

In - H o m e

Supportive Services

Recipient Report



*IHSS: Keeping the
Quality of Life at Home*

California Department of Social Services
Research and Development Division
Data Analysis and Publications Branch
Adult Programs Analysis Team



June 2002

IHSS Recipients

Characteristics of Recipients in the In Home Supportive Services Program

June 2002



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Summary of Findings

Characteristics of December 2001 Recipients

- Women make up sixty-seven percent of IHSS recipients. Half of the women enter disabled and half enter aged. Men make up 33 percent of IHSS recipients, and nearly 60 percent enter disabled.
- Over half (54%) of all recipients authorized for services in December 2001 had been in the Program for four or more years, with over one-fifth (21%) receiving services for nine or more years.
- Twenty-seven percent of IHSS recipients that entered the Program between the ages of 1 and 17 had received services for at least nine years, while only 13 percent of those who entered over age 75 received services for 9 years.
- Sixty-nine percent of Black recipients entered the Program under age 65, while 74 percent of the Asian recipients who entered were over age 65.
- Fifty-seven percent of IHSS recipients indicate English as their primary language. English speaking recipients' average age at entrance into the Program is 56, while non-English speakers' average age at entrance is 66.

Caseload Growth

- The average number of authorized cases per month increased 38 percent from 1995 to 2001. Entries into IHSS have increased 41 percent, while exits over the same period increased a modest 8 percent.
- Rates of entry, based on the California population (per 10,000), were highest for non-white recipients in 1995 and that trend continued into 2001.

Reasons for Leaving

- The most common reason for exiting the Program is death (29%), followed by changes in Medi-Cal or other eligibility (22%) and entering out-of-home/nursing home care (15%). Aged recipients are more likely to leave the program because they die or enter more intensive care, while disabled recipients are more likely to leave of their own accord or for reasons associated with administrative issues such as changes in eligibility.
- One-quarter (26%) of those who leave the IHSS Program will return and those that return are more likely to be disabled.

Purpose of this Report

In-Home Supportive Services is experiencing considerable growth. The number of authorized monthly cases increased 38 percent from almost 190,000 in 1995 to over 262,000 in 2001. Because of its growth and since IHSS is now the third largest social services program funded by the California General Fund, it is important to take a current look at this dynamic Program and the people who receive its services.

This report is the first in a series of reports and is fairly general in its approach. It focuses on characteristics of the IHSS population in December 2001, compares those that entered in 1995 to those that entered in 2001 (by age and ethnicity), and describes the reasons for leaving the Program.

Subsequent reports will concentrate on specific topics, including services, details on length of time in the Program, characteristics of those who have multiple entries and exits from IHSS, and information on recipients who access other social services programs, such as the Multipurpose Senior Services Program (MSSP).

Understanding the dynamics of the IHSS Program and its population is important for development of future policy decisions. For instance:

- ◆ Understanding the ages that people enter IHSS and how long they tend to stay in the Program can help forecast how much the Program may cost in coming years.
- ◆ Knowing the ethnic distribution of recipients can shape the delivery of services in a culturally sensitive manner.
- ◆ Tracking why recipients leave the Program can help Program planners anticipate who may exit and re-enter, especially for cases with temporary changes in eligibility.

Background

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) is a state administered, county run program that provides an alternative to out-of-home care, by providing state, county and federal funding that enables program recipients to hire a caregiver (California Welfare Institutions Code Section 12300). Individuals eligible for IHSS services are disabled, age 65 or older, or blind, and unable to live safely at home without help and financially unable to purchase needed services. Through a series of evaluations performed by county social workers, IHSS recipients can be authorized for up to 283 hours per month of services.

The IHSS program consists of two components: the Personal Care Services Program (PCSP – implemented in 1993) and the Residual IHSS Program. Services provided in the PCSP are federally reimbursed in part through California's Medicaid Program (Medi-Cal). These services include assisting with the administration of medications and providing needed assistance with activities of daily living (ADL's) such as eating, bathing, grooming, transferring, and dressing. Cases excluded from the PCSP receive state-only funding through the Residual Program. Most Residual cases are domestic service only cases, parent providers of minor children, and spousal providers.

To be eligible for IHSS, recipients must:

- ◆ Live in their own home or abode of choosing and have a need for IHSS/PCSP.
- ◆ Receive Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) or meet SSI/SSP Program criteria, except for the SSI/SSP income limits. If a person meets all SSI/SSP criteria except for income, he or she may be eligible for IHSS with a share of cost. SSI/SSP recipients who qualify for IHSS receive the services for free.
- ◆ Have a disability expected to last 12 months or longer or to end in death, require at least one personal care service; not have a parent (if a minor) or spouse as the sole provider, have a provider that is an enrolled Medi-Cal provider (**PCSP only**).

Analysis and Methodology

Authorized Cases

All cases that were considered eligible to receive services were included. Not all cases 'authorized' to receive services actually received services in any given month.

Section I - Characteristics of December 2001 IHSS Recipients.

Information used to describe the December 2001 recipients is based on the client information entered into CMIPS at the time they actually entered the Program as opposed to the information available just in the December 2001 CMIPS file. For instance, a client may have entered in 1995 as a 60-year-old; aid coded 'disabled.' By December 2001, she would be a 66-year-old, and her aid code changed to 'aged.' The purpose of using the aid code assigned when recipients enter the Program is to determine the length of time recipients are in the Program, accurately track the age and original aid code of a recipient, and track the number of times a client may enter and exit the Program.

Section II – Caseload Overview - 1995 through 2001

Provides a caseload overview from 1995 through 2001, and how entries and exits contribute to the overall IHSS caseload growth.

Section III – Comparison of Recipients in 1995 and in 2001

This analysis focuses on recipients who entered the program for the first time, in 1995 (45,004 persons) or in 2001 (61,127 persons). The purpose was to exclude persons who had previously been in the program (prior to either 1995 or 2001), had exited, and then re-entered. A more accurate comparison of the client populations of those two years is possible if only 'new' entrants were analyzed.

Section IV - Reasons for Leaving

Data related to recipients' reasons for leaving the Program became available starting in August 1998.

Data Sources

Unless specifically noted, data used in this report came from a newly created Department of Social Services longitudinal database generated from the IHSS Case Management, Information and Payrolling System (CMIPS). Monthly CMIPS recipient files from January 1994 through December 2001 were combined to create a full program record for each IHSS recipient, from entry to exit, since January 1994. Because the database can track persons over time, it is possible to determine how long recipients are active in the Program, how often they exit and re-enter, and how their service needs change over time.

Other data sources used, with appropriate footnotes throughout this report, are:

- Historical, Current, and Projected Population Data, 1995 through 2001, Department of Finance.
- State Data Exchange (SDX) – The Supplemental Security Income and State Supplemental Payment (SSI/SSP) December 2001 Monthly extract.

Key Variables – Definitions and Limitations

Entrance Date – A date used to measure the length of time in the Program and the age at entry. For recipients eligible for services in January 1994 (first month of data available), the entrance date is equal to the date of application. For recipients who entered the program for the first time starting in February 1994, the entrance date is generated from the month and year a recipient was first determined eligible to receive services.

Age at Entrance – Determined by the difference between the recipient's entrance date and the recipient's date of birth.

Age Groups – The age groups used in this publication are consistent with contemporary literature that focuses on an increasing elderly population. With longer life expectancies, the entry patterns for the 75-84 age group and the over 85 age group have more significance with regards to length of time in Program and types of services needed.

Length of Time – Length of time in the Program is calculated by finding the difference between when the recipient first started receiving services (entrance date) and December 2001. A recipient could have been in/out of the Program, but the Length of Time is defined using the first date of entrance. An example would be a recipient who entered for the first time in March 1995, was terminated in 1996, and came back into the program and is still receiving services as of December 2001. Length of time in the Program is calculated from the original March 1995 entrance to December 2001.

