



Nursing and Related Care Homes as Reported From the 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places

by Al Sirrocco, Division of Health Care Statistics

Introduction

The 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places (ILTCP) was a survey of two types of facilities: nursing and related care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded. This report deals only with nursing and related care homes.

As used in this survey, the term "nursing and related care homes" incorporates all nursing care homes including skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities, as well as all residential care facilities including homes for the aged, personal care homes, and board and care homes. All of these facilities must maintain three beds or more.

The National Center for Health Statistics, in cooperation with the National Center for Health Services Research and the Health Care Financing Administration, employed the U.S. Bureau of the Census to conduct the 1986 ILTCP. The purpose of the survey was to provide a current sampling frame for two segments of the Institutional Population Component of the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey. The two segments were nursing and related care homes, and facilities for the mentally retarded. The National Medical Expenditure Survey was initiated by the National Center for Health Services Research in early 1987.

History and background

The ILTCP had never been conducted prior to the 1986 survey. However, a similar survey, the National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI), had been conducted many times between 1967 and 1982 (NCHS, 1986). Although the nursing homes had been surveyed in each NMFI, the mental retardation (MR) facilities had not been surveyed since the 1976 NMFI (NCHS, 1980). The types of questions asked in the ILTCP were similar enough to the NMFI questions that a decision was made to use the ILTCP data as a means to update the NMFI.

In 1982, the University of Minnesota's Center for Residential and Community Services conducted a survey of MR facilities (Hill and Lakin, 1984). The file that resulted from that survey was used to create the MR mailing file for the 1986 ILTCP.

Descriptions of the creation of the mailing file and the survey procedures are given in the Technical notes.

Classification of facilities

The information collected in the ILTCP initially was used to separate the nursing and related care homes from the MR facilities. Because many facilities served the aged and disabled as well as the mentally retarded, it was necessary to combine many items of information to classify these facilities. Basically, to qualify as an MR facility, a place had to be primarily MR oriented. Thus, a nursing home with a small MR wing would remain a nursing home.

Once a facility was classified as a nursing and related care home, it was subclassified into nursing home or residential facility. Homes certified as skilled nursing facilities (SNF's) or intermediate care facilities (ICF's) were classified as nursing homes. Uncertified facilities that were licensed as nursing homes or provided nursing care services were also classified as nursing homes. The remaining places were classified as residential facilities.

Because the ILTCP was designed to identify MR facilities as well as nursing and related care homes, it was able to separate the residential facilities serving only the mentally retarded from the residential facilities serving the aged and disabled. The NMFI surveys from 1978 through 1982 were not designed to make this distinction and, therefore, included among their residential facilities those that served only the mentally retarded. This was especially true in California and Michigan, which had a combined total of 7,228 residential facilities in the

1982 NMFI. Based on ILTCP edit checks, it appears that as many as one-third of these might have been MR residential facilities in 1982. The 1982 NMFI report (NCHS, 1986) mentioned the existence of these MR facilities, but had no estimate as to how many there were.

The 1985 National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS) estimated a total count of 19,100 nursing homes (NCHS, 1987). This estimate was also influenced by the California and Michigan residential facilities. The inability to identify and exclude the MR places from among these facilities led to the decision to exclude all 7,228 from the universe. The NNHS estimate of 4,700 uncertified facilities compared with the ILTCP count of 12,226 (residential facilities plus uncertified nursing homes) is a difference of about 7,500. The difference between the 1986 ILTCP total count of 26,380 (including hospital-based) and the 1985 NNHS total count of 19,100 (which included hospital-based) is about 7,300. Clearly, the exclusion of residential facilities from the 1985 NNHS is the main reason for the different counts.

Discussion

Counting hospital-based facilities, there were 26,380 nursing and related care homes with 1,770,206 beds and 1,609,419 residents in 1986 (table 1). Because most of the previous NMFI surveys were unable to obtain complete counts of hospital-based facilities, these places were usually excluded from the data presented in NMFI reports. To make the 1986 data more comparable with the NMFI surveys, this report has removed the 734 hospital-based facilities from all but the first two tables.

Table 1 shows the total nursing home counts with the hospital-based facilities included, and table 2 shows the characteristics and distribution of the hospital-based facilities themselves. Using the figures from table 2, the following rates and percents can be generated. The occupancy rate for hospital-based facilities was 92 percent; they averaged 83 beds per facility, and 94 percent were certified as SNF's or ICF's. In addition, they were usually nonprofit (60 percent) or government owned (32 percent).

