

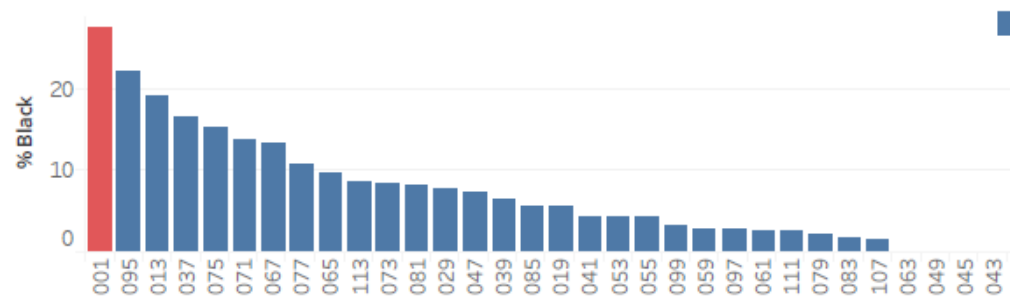
Striving for Equity at the Intersection of Health, Housing and Long-Term Care

February 24, 2023

1. One's type of housing depends more on personal and family resources than on function and preference
2. Getting the care we need in facilities – and often at home – will depend on getting a better deal for direct care workers

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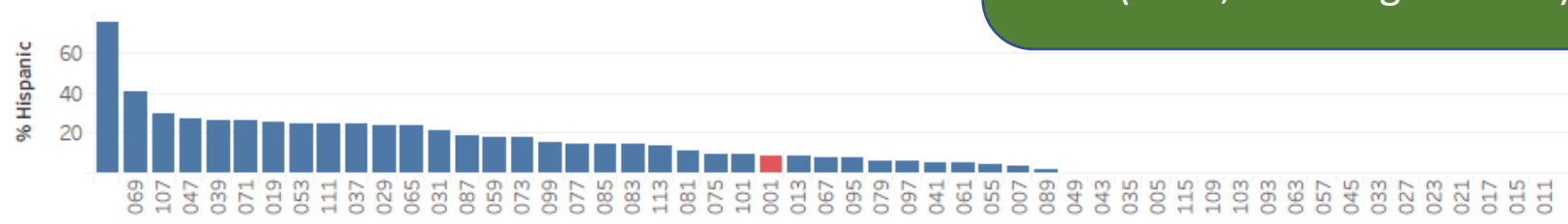
% Black Residents in California SNFs by County



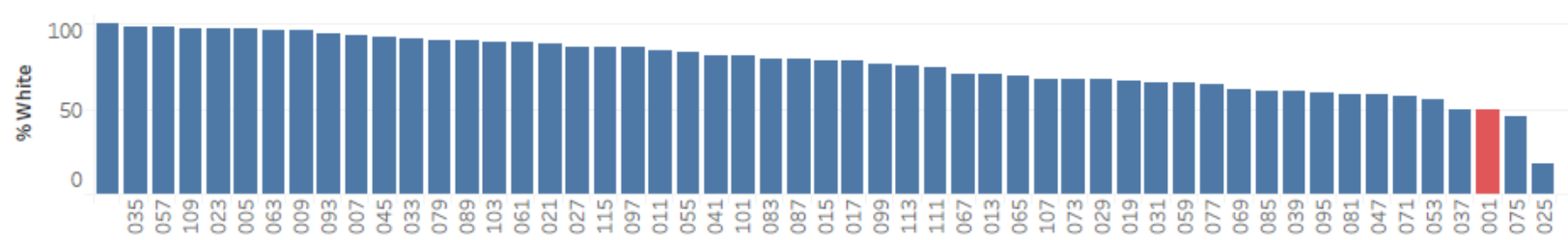
Alameda County
All Others

Black residents disproportionately reside in for-profit, Medi-Cal dominant skilled nursing facilities (SNFs, "nursing homes")

