



IMPACT OF COMMUNITY CARE MODELS ON QUALITY OF LIFE

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MONEY FOLLOWS THE PERSON

Once we lived in a nursing home.



Now we live in our own homes.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Which variables predict quality of life in Money Follows the Person program participants?

PREDICTORS

- Age
- Sex
- Length of Stay in an Institutional Facility at Baseline
- Home Setting
- Rurality
- Target Population

WHAT IS QUALITY OF LIFE?

Reinhard et. al (2001)

1. Safe and effective
2. Personal dignity and preferences respected
3. Comprehensive and trained workforce
4. Community engagement
5. Standards of care

Mathematica (2008)

1. Living arrangement
2. Personal care
3. Respect & dignity
4. Choice & control
5. Community integration
6. Life satisfaction
7. Psychosocial health status

QUALITY OF LIFE

Safety

Respect

$\alpha = 0.73$

Community
Integration

$\alpha = 0.61$

DEMOGRAPHICS

- 54.8% male
- Average age of 53.1 years
- 48.9% Group Home/Nursing Facility
- 84.0% Metro
- Average of 7.4 years in an institution prior to transition

Target Population	
Developmentally Disabled	52.3%
Physically Disabled	34.4%
Older Adult	13.4%

BIVARIATE RESULTS

Factors Associated with Total Quality of Life Scale Scores Post-Transition

Predictors	n	Pearson r
Length of Stay in Facility at Baseline	246	0.177**
Home Setting	242	0.147*
Target Population	246	
Developmental Disability		0.355**
Physical Disability		-0.262***
Older Adult		-0.166**

*, **, *** indicates significance at with $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.001$ respectively.

REGRESSION MODELS

Quality of Life = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{length of stay} + \beta_2 \text{age} + \beta_3 \text{home setting} + \beta_4 \text{sex} + \beta_5 \text{rurality} + \beta_6 \text{target population}$

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY

Regression Between Predictors and Total Quality of Life Scale Scores of Persons with a Developmental Disability Post-Transition

	β (SE)
Length of Stay in Facility at Baseline	.058 (.566)
Age at Discharge	-.002 (.009)
Group Home/Nursing Facility	.024 (.230)
Female	.112 (.216)
Metro	.001 (.292)
Developmental Disability	.329 (.254)***

*, **, *** indicates significance at with $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.001$ respectively.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY

Regression Between Predictors and Total Quality of Life Scale Scores of Persons with a Physical Disability Post-Transition

	β (SE)
Length of Stay in Facility at Baseline	.117 (.009)
Age at Discharge	-1.528 (.009)
Group Home/Nursing Facility	.786 (.232)
Female	1.904 (.220)
Metro	.114 (.297)
Physical Disability	-0.230 (.247)**

*, **, *** indicates significance at with $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.001$ respectively.

OLDER ADULT

Regressions Between Predictors and Total Quality of Life Scale Scores of Older Adults Post-Transition

	β (SE)
Length of Stay in Facility at Baseline	.154 (.009) *
Age at Discharge	-.011 (.011)
Group Home/Nursing Facility	.118 (.226)
Female	.094 (.225)
Living Environment	-.002 (.303)
Older Adult	-.113 (.445)

*, **, *** indicates significance at with $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.001$ respectively.

FINDINGS

Three predictors of quality of life once transitioned into a community setting:

1. Being a person with a developmental disability
2. Being a person with a physical disability
3. Total length of stay in a facility prior to transition for the older adult population

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY, DELIVERY, PRACTICE

- Need for Year 2 Results
- Targeting of Programs
- Service Delivery

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