The remainder of this report will exclude hospital-based facilities, making the total counts 25,646 homes, 1,709,223 beds, and 1,553,253 residents. This count of homes was actually 203 less than the number of homes found in the 1982 NMFI survey. The main reason for this lies in the overcount of residential facilities in 1982, due to the presence of MR facilities primarily in California and Michigan, as mentioned earlier.

The differences in survey procedures and definitions make direct comparisons between the ILTCP and NMFI (NCHS, 1985, 1986) surveys very difficult. The removal of facilities with less than 25 beds reduces the impact of these differences and makes comparisons more meaningful. Further examination of the differences between the NMFI and ILTCP data is planned for a future Series 14 report on the ILTCP.

Table 3 separates the ILTCP facilities into nursing homes and residential facilities. To get a total count of all nursing homes, the SNF's, ICF's, and uncertified nursing homes were combined to form the nursing home category in table 3 and in the remaining tables.

There were 9,613 total homes with less than 25 beds, which represented about 37 percent of all homes (table 3). The table shows how these homes with less than 25 beds are distributed between the nursing homes and residential facilities. The 2,409 nursing homes in this bed size group represented less than 15 percent of its total, whereas the 7,204 corresponding residential facilities represented nearly 78 percent of its total.

The size difference between nursing homes and residential facilities is more apparent in table 4. The average bed size was 92 for nursing homes and 22 for residential facilities, and this big difference is found in each ownership group and each region. For nursing homes, the government-owned homes were the largest (126 beds), and the for-profit homes, the smallest (87 beds). For residential facilities, the nonprofit facilities were the largest (35 beds), and the for-profit homes, the smallest (20 beds).

Regionally the Northeast had the largest nursing homes (108 beds) and largest residential facilities (29 beds). The smallest nursing homes were in the West (72 beds), and the smallest residential facilities were in the Midwest (16 beds).

Table 4 also shows that within the nursing home category, the SNF's were the largest at 122 beds and had the highest occupancy rate (93 percent). The ICF's were next with an average of 77 beds and a 90-percent occupancy rate, followed by the uncertified homes with a 38-bed average and 86 percent occupancy. The averages and rates for the SNF's and ICF's were virtually unchanged from those reported in 1982.

The residential facilities had lower occupancy rates than the nursing homes (85 percent to 92 percent). For nursing homes, the lowest occupancy rate (86 percent) occurred in the smaller homes (under 25 beds), but for the residential facilities, the lowest rate (82 percent) was in the larger homes (200 beds or more). Table 4 shows that the highest occupancy rate for nursing homes and residential facilities occurred in the Northeast (95 and 88 percent, respectively).

The Midwest had more SNF's and more ICF's than any other region (table 5). Conversely, the West had fewer SNF's and ICF's than any other region. Just over one-third of the SNF's in the West had 100 beds or more, but in each of the other three regions two-thirds of the SNF's had 100 beds or more. Because fewer people 65 years and over lived in the West (5.2 million compared with the South's 9.9 million, the Midwest's 7.4 million, and the Northeast's 6.7 million), and because the West's population is more spread out, large facilities may not be needed.

Looking closer at the population figures, table 6 reveals that there were 51.7 nursing home beds and 6.9 residential facility beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over in 1986. Although the West had the lowest nursing home bed rate at 42.3, it was not that much lower than the South's rate of 46.9 or the Northeast's rate of 47.4. In fact, the West's SNF rate of 34.3 was considerably higher than the South's rate of 24.1. It was with the ICF's rate of 3.8 that the West fell behind. One reason for this low ICF rate is that several western States have virtually no ICF programs and therefore few ICF's.

The estimated number of residents 65 years and over that were in nursing homes was 1,249,000, and the number in residential facilities was 126,000 (table 7). In other words, 4.3 percent of the population 65 years and over resided in nursing

homes, and 0.4 percent resided in residential facilities. The nursing home rates ranged from a high of 5.6 percent in the Midwest to a low of 3.5 percent in the West. For residential facilities, the West had the highest rate at 0.8 percent.

The 1,249,000 nursing home residents that were 65 years and over represented 90.4 percent of all nursing home residents (table 8). By contrast, only 73.1 percent of persons in residential facilities were 65 years and over. The residential facilities displayed much more variation by ownership than did the nursing homes. In nonprofit residential facilities, almost 85 percent of the residents were 65 years and over, but in government-owned residential facilities only 55 percent were 65 years and over.

