



**Department
of Health**

Most Integrated Setting Coordinating Council Meeting: Update on Olmstead Report (Nursing Homes)

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November 7, 2016

Overview

- Provide an update on Olmstead progress of reducing the long stay nursing home population by 10% between 2014-2018
- Statewide vs. Regional data

Background on Data

- Total number of nursing home residents at the start of 2014 and 2016: Statewide and regionally
- Nursing home Minimum Data Set (MDS) 3.0 used
- Snapshot of residents on January 1 of each year
- Not a complete picture of system, but one data point to compare year
- Measurement challenges regarding differences between a “short stay day” and a “long stay day”

Long Stay vs. Short Stay: Meaning

- For the purposes of this analysis CMS definitions were used:
 - Long stay is greater than 100 days
 - Short stay is 100 days or less
- The Olmstead report used the MFP data point of 90 days or more for long stay

Statewide Nursing Home Statistics

	1/1/2014	1/1/2016
Number of nursing homes	634	627
Total number of residents	105,056	104,765
Number of long stay residents	82,905 (78.9%)	81,125 (77.4%)
Number of short stay residents	22,151 (21.1%)	23,640 (22.6%)

Statewide Nursing Home Analysis

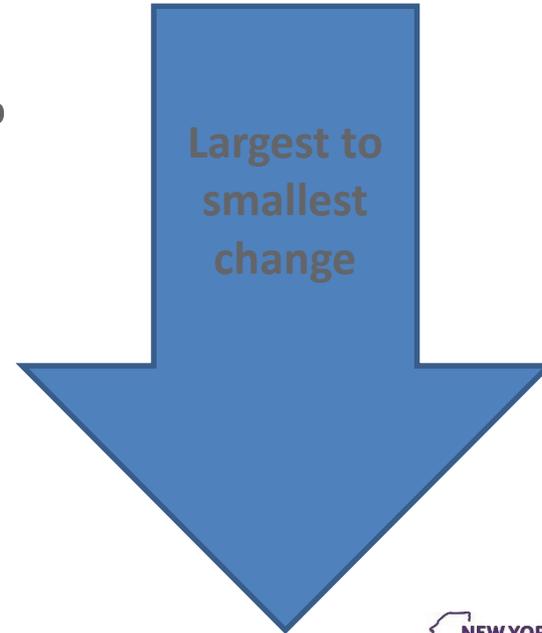
- Between January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2016:
 - The number of nursing homes *decreased* by 7 (-)
 - The number of long stay residents *decreased* by 1,780 or 2.1% (-)
 - The number of short stay residents *increased* by 1,489 or 6.6% (+)

What is happening statewide?

- Long stay is slowly decreasing
- Short stay is increasing
- Changes in long vs. short stays vary by region

Percentage Change in Long Stay Residents by Region Between 1/1/2014-1/1/2016

- Long Island: Decreased by 3.7%
- Central New York: Decreased by 3.2%
- New Rochelle: Decreased by 3.1%
- Buffalo: Decreased by 2.4%
- New York City: Decreased by 0.8%
- Rochester: Decreased by 0.5%
- Capital District: Increased by 0.2%



Overview of Counties Included in Nursing Home Regions

Region	Counties Included	Number of Nursing Homes 1/1/2016
Capital District	Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, and Washington	67
Central New York	Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Saint Lawrence, Tioga, and Tompkins	81
Long Island	Nassau and Suffolk	77
New Rochelle	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester	87
New York City	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond	171
Buffalo	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming	72
Rochester	Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates	62



Regional Nursing Home Analysis: Short Stay Between 1/1/2014-1/1/2016

- Largest increase in short stay residents:
 - Capital District by 12%
- Smallest increase in short stay residents:
 - Rochester by 1.4%
- Region with no change:
 - New Rochelle

Questions to Consider for the Future

- Measuring home and community based investments and capacity
- Impact of residents coming in and out of nursing homes each year
- Housing resources available for nursing home eligible population
- Movement from FFS to MLTC/MC in reporting period

Questions



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