Vital and Health Statistics

Characteristics of Facilities for the Mentally Retarded, 1986

Series 14:
Data From the National Health Survey
No. 34

This report presents State and national statistics on facilities for the mentally retarded from the 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places. Included are facility characteristics such as type of ownership, type of facility, and number of beds and residents. Also included are occupancy rates, residents per population, age of residents, and number of black and Hispanic residents.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
National Center for Health Statistics

Hyattsville, Maryland
September 1989
DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 89-1829

Suggested citation

Sirrocco A. Characteristics of facilities for the mentally retarded, 1986. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 14(34). 1989.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Sirrocco, Al.
Characteristics of facilities for the mentally retarded. 1986.
p. cm. — (Vital and health statistics. Series 14, Data from the national health survey ; no. 34) (DHHS publication ; no. (PHS) 89–1829
"March 1989."
Bibliography: p.
Supt. of Docs. no.: HE 20.6209:14/34
ISBN 0–8406–0401–7
1. Mental retardation facilities—United States—Statistics. 2. Long-term facilities—United States—Statistics. I. National Center for Health Statistics (U.S.) II. Title. III. Series. IV. Series: DHHS publication ; no. (PHS) 89–1829.
[DNLM: 1. Long Term Care—United States—statistics. 2. Mental Retardation. 3. Residential Facilities—United States—statistics. W2 A N148vn no. 34]
HV3006.A4S67 1989
362.3'85'0973—dc20
DNLM/DLC
for Library of Congress
89–600212
CIP

National Center for Health Statistics

Manning Feinleib, M.D., Dr.P.H., *Director*

Robert A. Israel, *Deputy Director*

Jacob J. Feldman, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Analysis and Epidemiology*

Gail F. Fisher, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Planning and Extramural Programs*

Peter L. Hurley, *Associate Director for Vital and Health Statistics Systems*

Stephen E. Nieberding, *Associate Director for Management*

Charles J. Rothwell, *Associate Director for Data Processing and Services*

Monroe G. Sirken, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Research and Methodology*

Division of Health Care Statistics

W. Edward Bacon, Ph.D., *Director*

Thomas McLemore, *Deputy Director*

Evelyn S. Mathis, *Chief, Long-Term Care Statistics Branch*

Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

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

Contents

Appendixes

List of text tables

List of text figures

Characteristics of facilities for the mentally retarded, 1986

by Al Sirrocco, Division of Health Care Statistics

Introduction and background

This report presents data by State on facilities for the mentally retarded from the 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places (ILTCP). Its focus will be on facility characteristics such as type of ownership, type of facility, number of beds, and number of residents. Also included are occupancy rates, residents per population, numbers of black and Hispanic residents, and age of residents.

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

The ILTCP had not 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[1]. Each year the NMFI was conducted, nursing homes were surveyed, but mental retardation (MR) facilities had not been surveyed since the 1976 NMFI[2]. The types of questions asked in the ILTCP and the NMFI were similar enough that a decision was made to publish the ILTCP data as a means of updating the NMFI nursing home data. At the same time, the ILTCP data on MR facilities would provide baseline information on these facilities.

In creating the mailing list of MR facilities, the ILTCP updated a 1982 listing of facilities from a study by the University of Minnesota's Center for Residential and Community Services[3]. A description of how this mailing list was created is given in appendix I.

[1]Roper D. Nursing and related care homes as reported from the 1982 National Master Facility Inventory Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 14(32). 1986.

[2]Sutton JF, Sirrocco A. Inpatient health facilities as reported from the 1976 MFI Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 14(23). 1980.

[3]Hill BK, Lakin KC. Classification of residential facilities for mentally retarded people; brief no 24. Minneapolis: Center for Residential and Community Services, University of Minnesota. 1984.

Highlights

During the 1986 ILTCP, 14,639 facilities for the mentally retarded were identified. At the time of the survey, these facilities had 269,954 beds and 250,472 residents (table 1). California had the most facilities (2,798), beds (31,499), and residents (28,143), with Michigan second in facilities (1,858) and New York second in beds (25,649) and residents (24,331). Alaska and Wyoming had the fewest facilities (15 and 16), with Alaska also having the fewest beds (205) and residents (169).

Although counts of facilities, beds, and residents are important as measures of availability, States with large populations invariably will have the most of these, and States with low populations will have the least. Relating these data to State population figures would, therefore, give more meaningful measurements. Because mental retardation cuts across all age groups, rates for the entire population were necessary. This is in contrast to nursing home rates, which are better measured using the elderly populations (such as 65 years and over, 75 years and over, 85 years and over, and so forth).

Accordingly, table 2 presents the rate per 100,000 population of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded for each State and gives the rankings from the highest to the lowest State. As shown, the highest four rates occurred in four contiguous States in the Midwest, namely, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, respectively. The rates for these four States were substantially higher than those for the rest of the States, with the fourth highest, South Dakota, having a rate (183.5) 15 percent higher than the rate for the fifth highest State, Massachusetts (159.3). The gap between the highest two States, Iowa and Minnesota, was even more substantial (258.1 versus 203.0, or 27 percent).

In the States ranked 5th through 12th, two more midwestern States appear—Michigan (6th) and Wisconsin (11th). In addition, this group includes five northeastern States—Massachusetts (5th), Maine (8th), Vermont (9th), New York (10th), and Rhode Island (12th).

At the other end of the ranking, the lowest 12 rates included seven southern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Virginia, West Virginia) and the District of Columbia along with four western States (Alaska, Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico).

This regional grouping of the highest and lowest 12 States suggests strong regional differences in these rates. Table A shows these strong regional differences, which ranged from a high of 130.2 for the Midwest to a low of 80.5 for the South. Table A also shows that when the regions are subgrouped into census divisions, the differences are even more striking. The West North Central division (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota), with its rate of 167.6, and the New England division (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont), with its rate of 136.1, had rates that were more than double those of the East South Central division (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee) and the Mountain division (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming), 59.1 and 67.2, respectively. Figure 1 shows these geographic differences quite clearly.

Table A. Residents in facilities for the mentally retarded per 100,000 U.S. population, by census regions and divisions: United States, 1986

Region and division	Rate per 1,000 population
All States	103.9
Northeast	123.3
New England	136.1
Mid Atlantic	118.9
Midwest	130.2
East North Central	114.4
West North Central	167.6
South	80.5
South Atlantic	77.9
East South Central	59.1
West South Central	96.5
West	91.8
Mountain	67.2
Pacific	100.7

Table 3 shows the State distribution of facilities for the mentally retarded by bed-size groups. Almost three-fourths had fewer than 10 beds; less than 3 percent had 100 beds or more (table 4). Only Mississippi had a proportionally high number of large facilities (100 beds or more)—10 out of 29, or 34.5 percent.

Table 5 presents the number of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded by bed-size groups and State, and table 6 presents the percent distribution of these residents in each State. As table 6 shows, almost half of all mental retardation (MR) residents were in facilities with 100 beds or more, despite the fact that only 2.8 percent of the facilities had this many beds. In Mississippi, 91 percent of all MR residents were in these large facilities, and in each of five other States about three-fourths of the MR residents

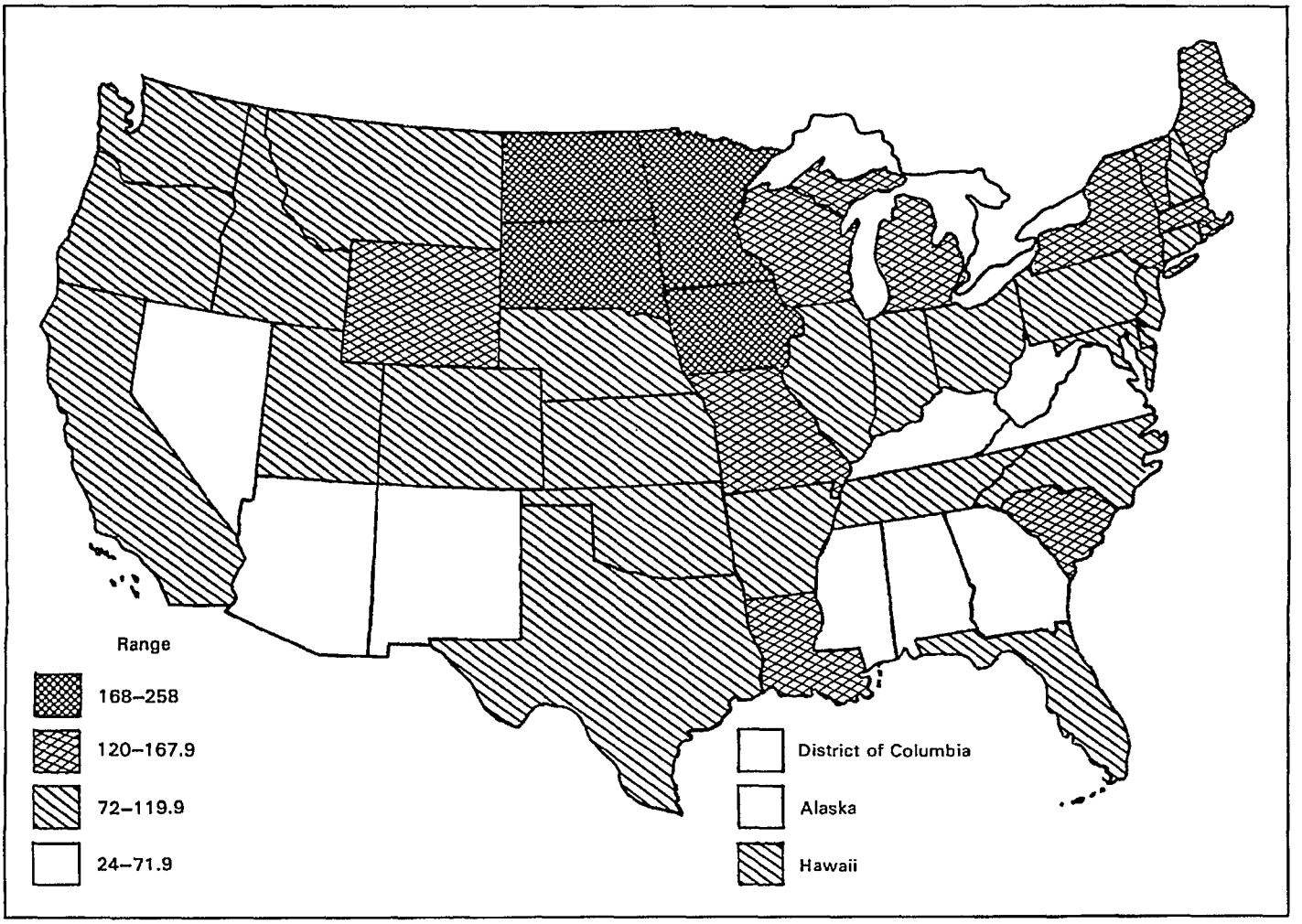

Figure 1. Residents in facilities for the mentally retarded per 100,000 population: United States, 1986

were in these large facilities (Alabama, Louisiana, New Jersey, Texas, and Virginia). At the other end of the facility spectrum, three States (Hawaii, Montana, and Nevada) and the District of Columbia showed more than half of their MR residents in the very small facilities (one to nine beds). Two other States (Michigan and New Hampshire) had almost half of their residents in these small facilities.

