


Older Persons' Ability Level

Aged Care Residents' Ability Census 10/9/8

Freemasons' Department of Geriatric Medicine, University of Auckland



OPAL

10/9/8

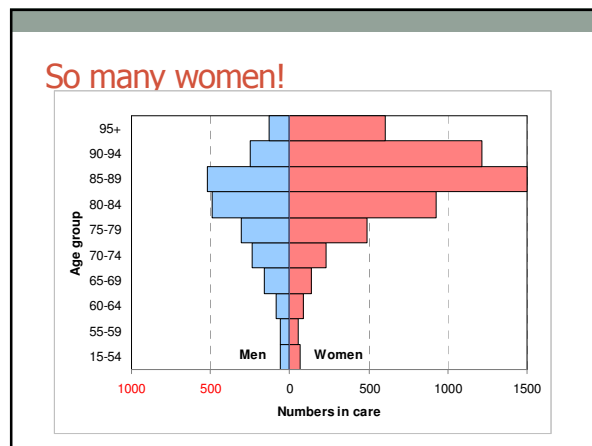
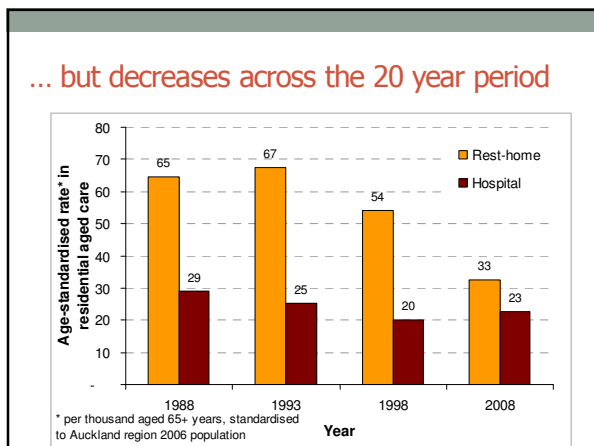
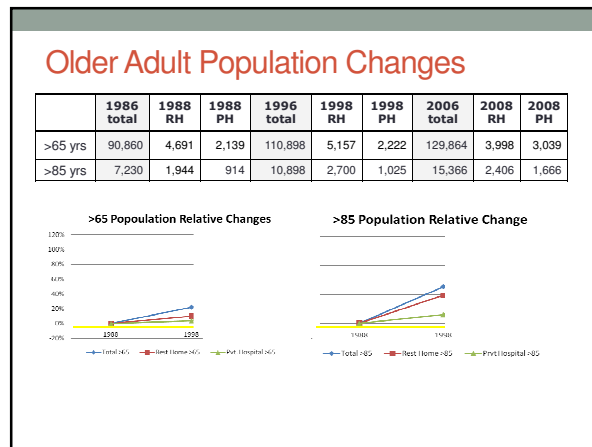
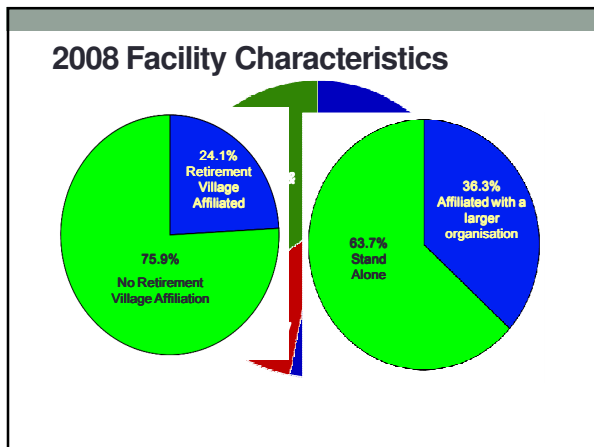
Overview of Results

Dr Michal Boyd, RN, NP, ND
Nurse Practitioner, Waitemata DHB

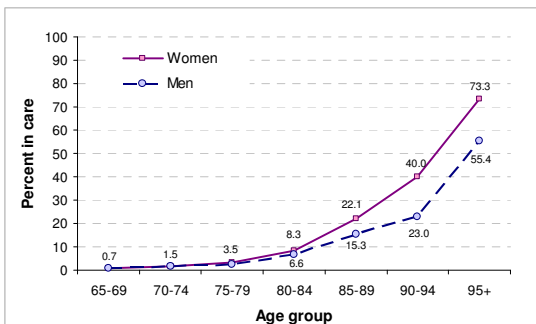
Sr Lecturer
Freemasons' Dept. of Geriatric Medicine
University of Auckland

