

Aging and People with Disabilities

New Entrants to LTSS October 2012- September 2013

Senate Bill 21/ LTC 3.0

Right Services, Right Time, Right Place



March 2014



New Entrant Analysis – Research Design

- Objectives:
 - Causes of entry into Medicaid Long Term Services and Supports (LTSS)
 - Cost drivers of Medicaid LTSS
- **Today – report out on demographics and causes of entry of new consumers to Medicaid LTSS**
- Population sampled: individuals who presented and received an SPL determination between October 2012-September 2013

Research Design

- Deep dive into narratives to determine primary causes of entry into Medicaid LTSS, including whether or not the consumer was hospitalized within 60 days.
- Data sources include:
 - Screening Narrative
 - Intake Narrative
 - Case Narrative

New Entrant Analysis – Research Design

- Stratify into a sample of 513 consumers, with roughly equal distribution by these age categories:
 - 18-64 (130 consumers)
 - 65-74 (126 consumers)
 - 75-84 (128 consumers)
 - 85+ (129 consumers)
- Overall Caseload: 18-64 – 33.4%; 65-74 – 20.5%; 75-84 – 23.0% 85+ - 23.0%

Demographics: Gender

Age	Female	Male
Total	60%	40%
18-64	51%	49%
65-74	59%	41%
75-84	62%	38%
85+	70%	30%

Demographics – Race and Ethnicity

- Race and Ethnicity (Note – only 217 records w/ answers)

Race/Ethnicity	Consumers	Study Percentage	OR Percentage
White	180	82.9%	88.3% *
Hispanic/Latino	15	6.9%	12.2%
Asian American	12	5.5%	4%
African American	8	3.7%	2.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	.9%	1.8%

*includes White with Hispanic/Latino

From: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/41000.html>

Demographics – Language

Language	Consumers	Study Percentage
English	491	95.7%
Cantonese	4	<1%
Vietnamese	4	<1%
Korean	3	<1%
Russian	3	<1%
Spanish	2	<1%
Mandarin	1	<1%
Farsi	1	<1%

Demographics – Marital Status

Marital Status	Consumers	Study Percentage
Widowed	176	34.3%
Divorced	134	26.1%
Married	108	21.1%
Never Married	75	14.6%
Separated	17	3.3%

Top Service Priority Levels

Service Priority Level	Consumers	Study Percentage
SPL 3	269	52.4%
SPL 7	90	17.6%
SPL 10	50	9.7%
SPL 1	20	3.9%
SPL 4	19	3.7%
Did Not Quality	47	9.2%

Other Demographics collected

- Were family, friends or neighbors involved? (Were family, friends or neighbors referenced in the request for assistance, for example: made contact to request help or noted as providing support?)
 - Yes – 392 (76.4%)
 - No – 40 (7.8%)
 - Unknown – 38 (7.4%)
- Did the consumer accept services?

No– 24 (4.7%)

New Entrant Analysis – Living Situation

Living Situation	Consumers	Study Percentage
In Home	226	44%
Community Based Care total:	167	33%
○ Adult Foster Home	61	12%
○ Residential Care	57	11%
○ Assisted Living	49	9%
Nursing Facility	92	18%
Other, including homeless	27	5%
Unknown	1	>1%

Causes of Entry – Results

- Data were initially sorted by whether or not an acute event (hospitalized or in emergency room within 60 days prior to request for assistance) precipitated the request for assistance.
- Data were gathered on reasons/causes for request for assistance
- A primary cause of entry was identified in 415 (81%) of all narratives
- Additional causes were also captured in the data collection

Causes of Entry – Data Collection

- Was the consumer hospitalized within 60 days of entry into Medicaid LTSS?
 - No – 292 (57%)
 - Yes – 123 (24%)
 - Unknown, not applicable - 98 (19%)