Table 7 shows the number and percent distribution of facilities and residents when ownership groups were crossed with bed-size groups. The government MR facilities, whose numbers were less than a third those of the profit or nonprofit facilities, had many more residents than either of the other two ownership types. One reason for this was that there were many more large (100 beds or more) government facilities (242) than there were large nongovernment facilities (163). Another reason was that these large government facilities were larger than the large nongovernment facilities. This can be found from table 7, where the large government facilities had an average of 403 residents compared with an average of 155 residents in the nongovernment facilities. (The average number of residents was 136 for the profit facilities and 173 for the nonprofit.) Of the 1,913 government facilities shown in table 7, 1,853 were State or local government and 60 were Federal. Of the 242 large facilities, only one was Federal. Table 8 gives the State breakdowns by ownership and condensed bed categories.

Table 9 gives the ownership breakdown of MR facilities and residents for each State. The majority of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded were in government facilities, and the table shows this was true in most States. However, in California, Michigan, and Maine, where an overwhelming number of MR facilities were profit, an overwhelming number of residents were also in profit facilities. On a smaller scale, but equally high in percents, the vast majority of MR residents in Alaska and the District of Columbia were in nonprofit facilities. It should also be noted that Colorado, whose nonprofit facilities outnumbered its government ones by 105 to 6, still had more residents in its government facilities.

The occupancy rate in facilities for the mentally retarded was 92.8 percent (table 10). Only eight States had rates below 90 percent and, of these, only two had rates below 86 percent—Nevada (71.3 percent) and Alaska (82.4 percent).

Table 11 shows the age distribution of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded in each State, and table 12 gives the percent distribution for these ages. Table B shows the percents by region.

As these tables show, most residents in facilities for the

Table B. Percent distribution of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded by age of resident, according to geographic region: United States, 1986

Region	All ages	Under 22 years	22–64 years	65 years and over
		Percent distribution		
Total	100.0	16.4	76.0	7.6
Northeast	100.0	12.8	77.7	9.5
Midwest	100.0	14.5	77.3	8.2
South	100.0	19.2	73.4	7.3
West	100.0	20.1	75.5	4.4

mentally retarded were neither young nor old. The vast majority (76 percent) were between 22 and 64 years of age. In contrast, only 55 percent of the U.S. population in 1986 was in this age group. Conversely, only 16.4 percent of MR residents were under 22 years of age, compared with almost twice that (32.5 percent) in the U.S. population. Similarly, persons 65 years and over constituted 7.6 percent of the MR residents and 12.1 percent of the U.S. population. This can be seen in figure 2.

The number of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded per 100,000 U.S. population shown in table 2 was 103.9. Computing this rate for each of the three age groups also resulted in large differences between the group 22 to 64 years of age (142.7) and the other two groups (52.2 in the group under 22 years of age and 65.3 in the group 65 years and over). The reason for this age distribution of MR residents is unclear, but one possible explanation is that many mentally retarded children remain at home and many mentally retarded older people are in psychiatric facilities or nursing and related care homes. Table 13 shows the prevalence of mentally retarded residents in nursing and related care homes. When the 18,978 residents 65 years and over in facilities for the mentally retarded are combined with the 30,900 MR residents in nursing homes, the rate per 100,000 population aged 65 years and over increases from 65.3 to 171.0. When the 8,627 MR residents in residential facilities are added, this rate increases to 200.5.

It can be seen in table 12, however, that not all States had these low percents of older MR residents. More than 20 percent of the MR residents in Hawaii and Vermont were 65 years and over, as were nearly 19 percent in New Hampshire. In the nine States where MR residents 65 years and over made up more than 10.0 percent of the total (table 12), eight (Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Texas, and Vermont) had more of these older residents in facilities for the mentally retarded than than they had MR residents in nursing homes (tables 11 and 13). This was not true of the States in table 12 with the lower percents of older residents. Indeed, these States showed many more MR residents in nursing homes than older residents in facilities for the mentally retarded (tables 13 and 11). In most of these States there were at least twice as many, and in some States there were more than 10 times as many. This suggests that a State with a relatively low proportion of older residents in its facilities for the mentally retarded tends to utilize nursing homes for its older mentally retarded population.

Table 14 shows the distribution of the residents in the three age groups crossed with ownership and bed-size groups. Among the profit facilities, small facilities had virtually the same age distribution as large ones. This also was true for government facilities. However, in nonprofit facilities, children were nearly twice as likely to be in large facilities as in small ones, while residents ages 22 to 64 years were somewhat more likely to be in the smaller facilities.

The large percent of residents in the age group 22 to 64 years tends to dominate table 14. Almost lost are the other

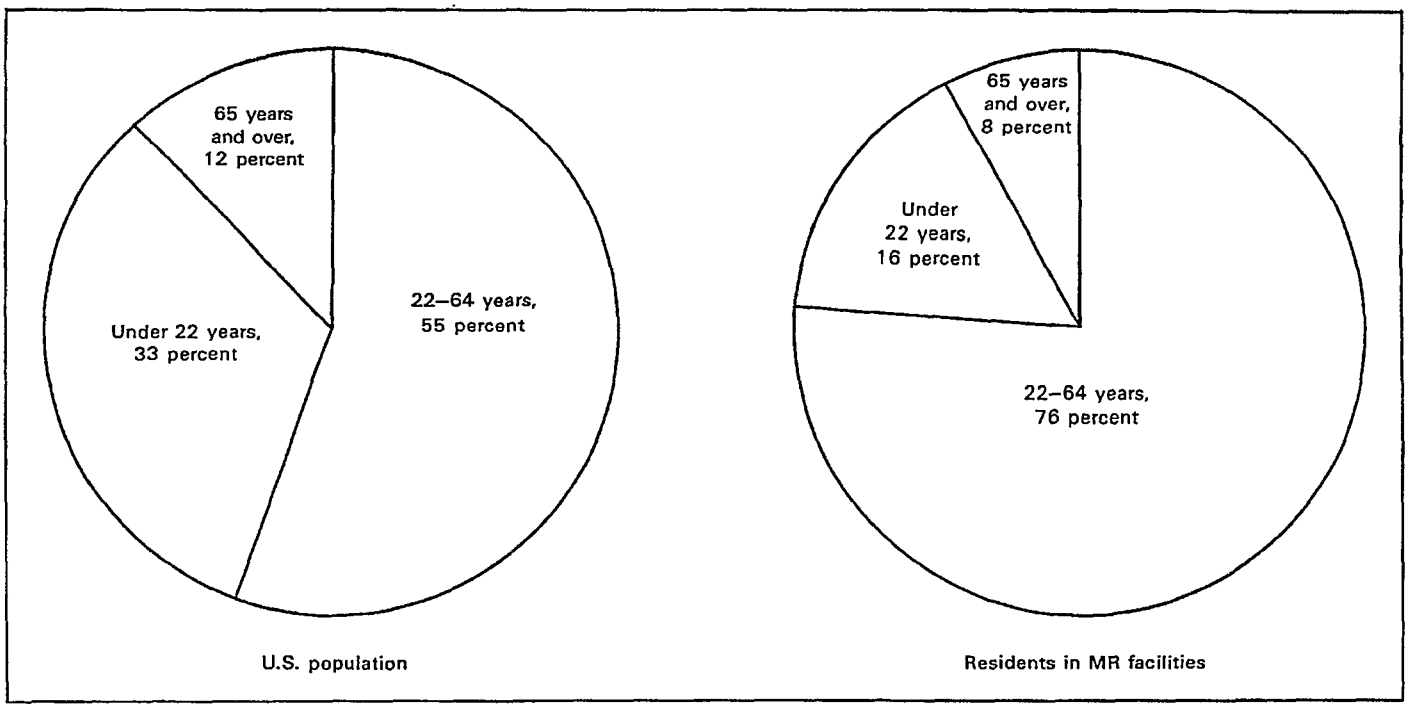

Figure 2. Percent distribution of U.S. population and of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded, by age: United States, 1986

two age groups, which, when compared with one another, reveal some interesting findings. For instance, nonprofit facilities had many times more children than aged residents, and this was true for all bed-size groups. Government facilities also had more children than aged residents in every bed-size group, but with not nearly the difference shown in the nonprofit facilities. The profit facilities with 10 to 15 beds actually had more aged residents than children. The other three profit bed-size groups had more children than aged, but with smaller differences—similar to those of the government facilities. Overall, table 14 shows that profit facilities tend to accept more aged residents and fewer children than nonprofit facilities. It has been suggested that older residents are less costly to treat and care for than younger residents; and it has been argued that profit facilities have more incentive to be less costly than nonprofit facilities[4].

Estimates of the numbers of black and Hispanic residents in facilities for the mentally retarded were obtained during the ILTCP. Table 15 shows the State counts of these residents, of which there were 29,442 black residents and 10,181 Hispanic residents. As mentioned earlier, the number of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded per 100,000 population was 103.9 (table 2). When this rate for black MR residents per 100,000 black population is computed and compared with the rate for residents who are not black, the difference is quite small—100.5 for black residents versus 104.4 for those who are not black. However, a similar comparison between Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents resulted in a rate for non-Hispanic residents (108.0) nearly twice that for Hispanic residents (55.0).

Table C was created to check State variations in these Hispanic rates. The table presents the nine States with the most Hispanic people in 1986, and compares the rates of Hispanic versus non-Hispanic residents in MR facilities per 100,000 Hispanic and non-Hispanic population. These nine States showed considerable variation from the total U.S. rates mentioned above (55.0 for Hispanic and 108.0 for non-Hispanic residents). In Arizona and Colorado, there was virtually no difference between the rates for Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents. In California, Illinois, and Texas, the Hispanic rate was approximately half the rate for non-Hispanic residents. In Florida, New Jersey, and New York, the Hispanic rate was about one-third that for the non-Hispanic residents. In the 41 States (and the District of Columbia) not shown, the Hispanic rate was less than two-thirds the non-Hispanic rate. Whether this reflects an undercounting of Hispanic residents in MR facilities, a lack of utilization of MR facilities by Hispanic persons, or a lower incidence of mental retardation for Hispanic persons is not known at this time. However, it is interesting to note that New Mexico had the opposite situation—its non-Hispanic rate was two-thirds the Hispanic rate.

There was little difference in the percent of black mentally retarded residents, regardless of size or ownership of the facility (table 16). The range of percents went from a low of 8.9 to a high of 14.3. The same also was true for the Hispanic residents, whose percents ranged from 2.9 to 5.9. When black MR residents were compared with MR residents who were not black (table 17), black residents were somewhat more likely to be in government facilities (54 to 45 percent). The largest difference between Hispanic and non-Hispanic MR resident populations was for the profit facilities, where 34 percent of Hispanic residents and 24 percent of non-Hispanic residents resided.

For this report, intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF-MR's) are defined as facilities for the mentally retarded that either identified themselves as ICF-MR in question 6 or reported having ICF-MR beds in question 7d (see questionnaire in appendix II). In addition, facilities meeting either of these requirements needed four total beds or more to be counted as ICF-MR's. This latter requirement was added because of the ICF-MR participa-

[4]Lakin KC, Hill BK, Bruininks RH, eds. An analysis of Medicaid's Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF-MR) Program. Minneapolis: Department of Educational Psychology, University of Minnesota. 1985.

Table C. Estimated number of Hispanic and non-Hispanic persons in the United States and in facilities for the mentally retarded, and rates of residents in these facilities per 100,000 corresponding population, by selected States: United States, 1986

State	Estimated populations[1]		Residents in MR facilities		MR	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
	Number in thousands		Number		Rate per 100,000 population	
All States	18,497	222,581	10,181	240,291	55.0	108.0
California	6,192	20,789	3,701	24,442	59.8	117.6
Texas	3,911	12,774	2,167	12,689	55.4	99.3
New York	2,032	15,740	1,039	23,292	51.1	148.0
Florida	1,354	10,321	341	8,181	25.2	79.3
Illinois	769	10,783	418	12,203	54.4	113.2
New Jersey	616	7,003	188	6,493	30.5	92.7
Arizona	608	2,711	220	1,004	36.2	37.0
New Mexico	530	949	405	465	76.4	49.0
Colorado	363	2,904	275	2,251	75.8	77.5
Other States	2,122	138,607	1,427	149,271	67.2	107.7

[1]1986 State estimates of Hispanic persons were computed using a 1986 national estimate and 1980 and 1988 State estimates of the Hispanic population as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

tion requirements that specify that four persons or more, unrelated to the proprietor, be served. In addition, it has been found that respondents in the very small facilities frequently check the ICF-MR box erroneously because of a lack of understanding of the ICF-MR program. The definition of ICF-MR's is given in appendix III, along with definitions of other terms used in this survey.

