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An Overview of the 1982 National Master Facility Inventory Survey of Nursing and Related Care Homes

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Introduction

This report describes the 1982 National Master Facility Inventory Survey of nursing and related care homes. The numbers of homes, beds, residents, and employees are distributed by such characteristics as ownership groups, bed size groups, and geographic regions. Additional topics covered in this report include survey procedures, imputation procedures, and definitions.

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) first conducted the National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) Survey in 1963 and continued it in 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1978, 1980, and 1982. Prior to 1978, the survey included hospitals, nursing and related care homes, and other types of inpatient health facilities including, for example, homes for the blind, deaf, mentally retarded, and mentally ill. The 1978, 1980, and 1982 NMFI surveys collected data only on nursing and related care homes. Data for hospitals are now obtained directly from the American Hospital Association. For convenience, this report will use the terms "nursing and related care homes" and "nursing homes" interchangeably.

The NCHS definition of nursing homes has remained the same for each of the NMFI surveys. Basically, the definition states that a home must maintain three or more inpatient beds, and, at a minimum, must provide one or more personal care services (such as help with eating, walking, bathing, dressing, or shopping) and/or supervisory services to adults.

While this definition has remained unchanged, other factors have made it difficult, if not impossible, to stay within its boundaries. For example, thousands of board and care homes and residential care homes have emerged over the past 5 years primarily because of changes in Federal and State programs. These facilities vary from State to State not only by name, but also by services offered and people served. The individual State laws and regulations (or the absence of such) determine whether

the State surveys these facilities and, therefore, whether the State includes them on the nursing home file that is sent to NCHS.

The NMFI included many of California's residential community care facilities (RCCF's) prior to 1980, but California was able to identify an additional 1,000 such homes in 1980 and 2,000 more in 1982, bringing the RCCF total to nearly 5,000. None of Michigan's adult foster care homes (AFCH's) was on the NMFI file prior to 1980, but in 1980 Michigan furnished NCHS with a file containing over 2,500 AFCH's. In 1982, NCHS attempted to survey these Michigan AFCH's, but of the nearly 2,250 still in business, approximately one-third did not respond and many others were found to be serving the mentally ill or the mentally retarded. It has also been discovered that many of the California RCCF's serve the mentally ill and mentally retarded. A facility that accepts only these types of residents is considered by NCHS to be out of scope for the nursing and related care home category, but a facility that accepts all types of residents (elderly, disabled, and so forth), but which currently only has mentally ill or mentally retarded residents, is considered to be a nursing or related care home (that is, in scope).

Because there was very little information available for the RCCF's and AFCH's, and because no accurate count can be made of the number actually out of scope, all 7,228 of these facilities are presented in this report. In all cases, they are shown separately.

The 1982 NMFI also included, for the first time, residential care homes in Florida and Kentucky. The 429 Florida adult congregate living facilities and the 373 Kentucky family care homes are defined in the Technical notes section. Because of the impact these figures have on the total number of homes in Florida and Kentucky, they have been combined with the residential facilities in Michigan and California so that they can be counted separately from the Florida and Kentucky nursing

homes. Facilities meeting these definitions also exist in the other 46 States, but because they cannot be identified precisely as residential, they appear in the counts of nursing homes.

Starting in 1980, all identifiable hospital-based nursing homes were excluded from the survey. For the 1982 NMFI, the Health Care Financing Administration file of these hospital-based facilities was obtained to more effectively remove these facilities from the NMFI file. At the same time, NCHS was able to get a more accurate count of these facilities. Some of the hospital-based facilities were out of scope for the NMFI (because residents were mentally ill or mentally retarded) and were, therefore, removed. The counts of hospital-based facilities that appear in this report reflect the deletion of these out-of-scope facilities.

The Health Care Financing Administration and the NMFI files both exclude those hospital-based facilities operated by the Veterans Administration. According to the Veterans Administration, there were approximately 100 such facilities with about 9,000 beds at the end of fiscal year 1981.¹ These counts do not appear in the tables of this report.

Finally, the tables also exclude the 238 nonresponding homes for which imputations from data of previous years were not possible. (There were 159 nonresponding homes for which imputations were made.)

