

Attachment G-2 Resident and Participant NCHS Data Briefs

(We are providing screenshots of the first page of the 2014 data briefs. We plan to update with 2016 NSLTCP data)

Accessed at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db223.pdf>

NCHS Data Brief ■ No. 223 ■ November 2015

Variation in Residential Care Community Resident Characteristics, by Size of Community: United States, 2014

Manisha Sengupta, Ph.D.; Lauren D. Harris-Kojetin, Ph.D.; and Christine Caffrey, Ph.D.

Key findings

Data from the 2014 National Study of Long-Term Care Providers

- Residents in residential care communities with more than 25 beds were older than those in smaller communities.
- A higher percentage of residents in communities with 4–25 beds were receiving Medicaid compared with residents in larger communities.
- The prevalence of Alzheimer’s disease and depression was higher among residents of communities with 4–25 beds than in larger communities, but the prevalence of cardiovascular disease was lower.
- The percentage of residents needing assistance in bathing, dressing, toileting, transferring, walking, and eating was highest in communities with 4–25 beds.
- The percentage of residents who had fallen in the previous 90 days increased with increasing community bed size.

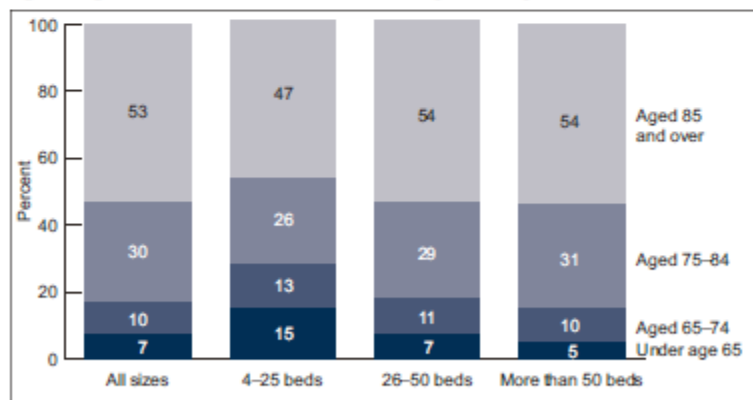
Residents of residential care communities are persons who cannot live independently but generally do not require the skilled care provided by nursing homes. There were 835,200 current residents in residential care communities in 2014 (1,2). “Current residents” refers to those who were living in the community on the day of data collection (as opposed to the total number of residents who lived in the community at some time during the calendar year). This report presents national estimates of selected characteristics of current residents in 2014 and compares these characteristics by community bed size. State-level estimates for these characteristics are available online at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsltcp/nsltcp_products.htm.

Keywords: assisted living • long-term care services and supports • National Study of Long-Term Care Providers

In 2014, residents in larger communities were older than those in smaller communities.

- Overall, the majority of residents of residential care communities (53%) were aged 85 and over (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Age distribution of residential care residents, by community size: United States, 2014



NOTES: For all age groups, there was a significant difference between communities with 4–25 beds and other community sizes ($p < 0.05$). Percentages are based on unrounded numbers; estimates may not add up to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Study of Long-Term Care Providers, 2014.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



Variation in Adult Day Services Center Participant Characteristics, by Center Ownership: United States, 2014

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Key Findings

Data from the 2014 National Study of Long-Term Care Providers

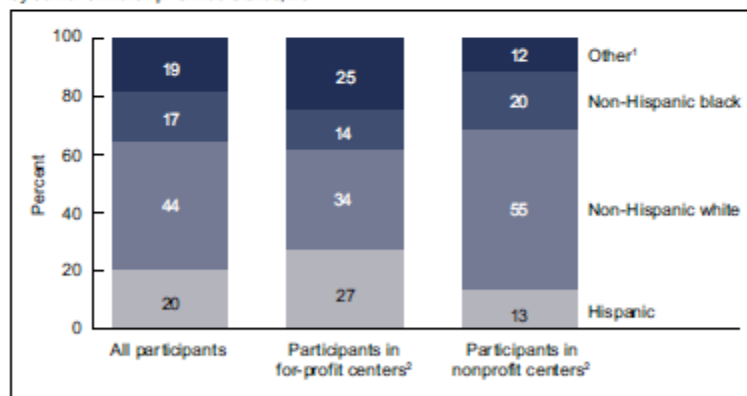
- The racial and ethnic composition of participants in for-profit adult day services centers was more diverse than in nonprofit centers.
- About 61% of participants in for-profit centers received Medicaid, compared with 46% of those in nonprofit centers.
- The percentage of participants living with Alzheimer's disease or with intellectual or developmental disability was higher in nonprofit adult day services centers than in for-profit centers.
- The percentage of participants needing assistance with dressing, toileting, and eating was higher in nonprofit centers than in for-profit centers.
- A higher percentage of participants in nonprofit centers (9%) than in for-profit centers (7%) had fallen in the last 90 days.

More than one-quarter million participants were enrolled in adult day services centers in the United States on the day of data collection in 2014 (1). The number of for-profit adult day services centers has grown in recent years (2). In 2012, 40% of adult day services centers were for-profit, serving more than one-half of all participants (3–5). This report presents the most current national estimates of selected characteristics of participants in adult day services centers and compares these characteristics by center ownership type. State-level estimates for the characteristics presented in this report are available online at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsltcp/nsltcp_products.htm.

Keywords: medical conditions • activities of daily living (ADLs) • home and community-based services • National Study of Long-Term Care Providers

The racial and ethnic composition of participants in for-profit adult day services centers was more diverse than in nonprofit centers.

Figure 1. Percent distribution of race and ethnicity among adult day services center participants, by center ownership: United States, 2014



¹Includes participants of the following racial and ethnic backgrounds: non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic of two or more races, other race or ethnicity category not reported in the center's system, and unknown race and ethnicity.
²Significant difference between participants in for-profit and nonprofit centers ($p < 0.05$).
NOTES: Cases with missing data are excluded; see "Data source and methods" for details. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers; estimates may not sum to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Study of Long-Term Care Providers, 2014.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



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