months	NO	Yes
*All bed sizes	18,390	100.0	65.0	12.9	22.2	61.5	38.5	12.0	77.5	22.5						
Less than 30 beds	8,100	100.0	74.4	10.0	15.7	73.2	26.8	12.8	82.7	17.3						
30-99 beds	8,140	100.0	59.7	14.5	25.8	53.0	47.0	11.8	74.7	25.3						
100-299 beds	2,050	100.0	49.3	17.5	33.2	49.7	50.4	10.7	69.3	30.7						
300 beds or more	100	100.0	54.7	17.0	28.2	56.9	43.2	12.9	62.7	37.3						

Table AA. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed and median years of education, according to geographic region: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii

				Highest grade completed							
Geographic	Adminis- trators			Below 12th grade		Nursing school		College		Median years of	
region	Number	Per- cent	8th grade and below	9th- 11th grades	12th grade	1 year	2 or 3 years	Less than 4 years ¹	4 years or more	edu- cation	
All regions	18,390	100.0	9.7	11.2	28.5	3.0	9.9	21.3	16.3	13.1	
Northeast	3,830	100.0	6.9	6.9	26.1	*	17.2	20.3	20.1	14.3	
North Central	6,160	100.0	11.4	11.8	28.6	4.9	9.4	20.5	13.5	12.9	
South	4,750	100.0	7.7	11.6	31.7	-	7.1	23.4	16.4	13.0	
West	3,650	100.0	12.1	14.2	26.9	1.6	6.8	21.2	17.2	12.9	

¹Includes junior college.

pleted at least 17th grade compared with 77 percent in the North Central, 81 percent in the South, and 74 percent in the West.

Not only had administrators in the Northeast completed at least 12th grade about as often as other administrators but also large proportions of them had formal training beyond high school. About 60 percent of the administrators in this region had attended college or nursing school, as had less than 50 percent of the administrators in any of the other regions. A relatively large proportion (17 percent) of administrators in the Northeast had attended nursing school for 2 or 3 years. The Northeast also had a large percent of administrators attending college 4 years or more (table AA).

The administrators in the West were relatively low on the educational scale. This may indirectly reflect the fact that generally homes in the West were smaller in size than homes in the other regions (table B). In addition, a large proportion of the homes in the West had self-employed administrators (figure 6). As discussed above, distributions of administrators by age and

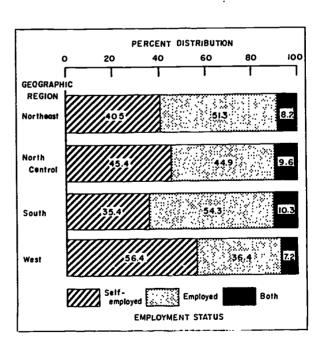


Figure 6. Percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by employment status, according to geographic region.

employment status are definitely related to educational level. Detailed tables 13 and 14 show the relationship between bed size of home and employment status of administrator by highest grade completed and geographic region. When bed size, employment status, and highest grade completed are considered, administrators in the Northeast tend to have attained educational levels similar to administrators in the West and other regions.

About 41 percent of the administrators in the Northeast Region held a degree. This is considerably higher than the percent in any other region. The associate's degree was the degree most commonly held by administrators in the Northeast. The Northeast administrators also excelled in licenses held. About 33 percent of the administrators in the Northeast were either licensed as an RN or LPN, licensure as an RN being about as common as licensure as an LPN (table BB).

Since administrators in the Northeast had generally attained a higher educational level than had administrators in other regions, it would be expected that they also had received training in nursing home administration more often than

had administrators in other regions. However, table CC shows that about 42 percent of the administrators in the North Central had taken a course in nursing home administration; the percentages for the other regions are as follows: Northeast (35 percent), South (32 percent), and West (28 percent). On-the-job training had been received at about the same frequency and was of about the same duration regardless of region. Furthermore, other training or education in nursing home administration had been received by 18 percent of the administrators in the Northeast and by between 23 and 25 percent of the administrators in the other regions.

Type of Service Provided by Home

Examination of the distribution of administrators by type of home and by highest educational level attained shows that personal care homes and personal-care-with-nursing homes had greater proportions of administrators with less than 12th grade education than did nursing care homes. However, similar proportions of administrators in nursing care homes had only a 12th grade education as had administrators in personal

Table BB. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by degrees and licenses held, according to geographic region: United States, June-August 1969

Freduce Alacks and Howaii

Excludes Alaska and nawaiij										
Adminis- trators			Н	ighest de	đ	Licenses held				
Geographic region	Number	Per- cent	None	Asso- ciate's	Bach- elor's	Mas- ter's or doc- tor's	No RN, LVN, or LPN	RN	LVN or LPN	
All regions	18,390	100.0	71.7	14.1	10.1	4.2	77.5	11.0	11.6	
Northeast	3,830	100.0	58.7	23.0	12.5	5.9	67.4	19.2	13.4	
North Central	6,160	100.0	76.2	12.0	8.6	3.3	74.8	9.8	15.6	
South	4,750	100.0	74.5	11.1	10.9	3.6	85.3	7.0	7.7	
West	3,650	100.0	74.2	12.0	9.0	4.8	82.5	9.4	8.1	

Table CC. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by training in nursing home administration, according to geographic region: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii

				Training in nursing home administration											
Geographic	Adminis- trators			rse in n adminis		O	n-the- traini	Other training or education							
region				Yes				Median							
	Number	Per- cent	No	One course	Two courses or more	No	Yes	number of months	No	Yes					
A11 regions	18,390	100.0	65.0	12.9	22.2	61.5	38.5	12.0	77.5	22.5					
Northeast	3,830	100.0	64.9	14.6	20.5	59.0	41.0	12.5	82.2	17.8					
North Central-	6,160	100.0	58.5	14.1	27.4	60.9	39.1	11.3	75.4	24.6					
South	4,750	100.0	68.2	11.7	20.1	64.5	35.5	11.7	76.6	23.4					
West	3,650	100.0	71.6	10.5	17.8	61.3	38.7	13.8	77.5	22.5					

Table DD. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed and median years of education, according to type of service provided by home: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

				Highest grade completed							
Type of service	Adminis- trators			Below 12th grade			rsing hool	College		Median years of	
provided by home	Number	Per- cent			12th grade	1 year	2 or 3 years	Less than 4 years	4 years or more	edu- cation	
All services-	18,390	100.0	9.7	11.2	28.5	3.0	9.9	21.3	16.3	13.1	
Nursing care	11,580	100.0	4.1	7.0	29.4	2.2	11.3	24.5	21.6	14.0	
Personal care with nursing	3,770	100.0	13.6	19.3	23.2	6.3	9.2	16.8	11.6	12.7	
Personal care	3,040	100.0	26.1	17.0	31.7	*	5.7	15.2	*	12.2	

¹Includes junior college.

care homes. Likewise, about the same proportions of administrators in nursing care homes and personal-care-with-nursing homes had attended nursing school. However, the percent of administrators who had attended college is higher for nursing care homes than for any other type of home.

Furthermore, administrators innursing care homes were more likely to have attended college for 4 years or more or nursing school for 2 or 3 years (table DD). It is predictable that the well-educated administrator will tend to be found in the nursing care home, since generally in this type of home more intensive nursing care is provided or available to relatively greater proportions of residents than in the other types of homes.

About 35 percent of the administrators in nursing care homes held an undergraduate or graduate degree compared with 22 percent of the administrators in personal-care-with-nursing homes and 11 percent in personal care homes. In addition, administrators in nursing care homes were licensed RN's about as often as administrators in other types of homes. In personal-care-with-nursing homes on the other hand, the percent of administrators who were LPN's or

LVN's was close to the percent of administrators who held these licenses in nursing care homes or in personal care homes (table EE).

Tables 15 to 19 present data to aid in analyzing the effect of other factors on the distribution of administrators by type of home and educational level. In many instances, when administrators were distributed by type of home and another variable (i.e., age, employment status, bed size, region, or ownership), administrators in nursing care homes had generally attained a higher educational level than had administrators in homes providing personal care with nursing or only personal care. This may be attributable in part to the fact that nursing care homes were on the average largest in size. Moreover, administrators in nursing care homes were generally younger than administrators in other types of homes (figure 7). Furthermore, about 54 percent of the administrators in nursing care homes were employed (figure 8). As discussed above, younger administrators had generally attained higher educational levels than had their older counterparts and, likewise, employed administrators generally had attained

Table EE. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by degrees and licenses held, according to type of service provided by home: United Stated, June-August 1969

·		Exclud	ies Alaska	and Hawaii					
	Adminis- trators		• н	ighest de	d	Licenses held			
Type of service provided by home	Number	Per- cent	None	Asso- ciate's	Bach- elor's	Mas- ter's or doc- tor's	No RN, LVN, or LPN	RN	LVN or LPN
All services	18,390	100.0	71.7	14.1	10.1	4.2	77.5	11.0	11.6
Nursing care	11,580	100.0	64.9	15.7	13.8	5.7	76.8	13.0	10.3
Personal care with nursing	3,770	100.0	78.5	13.5	5,6	*	73.0	10.4	16.6
Personal care	3,040	100.0	89.3	8.6	*	*	85.8	3.9	10.3

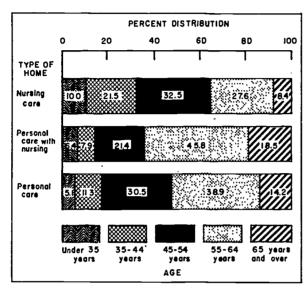
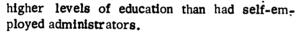


Figure 7. Percentdistribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by age, according to type of service provided by home.



Nursing care home administrators had not only attained a higher educational level but were more likely to have taken one course or more in nursing home administration. In addition, administrators in nursing care homes were more likely to have received on-the-job training in nursing home administration (45 percent) compared with administrators in personal-care-withnursing homes (30 percent) and administrators in personal care homes (23 percent). The median months for this training were highest for administrators in personal care homes. About the same percent of administrators in nursing care homes had received other training or education in nursing home administration as the percent in personal-care-with-nursing homes. A considerably smaller proportion of administrators in personal care homes had received this training (table FF).