Discussion

Facility characteristics

If the hospital-based facilities; the Michigan, California, Florida, and Kentucky residential care homes; and the non-responding nursing homes are all added to the basic nursing home file, the 1982 number of nursing and related care homes totaled 26,817 (table 1). However, for purposes of this 1982 NMFI report, the discussion of facility, resident, and employee characteristics will exclude the hospital-based facilities and the nonresponding homes. It will center on the basic nursing home file and the four State residential files, which will be called "nursing homes" and "residential facilities," respectively.

Table 1 shows there were 17,819 nursing homes; their 1,508,732 beds were occupied by 1,378,702 residents at the time of the survey. The 8,030 residential facilities had an estimated 133,335 beds and 114,704 residents.

Table 2 shows that only 18 percent of the nursing homes had less than 25 beds, but an estimated 89 percent of the residential facilities had less than 25 beds. On the other hand, 76 percent of the nursing homes had between 25 and 199 beds, while only 10 percent of the residential facilities were in this group.

The remainder of table 2 shows distributions by ownership, region, and certification. Three-fourths of the nursing homes were under proprietary ownership. (Ownership information for the California and Michigan residential facilities was not generally available, so these facilities were imputed as proprietary). The West Region had less than half as many nursing homes and beds as either the North Central or the South Regions.

Table 1. Number of nursing and related care homes, beds, and residents, by type of facility: United States, 1982

Type of facility	Facilities	Beds	Residents
Number			
All facilities	26,817	1,700,744	1,546,406
Nursing homes	17,819	1,508,732	1,378,702
Hospital-based facilities	1,730	58,677	² 53,000
Residential facilities	³ 8,030	⁴ 133,335	⁴ 114,704
Nonresponding homes	⁵ 238	---	---

¹Those skilled nursing facilities serving only the mentally ill or mentally retarded were removed from this file, which was furnished by the Health Care Financing Administration.

²Estimated.

³Includes California (4,985), Michigan (2,243), Florida (429), and Kentucky (373).

⁴Data were imputed for California (103,275 beds; 88,600 residents) and Michigan (16,725 beds; 13,950 residents).

⁵Includes only those nonresponding homes for which imputations could not be made (152 of these were Florida residential homes).

Regarding certification, about 40 percent of the nursing homes were certified as skilled (SNF), with the total beds in these SNF's representing nearly 57 percent of all nursing home beds. However, noncertified homes, which represented 27 percent of the nursing homes, had only 13 percent of the beds. This points to a tendency toward skilled homes being large and noncertified homes being small, as can be seen more clearly in table 3, which shows that skilled homes had an average bed size of about 122 beds, whereas the noncertified homes averaged about 31 beds.

The average bed size for all nursing homes was 84.7 (up from 83.1 in 1980); the occupancy rate was 91 percent, and the turnover rate was 7.7 admissions per 10 beds (both about the same as in 1980). Table 3 shows the average bed size, occupancy rates, and turnover rates in nursing homes by various characteristics of the home.

Not only did 76 percent of the homes have between 25 and 199 beds (table 2), but also the highest occupancy rates occurred for homes within this bed size range (table 3). The turnover rates in table 3 are highest in those homes with 50 to 299 beds, in those run for profit, and in those located in the West Region.

Figure 1 shows the number of nursing home beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over. The extended bars above the basic rates represent beds in residential facilities. The figure shows the strong impact the California residential care homes had on data for the West Region. The estimated 103,275 beds in these homes elevated the beds per 1,000 population figure more than 22 points.

Resident characteristics

Of the 1,378,702 nursing home residents in 1982, 990,601 (72 percent) could be put into age and sex groups. The remaining 388,101 residents were either in States for which age and sex information could not be obtained (Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and Missouri) or were in homes that did not furnish this information.

For those 990,601 homes with age and sex reported, 703,016 (71 percent) were female, 701,775 (71 percent) were 75 years and over, and 356,069 (36 percent) were 85 years and over (table 4). Table 4 also shows that the ratio of women

¹Office of Reports and Statistics: 1981 Annual Report. Veterans Administration. Washington, D.C.

