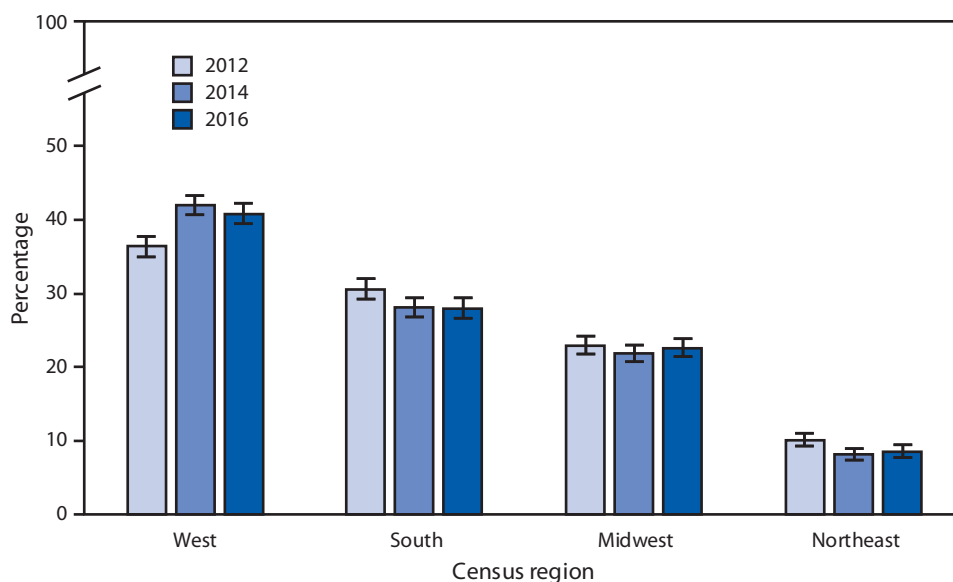


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Residential Care Communities,[†] by U.S. Census Region[§] — National Study of Long-Term Care Providers, 2012–2016



* With 95% confidence intervals indicated with error bars.

[†] Residential care communities include those that were state-regulated; had four or more beds; and provided room and board with at least two meals a day, around-the-clock on-site supervision, and help with personal care, such as bathing and dressing or health-related services such as medication management. Residential care communities licensed to exclusively serve the mentally ill or the intellectually or developmentally disabled populations were excluded.

[§] *Northeast*: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. *Midwest*: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. *South*: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. *West*: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

During 2012–2016, the percentage of residential care communities located in the West increased from 36.4% to 40.8%. Throughout the period, a higher percentage of residential care communities were located in the West compared with other regions. The percentage of residential care communities declined from 30.6% in 2012 to 28% in 2016 in the South and from 10.1% to 8.6% in the Northeast. In the Midwest, the percentage was 22.9% in 2012 and 22.6% in 2016.

Source: National Study of Long-Term Care Providers, 2012–2016 data. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsltcp/index.htm>.

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