Based on this definition, there were 3,851 ICF-MR's and 10,788 non-ICF-MR's (other-MR), as shown in table 18. The table indicates that among the largest MR facilities, those with 100 beds or more, most were ICF-MR's (78 percent). The opposite was true for the small facilities (4 to 9 beds): 73 percent were other-MR.

Similarly, table 19, which presents the distribution of residents in these same facility categories, shows that 87 percent of the residents in the largest facilities were in ICF-MR's, and 71 percent in facilities with 4 to 9 beds were in other-MR's.

If the percents were calculated in the other direction (by bed-size groups), the results would show that 70 percent of ICF-MR residents were in these largest facilities, compared with under 17 percent of the other-MR residents.

Regarding ownership, almost half (5,224) of the other-MR's were profit facilities, compared with 29 percent (1,106) of the ICF-MR's. The ICF-MR's had somewhat higher percents of nonprofit facilities (50 to 42 percent) and government facilities (22 to 10 percent). These figures were derived from table 18.

The largest group of ICF-MR's were the 1,222 nonprofit facilities with 4 to 9 beds that made up almost a third of all ICF-MR's. There were two such large groups of other-MR's, 2,774 profit facilities with 4 to 9 beds and 2,539 nonprofit facilities with 4 to 9 beds, each representing approximately one-fourth of all other-MR's. If the next two largest groups of other-MR's (profit and nonprofit facilities with 1 to 3 beds) were added to the above groups of 4 to 9 beds, these four would constitute 7,581 of all other-MR's (70 percent).

Although most facilities for the mentally retarded were profit and nonprofit, the largest facilities were those owned by State or local governments. Table D shows that the average bed size of the State or local government facilities was 66.6 beds, compared with 10.5 for profit and 12.3 for nonprofit facilities. The ICF-MR's, which averaged 134.5 beds (six to eight times higher than the profit and nonprofit facilities), were the major source of this differential. The other-MR's averaged 13.8 beds in the State or local government facilities, which was only moderately higher than the profit (8.4 beds) and nonprofit (10.7 beds) facilities. Table D also indicates that ICF-MR's were larger than other-MR's in every ownership category.

Table 19 shows some distinctive differences between the numbers of residents in ICF-MR's and residents in other-MR's. For instance, more than 88 percent of all residents in government MR facilities were in ICF-MR's. In contrast, only 35 percent of all residents in profit facilities and 40 percent in nonprofit facilities were in ICF-MR's.

Table D. Average bed capacity of facilities for the mentally retarded, by type of ownership and facility: United States, 1986

Type of ownership	MR facility		
	All	Intermediate care	Other
All types of ownership	18.4	42.5	9.8
Profit	10.5	20.5	8.4
Nonprofit	12.3	16.3	10.7
Federal Government	17.1	39.7	6.7
State or local government	66.6	134.5	13.8

The largest group of ICF-MR residents was the 92,517 in government facilities having 100 beds or more—almost 61 percent of all ICF-MR residents. There was no one such large group of residents in any ownership or bed category for the other-MR's; however, four groups stood apart from the rest: profit facilities with 4 to 9 beds, profit facilities with 16 to 99 beds, nonprofit facilities with 4 to 9 beds, and nonprofit facilities with 16 to 99 beds. Together, these four groups made up 57 percent of the total.

Table 20 presents the age breakdown of residents in ICF-MR's versus other-MR's by ownership categories. Overall, there was less than a 4-percent difference between ICF-MR and other-MR residents in any of the age groups. This was somewhat misleading because of the very large numbers of residents in the age group 22 to 64 years. By ignoring this group and comparing only the groups for children and the aged, the differences between these two groups become clearer. As seen in table 14 and again here under all MR's, the nonprofit facilities had many times more children than aged residents. Table 20 further shows that this was true whether the nonprofit facility was an ICF-MR or an other-MR. The profit facilities showed little distinction between ICF-MR's and other-MR's, with a slightly higher ratio of children to aged residents in the ICF-MR's. However, in the government facilities a noticeable difference emerged. For ICF-MR's there were nearly twice as many children as aged, but for other-MR's there were more aged than children.

State counts of ICF-MR's and other-MR's are shown in table 21, and their residents are shown in table 22. Forty-five States had more other-MR's than ICF-MR's (in most cases, many times more). Five States (Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Texas) and the District of Columbia had more ICF-MR's; of these, Louisiana had almost 13 times as many ICF-MR's, and Minnesota had more than 7 times as many.

Table 23 shows the percent distribution of black and Hispanic residents in facilities for the mentally retarded by type of ownership and type of MR facility, and thencompares these with the corresponding percent distributions for residents who were not black and for non-Hispanic residents. The comparisons show very little difference between black residents and those who were not black, with no more than a 10.1-percent difference in any comparison. The difference was even less between Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents, with no more than a 5.0-percent difference in any of the comparisons.

List of detailed tables

Table 1. Number of facilities for the mentally retarded, number of beds, and number of residents, by State: United States, 1986

State	Facilities	Beds	Residents
		Number	
All States	14,639	269,954	250,472
Alabama	41	1,587	1,484
Alaska	15	205	169
Arizona	90	1,273	1,224
Arkansas	40	1,987	1,917
California	2,798	31,499	28,143
Colorado	142	2,599	2,526
Connecticut	236	3,590	3,406
Delaware	22	699	669
District of Columbia	60	392	383
Florida	447	8,950	8,522
Georgia	279	4,318	3,985
Hawaii	136	1,008	882
Idaho	49	1,004	933
Illinois	211	13,112	12,621
Indiana	232	4,789	4,480
Iowa	220	8,356	7,359
Kansas	91	3,131	2,811
Kentucky	94	1,944	1,891
Louisiana	139	5,752	5,407
Maine	218	1,848	1,720
Maryland	164	4,254	3,694
Massachusetts	546	9,741	9,293
Michigan	1,858	15,552	14,045
Minnesota	406	9,118	8,553
Mississippi	29	2,031	1,867
Missouri	510	6,943	6,391
Montana	63	768	711
Nebraska	183	1,867	1,760
Nevada	54	527	376
New Hampshire	116	1,019	930
New Jersey	276	7,173	6,681
New Mexico	52	1,002	870
New York	1,484	25,649	24,331
North Carolina	283	5,693	5,349
North Dakota	37	1,332	1,276
Ohio	649	10,660	10,244
Oklahoma	72	4,141	3,757
Oregon	92	2,561	2,514
Pennsylvania	723	14,681	13,354
Rhode Island	119	1,286	1,249
South Carolina	112	4,291	4,198
South Dakota	51	1,339	1,299
Tennessee	181	3,982	3,747
Texas	274	16,395	14,856
Utah	24	1,419	1,331
Vermont	88	825	743
Virginia	112	4,604	4,226
Washington	180	4,487	4,323
West Virginia	32	920	862
Wisconsin	293	6,868	6,354
Wyoming	16	783	756

Table 2. Residents in facilities for the mentally retarded per 100,000 population and ranking, by State: United States, 1986

State	Rate	Ranking
All States	103.9	...
Iowa	258.1	1
Minnesota	203.0	2
North Dakota	187.9	3
South Dakota	183.5	4
Massachusetts	159.3	5
Michigan	153.6	6
Wyoming	149.1	7
Maine	146.6	8
Vermont	137.3	9
New York	136.9	10
Wisconsin	132.8	11
Rhode Island	128.1	12
Missouri	126.2	13
South Carolina	124.3	14
Louisiana	120.1	15
Kansas	114.3	16
Oklahoma	113.7	17
Pennsylvania	112.3	18
Nebraska	110.1	19
Illinois	109.3	20
Connecticut	106.8	21
Delaware	105.7	22
California	104.3	23
Washington	96.9	24
North Carolina	96.5	25
Ohio	95.3	26
Oregon	93.2	27
Idaho	93.1	28
New Hampshire	90.6	29
Texas	89.1	30
New Jersey	87.7	31
Montana	86.8	32
Maryland	83.8	33
Hawaii	83.1	34
Indiana	81.4	35
Utah	79.9	36
Arkansas	78.4	37
Tennessee	78.0	38
Colorado	77.3	39
Florida	73.0	40
Mississippi	71.1	41
Georgia	65.3	42
Virginia	59.8	43
New Mexico	58.8	44
District of Columbia	54.0	45
Kentucky	50.7	46
West Virginia	44.9	47
Nevada	39.0	48
Arizona	38.3	49
Alabama	36.6	50
Alaska	31.6	51

Table 3. Number of facilities for the mentally retarded by bed-size group and State: United States, 1986

State	Total	1–9 beds	10–15 beds	16–99 beds	100 beds or more
			Number		
All States	14,639	10,606	2,097	1,531	405
Alabama	41	30	5	3	3
Alaska	15	8	6	1	–
Arizona	90	75	2	11	2
Arkansas	40	9	10	16	5
California	2,798	2,332	258	184	24
Colorado	142	113	12	14	3
Connecticut	236	154	45	36	1
Delaware	22	14	2	5	1
District of Columbia	60	57	–	3	–
Florida	447	219	94	122	12
Georgia	279	258	5	8	8
Hawaii	136	132	1	2	1
Idaho	49	29	6	13	1
Illinois	211	55	36	86	34
Indiana	232	206	3	14	9
Iowa	220	76	61	63	20
Kansas	91	44	23	19	5
Kentucky	94	79	1	10	4
Louisiana	139	104	8	13	14
Maine	218	181	14	22	1
Maryland	164	125	8	22	9
Massachusetts	546	460	26	50	10
Michigan	1,858	1,519	216	110	13
Minnesota	406	177	136	78	15
Mississippi	29	10	8	1	10
Missouri	510	392	52	56	10
Montana	63	58	2	2	1
Nebraska	183	159	15	6	3
Nevada	54	49	1	3	1
New Hampshire	116	103	9	2	2
New Jersey	276	223	14	30	9
New Mexico	52	39	7	4	2
New York	1,484	910	481	59	34
North Carolina	283	242	10	22	9
North Dakota	37	18	7	10	2
Ohio	649	447	81	104	17
Oklahoma	72	25	16	19	12
Oregon	92	27	44	20	1
Pennsylvania	723	582	39	80	22
Rhode Island	119	95	18	4	2
South Carolina	112	66	15	23	8
South Dakota	51	12	29	7	3
Tennessee	181	119	42	16	4
Texas	274	96	101	48	29
Utah	24	11	2	9	2
Vermont	88	72	11	4	1
Virginia	112	60	30	16	6
Washington	180	87	41	46	6
West Virginia	32	18	5	7	2
Wisconsin	293	225	37	20	11
Wyoming	16	5	2	8	1

Table 4. Percent distribution of facilities for the mentally retarded by bed-size group, according to State: United States, 1986

