

# **Enhancing Caregiver Resources**

Tuesday March 20, 2018

10:45 am – 12:00 pm



# ILTCI Mobile App Download Instructions

iPhone

iPad

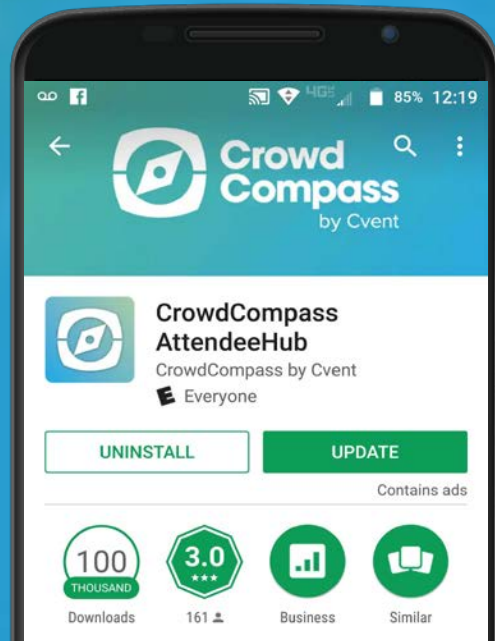
- 1) Type <https://crowd.cc/s/1flyo> in web browser
- 2) Click “Download iPhone/iPad App” to load Apple’s App Store and download the app.

android

- 1) Type <https://crowd.cc/s/1flyo> in web browser
- 2) Click “Download Android App” to load the Google Play Store and download the app.

BlackBerry

- 1) You’ll be using the web version of the app. Open the web browser, click the BlackBerry menu button, select “Go To” and type <https://crowd.cc/s/1flyo>.



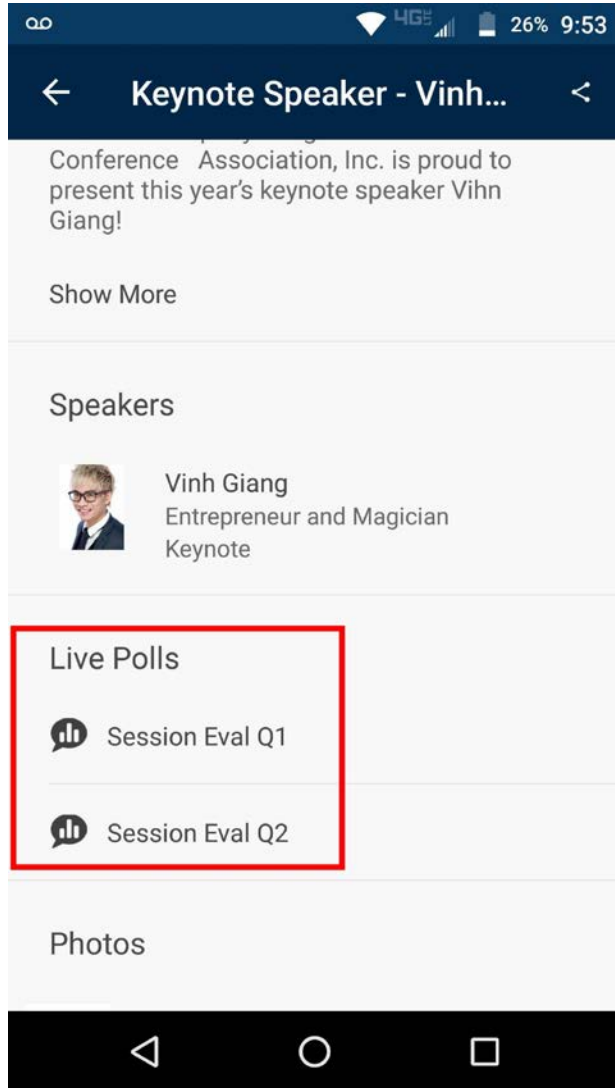
You can also just go to your app store and search ‘AttendeeHub’. Once installed search ‘ILTCI’ and you’ll find our app.

A Special Thank You to this year’s  
Mobile App Sponsor



**Nationwide**<sup>®</sup>  
is on your side

# Session Survey Instructions



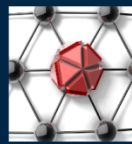
Once you are in the app go to the schedule and the session you are in.

Scroll to the bottom to find the Live Polling questions.

This year the session survey questions can be found in this section and will take just a couple seconds to complete.



