

## Assisted Living and Residential Care in the States in 2010

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**Assisted living and other residential settings represent a critical component of the long-term services and supports (LTSS) system for older adults who cannot live alone, but do not require the skilled care provided by nursing homes. In 2010, states reported a total of 51,367 licensed residential care settings with a total capacity of 1,233,690 beds—a dramatic increase from an estimated 1,046,631 beds in 2007.**

States use many different terms for residential settings: boarding homes, rest homes, adult care homes, domiciliary care homes, personal care homes, community based residential facilities, assisted living, and adult foster care (AFC). Until the mid-1990s, the most frequently used term was board and care. Today all types of group residential care are commonly referred to as assisted living.

### Results from Raising Expectations: A State LTSS Scorecard

Ensuring an adequate supply of assisted living options and residential care capacity was included as an indicator in the 2011 scorecard, *Raising Expectations: A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Adults, People with Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers* (hereafter, the *Scorecard*) in the dimension of Choice of Setting and Provider.<sup>1</sup>

In 2010, to collect data on the supply of alternatives to nursing homes for the *Scorecard*, the AARP Public Policy Institute, funded by The Commonwealth Fund and The SCAN Foundation, surveyed state licensing agencies to determine the number of settings and capacity for residential care.

All states and the District of Columbia reported 51,367 residential settings with a total capacity of 1,233,690 beds.<sup>2</sup> This total includes facilities that, at a minimum, provided assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs) and room and board, primarily to older adults and individuals with physical disabilities. It does not include nursing facilities.<sup>3</sup>

This is a dramatic increase in licensed capacity within the last three years. In 2007, states reported 38,373 assisted living facilities with 974,585 beds (in most states, this count did not include AFC).<sup>4</sup> A 2009 study found 18,901 homes licensed/certified as AFC

with a capacity to serve 64,189 people.<sup>5</sup> A composite of these results provides an approximate baseline of 53,774 facilities and 1,046,631 beds in 200.<sup>6</sup>

There is an approximately sixfold difference in capacity between the highest and lowest states (see Table 1 for capacity for all states). The average capacity in the five highest-performing states was 62 units per 1,000 people age 65 or older in the state, compared with just 11 units per 1,000 people age 65 or older in the bottom five states.<sup>7</sup> The national average is 31 per 1,000. Redfoot and Houser (2010) considered the expansion of residential settings as one factor in the declining use of nursing homes.<sup>8</sup>

Three of the top five states in capacity—Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington—ranked in the top five states for the percentage of Medicaid LTSS spending going to home and community-based services (HCBS), and also ranked as the top three states in overall LTSS performance.

### Assisted Living and Residential Care Definitions

There is no standard definition of assisted living. States licensing assisted living and other residential care options do not use the same definitions and standards, and even within states and licensure category, the characteristics of facilities vary greatly (see Table 2 for supply by state and licensure category).

Assisted living is generally defined as offering or providing assistance with ADLs and instrumental activities of daily living such as meals, and assistance with medications and related services in a residential setting to residents who are not related to the owner of the facility. Associations that represent providers have similar definitions of assisted living. The

Assisted Living Federation of America defines assisted living as a long-term care option that combines housing, support services, and health care, as needed. Assisted living is designed for individuals who require assistance with everyday activities such as meals, medication management or assistance, bathing, dressing, and transportation.

The National Center for Assisted Living (NCAL), which also represents providers, describes assisted living as residences that offer a multifaceted residential setting that provides personal care services, 24-hour supervision and assistance, activities, and health-related services designed to minimize the need to relocate; accommodate individual residents' changing needs and preferences; maximize residents' dignity, autonomy, privacy, independence, choice, and safety; and encourage family and community involvement.