State	Total	1–9 beds	10–15 beds	16–99 beds	100 beds or more
			Percent distribution		
All States	100.0	72.4	14.3	10.5	2.8
Alabama	100.0	73.2	12.2	7.3	7.3
Alaska	100.0	53.3	40.0	6.7	–
Arizona	100.0	83.3	2.2	12.2	2.2
Arkansas	100.0	22.5	25.0	40.0	12.5
California	100.0	83.3	9.2	6.6	0.9
Colorado	100.0	79.6	8.5	9.9	2.1
Connecticut	100.0	65.3	19.1	15.3	0.4
Delaware	100.0	63.6	9.1	22.7	4.5
District of Columbia	100.0	95.0	–	5.0	–
Florida	100.0	49.0	21.0	27.3	2.7
Georgia	100.0	92.5	1.8	2.9	2.9
Hawaii	100.0	97.1	0.7	1.5	0.7
Idaho	100.0	59.2	12.2	26.5	2.0
Illinois	100.0	26.1	17.1	40.8	16.1
Indiana	100.0	88.8	1.3	6.0	3.9
Iowa	100.0	34.5	27.7	28.6	9.1
Kansas	100.0	48.4	25.3	20.9	5.5
Kentucky	100.0	84.0	1.1	10.6	4.3
Louisiana	100.0	74.8	5.8	9.4	10.1
Maine	100.0	83.0	6.4	10.1	0.5
Maryland	100.0	76.2	4.9	13.4	5.5
Massachusetts	100.0	84.2	4.8	9.2	1.8
Michigan	100.0	81.8	11.6	5.9	0.7
Minnesota	100.0	43.6	33.5	19.2	3.7
Mississippi	100.0	34.5	27.6	3.4	34.5
Missouri	100.0	76.9	10.2	11.0	2.0
Montana	100.0	92.1	3.2	3.2	1.6
Nebraska	100.0	86.9	8.2	3.3	1.6
Nevada	100.0	90.7	1.9	5.6	1.9
New Hampshire	100.0	88.8	7.8	1.7	1.7
New Jersey	100.0	80.8	5.1	10.9	3.3
New Mexico	100.0	75.0	13.5	7.7	3.8
New York	100.0	61.3	32.4	4.0	2.3
North Carolina	100.0	85.5	3.5	7.8	3.2
North Dakota	100.0	48.6	18.9	27.0	5.4
Ohio	100.0	68.9	12.5	16.0	2.6
Oklahoma	100.0	34.7	22.2	26.4	16.7
Oregon	100.0	29.3	47.8	21.7	1.1
Pennsylvania	100.0	80.5	5.4	11.1	3.0
Rhode Island	100.0	79.8	15.1	3.4	1.7
South Carolina	100.0	58.9	13.4	20.5	7.1
South Dakota	100.0	23.5	56.9	13.7	5.9
Tennessee	100.0	65.7	23.2	8.8	2.2
Texas	100.0	35.0	36.9	17.5	10.6
Utah	100.0	45.8	8.3	37.5	8.3
Vermont	100.0	81.8	12.5	4.5	1.1
Virginia	100.0	53.6	26.8	14.3	5.4
Washington	100.0	48.3	22.8	25.6	3.3
West Virginia	100.0	56.2	15.6	21.9	6.2
Wisconsin	100.0	76.8	12.6	6.8	3.8
Wyoming	100.0	31.3	12.5	50.0	6.2

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 5. Number of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded by bed-size group and State: United States, 1986

State	Total	1–9 beds	10–15 beds	16–99 beds	100 beds or more
			Number		
All States	250,472	50,049	23,444	54,090	122,889
Alabama	1,484	177	52	122	1,133
Alaska	169	40	64	65	–
Arizona	1,224	397	24	445	358
Arkansas	1,917	69	117	459	1,272
California	28,143	9,999	2,816	6,910	8,418
Colorado	2,526	775	150	610	991
Connecticut	3,406	736	522	1,040	1,108
Delaware	669	85	23	155	406
District of Columbia	383	307	–	76	–
Florida	8,522	1,023	1,018	3,784	2,697
Georgia	3,985	919	36	417	2,613
Hawaii	882	519	5	67	291
Idaho	933	200	73	351	309
Illinois	12,621	256	463	3,976	7,926
Indiana	4,480	1,103	33	669	2,675
Iowa	7,359	505	725	2,856	3,273
Kansas	2,811	232	267	906	1,406
Kentucky	1,891	246	10	480	1,155
Louisiana	5,407	608	88	583	4,128
Maine	1,720	678	179	578	285
Maryland	3,694	489	90	773	2,342
Massachusetts	9,293	2,319	285	1,934	4,755
Michigan	14,045	6,820	2,276	2,303	2,646
Minnesota	8,553	1,150	1,738	2,610	3,055
Mississippi	1,867	69	89	15	1,694
Missouri	6,391	1,771	573	1,408	2,639
Montana	711	418	20	68	205
Nebraska	1,760	729	145	162	724
Nevada	376	192	15	120	49
New Hampshire	930	457	98	56	319
New Jersey	6,681	772	149	873	4,887
New Mexico	870	216	69	108	477
New York	24,331	4,421	5,281	2,190	12,439
North Carolina	5,349	1,235	100	675	3,339
North Dakota	1,276	132	79	395	670
Ohio	10,244	2,139	908	3,530	3,667
Oklahoma	3,757	182	170	885	2,520
Oregon	2,514	143	485	615	1,271
Pennsylvania	13,354	2,316	440	3,212	7,386
Rhode Island	1,249	482	188	132	447
South Carolina	4,198	471	166	890	2,671
South Dakota	1,299	98	344	207	650
Tennessee	3,747	735	435	475	2,102
Texas	14,856	610	1,194	2,123	10,929
Utah	1,331	83	29	481	738
Vermont	743	319	133	97	194
Virginia	4,226	361	341	499	3,025
Washington	4,323	545	466	1,420	1,892
West Virginia	862	98	46	290	428
Wisconsin	6,354	1,370	407	722	3,855
Wyoming	756	33	20	273	430

Table 6. Percent distribution of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded by bed-size group, according to State: United States, 1986

State	*All beds*	*1–9 beds*	*10–15 beds*	*16–99 beds*	*100 beds or more*
			Percent distribution		
All States	100.0	20.0	9.4	21.6	49.1
Alabama	100.0	11.9	3.5	8.2	76.3
Alaska	100.0	23.7	37.9	38.5	–
Arizona	100.0	32.4	2.0	36.4	29.2
Arkansas	100.0	3.6	6.1	23.9	66.4
California	100.0	35.5	10.0	24.6	29.9
Colorado	100.0	30.7	5.9	24.1	39.2
Connecticut	100.0	21.6	15.3	30.5	32.5
Delaware	100.0	12.7	3.4	23.2	60.7
District of Columbia	100.0	80.2	–	19.8	–
Florida	100.0	12.0	11.9	44.4	31.6
Georgia	100.0	23.1	0.9	10.5	65.6
Hawaii	100.0	58.8	0.6	7.6	33.0
Idaho	100.0	21.4	7.8	37.6	33.1
Illinois	100.0	2.0	3.7	31.5	62.8
Indiana	100.0	24.6	0.7	14.9	59.7
Iowa	100.0	6.9	9.9	38.8	44.5
Kansas	100.0	8.3	9.5	32.2	50.0
Kentucky	100.0	13.0	0.5	25.4	61.1
Louisiana	100.0	11.2	1.6	10.8	76.3
Maine	100.0	39.4	10.4	33.6	16.6
Maryland	100.0	13.2	2.4	20.9	63.4
Massachusetts	100.0	25.0	3.1	20.8	51.2
Michigan	100.0	48.6	16.2	16.4	18.8
Minnesota	100.0	13.4	20.3	30.5	35.7
Mississippi	100.0	3.7	4.8	0.8	90.7
Missouri	100.0	27.7	9.0	22.0	41.3
Montana	100.0	58.8	2.8	9.6	28.8
Nebraska	100.0	41.4	8.2	9.2	41.1
Nevada	100.0	51.1	4.0	31.9	13.0
New Hampshire	100.0	49.1	10.5	6.0	34.3
New Jersey	100.0	11.6	2.2	13.1	73.1
New Mexico	100.0	24.8	7.9	12.4	54.8
New York	100.0	18.2	21.7	9.0	51.1
North Carolina	100.0	23.1	1.9	12.6	62.4
North Dakota	100.0	10.3	6.2	31.0	52.5
Ohio	100.0	20.9	8.9	34.5	35.8
Oklahoma	100.0	4.8	4.5	23.6	67.1
Oregon	100.0	5.7	19.3	24.5	50.6
Pennsylvania	100.0	17.3	3.3	24.1	55.3
Rhode Island	100.0	38.6	15.1	10.6	35.8
South Carolina	100.0	11.2	4.0	21.2	63.6
South Dakota	100.0	7.5	26.5	15.9	50.0
Tennessee	100.0	19.6	11.6	12.7	56.1
Texas	100.0	4.1	8.0	14.3	73.6
Utah	100.0	6.2	2.2	36.1	55.4
Vermont	100.0	42.9	17.9	13.1	26.1
Virginia	100.0	8.5	8.1	11.8	71.6
Washington	100.0	12.6	10.8	32.8	43.8
West Virginia	100.0	11.4	5.3	33.6	49.7
Wisconsin	100.0	21.6	6.4	11.4	60.7
Wyoming	100.0	4.4	2.6	36.1	56.9

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 7. Numbers and percent distributions of facilities for the mentally retarded and of residents by bed-size group, according to type of ownership: United States, 1986

Type of ownership	Total	1–9 beds	10–15 beds	16–99 beds	100 beds or more
			Number		
All facilities	14,639	10,606	2,097	1,531	405
Profit	6,330	4,884	737	630	79
Nonprofit	6,396	4,567	1,062	683	84
Government	1,913	1,155	298	218	242
			Percent distribution		
All facilities	100.0	72.5	14.3	10.5	2.8
Profit	100.0	77.2	11.6	10.0	1.2
Nonprofit	100.0	71.4	16.6	10.7	1.3
Government	100.0	60.4	15.6	11.4	12.7
			Number		
All residents	250,472	50,049	23,444	54,090	122,889
Profit	60,560	20,127	8,289	21,390	10,754
Nonprofit	75,193	24,447	11,922	24,322	14,502
Government	114,719	5,475	3,233	8,378	97,633
			Percent distribution		
All residents	100.0	20.0	9.4	21.6	49.1
Profit	100.0	33.2	13.7	35.3	17.8
Nonprofit	100.0	32.5	15.9	32.3	19.3
Government	100.0	4.8	2.8	7.3	85.1

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 8. Number of facilities for the mentally retarded, by type of ownership, bed size, and State: United States, 1986