Type of Ownership

Only about 13 percent of the administrators in nonprofit homes had less than a 12th grade education, and 63 percent had formal education beyond high school. In comparison, about 37 percent of the administrators in government nursing

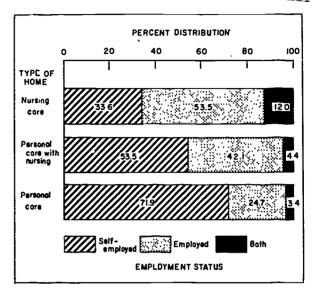


Figure 8. Percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by employment status, according to type of service provided by home.

and personal care homes had less than 12th grade education and only 31 percent had formal education beyond high school.

As shown in table GG the median educational level for administrators in nonprofit homes is 14.4 years, in proprietary homes 12.4 years, and in government homes 13.0 years. Although administrators in nonprofit homes generally had formal education beyond high school, administrators in proprietary homes were more likely to have attended nursing school and to be licensed as an RN, LPN, or LVN (table HH).

The percent of administrators who held an undergraduate or graduate degree ranges from 16 percent of the administrators in government homes to 41 percent of the administrators in nonprofit homes. The bachelor's degree was the highest degree held by about 22 percent of the administrators in nonprofit homes compared with 8 percent of the administrators in proprietary homes and 6 percent of the administrators in government homes. However, administrators in nonprofit homes were not more likely to hold the master's or doctor's degrees.

As discussed above, nonprofit and government nursing and personal care homes were, on the average, larger in size than proprietary nursing and personal care homes. This may be part of the reason that administrators in nonprofit homes

Table FF. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by training in nursing home administration, according to type of service provided by home: United States, June-August 1969

[Excludes Alaska and Hawaii]

				Traini	ng in nur	sing h	ome adı	ministra	tion	
Type of serv-	Adminis- trators		Cou home	rse in n adminis		n-the- traini	Other training or education			
ice provided by home	ided			Y	es			Median		
	Nambor I	Per- cent	No	One course	Two courses or more	No	Yes	number of months	No	Yes
All serv-	18,390	100.0	65.0	12.9	22.2	61.5	38.5	12.0	77.5	22.5
Nursing care	11,580	100.0	57.8	16.4	25.8	54.6	45.4	11.8	75.4	24.6
Personal care with nursing-	3,770	100.0	72.9	9.3	17.8	70.3	29.7	10.5	76.7	23.4
Personal care-	3,040	100.0	82.3	4.1	13.7	76.9	23.1	28.0	86.6	13.4

Table GG. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed and median years of education, according to type of ownership: Unit.ed States, June-August 1969

_			ก
Excludes	Alaska	and	Hawaii

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii										
Type of ownership	Adminis ⊷ trators		Highest grade completed							
			Below 12th grade			Nursing school		College		Median years of
	Number	Per- cent	8th grade and below	9th- 11th grades	12th grade	1 year	2 or 3 years	Less than 4 years ¹	years or more	edu- cation
All owner- ships	18,390	100.0	9.7	11.2	28.5	3.0	9.9	21.3	16.3	13.1
Proprietary	14,160	100:0	9.8	11.1	29.1	3.5	11.1	22.1	13.3	12.4
Nonprofit	2,859	100.0	7.0	5.5	24.2	*	6.5	20.7	34.5	14.4
Government	1,380	100.0	13.4	23.9	31.8	*	*	14.6	10.1	13.0

¹ Includes junior college.

Table HH. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by degrees and licenses held, according to type of ownership: United States, June-August 1969

	Admin trat		Highest degree held Licenses held						
Type of ownership	Number	Per- cent	None	Asso- ciate's	Bach- elor's	Mas- ter's or doc- tor's	No RN, LVN, or LPN	RN	LVN or LPN
All ownerships-	18,390	100.0	71.7	14.1	10.1	4.2	77.5	11.0	11.6
Proprietary	14,160	100.0	73.1	15.4	8.2	3.4	75.1	11.8	13.2
Nonprofit	2,850	100.0	59.3	10.6	21.5	8.6	86.3	9.5	4.3
Government	1,380	100.0	83.7	7.7	5.9	2.7	83.9	5.8	10.4

had generally attained a higher educational level, since administrators in large homes were more likely to have attained a higher educational level than administrators in small homes. In addition, administrators in nonprofit homes were predominantly employed administrators (figure 9). Again employed administrators had generally attained higher educational levels than self-employed administrators,

Since administrators who had attained high educational levels usually had taken a course in nursing home administration, it was not surprising that 39 percent of the administrators in nonprofit homes had taken such a course as had 36 percent of the administrators in proprietary homes and 17 percent in government homes. In addition, administrators in nonprofit homes were just as likely to have taken two courses or more as were administrators in proprietary homes.

On-the-job training had been received by about 38 percent of the administrators in pro-

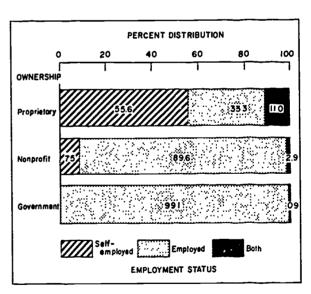


Figure 9. Percent of nursing and personal carehome administrators by employment status, according to ownership.

Table JJ. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care home administrators by training in nursing home administration, according to type of ownership: United States, June-August 1969

	1			Traini	ng in nurs	ing h	ome adr	ninistra	ion	
Type of	Admin t ra t	}	Cour home	rse in no adminis	ursing tration		n-the- traini		Other training or education	
ownership	Number	Per-	IL NO L		No	Yes	Median number of	No	Yes	
		cent		One course	Two courses or more			months		
All owner- ships	18,390	100.0	65.0	12.9	22.2	6 1.5	38.5	12.0	77.5	22.5
Proprietary	14,160	100.0	64.1	12.8	23.2	62.1	37.9	11.7	77.4	22.6
Nonprofit Government	,2,850 1,380	100.0	60.6 82.8	14.9	7.3	52.7 73.6	47.3 26.4	21.3	75.2 83.9	24.5 16.1

prietary homes. The median months for this training were about the same for administrators of proprietary and nonprofit homes. In addition, other training or education had been received by 25 percent of the administrators in nonprofit homes compared with 23 percent in proprietary

homes and 16 percent in government homes (table JJ).

Detailed table 20 presents the percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by region and ownership.

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NOTE: Numbers and percents in tables may not add to totals due to rounding.



Table 1. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by proposed criteria for licensure, according to selected characteristics: United States, June-August 1969

	Admir istra		'Pro	pcsed	criter adm	ia fo inist	r lice rator ^l	nsure	as a	an
Selected characteristics of administrators and the homes in which they work	Number	Per- cent	ABC	AB	AC	вс	A	В	С	Not A,B, or C
All characteristics	18,390	100.0	22.5	31.1	8.5	3.7	17.1	13.4	*	3.4
Age										
Under 35 years		100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	11.3 29.1 29.9 17.8 15.4	23.8 32.8 33.6	9.1 4.8	1.9 5.6	26.8 17.0 9.1	4.1 6.6 23.8	* *	2.6 4.6
Employment status										
Self-employed Employed Both	8,090 8,640 1,660	100.0 100.0 100.0	21.4 20.7 37.0		14.2		23.5	8.6	*	, ,,,,
Type of service provided by home										1
Nursing care	11,580 3,770 3,040	100.0 100.0 100.0	28.2 14.9 10.1	34.7	6.0	2.3 6.1 5.9	11.4	22.2	-	4.6
Ownership of home				1						
Proprietary	14,160 2,850 1,380	100.0 100.0 100.0	24.3	33.6	12.7	*	17.3 17.0 15.0	7.0) -	3.0 * 8.4
Bed size of home										
Less than 30 beds	8,140 2,050	100.0	25.6 34.9	29.6	12.0	2.5	21.6	6.4	* *	2.6
Geographic region of home										
Northeast	3,830 6,160 4,750 3,650	100.0		3 31.	8 11.2	2 3.:	* 15.7 7 12.1 3 20.4 * 22.		5 I •	3. 1 4. 5. 4
Medicare status of home										
Medicare participantNonparticipant	4,770 13,620				9 14.	2 2.4			- 1	* 4.

A = At least a 12th grade education.
 B = 4 years or more of experience as an administrator in hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, or similar facilities.
 C = Took a course in nursing home administration.

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by proposed criteria for licensure, according to degrees, licenses (RN, LPN, or LVN), and training: United States, June-August 1969

Degrees, licenses,	Admi istra		Pro	posed	crite:	ria fo minist	or lice	nsure	as	an
and training	Number	Per- cent	ABC	AB	AC	ВС	A	В	С	Not A,B, or C
Total	18,390	100.0	22.5	31.1	8.5	3.7	17.1	13.4	*	3.4
Degrees ²										
No degree	13,190	100.0	19.4	30.4	6.4	5.1	14.8	18.6	*	4.8
Degree	5,200	100.0	30.4	32.9	13.7	-	22.9	*	-	-
Licenses (RN, LPN, or LVN)										
No license	14,250	100.0	20.6	28.0	9.0	4.2	17.8	15.5	*	4.4
License	4,140	100.0	29.0	41.6	6.6	*	14.7	6.3	-	-
On-the-job training ³										
No	11,310	100.0	20.7	33.1	4.8	3.6	16.1	17.6	*	3.6
Yes	7,080	100.0	25.3	27.9	14.3	3.8	18.7	6.7	*	3.1
Other training or education3										
No,	14,260	100.0	19.1	32.8	8.0	3.2	17.9	14.3	*	-
Yes	4,130	100.0	34.3	25.3	10.1	5.4	14.3	10.2	*	-

A = At least a 12th grade education.

B = 4 years or more of experience as an administrator in hospitals, nursing homes, home for the aged, and similar facilities.

C = Took a course in nursing home administration.

Cone or more among associate's degree or certificate, bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree.

In nursing home administration.

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed and median years of education, according to type of training in nursing home administration: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaeka and lawam

	43-6-		Highest grade completed											
Type of training in nursing home	Admin- istrators		Below 12th grade			Nursing school		Colle	ge	Median				
administration	Number	Per- cent	8th grade and below	9th-11th grades	12th grade	l year	2 or 3 years	Less than 4 years ¹	4 years or more	years of education				
All types	18,390	100.0	9.7	11.2	28.5	3.0	9.9	21.3	16.3	13.1				
Course														
No	11,950	100.0	11.9	13.9	28.3	3.5	9.5	19.8	13.0	12.9				
Yes	6,440	100.0	5.5	6.2	28.9	2.0	10.7	24.2	22.6	13.9				
On-the-job training				ł	ļ									
No	11,310	100.0	12.3	13.0	30.5	2.6	10.1	17.5	14.0	12.8				
Yes	7,080	100.0	5.4	8.4	25.3	3.6	9.6	27.5	20.1	13.8				
Other training or education														
No	14,260	100.0	9.8	12.4	29.7	3.5	10.4	19.6	14.6	12.9				
Yes	4,130	100.0	9.1	6.9	24.6	*	8.4	27.4	22.4	13.9				

¹Includes junior college.