Aid Type – The aid code is the recipient's benefit category for budget, Medi-Cal, and accounting purposes, and is assigned by the county social worker at time of assessment. The aid codes are: Aged, Blind, and Disabled. It is possible for this code to change from disabled to aged during yearly assessments. An example would be a recipient who enters at age 60 is coded as 'disabled', and 6 years later (now age 66) during a yearly assessment is re-coded to 'aged'. In this report, recipients are categorized by the code assigned at time of entry.

Ethnicity – Ethnic categories are consistent with those used by the California Department of Finance. The Asian category is a combination of Pacific Islanders, Filipino, Chinese, Cambodian, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Laotian, and Vietnamese. The Hispanic code includes all recipients identified as Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race.

Primary Language - Prior to August of 1998, data are incomplete. After August of 1998, the primary language variable is 100 percent complete. Data for language is taken from the December 2001 CMIPS recipient file.

Section I

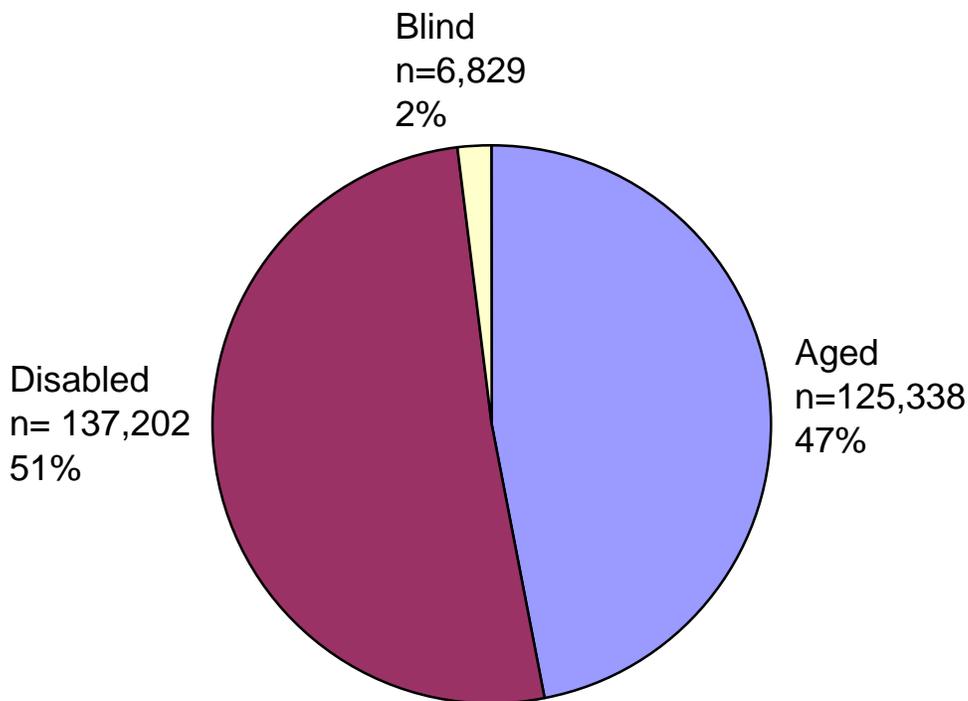
Characteristics of December 2001 IHSS Recipients

Information used to describe the December 2001 recipients is based on the client information entered into CMIPS at the time they actually entered the Program as opposed to the information available just in the December 2001 CMIPS file. These characteristics include aid type (recipient benefit categories), age at

entry, gender, ethnicity, language, and some program characteristics such as length of time in the Program.

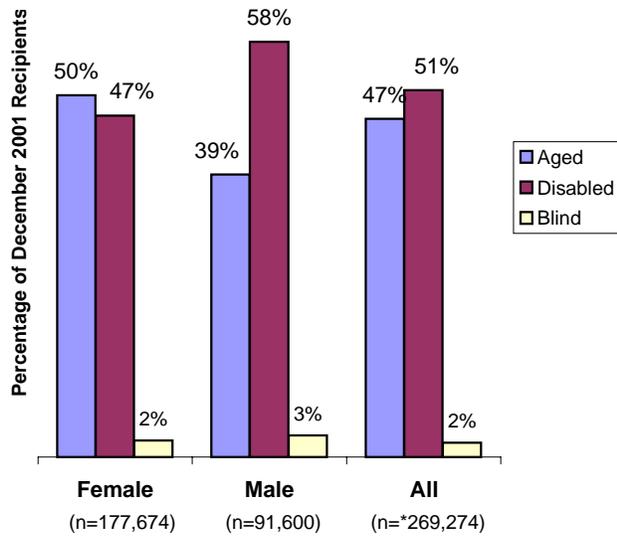
IHSS had over 269,000 recipients authorized for services in December 2001. Figure 1 below shows the distribution of the type of aid being received when recipients entered the Program.

Figure 1. Distribution of Aid Type for December 2001 IHSS Recipients



Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
 December 2001 recipient file.
 n = 269,369, 3 recipients had invalid data for Aid type.

Figure 2. Gender by Aid Type



Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
December 2001 recipient file.
*98 recipients excluded due to invalid data

Gender

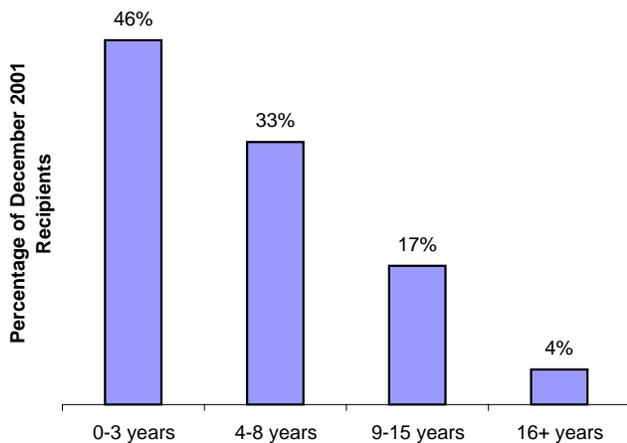
Women comprise two-thirds of IHSS recipients authorized for services in December 2001. Of the men eligible for services in December 2001, 58 percent entered as disabled (see Figure 2), while only 47 percent of the women entered disabled.

Length of Time in Program

Over half (54%) of all recipients authorized for services in December 2001 had been in the Program for four or more years (see Figure 3), with over one-fifth (21%) receiving services for nine or more years.

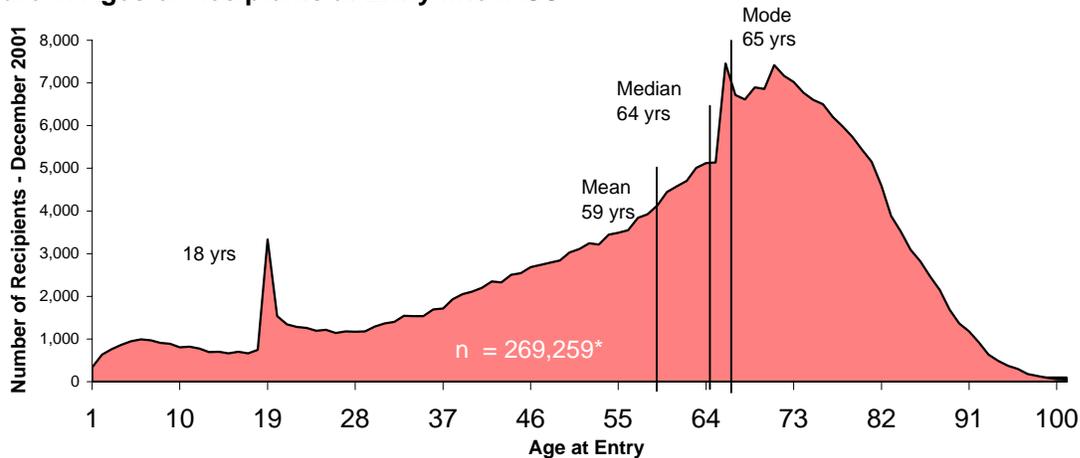
The majority of recipients (86 percent) had been receiving an uninterrupted flow of services, that is, they entered the IHSS Program once and remained active continuously. Approximately 14 percent of the December 2001 recipients had been in the Program at least once before, had exited the Program, and re-entered. (See also Appendix A.)