State	Total		Profit		Nonprofit		Government	
	1–15 beds	16 beds or more	1–15 beds	16 beds or more	1–15 beds	16 beds or more	1–15 beds	16 beds or more
	Number							
All States	12,703	1,936	5,621	709	5,629	767	1,453	460
Alabama	35	6	11	–	21	3	3	3
Alaska	14	1	1	–	13	–	–	1
Arizona	77	13	24	2	40	8	13	3
Arkansas	19	21	1	4	18	10	–	7
California	2,590	208	1,944	144	483	51	163	13
Colorado	125	17	23	8	99	6	3	3
Connecticut	199	37	39	6	99	6	61	25
Delaware	16	6	2	3	12	2	2	1
District of Columbia	57	3	19	–	36	3	2	–
Florida	313	134	130	38	166	65	17	31
Georgia	263	16	128	1	48	3	87	12
Hawaii	133	3	94	2	30	–	9	1
Idaho	35	14	19	13	16	–	–	1
Illinois	91	120	13	36	73	70	5	14
Indiana	209	23	70	10	124	5	15	8
Iowa	137	83	10	9	121	26	6	48
Kansas	67	24	6	10	58	10	3	4
Kentucky	80	14	54	5	12	5	14	4
Louisiana	112	27	28	4	73	14	11	9
Maine	195	23	124	13	59	6	12	4
Maryland	133	31	13	2	103	21	17	8
Massachusetts	486	60	48	11	416	38	22	11
Michigan	1,735	123	1,014	71	581	44	140	8
Minnesota	313	93	172	37	140	45	1	11
Mississippi	18	11	6	5	2	1	10	5
Missouri	444	66	244	34	159	22	41	10
Montana	60	3	2	–	57	1	1	2
Nebraska	174	9	20	2	64	4	90	3
Nevada	50	4	19	1	21	1	10	2
New Hampshire	112	4	47	–	61	1	4	3
New Jersey	237	39	149	22	69	8	19	9
New Mexico	46	6	10	–	33	4	3	2
New York	1,391	93	313	10	693	55	385	28
North Carolina	252	31	88	12	136	11	28	8
North Dakota	25	12	–	1	24	8	1	3
Ohio	528	121	176	22	313	50	39	49
Oklahoma	41	31	3	18	38	10	–	3
Oregon	71	21	11	6	59	13	1	2
Pennsylvania	621	102	182	33	410	48	29	21
Rhode Island	113	6	4	2	72	2	37	2
South Carolina	81	31	29	5	31	6	21	20
South Dakota	41	10	3	–	38	8	–	2
Tennessee	161	20	18	7	128	7	15	6
Texas	197	77	65	33	65	22	67	22
Utah	13	11	–	10	10	–	3	1
Vermont	83	5	52	3	27	1	4	1
Virginia	90	22	21	6	43	8	26	8
Washington	128	52	46	30	81	14	1	8
West Virginia	23	9	3	2	20	3	–	4
Wisconsin	262	31	121	16	129	10	12	5
Wyoming	7	9	2	–	5	8	–	1

Table 9. Numbers of facilities for the mentally retarded and of residents, by ownership and State: United States, 1986

State	Facilities				Residents			
	All facilities	Profit	Nonprofit	Government	All facilities	Profit	Nonprofit	Government
	Number							
All States	14,639	6,330	6,396	1,913	250,472	60,560	75,193	114,719
Alabama	41	11	24	6	1,484	49	281	1,154
Alaska	15	1	13	1	169	3	101	65
Arizona	90	26	48	16	1,224	178	522	524
Arkansas	40	5	28	7	1,917	144	407	1,366
California	2,798	2,088	534	176	28,143	15,775	5,448	6,920
Colorado	142	31	105	6	2,526	554	970	1,002
Connecticut	236	45	105	86	3,406	330	770	2,306
Delaware	22	5	14	3	669	59	191	419
District of Columbia	60	19	39	2	383	91	289	3
Florida	447	168	231	48	8,522	1,962	3,612	2,948
Georgia	279	129	51	99	3,985	509	336	3,140
Hawaii	136	96	30	10	882	430	128	324
Idaho	49	32	16	1	933	485	139	309
Illinois	211	49	143	19	12,621	2,509	5,506	4,606
Indiana	232	80	129	23	4,480	1,326	1,012	2,142
Iowa	220	19	147	54	7,359	721	2,715	3,923
Kansas	91	16	68	7	2,811	663	812	1,336
Kentucky	94	59	17	18	1,891	819	273	799
Louisiana	139	32	87	20	5,407	580	1,697	3,130
Maine	218	137	65	16	1,720	800	486	434
Maryland	164	15	124	25	3,694	82	1,416	2,196
Massachusetts	546	59	454	33	9,293	521	4,209	4,563
Michigan	1,858	1,085	625	148	14,045	7,018	4,439	2,588
Minnesota	406	209	185	12	8,553	3,090	3,151	2,312
Mississippi	29	11	3	15	1,867	642	33	1,192
Missouri	510	278	181	51	6,391	1,989	2,182	2,220
Montana	63	2	58	3	711	17	429	265
Nebraska	183	22	68	93	1,760	245	578	937
Nevada	54	20	22	12	376	59	139	178
New Hampshire	116	47	62	7	930	199	361	370
New Jersey	276	171	77	28	6,681	952	872	4,857
New Mexico	52	10	37	5	870	56	320	494
New York	1,484	323	748	413	24,331	2,209	8,253	13,869
North Carolina	283	100	147	36	5,349	846	1,248	3,255
North Dakota	37	1	32	4	1,276	46	454	776
Ohio	649	198	363	88	10,244	1,840	4,332	4,072
Oklahoma	72	21	48	3	3,757	1,518	925	1,314
Oregon	92	17	72	3	2,514	259	886	1,369
Pennsylvania	723	215	458	50	13,354	2,413	5,150	5,791
Rhode Island	119	6	74	39	1,249	85	554	610
South Carolina	112	34	37	41	4,198	420	473	3,305
South Dakota	51	3	46	2	1,299	33	763	503
Tennessee	181	25	135	21	3,747	383	1,118	2,246
Texas	274	98	87	89	14,856	3,170	2,498	9,188
Utah	24	10	10	4	1,331	568	90	673
Vermont	88	55	28	5	743	365	163	215
Virginia	112	27	51	34	4,226	287	676	3,263
Washington	180	76	95	9	4,323	1,270	1,167	1,886
West Virginia	32	5	23	4	862	98	194	570
Wisconsin	293	137	139	17	6,354	1,882	2,110	2,362
Wyoming	16	2	13	1	756	11	315	430

Table 10. Occupancy rates of facilities for the mentally retarded, by State: United States, 1986

State	Percent
All States	92.8
Alabama	93.5
Alaska	82.4
Arizona	96.2
Arkansas	96.5
California	89.3
Colorado	97.2
Connecticut	94.9
Delaware	95.7
District of Columbia	97.7
Florida	95.2
Georgia	92.3
Hawaii	87.5
Idaho	92.9
Illinois	96.2
Indiana	93.5
Iowa	88.1
Kansas	89.8
Kentucky	97.3
Louisiana	94.0
Maine	93.1
Maryland	86.8
Massachusetts	95.4
Michigan	90.3
Minnesota	93.8
Mississippi	91.9
Missouri	92.0
Montana	92.6
Nebraska	94.3
Nevada	71.3
New Hampshire	91.3
New Jersey	93.1
New Mexico	86.8
New York	94.9
North Carolina	94.0
North Dakota	95.8
Ohio	96.1
Oklahoma	90.7
Oregon	98.2
Pennsylvania	91.0
Rhode Island	97.1
South Carolina	97.8
South Dakota	97.0
Tennessee	94.1
Texas	90.6
Utah	93.8
Vermont	90.1
Virginia	91.8
Washington	96.3
West Virginia	93.7
Wisconsin	92.5
Wyoming	96.6

Table 11. Number of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded, by age group and State: United States, 1986

State	All ages[1]	Under 22 years	22–64 years	65 years and over
	Number			
All States	250,472	40,954	190,469	19,049
Alabama	1,484	189	1,211	84
Alaska	169	59	110	–
Arizona	1,224	253	948	23
Arkansas	1,917	537	1,368	12
California	28,143	6,146	20,808	1,189
Colorado	2,526	447	2,003	76
Connecticut	3,406	525	2,729	152
Delaware	669	88	531	50
District of Columbia	383	60	292	31
Florida	8,522	1,550	6,211	761
Georgia	3,985	777	2,974	234
Hawaii	882	81	606	195
Idaho	933	141	695	97
Illinois	12,621	2,341	9,391	889
Indiana	4,480	723	3,616	141
Iowa	7,359	831	5,300	1,228
Kansas	2,811	618	2,144	49
Kentucky	1,891	358	1,431	102
Louisiana	5,407	1,550	3,726	131
Maine	1,720	198	1,301	221
Maryland	3,694	367	3,153	174
Massachusetts	9,293	982	7,640	671
Michigan	14,045	1,200	11,407	1,438
Minnesota	8,553	1,152	6,796	605
Mississippi	1,867	380	1,398	89
Missouri	6,391	1,256	4,567	568
Montana	711	94	586	31
Nebraska	1,760	248	1,449	63
Nevada	376	132	238	6
New Hampshire	930	79	677	174
New Jersey	6,681	709	4,907	1,065
New Mexico	870	168	661	41
New York	24,331	3,042	19,108	2,181
North Carolina	5,349	860	3,996	493
North Dakota	1,276	124	1,024	128
Ohio	10,244	1,509	8,017	718
Oklahoma	3,757	794	2,734	229
Oregon	2,514	359	2,117	38
Pennsylvania	13,354	2,228	10,032	1,094
Rhode Island	1,249	76	1,068	105
South Carolina	4,198	896	3,109	193
South Dakota	1,299	171	1,097	31
Tennessee	3,747	592	2,960	195
Texas	14,856	3,079	9,908	1,869
Utah	1,331	378	914	39
Vermont	743	77	515	151
Virginia	4,226	652	3,300	274
Washington	4,323	642	3,516	165
West Virginia	862	117	714	31
Wisconsin	6,354	1,001	4,900	453
Wyoming	756	118	566	72

[1]For facilities not reporting age groups, imputed data were used.

Table 12. Percent distribution of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded by age group, according to State: United States, 1986

State	All ages	Under 22 years	22–64 years	65 years and over
	Percent distribution			
All States	100.0	16.4	76.0	7.6
Alabama	100.0	12.7	81.6	5.7
Alaska	100.0	35.2	64.8	–
Arizona	100.0	20.6	77.6	1.9
Arkansas	100.0	28.1	71.3	0.6
California	100.0	21.8	73.9	4.2
Colorado	100.0	17.7	79.3	3.0
Connecticut	100.0	15.4	80.1	4.5
Delaware	100.0	13.2	79.4	7.5
District of Columbia	100.0	15.7	76.2	8.1
Florida	100.0	18.2	72.9	8.9
Georgia	100.0	19.5	74.6	5.9
Hawaii	100.0	9.2	68.7	22.1
Idaho	100.0	15.1	74.5	10.4
Illinois	100.0	18.6	74.4	7.0
Indiana	100.0	16.1	80.7	3.2
Iowa	100.0	11.3	72.0	16.7
Kansas	100.0	22.0	76.3	1.7
Kentucky	100.0	18.9	75.7	5.4
Louisiana	100.0	28.6	69.0	2.4
Maine	100.0	11.5	75.6	12.9
Maryland	100.0	9.9	85.4	4.7
Massachusetts	100.0	10.6	82.2	7.2
Michigan	100.0	8.5	81.2	10.2
Minnesota	100.0	13.5	79.5	7.1
Mississippi	100.0	20.4	74.9	4.7
Missouri	100.0	19.7	71.5	8.9
Montana	100.0	13.2	82.4	4.4
Nebraska	100.0	14.1	82.3	3.6
Nevada	100.0	35.0	63.3	1.6
New Hampshire	100.0	8.5	72.8	18.7
New Jersey	100.0	10.6	73.4	16.0
New Mexico	100.0	19.3	75.9	4.7
New York	100.0	12.5	78.5	9.0
North Carolina	100.0	16.1	74.7	9.2
North Dakota	100.0	9.7	80.2	10.0
Ohio	100.0	14.7	78.3	7.0
Oklahoma	100.0	20.9	73.0	6.0
Oregon	100.0	14.3	84.2	1.5
Pennsylvania	100.0	16.7	75.1	8.2
Rhode Island	100.0	6.1	85.5	8.4
South Carolina	100.0	21.4	74.1	4.6
South Dakota	100.0	13.2	84.5	2.3
Tennessee	100.0	15.8	79.0	5.2
Texas	100.0	20.7	66.7	12.6
Utah	100.0	27.8	69.3	2.9
Vermont	100.0	10.4	69.2	20.4
Virginia	100.0	15.4	78.1	6.5
Washington	100.0	14.8	81.3	3.8
West Virginia	100.0	13.6	82.8	3.6
Wisconsin	100.0	15.8	77.1	7.1
Wyoming	100.0	15.5	74.9	9.6