Auckland residential aged care

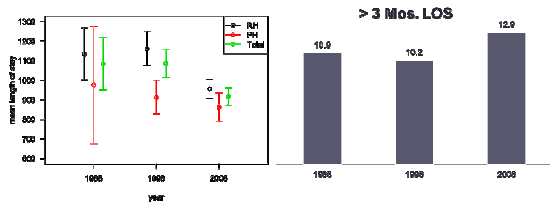
- 20-years tracking of residential aged care facilities, Auckland
- 4 census-type surveys 1988, 1993, 1998 and 2008, all with Freemasons support
- Describes trends in
 - bed numbers available
 - population rates of being in care
 - demographic characteristics
 - functional indicators and levels of dependency



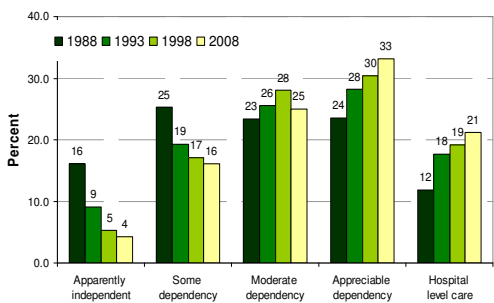
Proportion in care increases with age, & higher for women ...



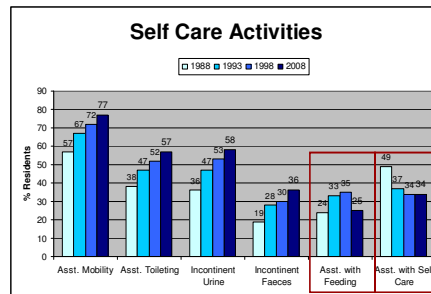
Length of Stay



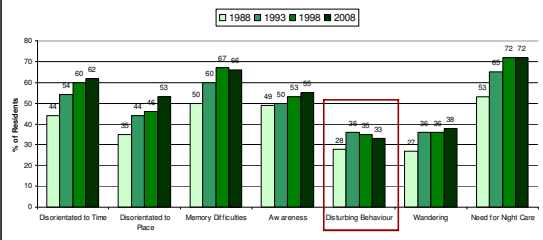
Residents are now more dependent than 20 years ago



