

Meeting the Long-Term Care Services and Supports Needs of an Aging Ohio: Lessons From the Data

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Ohio's Challenges

- Today Ohio has 305,000 individuals with severe disability and 122,000 (40%) receive LTC services through Medicaid
- Today **24%** of state budget is Medicaid– 36% goes to LTC

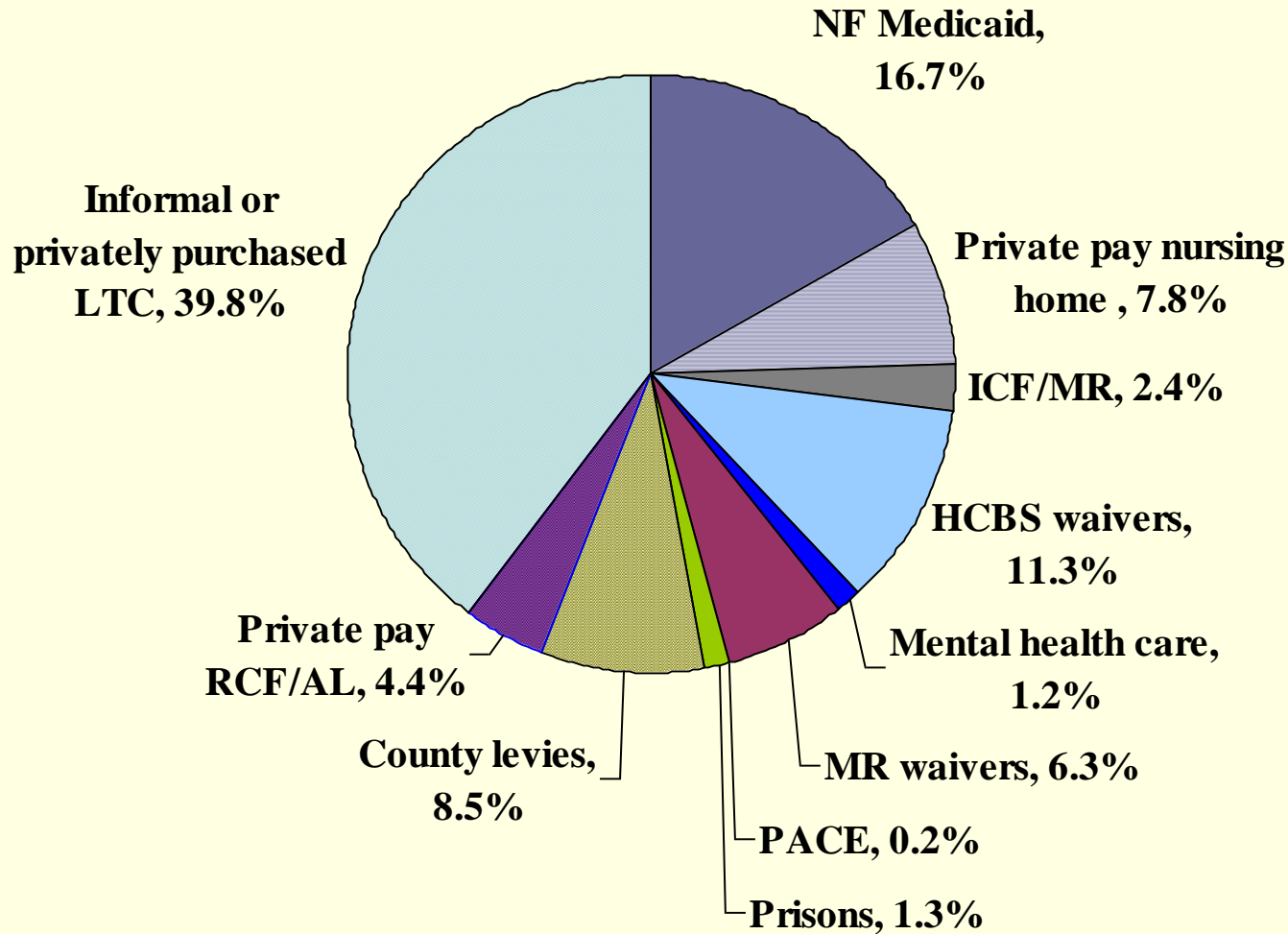
- By 2020, 348,000 with severe disability and 138,000 projected to receive Medicaid LTC services
- By 2020, **30-35%** of state budget could be Medicaid, with 40-45% going to LTC

- By 2040, 600,000 with severe disability and 237,000 projected to receive Medicaid LTC services
- By 2040 more than **50%** of state budget could be Medicaid with more than 60% going to LTC

Ohio's Challenges

- Ohio uses nursing homes at a higher rate than most other states (for age 75 and over ranks 6th)
- About 25% of Ohio's severely disabled population use nursing homes (Low use states 16%)
- Ohio has a higher Medicaid payment rate than most states (ranks 7th) --although rate has been flat for last 6 years-- and so has PASSPORT
- 63% Ohio nursing home residents on Medicaid (64% for the nation)
- Ohio per person institutional expenditures are higher than most states (ranks 7th)
- Ohio home and community per capita expenditures ranks 32nd.