The physical structure of older residential care facilities may be institutional, sometimes with two or more residents sharing a bedroom, and as many as eight to ten residents sharing a bathroom. Market forces and preferences for private apartment-style units have affected the supply over time. Only about 3 percent of units were occupied by two unrelated individuals in 2009.<sup>9</sup> State policy has also changed. In the late 1980s, policymakers in Oregon—and later in other states—developed a separate licensing category called assisted living. Assisted living embraced a philosophy of care that emphasized privacy and greater control over daily activities such as sleeping, eating, and bathing. Today, nearly all states use the term “assisted living” to license residential facilities. However, most states that use the term do not require apartment-style units.

Many states license smaller facilities as adult foster care. In general, AFC

typically serves five or fewer residents in a provider's home, although several states use a lower threshold. A 2009 report by the AARP Public Policy Institute found that 29 states have regulations to license or certify AFC, 6 states have regulations or standards for AFC to participate in Medicaid, and 17 states cover AFC through assisted living regulations.<sup>10</sup>

Many AFC providers are registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, or certified nursing assistants. Some providers cared for a spouse or relative and decided to use these skills to earn a living by caring for others in their own home.

### Recent Changes in State and Federal Assisted Living Policy

On April 15, 2011, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) issued proposed regulations that would define "community settings" where Medicaid beneficiaries could receive services that are covered by §1915 (c) HCBS waiver programs. The current waiver guidelines describe assisted living services as follows: "Personal care and supportive services (homemaker, chore, attendant services, meal preparation) that are furnished to waiver participants who reside in a homelike, non-institutional setting that includes 24-hour on-site response capability to meet scheduled or unpredictable resident needs and to provide supervision, safety and security. Services also include social and recreational programming, and medication assistance ...."

States have the flexibility to propose other definitions. The proposed regulation would require that waiver services be provided only in "settings that are home and community-based, integrated in the community, provide meaningful access to the community and community activities, and choice about

providers, individuals with whom to interact, and daily life activities."

"A setting is not integrated in the community if it is located in a building that is also a publicly or privately operated facility that provides inpatient institutional treatment or custodial care; in a building on the grounds of, or immediately adjacent to, a public institution; or a housing complex designed expressly around an individual's diagnosis or disability, as determined by the Secretary; or has qualities of an institutional setting, as determined by the Secretary."<sup>11</sup>

The proposed regulations described the conditions for assisted living that must be met for serving older adults in community settings:

- Individual has a lease (resident agreements or contracts may be permitted);
- Setting is an apartment with individual living, sleeping, bathing, and cooking areas and individuals can choose whether or not to share a living arrangement and with whom;
- Individuals have lockable access to and egress from their own apartments;
- Individuals are free to receive visitors and leave the setting at times and for durations of their own choosing;
- Aging in place must be a common practice;
- Leases may not reserve the right to assign and change apartment assignments;
- Access to the greater community is easily facilitated based on the individual's needs and preferences; and
- Individuals' compliance with their person-centered care plan is not in and of itself a condition of the lease.<sup>12</sup>

CMS continues to review more than 1,200 comments on this and other provisions of the proposed regulation, and changes are anticipated. Defining assisted living for purposes of Medicaid coverage could have a significant impact on the beneficiaries who reside in these settings. However, state agencies will continue to establish their own definitions for licensing purposes.

A 2011 NCAL report on state assisted living licensing activity found that at least 18 states made statutory, regulatory, or policy changes in 2010 or January 2011, and 6 states—Idaho, Kentucky, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Texas—made major changes.<sup>13</sup> The report noted that Pennsylvania implemented new assisted living regulations and Oregon developed new rules for the endorsement of memory care communities.

### **Characteristics of Facilities and Residents—The National Survey of Residential Care Facilities**

The National Survey of Residential Care Facilities (NSRCF), fielded for the first time in 2010, estimated a total of 31,100 facilities and 971,900 beds nationwide. There were an estimated 733,400 residents, or about 75 percent of capacity. The true vacancy rate (no one living in the unit) is only about 12 percent in 2011,<sup>14</sup> as many providers license a unit as double occupancy even if there is only one person in the unit.