Figure 3. Length of Time in Program



Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
December 2001 recipient file.

Figure 4. Ages of Recipients at Entry into IHSS



Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
December 2001 recipient file.
* 113 recipients excluded due to invalid data.

Age of Recipients Receiving IHSS When They First Enter the Program

The median age of entry into IHSS of the December 2001 eligible recipients was 64 years. The median is the point at which half of the population is older (i.e., 65 years and over) and half of the population is younger (i.e., 63 years and under). This indicates that half of the the December 2001 recipients were under 65 and disabled when they entered, and half entered at age 65 or older and are categorized as aged.

Figure 3 shows a large increase just after the median, representing the population that entered IHSS at 65

years and older. The upward slope of the line for those entering IHSS under 65 indicates that disability generally increases with age. Seventy-five percent of Blind recipients entered IHSS before age 65.

More recipients enter at the age of 65 (the mode) than any other age, which is consistent with the Program's eligibility criteria.

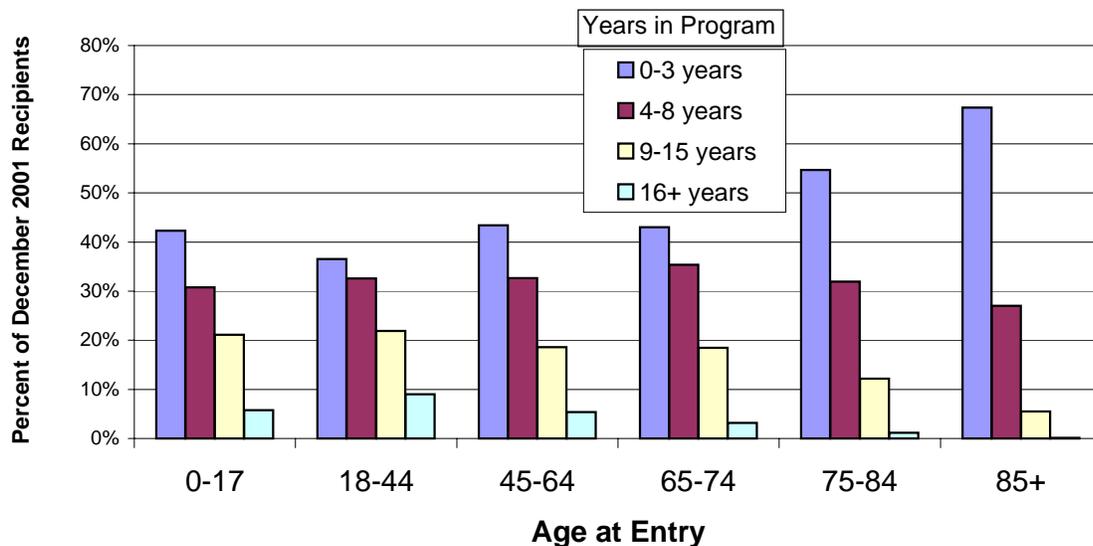
There is also a spike of entries (3,239 recipients) at age 18. These are emancipated disabled children in which family income is no longer used for the Program's income criteria. About 35 percent of those who were 18 when they entered, had been receiving services for at least 9 years as of December 2001. Parents are the primary care provider for 60 percent.

The Younger Recipients Are When They Enter the IHSS Program, the Longer They Stay

The potential for longer lengths of stay in the IHSS program naturally follows age at entry. Figure 5 shows that 27 percent of IHSS recipients that entered between the ages 1-17 have received services for at least 9 years, and 31 percent of persons who enter between the ages of 18 through 44 also received services at least 9 years.

At the other end of the spectrum those who enter as aged, stay in the Program for a shorter period of time. Only 13 percent of those who were over age 75 when they entered IHSS had received services for over 9 years. (See also Appendix A)

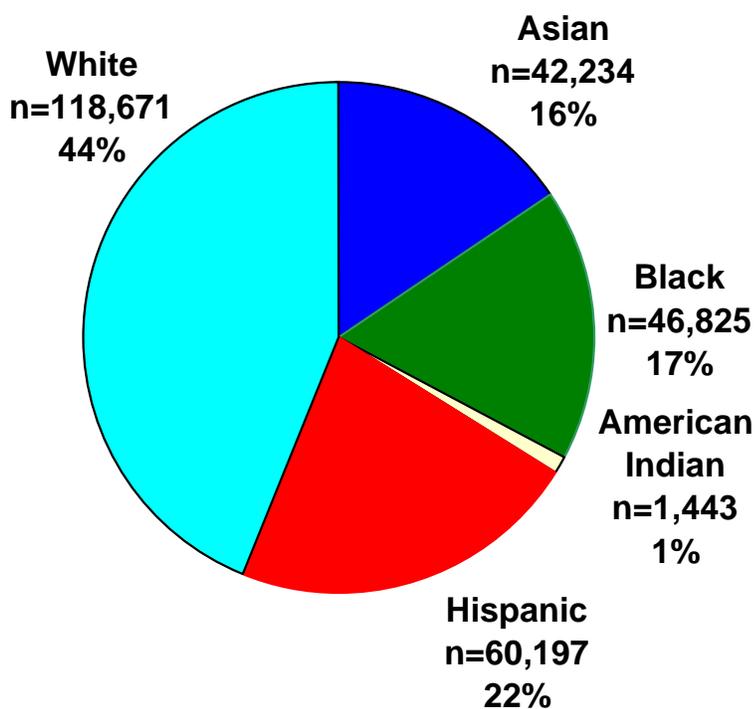
Figure 5. Age of Recipients at Entry into IHSS By Length of Their Stay in the Program