Table 2. Number of total homes, nursing homes, and residential facilities and their beds, by selected characteristics: United States, 1982

Characteristic	Total homes ¹		Nursing homes		Residential facilities	
	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds
Total homes	25,849	1,642,067	17,819	1,508,732	8,030	133,335
Number						
Bed size						
3-9 beds	6,955	40,294	1,399	7,568	5,556	32,726
10-24 beds	3,450	58,104	1,855	31,807	1,595	26,297
25-49 beds	3,083	113,357	2,718	100,900	365	12,457
50-74 beds	3,465	207,608	3,332	199,915	133	7,693
75-99 beds	2,472	216,483	2,366	208,074	106	8,409
100-199 beds	5,293	690,262	5,094	665,769	199	24,493
200-299 beds	832	192,439	788	182,729	44	9,710
300-499 beds	241	86,560	212	76,618	29	9,942
500 or more beds	58	36,960	55	35,352	3	1,608
Type of ownership						
Government	1,111	112,553	916	110,964	195	1,589
Proprietary	21,132	1,194,000	13,410	1,066,181	7,722	127,819
Nonprofit	3,606	335,514	3,493	331,587	113	3,927
Geographic region						
Northeast	3,866	329,684	3,866	329,684	-	-
North Central	8,137	539,631	5,894	522,906	2,243	16,725
South	6,225	463,298	5,423	449,963	802	13,335
West	7,621	309,454	2,636	206,179	4,985	103,275
Certification ²						
Medicare or Medicaid (skilled nursing facility)	7,032	855,096	7,032	855,096	-	-
Medicaid (intermediate care facility)	5,564	442,277	5,564	442,277	-	-
Not certified	5,643	212,881	4,841	199,546	802	13,335
Unknown	7,610	131,813	382	11,813	7,228	120,000

¹Excludes hospital-based facilities and nonresponding homes.

²Facilities certified as skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities have been classified as skilled nursing facilities.

to men increases with age. Nursing homes had about the same number of men as women in the under 65 years age group, but more than 1½ times as many women as men in the age group 65-74 years. This increase accelerated to almost three times as many women in the 75 to 84 year age group, and to almost four times as many women in the 85 years and over age group.

When age and sex were imputed for residents with unknown age and sex, an estimated 1,204,356 (87.4 percent) of the 1,378,702 residents in nursing homes were 65 years and over (see Technical notes). Of these 1.2 million residents, almost 34 percent were in the North Central Region; by comparison, of the 26.8 million people in the United States who were 65 years and over, 26 percent lived in the North Central Region (table 5). The most striking comparison is probably between the North Central and South Regions. Despite having 2 million more people 65 years and over, the South had 55,000 fewer residents 65 years and over in nursing homes than did the North Central Region.

When these figures are expressed as rates (number of residents 65 years and over per 1,000 population 65 years and over), the North Central Region had a much higher rate (58.6) than any of the other regions (Northeast = 44.0; South = 39.5; West = 35.9). These rates were for nursing homes only; however, considering the large number of Michigan residential facilities, the difference between the North Central rate and the

rates for the Northeast and South would be even greater if the residential facilities were included. The differences between the North Central and West Regions would be less because there were more residential facilities in California than in Michigan.

Employee characteristics

This section deals solely with full-time equivalent (FTE) registered nurses (RN's) and licensed practical nurses (LPN's). In computing the FTE's, the sum of the full-time employees was added to one-half the sum of the part-time employees. Because employee data were not available from all States, it was necessary to impute for missing data (see Technical notes).

In 1982 there were an estimated 64,315 FTE RN's and 86,044 FTE LPN's employed in nursing homes in the United States. The NMFISurveys include in their counts only those employees who were on the staff payroll; they exclude those employed under contract. This must be taken into account when using these figures.

The rates per home, as expected, increase as the bed size groups get larger for both FTE RN's and LPN's (table 6). The government-operated homes had the highest RN and LPN rates, while the proprietary homes, in general, had the lowest such rates. Perhaps the main reason for this was that the government homes were the largest (121-bed average, 24 homes having

Table 3. Average bed size, occupancy rate, and admissions per 10 beds (turnover rate) for nursing homes,¹ by selected characteristics: United States, 1982