The definition of residential care facilities used in the NSRCF was somewhat more restrictive than the definition used for the *Scorecard*. In particular, only facilities with four or more beds were included.<sup>15</sup> This definition was used in developing the sampling frame of 39,635 facilities representing a total of 1,073,043 beds. Furthermore, during the survey process, approximately 18 percent of sampled

facilities were excluded because they did not meet the inclusion criteria, most often because they exclusively served a different population, such as adults with intellectual disabilities.<sup>16</sup>

### **Facility Characteristics**

Large facilities (26 or more beds) made up 35 percent of all facilities but represented 81 percent of the residents. Small and medium-sized facilities (4 to 25 beds) greatly outnumbered large facilities but accounted for only 19 percent of residents.<sup>17</sup>

About 82 percent of facilities were privately owned for profit. The remaining 18 percent (about one in six) were nonprofit or owned by state, city, or local government. About 38 percent of facilities were chain-affiliated.<sup>18</sup>

### **Resident Characteristics**

Assisted living and residential care residents are overwhelmingly female (70 percent). More than half (54 percent) are age 85 or older, and just 10 percent are younger than 65. Approximately one-third of residents (33 percent) have been living in the facility for less than a year; 36 percent for one to three years, and 31 percent for more than three years.<sup>19</sup>

About 74 percent of residents receive assistance with ADLs.<sup>20</sup> Thirty-seven percent have three or more ADL limitations, and 42 percent have Alzheimer's or other dementia.<sup>21</sup> Approximately one in five residents (19 percent) receive Medicaid assistance, and 43 percent of facilities have at least one resident who receives Medicaid.<sup>22</sup>

Medicaid recipients were more likely to be younger than other residents: 31 percent were younger than 65, compared with just 10 percent of all residents. More than half (56 percent) of

residents under 65 were Medicaid beneficiaries, compared with 39 percent of those age 65 to 74, 16 percent of those age 75 to 84, and 10 percent of those 85 or older.<sup>23</sup>

### Other Surveys

A smaller industry survey and report, the *2009 Overview of Assisted Living*,

presents data for responding facilities and their residents.<sup>24</sup> In addition to measuring many resident and facility characteristics that are also measured in the NSRCF, this report presents data on a few topics not covered in the NSRCF, among them income of residents and information about discharges.

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### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Susan C. Reinhard, Enid Kassner, Ari Houser, and Robert Mollica. *Raising Expectations: A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Adults, People with Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers*. Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute, The Commonwealth Fund, The SCAN Foundation, 2011. Available at <http://www.longtermscorecard.org>.

<sup>2</sup> Actual totals are even higher, as some states reported only facility count or only bed count for certain licensure categories. In particular, California did not report facility counts in the 2010 survey. The count of 51,367 is therefore low, as it does not include facilities in California (in 2007, the state had more than 7,000 facilities). It is likely that there were closer to 60,000 facilities in 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Because we did not survey individual facilities, individual facilities that serve primarily mentally retarded/developmentally disabled or other populations, within a licensure category that primarily serves older people and adults with physical disabilities, may be included in the totals.

<sup>4</sup> Robert Mollica, Kristin Sims-Kasterlein, and Janet O’Keeffe. *Residential Care and Assisted Living Compendium: 2007*. Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, November 2007.

<sup>5</sup> Robert Mollica, Kristin Sims-Kastelein, Michael Cheek, Candace Baldwin, Jennifer Farnham, Susan Reinhard, and Jean Accius. *Building Adult Foster Care: What States Can Do*. Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute, September 2009.

<sup>6</sup> The definition of residential care in the 2010 *Scorecard* survey is similar to that used in Mollica et al. (2007); the licensure categories identified in the earlier report served as a baseline for the 2010 survey. States were able to identify additional categories in the 2010 survey, and were explicitly asked to include adult foster care and adult family care.

<sup>7</sup> These numbers differ slightly from those reported in the *Scorecard*. The main difference is that 2010 state population estimates were not available at the time the *Scorecard* was produced, so 2009 population estimates were used instead.

<sup>8</sup> Donald L. Redfoot and Ari Houser. *More Older People with Disabilities Living in the Community: Trends from the National Long-Term Care Survey, 1984–2004*. Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute, September 2010.