Table 9 shows the number of black and Hispanic residents in nursing homes and residential facilities in 1986. The 105,173 black residents in nursing homes represented 7.6 percent of the total nursing home population. The 28,101 Hispanic nursing home residents made up 2.0 percent of the total. Similarly, the black residents made up 7.8 percent and the Hispanic residents 2.6 percent of all persons in residential facilities.

More than half (55 percent) of the black nursing home residents were in the South, with the fewest (7.2 percent) in the West. The Hispanic residents were mostly in the West (41.7 percent) and the South (35.3 percent). The distribution of black and Hispanic nursing home residents in each of the ownership categories is shown in table 9.

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

Table 1. Number of nursing and related care homes (including hospital-based facilities), beds, and residents, by type of facility: United States, 1986

<i>Type of facility</i>	<i>Facilities</i>	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Residents</i>
		Number	
All facilities.....	26,380	1,770,206	1,609,419
Nursing homes.....	16,388	1,507,392	1,380,777
Hospital-based facilities.....	734	60,983	56,166
Residential facilities.....	9,258	201,831	172,476

Table 2. Number of hospital-based facilities, beds, and residents, by selected characteristics: United States, 1986

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Facilities</i>	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Residents</i>
		Number	
Total homes.....	734	60,983	56,166
Bed size			
3-24 beds.....	106	1,741	1,511
25-99 beds.....	476	24,343	22,554
100-199 beds.....	91	11,732	10,779
200 beds or more.....	61	23,167	21,322
Type of ownership			
Profit.....	63	4,800	4,523
Nonprofit.....	437	31,747	29,195
Government.....	234	24,436	22,448
Geographic region			
Northeast.....	141	17,590	16,605
Midwest.....	254	18,975	17,347
South.....	164	13,763	12,834
West.....	175	10,655	9,380
Certification			
Skilled nursing facility.....	594	53,060	48,766
Intermediate care facility.....	98	5,235	4,960
Uncertified nursing home.....	42	2,688	2,440
Residential facility.....	-	-	-

Table 3. Number of homes and beds for nursing and related care homes by type of home and selected characteristics: United States, 1986

Characteristic	Total homes ¹		Nursing homes		Residential facilities	
	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds	Homes	Beds
	Number					
Total homes	25,646	1,709,223	16,388	1,507,392	9,258	201,831
Bed size						
3-9 beds	5,918	32,619	1,340	7,154	4,578	25,465
10-24 beds	3,695	58,124	1,069	18,243	2,626	39,881
25-49 beds	3,135	115,469	2,061	77,839	1,074	37,630
50-74 beds	3,470	208,667	3,037	182,658	433	26,009
75-99 beds	2,526	221,647	2,335	205,384	191	16,263
100-199 beds	5,755	756,229	5,468	717,604	287	38,625
200-299 beds	858	198,215	804	186,066	54	12,149
300-499 beds	239	84,899	225	80,140	14	4,759
500 beds or more	50	33,354	49	32,304	1	1,050
Type of ownership						
Profit	20,223	1,235,413	12,336	1,078,952	7,887	156,461
Nonprofit	4,378	367,249	3,263	328,728	1,115	38,521
Government	1,045	106,561	789	99,712	256	6,849
Geographic region						
Northeast	4,863	373,841	2,948	317,505	1,915	56,336
Midwest	7,474	539,802	5,393	506,714	2,081	33,088
South	7,311	516,508	5,008	464,005	2,303	52,503
West	5,998	279,072	3,039	219,168	2,959	59,904
Certification						
Skilled nursing facility	8,045	984,113	8,045	984,113	-	-
Intermediate care facility	5,375	411,468	5,375	411,468	-	-
Uncertified nursing home	2,968	111,811	2,968	111,811	-	-
Residential facility	9,258	201,831	-	-	9,258	201,831

¹Excludes hospital-based facilities.

