Massachusetts Rest Homes: Who Are They Caring For?
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Background Significance
- The Number of American’s who need long-term care is expected to increase to 27 million in 2050.
- Licensed as level four facilities by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, residential care facilities (RCFs), formerly known as rest homes, have played an important role in the continuum of long-term care since their establishment over 150 years ago.
- The ability to provide a baseline profile of the types of residents currently served by Massachusetts RCFs has been hampered by a lack of data on resident characteristics and demographics.

Purpose
- The purpose of the survey was to provide a comprehensive description of the characteristics and demographics of RCF residents in Massachusetts.
- A web-based survey was designed to produce baseline profiles of the types of residents currently served by Massachusetts RCFs in order to help policy makers and stakeholders better understand, plan for, and serve the future of long-term care needs of the Massachusetts aging population.

Methods
- An online investigator developed survey modified from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2014 National Survey of Long-Term Care Providers: Residential Care Communities was created to collect data regarding the characteristics and demographics of Massachusetts residential care facility residents.

Results
- 93% White/ Caucasian N=36 RCFs
- 69% Female N=37 RCFs
- 29% Serious Mental Health N=31 RCFs
- 29% Never Receive Visitor N=32 RCFs
- 95 RCFs in MA at time of survey
- 41/50 participating RCF Reps. met inclusion criteria
- 34% 85 yrs. & up N=35 RCFs
- 21% Alzheimer’s Dementia N=31 RCFs
- 37% receive Antipsychotics N=29 RCFs
- 85% Need help w/ Appts. & Transportation N=32 RCFs
- 52% Help Showering N=32 RCFs

Conclusion
- RCFs are supporting an aging in place population with many physical and mental care needs.
- Survey supports need for a housing with services model to meet these diverse care needs.

Advocacy
- State Agencies
  - Elder Affairs and Health & Human Services
    - Understand the types of residents currently served by RCFs to help determine appropriate funding and regulatory oversight that sustains the industry.
- Stakeholders
    - Advocacy at the legislative level for the RCF community and their aging in-place residents in order to contribute to state laws and regulations that have a positive impact on the RCF population.
- RCF Community
  - Individual RCFs
    - Self-Advocacy at the facility level to quantify the types of residents currently served to better inform leadership, board of directors, and owners regarding the care needs of their residents.

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References:

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