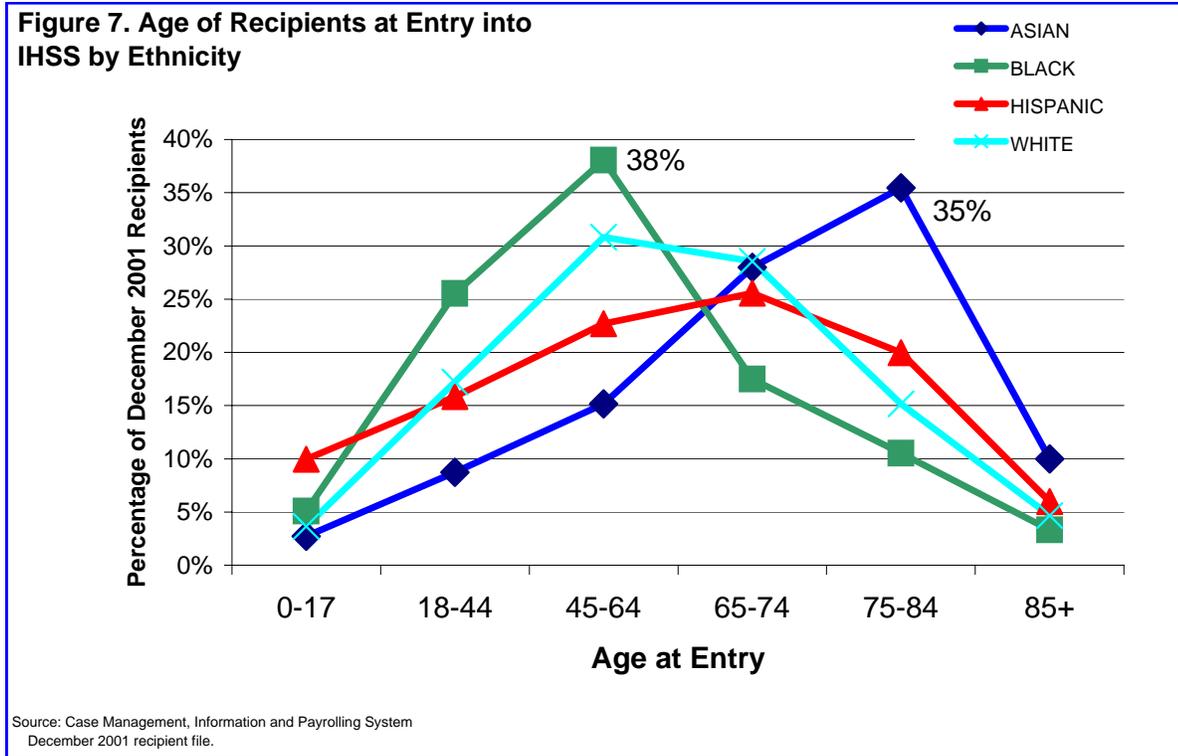
Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
December 2001 recipient file.

Distribution of Ethnicity for December 2001 IHSS Recipients

Figure 6.



Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
December 2001 recipient file.
N = 269,370, 2 recipients excluded due to invalid data.



69 Percent of Black Recipients Enter Under 65, while 74 Percent of Asian Recipients Enter Over 65

Figure 7 displays the combination of age at entry and ethnicity for December 2001 IHSS recipients.

Although Hispanics have high entries at ages 1-17 and Whites have high entries at ages 45-64, the entry ages for Whites and Hispanics generally follow the same pattern shown in Figure 4.

That is, about one-half of Hispanic and White recipients entered disabled (under 65) and half entered aged (over 65).

However, the lines displaying age at entry for Black and Asian recipients are quite different. Over two-thirds (69%) of Black recipients entered the Program under age 65. In contrast, nearly three-fourths (74%) of Asian recipients entered over 65. (See also Appendix B.)

57 Percent of IHSS Recipients Speak English as Their Primary Language

Ethnicity and Language

**Figure 8
Primary Language by Ethnicity
December 2001 IHSS Recipients**

Ethnicity	Percent of Total IHSS Population	Primary Language	Number of Recipients	Percent of Ethnic Total
Asian	16%	English	6,409	15%
		Cantonese	7,409	18%
		Vietnamese	7,263	17%
		Tagalog	3,998	9%
		Mandarin	3,955	9%
		Cambodian	2,333	6%
		Korean	2,612	6%
		Hmong	2,171	5%
		*Other	6,084	15%
			42,234	
Black	17%	English	46,488	99%
		Other	337	1%
			46,825	
Hispanic	22%	English	22,005	37%
		Spanish	38,192	**63%
			60,197	
American Indian	1%	English	1,361	94%
		Other	82	6%
			1,443	
White	44%	English	76,496	64%
		Armenian	18,667	16%
		Russian	13,576	11%
		Farsi	4,865	4%
		***Other	5,067	5%
			118,671	

Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
December 2001 recipient file

*Lao(3%), Other Chinese(3%), Other Non-English, etc.,
**6 percent speak Spanish but receive notifications in English
*** Other Non-English, Portuguese, Arabic etc.,
n = 369,370 - for 2 recipients information unavailable.

Fifty-seven percent of IHSS recipients report their primary language is English. Nearly all Blacks (99%) and American Indians (94%) indicate English is their primary language. Two-thirds of White recipients primarily speak English, but over one-quarter of the White IHSS recipients speak either Armenian or Russian.

The majority of Asian (85%) and Hispanic (63%) recipients speak a primary language other than English. A wide variety of primary languages are indicated by Asian recipients.

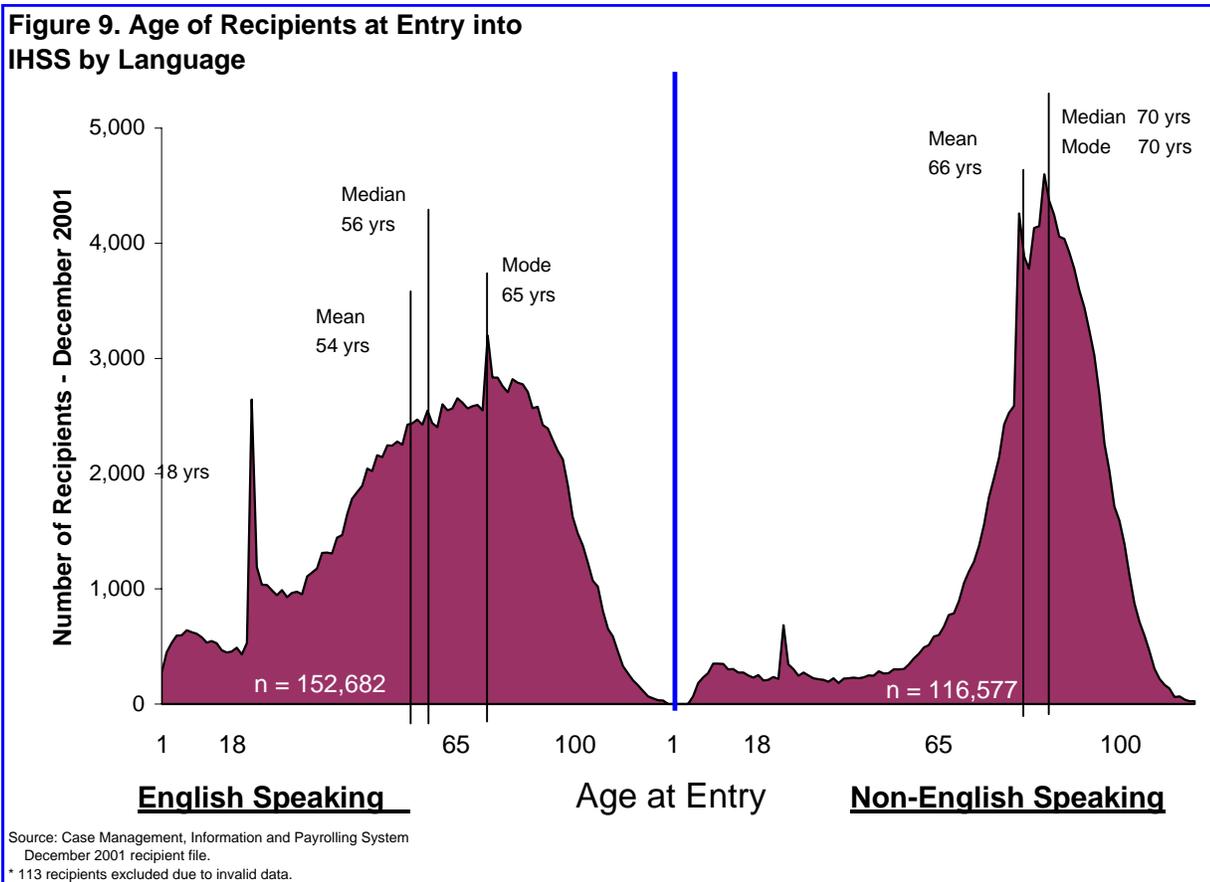
The non-English speaking IHSS recipients (43%, 116,577) were matched with the SSI/SSP database¹ to determine their alien/citizenship status. Eighty-seven (87) percent of the non-English speaking IHSS population were found to have immigrant status codes associated with being foreign born.