<sup>9</sup> American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, American Seniors Housing Association, Assisted Living Foundation of America, National Center for Assisted Living, National Investment Center for the Seniors Housing & Care Industry. *2009 Overview of Assisted Living*. 2009.

<sup>10</sup> Mollica et al. 2009.

<sup>11</sup> *Federal Register*. April 15, 2011, 21312–17.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> Karl Polzer. *Assisted Living State Regulatory Review 2011*. Washington, DC: National Center for Assisted Living, 2011.

<sup>14</sup> National Investment Center for the Seniors Housing & Care Industry. <http://www.nicmap.org/Products/KeyMetrics.aspx>. Accessed February 2012.



## Assisted Living and Residential Care in the States in 2010

<sup>15</sup> See Eunice Park-Lee, Christine Caffrey, Manisha Sengupta, Abigail J. Moss, Emily Rosenoff, and Lauren D. Harris-Kojetin. *Residential Care Facilities: A Key Sector in the Spectrum of Long-term Care Providers in the United States*. NCHS Data Brief No. 78. Washington, DC: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 2011.

<sup>16</sup> Personal communication with NCHS staff. January 2012.

<sup>17</sup> Park-Lee et al. 2011.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> National Center for Health Statistics. *2010 National Survey of Residential Care Facilities Data Dictionary, Resident Public-Use File*. Washington, DC: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2011.

<sup>20</sup> Personal communication with NCHS staff. February 2012.

<sup>21</sup> Lauren D. Harris-Kojetin, Manisha Sengupta, Eunice Park-Lee, Christine Caffrey, Abigail Moss, and Emily Rosenoff. National Survey of Residential Care Facilities. "A Resource for Policymakers." Presentation to the Senate Special Committee on Aging. December 15, 2011.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Personal communication with NCHS staff. December 2011.

<sup>24</sup> American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging et al. 2009. The *Overview of Assisted Living* is not a representative sample (for example, smaller facilities are underrepresented: facilities with fewer than 25 beds comprise only 7 percent of total capacity, compared with 19 percent for the NSRCF, even though the latter explicitly excludes some small facilities).

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**Table 1**  
**Assisted Living and Residential Care Supply by State, 2010**

State	Assisted Living Bed Capacity (July 2010)	Population 65+ Estimate (July 1, 2010)	# of Beds/ 1,000 Age 65+
Alabama	9,860	659,822	15
Alaska*	1,912	55,233	35
Arizona	28,536	886,604	32
Arkansas	7,713	421,476	18
California	211,402	4,269,690	50
Colorado	16,664	553,147	30
Connecticut**	NA	507,837	NA
Delaware	2,365	129,586	18
District of Columbia*	509	69,061	7
Florida	83,761	3,273,940	26
Georgia	30,567	1,037,287	29
Hawaii	4,891	198,094	25
Idaho	11,701	195,438	60
Illinois***	29,214	1,614,730	18
Indiana	32,875	843,780	39
Iowa	21,360	454,205	47
Kansas	8,363	377,391	22
Kentucky	15,411	580,394	27
Louisiana	5,860	560,160	10
Maine	8,958	211,336	42
Maryland	20,226	710,761	28
Massachusetts	25,681	905,896	28
Michigan	39,849	1,364,431	29
Minnesota	53,712	685,349	78
Mississippi	5,079	381,372	13
Missouri	21,333	841,075	25
Montana	5,246	147,181	36
Nebraska	11,356	247,518	46
Nevada	4,408	325,935	14
New Hampshire	4,899	178,625	27
New Jersey	20,420	1,190,312	17
New Mexico	7,800	273,572	29
New York*	40,670	2,627,101	15
North Carolina	42,458	1,240,390	34
North Dakota*	3,562	97,863	36