Proportion of Ohio's population with severe disability in different long-term care settings or programs, 2007

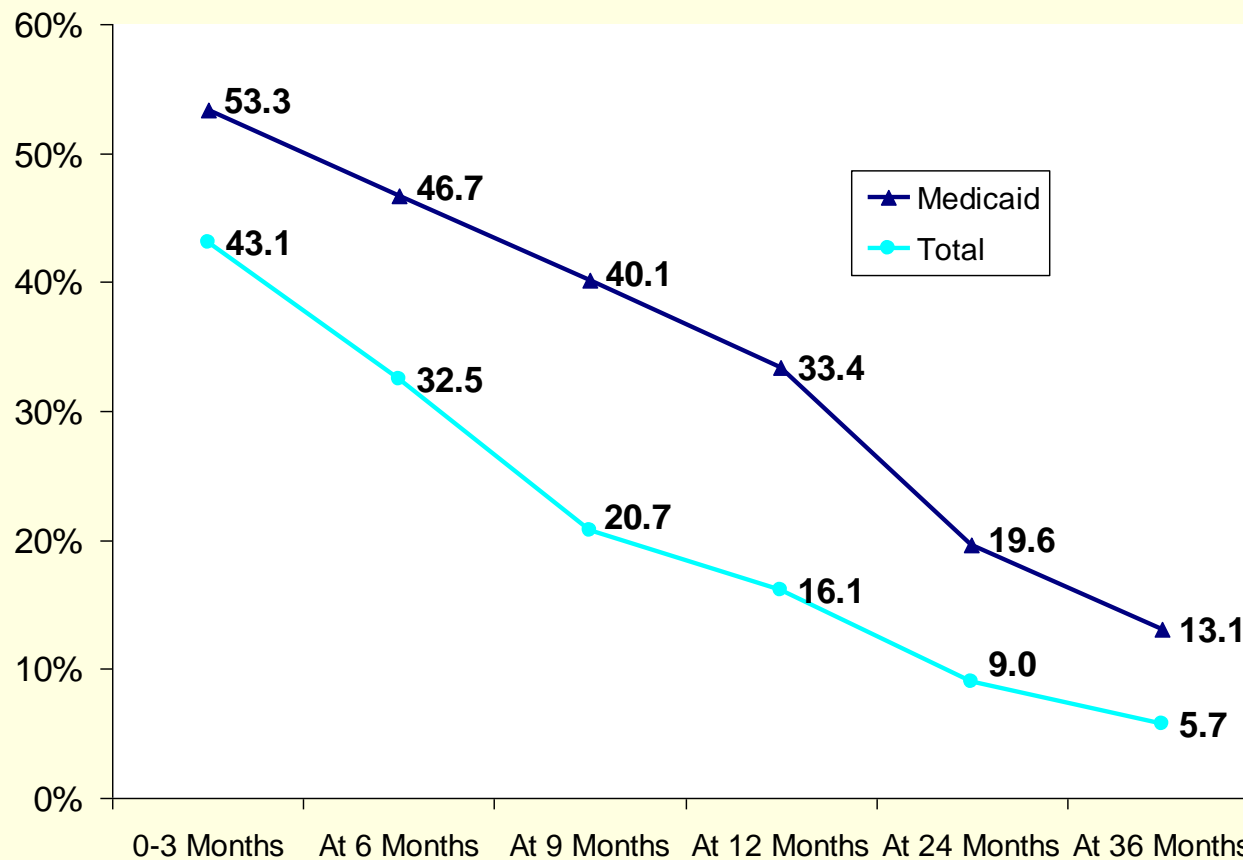


Ohio LTC by the Numbers

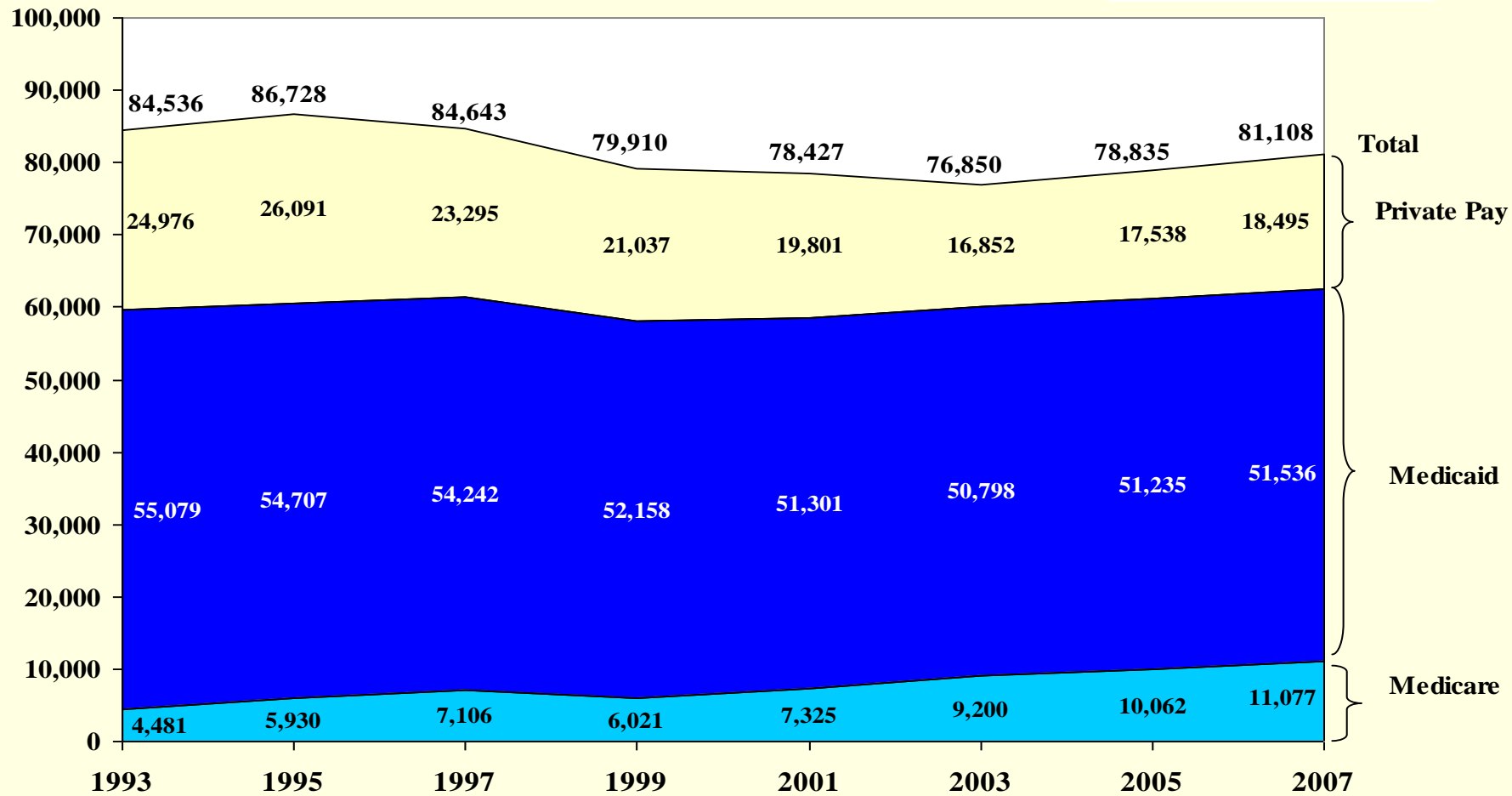
- Estimate 2.1 million over 60, with about 208,000 with severe disability
- PASSPORT expansion (28,000 participants)
- Expansion of Assisted Living (1900 participants)
- CHOICES (550 participants)
- PACE 850 (participants)
- Total– About 31,000 Older People on Medicaid waivers
- Nursing Homes (45,000 over 60 on Medicaid)
- Total Medicaid Aged ($45,000 + 31,000 = 76,000$) / 208,000

- Ohio Levy programs (Estimate 25,000 participants)