1) 96 percent match with State Data Exchange (SDX).

Non-English Speakers Enter IHSS at an Older Age

To gain more insight into the English speaking and non-English speaking IHSS Recipients, Figure 9 displays the differences between the distribution of age at entry for the two groups.

English speaking recipients (left side of Figure 9) have a median age of 56 (half enter under 56) and an average age of 54, while non-English speaking recipients (right side of Figure 9) have a median age of 70 and an average age of 66. This very different pattern of entry indicates that non-English speakers overwhelmingly enter aged, indicating shorter stays within the Program, while English speakers tend to enter disabled and have longer stays.



Section II

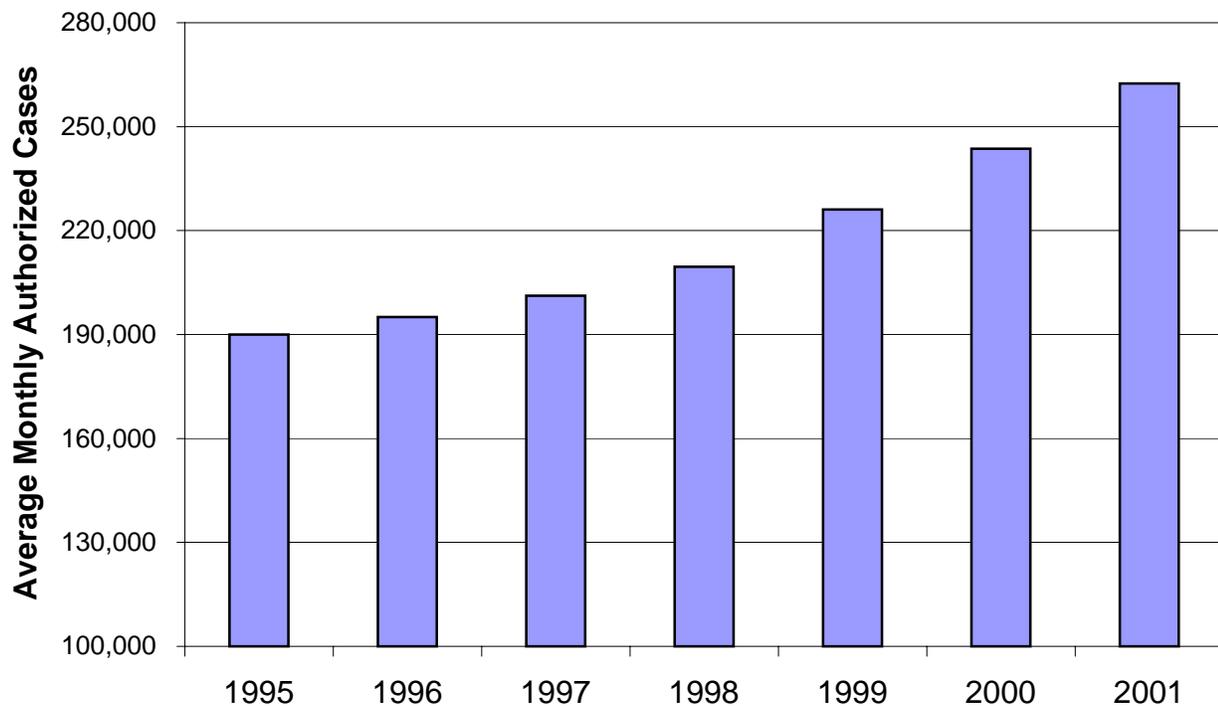
Caseload Overview - 1995 through 2001

Average Monthly Authorized Cases Increased 38 Percent From 1995 to 2001

IHSS is experiencing explosive caseload growth, and has become the third largest social service program funded by the California General Fund. The first and second largest programs funded by the General Fund are SSI/SSP and CalWORKS respectively.

Authorized cases (recipients) increased 38 percent from 1995 to 2001, from nearly 190,000 to over 262,000 (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Average Monthly Authorized Cases - 1995-2001



Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
Management Statistics Summary Monthly Reports

Entries and Exits

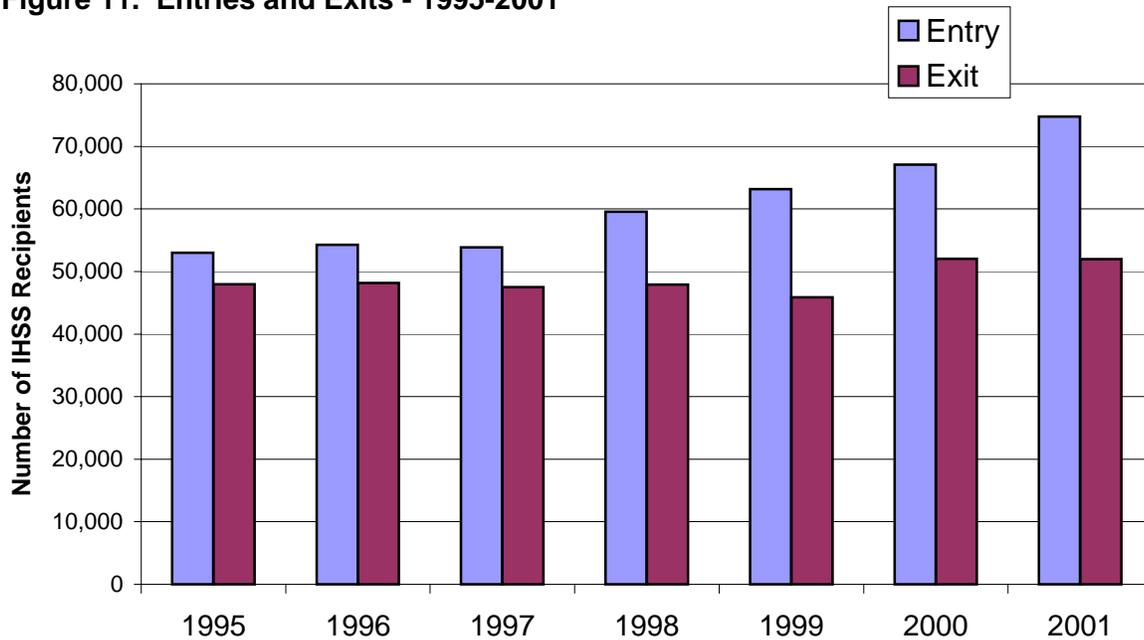
Entries into IHSS Have Increased 41 Percent, While Exits Over the Same Period Increased a Modest 8 Percent

Analysis of the entry and exit patterns is one way to examine caseload growth. IHSS experienced considerable growth with authorized cases increasing 38 percent from 1995 to 2001.

Figure 11 shows that entries from 1995 to 2001 have increased 41 percent, while exits have increased only 8 percent. (See also Appendix B)

As noted in the Background section, 82 percent of IHSS recipients also receive SSI/SSP. The entry patterns for IHSS recipients mirror the entry patterns for SSI/SSP. Changes in federal regulations, and legal decisions enhancing the eligibility criteria of the disabled population contributed to the growth in SSI/SSP and thus IHSS.

Figure 11. Entries and Exits - 1995-2001



Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System Longitudinal database

Note: These are counts of all recipients who entered or exited in a given year. Since about 15 percent of the recipients exited and re-entered the Program, duplication of recipients can occur.

Section III Comparison of Recipients in 1995 and in 2001

Recipients between the Ages of 45 to 64 and 75 to 84 Account for 60 Percent of the New Entries between 1995 and 2001

Figure 12.