Table 4. Average number of beds and percent occupancy rate of nursing and related care homes by type of home and selected characteristics: United States, 1986

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Total homes¹</i>		<i>Nursing homes</i>		<i>Residential facilities</i>	
	<i>Average bed size</i>	<i>Occupancy rate</i>	<i>Average bed size</i>	<i>Occupancy rate</i>	<i>Average bed size</i>	<i>Occupancy rate</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total homes.....	67	91	92	92	22	85
Bed size						
3-24 beds.....	9	85	11	86	9	85
25-99 beds.....	60	92	63	92	47	87
100-199 beds.....	131	91	131	92	135	85
200 beds or more.....	276	91	277	91	260	82
Type of ownership						
Profit.....	61	90	87	91	20	85
Nonprofit.....	84	92	101	92	35	87
Government.....	102	93	126	94	27	85
Geographic region						
Northeast.....	77	94	108	95	29	88
Midwest.....	72	91	94	91	16	84
South.....	71	90	93	90	23	86
West.....	47	89	72	91	20	83
Certification						
Skilled nursing facility.....	122	93	122	93	-	-
Intermediate care facility.....	77	90	77	90	-	-
Uncertified nursing home.....	38	86	38	86	-	-
Residential facility.....	22	85	-	-	22	85

¹Excludes hospital-based facilities.

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of nursing and related care homes by geographic region and bed size, according to type of home and certification: United States, 1986

Geographic region and bed size	Total homes ¹	Nursing homes				
		Total	Skilled nursing facilities	Intermediate care facilities	Uncertified nursing homes	Residential facilities
United States	25,646	16,388	8,045	5,375	2,968	9,258
Number						
Northeast						
Total	4,863	2,948	1,859	647	442	1,915
Number						
Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3-24 beds	35.1	13.3	1.8	18.7	53.8	68.7
25-99 beds	34.1	39.5	31.1	64.3	38.2	25.8
100-199 beds	23.1	35.5	50.0	14.7	5.2	3.9
200 beds or more	7.7	11.7	17.1	2.3	2.7	1.6
Midwest						
Total	7,474	5,393	2,397	2,228	768	2,081
Number						
Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3-24 beds	31.2	10.1	1.2	8.7	41.8	86.0
25-99 beds	39.8	50.6	34.7	70.1	43.6	11.9
100-199 beds	23.6	32.0	50.4	19.0	12.1	1.8
200 beds or more	5.4	7.4	13.7	2.3	2.5	0.3
South						
Total	7,311	5,008	1,977	2,148	883	2,303
Number						
Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3-24 beds	32.1	13.6	1.6	5.8	59.6	72.4
25-99 beds	36.1	41.4	32.2	55.1	28.9	24.4
100-199 beds	28.5	40.4	58.2	36.6	9.6	2.8
200 beds or more	3.2	4.6	7.9	2.5	1.9	0.4
West						
Total	5,998	3,039	1,812	352	875	2,959
Number						
Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3-24 beds	53.7	26.1	2.3	25.3	75.5	82.2
25-99 beds	31.0	48.3	60.6	59.9	18.1	13.3
100-199 beds	13.1	22.1	32.0	13.6	5.3	3.8
200 beds or more	2.2	3.5	5.1	1.1	1.1	0.8

¹Excludes hospital-based facilities.

Table 6. Percent of nursing and related care home beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over by type of home, certification, and geographic region: United States, 1986

Geographic region	Total homes ¹	Nursing homes			Residential facilities	
		Total	Skilled nursing facilities	Intermediate care facilities		Uncertified nursing homes
Beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over						
United States	58.6	51.7	33.7	14.1	3.8	6.9
Northeast	55.8	47.4	38.9	5.9	2.6	8.4
Midwest	73.0	68.5	41.5	21.8	5.2	4.5
South	52.2	46.9	24.1	19.3	3.4	5.3
West	53.8	42.3	34.3	3.8	4.2	11.6

¹Excludes hospital-based facilities.

Table 7. Estimated number of the resident population 65 years and over, and number and percent of this population in nursing and related care homes, by type of home and geographic region: United States, 1986

Geographic region	Total population 65 years and over	Estimated number of residents 65 years and over in—			
		Nursing homes ¹		Residential facilities ¹	
		Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
United States	29,173	1,249	4.3	126	0.4
Northeast	6,698	279	4.2	34	0.5
Midwest	7,394	415	5.6	19	0.3
South	9,895	376	3.8	34	0.3
West	5,184	179	3.5	39	0.8

¹Excludes hospital-based facilities.