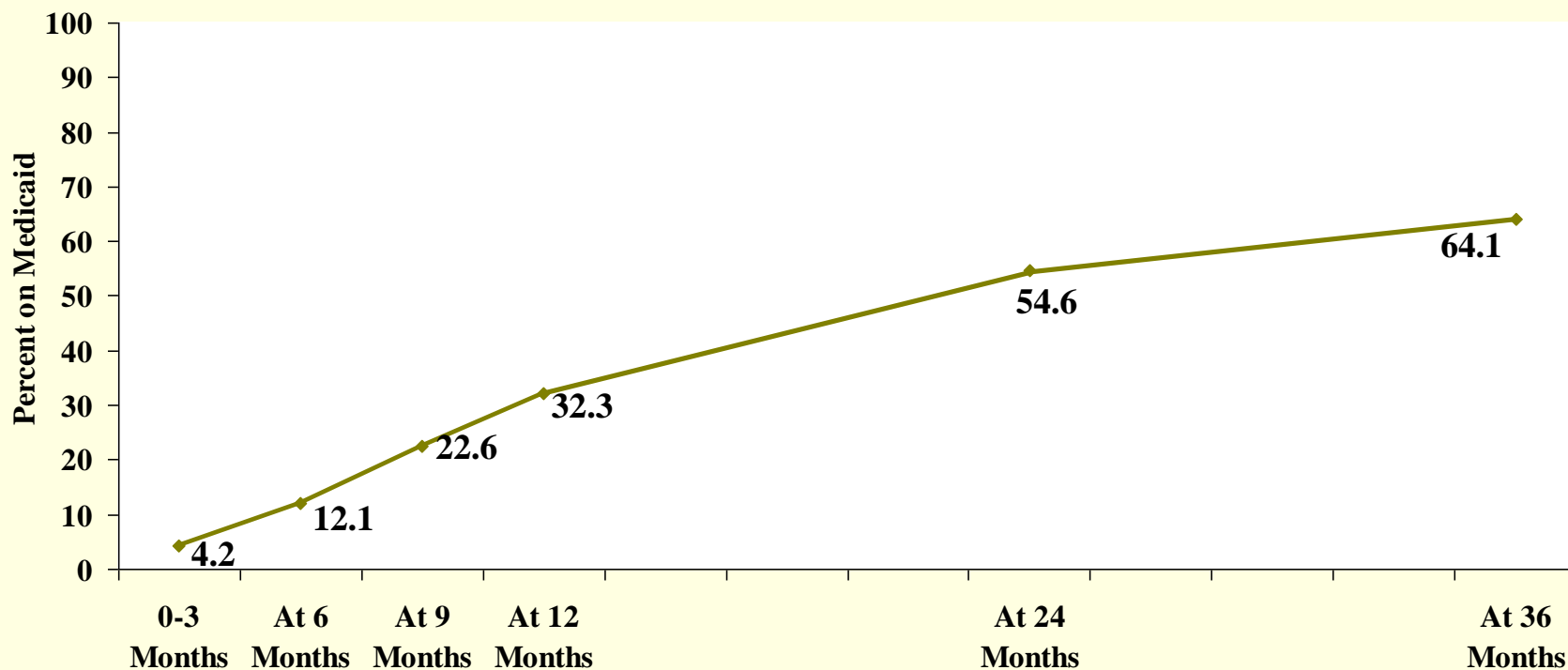
Proportion of Total & Medicaid Nursing Home Residents Still Living in a Facility