Characteristic	Average bed size	Occupancy rate ²	Admissions per 10 beds ³
	Number	Percent	Number
All nursing homes.....	84.7	91	7.7
Bed size			
3-9 beds.....	5.4	88	4.7
10-24 beds.....	17.1	88	5.4
25-49 beds.....	37.1	91	5.9
50-74 beds.....	60.0	93	7.0
75-99 beds.....	87.9	93	8.4
100-199 beds.....	130.7	91	8.2
200-299 beds.....	231.9	91	8.1
300-499 beds.....	361.4	89	6.2
500 or more beds.....	642.8	87	4.9
Type of ownership			
Government.....	121.1	93	5.0
Proprietary.....	79.5	92	8.4
Nonprofit.....	94.9	90	6.2
Geographic region			
Northeast.....	85.3	94	7.1
North Central.....	88.7	91	6.8
South.....	83.0	90	7.2
West.....	78.2	92	11.5
Certification⁴			
Skilled nursing facility....	121.6	93	9.4
Intermediate care facility...	79.5	90	5.8
Not certified.....	30.9	86	0.5
Unknown.....	41.2	92	5.8

¹Excludes the 8,030 residential facilities, the 730 hospital-based facilities, and the 238 nonresponding homes.

²Number of residents divided by number of beds set up and staffed X 100.

³Includes those nursing homes that reported admissions (14,518); excludes those that did not (3,301).

⁴Facilities certified as skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities have been classified as skilled nursing facilities.

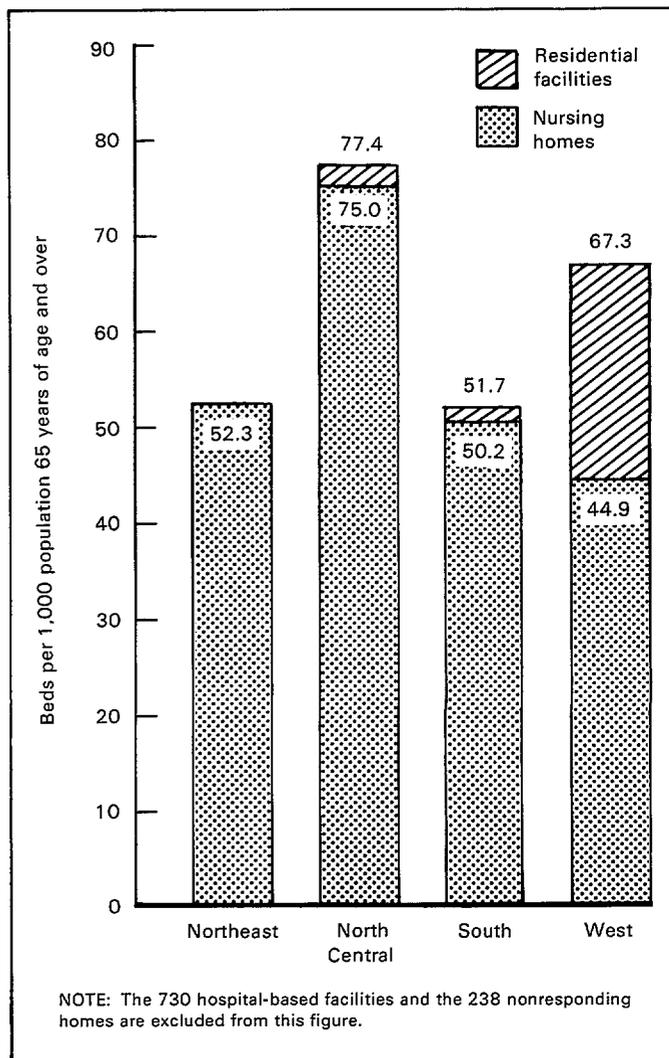


Figure 1. Beds in nursing homes and residential facilities per 1,000 population 65 years of age and over by region: United States, 1982

Table 4. Number of nursing home residents in homes¹ reporting age and sex of residents by age-sex groups and geographic region: United States, 1982

Sex and age	All nursing homes	Geographic region			
		Northeast	North Central	South	West
Residents ²	990,601	200,554	324,211	291,672	174,164
Males.....	287,585	54,172	99,754	82,529	51,130
Under 65 years.....	61,328	10,760	22,542	16,121	11,905
65-74 years.....	62,359	11,713	19,944	19,751	10,951
75-84 years ³	91,126	17,700	30,611	26,929	15,886
85 years and over ³	72,772	13,999	26,657	19,728	12,388
Females.....	703,016	146,382	224,457	209,143	123,034
Under 65 years.....	63,343	11,189	22,866	17,925	11,363
65-74 years.....	101,796	19,413	30,555	35,208	16,620
75-84 years ³	254,580	52,422	79,127	80,302	42,729
85 years and over ³	283,297	63,358	91,909	75,708	52,322

¹Excludes the 8,030 residential facilities, the 730 hospital-based facilities, and the 238 nonresponding homes.