Entries* by Age at Entry for 1995 and 2001

Age at Entry	New Entries 1995	New Entries 2001	Net Difference	Percent Change 1995 to 2001	
				IHSS Population	California Population
0-17	1,415	2,741	1,326	94%	12%
18-44	7,330	8,109	779	11%	2%
45-64	10,804	16,107	5,303	49%	26%
65-74	11,311	14,286	2,975	26%	1%
75-84	9,706	14,031	4,325	45%	19%
85+	4,428	5,853	1,425	32%	32%
	44,994	61,127	16,133	36%	10%

Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
*Those that entered for the first time into the IHSS Program.

Section III analysis focuses on recipients who entered the program for the first time in 1995 and in 2001.

Although recipients entering between the ages of 1-17 comprise a small proportion of the total entries (5% in 2001), these are disabled children who will likely be receiving services for many years. The number of 1-17 year old entries nearly doubled between 1995 and 2001 (see Figure 12).

Of the 16,133 additional recipients that entered in 2001 over 1995, 60 percent were between ages 45-64 and 75-84. Not surprisingly, the

largest percent increase is found in the Baby Boom age group of 49-54.

Figure 13 (below) shows the distribution of each age group as a percent of the total IHSS population. The small shifts in distribution may be due to the changes in California's overall population.

Figure 13. Distribution of Caseload by Age of Entry

	Entries 1995	Entries 2001
0-17	3%	5%
18-44	16%	13%
45-64	24%	26%
65-74	25%	23%
75-84	22%	23%
85+	10%	10%

The Number of Asians Entering IHSS More than Doubled between 1995 and 2001

Figure 14.

Entries* by Ethnicity for 1995 and 2001

Ethnicity At Entry	New Entries 1995	New Entries 2001	Net Difference	Percent Change 1995 to 2001	
				IHSS Population	California Population
Asian	5,318	11,351	6,033	113%	24%
Black	8,075	9,517	1,442	18%	5%
Hispanic American	8,905	13,894	4,989	56%	21%
Indian	309	379	70	23%	8%
White	22,384	25,986	3,602	16%	2%
	**44,991	61,127	16,136	36%	10%

Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
 *Those that entered for the first time into the IHSS Program.
 ** 3 recipients in 1995 had invalid data for ethnicity.

Asians had the highest percent increase in the Program (113%), the highest net increase of new recipients (6,033), and also the highest statewide population increase (24%) (See Figure 14).

Blacks and Whites had modest increases in both the IHSS and statewide populations. Hispanics were second in both IHSS and statewide population increases with 56 and 21 percent respectively. Overall, the Asian and Hispanic populations account for nearly 70 percent of the 16,136 additional 2001 entries.

Figure 15. Distribution of Caseload by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Entries 1995	Entries 2001
Asian	12%	19%
Black	18%	15%
Hispanic American	20%	23%
Indian	1%	1%
White	50%	42%

Figure 15 shows the ethnic distribution shift at time of entry. Asians represent 19 percent of those entering IHSS in 2001, up from 12 percent in 1995. Whites make up 42 percent of the 2001 entries, down from 50 percent in 1995.

Entry Rates into IHSS for Non-White Ethnicities Are Higher Based on California's Population

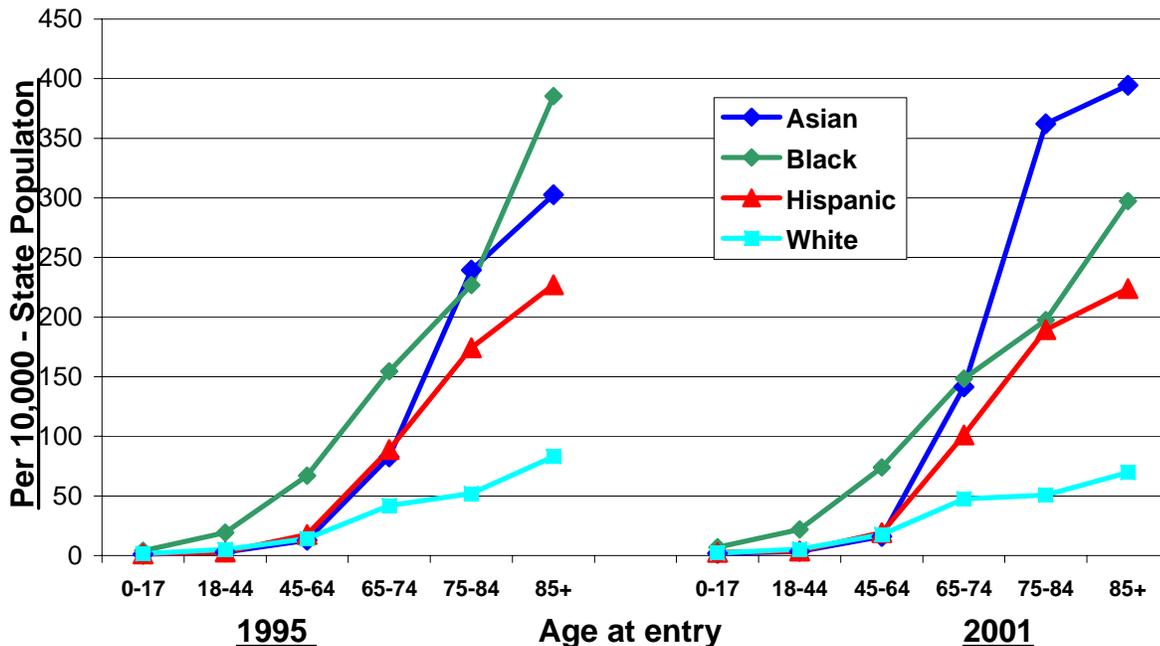
Rates of entry based on the California population (per 10,000), were highest for non-White recipients who had higher rates of entry in 1995. That trend continued into 2001.

Although entry rates for Blacks over 65 declined between 1995 and 2001, the entry rates for Blacks under 65 continued to be nearly triple the rate of entry over other ethnicities. The entry rate for Blacks

between 45-64, in 1995 and 2001, is about 65 per 10,000, while the entry rate for the other ethnicities for the same age group is about 20 per 10,000. (See Appendix D for detail.) The entry rates for Asian recipients show a sharp increase between 1995 and 2001 in the over 65 age groups.

Rates of entry for White and Hispanic recipients remained constant even though the statewide population growth for Hispanics was 21 percent between 1995 and 2001. The statewide population growth for Whites was a modest 2 percent.

Figure 16. Rate of Entry by Age and Ethnicity Based on California Population



Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with age and sex detail, 1995 and 2001.