Table 4. Number and percent distributions of nursing and personal care rome administrators by degrees and licenses held, according to training in nursing home administration: United States, June-August 1969

	Admi istra			enses held					
Type of training in nursing home administration	Number	Per- cent	None	Assoc- iate's	Bach- e- lor's	Master's or doctor's	No RN, LVN, or LPN	RN	LVN or LPN
All types	18,390	100.0	71.7	14.1	10.1	4.2	77.5	11.0	11.6
Course									
No	11,950	100.0	75.7	12.8	7.9	3.6	78.3	10.4	11.4
Yes	6,440	100.0	64.4	16.3	14.1	5.2	75.9	12.1	12.0
On-the-job training									
No	11,310	100.0	75.2	12.8	7.8	4.2	77.8	9.9	12.4
Yes	7,080	100.0	66.3	16.1	13.6	4.1	77.0	12.8	10.3
Other training or education									
No	14,260	100.0	73.7	13.8	8.7	3.8	77.0	10.9	12.1
Yes	4,130	100.0	64.8	14.9	14.8	5.5	79.0	11.3	9.8

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to selected characteristics:United States, June-August 1969

	Administ	rators	Hi	ghest g	rade comp	leted
Selected characteristics of administrators and the homes in which they work	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school1	College ²
All characteristics	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7
Age						
Under 35 years	1,550 3,130 5,500 6,110 2,100	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	7.2 9.3 11.2 34.8 33.0	22.8 30.1 34.3 24.7 26.3	13.7 10.0 17.2 10.0 14.1	56.4 50.6 37.3 30.4 26.6
Employment status						
Self-employed	8,090 8,640 1,660	100.0 100.0 100.0	30.2 14.2 10.0	29.3 29.2 21.5	14.3 11.6 13.6	26.3 45.0 54.9
Bed size of home						
Less than 30 beds	8,100 8,140 2,050 100	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	34.4 11.8 4.2 3.3	28.6 30.1 22.9 10.9	15.4 12.0 7.4 1.3	21.5 46.2 65.6 84.5
Geographic region of home						
Northeast	3,830 6,160 4,750 3,650	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	13.8 23.2 19.3 26.3	26.1 28.6 31.7 26.9	19.7 14.3 9.1 8.5	40.1 33.9 39.9 38.4
Type of service provided by home						
Nursing care	11,580 3,770 3,040	100.0 100.0 100.0	11.1 33.0 43.1	29.4 23.2 31.7	13.4 15.5 7.9	46.1 28.3 17.3
Ownership of home				ļ		
Proprietary	14,160 2,850 1,380	100.0 100.0 100.0	20.9 12.5 37.3	29.1 24.2 31.8	14.6 8.1 *	35.4 55.2 24.7
Medicare status of home						
Medicare participantNonparticipant	4,770 13,620	100.0	8.6 25.3	24.7 29.9	9.9 14.0	56.7 30.8

 $^{^1}_2 {\rm Includes}$ l to 3 years of nursing school. $^2_{\rm Includes}$ l year or more of junior college or college.

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to age and employment status: United States, June-August 1969

	Administ	rators	ні	ghest g	rade comp	leted
Age and employment status	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school ¹	College ²
All ages	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7
Under 35 years	1,550	100.0	7.2	22.8	13.6	56.4
Self-employed	340	100.0	*	30.8	29.4	33.5
Employed	1,070	100.0	*	21.4	10.5	59.8
Both	140	100.0	-	*	-	86.0
35-44 years	3,130	100.0	9.3	30.1	10.0	50.6
Self-employed	980	100.0	19.6	30.8	10.2	39.5
Employed	1,760	100.0	*	32.7	9.2	54.5
Both	390	100.0	*	*	*	61.3
45-54 years	5,500	100.0	11.2	34.3	17.2	37.3
Self-employed	2,610	100.0	14.8	37.6	19.1	28.5
Employed	2,190	100.0	7.6	31.3	16.1	45.1
Both	700	100.0	*	31.2	14.3	45.7
55-64 years	6,110	100.0	34.8	24.7	10.0	30.4
Self-employed	3,000	100.0	45.2	23.9	7.6	23.4
Employed	2,780	100.0	26.2	26.7	11.7	35.5
Both	330	100.0	*	*	*	52.8
65 years and over	2,100	100.0	33.0	26.3	14.1	26.6
Self-employed	1,160	100.0	41.7	22.8	20.0	15.5
Employed	840	100.0	21.8	34.1	*	38.2
Both	100	100.0	*	-	*	*

 $^1_2 {\rm Includes} \ 1$ to 3 years of nursing school. $^2_{\rm Includes} \ 1$ year or more of junior college or college.

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to length of employment as an administrator: United States, June-August 1969

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii

	Administ	rators	Hi	ghest g	rade comp	leted
Length of employment as an administrator 1	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursin g school ²	College ³
All lengths	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7
Total employment						
Less than 1 year	1,580 3,820 5,630 4,900 2,460	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	14.7 12.4 23.6 26.3 21.1	24.4 32.3 29.2 27.6 25.6	15.5 8.4 12.4 13.7 18.1	45.5 46.9 34.8 32.4 35.3
Current employment						
Less than 1 year	2,330 5,240 6,070 4,750	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	15.2. 12.0 27.1 25.5	23.7 30.2 26.3 31.8	15.8 9.2 12.9 15.7	45.2 48.6 33.7 27.0
Employment in other homes						
None	13,010 310 1,770 2,000 1,300		20.9 * 24.1 21.7 18.2	30.0 * 22.5 27.5 23.3	12.8 * 10.5 15.0 14.0	36.3 50.0 42.9 35.8 44.6
Employment in hospitals				ľ		
None	16,560 * 570 420 770	100.0	21.5 * 25.6 *	30.5 * * *	11.3 * 29.9 * 29.7	36.7 * 46.4 52.1 46.9

¹Includes only experience as an administrator in hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and similar facilities.

²Includes 1 to 3 years of nursing school.

³Includes 1 year or more of junior college or college.

Table 8. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to services performed: United States, June-August 1969

	Administ	rators	Highest grade completed						
Services performed	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school1	College ²			
One service or more	³ 18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7			
Professional services	³ 18,010	100.0	20.4	28.5	13.1	38.1			
Administration	17,630	100.0	20.2	28.8	12.6	38.4			
Nursing care	5,080	100.0	24.6	27.0	26.2	22.2			
Medical and dental care	980	100.0	22.4	25.3	18.9	33.4			
Physical therapy	1,110	100.0	10.9	22.8	36.2	30.1			
Occupational therapy	1,250	100.0	*	21.1	30.3	40.7			
Recreational therapy	2,810	100.0	13.9	26.2	19.2	40.7			
Speech and hearing therapy	590	100.0	*	26.0	27.8	34.0			
Social work	3,460	100.0	10.8	25.7	16.1	47.4			
Subprofessional services	³ 10,970	100.0	25.7	29.6	13.8	30.9			
Clerical work	7,590	100.0	21.1	30.1	14.9	33.1			
Kitchen or dietary work	9,010	1	28.8	29.1	15.1	27.1			
Housekeeping services	5,690	j.	29.6	1	12.9	29.9			
Other services	3,210	100.0	23.5	29.2	12.3	34.9			

¹Includes 1 to 3 years of nursing school.

²Includes 1 year or more of junior college or college.

³Service categories do not add to total since categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 9. Number of nursing and personal care home administrators and percent of time spent performing specific services the week prior to the survey by highest grade completed, according to services performed: United States, June-August 1969

	A11		Hi	ghest g	rade comp	leted	
Services performed	adminis- trators	All grades	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school	College ²	
•		Percent of time					
One service or more	³ 18,390	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Professional services	³ 18,010	71.5	56.9	72.7	77.5	78.8	
Administration Nursing care Medical and dental care Physical therapy Occupational therapy Recreational therapy Speech and hearing therapy Social work Clerical work	17,630 5,080 980 1,110 1,250 2,810 590 3,460 310,970	58.8 7.5 0.5 0.4 0.6 1.5 0.3 2.0 25.3	46.1 8.0 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.9 0.1 1.2 39.4	60.4 7.9 0.3 0.4 0.4 1.4 0.2 1.7 24.5	53.9 15.4 0.7 1.3 1.4 2.1 0.7 2.1 20.3	68.4 3.8 0.6 0.3 0.9 1.8 0.2 2.8 17.8	
Kitchen or dietary work Housekeeping services	9,010	12.5 6.3	22.7 12.7	11.9	10.0	6.7	
Other services	3,210	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.2	3.5	

¹Includes 1 to 3 years of nursing school.

²Includes 1 year or more of junior college or college.