²Excludes residents in Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, and homes in any other States for which complete age and sex data were not available.

³Adjusted for States whose highest age group was 75 years and over. See Technical notes.

Table 5. Estimated number and percent distribution of resident population 65 years and over in general population and in nursing homes¹ by geographic region: United States, 1982

Region	Total population 65 years and over		Estimated number ² of nursing home residents 65 years and over	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
United States	26,826	100.0	1,204	100.0
Northeast	6,299	23.5	277	23.0
North Central	6,970	26.0	409	33.9
South	8,963	33.4	354	29.4
West	4,595	17.1	165	13.7

¹Excludes the 8,030 residential facilities, the 730 hospital-based facilities, and the 238 nonresponding homes.

²See Technical notes for estimation procedures.

500 or more beds) and the proprietary homes were the smallest (79-bed average, 9 homes having 500 or more beds).

Although the Northeast had fewer nursing homes than the South, it had a much higher number of FTE RN's, resulting in RN rates nearly 2½ times higher than those for the South. On

the other hand, the Northeast had far fewer FTE LPN's than the South, resulting in lower LPN rates. There are nearly twice as many large (200 beds or more) SNF homes in the Northeast (Northeast = 271; South = 143) and a much higher number of less intensive (non-SNF) types of homes in the South (South = 3,789; Northeast = 2,151), facts that may explain the differences in the numbers of FTE RN's and LPN's in these regions.

When the FTE RN's were combined with the FTE LPN's, the Northeast was found to have a rate of 12.0 nurses per 100 beds (derived from table 6). The West was second with a rate of 11.5, followed by the South with 9.3 and North Central with 8.6. The North Central Region's low rate cannot be explained by a lack of SNF's or a lack of large SNF's, as was the case in the South and West. The North Central Region not only had more total SNF homes than the Northeast, 2,014 to 1,715, it also had more large (200 or more beds) SNF's, 312 to 271. Furthermore, it also had nearly four times as many intermediate care facilities as the Northeast, 2,437 to 645. Because these intermediate care facilities also require nurses, there appears to be either a lower ratio of nurses in the North Central Region or a higher reliance upon contracted nurses to fill nursing home needs.

Table 6. Estimated number¹ of full-time equivalent RN's and LPN's in nursing homes,² number of FTE employees per home, and number of FTE employees per 100 beds, by bed size, type of ownership, geographic region, and certification: United States, 1982

Characteristic	Estimated number of FTE RN's			Estimated number of FTE LPN's		
	Total	Per home	Per 100 beds	Total	Per home	Per 100 beds
All nursing homes	64,315	3.6	4.3	86,044	4.8	5.7
Bed size						
3-9 beds	63	0.0	0.8	114	0.1	1.5
10-24 beds	876	0.5	2.8	1,208	0.7	3.8
25-49 beds	3,767	1.4	3.7	5,332	2.0	5.3
50-74 beds	7,673	2.3	3.8	10,967	3.3	5.5
75-99 beds	8,687	3.7	4.2	12,750	5.4	6.1
100-199 beds	28,832	5.7	4.3	39,147	7.7	5.9
200-299 beds	8,371	10.6	4.6	10,529	13.4	5.8
300-499 beds	3,696	17.4	4.8	3,846	18.1	5.0
500 or more beds	2,350	42.7	6.6	2,153	39.1	6.1
Type of ownership						
Government	5,958	6.5	5.4	7,558	8.3	6.8
Proprietary	41,176	3.1	3.9	60,760	4.5	5.7
Nonprofit	17,181	4.9	5.2	17,726	5.1	5.3
Geographic region						
Northeast	21,215	5.5	6.4	18,626	4.8	5.6
North Central	19,751	3.4	3.8	25,315	4.3	4.8
South	12,253	2.3	2.7	29,567	5.5	6.6
West	11,096	4.2	5.4	12,536	4.8	6.1
Certification³						
Skilled nursing facility	48,990	7.0	5.7	55,051	7.8	6.4
Intermediate care facility	10,909	2.0	2.5	25,312	4.5	5.7
Not certified	4,211	0.9	2.1	5,401	1.1	2.7
Unknown	205	0.5	1.7	280	0.7	2.4

¹See Technical notes.