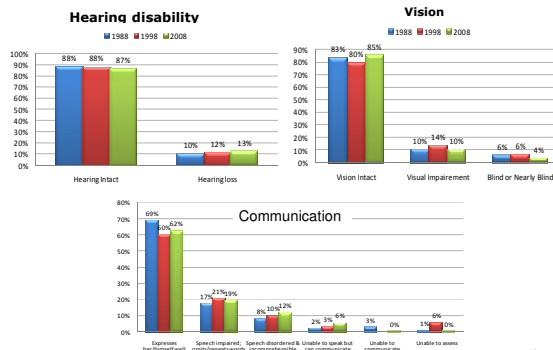
Increased Self Care Dependency

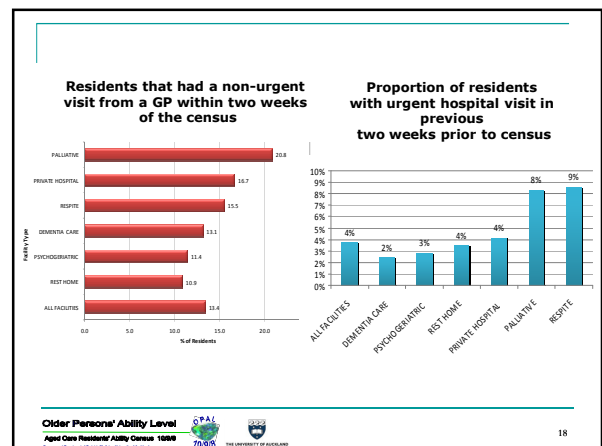
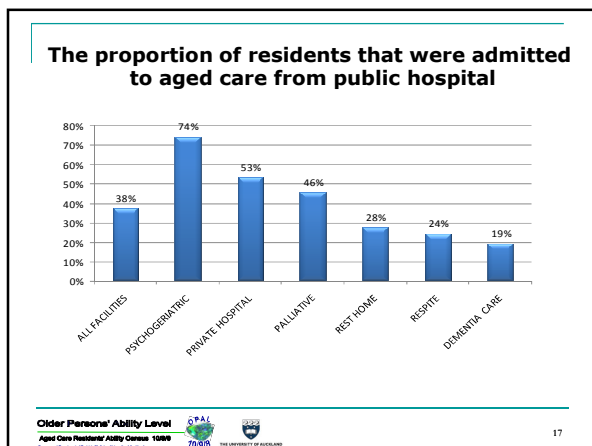
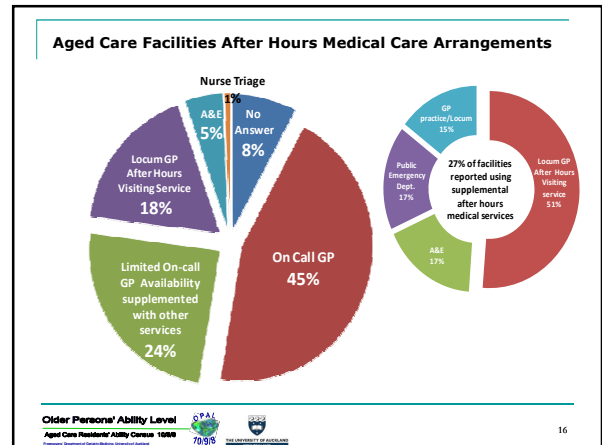
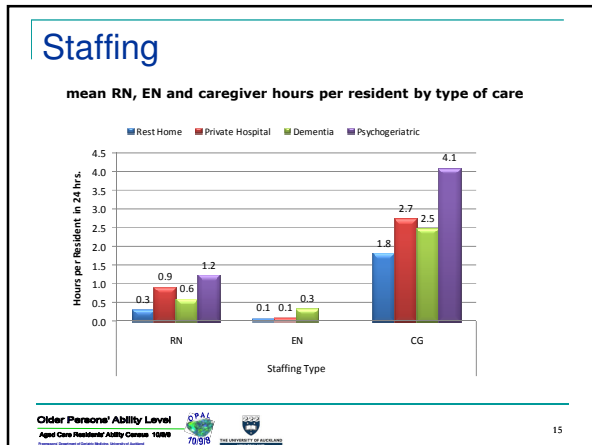
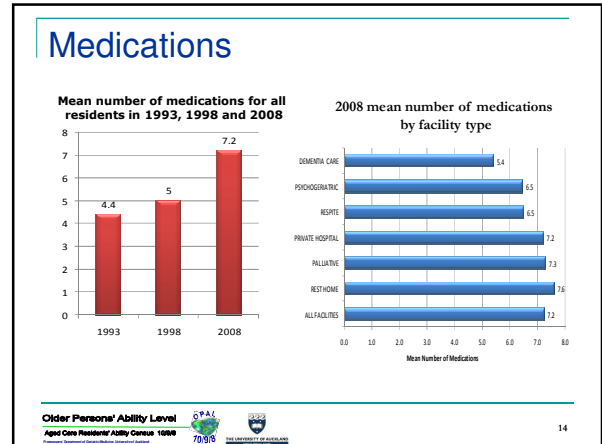
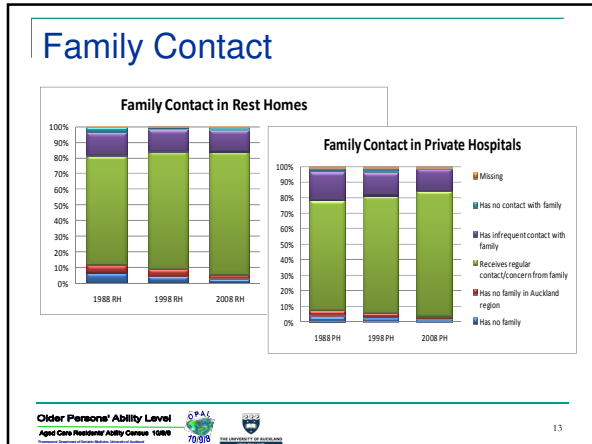


Cognitive and Behavioural Trends Over Time



Hearing and Vision





In Conclusion – the data lines up with what providers are saying:

- The overall population in aged residential care:
 - Is Older
 - Stays less time
 - Requires more help from staff
 - Is significantly more dependent than before
- As the population continues to age, the proportion of people with cognitive issues will increase
- The need for aged residential care will increase as these changes occur
- Models of care need to be updated to match the population demographic changes