Average Daily Nursing Home Census 1993 to 2007



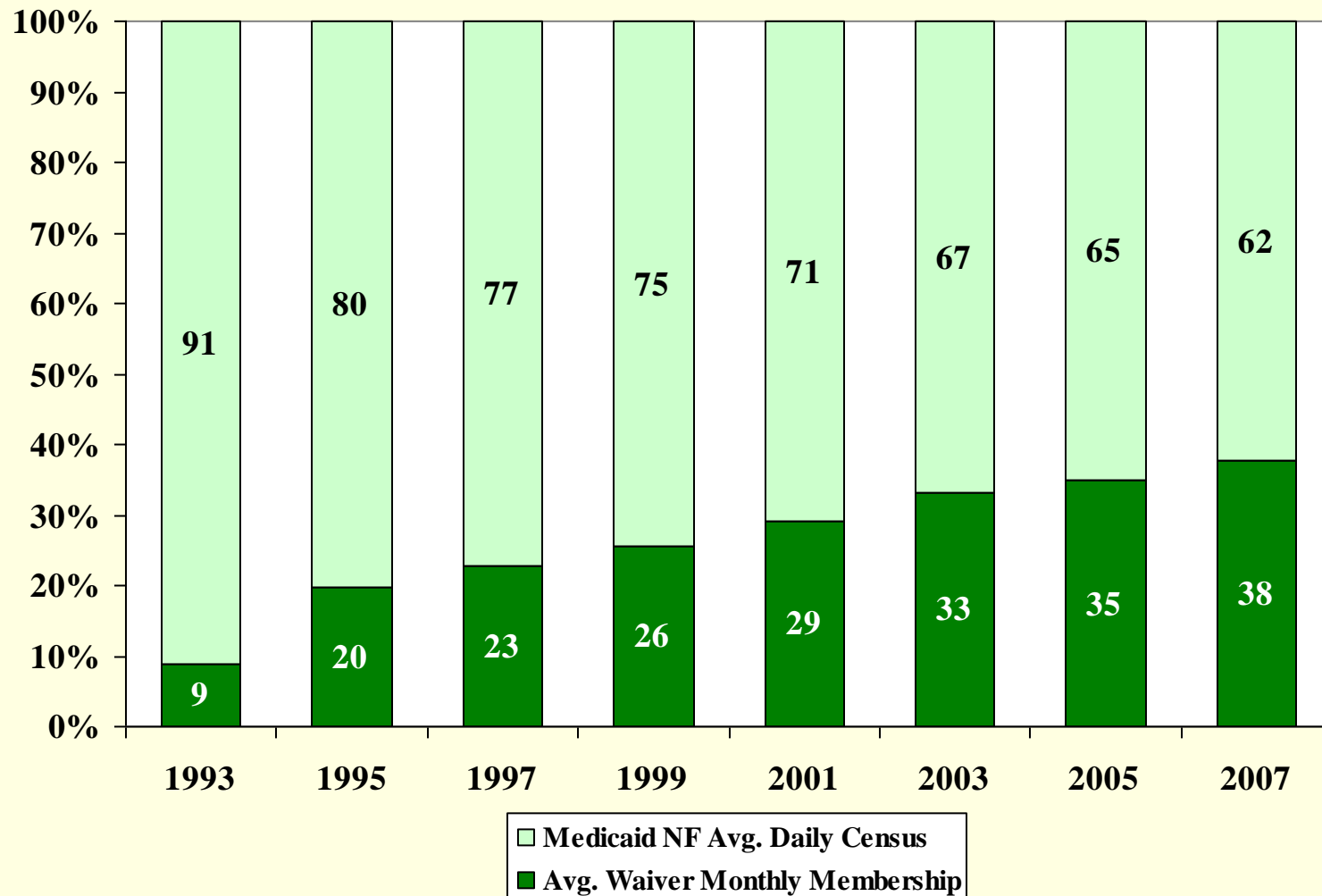
Private Pay Nursing Home Residents Who "Spent-Down" to Medicaid, Over a Three