²Excludes the 8,030 residential facilities, the 730 hospital-based facilities, and the 238 nonresponding homes.

³Facilities certified as skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities have been classified as skilled nursing facilities.

Technical notes

All National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) Surveys (of nonhospitals) through 1973 were conducted directly by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) with the assistance of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. From 1976 through 1980 the Cooperative Health Statistics System (CHSS) was active. This system decentralized the responsibility for collecting data from the Federal to the State level. In 1976, 16 States within CHSS collected some or all of the NMFI data; in 1978, 26 States collected NMFI data; and in 1980, 38 States collected NMFI data. In each of these years, NCHS conducted surveys in non-CHSS States.

Although CHSS was not active in 1982, arrangements were continued with 35 States for obtaining their data. A number of these 35 States did not survey every type of nursing and related care home that NCHS includes in its universe. Where this occurred, NCHS surveyed the homes excluded from the State's survey.

The agency within the CHSS States that collected the NMFI data for NCHS was usually the licensing agency. Because their surveys were tied into licensing laws, there were differences in definitions, scope, and timing of the surveys among the CHSS States. Although NCHS included personal care homes, homes for the aged, rest homes, and so forth, some States did not license these types of homes and did not survey them.

The following imputations were made to the 1982 NMFI data:

- 1980 data were used for approximately 500 nursing homes in New York State.
- Little or no data were available for the 4,985 California residential community care facilities (RCCF's) and the 2,243 Michigan adult foster care homes (AFCH's). Although a number of these facilities served only the mentally ill or mentally retarded, there was not enough information available to identify and remove them. As a result, all RCCF's and AFCH's were kept, and beds and residents were imputed using 1980 averages.
- No resident or employee data were available for the 429 Florida adult congregate living facilities or the 373 Kentucky family care homes. Total residents were imputed by multiplying beds by 0.90 (the average occupancy rate for nursing homes).
- Registered nurse and licensed practical nurse data were imputed for Florida and Connecticut using 1980 data.
- In four States (Alaska, Minnesota, Montana, and Texas)

the highest resident age group was 75 years and over. Estimates for residents 85 years and over were obtained by subtracting 50 percent from the 75 year and over age group and adding the result to the 85 year and over group.

- The estimate of 1,204,356 nursing home residents 65 years and over was derived from known age distributions within each region, and from applying those percents to the residents in each region whose ages were unknown. Almost 866,000 residents were actual counts, while the remaining 338,000 were imputed.
- Some States issue a nursing home license and a residential license for the same facility. Whenever this occurred, it created duplicate homes but not duplicate beds. Every effort has been made to eliminate this duplication of the homes.

The final paragraphs of this report provide definitions of the terms used.

Nursing homes—These facilities have three or more beds and provide to adults who require it either (a) nursing care or (b) personal care (such as help with bathing, eating, using toilet facilities, or dressing) and/or supervision over such activities as money management, walking, and shopping.

Residential facilities—These facilities offer no nursing services and provide only personal care or supervisory care. For purposes of this report, only those residential facilities in Florida, Michigan, Kentucky, and California are included in this category. (Note: Facilities meeting this definition also exist in the other 46 States, but because they cannot be identified precisely as residential, they appear in the counts of nursing homes.)

Adult congregate living facilities (Florida)—These facilities provide housing, food services, and one or more personal services to four or more adults who are not related to the owner.

Adult foster care homes (AFCH's) (Michigan)—These facilities provide ongoing supervision, but not continuous nursing care, to adults who are aged, emotionally disturbed, developmentally disabled, or physically handicapped.

Residential community care facilities (RCCF's) (California)—These facilities provide nonmedical care and supervision to the elderly, and to children who are either mentally disordered, developmentally disabled, or physically handicapped.

Family care homes (Kentucky)—These facilities are licensed but not certified. They generally have either two or three beds. (Those with two beds are out of scope for the NMFI and are not included in the survey.)

Symbols

- Data not available
 - ... Category not applicable
 - Quantity zero
 - 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
 - Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
 - * Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision
 - # Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements
-

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