

# Difference in Organizational Resources Across Neighborhoods for Community-Dwelling Older Adults with Deteriorating Physical and Cognitive Health

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## Context of the Presentation

This paper was presented at the Joint World Conference on Social Work, Education and Social Development (SWSD) 2016, June 2016, Seoul, Korea. A part of travel funding was supported by *the Global Social Work Learning Community* at UM School of Social Work.



The session addresses various topics under the umbrella of “ageing” and presenters mostly discuss their work in terms of WHO’s approach to promoting the “Aging-friendly Communities”

## BACKGROUND

- By 2030, more than one fifth of the population, or 74 million, will be over the age of 65 (Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics 2016). In addition, the number of functionally and cognitively impaired needing support will increase substantially since these conditions increase with age.
- In order to slow the speed at which individuals’ physical and cognitive disabilities progress and to reduce health disparities across geographical areas, it is critical to understand whether home and community based health services for older adults are geographically evenly distributed, and if not, what factors are driving an unequal distribution of organizational resources across neighborhoods.
- My research asks “*What is the association between neighborhood characteristics and the presence of organizations servicing older adults with disability across zip-code level neighborhoods?*”

## Theoretical Framework

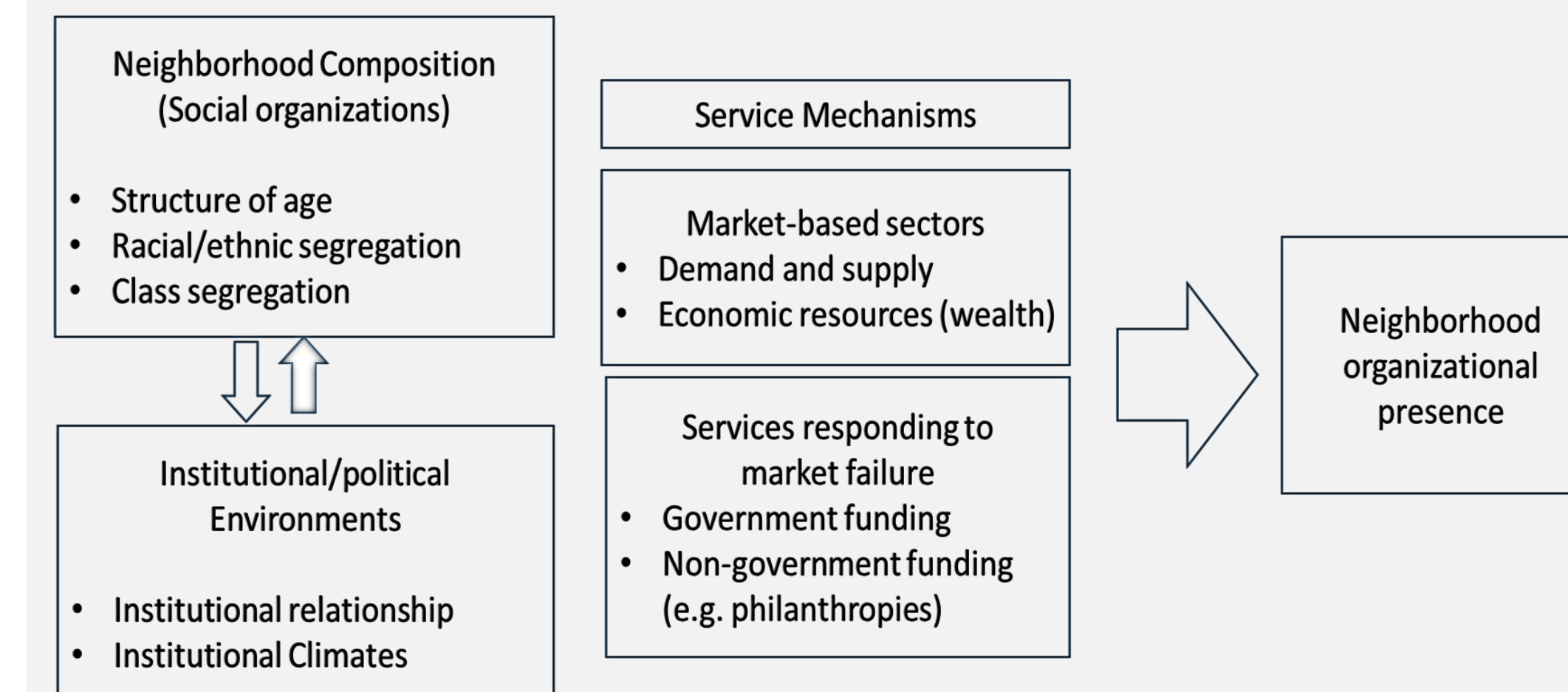


Figure 1. Conceptual model linking neighborhood and institutional factors explaining organizational presence for older adults and persons with disability

