Long-term care needs and availability by PASSPORT administrative agency : (Region 6)

Shahla Mehdizadeh[*]   Robert Applebaum[†]

Jane Straker[‡]

[*]Miami University, commons@lib.muohio.edu

[†]Miami University, commons@lib.muohio.edu

[‡]Miami University, commons@lib.muohio.edu

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Scripps Gerontology Center

Upham Hall
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio 45056
(513) 529-2914

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Shahla Mehdizadeh
Robert Applebaum
Jane Karnes Straker

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Dr. Mehdizadeh is a Senior Researcher, Dr. Applebaum is a Professor and Research Fellow, and Dr. Straker is a Researcher at the Scripps Gerontology Center, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

In 1995 the Scripps Gerontology Center at Miami University was awarded a grant by the Ohio Department of Aging to evaluate long-term care in Ohio. As part of that project we monitored the volume of pre-admission reviews, examined the demographic and functional characteristics of PASSPORT clients, Residential State Supplement (RSS) participants, and nursing home residents. We also monitored nursing home occupancy rates for the state for the years 1992-1995. The time period covers the year prior to enactment of the pre-admission review process and subsequent years. The findings are summarized in a report entitled *A Study of Home Care and Nursing Home Use Patterns in Ohio*, available from the Scripps Gerontology Center.

As we prepared the state report we recognized that nursing home bed availability and occupancy rates differed for each PASSPORT Administrative Agency (PAA) area. We also found that PASSPORT client characteristics differed by site. These findings led to our presentation of long-term care needs and availability by PAA for 1995.

In the following sections we present: 1) the projected older population, and the projected older population with disability; 2) nursing home bed availability, occupancy rate, number of admissions and discharges; 3) volume of pre-admission reviews for 1994-1996; and 4) number and characteristics of the PASSPORT clients in the PAA.

Table 1 presents the projected older population of PAA #6 for the next 15 years. In 1995 there were 147,342 persons age 65 or older residing in the area. Between 1995 and 2010, the older population of the region is expected to increase by only 2.6 percent. During the same time period, however, the 75+ population will increase by 5.6 percent from 62,642 to 66,140. The population designated as severely disabled, those meeting nursing home level

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Table 1

Projection of Older Population
by Age and by Levels of Disability, 1995-2010

PAA #6

Year	Age Categories	Total Population	Population with No Disability	Population with Disability	
				Moderate[a]	Severe[b]
1995	65-74	84,700	62,492	16,190	6,018
	75-84	46,010	29,317	11,210	5,483
	85+	16,632	6,726	4,725	5,181
	Total	147,342	98,535	32,125	16,682

Year	Age Categories	Total Population	Population with No Disability	Population with Disability	
				Moderate	Severe
2000	65-74	78,690	57,996	15,067	5,627
	75-84	49,510	31,544	12,099	5,867
	85+	18,519	7,471	5,255	5,793
	Total	146,719	97,011	32,421	17,287

Year	Age Categories	Total Population	Population with No Disability	Population with Disability	
				Moderate	Severe
2005	65-74	75,630	55,890	14,417	5,323
	75-84	49,920	31,748	12,182	5,990
	85+	18,988	7,642	5,377	5,969
	Total	144,538	95,280	31,976	17,282

Year	Age Categories	Total Population	Population with No Disability	Population with Disability	
				Moderate	Severe
2010	65-74	84,990	62,949	16,136	5,905
	75-84	45,760	29,066	11,146	5,548
	85+	20,380	8,218	5,768	6,394
	Total	151,130	100,233	33,050	17,847

[a] Moderate disability is defined as experiencing limitations in at least one of the following activities of daily living: eating, transferring in or out of bed or chair, getting to the toilet, dressing, bathing, remaining continent; or in at least two of the following instrumental activities of daily living: walking, shopping, meal preparation, housekeeping, or using transportation.

[b] Severe disability is defined as experiencing limitations in at least two of the following activities of daily living: eating, transferring in or out of bed or chair, getting to the toilet, dressing, remaining continent, or having cognitive impairment.

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of care, will increase by 7 percent from 16,682 to 17,847. The moderately disabled population will increase by about 3 percent.

In 1995 there were 9,317 nursing home beds in PAA #6 (table 2). The ratio of the number of nursing home beds to the 65 and older population was 63 per 1,000, slightly lower than the state ratio of 65 per 1,000. There were 60 Medicaid beds for every 1,000 older persons and 533 for every 1,000 severely disabled older persons. The majority of the beds were Medicaid, Medicare or dually certified. With 2.9 percent of the beds not certified, PAA #6 has one of the lowest percentage of uncertified beds in the state. There were 10,940 new admissions to nursing facilities, 64 percent of the admissions were from hospitals with Medicare as the payer source. As expected, a considerable number of discharges were from the residents with Medicare as payer. The total nursing home occupancy rate for the PAA was 90.8 percent, higher than the state overall occupancy rate of 88.1 percent. The Medicaid occupancy rate was 65.1 percent, slightly higher than the state Medicaid occupancy rate of 64.7 percent.

To examine the effectiveness of pre-admission review we compared the volume of long-term care applications and their referral setting in each of the 3 years following enactment of the pre-admission review procedure. Table 3 shows that the number of Medicaid community applications for long-term care dropped considerably. However, Medicaid applications from hospitals, and those from nursing homes requesting change of payment from Medicare or private pay to Medicaid remained stable. Non-Medicaid applications from the community and hospitals increased. During the same period of time the projected number of disabled older people increased by 246 each year.