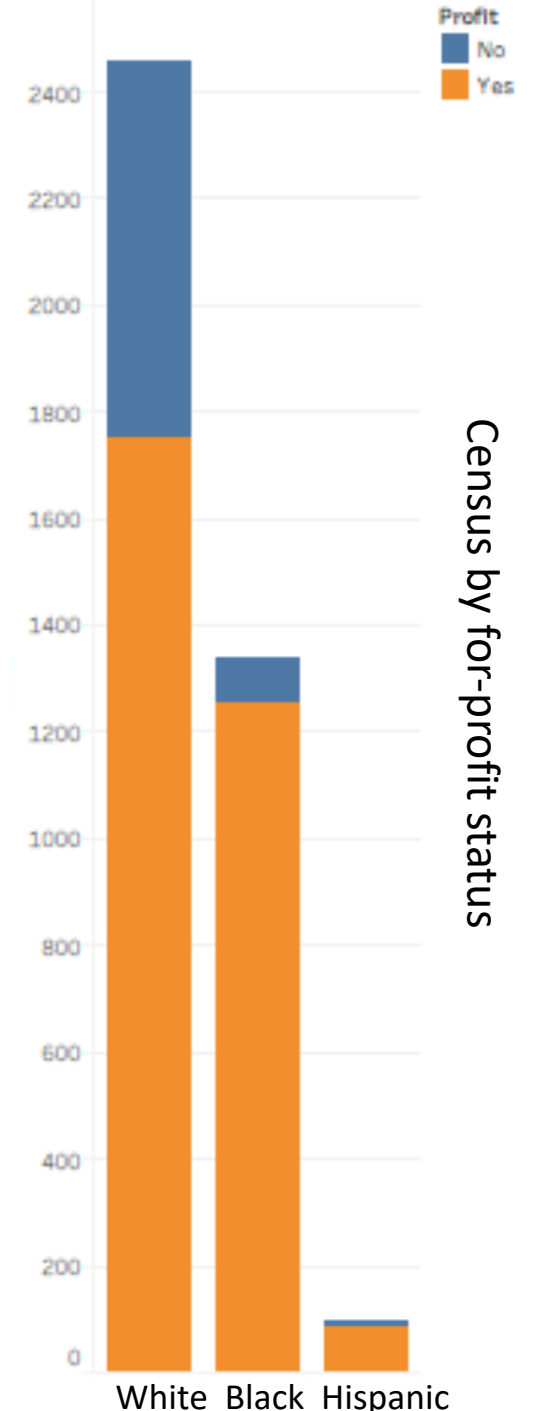
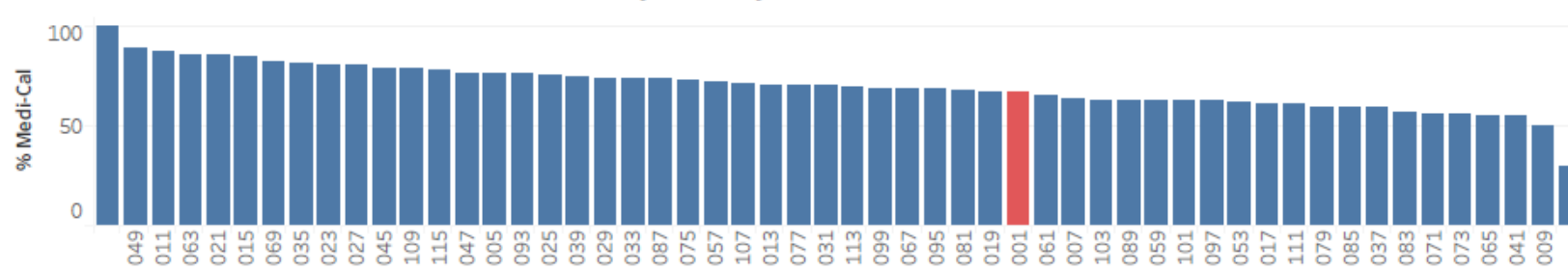
% Hispanic Residents in California SNFs by County



