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by PASSPORT Administrative Agency**

(Region 1)

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**Long-Term Care Needs and Availability
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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 #1 for the next 15 years. In 1995 there were 181,671 persons age 65 or older residing in the area. Between 1995 and 2010, the older population of the region is expected to remain relatively flat, increasing by less than two percent. During the same time period, however, the 75+ population will increase by 9.3 percent from 78,391 to 85,722. The population designated as severely disabled, those

Table 1
Projection of Older Population
by Age and by Levels of Disability, 1995-2010

PAA #1					
<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
1995	65-74	103,280	76,195	Moderate ^a 19,731	Severe ^b 7,354
	75-84	59,540	37,854	14,507	7,179
	85+	<u>18,851</u>	<u>7,611</u>	<u>5,361</u>	<u>5,879</u>
	Total	181,671	121,660	39,599	20,412
2000	65-74	96,640	71,174	Moderate 18,534	Severe 6,932
	75-84	63,190	40,257	15,427	7,506
	85+	<u>21,669</u>	<u>8,711</u>	<u>6,149</u>	<u>6,809</u>
	Total	181,499	120,142	40,110	21,247
2005	65-74	92,510	68,206	Moderate 17,713	Severe 6,591
	75-84	66,830	42,456	16,277	8,097
	85+	<u>21,111</u>	<u>8,438</u>	<u>5,980</u>	<u>6,693</u>
	Total	180,451	119,100	39,970	21,381
2010	65-74	98,980	73,246	Moderate 18,810	Severe 6,924
	75-84	61,890	39,271	15,107	7,512
	85+	<u>23,832</u>	<u>9,578</u>	<u>6,750</u>	<u>7,504</u>
	Total	184,702	122,095	40,667	21,940

^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.

meeting nursing home level of care, will increase by about 5 percent from 20,412 to 21,940. The moderately disabled population will increase by less than 3 percent.

In 1995 there were 12,356 nursing home beds in PAA #1 (table 2). The ratio of the number of nursing home beds to the 65 and older population was 68 per 1,000, slightly higher than the state ratio of 65 per 1,000. There were 58 Medicaid beds for every 1,000 older persons and 520 for every 1,000 severely disabled older persons. The majority of the beds were Medicaid, Medicare or dually certified. With 12 percent of the beds not certified, PAA #1 has the second highest percentage of uncertified beds in the state. There were 12,304 new admissions to nursing facilities, 55 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 87.1, slightly less than the state overall occupancy rate of 88.1 percent. The Medicaid occupancy rate was 66.3 percent, somewhat 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 remained stable. However, Medicaid applications from hospitals, and those from nursing homes requesting change of payment from Medicare or private pay to Medicaid declined gradually. Non-Medicaid applications from the community remained stable, while those from hospitals increased, a phenomena observed across the state. During the same period of time the projected number of disabled older people increased by 235 each year.

Table 2
Nursing Facility Capacity, Admissions, Discharges and Occupancy Rates, 1995

	PAA #1		State of Ohio	
Adjusted Nursing Facility		Percent		Percent
Total beds	12,356		95,255	
Medicaid certified	5,741	46.5	51,380	53.9
Medicare certified	205	1.7	2,096	2.2
Medicare/Medicaid	4,888	39.6	34,188	35.9
Private Pay Beds	1,522	12.2	7,591	8.0
 Number of Admissions				
Total	12,304		102,006	
Medicaid	2,371		18,321	
Medicare	6,812		60,704	
 Number of Discharges				
Total	12,394		99,383	
Medicaid	3,490		26,334	
Medicare	5,069		47,318	
 Occupancy Rate (Percent)				
Total	87.1		88.1	
Medicaid	66.3		64.7	
Medicare	12.2		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
Volume of Pre-Admission Reviews, by Location of Applicant and Payment Status

	PAA #1								
	Payment Status								
	Medicaid			Non-Medicaid			Total		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Community Referral Setting:									
Volume	2,860 ¹	1,738	2,060 ²	1,101	1,157	1,096	3,961	2,895	3,156
Percentage	39.9	35.1	39.5	21.0	25.4	19.4	31.9	30.4	29.1
Hospital Referral Setting:									
Volume	1,495	1,091	1,030	4,147	3,378	4,506	5,642	4,469	5,536
Percentage	20.8	22.0	19.8	79.0	74.1	79.8	45.4	47.0	51.0
Nursing Facility Referral Setting:									
Volume	2,820	2,125	2,120	0	21	44	2,820	2,146	2,164
Percentage	39.3	42.9	40.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	22.7	22.6	19.9
Total									
Volume	7,175	4,954	5,210	5,248	4,556	5,646	12,423	9,510	10,856
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.

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

The number of PASSPORT clients has increased by 22.2 percent, from 1,079 in October 1994 to 1,318 in June 1996. Demographic characteristics of PASSPORT clients have remained relatively stable over the 18-month period. The only significant change in that time period was an increase in the proportion of minority clients. As table 4 shows, except for race, the demographic characteristics of this population mirror that of the state as a whole.

In terms of functional characteristics, PAA #1's PASSPORT population has changed little since 1994 and resembles state averages with some differences in ADL impairments (see table 5).

Although the older population of PAA #1 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 21,247. 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 500 beds per 1,000 in the year 2000; and to 484 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 Clients:
June 30, 1996

Characteristic	PAA #1	State of Ohio
	(Percentage)^a	(Percentage)^a
Age		
60-65	11.3	10.9
66-74	28.9	27.9
75-84	36.7	37.5
85-90	16.0	16.3
91+	7.1	7.4
Average Age	77.1	77.3
Gender		
Female	81.8	80.8
Race		
White	54.7	70.9
Marital Status		
Never married	5.5	5.5
Widowed/divorced/separated	77.5	76.2
Married	17.0	18.3
Current Living Arrangement		
Own home/apartment	71.9	74.3
Relative or friend	23.1	20.8
Congregate housing/elderly	0.5	0.8
Group home	0.1	0.1
Nursing facility	3.3	2.9
Other	1.1	1.1
Population	1, 318	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 #1	State of Ohio
	(Percentage) ^a	(Percentage) ^a
Percentage with Impairment/Needing Hands-On Assistance, Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)^b		
Bathing	97.6	97.3
Dressing	69.0	70.1
Transferring	73.7	46.8
Toileting	33.1	30.7
Eating	9.7	9.8
Grooming	49.6	62.5
Number of ADL Impairments^c		
0	1.0	0.9
1	2.3	2.6
2	28.9	31.5
3	30.1	32.7
4 or more	37.7	32.3
Average Number of ADL Impairments^c	3.3	3.2
Percentage with Impairment in Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs)		
Phoning	31.7	29.4
Transportation	89.5	86.5
Shopping	98.6	97.8
Meal preparation	90.1	87.3
Housecleaning or laundry	98.7	98.4
Heavy chores	99.7	99.7
Legal and financial	78.7	74.5
Medication administration	58.7	44.5
Number of IADL Impairments		
0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.2
3	1.9	2.5
4 or more	98.1	97.3
Average Number of IADL Impairments^c	6.5	6.2
Population	1,318	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.

Source: PASSPORT MIS database.