Table 8. Percent distribution of residents in nursing and related care homes by type of facility and age of resident, according to type of ownership: United States, 1986

Type of facility and age of resident	Total	Type of ownership		
		Profit	Nonprofit	Government
All homes ¹				
Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years	11.4	12.6	6.1	17.3
65 years and over	88.6	87.4	93.9	82.7
Nursing homes ¹				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years	9.6	10.4	5.1	15.6
65 years and over	90.4	89.6	94.9	84.4
Residential facilities ¹				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 65 years	26.9	29.1	15.4	44.9
65 years and over	73.1	70.9	84.6	55.1

¹Excludes hospital-based facilities.

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of all, black, and Hispanic residents in nursing and related care homes by type of home and geographic region, according to type of ownership: United States, 1986

Type of facility and geographic region	All residents				Black residents				Hispanic residents			
	All types of ownership	Profit	Nonprofit	Government	All types of ownership	Profit	Nonprofit	Government	All types of ownership	Profit	Nonprofit	Government
Number												
Total	1,553,253	1,116,738	337,336	99,179	118,621	97,426	13,500	7,695	32,511	27,135	4,146	1,230
Nursing homes ¹												
Total	1,380,777	983,453	303,993	93,331	105,173	86,643	11,448	7,082	28,101	23,647	3,582	872
Percent distribution												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northeast	21.8	19.0	27.3	33.5	13.9	10.4	30.9	28.8	14.3	11.8	26.0	34.2
Midwest	33.5	30.2	41.3	41.9	24.0	25.1	22.3	13.4	8.7	8.2	10.9	14.8
South	30.2	34.4	20.1	19.2	55.0	56.8	40.6	56.7	35.3	37.1	28.4	14.2
West	14.5	16.3	11.3	5.4	7.2	7.8	6.1	1.2	41.7	42.9	34.6	36.8
Residential facilities ¹												
Total	172,476	133,285	33,343	5,848	13,448	10,783	2,052	613	4,410	3,488	564	358
Percent distribution												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northeast	28.6	27.4	33.5	28.1	29.7	26.0	38.5	64.8	25.4	19.3	37.9	65.1
Midwest	16.2	13.6	21.4	46.4	12.8	12.9	12.4	10.9	4.3	3.9	8.7	2.0
South	26.3	26.9	26.4	13.0	46.6	49.1	41.3	20.9	16.1	15.5	14.4	24.3
West	28.9	32.1	18.6	12.5	10.9	12.0	7.8	3.4	54.2	61.3	39.0	8.7

¹Excludes hospital-based facilities.

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Technical notes

Creation of the Inventory of Long-Term Care Places mailing file

The file was created by the Long-Term Care Statistics Branch (LTCSB) of the National Center for Health Statistics. The starting point for nursing and related care homes was the final data tape from the 1982 National Master Facility Inventory plus new facilities added through April 1984. The starting point for facilities for the mentally retarded was a 1982 study by the University of Minnesota's Center for Residential and Community Services (CRCS) (Hill and Lakin, 1984). There were approximately 26,000 nursing and related care homes and 15,000 mental retardation (MR) facilities on these two original files.

To update the files, letters were sent to over 200 State and national agencies in July 1985 asking them to send to LTCSB any and all listings that they maintained for nursing and related care homes, and MR facilities. In September, the LTCSB sent followup letters to those agencies that had not responded. These followup letters would very often name the specific types of facilities that each agency was known to license or regulate. Additional contacts were made to nonresponding agencies during October, November, and December.

The Minnesota CRCS file included places that were obtained through contacts with local area MR sources. Because of extremely tight time constraints, LTCSB was unable to contact all of these local area sources. The only ones contacted

were those sources that were located in States where the number of MR facilities reported by LTCSB sources was significantly lower than the number reported by CRCS.

As the listings and directories of facilities were received, they were manually matched against the 26,000 nursing homes or 15,000 MR facilities. Any facility that could not be found on these two original files was considered "new" and was assigned a unique identification number. This number, along with the new facility's name and address, was added to the appropriate nursing home or MR file.

Mailout

The first questionnaire mailout was begun by the U.S. Bureau of the Census on February 14, 1986, and this was followed by a reminder letter a week later. On March 14, a second questionnaire mailout was sent to all nonresponding facilities, and on April 4 a third mailout was sent to the remaining nonrespondents.

By the end of the third mailout, nearly 3,300 questionnaires were returned by the U.S. Postal Service. These were reviewed to determine which ones would be eligible for the telephone and personal interview followup. As a result of this review, approximately 1,900 were declared out of scope and removed from the survey. About 1,400 cases were declared eligible for field followup. The field followup was completed in July, bringing the final overall response rate to 96 percent.

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