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Miami University   *Year* 1997

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(Region 5)

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June 6, 1997

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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 #5 for the next 15 years. In 1995 there were 69,652 persons age 65 or older residing in the area. Between 1995 and 2010, the older population of the region is expected to increase by 4.2 percent. During the same time period, however, the 75+ population will increase by 10.1 percent from 30,202 to 33,241. The population designated as severely disabled, those meeting nursing home level of

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Table 1

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

PAA #5

Year	Age Categories	Total Population	Population with No Disability	Population with Disability	
				Moderate[a]	Severe[b]
1995	65-74	39,450	29,168	7,491	2,791
	75-84	22,770	14,535	5,523	2,712
	85+	7,432	2,982	2,111	2,339
	Total	69,652	46,685	15,125	7,842

Year	Age Categories	Total Population	Population with No Disability	Population with Disability	
				Moderate	Severe
2000	65-74	37,400	27,600	7,131	2,669
	75-84	24,350	15,554	5,903	2,893
	85+	8,319	3,338	2,361	2,620
	Total	70,069	46,492	15,395	8,182

Year	Age Categories	Total Population	Population with No Disability	Population with Disability	
				Moderate	Severe
2005	65-74	37,190	27,543	7,037	2,610
	75-84	25,170	16,040	6,100	3,030
	85+	8,656	3,457	2,451	2,748
	Total	71,016	47,040	15,588	8,388

Year	Age Categories	Total Population	Population with No Disability	Population with Disability	
				Moderate	Severe
2010	65-74	39,310	29,136	7,428	2,746
	75-84	23,840	15,182	5,770	2,888
	85+	9,401	3,755	2,662	2,984
	Total	72,551	48,073	15,860	8,618

[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.

care, will increase by about 10 percent from 7,842 to 8,618. The moderately disabled population will increase by about 5 percent.

In 1995 there were 4,888 nursing home beds in PAA #5 (table 2). The ratio of the number of nursing home beds to the 65 and older population was 70 per 1,000, higher the state ratio of 65 per 1,000. There were about 68 Medicaid beds for every 1,000 older persons and 602 for every 1,000 severely disabled older persons. The majority of the beds were Medicaid, Medicare or dually certified. With 2 percent of the beds not certified, PAA #5 has one of the lowest percentage of uncertified beds in the state. There were 4,595 new admissions to nursing facilities, 57 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 90.1 percent, two percent higher than the state overall occupancy rate of 88.1 percent. The Medicaid occupancy rate was 57.4 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 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 declined, while those from hospitals increased, a phenomena observed across the state. During

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Table 2

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

	PAA #5		State of Ohio	
Adjusted Nursing Facility		Percent		Percent
Total beds	4,888		95,255	
Medicaid certified	2,712	55.5	51,380	53.9
Medicare certified	62	1.3	2,096	2.2
Medicare/Medicaid	2,007	41.1	34,188	35.9
Private Pay Beds	102	2.1	7,591	8.0
Number of Admissions				
Total	4,595		102,006	
Medicaid	809		18,321	
Medicare	2,650		60,704	
Number of Discharges				
Total	4,546		99,383	
Medicaid	1,258		26,334	
Medicare	2,012		47,318	
Occupancy Rate (Percent)				
Total	90.1		88.1	
Medicaid	57.9		64.7	
Medicare	14.3		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 #5

	Payment Status								
	Medicaid			Non-Medicaid			Total		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Community Referral Setting:									
Volume	1,148[1]	995	950[2]	636	331	238	1,784	1,326	1,188
Percentage	44.1	48.0	46.4	26.9	15.0	10.3	35.9	31.0	27.2
Hospital Referral Setting:									
Volume	290	190	252	1,718	1,873	2,040	2,008	2,063	2,292
Percentage	11.1	9.2	12.3	72.6	85.0	88.2	40.4	48.2	52.6
Nursing Facility Referral Setting:									
Volume	1,165	888	846	11	1	36	1,176	889	882
Percentage	44.8	42.8	41.3	0.5	0.0	1.5	23.7	20.8	20.2
Total									
Volume	2,603	2,073	2,048	2,365	2,205	2,314	4,968	4,278	4,362
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 same period of time the projected number of disabled older people increased by 114 each year.

The number of PASSPORT clients has increased by 46.7 percent, from 415 in October 1994 to 609 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 a reduction in the percentage of clients living in their own home. As table 4 shows, except for race and gender, the demographic characteristics of this population mirror that of the state as a whole.

In terms of functional characteristics, PAA #5's PASSPORT population has changed considerably since 1994 and differs from state averages in ADL impairments (see table 5).

Although the older population of PAA #5 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 8,182. 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 597 beds per 1,000 in the year 2000; and to 567 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.

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

Characteristic	PAA #5 (Percentage)[a]	State of Ohio (Percentage)[a]
Age		
60-65	16.3	10.9
66-74	30.8	27.9
75-84	35.5	37.5
85-90	12.9	16.3
91+	4.5	7.4
Average Age	75.3	77.3
Gender		
Female	77.1	80.8
Race		
White	91.5	70.9
Marital Status		
Never married	4.3	5.5
Widowed/divorced/separated	75.2	76.2
Married	20.5	18.3
Current Living Arrangement		
Own home/apartment	77.1	74.3
Relative or friend	16.8	20.8
Congregate housing/elderly	0.2	0.8
Group home	0.0	0.1
Nursing facility	4.4	2.9
Other	1.5	1.1
Population	609	11,777

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

Source: PASSPORT MIS database.

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Table 5
Functional Characteristics of PASSPORT Clients:
June 1996

	PAA #5	State of Ohio
	(Percentage)[a]	(Percentage)[a]
Percentage with Impairment/Needing Hands-On Assistance, Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)[b]		
Bathing	96.2	97.3
Dressing	66.0	70.1
Transferring	83.2	46.8
Toileting	24.1	30.7
Eating	25.5	9.8
Grooming	18.6	62.5
Number of ADL Impairments[c]		
0	0.7	0.9
1	4.6	2.6
2	32.2	31.5
3	32.0	32.7
4 or more	30.5	32.3
Average Number of ADL Impairments[c]	3.1	3.2
Percentage with Impairment in Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs)		
Phoning	25.1	29.4
Transportation	90.4	86.5
Shopping	97.8	97.8
Meal preparation	89.7	87.3
Housecleaning or laundry	99.3	98.4
Heavy chores	99.8	99.7
Legal and financial	73.4	74.5
Medication administration	49.8	44.5
Number of IADL Impairments		
0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.2
3	2.1	2.5
4 or more	97.9	97.3
Average Number of IADL Impairments[c]	6.3	6.2
Population	609	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.

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Source: PASSPORT MIS database.