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 13. Number of mentally retarded residents in nursing and related-care homes, by type of home and State: United States, 1986

State	Total	Nursing homes[1]	Residential facilities
	Number		
All States	39,527	30,900	8,627
Alabama	704	687	17
Alaska	23	23	–
Arizona	165	45	120
Arkansas	898	878	20
California	2,189	1,546	643
Colorado	405	365	40
Connecticut	740	624	116
Delaware	32	32	–
District of Columbia	69	69	–
Florida	889	549	340
Georgia	1,269	1,174	95
Hawaii	78	43	35
Idaho	120	83	37
Illinois	2,749	2,668	81
Indiana	1,976	1,911	65
Iowa	1,051	845	206
Kansas	247	243	4
Kentucky	1,262	694	568
Louisiana	460	460	–
Maine	313	228	85
Maryland	328	323	5
Massachusetts	1,598	1,400	198
Michigan	1,928	842	1,086
Minnesota	910	871	39
Mississippi	238	237	1
Missouri	1,201	1,050	151
Montana	131	131	–
Nebraska	261	217	44
Nevada	66	52	14
New Hampshire	184	144	40
New Jersey	685	303	382
New Mexico	118	78	40
New York	2,100	1,544	556
North Carolina	2,020	583	1,437
North Dakota	296	253	43
Ohio	1,763	1,633	130
Oklahoma	1,009	942	67
Oregon	404	325	79
Pennsylvania	1,852	1,050	802
Rhode Island	195	173	22
South Carolina	473	300	173
South Dakota	125	117	8
Tennessee	551	527	24
Texas	1,131	1,099	32
Utah	129	129	–
Vermont	86	33	53
Virginia	1,011	531	480
Washington	1,026	867	159
West Virginia	319	267	52
Wisconsin	1,733	1,695	38
Wyoming	17	17	–

[1]Includes hospital-based facilities.

Table 14. Percent distribution of facilities for the mentally retarded by age of residents, according to type of ownership and bed size: United States, 1986

Type of ownership and bed size	All ages	Under 22 years	22–64 years	65 years and over
	Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	16.4	76.0	7.6
1–9 beds	100.0	15.2	78.6	6.2
10–15 beds	100.0	10.7	82.0	7.3
16–99 beds	100.0	20.9	70.5	8.7
100 beds or more	100.0	16.0	76.4	7.7
Profit	100.0	15.8	72.6	11.6
1–9 beds	100.0	17.5	72.4	10.0
10–15 beds	100.0	8.0	78.3	13.8
16–99 beds	100.0	16.6	70.1	13.3
100 beds or more	100.0	17.3	73.7	9.0
Nonprofit	100.0	19.9	76.5	3.6
1–9 beds	100.0	13.5	83.3	3.2
10–15 beds	100.0	13.3	83.6	3.1
16–99 beds	100.0	26.6	70.3	3.0
100 beds or more	100.0	24.9	69.6	5.4
Government	100.0	14.4	77.5	8.1
1–9 beds	100.0	14.3	79.5	6.2
10–15 beds	100.0	7.9	85.3	6.8
16–99 beds	100.0	15.2	71.8	13.1
100 beds or more	100.0	14.5	77.6	7.9

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 15. Number of black and Hispanic residents in facilities for the mentally retarded, by State: United States, 1986

State	Black residents	Hispanic residents
	Number	
All States	29,442	10,181
Alabama	311	(1)
Alaska	(1)	(1)
Arizona	57	220
Arkansas	392	10
California	2,466	3,701
Colorado	90	275
Connecticut	262	89
Delaware	120	6
District of Columbia	273	(1)
Florida	1,746	341
Georgia	1,134	6
Hawaii	4	30
Idaho	(1)	10
Illinois	1,897	418
Indiana	391	40
Iowa	99	25
Kansas	158	57
Kentucky	164	(1)
Louisiana	1,586	18
Maine	4	3
Maryland	996	26
Massachusetts	293	74
Michigan	1,411	147
Minnesota	89	36
Mississippi	649	7
Missouri	735	51
Montana	(1)	6
Nebraska	38	15
Nevada	34	15
New Hampshire	3	4
New Jersey	985	188
New Mexico	23	405
New York	2,729	1,039
North Carolina	1,618	30
North Dakota	(1)	(1)
Ohio	1,448	231
Oklahoma	326	31
Oregon	49	26
Pennsylvania	1,312	172
Rhode Island	43	9
South Carolina	1,344	13
South Dakota	(1)	(1)
Tennessee	634	4
Texas	2,175	2,167
Utah	4	50
Vermont	3	(1)
Virginia	1,040	7
Washington	80	69
West Virginia	47	(1)
Wisconsin	170	59
Wyoming	3	47

[1] Fewer than 3 reported.

Table 16. Number and percent of black and Hispanic residents in facilities for the mentally retarded, by type of ownership and bed size: United States, 1986

Type of ownership and bed size	Black residents	Hispanic residents	Black residents	Hispanic residents
	Number		Percent	
Total	29,442	10,181	11.8	4.1
All types of ownership				
1–15 beds	6,835	3,147	9.3	4.3
16 beds or more	22,607	7,034	12.8	4.0
Profit				
1–15 beds	2,720	1,590	9.6	5.6
16 beds or more	3,783	1,905	11.8	5.9
Nonprofit				
1–15 beds	3,228	1,177	8.9	3.2
16 beds or more	3,710	1,139	9.6	2.9
Government				
1–15 beds	887	380	10.2	4.4
16 beds or more	15,114	3,990	14.3	3.8

Table 17. Percent distribution of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded by type of ownership, according to race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1986

Type of ownership	All residents	Black residents	Other than black residents	Hispanic residents	Non-Hispanic residents
			Percent distribution		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Profit	24.2	22.1	24.5	34.3	23.7
Nonprofit	30.0	23.6	30.9	22.7	30.3
Government	45.8	54.3	44.7	42.9	45.9

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 18. Number and percent distribution of facilities for the mentally retarded by type of facility, according to type of ownership and bed size: United States, 1986

Type of ownership and bed size	Mental retardation facility					
	All	Intermediate care	Other	All	Intermediate care	Other
	Number			Percent distribution		
Total	14,639	3,851	10,788	100.0	26.3	73.7
1–3 beds	2,590	–	2,590	100.0	–	100.0
4–9 beds	8,016	2,176	5,840	100.0	27.1	72.9
10–15 beds	2,097	790	1,307	100.0	37.7	62.3
16–99 beds	1,531	569	962	100.0	37.2	62.8
100 beds or more	405	316	89	100.0	78.0	22.0
Profit	6,330	1,106	5,224	100.0	17.5	82.5
1–3 beds	1,462	–	1,462	100.0	–	100.0
4–9 beds	3,422	648	2,774	100.0	18.9	81.1
10–15 beds	737	215	522	100.0	29.2	70.8
16–99 beds	630	195	435	100.0	31.0	69.0
100 beds or more	79	48	31	100.0	60.8	39.2
Nonprofit	6,396	1,915	4,481	100.0	29.9	70.1
1–3 beds	806	–	806	100.0	–	100.0
4–9 beds	3,761	1,222	2,539	100.0	32.5	67.5
10–15 beds	1,062	413	649	100.0	38.9	61.1
16–99 beds	683	235	448	100.0	34.4	65.6
100 beds or more	84	45	39	100.0	53.6	46.4
Government	1,913	830	1,083	100.0	43.4	56.6
1–3 beds	322	–	322	100.0	–	100.0
4–9 beds	833	306	527	100.0	36.7	63.3
10–15 beds	298	162	136	100.0	54.4	45.6
16–99 beds	218	139	79	100.0	63.8	36.2
100 beds or more	242	223	19	100.0	92.1	7.9

NOTE: For this report, mental retardation facilities with fewer than 4 beds did not qualify as intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded.

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded by type of facility, according to type of ownership and bed size: United States, 1986

Type of ownership and bed size	Mental retardation facility					
	All	Intermediate care	Other	All	Intermediate care	Other
	Number			Percent distribution		
Total	250,472	152,755	97,717	100.0	61.0	39.0
1–3 beds	5,358	–	5,358	100.0	–	100.0
4–9 beds	44,691	12,938	31,753	100.0	28.9	71.1
10–15 beds	23,444	9,124	14,320	100.0	38.9	61.1
16–99 beds	54,090	23,945	30,145	100.0	44.3	55.7
100 beds or more	122,889	106,748	16,141	100.0	86.9	13.1
Profit	60,560	21,290	39,270	100.0	35.2	64.8
1–3 beds	2,857	–	2,857	100.0	–	100.0
4–9 beds	17,270	3,544	13,726	100.0	20.5	79.5
10–15 beds	8,289	2,591	5,698	100.0	31.3	68.7
16–99 beds	21,390	8,932	12,458	100.0	41.8	58.2
100 beds or more	10,754	6,223	4,531	100.0	57.9	42.1
Nonprofit	75,193	30,022	45,171	100.0	39.9	60.1
1–3 beds	1,836	–	1,836	100.0	–	100.0
4–9 beds	22,611	7,471	15,140	100.0	33.0	67.0
10–15 beds	11,922	4,798	7,124	100.0	40.2	59.8
16–99 beds	24,322	9,745	14,577	100.0	40.1	59.9
100 beds or more	14,502	8,008	6,494	100.0	55.2	44.8
Government	114,719	101,443	13,276	100.0	88.4	11.6
1–3 beds	665	–	665	100.0	–	100.0
4–9 beds	4,810	1,923	2,887	100.0	40.0	60.0
10–15 beds	3,233	1,735	1,498	100.0	53.7	46.3
16–99 beds	8,378	5,268	3,110	100.0	62.9	37.1
100 beds or more	97,633	92,517	5,116	100.0	94.8	5.2

NOTE: For this report, mental retardation facilities with fewer than 4 beds did not qualify as intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded.

Table 20. Number and percent distribution of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded by age of resident, according to type of facility and type of ownership: United States, 1986

Type of facility and ownership	*All ages*	*Under 22 years*	*22–64 years*	*65 years and over*	*All ages*	*Under 22 years*	*22–64 years*	*65 years and over*
	Number				Percent distribution			
Total	[1]237,145	38,841	180,341	17,963	100.0	16.4	76.0	7.6
Profit	56,084	8,873	40,728	6,483	100.0	15.8	72.6	11.6
Nonprofit	71,039	14,159	54,353	2,527	100.0	19.9	76.5	3.6
Government	110,022	15,809	85,260	8,953	100.0	14.4	77.5	8.1
Intermediate care	146,177	23,102	133,290	9,785	100.0	15.8	77.5	6.7
Profit	20,176	3,020	15,520	1,636	100.0	15.0	76.9	8.1
Nonprofit	28,607	5,525	22,232	850	100.0	19.3	77.7	3.0
Government	97,394	14,557	75,538	7,299	100.0	14.9	77.6	7.5
Other	90,968	15,739	67,051	8,178	100.0	17.3	73.7	9.0
Profit	35,908	5,853	25,208	4,847	100.0	16.3	70.2	13.5
Nonprofit	42,432	8,634	32,121	1,677	100.0	20.3	75.7	4.0
Government	12,628	1,252	9,722	1,654	100.0	9.9	77.0	13.1

[1]Excludes 13,327 residents for whom age was not reported.

