

## Attachment E-3 Resident and Participant NCHS Data Briefs

(We are providing screenshots of the first pages of the 2016 data briefs. We plan to use these.)

Accessed at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db299.pdf>

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### Variation in Residential Care Community Resident Characteristics, by Size of Community: United States, 2016

Christine Caffrey, Ph.D., and Manisha Sengupta, Ph.D.

#### Key findings

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

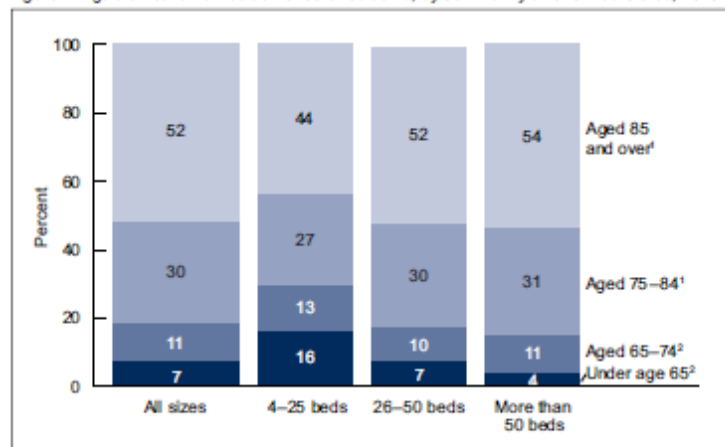
- More residents in residential care communities with more than 25 beds were aged 85 and over compared with smaller communities.
- A higher percentage of residents in communities with 4–25 beds were receiving Medicaid compared with residents in larger communities.
- The prevalence of Alzheimer disease 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 with bathing, dressing, toileting, transferring, walking, or 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. On any given day in 2016, an estimated 811,500 residents were in residential care communities (1,2). As the population ages, the numbers in residential care communities will likely increase, creating a sizeable group within the long-term care population. This report presents national estimates of selected characteristics of residential care community residents in 2016 and compares them by community size. State-level estimates are available from: [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsltcp/nsltcp\\_products.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsltcp/nsltcp_products.htm).

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

#### In 2016, residents in larger communities were older than those in smaller communities.

Figure 1. Age distribution of residential care residents, by community size: United States, 2016



<sup>1</sup>Significantly increasing linear trend by community size.

<sup>2</sup>Significantly decreasing linear trend by community size.

NOTES: Percentages are based on unrounded numbers; estimates may not add up to totals because of rounding. Access data table for Figure 1 at: [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db299\\_table.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db299_table.pdf).

SOURCE: NCHS, National Study of Long-Term Care Providers, 2016.



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



## Variation in Adult Day Services Center Participant Characteristics, by Center Ownership: United States, 2016

Jessica Penn Lendon, Ph.D., and Vincent Rome, M.P.H.

### Key findings

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

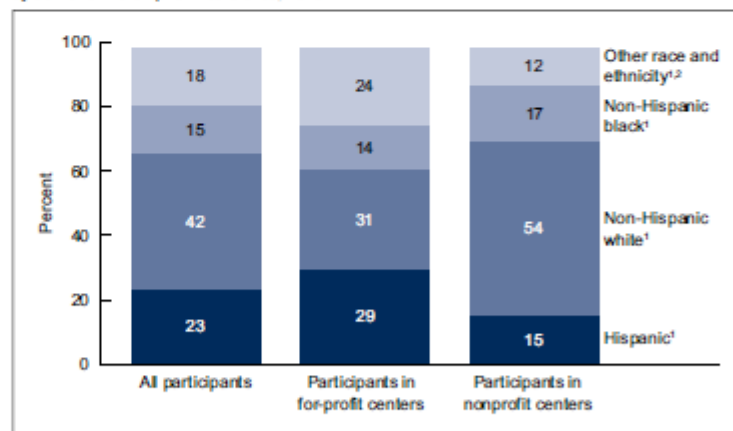
- A higher percentage of participants of a race and ethnicity other than non-Hispanic white were in for-profit centers compared with nonprofit centers.
- About 73% of participants in for-profit centers paid for services using Medicaid compared with 58% in nonprofit centers.
- The percentage of participants with Alzheimer disease and with intellectual or developmental disability was higher in nonprofit centers than in for-profit centers.
- The percentage of participants needing assistance with bathing, dressing, toileting, transferring in or out of a chair, or eating was higher in nonprofit centers than in for-profit centers.
- A higher percentage of participants in nonprofit centers (10%) than in for-profit centers (6%) had fallen in the last 90 days.

An estimated 286,300 participants were enrolled in adult day services centers in the United States in 2016 (1). The percentage of for-profit adult day services centers has grown in recent years, from 40% in 2012 to 44% in 2014 and remaining stable at 45% in 2016 (2–4). 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 are available from: [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsltcp/nsltcp\\_products.htm](https://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 adult day services centers varied by center ownership.

Figure 1. Percent distribution of race and ethnicity among adult day services center participants, by center ownership: United States, 2016



<sup>1</sup>Differences between participants in for-profit and nonprofit centers are statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).  
<sup>2</sup>Includes 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 category not reported in the center's system, and unknown race and ethnicity.  
 NOTES: Percentages are based on unrounded numbers; estimates may not sum to totals because of rounding. See "Data source and methods" for details on the study and methodology. Access data table for Figure 1 at: [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db296\\_table.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db296_table.pdf).  
 SOURCE: NCHS, National Study of Long-Term Care Providers, 2016.



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