³Service categories do not add to total, since categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 10. Number of nursing and personal care home administrators and average hours worked the week prior to the survey, by highest grade completed and services performed: United States, June-August 1969

		=	Highest grade completed				
. Services performed	All adminis- trators	All grades	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school 1	College ²	
			Average hours				
One service or more	³ 18,390	57	67	58	56	52	
Professional services	³ 18,010	42	40	43	44	41	
Administration	17,630	35	_c 33	36	33	36	
Nursing care	5,080	16	16	18	16	12	
Medical and dental care	980	5	4	4	5	6	
Physical therapy	1,110	4	4	5	4	4	
Occupational therapy	1,250	5	2	4	5	7	
Recreational therapy	2,810	6	6	6	5	6	
Speech and hearing therapy	590	5	4	4	6	4	
Social work	3,460	6	8	6	5	6	
Subprofessional services	³ 10,970	24	36	23	18	19	
Clerical work	7,590	9	6	10	8	10	
Kitchen or dietary work	9,010	15	23	14	10	10	
Housekeeping services	5,690	12	20	10	6	8	
Other services	3,210	11	13	10	7	11	

¹Includes 1 to 3 years of nursing school.
²Includes 1 year or more of jurior college or college.
³Service categories do not add o total, since categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to bed size of home and employment status of administrator: United States, June-August 1969

	Administ	rators	Hi	thest gi	rade comp	Leted
Bed size of home and	Auminizac		· · · · · ·	- 1	 -	
employment status of administrator	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school ¹	College 2
All sizes	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7
Less than 30 beds	8,100	100.0	34.4	28.6	15.4	21.5
Self-employed Employed Both	5,570 2,230 300	100.0 100.0 100.0	37.4 29.7	26.1 37.4 *	16.8 10.9 *	19.7 22.0 53.3
30-99 beds	8,140		11.8	30.1	12.0	46.2
Self-employed Employed Both	2,270 4,760 1,110	100.0	14.5 10.7 11.0	37.6 27.5 25.6	9.4 13.3 11.7	38.5 48.5 51.8
100-299 beds	2,050	100.0	4.2	22.9	7.4	65.6
Self-employed Employed Both	1,570	100.0	* *	23.5 *	* 7.9 *	63.3 65.1 70.9
300 beds or more	100	100.0	3.3	9	1.3	84.5
Self-employed Employed Both	• 80	100.0	3.6	11.8	1.4	

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to age of administrator and bed size of home: United States, June-August 1969

	Administ	rators	Hi	ghest g	rade comp	leted
Age of administrator and bed size of home	Number	Fercent	Below 12th grade	12th gr a de	Nursing school ¹	College ²
All ages	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7
Under 35 years	1,550	100.0	7.2	22.8	13.7	56.4
Less than 30 beds	380 950 210 10	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	*	28.9 23.0 *	12.6 * -	37.4 58.4 83.0 100.0
35-44 years	3,130	100.0	9.3	30.1	10.0	50.6
Less than 30 beds	780 1,860 470 20	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	18.4 7.5 *	32.1 32.0 * 5.2	11.5 *	41.0 49.0 70.6 94.8
45-54 years	5,500	100.0	11.2	34.3	17.2	37.3
Less than 30 beds	2,370 2,400 690 40	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	15.7 9.2 * 3.1	37.7 34.2 23.9 20.7	23.3 14.5 *	23:4 42.3 65.7 76.2
55-64 years	6,110	100.0	34.8	24.7	10.0	30.4
Less than 30 beds	3,240 2,300 540 30	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	51.6 18.2 * 3.0	22.0 28.3 27.1 3.1	9.5 10.9 * 3.8	16.8 42.6 56.9 89.6
65 years and over	2,100	100.0	33.0	26.3	14.1	26.6
Less than 30 beds	1,330 630 140	100.0	41.2 19.9 * -	26.4 25.9 *	18.7 * *	13.7 47.2 *

 $^{^1{\}rm Includes}$ 1 to 3 years of nurring school. $^2{\rm Includes}$ 1 year or more of junior college or college.

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to geographic region and bed size of home: United States, June-August 1969

	Administ	rators	Hi	ghest g	rade comp	leted
Geographic region and bed size of home	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school1	College ²
All regions	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7
Northeast	3,830	100.0	13.8	26.1	19.7	40.1
Less than 30 beds	1,780 1,540 470 40	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	21.2 8.2 5.0 8.6	26.7 26.9 22.5 8.8	28.4 13.3 *	23.8 51.6 62.9 82.5
North Central	6,160	100.0	23.2	28.6	14.3	33.9
Less than 30 beds	2,700 2,690 730 40	100.0	36.4 15.2 *	25.8 32.3 26.1 9.6	15.7 14.8 * 2.8	22.0 37.6 60.9 87.6
South	4,750	100.0	19.3	31.7	9.1	39.9
Less than 30 beds	1 2.020	100.0	36.1 13.0 *	35.5 32.1 19.9 19.6	11.1	17.3 45.7 72.9 80.5
West	3,650	100.0	26.3	26.9	8.5	38.4
Less than 30 beds	270	100.0	41.9 * -	28.8 24.9 * 19.9	9.9	22.1 58.5 67.3 80.1

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to geographic region and employment status: United States, June-August 1969

	Administ	trators	Hi	Highest grade completed			
Geographic region and employment status	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school ¹	${f College}^2$	
.All regions	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7	
Northeast	3,830	100.0	13.8	26.1	19.7	40.1	
Self-employed	1,550	100.0	20.1	29.1	25.9	24.9	
Employed	1,970	100.0	9.6	26.7	14.7	49.1	
Both	310	100.0	*	*	*	62.2	
North Central	6,160	100.0	23.2	28.6	14.3	33.9	
Self-employed	2,800	100.0	35.2	28.1	15.0	21.7	
Employed	2,770	100.0	15.3	28.9	13.2	42.7	
Both	590	100.0	*	29.5	*	50 . 6	
South	4,750	100.0	19.3	31.7	9.1	39.9	
Self-employed	1,680	100.0	27.1	29.6	10.8	32.4	
Employed	2,580	100.0	14.0	35.4	8.2	42.4	
Both	490	100.0	20.7	*	*	52.0	
West	3,650	100.0	26.3	26.9	8.5	38.4	
Self-employed	2,060	100.0	33.5	30.6	7.3	28.5	
Employed	1,330	100.0	19.4	21.4	10.2	49.1	
Both	260	100.0	*	*	*	61.6	



 $^{^1{\}rm Includes}$ 1 to 3 years of nursing school. $^2{\rm Includes}$ 1 year or more of junior college or college.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to type of service provided by home and age of administrator: United States, June-August 1969

	Adminis	trators	н	Highest grade completed			
Type of service provided by home and age of ad- ministrator	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school	College ²	
All services	18,390	100.0	20.1	28.5	12.9	37.7	
Nursing care	11,580	100.0	11.1	29.4	13.4	46.1	
Under 35 years	1,160 2,490	100.0	* 7.6	24.6 26.6	* 10.8	63 .2 55 . 0	
45-54 years	3,760	100.0	8.3	32.1	16.1	43.5	
55-64 years	3,200	100.0	18.0	27.9	13.8	40.3	
65 years and over	970	100.0	15.8	37.0	15.3	31.9	
Personal care with nursing	3,770	100.0	33.0	23.2	15.5	28.3	
Under 35 years	240	100.0	-	*	50.1	42.0	
35-44 years	300	100.0	*	43.5	*	44.2	
45-54 years	810	100.0	*	31.2	21.6	35.4	
55-64 years	1,720	100.0	48.9	20.8	· 7 . 0	23.5	
65 years and over	700	100.0	41.5	16.6	21.2	20.6	
Personal care	3,040	100.0	43.1	31.7	7.9	17.3	
Under 35 years	150	100.0	*	*	-	*	
35-44 years	340	100.0	*	44.4	*	*	
45-54 years	930	100.0	22.3	45.6	18.3	13.9	
55-64 years	1,190	100.0	59.8	22.0	*	14.0	
65 years and over	430	100.0	58.0	17.9	-	24.1	

 $^1\mathrm{Includes}$ 1 to 3 years of nursing school. $^2\mathrm{Includes}$ 1 year or more of junior college or college.

Table 16. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to type of service provided by home and employment status of administrator: United States, June-August 1969

Type of service provided	Administ	Administrators		Highest grade completed				
by home and employment status of administrator	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school1	College ²		
All services	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7		
Nursing care	11,580	100.0	11.1	29.4	13.4	46.1		
Self-employed	3,890	100.0	14.5	34.0	16.9	34.6		
Employed	6,300	100.0	9.7	28.5	11.0	50.8		
Both	1,390	100.0	7.8	20.8	14.7	56.7		
Personal care with nursing	3,770	100.0	33.0	23.2	15.5	28.3		
Self-employed	2,010	100.0	42.3	19.9	16.6	21.2		
Employed	1,590	100.0	22.5	25.6	14.4	37.5		
Both	170	100.0	*	*	*	*		
Personal care	3,040	100.0	43.1	31.7	7.9	17.3		
Self-employed	2,190	100.0	46.8	29.5	7.5	16.3		
Employed	750	100.0	35.0	42.3	,.J *	*		
Both	100	100.0	*	42.3	_	*		
DUCIT	100	100.0		_				

Table 17. Number and percent distribution. of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to type of service and bed size of home: United States, June-August 1969.

Administrators Highest grade completed							
•	Administ	rators	Hì	gnest g	rade comp		
Type of service and bed size of home	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school1	College ²	
All services	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7	
Nursing care	11,580	100.0	11.1	29.4	13.4	46.1	
Less than 30 beds	2,980	100.0	19.2	33.2	18.3	29.3	
30-99 beds	6,810	100.0	9.5	29.9	12.7	48.0	
100-299 beds	1,730	100.0	*	21.7	8.3	66.3	
300 beds or more	60	100.0	3.4	11.6	1.9	83.1	
Personal care with nursing	3,770	100.0	33.0	23.2	15.5	28.3	
Less than 30 beds	2,340	1	41.3	l .	19.8	18.6	
30-99 .beds	1,090	I.	23.9	28.4	10.2	37.6	
100-299 beds	310	1	*	27.5	*	64.3	
300 beds or more	30	100.0	3.4	10.1	-	86.5	
Personal care	3,040	100.0	43.1	31.7	7.9	17.3	
Less than 30 beds			45.1	30.6	1	15.7	
30-99 beds		i -	*		i	,	
100-299 beds		1 2000	!! *	*	-	100.0	
300 beds or more	10	100.0	-			100.0	

Table 18. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to type of service provided by home and geographic region: United States, June-August 1969

Type of service provided	Adminis	rators	Highest grade completed			
by home and geographic region	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school1	College ²
All services	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7
Nursing care	11,580	100.0	11.1	29.4	13.4	46.1
Northeast	2,660	100.0	7.2	27.7	18.3	46.8
North Central	3,910	100.0	15.1	29.3	15.2	40.4
South	3,350	100.0	12.6	33.0	9.0	45.4
West	1,660	100.0	*	25.2	10.4	59.7
Personal care with nursing	3,770	100.0	33.0	23.2	15.5	28.3
Northeast	620	100.0	22.7	27.4	*	33.8
North Central	1,750	100.0	34.4	23.1	16.4	26.1
South	740	100.0	31.9	28.6	14.6	24.9
West	660	100.0	39.8	*	*	33.0
Personal care	3,040	100.0	43.1	31.7	7.9	17.3
Northeast	550	100.0	35.7	*	30.5	*
North Central	500	100.0	47.4	42.1	_	*
South	660	100.0	39.4	28.6	*	28.3
West	1,330	100.0	46.5	35.5	*	14.5

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to type of service and ownership of home: United States, June-August 1969

	Adminis	Administrators		Highest grade completed			
Type of service and ownership of home	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school	College	
All services	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7	
Nursing care	11,580	100.0	11.1	29.4	13.4	46.1	
Proprietary Nonprofit Government	9,150 1,750 680	100.0 100.0 100.0	10.9 8.5 20.1	23.9		43.9 59.7 40.3	
Personal care with nursing	3,770	100.0	33.0	23.2	15.5	28.3	
Proprietary	2,610 830 330	100.0 100.0 100.0	36.7 16.0 46.2	23.0	8.1	21.5 52.8 *	
Personal care	3,040	100.0	43.1	31.7	7.9	17.3	
Proprietary Nonprofit Government	2,400 270 370	100.0 100.0 100.0	42.1 60.3	1	9.0 - *	18.2 * *	

 $^1_2 {\rm Includes} \ 1$ to 3 years of nursing school. $^2 {\rm Includes} \ 1$ year or more of junior college or college.

