



Key Takeaways: An Analysis of Longevity Among Senior Housing Residents

New research from NORC at the University of Chicago, funded by a grant from the National Investment Center for Seniors Housing and Care, seeks to understand how moving into a senior housing setting impacts longevity outcomes as compared to older adults living in non-congregate settings. The results of the study provide insights into understanding current and growing demand for senior housing. Key findings from the newly released research indicate that:

- Older adults who moved into senior housing **live longer than those who do not**.
- Senior housing communities **outperform** other settings in **managing residents' anti-psychotic medication**.
- Older adults who live in senior housing are **more likely to receive care and preventative services** at home than older adults who live in the community.
- Older adults' longevity is better in top-performing senior housing communities.

Researchers also looked at variation across different types of private-pay senior housing communities, including continuing care retirement communities, independent living, assisted living, and memory care communities.

- Notably, residents in the top 25% of communities **live 70 days longer** than those in the bottom 25% of communities.
- CCRC residents **live almost two weeks longer** than older adults in the community.
- Senior housing residents in the top 25% of communities receive **greater than 40 more days of home health care** than their peers in the bottom 25% of communities.

The study is the third in a four-part research series that assesses the health and well-being of senior housing and care residents. Previous studies provided insights on the [vulnerability of senior housing residents](#) and access to health care providers. The final portion of this research series will focus on health outcomes within senior housing and care settings and will be released in May 2024.