**Table 1 (continued)**

State	Assisted Living Bed Capacity (July 2010)	Population 65+ Estimate (July 1, 2010)	# of Beds/ 1,000 Age 65+
Ohio	49,405	1,626,201	30
Oklahoma	12,540	509,065	25
Oregon	33,171	535,754	62
Pennsylvania	70,300	1,965,118	36
Rhode Island	3,829	151,918	25
South Carolina	16,930	634,522	27
South Dakota	3,989	117,070	34
Tennessee	15,375	856,664	18
Texas	50,782	2,619,733	19
Utah	5,926	251,016	24
Vermont	2,749	91,238	30
Virginia	33,067	982,313	34
Washington	44,687	832,650	54
West Virginia***	3,565	298,119	12
Wisconsin	44,537	779,383	57
Wyoming	1,440	70,225	21
United States****	1,233,690	40,437,581	31

Sources. Bed Capacity: AARP Public Policy Institute, *LTSS State Scorecard Survey, 2010*. Population: U.S. Census Bureau 2000-2010. Intercensal Estimates.

\*AK, DC, NY, and ND did not respond to 2010 survey, 2007 data were used in the *State LTSS Scorecard*.

\*\*The number of beds served by assisted living service agencies is not collected.

\*\*\*2007 estimate of shelter care facilities in IL and 2009 estimate of adult foster care in WV were used to estimate 2010 values.

\*\*\*\*Total U.S. capacity count does not include boarding homes in AL, assisted living in CT, or adult foster care in IN; does include residential care homes in CT.



**Table 2**  
**Assisted Living and Residential Care Supply, by State and Licensure Category, 2010 and 2007**

State	Licensure Category	2010		2007	
		Facilities	Units/ Beds	Facilities	Units/ Beds
Alabama	Assisted living	215	7,147	219	7,021
	Special care assisted living	90	2,523	88	2,488
	Boarding homes (only licensed in 1 county)	72	NR		
	Adult foster care	95	190	72*	95*
Alaska**	Assisted living	NR	NR	229	1,912
Arizona	Assisted living (homes + centers)	1,829	28,114	1,951	27,000
	Adult foster care	96	422	92*	361*
Arkansas	Assisted Living Level 1	73	4,685	10	508
	Assisted Living Level 2			17	894
	Residential long-term care facilities	77	2,972	92	3,616
	Adult foster care	25	56		
California	Adult residential facilities	NR	41,023		
	Residential care facilities for the elderly	NR	170,082	7,471	161,586
	Residential care facilities for the chronically ill	NR	297		
Colorado	Assisted living	540	16,664	495	14,237
Connecticut	Assisted living service agencies	57	NA (1)	63	NA (1)
	Residential care homes	101	2,770	100	2,808
Delaware	Assisted living	33	2,013	29	1,804
	Rest residential homes	3	98	3	NR
	Family care homes	97	254	120*	360*
District of Columbia**	Community residence facilities	NR	NR	22	509
Florida	Assisted living (standard + extended congregate)	2,900	81,850	2,400	75,450
	Adult foster care	430	1,911	491*	2,172*
Georgia	Personal care homes	2,224	30,567	1,860	26,500
	Adult foster care			553*	1,826*
Hawaii	Assisted living	11	1,872	10	1,744
	Expanded adult residential care homes	497	2,651	480	2,540
	Community care foster homes	151	368	NA (2)	NA (2)
Idaho	Residential and assisted living facilities	339	8,630	278	6,819
	Adult foster care	2,176	3,071	1,675*	2,551*
Illinois	Assisted living	247	12,215	184	8,988
	Shared housing	45	389	25	202
	Supportive living facilities	120	9,000	81	4,681
	Shelter care facilities	NR	NR	137	7,610
Indiana	Housing with services establishments	352	23,716	271	18,658
	Residential care facilities for the aged	111	9,159	190	14,665
	Adult foster care	64	NR	39*	50*
Iowa	Assisted living programs	223	11,811	209	10,332
	Assisted living programs for people with dementia	70	5,653	39	2,740
	Residential care facilities for the aged	175	3,863		
	Elder group homes	7	33	9*	45*

Table 2 (continued)