% White Residents in California SNFs by County



% Medi-Cal Residents in California SNFs by County



Census by for-profit status

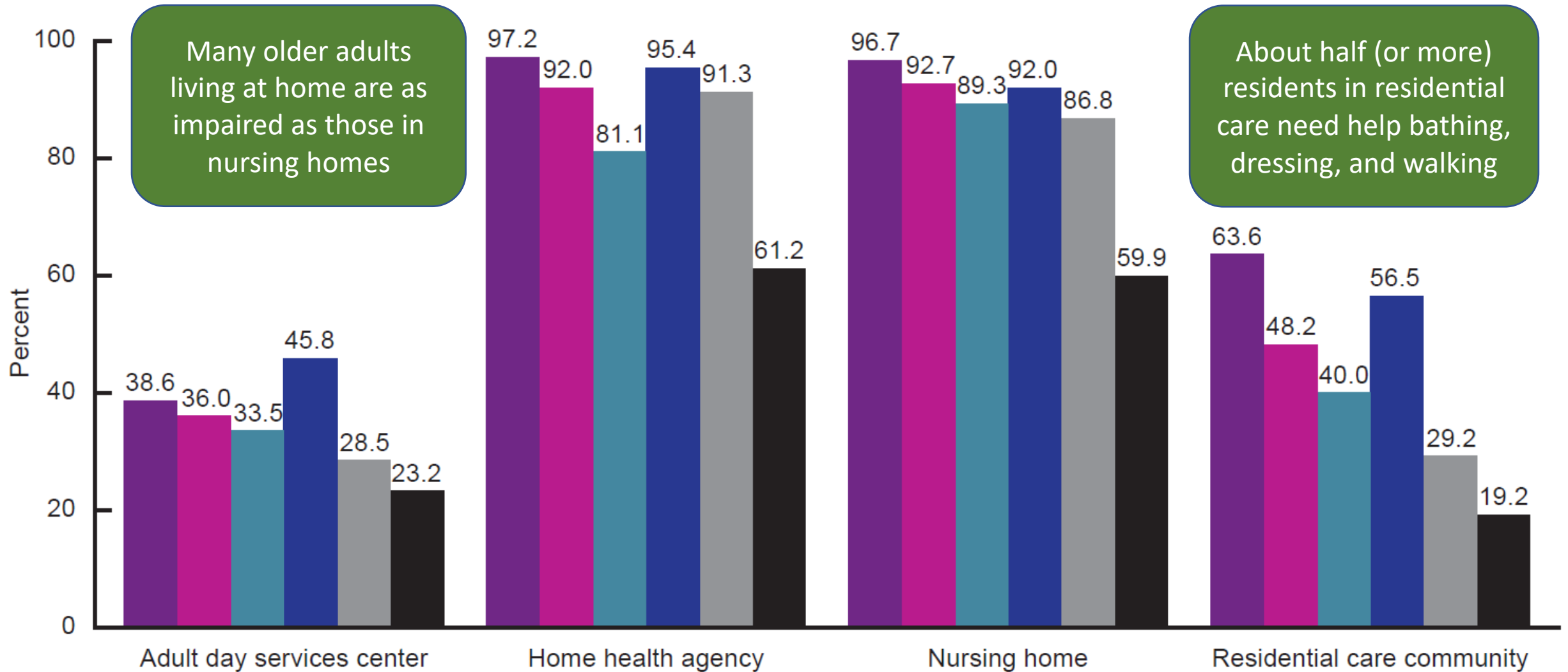
Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFEs) in Alameda County include small board-and-care and larger assisted living facilities

	Facilities	%	Beds	%
6 beds	166	62%	971	10%
> 6 beds	100	38%	9236	90%
Total	266		10,207	

- There are more small than large facilities, but the large ones have most of the residents.
- Almost all are private pay (not covered by Medicare or Medi-Cal).

Percentage of LTC users needing assistance with activities of daily living

■ Bathing
 ■ Dressing
 ■ Toileting
 ■ Walking or locomotion
 ■ Transferring in and out of bed
 ■ Eating



Many older adults living at home are as impaired as those in nursing homes

About half (or more) residents in residential care need help bathing, dressing, and walking

Pre-vaccination COVID-19 cases and deaths associated with Alameda County older adult LTCFs