Year Period (2001-2004)



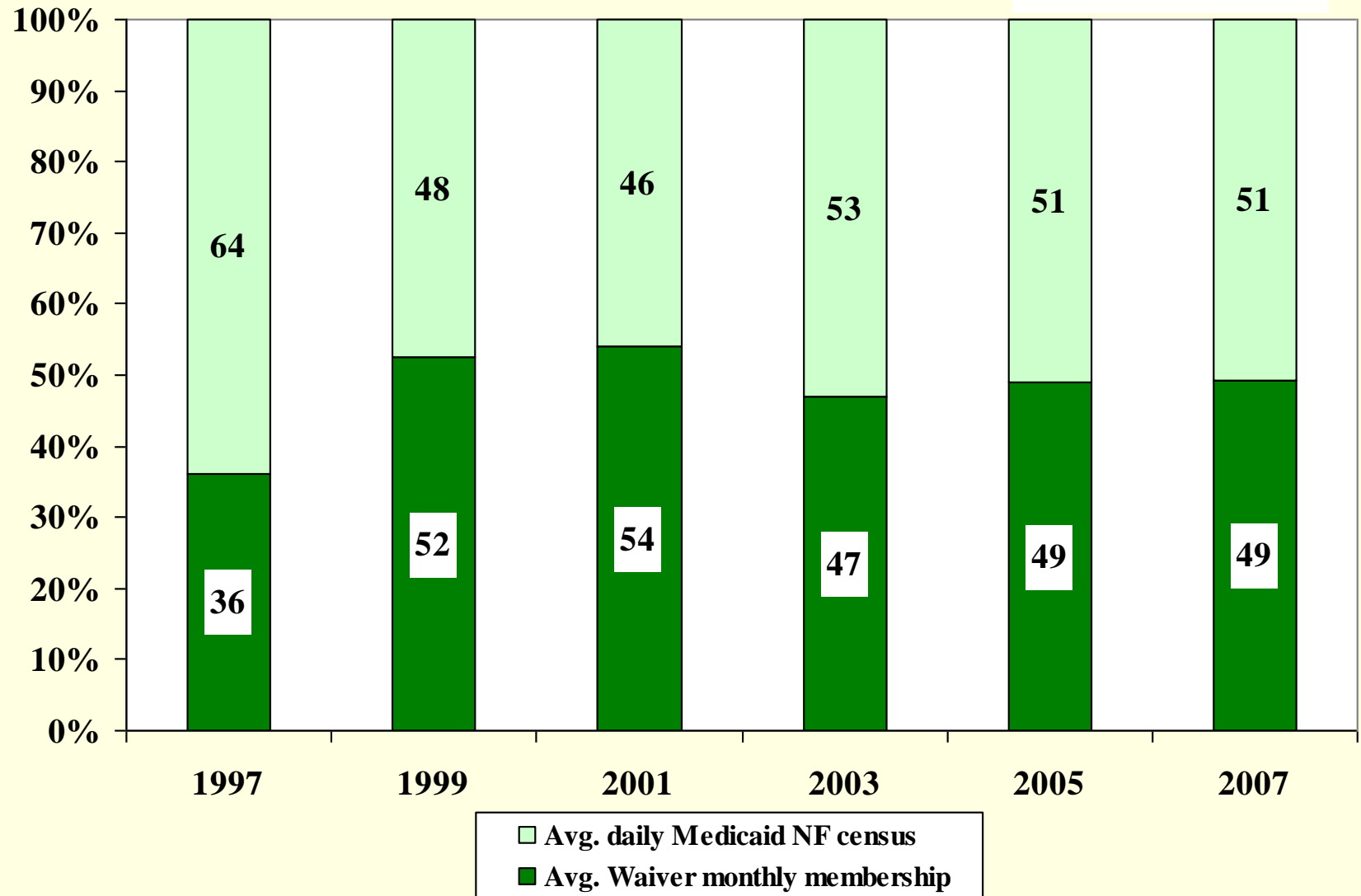
Functional Characteristics of Select Medicaid Waiver Consumers and Nursing Home Residents: 2008

