

AGING IN PLACE IN AMERICA

A new national survey shows a significant gap between the desire and ability to age in place.

The survey of 2,500+ U.S. adults reinforced three main factors that Fresenius Medical Care North America regularly sees in day-to-day chronic care. These factors influencing individuals' ability to age in place are: social determinants of health (SDOH), one's caregiver network, and the perceived quality of care.



OF AMERICANS SURVEYED, FUNCTIONAL AND EMOTIONAL BARRIERS WERE UNVEILED:



CERTAIN SDOH HAVE AN OUTSIZED IMPACT ON THE GENERAL POPULATION'S ABILITY TO AGE IN PLACE.



were top factors, decreasing likelihood by approximately

7%

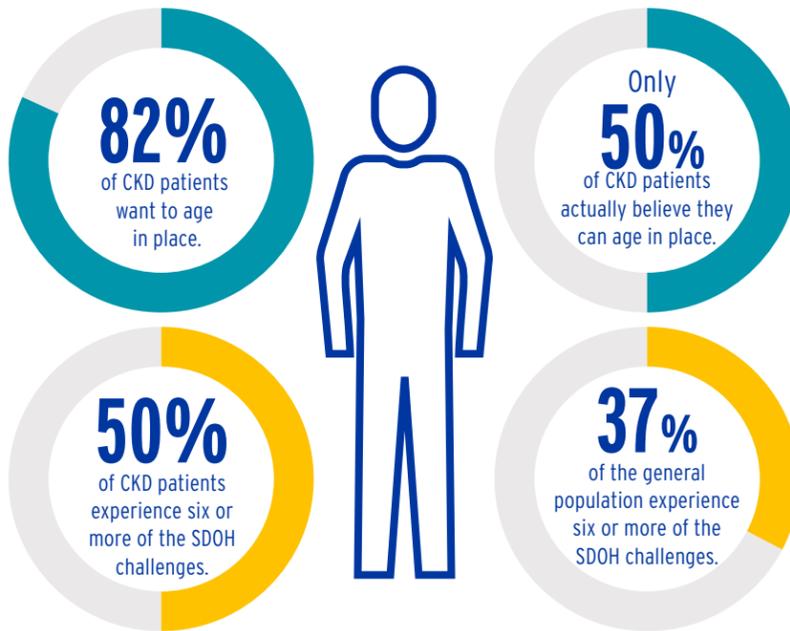
STRONG CAREGIVER SUPPORT IS A KEY FACTOR FOR ADULTS BEING ABLE TO AGE IN PLACE.



More than 1 in 3 U.S. adults say they are caring for a family member with a chronic health condition.



Chronic kidney disease (CKD) caregivers are more likely than the general population to see aging in place as a goal for the adult they care for.



We are committed to closing the gap between the ability and desire to age in place through education, technology, and efforts to address SDOH.

KEY AREAS OF FOCUS:

- Home Care
- Patient Education
- Integrated Social Work Access
- Caregiver Support
- Food Insecurity
- Connected Health Technologies

Survey findings show that even patients with kidney failure on dialysis do not fully understand existing beneficial home care options.

PATIENTS ON DIALYSIS BELIEVE THE QUALITY OF CARE WOULD BE BETTER:

50% in a clinic or hospital

25% at home

BUT

54% of these patients would prefer home dialysis if they knew it was equal in quality of care.

We believe patients should be educated on *all* treatment options, including home dialysis and transplant.

To learn more about the full survey results and our commitment to addressing SDOH, please visit www.fmca.com/aging-in-place.