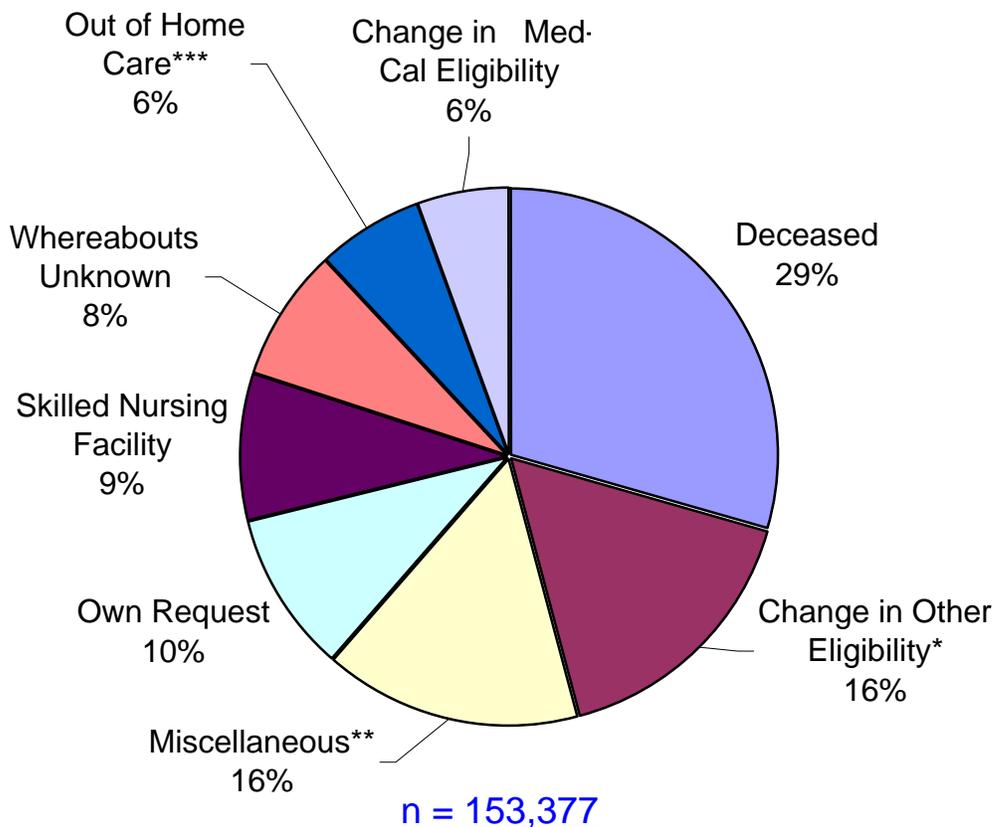
Section IV Reasons for Leaving

We have seen changes in the way IHSS recipients are entering the Program. This section will focus on why recipients leave the Program. Analysis for Program exits will consist of data from August 1998 through December 2001.

Figure 17 shows the distribution of reasons why recipients left the

Program. There were 153,377 recipients who were terminated from the IHSS Program between August 1998 and December 2001. The most common reason for exiting is death (29%) followed by changes in MediCal or other eligibility (22%), and entering out-of-home care/ nursing home care (15%).

Figure 17. Distribution of Reasons for Exiting - August 1998 through December 2001

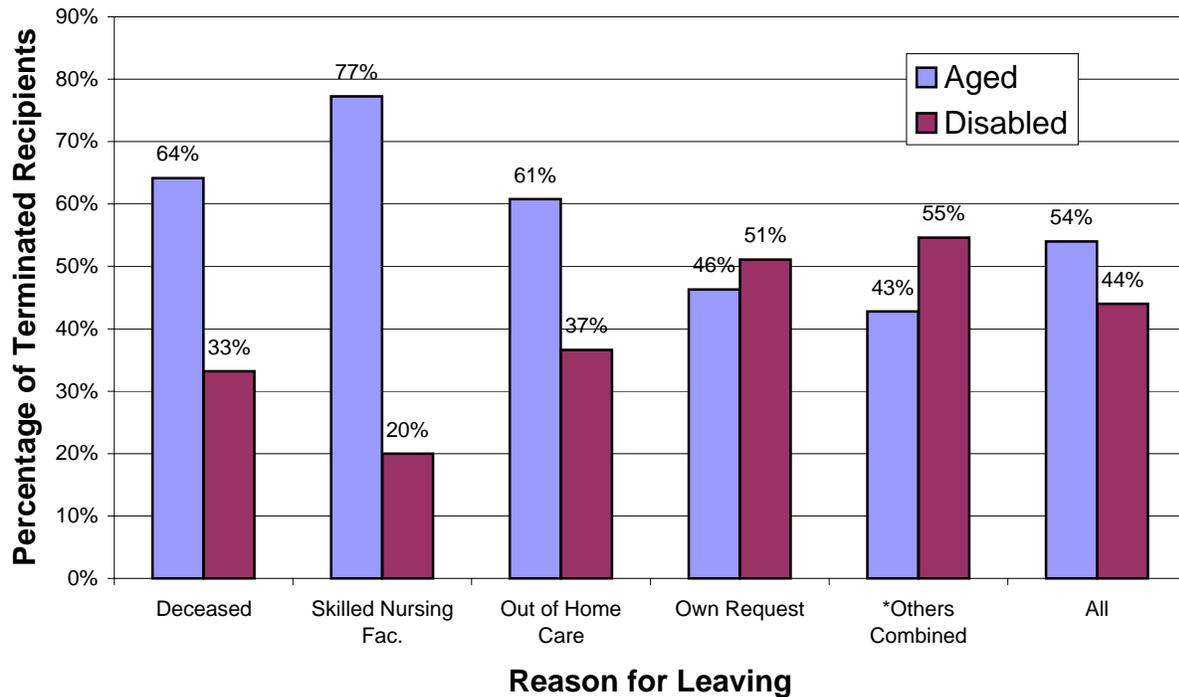


*Other Eligibility - Includes Share of Cost changes, Board and Care, Living arrangement changes,

**Miscellaneous - Includes County transfers, improper coding

***Out of Home - Community Care Facility, Intermediate Care Facility, and Hospital

Figure 18. Reason for Leaving by Aid Type



Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
 Recipients terminated between August 1998 and December 2001.
 Blind recipients are 2 or 3 percent in every category within Figure 19.
 *Includes Miscellaneous, all Changes in Eligibility, and Whereabouts Unknown.

Aged Recipients Are More Likely to Leave IHSS to Obtain More Intensive Services than Are the Disabled

Although Aged recipients are approximately 47 percent of the IHSS population, they represent 54 percent of all the exits (see Figure 18). Aged recipients are more likely to leave the Program

because they have died or entered more intensive care. Two-thirds of those that leave IHSS due to death are aged.

Disabled recipients tend to leave IHSS of their own accord or for reasons associated with administrative issues such as changes in eligibility.

Figure 19.

Returning Recipients

Reason for Leaving	Left Program for First Time	Number That Returned	Percentage That Returned
Deceased	45,205	0	0%
Skilled Nursing Facility	13,969	1,597	11%
Out of Home Care	9,452	2,120	22%
Own Request	14,889	3,712	25%
Other combined	69,862	20,766	30%
Med-Cal Eligibility Changes	8,684	2,089	24%
Miscellaneous	23,828	4,661	20%
Other Eligibility Changes	24,954	9,120	37%
Whereabouts Unknown	12,396	4,896	39%
Total Exits	153,377	28,195	18%
Total possible Returnees*	108,172	28,195	26%

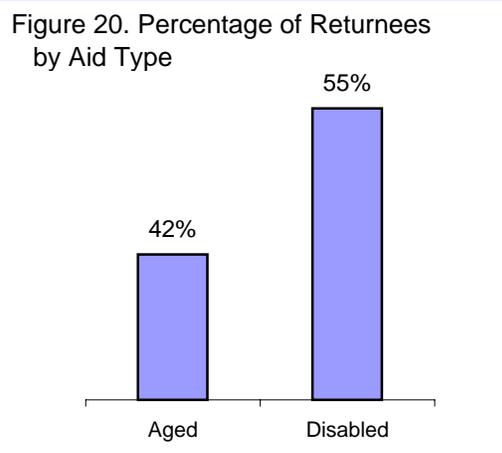
Source: Case Management, Information and Payrolling System
 Recipients terminated between August 1998 and December 2001.
 *Total possible returnees is the total exits minus deceased recipients.

One Quarter of Those Who Leave IHSS Will Return to the Program

The recipients least likely to return to the Program are those who move to a skilled nursing facility or other out-of-home care facilities (16 percent).

The recipients most likely to return are those whose whereabouts were unknown for some period of time or those with 'other' eligibility changes such as living arrangement changes or share of cost changes.