	PASSPORT	Assisted Living Waiver	PACE	Ohio Home Care	Medicaid Nursing Home
Percentage with Impairment/Needing Hands-On Assistance in Activities of Daily Living (ADL) (Percent)					
Bathing	96.3	91.8	68.4	93.6	84.1
Dressing	60.4	47.0	62.3	87.1	86.8
Mobility	81.6	72.7	9.7	81.8	80.2
Toileting	20.1	23.3	24.1	50.7	82.4
Eating	5.5	4.2	4.4	31.4	35.0
Grooming	32.0	22.8	14.8	34.9	86.3
Number of ADL Impairments					
0	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.1	5.8
1	3.5	13.9	23.8	5.2	5.2
2	35.5	37.1	25.6	15.8	3.8
3	33.8	26.8	26.4	25.5	4.6
4 or more	26.4	21.3	22.3	52.4	80.6
Average Number of ADL Impairments	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.8	4.5
Daily Medicaid Cost (Dollars)	38	58	91	88	136

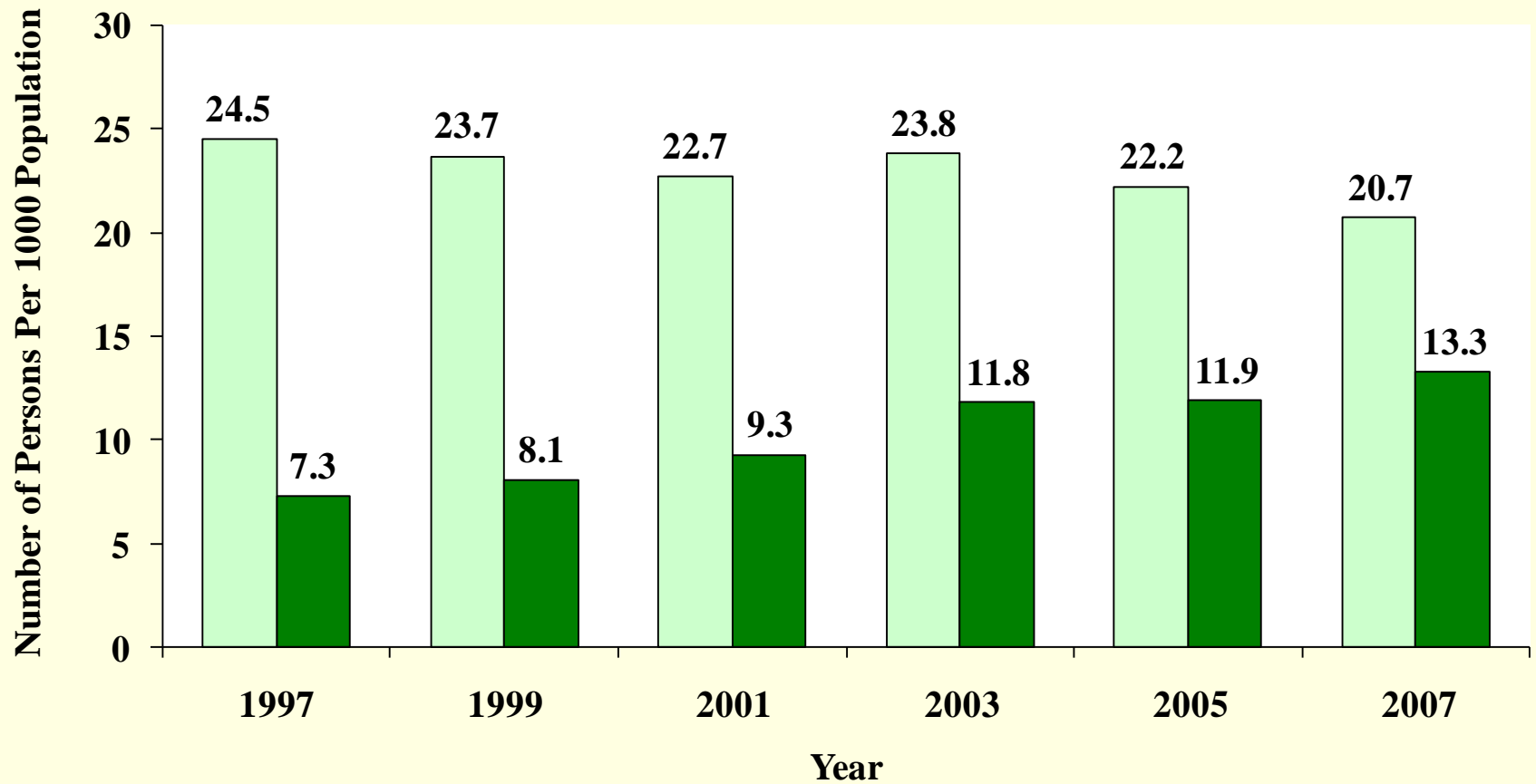
Percent Distribution of Ohio's Medicaid Long-Term Care Utilization by People Age 60 or Older and by Setting: 1993 to 2007



Percent Distribution of Ohio's Medicaid Long-Term Care Utilization for People Under Age 60 by Setting: 1997 to 2007



Number of People Age 60+ Residing in a Nursing Facility or Enrolled in a Waiver Program, 2007



□ Avg. Medicaid NF Daily Census

■ Avg. Waiver Monthly Membership

Estimate of Medicaid Consumers with Severe Disability 2007-2020: A Three Scenario Model

Type of Program/ Setting	2007 Number (percent)	2020 Same proportion as 2007 Number (percent)	2020 5% shift (from facility care to HCBS) Number (percent)	2020 10% shift (from facility care to HCBS) Number (percent)
Nursing Home	50,935 (45.2)	57,363 (45.2)	51,525 (40.6)	45,688 (36.0)
HCBS	33,581 (29.9)	37,819 (29.9)	43,530 (34.4)	49,114 (38.8)
ICF/MR	5,860 (5.2)	6,599 (5.2)	6,092 (4.8)	5,584 (4.4)
ID/DD waivers	16,791 (14.9)	18,910 (14.9)	19,417 (15.3)	19,925 (15.7)
Residential Care settings	4,620 (4.1)	5,203 (4.1)	5,203 (4.1)	5,203 (4.1)
PACE	902 (0.7)	1,015 (0.7)	1,142 (0.8)	1,396 (1.0)