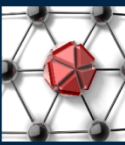
- Robert Hanes, Moderator
- Robyn Stone, Speaker
- Sandra Timmermann, Responder



## Development of Direct Care Professionals: Implications for Long Term Care (LTC) Insurers

Robyn I. Stone, DrPH  
Senior VP for Research, LeadingAge

# Who Are Direct Care Workers?



- Direct Care Professionals  $\neq$  Low wage workers
- Certified nursing assistants
- Home health aides
- Home care/personal care aides
- Hospice/palliative care aides

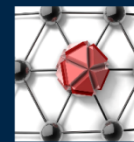


- Settings for LTC
  - 25% institutions
    - Nursing homes
    - Assisted living
  - 75% home and community-based services (HCBS)
- Workers
  - Within institutions: mostly RNs, LPNs, CNAs
  - HCBS: mostly unlicensed direct-care workers



- By 2030: More than 70 million people age 65 years and older
  - 20% of the population
- By 2050: Number needing long-term care will more than double
  - From 8 million in 2000 to 19 million in 2050
- Who will care for those with long-term care (LTC) needs?
  - Institute of Medicine (IOM) projects 3.5 million additional workers by 2030





- The emerging “care gap”
- Shift from institutional to in-home and community-based settings
- More ethnically/racially diverse older adults in U.S.
- More highly educated and wealthier older adults in short run



- Haves vs. have-nots
- Impact of new technologies?
- Decreased traditional pipeline
- Immigration policy?



- Proliferation of private pay home care agencies (median revenue in 2015 was \$1.6 million)
- Consumer-directed models – private pay and Medicaid
- Technology-based platforms to match consumers and aides (includes registries)
- Managed care-based models
- Worker-owned co-ops

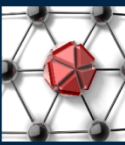


- Personal care/activities of daily living assistance (e.g. eating, bathing, dressing)
- Assistance with instrumental activities (e.g. housekeeping, meal preparation)
- Eyes and ears of system
- Emotional support; one-on-one relationship
- Liaison with family caregivers



- Largely white, non-Hispanics, middle-aged women
- 20% CNAs, 33% in home care are foreign-born
- Low wages-stagnant over 10 years
- Great variability in benefits
- CNAs and hospice aides better compensated than home care/personal care aides

# Direct Care Professional Jobs



	Number 2016	Mean Hourly Wage 2016	Projected Job Growth Rate (2010-2030)
Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA)	883,000	\$12.79	68%
Home Health Aide	814,000	\$11.35	88%
Home Care/Personal Care Aide	1.5 million	\$10.92	88%

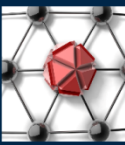
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017

# Type of Direct Care Professionals Living in Poverty



Type of Direct Care Professional by Care Setting	Percent At or Below the Poverty Line
Home Health	20.3%
Nursing Care Facilities	12.8%
Residential Care Facilities	12.6%

# What is the Problem?

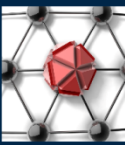


- High turnover rates; poor retention
- Shortage of competent direct care professionals across all settings
- Instability of workforce leads to
  - Service access problems
  - Excessive provider costs
  - Extreme workloads, inadequate supervision, poorer quality
  - Inadequate pipeline
- Future will probably look worse without serious interventions





- The local economy
- Industry stereotyping and ageism
- Pay benefits
- Lack of career mobility



- Poor working conditions/supervision
- Inadequate/misplaced investments in education and training
- Inadequate public reimbursement
- Future of immigration – limited family reunification



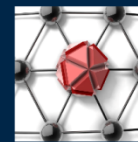
- Medicare/Medicaid certified nursing assistant, home health and Hispanic hospice aides – federally mandates 75 hours and competency exam
- Home care/personal care
  - No federal requirements
  - Minimal state requirements, tremendous variability
- Consumer-directed workers
  - Training is a concern



- Paucity of state training standards
- 4 states implement vigorous standards
- 22 states have no formal training requirements
- 18 states specify required training hours – average of 49 hours
- 11 states articulate specific training for consumer directed home care/PCAs



- Multiple co-morbidities/multiple meds
- Functional decline
- High risk for depression, social isolation
- Dementia
- Significant family involvement
- Cultural competence
- How to deal with physical, verbal abuse



- Nurses delegate health maintenance and increase worker responsibilities
- 16 states allowed RNs to delegate 16 tasks to aides in 2016
- No delegation – FL, IN, PA, RI
- 19 states increased tasks since 2013



- Wage enhancements
- Health insurance benefits
- Provider payment incentives for better benefits



- Investment in geriatric and gerontological training & competencies
- Nurse delegation changes
- Recognize and address role of immigration





- Organizational culture changes to empower and value direct care workers and frontline supervisors
- Peer mentoring
- Supervisor training programs



- Cultural competency in the workforce
- Innovative curricula & training modules for in-service
- Competency-based performance evaluation
- Career ladders and lattices

# Personal Care Attendant Competency Model

## Individualizing Care

Cultural  
Competency

Individual  
Rights &  
Choices

Individualizing  
Care

Self-  
Care

## Interpersonal Skills

Individual Empowerment | Informed Action based on Scope of Practice | Teamwork  
Relationship Skills | Accountability | Advocacy | Communication | Empathy |  
Education, Training and Self-Development

