

Assisted Living



The LeadingAge membership includes nonprofit nursing homes; assisted living, affordable housing, and market-rate independent living communities; and providers of home and community-based services.

Here are the key characteristics of LeadingAge assisted living (AL) providers, based on a 2019 survey of LeadingAge members. Surveys were completed by 831 AL providers (39% response rate).

Size: Most (86%) assisted living (AL) communities reported having more than 25 beds, while AL communities participating in the survey reported an average of 63 beds. Three-quarters (72%) of AL communities were classified as large settings (26-100 beds), while 14% were classified as extra-large settings because they had more than 100 beds.

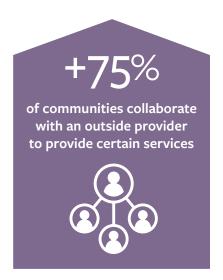




Residents: An average of 54 residents lived in the AL communities surveyed. Resident census across AL survey respondents ranged from four to 215 residents. Roughly three-quarters of AL residents (74%) in the surveyed communities were women and over half (62%) were 85 and older. Nearly all AL residents (96%) were white. Survey respondents reported small populations of residents identifying as Black (1%), Hispanic (1%), or another race/ethnicity (2%).

Services: AL communities reported providing most of their services either directly or through arrangements with outside service providers. The top five services were recreational activities, pharmacy, social transportation, pastoral care, and therapy (physical or occupational). Assisted living communities were most likely to provide five services directly to residents: recreational activities, dietary/nutrition, social and medical transportation, pastoral care, and skilled nursing. Over 75% of the AL communities made arrangements with outside service providers to deliver dental, hospice, mental health, podiatry, therapy, and pharmacy services to residents.

Dementia Care: Few assisted living communities (14%) served only adults with Alzheimer's disease or other dementias. Of those AL communities serving a mixed population, 41% reported having a distinct unit, wing, or floor designated as a dementia, Alzheimer's, or memory care unit. These units contained an average of 24 licensed beds.





Workforce: Aides were the most commonly reported staff employed at assisted living communities, with an average of 18 full-time equivalent (FTE) aides employed.

Those aides spent more time with residents—an average of two hours per resident per day—than any other AL employee, including activity professionals (.24 hours or 14 minutes), social workers (.12 hours or seven minutes), licensed practical nurses/licensed vocational nurses (.4 hours or 24 minutes), and registered nurses (.2 hours or 12 minutes).

Social workers were least likely to be employed by assisted living communities. On average, AL communities reported an average of .5 FTE social workers.

Technology Use: Electronic health records or electronic medical records were the most commonly reported technology in assisted living communities (74%). Half of the surveyed communities also reported using technologies that facilitate social connectedness and engagement among residents. Assisted living communities were least likely to use telehealth/telemedicine (12%) and remote activity monitoring (13%).



74%

use electronic health records or electronic medical records



59%

use a computerized system to support electronic health exchange with pharmacies

Roughly half of AL communities used a computerized system to support electronic health exchange with pharmacies (59%), skilled nursing facilities (47%), and physicians (44%). AL communities were least likely to exchange information with hospitals (32%) and other long-term care providers (10%).