Data Collection- Definition of Acute Event

- Causes for hospitalization/ER within 60 days (acute event):
 - Fall/Fracture
 - Stroke
 - Severe Medical Event (flu, cancer, other)
 - Social (homelessness, self-neglect)
 - Accident (auto, work injury, other)
 - Dementia Event (wandering, behaviors)
 - Mental Health Event (depression, substance use, suicide attempt)
 - Other

Results – Acute Event – 123 Consumers (23.9%)

Cause	Primary	Additional
Severe Medical Event	61 (50%)	88 (72%)
Falls	27 (22%)	32 (26%)
Stroke	9 (7%)	13 (11%)
Dementia Event	7 (6%)	14 (11%)
Social	5 (4%)	8 (7%)
Accident	4 (3%)	5 (4%)
Mental Health Event	4 (3%)	9 (7%)
Other/Miscellaneous	6 (5%)	20 (16%)

Results: Acute Primary Cause, by Age, in rank order by totals

Cause (primary)	18-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Totals:
Severe Medical Event	21	23	11	6	61
Falls	3	10	8	6	27
Stroke	9	3	3	0	25
Dementia Event	0	1	5	1	7
Social	1	2	1	1	5
Accident	4	0	0	0	4
Mental Health Event	0	3	1	0	4
Other	1	0	2	3	6

Consumer Example: Acute: Medical Event

- 73 year-old female with congestive heart failure (CHF)
- Lived in her own apartment; uses oxygen
- No family involved
- Called 911 reporting shortness of breath; taken to hospital
- Assessed at SPL 10 (substantial assist with mobility inside)
- Individual moved into nursing home at recommendation of discharge planner

Consumer Example: Acute – Dementia Event

- 82 year-old male diagnosed with dementia 4 years ago
- Lived in single-family home with wife of 52 years
- Wife was primary caregiver; some support from adult children nearby
- Individual left the home at night while wife was asleep
- Found by police approximately 4 hours later and taken to hospital with urinary tract infection and frostbite
- Assessed at SPL 3 (full assist in cognition)
- Family chose to move individual into a memory care community nearby his wife's home

Data Collection-Definition of Non-Acute

Causes for consumers not hospitalized within 60 days (non-acute):

- Falls
- Illness
- Social
- Loss of Caregiver
- Dementia Event
- Move to Congregate Setting
- Spend Down
- Mental Health Event
- Decline in ADL Function
- Sudden Decline in ADL Function
- Moving into State
- Physician Involvement
- Other

Results – Non-Acute Event -292 Consumers (56.9%)

Cause	Primary	Any
Gradual ADL Loss	94 (32%)	207 (71%)
Illness	55 (19%)	116 (40%)
Dementia Behaviors	31 (11%)	72 (25%)
Spend Down	33 (11%)	52 (18%)
Falls	25 (9%)	55 (19%)
Dementia Event	9 (3%)	15 (5%)
Mental Health Event	5 (2%)	15 (5%)
Social	4 (1%)	14 (5%)
Loss of Caregiver	4 (1%)	16 (5%)
Move into State	4 (1%)	15 (5%)
Move to Congregate	2 (<1%)	14 (5%)
Sudden ADL Loss	2 (<1%)	11 (4%)
Physician	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other	24 (8%)	84 (29%)

Results: Non-Acute Primary Cause, by Age

Cause (primary)	18-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Totals:
Gradual ADL Loss	12	27	35	20	94
Illness	23	10	10	12	55
Spend Down	0	3	8	22	33
Dementia Behaviors	0	6	12	13	31
Falls	4	6	5	10	25
Dementia Event	2	0	4	3	9
Mental Health Event	1	0	3	1	5
Loss of Caregiver	0	2	1	1	4
Social	1	1	1	1	4
Move into State	2	0	0	2	4
Move to Congregate	1	0	0	1	2
Sudden ADL Loss	0	0	2	0	2
Physician	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4	5	1	14	

