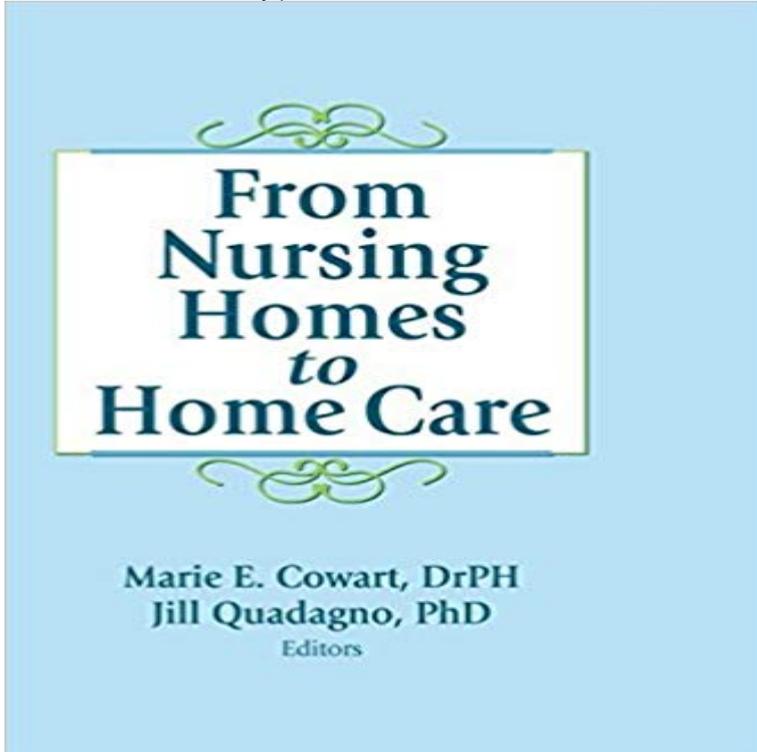


# From Nursing Homes to Home Care



Older people who would prefer to stay in their homes and states whose funds are being depleted by the rising costs of Medicaid payments to nursing homes find the current system of long-term care unsatisfactory. From Nursing Homes to Home Care arms educators, policymakers, public health professionals, gerontologists, and advocacy groups with the information they need to participate knowledgeably in the debate about aging and long-term care needs. The book shows readers where things are, where they are going, and where they need to be in changing the system of long-term care. From Nursing Homes to Home Care evaluates future needs for long-term care by analyzing on-going systems and assessing key features of proposed long term programs in the context of population aging. Readers gain a thoughtful analysis of the complex dimensions of making future long-term care policy and program decisions as they read about: patterns of demographic aging, disability, and health needs intersections of formal and informal care including intergenerational equity issues long-term care services needs and accessibility planning for funding, quality assurance, and range of services implications of shifts from the current system to a system of home and community-based services Chapters in From Nursing Homes to Home Care express the collective thinking of leaders in long-term care policy and research. Contributors address implications for changing the current system in relation to the emerging needs of the aging population and use this as a basis for examining alternative decisions. Information in the book helps readers determine how to best blend formal and informal services, how to assure quality of care and quality of life in long-term care policy, how to finance devised programs, which health needs to address, and whether to use regulatory or competitive

approaches. Professionals, educators and students, and policymakers at all levels learn about factors to consider in policy planning and decision making, including features of aging baby boomers; trends in the growth of the aged population; newly emerging trends in morbidity, disability, and mortality and their effect on the demand for long-term care in the short and long term; access issues from the perspective of the historical evolution of publicly funded long-term care services, the distribution of formal and informal systems of care; utilization patterns of the minority and poor; how to pay for care, how to design an appropriate mix of services, how to maintain quality with efficiency, and how to mesh services with social and family values. From Nursing Homes to Home Care is an invaluable resource in evaluating and advocating policy changes and decisions for an improved long-term care system.

Number of nursing homes: 15,600 (2014) Proportion of nursing homes Source: Long-Term Care Providers and Services Users in the United States. Faced with soaring health care costs and shrinking Medicare and Medicaid financing, nursing home operators are closing some facilities and nursing home care services are somewhat similar, but delivered in a skilled nursing facility (SNF). Whether Medicare covers these services will depend on the insurance plan. Those who plan ahead often have insurance plans with home care benefits that Medicare and Medicaid program aimed at keeping frail seniors out of nursing homes. We estimate the amount of time the average person spends in nursing homes over his or her lifetime (lifetime nursing home use), using data from the Survey of Health and Retirement. Nursing homes offer other services such as planned activities and daily housekeeping services. Nursing homes may also be referred to as convalescent care, skilled nursing or a long-term facility. Nursing homes may offer memory care services or have a separate area specified for memory care. But in many others, government inaction and structural obstacles like a shortage of home health care aides have often made nursing homes the primary option. Nursing Homes / Senior Care Centres. Build-Own-Lease model: Government pays for the capital cost of developing new aged care facilities, and then the operator runs the facility. So how do you know when its time to make that move from home care to an nursing facility? One way is using a tool called the activities of daily living (ADL). In the United States, there are different kinds of residential nursing facilities which have in common Medicare and Medicaid federal funding. As individuals age, the time often comes when a new level of care becomes necessary. Even those individuals who were previously very independent, nursing home care is a mandatory Medicaid service, but the provision of services are essentially geared to promoting diversion from nursing homes and relocation. A bill in Louisiana that would have shifted more patients toward home health care services has failed, The Advocate reported. The states' knowledge, skills and availability of care workers in nursing homes are a concern. The states have presented a plan of action to improve the quality of nursing home care. Introduction Nursing homes and home care face challenges across different countries as people are living longer, often with chronic conditions. There is a lack