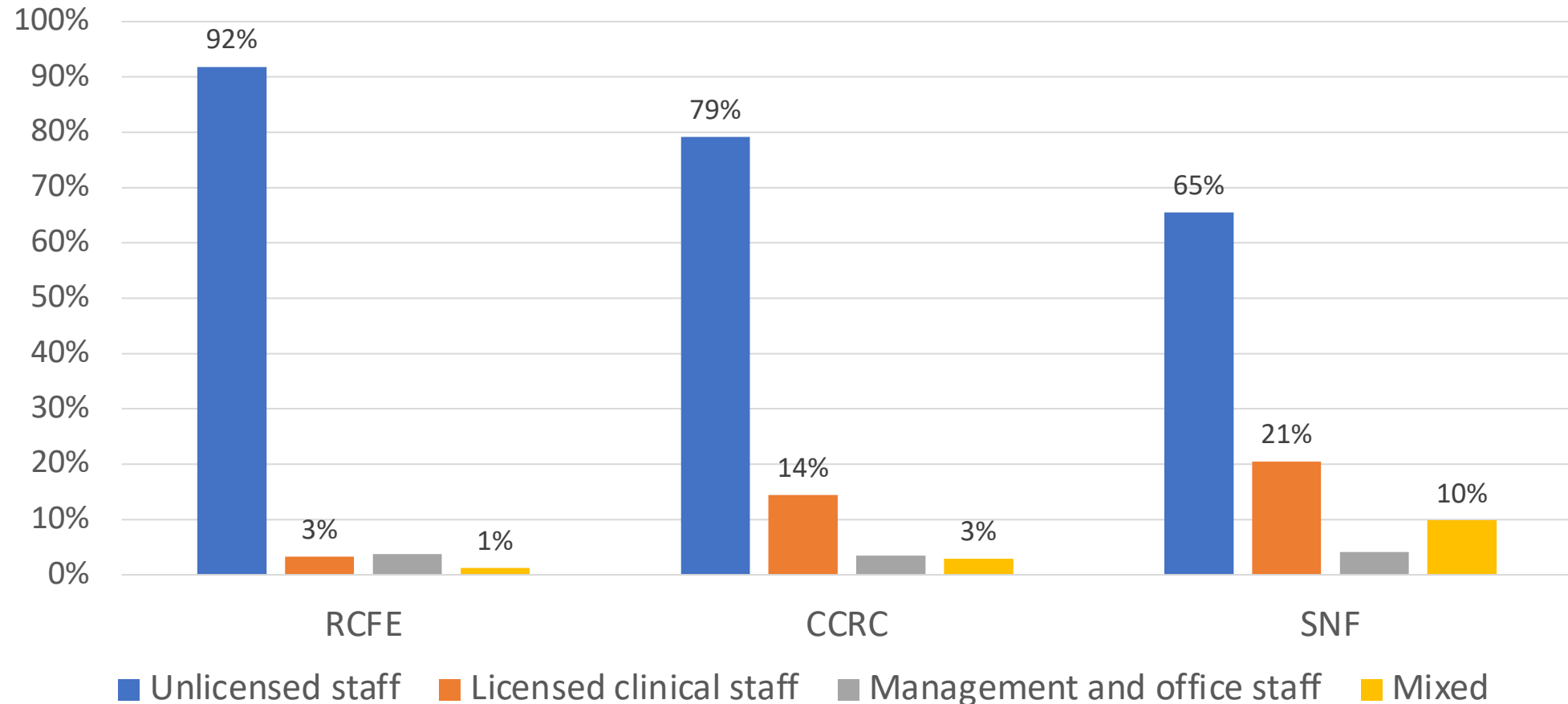
	Skilled nursing facility (SNF)	Residential care facility for the elderly (RCFE)	Continuing care retirement community (CCRC)
Facilities	60	247	6
Beds	4,937 (31%)	6,759 (42%)	2,394 (15%)
Resident cases			
Cases	2,603 (67%)	971 (25%)	103 (3%)
Resident deaths			
Deaths	415 (71%)	144 (25%)	22 (4%)
Average age	81	88	90
White	37%	66%	73%
Bachelor's degree or higher	20%	30%	45%
Born in U.S.	65%	75%	82%
Died in hospital	57%	42%	18%

COVID-19 death certificates revealed significant patterns of race and socioeconomic status across facility types.

- Alameda County SNF beds are 66% Medi-Cal.
- Almost all RCFE beds are private pay.
- Entry into a CCRC (combination SNF & RCFE) requires substantial upfront and ongoing payments.

Most long-term care facility staff with COVID-19 were unlicensed

% of COVID-19 Cases by Staff Category and Facility Type



- Of the 12 COVID-19 deaths among staff, 10 were unlicensed, 10 were Asian immigrants.
- All were people of color

A few websites

California's Master Plan for Aging: <https://mpa.aging.ca.gov>

- The highly informative first annual report was released in January

Local MPA Grant Program: <https://mpa.aging.ca.gov/LocalMPAGrantProgram>

- Deadline for Local Aging & Disability Action Planning Grant Program is **March 24th**

Cal Long Term Care Compare: <https://callongtermcarecompare.org>

- Comparisons of home health agencies and hospices to be added by July
- Other provider types to follow, thanks to \$1M in state funding

California Dept of Social Services Facility Search

- www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/community-care-licensing/facility-search-welcome
- Until Cal LTC Compare expands, this is the only comprehensive database on CDSS-licensed providers
- Includes resource guide and useful glossary

The SCAN Foundation: www.thescanfoundation.org

- Practical and policy resources for empowering older adults

PHI: www.phinational.org

- "Caring, committed relationships between direct care workers and their clients are at the heart of quality"
- PHI hosts the National Direct Care Workforce Resource Center (for home and institutional care)