State	Licensure Category	2010		2007	
		Facilities	Units/ Beds	Facilities	Units/ Beds
Kansas	Assisted living	130	6,132	120	7,351
	Residential health care facility	47	1,548	49	2,919
	Home plus	91	612	70	456
	Board and care homes	12	71		
Kentucky	Assisted living	101	4,500 (3)	97	NR
	Personal care homes	98	4,100	192	6,802
	Personal care homes - within nursing homes	83	2,043		
	Personal care homes - free standing	82	4,488		
	Family care homes	95	280	93*	272*
Louisiana	Assisted living	72	4,649	75	4,700
	Personal care homes	38	256	30	189
	Shelter care homes	28	955	18	468
Maine	Assisted living	38	1,699	34	1,624
	Residential care facilities - Level I	44	44	67	121
	Residential care facilities - Level II	46	1,661	396	1,675
	Residential care facilities - Level III	356			
	Residential care facilities - Level IV	202	5,554	184	5,283
Maryland	Assisted living	1,385	19,521	1,366	20,093
	Certified adult residential environment (Project Home)	418	705		
Massachusetts	Assisted living	206	13,009	190	11,900
	Residential care facilities (rest homes)	92	2,902	95	2,969
	Congregate housing	51	701		
	Supportive housing	32	4,700		
	Group homes for individuals with brain injury	56	149		
	Adult foster care	NR	4,220	NR	1,500*
Michigan	Homes for the aged	195	14,825	190	14,653
	Adult foster care: family group homes	908	4,475	1,201	5,663
	Adult foster care: small group homes	1,194	6,867	2,809	18,967
	Adult foster care: medium group homes	413	4,574		
	Adult foster care: large group homes	461	8,736	495	6,414
	Adult foster care: congregate homes	10	372	11	398
Minnesota	Assisted living / Housing with services establishments	954	36,319	1,239	NR
	Adult foster care	4,814	17,393	928*	3,374*
Mississippi	Personal care homes	176	5,079	185	5,133
Missouri	Assisted living facilities	172	7,782	114	5,505
	Residential care facilities	431	13,551	502	15,661
Montana	Assisted living / Personal care facilities	189	4,718	184	4,351
	Adult foster care	67	528	95*	246*
Nebraska	Assisted living facilities	287	11,356	276	10,063
	Adult foster care	NR	NR	100*	NR
Nevada	Residential care facilities for groups	322	4,268	258	3,941
	Home for individual residential care	70	140	205*	410*

Table 2 (continued)

State	Licensure Category	2010		2007	
		Facilities	Units/ Beds	Facilities	Units/ Beds
New Hampshire	Assisted living residence: supported residential health care facilities	85	3,662	84	3,551
	Assisted living residence: residential care facilities	62	1,235	58	732
	Adult family care residences	2	2	NR	15*
New Jersey	Assisted living residences	175	16,320	170	15,571
	Assisted living programs	5	25	14	NR
	Comprehensive personal care homes	37	2,406	38	2,190
	Class C boarding homes	48	632		
	Residential health care facility	32	1,022		
	Adult family care	5	15	30*	34*
New Mexico	Assisted residential care / Adult residential care	254	7,800	284	NR
New York**	Adult care homes	NR	NR	389	39,170
	Enriched housing programs	NR	NR	105	
	Residences for adults	NR	NR	6	
	Adult foster care	NR	NR	500*	1,500*
North Carolina	Adult care homes	626	36,714	635	36,294
	Family care homes	625	3,522	647	3,612
	Multi-unit housing with services	26	2,222	25	1,736
North Dakota**	Assisted living facilities	NR	NR	56	1,943
	Basic care facilities	NR	NR	55	1,529
	Adult foster care	NR	NR	70*	90*
Ohio	Residential care facilities (17+)	595	43,943	547	38,792
	Adult care facilities (3-16)	248	3,258	658	5,213
	Adult family homes	428	2,023		
	Adult foster care	107	181	80* (4)	160* (4)
Oklahoma	Assisted living	135	7,557	115	6,493
	Residential care home	99	3,005	91	2,809
	Continuum of care	14	1,978		
Oregon	Assisted living	209	14,021	202	13,589
	Residential care facilities	236	8,949	227	8,541
	Adult foster care	3,347	10,201	3,235*	9,249*
Pennsylvania	Personal care homes	1,424	69,000	1,550	71,831
	Domiciliary care home	630	1,300	648*	1,813*
Rhode Island	Assisted living	66	3,829	63	3,574
	Shared living arrangements	7	7		
South Carolina	Community residential care facilities	480	16,930	480	16,279
South Dakota	Assisted living centers	173	3,911	157	3,578
	Adult foster care	32	78	32*	78*
Tennessee	Assisted care facilities	226	13,615	201	13,769
	Homes for the aged	91	1,760	127	2,520
Texas	Assisted living	1,521	50,462	1,433	45,853
	Adult foster care	80	320	163*	NR