Table 21. Number of facilities for the mentally retarded, by type of facility and State: United States, 1986

State	Mental retardation facility		
	All	Intermediate care	Other
	Number		
All States	14,639	3,851	10,788
Alabama	41	8	33
Alaska	15	5	10
Arizona	90	–	90
Arkansas	40	9	31
California	2,798	329	2,469
Colorado	142	49	93
Connecticut	236	79	157
Delaware	22	9	13
District of Columbia	60	38	22
Florida	447	114	333
Georgia	279	34	245
Hawaii	136	20	116
Idaho	49	20	29
Illinois	211	85	126
Indiana	232	167	65
Iowa	220	24	196
Kansas	91	27	64
Kentucky	94	12	82
Louisiana	139	129	10
Maine	218	68	150
Maryland	164	25	139
Massachusetts	546	59	487
Michigan	1,858	407	1,451
Minnesota	406	359	47
Mississippi	29	10	19
Missouri	510	77	433
Montana	63	10	53
Nebraska	183	14	169
Nevada	54	6	48
New Hampshire	116	14	102
New Jersey	276	34	242
New Mexico	52	16	36
New York	1,484	609	875
North Carolina	283	51	232
North Dakota	37	16	21
Ohio	649	211	438
Oklahoma	72	21	51
Oregon	92	19	73
Pennsylvania	723	112	611
Rhode Island	119	95	24
South Carolina	112	47	65
South Dakota	51	20	31
Tennessee	181	33	148
Texas	274	203	71
Utah	24	11	13
Vermont	88	22	66
Virginia	112	25	87
Washington	180	46	134
West Virginia	32	7	25
Wisconsin	293	46	247
Wyoming	16	–	16

Table 22. Number of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded, by type of facility and State: United States, 1986

State	Mental retardation facility		
	All	Intermediate care	Other
	Number		
All States	250,472	152,755	97,717
Alabama	1,484	1,178	306
Alaska	169	105	64
Arizona	1,224	–	1,224
Arkansas	1,917	1,421	496
California	28,143	8,862	19,281
Colorado	2,526	1,663	863
Connecticut	3,406	2,253	1,153
Delaware	669	496	173
District of Columbia	383	296	87
Florida	8,522	4,788	3,734
Georgia	3,985	2,913	1,072
Hawaii	882	370	512
Idaho	933	525	408
Illinois	12,621	9,197	3,424
Indiana	4,480	3,634	846
Iowa	7,359	2,102	5,257
Kansas	2,811	2,121	690
Kentucky	1,891	1,194	697
Louisiana	5,407	5,220	187
Maine	1,720	932	788
Maryland	3,694	2,533	1,161
Massachusetts	9,293	4,757	4,536
Michigan	14,045	4,532	9,513
Minnesota	8,553	7,198	1,355
Mississippi	1,867	1,558	309
Missouri	6,391	2,640	3,751
Montana	711	319	392
Nebraska	1,760	756	1,004
Nevada	376	173	203
New Hampshire	930	355	575
New Jersey	6,681	5,034	1,647
New Mexico	870	626	244
New York	24,331	15,727	8,604
North Carolina	5,349	3,663	1,686
North Dakota	1,276	976	300
Ohio	10,244	7,347	2,897
Oklahoma	3,757	2,993	764
Oregon	2,514	1,711	803
Pennsylvania	13,354	7,665	5,689
Rhode Island	1,249	973	276
South Carolina	4,198	3,375	823
South Dakota	1,299	926	373
Tennessee	3,747	2,522	1,225
Texas	14,856	13,636	1,220
Utah	1,331	1,221	110
Vermont	743	304	439
Virginia	4,226	3,288	938
Washington	4,323	2,592	1,731
West Virginia	862	441	421
Wisconsin	6,354	3,644	2,710
Wyoming	756	–	756

Table 23. Percent distribution of residents in facilities for the mentally retarded by race, Hispanic origin, and type of facility, according to type of ownership: United States, 1986

Race, Hispanic origin, type of facility	*All types of ownership*	*Profit*	*Nonprofit*	*Government*
		Percent distribution		
Black residents				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intermediate care	69.9	35.0	47.8	93.7
Other	30.1	65.0	52.2	6.3
Other than black residents				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intermediate care	59.8	35.2	39.2	87.6
Other	40.2	64.8	60.8	12.4
Hispanic residents				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intermediate care	57.1	30.5	44.3	85.1
Other	42.9	69.5	55.7	14.9
Non-Hispanic residents				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intermediate care	61.2	35.5	39.8	88.6
Other	38.8	64.5	60.2	11.4

Appendixes

Contents

Appendix I
Technical notes

Creation of the Inventory of Long-Term Care Places file

The 1982 National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) was used as the starting point in the creation of the nursing and related-care home portion of the 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places (ILTCP). There were approximately 26,000 homes in this file. For facilities for the mentally retarded, the starting point was a 1982 study by the University of Minnesota's Center for Residential and Community Services (CRCS). There were about 15,000 mental retardation (MR) facilities on this file.

To update both files, letters were sent to over 200 State and national agencies in July 1985 asking them to send any and all listings and directories that they maintained for nursing and related-care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded. In September, followup letters were sent to those agencies that had not responded. These letters would very often name the specific types of facilities (for example, adult foster care homes, family care homes, and congregate living facilities) for which directories had not been received and that the agency was known to license or regulate. Additional contacts were made to nonresponding agencies from October through December.

The Minnesota CRCS file included place names obtained through contacts with local area MR sources. Because of extremely tight time constraints, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) was unable to contact all these local area sources. The only ones contacted were those located in States where the number of MR facilities reported by NCHS 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 and related-care homes or the 15,000 MR facilities. Any facility that could not be found on these two master 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.

While working with the CRCS file, almost 1,500 places were found with no names or addresses; they were merely given numbers (for example, Home No. 78). The reason for this, apparently, was that certain States wanted to keep the location of these facilities confidential. To do this, the data were collected by the State and given to CRCS with all identifiers removed. Without addresses, these places had to be removed from the MR file. (It is likely that many of these 1,500 facilities were in the new listings obtained from the NCHS State sources and were added back into the file as new MR facilities.)

Cleanup of file

After adding new facilities, a matching process was begun for removing duplicates from within and between the two files. The nursing home file was sorted three ways: (1) by State, first 10 characters of city and first 10 characters of address; (2) by State, first 10 characters of city and first 10 characters of name; and (3) by State, zip, and first 10 characters of address. (In choosing only the first 10 characters of the name, address, and city fields, more matches were created and more duplicates could be caught and removed.) The same procedures were repeated with the MR file. The nursing home and MR files then were merged and the above procedures were repeated once again. If there were any doubts as to whether two facilities were duplicates, both were kept on the file. Whatever duplicates still remained on the file would, in theory, be reported by the respondents (per instructions on the questionnaire) and removed later.

Mailout

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

By the end of the third mailout, nearly 3,300 questionnaires had been returned by the post office. These were reviewed to determine which ones would or would not be eligible for telephone and personal interview field followup. As a result of this review, approximately 1,400 cases were declared eligible for followup, and about 1,900 were declared ineligible. The 1,900 rejects fell into the following three main categories:

1. Small residential and family care homes
2. Unknown types of facilities from New Jersey
3. Places with incomplete names and addresses

The facilities in the first category, with names like "Jane Smith's Guest Home" and "Douglas Family Home," probably had gone out of business. More than 600 of these were located in California and Michigan. These two States combined had more than 8,500 of these small residential care facilities in the 1982 NMFI file, and virtually all of them were retained on the ILTCP file. (Only the duplicates were removed.) Experience has shown that these types of places are constantly going in and out of business. The fact that the post office could not locate them even with complete addresses led to the decision to treat them as out of business and not subject to field followup.

The second category consisted of names of facilities originally obtained from New Jersey's Bureau of Rooming and Boarding House Standards. The Bureau's listing included everything from board-and-care facilities (in scope) to rooming houses and dormitories (out of scope). Although each facility listed by this bureau had a classification code, a sizable number were classified as unknown (because they had not yet been visited and classified). To avoid losing the board-and-care places that might be present in this unknown group, a decision was made to include all the unknowns and remove those that were out of scope during the survey. Approximately 350 of these unknown facilities were found among the Post Master returns and eliminated from the field followup.

The third category consisted of names of facilities with inadequate and undeliverable names and addresses (for example, "Resident, Fairfax Street, Putnam, CT 06260" and "Group Home, Marietta, GA 30060").

The field followup was completed in July, and the final overall response rate was 96 percent.

Scope of the survey

The survey contains two broad categories of facilities: (1) nursing and related-care homes and (2) facilities for the mentally retarded. The first category includes skilled nursing facilities (SNF's), intermediate care facilities (ICF's), licensed but uncertified nursing homes, and residential care facilities (for example, homes for the aged, personal care homes, and board-and-care homes).

NCHS classified any nursing home with SNF beds as an SNF, and any nursing home with ICF beds but no SNF beds as an ICF. Hospital-based nursing homes can be SNF, ICF, or uncertified.

The second category, facilities for the mentally retarded, includes intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF-MR) and all other facilities for the mentally retarded. An ICF-MR is a facility that has met certification requirements set forth in Medicaid regulations.

Editing

All nonresponding facilities were removed from this file. Also removed were facilities that provided day care only, outpatient care only, or served an out-of-scope population (for example, only served unwed pregnant women or blind, deaf, alcoholic, or drug abusing persons).

Edits were conducted to correct inconsistencies between data items. For missing items, every attempt was made to impute data from existing information, but when this was not possible, 1982 data were substituted when available.

Appendix II
Questionnaire used in the survey

FORM **ILTCP-1**
(12-3-85)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

1986 INVENTORY OF LONG-TERM CARE PLACES

PLEASE RETURN IN 5 DAYS TO

Bureau of the Census
1201 East Tenth Street
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132

Dear Administrator,

As part of our responsibility to provide information on the Nation's health resources, the National Center for Health Statistics and the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment collect information about facilities providing health care including hospitals, nursing and related care homes, and facilities that provide some kind of personal care, board and care, or domiciliary care. We are interested in all homes, even those with only one bed, as long as care is provided to nonrelatives. This information is collected under the authority of Sections 304 and 306 (42 U.S.C. 242b and 242k) of the Public Health Service Act and, as in past years, we have asked the Bureau of the Census to conduct the survey for us.

The purpose of this survey is to obtain current information from each facility on its ownership, number of beds, certification status, and other related facility characteristics. The questionnaire is short and will take only a few minutes of your time. The information that you provide for sections A and B of the questionnaire will be made available by the Centers upon request. However, the data from section C will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for statistical purposes, and will not be released to anyone under any circumstances other than as statistical summaries. These summaries will only be presented in a manner which will ensure that no individual facility can be identified.

Your participation in this survey is voluntary and there are no penalties for your refusal to participate. However, the information you can provide is needed by the health industry and your cooperation would be greatly appreciated. Please mail the completed form to the Bureau of the Census within 5 days in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage.

Sincerely yours,

Manning Feinleib, M.D., Dr. P.H.
Director
National Center for Health Statistics

John E. Marshall, Ph. D.
Director
National Center for Health Services
Research and Health Care Technology Assessment

PGM 3

Please answer all questions unless otherwise instructed. Definitions and special instructions are given with the questions when needed. If your answer to a question is "None," mark (X) the "None" box where provided or put a zero in the appropriate space. DO NOT LEAVE THE SPACE BLANK.

Section A IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITY

Note: **Detailed identification information is needed to prevent duplicate listings and to assure that your facility is properly represented in this survey.**

1. Is the NAME of your home or facility correct as shown on the mailing label? — 008

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — **What is the correct name?** →

2. Is the ADDRESS on the mailing label correct? — 009

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — **What is the correct mailing address?** →

Number or box, street or route

City or town | County

State | ZIP Code

3. What is the telephone number of your home or facility? — 010

Area code | Number

Section B FACILITY INFORMATION

PGM 4

4. Which of these best describes the type of ownership of your home or facility? — 011
Mark (X) only one box.

1 ☐ For profit (an individual, partnership, or a corporation)
2 ☐ Nonprofit (for example, a religious group or nonprofit corporation)
3 ☐ Federal government
4 ☐ State or local government

5a. What age group does your facility PRIMARILY serve? — 012
Mark (X) only one box.