Consumer Example: Non-Acute- Decline in ADL Function

- 92 year-old woman, non-English speaker
- Lived with son, daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren
- Both son and daughter-in-law work full-time and grandchildren in school during the day
- Individual has had increasing challenges getting from room to room in the house without falling; increasing bladder incontinence and recent episodes of bowel incontinence
- Assessed at SPL 7 (substantial assist with elimination)
- Family decision to place individual in a adult foster home with caregivers who speak the individual's native language

Consumer Example: Non-Acute- Loss of Caregiver

- 36 year-old male who was hit by a truck while riding a bike 11 years ago
- Individual requires 24-hour support
- Lived with parents in family home since accident
- Parents in their 70s and feeling that they can no longer manage son's care as they age
- Assessed at SPL 7 (substantial assist with mobility, assist with eating and elimination)
- Individual chooses to move into an assisted living facility where he can have his own room and bathroom

Results: Any Acute Cause, by Age

Cause (acute any)	18-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Totals:
Severe Medical Event	38	30	13	7	88
Falls	8	10	9	5	32
Dementia Event	1	3	7	3	14
Stroke	5	4	4	0	13
Mental Health Event	4	4	1	0	9
Social	3	2	2	1	8
Accident	5	0	0	0	5
Other	7	4	6	3	

Results: Any Non-Acute Cause, by Age

Cause (non-acute any)	18-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Totals:
Gradual ADL Loss	43	41	61	62	207
Illness	46	14	27	29	116
Dementia Behaviors	5	7	23	37	72
Falls	10	9	13	23	55
Spend Down	3	4	11	34	52
Loss of Caregiver	2	2	6	5	15
Dementia Event	2	2	6	5	15
Mental Health Event	5	3	5	2	15
Move into State	10	0	2	3	15
Social	3	5	3	3	14
Move to Congregate	2	6	2	4	14
Sudden ADL Loss	2	5	4	0	11
Physician	0	0	0	0	
Other	26	19	20	19	

Results: Living Situation, Acute vs. Non-Acute

- Acute cause, Primary:
 - In-Home: 55 (44.7%)
 - Community Based Care: 35 (28.5%)
 - Nursing Facility: 31 (25.2%)
- Non-Acute cause, Primary:
 - In-Home: 123 (42.1%)
 - Community Based Care: 106 (36.3%)
 - Nursing Facility: 47 (16.1%)

Results: Any Acute Cause, by Living Situation

Cause (acute any)	In Home	CBC	NF	Totals:
Severe Medical Event	35	19	28	82
Falls	14	9	8	31
Dementia Event	3	7	4	14
Stroke	5	6	2	13
Mental Health Event	2	3	4	9
Social	4	3	1	8
Accident	4	1	0	5
Other	10	4	5	

Results: Any Non-Acute Cause, by Living Situation

Cause (non-acute any)	In Home	CBC	NF	Totals:
Gradual ADL Loss	43	41	61	145
Illness	46	14	27	87
Dementia Behaviors	5	7	23	35
Falls	10	9	13	32
Spend Down	3	4	11	18
Mental Health Event	5	3	5	13
Move into State	10	0	2	12
Sudden ADL Loss	2	5	4	11
Social	3	5	3	11
Dementia Event	2	2	6	10
Move to Congregate	2	6	2	10
Loss of Caregiver	2	2	6	10
Physician	0	0	0	
Other	26	19	20	

Discussion: Response to Data

- What stands out from this data?
- What areas should be the focus of LTC 3.0 planning?

Discussion: Potential Areas of Discussion:

- Widows- 1/3 of new entrants- do they have unique needs?
- Male/Female differences in older age- how can we better support older men?
- Dementia related events/behaviors and falls- top reasons across both acute and non-acute causes of entry. Should they be the focus of new interventions, assessment and/or planning?
- Considering the prevalence of illness, stroke and especially severe medical events as drivers into the LTSS system, what are the implications for health care transformation/coordination activities?
- Other?

Discussion: Limits of Analysis and Future Research

- Longitudinal work would help reveal if study correlations are norms
- Data limited by some variation across data entry and data collection
- Could do more sampling or deeper exploration into falls, dementia, service equity
- Other?

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