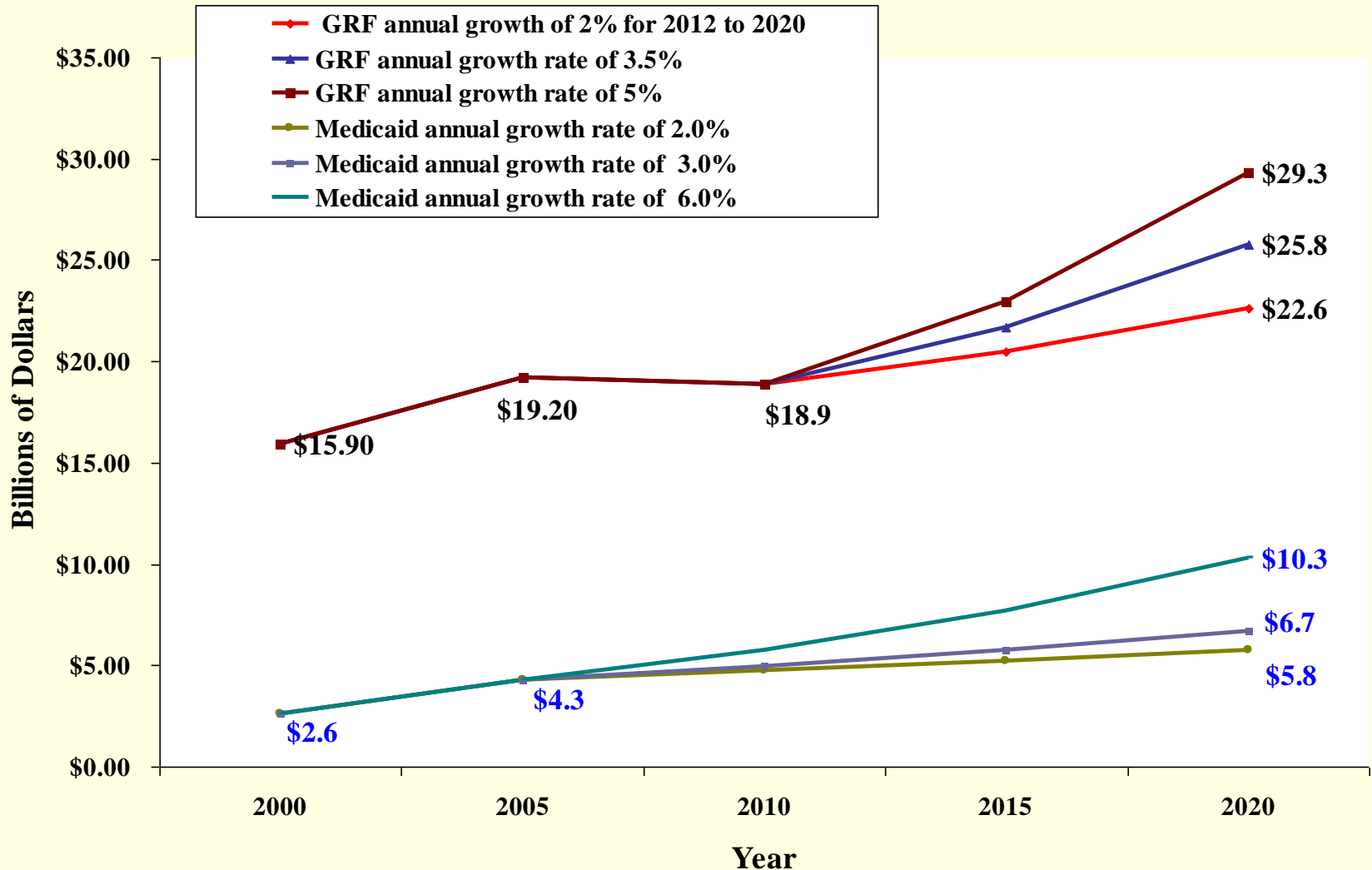
Diversion Activities

- AAA diversion work– includes targeting both current waiver participants and new individuals
- Current waiver participants– will extra service dollars, extra family support help a person remain in community?
- For new individuals– help in hospital transition, help with enrollment in to waiver or other programs such as care coordination, levy, city/county programs, Ohio Home Care, Home Choice.

Transition Activities

- Case managers in nursing facilities
- Review of PAR and/or MDS
- Case manager in hospital based nursing facilities
- Partner with LTCOP
- Partner with CIL
- Partner with Mental health system
- Partner with Ohio Homecare Waiver
- Partner with Housing

Total Projected State-only GRF and State Share of Medicaid in the Next 12 Years (In Billions of Dollars)



Ohio's Questions and Solutions

- **Can Ohio lower the proportion of individuals using nursing homes? (Ohio 26%-- low states 15%)**

Other states have done so by increasing HCBS, housing options, assisted living, PACE and removing NH beds from supply, unifying Itc budget and assuring that individuals can access the lowest level of service possible

- **Can Ohio reduce the proportion of severely disabled persons on Medicaid from the current 40%?**

Other states have done this through developing—supportive housing, non-Medicaid home care, better support for caregivers, health and disability prevention programs, better use of technology

Implications for the Future

- Current system is simply not sustainable
- Short-term window where “boomer growth” remains small, before the major increase
- The current system was never designed-- it just happened-- The Unified Budget was the first time in Ohio where all LTC parties came together to address issues
- LTC system must be innovative and efficient-- It will need to use technology, public-private partnerships, and new ideas such as aging friendly communities