1 ☐ Adults → **What ages?** _____
2 ☐ Children → **What ages?** _____
3 ☐ Both

b. Which of these groups of persons does your home or facility serve PRIMARILY or EXCLUSIVELY? — 013
Mark (X) only one box.

1 ☐ Mentally ill only
2 ☐ Mentally retarded or developmentally disabled only
3 ☐ Mentally retarded or mentally ill
4 ☐ Other neurologically or physically handicapped
5 ☐ Blind or deaf
6 ☐ Unwed mothers
7 ☐ Alcoholics or drug abusers
8 ☐ Orphans or other dependent children
9 ☐ Terminally ill
10 ☐ Some other special group — *Specify* →

0 ☐ Does not serve one special group primarily or exclusively

Remarks

Section B FACILITY INFORMATION — Continued

6. Which of these categories describes your home or facility or a unit of your facility?

Mark (X) all that apply.

014 *

- 01 ☐ A Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF), certified under either Medicare or Medicaid
- 02 ☐ An Intermediate Care Facility (ICF), certified under Medicaid
- 03 ☐ An Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF-MR) certified under Medicaid
- 04 ☐ A licensed but not certified nursing home
- 05 ☐ A long-term care wing/unit of a licensed hospital
- 06 ☐ A nursing care unit of a retirement center
- 07 ☐ A sheltered or custodial care home, including home for the aged, adult foster care home, board and care home
- 08 ☐ Some other kind of nursing or personal care home
- 09 ☐ A foster home for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled
- 10 ☐ A group residence for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled
- 11 ☐ A semi-independent living program for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled
- 12 ☐ A State institution for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled
- 13 ☐ Some other kind of place for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled
- 14 ☐ Day care facility or outpatient facility only
- 15 ☐ None of the above — ***Describe your kind of place*** ↓

_____

7a. How many beds does your home or facility CURRENTLY have set up and staffed for use? Do not include beds for day care only patients. If a hospital or retirement center, include only beds for your long-term care unit.

015 _____ Beds set up and staffed for use

b. How many beds are certified as Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) beds by —

(1) Medicare?

016 _____ SNF Medicare beds

0 ☐ None

(2) Medicaid?

017 _____ SNF Medicaid beds

0 ☐ None

c. How many beds are certified as Intermediate Care Facility (ICF) beds by Medicaid? Exclude beds that are certified as mentally retarded ICF-MR.

018 _____ ICF Medicaid beds

0 ☐ None

d. How many beds are certified as Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF-MR) beds by Medicaid?

019 _____ ICF-MR Medicaid beds

0 ☐ None

NOTE If this is a licensed hospital with a long-term care wing or unit, please respond for the long-term care unit only. If this is a nursing care unit of a retirement center, please respond only for the nursing care unit.

8a. Between January 1, 1985 and December 31, 1985, APPROXIMATELY how many admissions did your home or facility have?

020 _____ Admissions in 1985

b. Were you in operation for all of 1985?

021

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No — **How many months were you in operation in 1985?** ↓

_____ Months

c. How many residents or patients stayed in this facility LAST NIGHT?

022 _____ Residents last night

Remarks

PGM 5

Section C CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

NOTICE: Information contained in this section which would permit identification of any individual or establishment is being collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence by the Bureau of the Census, NCHSR, and NCHS, will be used only for purposes stated in this study, and will not be disclosed or released to anyone, other than authorized staff of NCHSR and NCHS without the consent of the individual or establishment in accordance with Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m).

9. In addition to room and board, does your home or facility ROUTINELY provide residents —
Please answer yes or no for each activity.

a. nursing or medical care?	023	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
b. supervision over medications that may be self-administered?	024	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
c. help with bathing?	025	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
d. help with dressing?	026	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
e. help with correspondence or shopping?	027	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
f. help with walking or getting about?	028	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
g. help with eating?	029	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
h. room and board ONLY?	030	1☐ Yes 2☐ No

10. Does your facility provide 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week supervision of its residents?	031	1☐ Yes 2☐ No
11. APPROXIMATELY how many persons who stayed last night in your home or facility, or long-term care unit if a hospital or retirement center, were —	032	_____ Residents
a. residents whose care is contracted by the Veterans Administration? *(If VA facility, mark (X) box.)*		x☐ VA facility o☐ None
b. Black residents?	033	_____ Black residents o☐ None
c. residents of Hispanic origin or ancestry (e.g., Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.)?	034	_____ Hispanic residents o☐ None

d. age 21 or less?	/036/	____21 years or less O( )None
e. age 22 through 64?	/037/	____22-64 years of age O( )None
f. age 65 or older?	/038/	____65 years or older O( )None
g. Mentally retarded?	/039/	____Mentally retarded O( )None

REMARKS

Appendix III
Classification and definitions of terms

Types of facilities

Many factors were considered before a facility was classified as a mental retardation (MR) facility. Responses to the Inventory of Long-Term Care Places (ILTCP) questionnaire items concerning what groups of persons were primarily served (Q.5b), which categories describe the facility (Q.6), how many intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded beds (Q.7d), and how many MR residents (Q.11g) were used in combination with questions intended for nursing home identification (such as presence of skilled nursing facility (SNF) or intermediate care facility (ICF) beds and provision of nursing or medical care). If a facility could not be clearly classified after examining these factors, the directory (or directories) that listed this facility was located, and the agency sending the directory was identified. If the agency dealt exclusively with MR facilities, the facility then would be classified as MR.

Intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded (ICF-MR)—A facility whose primary function is to serve residents who are mentally retarded. It must have four total beds or more and must participate in the ICF-MR Medicaid program.

Other facility for the mentally retarded (other-MR)—A facility whose primary function is to serve residents who are mentally retarded. It can have one bed or more, but cannot participate in the ICF-MR Medicaid program.

Nursing homes—Facilities had to have three beds or more. A home was classified as a nursing home if it was (1) certified as an SNF, (2) certified as an ICF, (3) not certified but licensed as a nursing home, (4) identified as a nursing care unit of a retirement center, or (5) determined to provide nursing or medical care, and/or provide supervision over medications that may be self-administered.

Hospital-based facilities—Facilities had to have three beds or more. A facility was classified as hospital based if it was (1) identified as such by the Health Care Financing Administration or (2) reported itself to be exclusively hospital based on the ILTCP questionnaire.

Residential facilities—Facilities had to have three beds or more. A facility was classified as residential if it (1) was not classified as a nursing home or hospital-based facility as described above and (2) provided personal care or supervision to its residents, not just room and board (for example, help with bathing, dressing, eating, walking, shopping, or corresponding).

Characteristics of facilities

Ownership—Type of organization that owns the home. Profit ownership includes control by an individual, partnership, or corporation. Nonprofit includes ownership by a religious group or by a nonprofit corporation. Government ownership refers to homes operated under Federal, State, or local government auspices.

Resident—A person who was admitted to, but not discharged from, a facility for the mentally retarded. All such persons who stayed in the facility the night prior to the survey were included.

Occupancy rate—Computed by dividing the number of residents by the total number of beds.

Geographic regions and divisions—The U.S. Bureau of the Census groups the 50 States plus the District of Columbia into the following regions and divisions:

- Northeast region—
  - —New England division—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont
  - —Middle Atlantic division—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania
- Midwest region—
  - —East North Central division—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin
  - —West North Central division—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota
- South region—
  - —South Atlantic division—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia
  - —East South Central division—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee
  - —West South Central division—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas
- West region—
  - —Mountain division—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming
  - —Pacific division—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington

Vital and Health Statistics series descriptions

SERIES 1 **Programs and Collection Procedures**—Reports describing the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions and the data collection methods used. They also include definitions and other material necessary for understanding the data

SERIES 2. **Data Evaluation and Methods Research**—Studies of new statistical methodology including experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, and contributions to statistical theory. Studies also include comparison of U.S. methodology with those of other countries

SERIES 3 **Analytical and Epidemiological Studies**—Reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics, carrying the analysis further than the expository types of reports in the other series.

SERIES 4 **Documents and Committee Reports**—Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates

SERIES 5. **Comparative International Vital and Health Statistics Reports**—Analytical and descriptive reports comparing U.S. vital and health statistics with those of other countries.

SERIES 6. **Cognition and Survey Measurement**—Reports from the National Laboratory for Collaborative Research in Cognition and Survey Measurement using methods of cognitive science to design, evaluate, and test survey instruments.

SERIES 10. **Data From the National Health Interview Survey**—Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, all based on data collected in the continuing national household interview survey.

SERIES 11. **Data From the National Health Examination Survey and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey**—Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the civilian noninstitutionalized population provide the basis for (1) estimates of the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics and (2) analysis of relationships among the various measurements without reference to an explicit finite universe of persons.

SERIES 12. **Data From the Institutionalized Population Surveys**—Discontinued in 1975. Reports from these surveys are included in Series 13.

SERIES 13. **Data on Health Resources Utilization**—Statistics on the utilization of health manpower and facilities providing long-term care, ambulatory care, hospital care, and family planning services.

SERIES 14. **Data on Health Resources: Manpower and Facilities**—Statistics on the numbers, geographic distribution, and characteristics of health resources including physicians, dentists, nurses, other health occupations, hospitals, nursing homes, and outpatient facilities.

SERIES 15. **Data From Special Surveys**—Statistics on health and health-related topics collected in special surveys that are not a part of the continuing data systems of the National Center for Health Statistics.

SERIES 16 **Compilations of Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics**—These reports provide early release of data from the National Center for Health Statistics' health and demographic surveys. Many of these releases are followed by detailed reports in the Vital and Health Statistics Series.

SERIES 20 **Data on Mortality**—Various statistics on mortality other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports. Special analyses by cause of death, age, and other demographic variables, geographic and time series analyses and statistics on characteristics of deaths not available from the vital records based on sample surveys of those records

SERIES 21 **Data on Natality, Marriage, and Divorce**—Various statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports. Special analyses by demographic variables; geographic and time series analyses, studies of fertility; and statistics on characteristics of births not available from the vital records based on sample surveys of those records.

SERIES 22. **Data From the National Mortality and Natality Surveys**—Discontinued in 1975. Reports from these sample surveys based on vital records are included in Series 20 and 21, respectively.

SERIES 23. **Data From the National Survey of Family Growth**—Statistics on fertility, family formation and dissolution, family planning, and related maternal and infant health topics derived from a periodic survey of a nationwide probability sample of women 15–44 years of age.

SERIES 24. **Compilations of Data on Natality, Mortality, Marriage, Divorce, and Induced Terminations of Pregnancy**—Advance reports of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces are based on final data from the National Vital Statistics System and are published annually as supplements to the Monthly Vital Statistics Report (MVSR). These reports are followed by the publication of detailed data in Vital Statistics of the United States annual volumes. Other reports including induced terminations of pregnancy issued periodically as supplements to the MVSR provide selected findings based on data from the National Vital Statistics System and may be followed by detailed reports in Vital and Health Statistics Series.

For answers to questions about this report or for a list of titles of reports published in these series, contact:

Scientific and Technical Information Branch
National Center for Health Statistics
Centers for Disease Control
Public Health Service
Hyattsville, Md. 20782

301–436–8500

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
National Center for Health Statistics
3700 East-West Highway
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 89–1829, Series 14, No. 34