## Applied Understanding

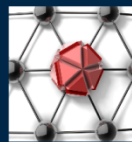
Abuse | Community & Service Networking | Dementia | Grief & End of Life Care |  
Professionalism & Ethics | Results Orientation | Aging, Chronic Disease & Physical  
Disabilities

## Technical Competencies

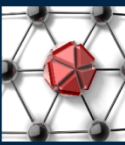
ADLs & IADLS | Evaluation & Observations | Infection Control | Nutrition & Meal  
Preparation | Providing Services and Supports | Role of DCW | Safety & Emergency



- DCPs in healthcare teams
- DCPs as health coach in managing chronic conditions
- DCPs managing transitions
- DCPs = Community Health Workers?
- Aide specialists – dementia, medication management, oral health care
- Senior CNA – mentor, supervisor



- High school students beginning K-12
- Older workers
- Redeployment of unemployed workers
- Former family caregivers
- New immigrants
- Technology to help reduce demand



- Technologies to help retain quality older staff (e.g. reducing physical burden)
- Work redesign (e.g. job sharing options)
- Retired physicians, nurses, administrators as volunteer mentors/coaches for younger staff
- Retired geriatric professionals as educators in colleges, universities, trade schools



- Retired CNAs, home health and home care aides as trainers for new direct care workers and family caregivers
- Second careers for older persons
- Family caregivers as formal providers



- Complementing vs replacing DCPs?
- E-health technologies
- Smartphone tech for observations, documentation
- E-learning for training, in-service
- Technologies to prevent injury
- Consumer technologies to reduce worker burden
- Robots and other AI advances
- Uber-style matching services

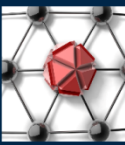




- Workforce availability influences service use and claims
- Role of competencies in differentiating what products cover
- Benefits including technology as replacement or complement to human capital
- Implications for consumer demand for products
- Implications for costs of products

**Reaction and Response:  
Sandra Timmermann**



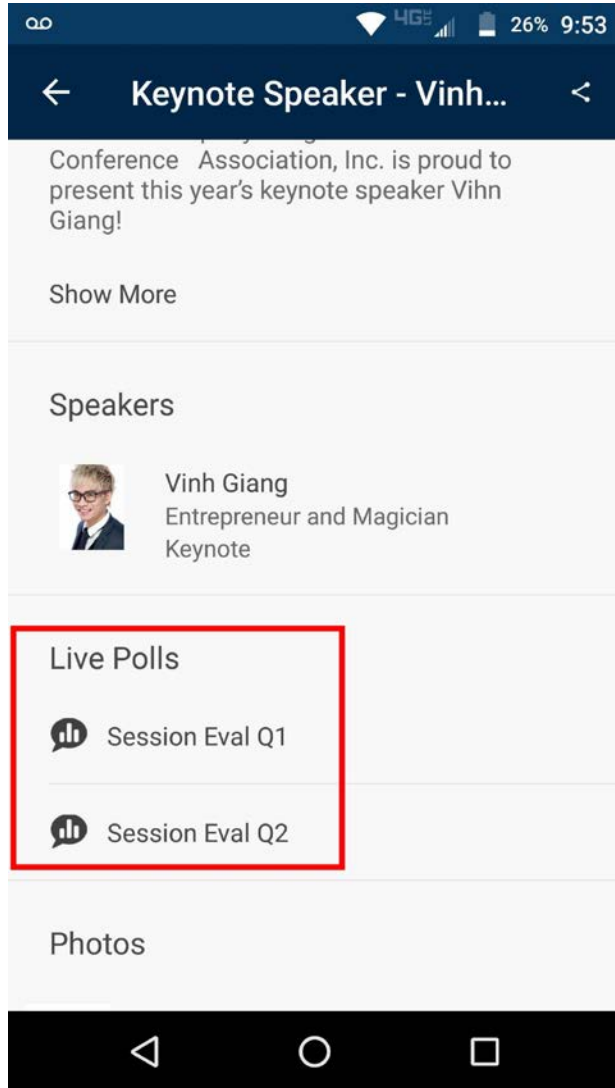


- INSERT SURVEY POLLING QUESTIONS  
HERE

# QUESTIONS



# Session Survey Instructions



Once you are in the app go to the schedule and the session you are in.

Scroll to the bottom to find the Live Polling questions.

This year the session survey questions can be found in this section and will take just a couple seconds to complete.

# Speaker Contact Information



- Robyn Stone, [rstone@leadingage.org](mailto:rstone@leadingage.org)
- Sandy Timmermann,  
[Sandratimmermann1@gmail.com](mailto:Sandratimmermann1@gmail.com)
- Robert Hanes, [rhanes@kpmg.com](mailto:rhanes@kpmg.com)