Table 20. Number and percent distribution of nursing and personal care home administrators by highest grade completed, according to geographic region and type of ownership: United States, June-August 1969

	_	_				
	Administ	rators	Hi	ghest g	rade comp	leted
Geographic region and type of ownership	Number	Percent	Below 12th grade	12th grade	Nursing school 1	College 2
All regions	18,390	100.0	20.9	28.5	12.9	37.7
Northeast	3,830	100.0	13.8	26.1	19.7	40.1
Proprietary	2,890	100.0	15.7	24.5	23.3	36.5
Nonprofit	740	100.0	*	28.6	*	55.3
Government	200	100.0	*	*	8.2	40.7
North Central	6,160	100.0	23.2	28.6	14.3	33.9
Proprietary	4,670	100.0	25.5	29.9	15.8	28.8
Nonprofit	1,050	100.0	10.4	20.2	*	60.3
Government	440	100.0	29.4	34.4	10.1	26.2
South	4,750	100.0	19.3	31.7	9.1	39.9
Proprietary	3,620	100.0	17.9	32.7	9.4	40.0
Nonprofit	760	100.0	15.7	27.6	9.1	47.6
Government	370	100.0	41.1	30.0	*	*
West	3,650	100.0	26.3	26.9	8.5	38.4
Proprietary	2,980	100.0	22.6	27.8	10.4	39.3
Nonprofit	300	100.0	*	*	-	56.6
Government	370	100.0	57.0	*	-	*

 $^{^1{\}rm Includes}$ 1 to 3 years of nursing school. $^2{\rm Includes}$ 1 year or more of junior college or college.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Survey Design

General.—The Resident Places Survey-3 (RPS-3) was conducted during June-August 1969 by the Division of Health Resources Statistics in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This was a sample survey of nursing and personal care homes in the conterminous United States which provide care to the aged and the infirm patients. Collected in the survey were data about the sample establishment itself, about the health of a sample of the patients or residents, about the administrator of the establishment, and about a sample of the employees.

Resident Places Survey-3 (RPS-3) is the third of a series of institutional population sample surveys. The institutional population surveys are a part of the National Health Survey program. The previous sample surveys have been designated as Resident Places Surveys 1 and 2, or RPS-1 and RPS-2. Several reports on the results of RPS-1 and RPS-2 have been published. 3-11

Sampling frame.—The list of nursing and personal care homes included in the 1967 Master Facility Inventory (MFI) was the primary sampling frame (universe) for Resident Places Survey-3. The MFI was supplemented by a list of new homes, "Births," which were possibly within scope of RPS-3 but were not confirmed in the 1967 MFI survey. The Births had been reported in the Agency Reporting System (ARS) as being in operation at the time of the survey. (A description of the MFI and ARS has been published.)¹³

To be eligible for the survey, establishments must have maintained at least three beds and routinely provided some level of nursing or personal care. Thus, a home providing only room and board or domiciliary care to its residents was not eligible for RPS-3 even if it were a home for the aged. The classification scheme for homes is described in appendix 11.

Sample design.—The sample was a stratified twostage probability design; the first stage was a selection of establishments and their administrators, and the second stage was a selection of residents and employees of the sample establishments. In preparation for the first-stage sample selection, establishments listed in the MFl were sorted into three types of service strata: nursing care homes, personal-care-with-nursing homes, and personal care homes. The Births from the Agency Reporting System were treated as a fourth type of service stratum. Each of these four strata was sorted into seven bed-size groups, producing 28 primary strata as shown in table 1. MFl establishments were ordered by type of ownership, State, and county. The sample of MFl establishments and the Births were then selected systematically after a random start within each primary stratum. Table 1 shows the distribution of establishments in the sampling frame and the final disposition of the sample with regard to response and in-scope status.

The second-stage sample selection of residents and employees was carried out by Bureau of the Census interviewers at the time of their visit to the establishments in accordance with specific instructions given for each sample establishment. The sampling frame for residents was the total number of residents on the register of the establishment on the day of the survey. The sampling frame for employees was the Staff Information and Control Record (HRS-4e, appendix III) on which the interviewer listed the names of all employees of the establishment and sampled only professional and semiprofessional employees by using predesignated sampling instructions that appeared at the head of each column of this form.

Survey procedures.—The U.S. Bureau of the Census collected the data according to specifications of the Division of Health Resources Statistics. The initial contact with an establishment was a letter (HRS-4g-1, appendix Ill) signed by the Director of the Bureau of the Census mailed prior to a personal visit to each sample facility. This letter was accompanied by the facility and administrator questionnaires (HRS-4a and HRS-4b, appendix Ill). The respondent for the facility questionnaire was usually the administrator or another member of the staff designated by the operator of the establishment. Information on the administrator questionnaire was self-enumerative and was completed by the person who was designated as administrator by the owner or operator of the sample facility. These two



NOTE: The list of references follows the text.

Table I. Distribution of homes in the Resident Places Survey-3 (RPS-3) universe and disposition of sample homes according to primary strata (type of service and size of home): United States, June-August 1969

			Number o	f homes in samp	le			
Type of service and size of home	Universe ¹ (sampling	Total homes	0.1. 16 1111 17	In scope and in business				
0.000 0.0000	frame)		Out of scope or out of business	Nonresponding homes	Responding homes			
All types	21,301	2,088	153	81	1,854			
Nursing care	10,480	1,289	48	66	1,175			
Less than 15 beds	858 1,756 3,448 3,166 1,062 126 64	21 88 260 477 316 64 63	4 13 16 4 9 9 1	2 3 10 24 24 2 1	15 72 234 449 283 61 61			
Personal care with nursing	3,608	402	35	7	360			
Less than 15 beds	941 767 828 612 332 82 46	24 37 62 92 100 41 46	6 9 7 3 6 1 1 3	1 3 2 -	18 28 54 86 92 40 42			
Personal care	4,725	183	42	3	138			
Less than 15 beds	. 2,937 988 561 183 48 6	60 40 35 24 17 5	16 11 5 3 5 2	1 2 -				
Births ²	2,488	214	28	5	181			
Unknown bed size ³	492 681 241 30	6 11 31 83 58 13		: -	8 27 76			

¹The universe for the RPS-3 sample consisted of the nursing and personal care homes included in the Master Facility Inventory and the Agency Reporting System.

²Births consist of those homes which were assumed to be in scope of RPS-3 but for which current data were not available.

³Births of unknown bed size were inadvertently excluded from frame.

forms were collected by an interviewer during the personal visit to the facility and were edited for completeness and consistency at that time. The resident information was obtained during the personal interview to the sample establishment. The sample of residents within an establishment was selected systematically according to predetermined sampling schemes. The interviewer was asked to list on the back of the Current Patient Questionnaire (HRS-4f, appendix III) all the residents or patients in the sample and to complete the health information for each of the sample patients from personal knowledge of a staff member of the establishment who had close contact with the resident and firsthand knowledge of the resident's health condition. The staff information was obtained by means of a selfenumeration questionnaire (HRS-4c, appendix III).

The usual checks and followups were performed during the course of the survey. The completed questionnaires were edited and coded by the National Center for Health Statistics, and the data were processed on an electronic computer. This processing included assignment of weights, ratio adjustments, and other related procedures necessary to produce national estimates from the sample data.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse and imputation of missing data.—Statistics presented in this report were adjusted for failure of a home to respond. Data were also adjusted for nonresponse which resulted from failure to complete one of the questionnaires or the failure to complete an item on a questionnaire.

Rounding of numbers.—Estimates relating to residents and employees have been rounded to the nearest hundred and homes or administrators to the nearest 10. For this reason detailed figures within tables do not always add to totals. Percents were calculated on the basis of original, unrounded figures and will not necessarily agree with percents which might be calculated from rounded data.

Estimation procedure.—The statistics presented in this report are essentially the result of ratio estimation techniques. These techniques have been described in the appendexes of earlier publications. 3-11

Reliability of estimates.—Since statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from figures that would have beca obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse.

NOTE: The list of references follows the text.

To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.

The sampling error (or standard error) of a statistic is inversely proportional to the square root of the number of observations in the sample. Thus, as the sample size increases, the standard error decreases. The standard error is primarily a measure of the. variability that occurs by chance because only a sample, rather than the entire universe, is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the measurement error, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about two out of three that an estimate from the sample differs from the value which would be obtained from a complete census by less than the star, and erro are about 95 out of 100 that the differ once is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times as large.

Relative standard errors of aggregates shown in this report can be determined from table II. The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percent of the estimate. Standard errors of estimated percentages are shown in table III. Rules for determining the standard error of a mean value, of a median value, or of the difference between two statistics have been published.⁵

Table II. Approximate relative standard errors, expressed in percentage points, of estimated number of administrators for nursing and personal care homes: United States, June-August 1969

Size of estimate (number of administrators) Relative standard error 100		
100	(number of admin-	standard
200		Percent
	200	31.5 25.6 22.1 19.8 18.0 16.6 15.5 14.6 13.8 9.5 7.5 6.3 5.5 4.8 4.3 3.9 3.5

Table III. Approximate standard errors, expressed in percentage points, of percentages for estimated number of administrators for nursing and personal care homes: United States, June-August 1969

	Estimated percent								
Base of estimated percent (number of administrators)	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	30 or 70	40 or 60	50		
	Standard error in percentage points								
100 ¹	2.2 2.0 1.4 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.5	9.8 6.9 5.6 4.9 4.4 3.1 2.2 1.5 1.3 1.1 1.0	13.4 9.5 7.7 6.7 6.0 4.2 3.0 2.1 1.7 1.5	17.9 12.7 10.3 8.9 8.0 5.7 4.0 2.8 2.3 2.0 1.8	20.5 14.5 11.8 10.3 9.2 6.5 4.6 3.2 2.6 2.3 2.1	15.5 12.7	15.8 12.9 11.2 10.0		

¹Does not applyto bed-size group 300 beds or more which was sampled 100.0 percent.



APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Administrators

Administrator.—The person who was designated as administrator by the owner or manager of each sample home.

Length of work experience.—Data on length of work experience refer to length of employment as an administrator in the position currently held and any previous employment as an administrator of other nursing homes, homes for the aged, or similar facilities or hospitals.

Length of current employment.—The time between the date the survey was conducted in the sample home and the date the administrator began working as an administrator in that home.

Terms Relating to Homes or Residents

Beds.—A bed is defined as one set up and regularly maintained for patients or residents. Beds maintained for staff and beds used exclusively for emergency services are excluded.

Resident.—A person who has been formally admitted but not discharged from an establishment. All such persons were included in the survey whether or not they were physically present at the time.

Nursing care.—Nursing care is defined as the provision of one or more of the following:

Hypodermic injection

Intravenous injection

Intramuscular injection

Taking of temperature, pulse, respiration, or blood pressure

Application of dressings or bandages

Bowel and bladder retraining

Nasal feeding

Catheterization

Irrigation

Oxygen therapy

Full bed bath Enema

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

Nonprofit home.—A home operated under voluntary or nonprofit auspices, including both church-related institutions and institutions that are not church related.

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

Geographic region.—The regions of the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) which correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census regions.

Classification of Homes by Type of Service

For purposes of stratification of the universe prior to selection of the sample, the homes on the MFI were classified as nursing care, personal care with nursing, and personal care. Details of the classification procedure in the MFI have been published.

Due to the 2-year interval between the MFI survey and the RPS-3 survey, it was felt that, for producing statistics by type of service from the RPS-3 survey, the homes should be reclassified on the basis of the current data collected in the survey. This classification procedure is essentially the same as the MFI scheme. The three types of service classes delineated for RPS-3 are defined as follows:

- A nursing care home is defined as one in which 50 percent or more of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey in the home, with an RN or LPN employed.
- 2. A personal-care-with-nursing home is defined as one in which either (a) over 50 percent of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey, but there were no RN's or LPN's on the staff, or (b) some, but less than 50 percent, of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey regardless of the presence of RN's or LPN's on the staff, but one or more of the following conditions were met:
 - Medications and treatments were administered in accordance with physicians' orders.
 - (2) Supervision over self-administered medications was provided.
 - (3) Three or more personal services were, routinely provided.



- 3. A personal care home is defined as one in which residents routinely received personal care, but no residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey and one or both of the following criteria were met:
- (a) Medications and treatments were administered in accordance with physician's orders, or supervision over medications which may be self-administered was provided.
- (b) Three or more of the criterion personal services were routinely provided,



APPENDIX III

RESIDENT PLACES SURVEY-3: FORMS AND QUESTIONNAIRES

Introductory Letter



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON, D.C. 2023

HRS-49-1 (4-69)

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Dear Sir:

The Bureau of the Census, acting for the United States Public Health Service, is conducting a survey of nursing homes, homes for the aged, and other establishments which provide nursing care, personal care, or domiciliary care for the aged or infirm. The purpose of this survey is to collect much needed information about both the facilities and the employees and patients. This activity is part of the National Health Survey program authorized by Congress because of the urgent need for more comprehensive and up-to-date health statistics.

This letter is to request your cooperation and to inform you that a representative of the Bureau of the Census will visit your establishment within the next week or so to obtain the needed information. Prior to this visit, the Consus representative will call you to arrange for a convenient appointment time. Meanwhile, to save time, I should appreciate your completing the two enclosed questionnaires which request some information about you and your establishment. Our Census representative will pick up these questionnaires when she visits you to obtain the additional desired information.

All the information provided on the questionnaires and given to the Census representative will be kept strictly confidential by the Public Health Service and the Bureau of the Census, and will be used for statistical purposes only.

Your cooperation in this important survey will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

a. Ross Echen

A. Ross Eckler Director

2 Enclosures

Facility Questionnaire

Budget Bureau No. 68-S69022; Approval Expires August 31, 1969 NOTICE - All information which would permit identification of the facility will be hold in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes. FORM HRS-40 (Please correct any error in name at.4 address including ZIP code) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE **FACILITY QUESTIONNAIRE** Number 1. What was the number of inpatients in this facility on December 31, 1968? During the seven days prior to December 31, 1968, how many of the PERSONS in question 1 received "Nursing care"? Count each person only once. Consider that an inpatient received nursing care if he received any of the following services: No. of Irrigation Nasal feeding Catheterization Oxygen therapy Full bed-bath Enema Hypodermic injection Intravenous injection Temperature-pulse-respiration Bowel and bladder retraining Blood pressure Application of dressing or bandage In 1968, what was the total inpatient days of care provided? (The sum of the number of days of care given to each patient from 1/1/68 through 12/31/68) Number In 1968, how many admissions did this facility have? Number In 1968, how many of the admissions were Medicare patients? Number 6a. In 1968, how many discharges, excluding deaths, did this facility have? b. How many patients were discharged to the following places -None ☐ None (2) long-term specialty hospital (except mental)?..... (3) mental hospital? None None (5) personal care or domiciliary home? ☐ None ☐ None (6) patient's home or family?..... ☐ None (7) other places? (Specify place) In 1968, how many persons died while patients of this facility? None 7. What is the total number of patient beds regularly maintained (set up and staffed for use) in this facility? Beds Number What is the total NUMBER OF INPATIENTS (patients or residents) who stayed in your facility last night? (DO NOT INCLUDE EMPLOYEES OR OWNERS) During the past seven days, how many of the INPATIENTS in question 9 received "Nursing care"? Count each person only once. Consider that an inpatient received nursing care if he received any of the following services: No. of Catheterization Irrigation Nasal teeding Oxygen therapy Hypodermic injection Enema Full bed-bath Temperature-pulse-respiration Bowel and bladder retraining Intravenous injection Application of dressing Blood pressure or bandage

Please continue on reverse side



11.	Which of the following services are l a. Supervision over medications which			-, - • • • • • • • • •	1 Yes 2 No
ļ	b. Medications and treatments admin	istered in acco	ordance with physicia	ns' orders	1 Tes 2 No
	c. Rub and massage				1 Tes 2 No
1	-				1 Yes 2 No
	e. Help with correspondence or shop	1 Yes 2 No			
	f. Help with walking or getting about	1 Yes 2 No			
	with eating	1 Yes 2 No			
	h. None of the above services ROUT				
12.	Is this FACILITY participating in th	e Medicare pr	ogram?		1 Yes 2 No (Skip to 16)
13.	How many beds are certified for Med	icare?			Number
140.	For how many patients is this facilit	y now receivi	ng Medicare payment:	s?	Number
ь.	How many of these Medicare patients in this State when admitted to this fi		eir home)		Number
15.	In addition to two physicians, daes	he Utilization	Review Committee i	nclude –	
1	•	a. the nursin	g director?		1 Yes 2 No
		b. a social w	orker?		1 Yes 2 No
		c. the nursin	g home administrator	?	1 Yes 2 No
		d. a physical	therapist?		1 Yes 2 No
		e. any other	members? (Specify o	occupation)	1 Yes 2 No
16.	How many persons are employed in talential (Include members of religious organisms who provide their services.)		ders		Toʻri empleyees
17.	Last month, were the following services through contracts or other fee			How many persons provided this service?	Last month, how many hours did they spend providing this service?
				No. of persons	Hours
1	a. Physician (M.D. or D.O.)	2 No	¹ ☐ Yes→		
	b. Dental	2 🔲 No	ı ☐ Yes→		
	c. Pharmaceutical	2 No	ı		
1	d. Physical therapy	2 No	¹ ☐ Yes →		
	e. Occupational therapy	2 No	ı ☐ Yes →		
	f. Recreational therapy	2 No	ı ☐ Yes →		
	g. Speech therapy	2 No	ı ☐ Yes →		
	h. Social worker	2 No	ı ☐ Yes →		
	i. Dietary (Dietitian)	2 No	ı □ Yes →		
	1. Food service (meal preparation)	2 No	¹ ☐ Yes →		
	k. Housekeeping	2 🗀 No	ı ☐ Yes →		
1	I. None of above		٠ د ا		1,1

FORM HRS-4a (4-3-69)

USCOMM-DC



Administrator Questionnoire

Budget Bureau No. 68-S69022; App	proval Expires Au	gust 31, 1969
NOTICE - All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in str by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the Survey, and will not be disclosed or released	ict confidence, wi to others for any (il be used only ourposes.
FORM HRS-4b U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	administrator	
ADMINISTRATOR QUESTIONNAIRE	ment No.	
The U.S. National Health Survey of the Public Health Service is conducting a nationwide survey in nursing homes, homes for the aged, and other related types of establishments. The purpose of the survey is to obtain certain information about the staff employed in these establishments as well as about the health of patients or residents in the establishments. Your answers will be given the U.S. National Health the Census. The information obtain certain information amount that no individuant can be identified. Thank you for your cooper to the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the Census. The U.S. National Health the Census. The information of the U.S. National Health the U.S. Nati	Survey and the use will be use will be presented all person or e	e Bureau of ed for statis- ed in such a
1. When were you donn:	State or foreign c	
2. In what State (or foreign country) were you born?	State or foreign c	ountry
3. How long have you been the administrator — a. in this facility?	No. of years	No. of months
	No. of years	No. of months
b, in other nursing homes, homes for the aged, or similar facilities?	No. of years	No. of months
c. in haspitals?		
4a. Are you the administrator for more than one NURSING HOME?	1 Yes (4b) 2 No (Skip t	a O-51
b. For how many other NURSING HOMES?	Number	
c. What is the number of patient beds in EACH of the other NURSING HOMES?		
5a. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK IN THIS FACILITY ONLY?	Hours	
h. How many of these hours did you spend LAST WEEK performing EACH of the following services IN THIS FACILITY ONLY		
(1) administration of the facility?		☐ None
(2) nursing care?		☐ None
(3) medical and dental care?		☐ None
(4) physical therapy?		None
(5) occupational therapy?		☐ None
(6) recreational therapy?		☐ None
(7) speech and hearing therapy?		None
(8) social work?		None
(9) clerical work?		☐ None
(10) kitchen/dietary work, grocery shopping?		☐ None
(11) housekeeping services?		None
(12)other? (Specify service)		None
6. Besides the hours worked IN THIS FACILITY, how many additional hours did you work in your profession LAST WEEK?		None
7. As an administrator, ore you self-employed or a solaried employee?	t Self-emp 2 Employe	