Table 2

Nursing Facility Capacity, Admissions, Discharges and Occupancy Rates, 1995

	PAA #6		State of Ohio	
Adjusted Nursing Facility		Percent		Percent
Total beds	9,317		95,255	
Medicaid certified	4,752	51.0	51,380	53.9
Medicare certified	148	1.6	2,096	2.2
Medicare/Medicaid	4,146	44.5	34,188	35.9
Private Pay Beds	271	2.9	7,591	8.0
Number of Admissions				
Total	10,940		102,006	
Medicaid	2,007		18,321	
Medicare	7,062		60,704	
Number of Discharges				
Total	10,888		99,383	
Medicaid	2,883		26,334	
Medicare	5,634		47,318	
Occupancy Rate (Percent)				
Total	90.8		88.1	
Medicaid	65.1		64.7	
Medicare	15.2		16.3	

Total beds include private, Medicaid and Medicare certified beds.

Source: Annual Survey of Long-Term Care Facilities. Ohio Department of Health 1995.

Table 3
Table 3
Volume of Pre-Admission Reviews, by Location of Applicant and Payment Status

PAA #6

	Payment Status								
	Medicaid			Non-Medicaid			Total		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Community Referral Setting:									
Volume	1,761[1]	551	172[2]	86*	690	828	1,847	1,241	1,000
Percentage	37.6	15.3	5.5	2.0	12.2	13.0	20.5	13.4	10.6
Hospital Referral Setting:									
Volume	819	876	802	4,230	4,975	5,514	5,049	5,851	6,316
Percentage	17.5	24.3	25.8	97.7	87.6	86.9	56.0	63.1	66.8
Nursing Facility Referral Setting:									
Volume	2,103	2,173	2,132	15	10	4	2,118	2,183	2,136
Percentage	44.9	60.4	68.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	23.5	23.5	22.6
Total									
Volume	4,683	3,600	3,106	4,331	5,675	6,346	9,014	9,275	9,452
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] PASSPORT clients are required to complete a pre-admission review at reassessment. In 1994 reassessment was required every six months, subsequently it was changed to annually.

[2] Data for 1996 are estimated for the final two quarters.

* Incomplete data entry.

Source: PAR system, the Pre-admission Review Database.

The number of PASSPORT clients has increased by 69.4 percent, from 697 in October 1994 to 1,181 in June 1996. Demographic characteristics of PASSPORT clients have remained relatively stable over the 18-month period. As table 4 shows, except for living arrangement, the demographic characteristics of this population mirror that of the state as a whole.

In terms of functional characteristics, PAA #6's PASSPORT population has changed somewhat since 1994 and resembles state averages with some differences in ADL impairments (see table 5).

Although the older population of PAA #6 is projected to remain relatively constant, the projected disabled older population will increase gradually. By the year 2000 the number of severely disabled older people will increase to 17,287. If no new nursing home beds are added during this time period, the ratio of nursing home beds to severely disabled older persons declines to 539 beds per 1,000 in the year 2000; and to 522 per 1,000 in the year 2010. As shown in the overall state study, the number of PASSPORT clients 85 and older per 1,000 persons 85 and older in the population has been increasing since 1993, while the use of nursing homes by the same age group has declined.

Table 4
Demographic Characteristics of PASSPORT Client:
June 30, 1996

Characteristic	PAA #6 (Percentage)[a]	State of Ohio (Percentage)[a]
Age		
60-65	10.8	10.9
66-74	27.9	27.9
75-84	36.2	37.5
85-90	17.3	16.3
91+	7.8	7.4
Average Age	77.5	77.3
Gender		
Female	82.7	80.8
Race		
White	71.9	70.9
Marital Status		
Never married	3.8	5.5
Widowed/divorced/separated	77.6	76.2
Married	18.6	18.3
Current Living Arrangement		
Own home/apartment	65.4	74.3
Relative or friend	27.8	20.8
Congregate housing/elderly	1.7	0.8
Group home	0.0	0.1
Nursing facility	4.4	2.9
Other	0.7	1.1
Population	1,181	11,777

[a] Percentages are adjusted to reflect only those clients for whom information was available on each variable.

Source: PASSPORT MIS database.

Table 5
Functional Characteristics of PASSPORT Clients:
June 1996

	PAA #6	State of Ohio
	(Percentage)[a]	(Percentage)[a]
Percentage with Impairment/Needing Hands-On Assistance, Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)[b]		
Bathing	96.0	97.3
Dressing	69.0	70.1
Transferring	75.1	46.8
Toileting	29.5	30.7
Eating	9.7	9.8
Grooming	41.3	62.5
Number of ADL Impairments[c]		
0	1.8	0.9
1	5.1	2.6
2	29.3	31.5
3	28.4	32.7
4 or more	35.3	32.3
Average Number of ADL Impairments[c]	3.2	3.2
Percentage with Impairment in Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs)		
Phoning	33.3	29.4
Transportation	69.3	86.5
Shopping	98.8	97.8
Meal preparation	87.3	87.3
Housecleaning or laundry	91.0	98.4
Heavy chores	100.0	99.7
Legal and financial	74.9	74.5
Medication administration	60.4	44.5
Number of IADL Impairments		
0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.2
3	4.7	2.5
4 or more	95.3	97.3
Average Number of IADL Impairments[c]	6.3	6.2
Population	1,181	11,777

[a] Percentages are adjusted to reflect only those clients for whom information was available on each variable.
[b] Impairment includes all who could not perform the activity by themselves.
[c] From list above.