## Neighborhood Characteristics associated with the Presence of in Service Organizations in Michigan

	Assisted Living				Home Health Care				Social Services			
	Full Model		Black Neighborhood Test Model		Full Model		Black Neighborhood Test Model		Full Model		Black Neighborhood Test Model	
Non-metropolitan	1.08	(0.67 - 1.73)	1.07	(0.66 - 1.73)	0.65	(0.38 - 1.13)	0.64	(0.37 - 1.12)	1.21	(0.71 - 2.05)	1.21	(0.71 - 2.05)
Proportion Old	1.02	(0.98 - 1.05)	1.02	(0.98 - 1.05)	1.07**	(1.02 - 1.11)	1.06**	(1.02 - 1.11)	1.07***	(1.04 - 1.11)	1.07***	(1.04 - 1.11)
Proportion NH-Black	1.00	(0.99 - 1.02)	1.01	(0.99 - 1.03)	0.99	(0.98 - 1.01)	1.00	(0.98 - 1.03)	1.00	(0.99 - 1.02)	1.00	(0.98 - 1.03)
Proportion Poor	1.00	(0.98 - 1.02)	1.00	(0.98 - 1.02)	0.99	(0.97 - 1.02)	0.99	(0.97 - 1.02)	1.04**	(1.01 - 1.07)	1.04**	(1.01 - 1.07)
Proportion BA+	1.01+	(1.00 - 1.03)	1.02+	(1.00 - 1.03)	1.03**	(1.01 - 1.05)	1.03**	(1.01 - 1.05)	1.03***	(1.01 - 1.05)	1.03***	(1.01 - 1.05)
Unemployment rate	0.99	(0.91 - 1.08)	1.00	(0.92 - 1.09)	1.07	(0.97 - 1.18)	1.08	(0.97 - 1.19)	1.06	(0.96 - 1.17)	1.06	(0.97 - 1.17)
Logged area in square miles	2.64***	(2.03 - 3.42)	2.63***	(2.02 - 3.41)	3.99***	(2.92 - 5.46)	3.99***	(2.91 - 5.46)	3.30***	(2.47 - 4.41)	3.30***	(2.47 - 4.40)
Logged Population Density	2.22***	(1.76 - 2.81)	2.19***	(1.74 - 2.77)	4.51***	(3.37 - 6.04)	4.43***	(3.31 - 5.93)	2.67***	(2.08 - 3.45)	2.66***	(2.06 - 3.43)
Nursing Home Presence	1.38+	(0.94 - 2.01)	1.51+	(1.00 - 2.27)	1.94**	(1.27 - 2.97)	2.28***	(1.44 - 3.62)	1.35	(0.91 - 2.00)	1.4	(0.91 - 2.14)
Nursing Home x Proportion NH-Black			0.99	(0.97 - 1.01)			0.98+	(0.96 - 1.00)			1.00	(0.97 - 1.02)
Constant	0.00***	(0.00 - 0.00)	0.00***	(0.00 - 0.00)	0.00***	(0.00 - 0.00)	0.00***	(0.00 - 0.00)	0.00***	(0.00 - 0.00)	0.00***	(0.00 - 0.00)

\*\*\* p<0.001, \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05, + p<0.10

Note: Data are from 2007 U.S. Census County Business Patterns and 2010 Census. Key outcomes were the presence of organizations related to home and community based care at zipcodes neighborhoods.

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

- Only neighborhoods composed of higher educated residents have all three types of organization
- Factors associated with the organizational presence differ by types of organization, reflecting the nature of organizations and the extent to which they rely on different sources of funding such as government contracts or reimbursement as a payment method among eligible clients, or private pay.
- The presence of a nursing home increases the likely of having home health care in a neighborhood, but this positive relationship is attenuated as the proportion of blacks increases.
- Theorizing efforts are needed to have meaningful discussions across various states and contexts