Please continua on reverse sida



	Circle highest grade	completed					
8. What is the highest grade you completed in school?	a. Elementary school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Skip to 0.10						
	c. Junior college	1 2					
•	d. Nursing school (diplo	ma) i 2 3					
	e. College	1 2 3 4 5 or more					
		Major field of study					
	Mark all that apply Associate degree						
9. Which of the following degrees do you have?	or certificate	••••••					
	Bachelor's degree.						
	Master's degree						
	Doctorate (M.D., D. or Ph.D., etc.)						
	☐ None of these						
10. Which of the following professional degrees,	Mork all that apply						
licenses, or association registrations do you have?	Physician (M.D.)						
	Physician (D.O.)	of or Vocational Nurse (L.P.N. or L.V.N.) al Therapist (R.P.T.) ational Therapist (O.T.R.) I degree, license, or					
	Registered Nurse (
	1 —						
	1						
	association registr						
	None of the above						
11a. Have you ever taken any courses in nursing	home administration?	1 Yes (11b) 2 No (Skip to Q. 12a)					
b. How many of these courses have you taken	?	Number					
c. What were the TOTAL hours of class instru number of hours per week times number of w	ction: (For each course, veeks attended)	Hours					
120. Did you ever receive any "on-the-job" train a nursing home administrator?	1 Yes (12b) 2 No (Skip to Q. 13)						
b. How long did this training last?	Months						
c. Where did you receive this training?	c. Where did you receive this training?						
13. Have you had any other education or trainin nursing home administration?							
		USCOMM-D					

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Staff Information and Control Record

FORM (8-27-	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SURESU OF THE CENSUS STAFF INFORMATION AND CONTROL RECORD	indi	vidua	will	be h	eld i	n which would n strict confid for the purpes sed to others f	ence, will be a ex of the Surv	used only by ey, and will	Budget Burea 68-S69022 Approval Exp August 31, 19	ires		Establishment H	D.
	STAFF	SE	Y		LACE	:		OCCUP. Enter number	ATIONS from Card A				0007101105	
	JINE					•	1_11	12	13_20	21-24			OSITION OF STAFF	1 1
	List below the names of all persons who work in this facility.	<u>.</u> - <u>!</u>	tale enale		-Whit	e	Professional	Professional	Semi- professional	Non- professional		QUE	STIONNAIRE	
Line No.	Include members of religious organizations and orders who provide their services.	r - '	G	~	-Neg -Othe		1	SW	sw		┝	_	(h)	No.
	Neve: Be sure to list administrator and assistant						_	TE	TE		8		Date received	
	administrator.	7	2	_	(c) 2	3	Circle all	Circle Sample	Circle sample	Do not fill staff ques- tionnaire	Completed	_ر ا	in R.D.	
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Staff Questiannaire

Budget Butcan No. 68-569722, Approval Expires, August 31, 1969 NOTICE - All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes. FORM HRS-4c A. Establishment No. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS B. Line No. ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE C. Name of person completing form STAFF QUESTIONNAIRE The U.S. National Health Survey of the Public Health Your answers will be given confidential treatment by Service is conducting a nationwide survey in nursing the U.S. National Health Survey and the Bureau of the Census. The information will be used for statistical purposes only and will be presented in such a manner homes, homes for the aged, and other related types of establishments. The purpose of the survey is to obtain certain information about the staff employed in that no individual person or establishment can be identified. these establishments as well as about the health of patients or residents in the establishments. Please complete the form and return it within 5 doys to the Bureou of the Census, Woshington, D.C. 20233, in the postage-paid envelope provided. Thank you for your cooperation. Mon th Year When were you born? No. of years No. of months 2. How mony years have you worked as a_ o. in this facility?.... No. of year-No. of months b. in other nursing homes, homes for the oged, or similar facilities? No. of years No. of months c. in hospitals? (NOTE TO NURSES. Do not incl. special duty or private duty nursing.) Hours 3a. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK IN THIS FACILITY ONLY? b. How many of these hours did you spen LAST WEEK performing EACH of the following services IN THIS FACILITY ONLY— (1) odministration of the facility?.... [] None (2) nursing core?... [] None (3) medical and dental care? _ None None (4) physical therapy? ☐ None (5) occupational therapy? _ _ [] None (6) recreational therapy? [] None (7) speech and hearing therapy? _ [] None None (9) clerical work? None (10) kitchen/dietory work, grocery shopping? None (11) housekeeping services? _ _ [] None (12) other services? (Specify service) None Besides the hours worked IN THIS FACILITY, how many additional

Please continue on reverse side

hours did you work in your profession LAST WEEK?



[] None

5.	Whot is the highest grade you complete in school?	d	Cir le hijhest j a. Elementary scho b. High school	ol	3 4 5 6 7 8 3 4
			c. Junior college d. Nursing school (e. College	(diploma) 1 2	
Г			Mark all triat app	ply	Major field of study
6.	Which of the following degrees do you	have?	Associate degr or certificate .	ee 	
			Bachelor's deg	ree	
			Master's degree	e	
		·	Doctorate (M.D Ph. D., etc.)		
			None of these		
			Mark all that ap;	oly	
7.	Which of the following professional de		Physician (M.C		
	licenses, or association registrations	do you hove?	Physician (D.C		
İ			Registered Nu	rse (K.N.) •:	Nurse (L.P.N. or L.V.N)
				ysical Therapist (R	
				cupational Therapi	
l				onal degree. licens	
ł				gistration (Specify)	
			None of the ab	ove	
T		_	Fill Cols. (2)-(4) for each "Yes	" answer in Col. (1)
8.	Have you ever taken ony of the following courses:		TOTAL NUMBER of courses token	How many COURSES were token while working for o degree or diplomo?	Whot were the TOTAL HOURS of closs instruction? Number of hours per week times number of weeks attended per course
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
	a. Nursing care of the oged or chronically ill?	1 Yes			
	b. Medical or dental care of the aged or chronically ill?	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No (8c)			
	c. Mental or social problems of the aged or chronically ill?	1 Yes			
	d. Physical therapy or rehabilitation?	1 Yes			
	e. Occupational therapy?	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No (8f)			
	f. Nutrition or food services?	1 Yes — 2 No (8g)			
	g. Nursing home administration?	1			U\$COMM*DC
	Dis 1/D4-4C 14-3-401				

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List of Selected Job Categories

CARD A

Which of the following job cotegories best fits the job which this employee does in this facility?

- I. Administrator
- 2. Physician (M.D. or D.O.)
- 3. Dentist
- 4. Registered Occupational Therapist
- 5. Qualified Physical Therapist
- 6. Recreation Therapist
- 7. Dietitian or Nutritionist
- 8. Registered Medical Record Librarian
- 9. Social Worker
- 10. Speech Therapist
- 11. Other professional occupations
- 12. Registered Nurse
- 13. Occupational Therapist Assistant
- 14. Physical Therapist Assistant
- 15. Other Medical Record Librarians and Techicians
- 16. Licensed Practical Nurse or Vocational Nurse
- 17. Practical nurse
- 18. Nurse's aide
- 19. Orderly
- 20. Student nurse
- 21. Clerical, bookkeeping, or other staff
- 22. Food service personnel (cook, kitchen help, etc.)
- 23. Housekeeping personnel (maid, laundryman, maintenance man, etc.)
- 24. Job other than those listed above (Please describe employee's duties)