**Table 2 (continued)**

State	Licensure Category	2010		2007	
		Facilities	Units/ Beds	Facilities	Units/ Beds
Utah	Assisted living facilities type I	87	1,720	87	1,733
	Assisted living facilities type II	80	4,206	64	3,523
Vermont	Assisted living residences	8	330	6	293
	Residential care homes - Level III	104	2,354	103	2,232
	Residential care homes - Level IV	7	65	9	85
Virginia (5)	Assisted living facilities (DSS)	560	33,000	577	31,964
	Adult foster care (DSS)	58	67	NR	NR
Washington	Boarding homes	553	28,624	551	26,829
	Adult family homes	2,892	16,063	2,747*	15,205*
West Virginia	Assisted living residences	106	3,107	117	3,380
	Residential care communities (apartments)	2	86	3	130
	Adult foster care	NR	NR	271*	372*
Wisconsin	Residential care apartment complexes (certified)	180	7,845	113	4,877
	Residential care apartment complexes (registered)	96	4,442	107	4,352
	Community-based residential facilities	1,458	24,448	1,379	22,553
	Adult family homes (licensed)	1,361	5,302	2,558*	6,707*
	Adult family homes (certified)	1,800	2,500		
Wyoming	Assisted living facilities	22	1,234	20	1,150
	Boarding homes	12	206	15	286
TOTAL (ignoring all NR)		<b>49,527</b>	<b>1,179,055</b>	<b>53,774</b>	<b>1,046,631</b>
TOTAL (estimating response for 4 full states, Shelter Care in IL, and AFC in WV; facility counts do not include CA or adult foster care in MA; resident counts do not include boarding homes in AL, assisted living in CT, or adult foster care in IN)		<b>51,367</b>	<b>1,233,690</b>		

Sources. 2010: AARP Public Policy Institute, LTSS State Scorecard Survey, 2010. 2007: Mollica, Sims-Kastelein, O'Keefe, Residential Care and Assisted Living Compendium: 2007, ASPE, 2007; Mollica et al, Building Adult Foster Care: What Can States Do, AARP Public Policy Institute, 2009.

\* Indicates data from year 2009, not 2007.

\*\*AK, DC, NY, and ND did not respond to 2010 survey, 2007 data were used in the State LTSS Scorecard.

NR = Not reported; NA = Not applicable. Units/Beds = the licensed capacity reported by the state.

(1) The number of beds served by assisted living service agencies is not collected.

(2) In 2009, Hawaii reported 420 adult foster care facilities and 2,105 capacity in the one to five licensing range and 869 AFC facilities but no capacity report in the one to three licensing range.

(3) Listed capacity is a count of units, not of beds.

(4) Ohio reported 80 facilities and 160 capacity in the 1 - 2 licensing range and 407 facilities and 1,916 capacity in the 3 - 6 licensing range in 2009. The latter appear to be categorized as adult family homes, and counts were available for 2007.

(5) In 2010, Virginia reported counts for "residential care facilities (MH) and (ID)." These facilities were excluded from the State LTSS Scorecard assisted living counts since they serve populations other than older people and adults with physical disabilities.