

Attachment F-2 Resident and Participant NCHS Data Briefs

(We are providing screenshots of the first page of the 2020 data briefs)

RCC DB accessed at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db454.pdf>

NCHS Data Brief ■ No. 454 ■ December 2022

Variation in Residential Care Community Resident Characteristics, by Size of Community: United States, 2020

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Key findings

Data from the 2020 National Post-acute and Long-term Care Study

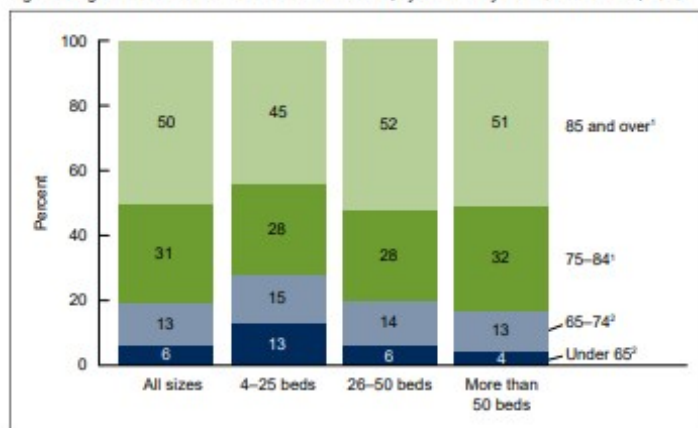
- In 2020, a greater percentage of residents in residential care communities with 26 beds or more were aged 85 and over compared with smaller communities.
- About 18% of all residential care community residents were Medicaid beneficiaries, and the percentage of Medicaid recipients decreased with increasing bed size.
- The prevalence of selected medical conditions, including Alzheimer disease and heart disease, varied by community size.
- The percentage of residents needing assistance in bathing, dressing, toileting, transferring, walking, and eating was highest in communities with 4–25 beds.

Residents of residential care communities are people who cannot live independently but generally do not require the skilled care provided by nursing homes. On any given day in 2020, an estimated 818,800 residents lived in residential care communities (1,2). With the aging of the population, the number of people living 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 2020 and compares these characteristics by community size.

In 2020, residents in larger communities were older than those in smaller communities.

- Among all residential care communities, one-half of the residents (50%) were aged 85 and over (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Age distribution of residential care residents, by community size: United States, 2020



¹Significantly increasing linear trend by community size.

²Significantly 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/db454-tables.pdf#1>.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Post-acute and Long-term Care Study, 2020.



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



NCHS reports can be downloaded from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/index.htm>.

Variation in Adult Day Services Center Participant Characteristics by Center Ownership: United States, 2020

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Key findings

Data from the National Post-acute and Long-term Care Study

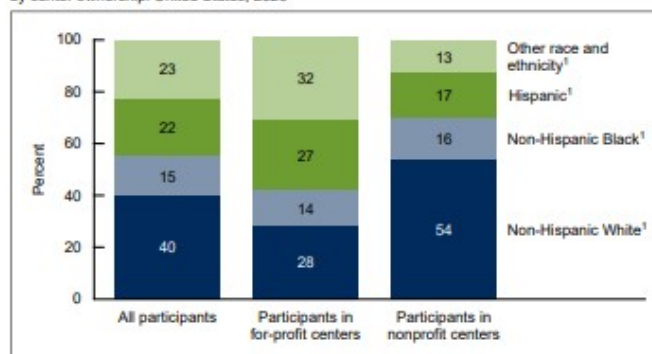
- A higher percentage of participants in nonprofit adult day services centers were non-Hispanic White (54%) compared with for-profit centers (28%).
- About 72% of participants in for-profit centers were Medicaid beneficiaries compared with 50% in nonprofit centers.
- The percentage of participants with Alzheimer disease or other dementias or 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, and eating was higher in nonprofit centers than in for-profit centers.

An estimated 237,400 participants were enrolled in adult day services centers (ADSCs) in the United States in 2020 (1). Compared with users of other long-term care services, ADSC participants are younger and more racially and ethnically diverse (2). ADSC participants have a diverse set of needs, with many participants requiring assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs) and having chronic health conditions (3). This report presents the most current national estimates of selected characteristics of participants in ADSCs and compares these characteristics by center ownership type.

The racial and ethnic composition of participants in ADSCs varied by for-profit status.

- Non-Hispanic White (54%) and non-Hispanic Black (16%) people were more likely to be enrolled in nonprofit ADSCs compared with for-profit centers (28% and 14%, respectively). Conversely, Hispanic people (27%)

Figure 1. Percent distribution of race and ethnicity among adult day services center participants, by center ownership: United States, 2020



¹Differences between participants in for-profit and nonprofit centers are statistically significant, $p < 0.05$.
 NOTES: Other race and ethnicity includes participants who are 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, or of unknown race and ethnicity. See "Data source and methods" in this report for details on the study and methodology. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers; estimates may not sum to totals because of rounding. Access data table for Figure 1 at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db453-tables.pdf#1>.
 SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Post-acute and Long-term Care Study, 2020.



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