FORM HRS-4k 13-27-691 USCOMM DC

US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

LIST OF SELECTED JOB CATEGORIES



HRS4f

Current Patient Questionnaire

1 What is date of birth?		Month	Day		Year		Age	_
 What is date of birth? 			1			0	* °	
2. Sex	1 [] M.	ale 2["] Fe	emate					
3. Race	1 (=") WY	hite <u>2{</u> -}Ne	gro		<u>3[]</u> 0	ther nonw	vhite	
a. What was his marital status at admission?	1 Married 2 Widow	ed 3[] Divorced	4 <u>(</u>]	Separa	ted	s, Nev	ver marrie	1
b. What is his marital status now?	1 Married 2 Widow	ed 3(") Divorced	4 LT	Septia	led		ver marrie	
5. What was the date of his I	LAST ADMISSION to this place?		Mont	n		Day	Ye	31
			2	'	How long	has he h	ad this co	nditio
			No	Yes	Less than		6 to 11	
6. Which of these conditions	or impairments does he have?		<u> </u>	<u>_</u>	3 mos	mos	mos	or m
a ADVANCED senility .			<u> </u>				ļ	_
o Senility, not pyschotic							<u> </u>	
c. Other mental disorders	(such as mental illness or retarda	ation)		<u> </u>		<u></u> .		_
d Speech defect or paraly	ysis (palsy) due to a stroke			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>L</u> _
e. Other ill effects of a s	troke							
f. Heart trouble.							<u> </u>	
g Hardening of the arteri	es		. [
h Paralysis or palsy not								
						i	j	
	with back or spine						 	
			-		 		 	_
arm.or back	s or any deformity of the foot, leg.		.				L	
m Chronic conditions of c	digestive system (excluding stoma	sch ulcer.					•	١,
hernia of abdominal car	vity, liver, or gallbladder trouble)			<u> </u>			<u> </u>	_
n Any other conditions of	rimpairments — Specify				İ			
			_	!	l	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 At his last physical exam what was his — 	ination, Primary diagnosis?					_		
	Secondary diagnosis?							
	Any other diagnosis?							
	1[] Help with dressing,	a []] Temperature – pr	utse –		[] Intra			
8. During the past 7 days, which of these services did this patient receive?	<u>`</u>		utse –	17	[_jIntra	muscular	injection	
which of these services	1 [] Help with dressing, shaving, or care of hair 2 [] Help with tub bath or shower	• [] Temperature – prespiration • [] Full bed-bath • [] Enema	utse –	17 18	[]Intra []Subc []Intra	muscular utaneous dermat inj	injection injection jection	
did this patient receive?	i [] Help with dressing, shaving, or care of hair 2 [] Help with tub bath or shower 3 [] Help with eating	a Temperature — prespiration 9 Tell bed-bath 10 Enema 11 Catheterization		17 18		muscular utaneous dermat inj	injection injection jection	
which of these services did this patient receive?	[] Help with dressing, shaving, or care of hair 2 [] Help with tub bath or shower 3 [] Help with eating 4 [] Rub or massage 5 [] Administration of medica-	a Temperature – prespiration g Full bed-bath to Enema Temperature Bowel or bladder retraining		17 18 19 20	[]Intra []Subc []Intra	muscular utaneous dermat inj if feeding	injection injection jection	
which of these services did this patient receive?	I [] Help with dressing, shaving, or care of hair 2 [] Help with tub bath or shower 5 [] Help with eating 4 [] Rub or massage 5 [] Administration of medications or treatment	• Temperature – prespiration • Full bed-bath • Enema • Catheterization 12 Bowel or bladder retraining • Blood pressure		17 18 19 20	Intra Subc Intra Nasa OR None	muscular utaneous dermat inj if feeding	injection injection jection	
which of these services did this patient receive?	Thelp with dressing, shaving, or care of hair Help with tub bath or shower Help with eating Help with eating Rub or massage Administration of medications of treatment Special diet Application of sterile	a Temperature – prespiration g Full bed-bath to Enema Temperature Bowel or bladder retraining		17 18 19 20	Intra Subc Intra Nasa OR None	muscular utaneous dermal inj il feeding	injection injection jection	
which of these services did this patient receive?	Thelp with dressing, Shaving, or care of hair Help with tub bath or shower Help with eating Rub or massage Administration of medications of treatment Special diet	• Temperature – prespiration • Full bed-bath • Enema • Cathelerization • Bowel or bladder retraining • Blood pressure		17 18 19 20	Intra Subc Intra Nasa OR None	muscular utaneous dermal inj il feeding	injection injection jection	
which of these services did this patient receive? Chuck as many as apply	Thelp with dressing, shaving, or care of hair	• Temperature – prespiration • Full bed-bath • Enema • Cathelerization • Bowel or bladder retraining • Blood pressure		17 18 19 20 21	Intra Subc Intra Nasa OR None	muscular utaneous dermal inj il feeding	injection injection jection	
which of these services did this patient receive? Chinck as many as apply	Thelp with dressing, Shaving, or care of hair Thelp with tub bath or shower Thelp with eating Properties of the street Administration of medications or treatment Special diet Application of sterile dressings or bandages	Temperature - prespiration Tespiration		17 18 19 20 2	I Intra I Subci I Subci I Intra OR I None	muscular utaneous dermal inj il feeding	injection injection jection	
which of these services did this patient receive? Check as many as apply Ja. Does he USE eyeglasses? b. Does he USE a hearing ài	Thelp with dressing, Shaving, or care of hair Thelp with tub bath or shower Thelp with eating Properties of the street Rub or massage Administration of medications or treatment Special diet Thelp with eating Administration of sterile Special diet The sp	Temperature - prespiration Te		17 18 19 20 21	[]Intra []Subco []Intra []Nasa OR I]None servi	muscular utaneous dermat inj il feeding of the ab ices recei	injection injection pection pove ved	
which of these services did this patient receive? Check as many as apply Ja. Does he USE eyeglasses? b. Does he USE a hearing ài	Thelp with dressing, Shaving, or care of hair Thelp with tub bath or shower Thelp with eating Properties of the street Rub or massage Administration of medications or treatment Special diet Thelp with eating Administration of sterile Special diet The sp	Temperature - prespiration Te		17 18 19 20 21	[]Intra []Subco []Intra []Nasa OR []None servi	muscular utaneous dermat inj il feeding of the ab ices recei	injection injection pection pove ved	
which of these services did this patient receive? Check as many as apply 9a. Does he USE eyeglasses? b. Does he USE a hearing ai 0. Does he use any of the forms.	Thelp with dressing, shaving, or care of hair and shaving, or care of hair and shaving, or care of hair and shaving, or care of hair and shaving and	Temperature - prespiration Te		17 18 19 20 21	[]Intra []Subco []Intra []Nasa OR []None servi	muscular utaneous dermat inj il feeding of the ab ices recei	injection injection pection pove ved	
which of these services did this patient receive? Check as many as apply 9a. Does he USE eyeglasses? b. Does he USE a hearing ai 0. Does he use any of the for a walker?	Thelp with dressing, Shaving, or care of hair Help with tub bath or shower	Temperature - prespiration Te		17 18 19 20 21	[]Intra []Subco []Intra []Nasa OR []None servi	muscular utaneous dermat inj il feeding of the ab ices recei	injection injection pection pove ved	
which of these services did this patient receive? Check as many as apply 9a. Does he USE eyeglasses? b. Does he USE a hearing ai 0. Does he use any of the foa walker? b. crutches?	Thelp with dressing, Shaving, or care of hair Help with tub bath or shower Help with eating Rub or massage Administration of medications or treatment Special diet Thelp with eating Administration of sterile dressings or bandages Or or or or or or or or or or or or or or	o Temperature - prespiration y Full bed-bath to Enema 11 Cathelerization 12 Bowel or bladder retraining 13 Blood pressure 14 Tingation 15 Oxygen therapy 1 Yes 1 Yes		17 18 19 20 21	[]Intra []Subco []Intra []Nasa OR []None servi	muscular utaneous dermat inj il feeding of the ab ices recei	injection injection pection pove ved	
which of these services did this patient receive? Check as many as apply Ba. Does he USE eyeglasses? b. Does he USE a hearing air D. Does he use any of the form a walker? b. crutches? c. braces? d. wheelchair? e. any other aids?	Thelp with dressing, shaving, or care of hair and the point has been dressed as the point has a shaving	Temperature - prespiration Tespiration Tes		17 18 19 20 21	[]Intra []Subco []Intra []Nasa OR []None servi	muscular utaneous dermat inj il feeding of the ab ices recei	injection injection pection pove ved	
which of these services did this patient receive? Check as many as apply 3a. Does he USE eyeglasses? b. Does he USE a hearing ai 0. Does he use any of the fo a walker? b. crutches? c. braces? d. wheelchair?	The point he dissing, shaving, or care of hair and shaving, or care of hair and shaving, or care of hair and shaving, or care of hair or shower as the point hair or shower as the point hair of medications or treatment and so treatment are the point hair or treatment and shaving a contract of the point hair or the p	Temperature - prespiration Tespiration Tes		17 18 19 20 21	[]Intra []Subco []Intra []Nasa OR []None servi	muscular utaneous dermat inj il feeding of the ab ices recei	injection injection pection pove ved	



			Dana Nia		HOW TO	R 1192 til	g nas ne been un		"YA" , O'K
	hich of these categories best describes his bility to move about?	Check	Does to require nursing	extra	Less than 3 mos	3 to 5 mes	6 to 11 mos	12 mos. or more	How was he before that?
а	Capable of going off the premises with or without assistance								
b	Confined to the premises, but does not use a wheelchair		<u> </u>						
	Needs a wheelchair but requires minimal help in getting around		1["}Y	2[]N					
đ	Generally confined to bed but up in wheelchair for at least a few hours a day		1[]Y	_2[_jÑ					
e	Restricted to total bed resi	T	ι []Υ	2[]N			L		
12. H	low well can be hear?	1							
а	Can hear a telephone conversation on an ordinary telephone (a telephone without an amplifier)			_	<u> </u>				
b	Can hear most of the things a person says	_			<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
c	Can near a few words a person says	_	1(T)Y	2[]	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
d	Can hear only loud noises		1[]Y_	2["][!	ļ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
e	. Can't hear anything		ı[]Y	2[][<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
13. I	low well can be see?		l		1	1	ļ	İ	
a	Can read ordinary newspaper print with or without glasses	_	<u> </u>						
	Can watch television across the room (8 to 12 feet)	_	<u> </u>		├	-	├ —	<u> </u>	
(Can recognize the features of people he knows if they are within 2 to 3 feet		, ,					<u> </u>	
	1 Is blind (to blind ask c, mark here)	1_	1[TY	2[]}	V		<u> </u>		
14.	How much control does he usually have over his bowets and bladder — amally does he —								
	Control bladder and bowels?	<u> </u>	ļ		-	ļ			ļ
1	b Control bladder but not bowels?	1_	1[_]Y	_2["]	N	<u> </u>	ļ	ļ	<u> </u>
	Control bowels but not bladder?		1[*]Y	2[}	<u> </u>	 	<u> </u>	 	ļ
,	d Not control bowels or bladder?	-↓	1[FY	2[-	N	ļ	 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	e is cathelerized?	\perp	ι[]Υ	2	N		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Does this patient's behavior require more than the usual nursing time because he is forgetful, uncooperative or disturbing?							*	
1	a No more than usual	_ _	ــــــ		ļ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		ļ
	b Slightly more		<u> </u>				ļ	J	ļ
	c Moderately more				<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
1	d Much more					<u>L</u> _		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ITE	A A - If patient was not here for full month, check here	and e	o to next pe	1500					
├─					_			1	
1	Last month, what was the charge for his lodging, meats, and	nursin	g cale? Do r	nc* melu	de privati	e dury a	as na	5	
	What was the TOTAL charge for his care last month?							13	
	17a. What were 'he sources of Payment for his care last month? Crock oil **oi osois* [*] Own income or family support (**) Other public assistance of welfare (**other public assista								
Ь	b. What was the PRIMARY source of payment for his care last month? What was the PRIMARY source of payment for his care last month? What was the PRIMARY source of payment for his care last month? What was the PRIMARY source of payment for his care last month? What was the PRIMARY source of payment for his care last month? What was the PRIMARY source of payment for his care last month? What was the PRIMARY source of payment for his care last month? What was the PRIMARY source of payment for his care last month?								
	social security, etc) 5 (C) C) C 1 (Medicare (fitle XVIII) 6 (V)	\ contra	ipport ict						
<u></u>		itial pa	yment – life	e care	9	[Nor	ie		
18.	1	edicaid	(Tille XIX)				contrac		
	(private plans, retirement funds.	ther put welfare hurch s		nce			tial payr ner = 's	nent - iif	e care

Page 3

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SEP5 1973

on Adult Education

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

