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(Region 8)

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**Long-Term Care Needs and Availability
by PASSPORT Administrative Agency**

(Region 8)

Scripps Gerontology Center

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**Long-Term Care Needs and Availability
by PASSPORT Administrative Agency**

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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 #8 for the next 15 years. In 1995 there were 33,210 persons age 65 or older residing in the area. Between 1995 and 2010, the older population of the region is expected to increase by 5.8 percent. During the same time period, however, the 75+ population will increase 8.4 percent from 14,830 to 16,073. The population designated as severely disabled, those meeting nursing home level of care, will

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

PAA #8					
<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	18,380	13,581	3,496	1,303
	75-84	10,960	7,007	2,647	1,306
	85+	<u>3,870</u>	<u>1,572</u>	<u>1,103</u>	<u>1,195</u>
	Total	33,210	22,160	7,246	3,804
2000	65-74	17,330	12,803	3,294	1,233
	75-84	11,470	7,327	2,782	1,361
	85+	<u>4,251</u>	<u>1,731</u>	<u>1,209</u>	<u>1,311</u>
	Total	33,051	21,861	7,285	3,905
2005	65-74	17,660	13,090	3,334	1,236
	75-84	11,820	7,549	2,852	1,419
	85+	<u>4,471</u>	<u>1,814</u>	<u>1,271</u>	<u>1,386</u>
	Total	33,951	22,453	7,457	4,041
2010	65-74	19,050	14,141	3,587	1,322
	75-84	11,270	7,192	2,719	1,359
	85+	<u>4,803</u>	<u>1,955</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>1,485</u>
	Total	35,123	23,288	7,669	4,166

^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.

increase by 9.5 percent from 3,804 to 4,166. The moderately disabled population will increase by 5.8 percent.

In 1995 there were 2,130 nursing home beds in PAA #8 (table 2). The ratio of the number of nursing home beds to the 65 and older population was 64 per 1,000, slightly lower than the state ratio of 65 per 1,000. There were 62 Medicaid beds for every 1,000 older persons and 545 for every 1,000 severely disabled older persons. The majority of the beds were Medicaid, Medicare or dually certified. With 2.6 percent of the beds not certified, PAA #8 has one of the lowest percentage of uncertified beds in the state. There were 1,757 new admissions to nursing facilities, 62 percent of the admissions were from hospitals with Medicare as the payer source. Less than one half of the discharges were from residents with Medicare as payer. The total nursing home occupancy rate for the PAA was 90.6 percent, higher than the state overall occupancy rate of 88.1 percent. The Medicaid occupancy rate was 56.6 percent, considerably lower 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, and hospital applications for long-term care remained stable. However, Medicaid applications from nursing homes requesting change of payment from Medicare or private pay to Medicaid increased. Non-Medicaid applications from the community increased, while those from hospitals remained stable.

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

	PAA #8		State of Ohio	
Adjusted Nursing Facility		Percent		Percent
Total beds	2,130		95,255	
Medicaid certified	1,129	53.0	51,380	53.9
Medicare certified	0	0.0	2,096	2.2
Medicare/Medicaid	945	44.4	34,188	35.9
Private Pay Beds	56	2.6	7,591	8.0
Number of Admissions				
Total	1,757		102,006	
Medicaid	329		18,321	
Medicare	1,093		60,704	
Number of Discharges				
Total	1,763		99,383	
Medicaid	594		26,334	
Medicare	792		47,318	
Occupancy Rate (Percent)				
Total	90.6		88.1	
Medicaid	56.6		64.7	
Medicare	14.1		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 #8									
Payment Status									
	Medicaid			Non-Medicaid			Total		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Community Referral									
Setting:									
Volume	884 ¹	692	756 ²	147	220	308	1,031	912	1,064
Percentage	58.4	58.0	53.2	18.8	24.7	32.4	44.9	43.7	44.8
Hospital Referral									
Setting:									
Volume	45	31	28	637	671	640	682	702	668
Percentage	3.0	2.6	2.0	81.2	75.2	67.2	29.7	33.7	28.2
Nursing Facility									
Referral Setting:									
Volume	584	470	636	0	1	4	584	471	640
Percentage	38.6	39.4	44.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	25.4	22.6	27.0
Total									
Volume	1,513	1,193	1,420	784	892	952	2,297	2,085	2,372
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 16.5 percent, from 339 in October 1994 to 395 in June 1996. Demographic characteristics of PASSPORT clients have remained relatively stable over the 18-month period. As table 4 shows, except for gender, race, and living arrangement, the demographic characteristics of this population mirror that of the state as a whole.

In terms of functional characteristics, PAA #8's PASSPORT population has shown lower impairment level and are generally less impaired in almost all ADLs than state overall PASSPORT population (see table 5).

Although the older population of PAA #8 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 3,905. 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 545 beds per 1,000 in the year 2000; and to 511 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 #8	State of Ohio
	(Percentage)^a	(Percentage)^a
Age		
60-65	10.4	10.9
66-74	22.8	27.9
75-84	40.4	37.5
85-90	19.0	16.3
91+	7.4	7.4
Average Age	78.1	77.3
Gender		
Female	76.4	80.8
Race		
White	98.0	70.9
Marital Status		
Never married	5.3	5.5
Widowed/divorced/separated	76.2	76.2
Married	18.5	18.3
Current Living Arrangement		
Own home/apartment	80.7	74.3
Relative or friend	16.2	20.8
Congregate housing/elderly	0.0	0.8
Group home	0.0	0.1
Nursing facility	2.6	2.9
Other	0.6	1.1
Population	395	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 #8	State of Ohio
	(Percentage) ^a	(Percentage) ^a
Percentage with Impairment/Needing Hands-On Assistance, Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)^b		
Bathing	94.2	97.3
Dressing	47.1	70.1
Transferring	15.8	46.8
Toileting	19.4	30.7
Eating	7.1	9.8
Grooming	86.8	62.5
Number of ADL Impairments^c		
0	3.1	0.9
1	6.7	2.6
2	43.8	31.5
3	27.8	32.7
4 or more	18.5	32.3
Average Number of ADL Impairments^c	2.7	3.2
Percentage with Impairment in Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs)		
Phoning	31.6	29.4
Transportation	75.6	86.5
Shopping	96.7	97.8
Meal preparation	81.2	87.3
Housecleaning or laundry	99.5	98.4
Heavy chores	99.7	99.7
Legal and financial	74.1	74.5
Medication administration	41.5	44.5
Number of IADL Impairments		
0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.5	0.2
3	6.2	2.5
4 or more	93.3	97.3
Average Number of IADL Impairments^c	6.0	6.2
Population	395	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.