Overall, Figure 20 shows that disabled recipients are more likely to return.



Appendix A

Data used for Figures 3 and 5, Length of time in the Program and Age of recipients at entry by the length of time in the Program.

There were 269,372 recipients receiving services in December 2001. 113 of those recipients had invalid age at entry information.

<u>Number of Recipients by Age Group</u>							
Length of Stay	Total	1-17	18-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85+
0-1 year	54,217	2,575	7,243	14,348	12,788	12,366	4,897
2 years	37,720	1,795	5,102	10,055	9,307	8,436	3,025
3 years	30,570	1,507	4,410	8,174	7,788	6,607	2,084
4 years	24,437	1,222	3,748	6,704	6,374	4,969	1,420
5 years	18,731	919	3,111	5,250	5,010	3,483	958
6 years	16,589	767	2,826	4,627	4,728	2,940	701
7 years	14,876	663	2,701	4,041	4,440	2,511	520
8 years	13,677	704	2,572	3,847	4,017	2,114	423
9-15 years	46,685	2,933	10,037	13,948	12,856	6,097	814
16+ years	11,757	785	4,141	4,021	2,211	584	15
Total	269,259	13,870	45,891	75,015	69,519	50,107	14,857
Length of Stay Combined	Total	1-17	18-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85+
0-3 years	122,507	5,877	16,755	32,577	29,883	27,409	10,006
4-8 years	88,310	4,275	14,958	24,469	24,569	16,017	4,022
9-15 years	46,685	2,933	10,037	13,948	12,856	6,097	814
16+ years	11,757	785	4,141	4,021	2,211	584	15
Total	269,259	13,870	45,891	75,015	69,519	50,107	14,857
<u>Percentages used for Figure 5.</u>							
Length of Stay Combined	Total	1-17	18-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85+
0-3 years	45%	42%	37%	43%	43%	55%	67%
4-8 years	33%	31%	33%	33%	35%	32%	27%
9-15 years	17%	21%	22%	19%	18%	12%	5%
16+ years	4%	6%	9%	5%	3%	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Appendix B

Data used for Figure 7, Age of recipients at entry by ethnicity.

There were 269,372 recipients receiving services in December 2001. 113 of those recipients had invalid age at entry information.

<u>Number of Recipients by Ethnicity</u>						
Age at Entry	Total	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White
0-17	13,870	1,139	2,374	5,985	71	4,301
18-44	45,891	3,681	11,957	9,527	308	20,418
45-64	75,015	6,398	17,814	13,662	577	36,563
65-74	69,519	11,811	8,188	15,387	251	33,882
75-84	50,107	14,984	4,927	12,031	193	17,972
85+	14,857	4,206	1,542	3,573	42	5,494
Total	269,259	42,219	46,802	60,165	1,442	118,630

Ethnic columns total equal 269,258 because 1 recipient had invalid data for ethnicity.

<u>Percentages used for Figure 7.</u>						
Age at Entry	Total	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White
0-17	5%	3%	5%	10%	5%	4%
18-44	17%	9%	26%	16%	21%	17%
45-64	28%	15%	38%	23%	40%	31%
65-74	26%	28%	17%	26%	17%	29%
75-84	19%	35%	11%	20%	13%	15%
85+	6%	10%	3%	6%	3%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The ethnic group Asian includes the following: Pacific Islander, Filipino, Chinese, Cambodian, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Laotian, and Vietnamese.

Appendix C

Data used for Figure 11, Entrances and exits from 1995 to 2001.

These counts can contain duplicate recipients. The total persons who enter IHSS in any year includes those who entered for the first time and those that returned to the Program after a prior exit (Returnees). Likewise, the total persons who left IHSS in any year includes those who left for the first time (and have not returned) and those who left, returned and then left again, multiple times (Returnees who exited).

<u>Number of Entrances and Exits by Year</u>							
<u>Entrances</u>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
First Time	45,004	44,352	42,998	47,536	51,249	54,198	61,127
Returnees	7,979	9,910	10,837	12,003	11,916	12,902	13,634
Total	52,983	54,262	53,835	59,539	63,165	67,100	74,761
<u>Exits</u>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
First Time	45,239	43,432	41,214	40,549	38,150	42,907	42,369
Returnees who exited	2,704	4,754	6,305	7,347	7,733	9,119	9,607
Total	47,943	48,186	47,519	47,896	45,883	52,026	51,976

Appendix D

Figure 16, Rate of entry by age and ethnicity based on California population.

California's Population - 1995						
Age Groups	Total	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White
0-17	8,904,439	956,011	695,809	3,433,192	50,644	3,768,783
18-44	13,770,110	1,496,264	1,008,136	4,146,299	85,827	7,033,584
45-64	5,958,743	612,602	378,365	1,099,930	40,601	3,827,245
65-74	1,953,708	171,235	101,513	267,122	9,451	1,404,387
75-84	1,122,133	80,698	52,021	114,899	4,466	870,049
85+	353,779	21,452	14,658	39,552	1,680	276,437
	32,062,912	3,338,262	2,250,502	9,100,994	192,669	17,180,485
IHSS Entrances - 1995						
0-17	1,425	100	285	460	11	560
18-44	7,330	436	1,941	1,241	61	3,651
45-64	10,804	782	2,536	1,929	101	5,455
65-74	11,311	1,419	1,568	2,375	64	5,884
75-84	9,706	1,932	1,180	2,002	52	4,539
85+	4,428	649	565	898	20	2,295
	45,004	5,318	8,075	8,905	309	22,384
Rate of entry per 10,000 - 1995						
0-17	1.6	1.0	4.1	1.3	2.2	1.5
18-44	5.3	2.9	19.3	3.0	7.1	5.2
45-64	18.1	12.8	67.0	17.5	24.9	14.3
65-74	57.9	82.9	154.5	88.9	67.7	41.9
75-84	86.5	239.4	226.8	174.2	116.4	52.2
85+	125.2	302.5	385.5	227.0	119.0	83.0

Source: California population data taken from the State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with age and sex detail, 1995.

Appendix D continued

Figure 16, Rate of entry by age and ethnicity based on California population.

California's Population - 2001						
Age Groups	Total	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	White
0-17	9,932,913	1,164,301	706,492	4,263,501	50,718	3,747,901
18-44	13,981,419	1,723,337	986,994	4,610,361	85,942	6,574,785
45-64	7,536,696	879,346	474,899	1,583,834	51,647	4,546,970
65-74	1,976,584	213,253	107,106	331,669	11,622	1,312,934
75-84	1,337,545	125,417	61,885	172,771	6,563	970,909
85+	468,178	38,993	18,436	58,574	2,449	349,726
	35,233,335	4,144,647	2,355,812	11,020,710	208,941	17,503,225
IHSS Entrances - 2001						
0-17	2,741	228	499	1,178	14	822
18-44	8,109	603	2,152	1,725	79	3,550
45-64	16,107	1,407	3,505	3,046	150	7,999
65-74	14,286	3,022	1,589	3,354	62	6,259
75-84	14,031	4,553	1,224	3,280	56	4,918
85+	5,853	1,538	548	1,311	18	2,438
	61,127	11,351	9,517	13,894	379	25,986
Rate of entry per 10,000 - 2001						
0-17	2.8	2.0	7.1	2.8	2.8	2.2
18-44	5.8	3.5	21.8	3.7	9.2	5.4
45-64	21.4	16.0	73.8	19.2	29.0	17.6
65-74	72.3	141.7	148.4	101.1	53.3	47.7
75-84	104.9	363.0	197.8	189.8	85.3	50.7
85+	125.0	394.4	297.2	223.8	73.5	69.7

Source: California population data taken from the State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with age and sex detail, 2001.

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