

# Transition of adults with ID to long-term nursing homes. Indicators for moving and the process of decision-making



## Current Challenges

- The number of elderly people with ID is increasing disproportionately (Dieckmann et al. 2015).
- Missing generation of elderly people with ID → short experience in disability services.
- Care systems are strictly separated → High risk of being displaced from disability services and transferred to nursing homes.
- The number of adults with ID living in long-term nursing homes is increasing due to insufficient opportunities to combine resources from both care systems.

## Aim of the project „MUTIG“

- Describing innovative models for support structures for ageing people with ID in different living settings.
- Exploring the reasons for moving between settings and the process of decision-making.
- One part of the project focusses on **moves to nursing homes.**

## Methods (1)

Secondary analysis of data from regional welfare authorities: moves of persons with ID (≥ 50 years old) between different settings of support.

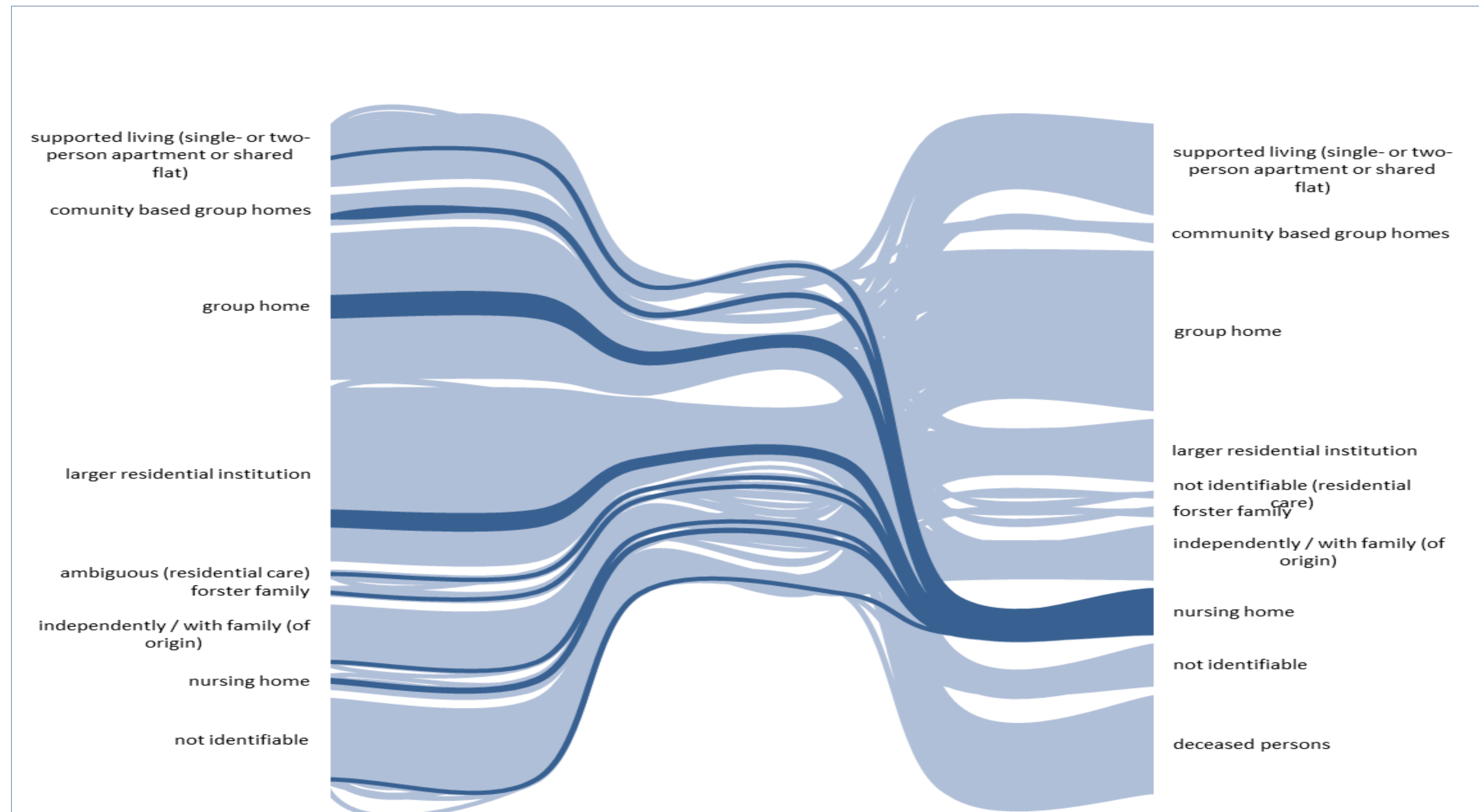
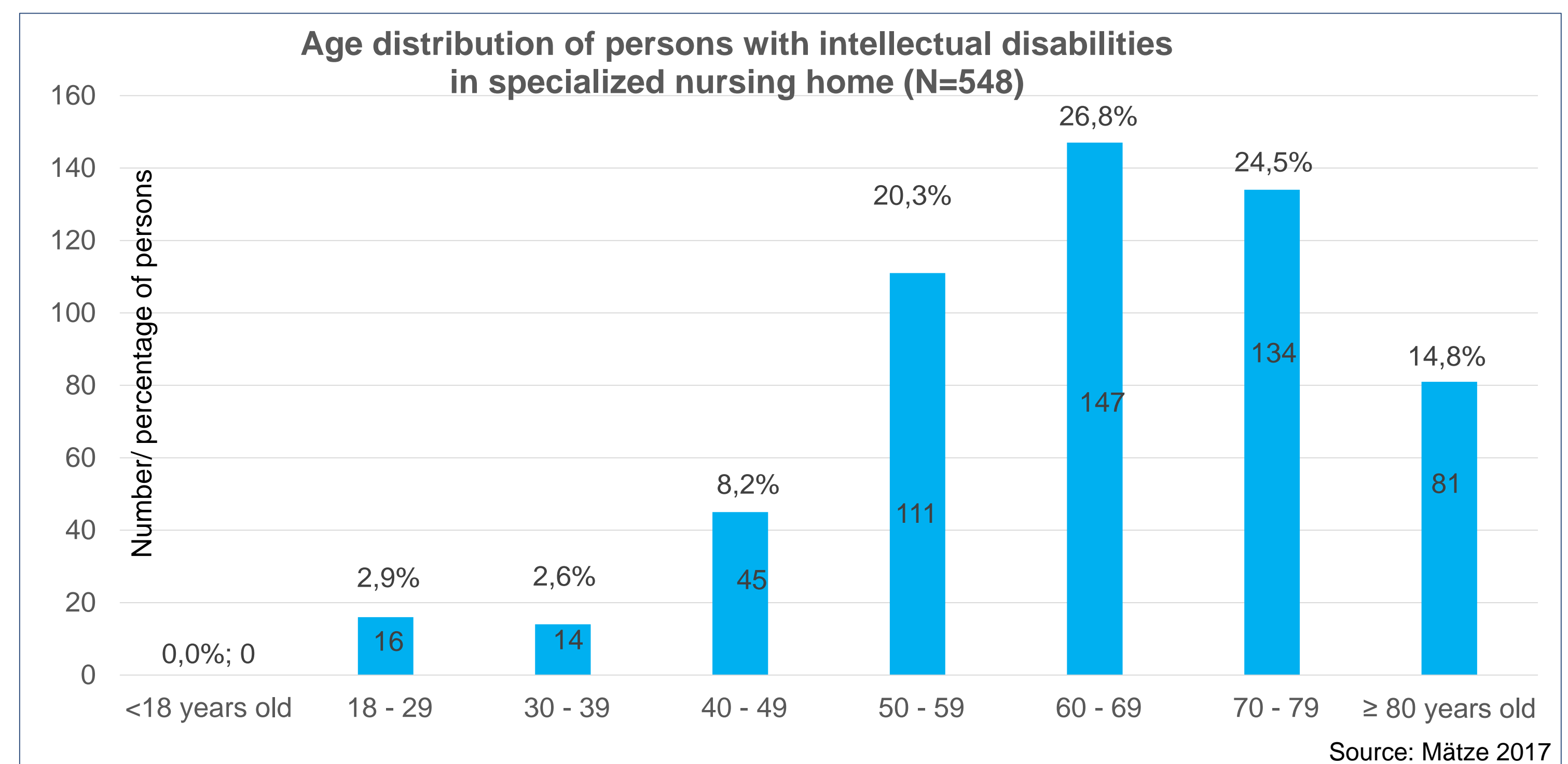


Figure: Moves to nursing homes from different settings of support (Thimm et al. 2018)

## Methods (2)

A quantitative study included data from the regular nursing homes in two districts. Age, duration of residence and reasons for moves were explored by a postal survey in 26 specialized nursing homes for persons with ID.

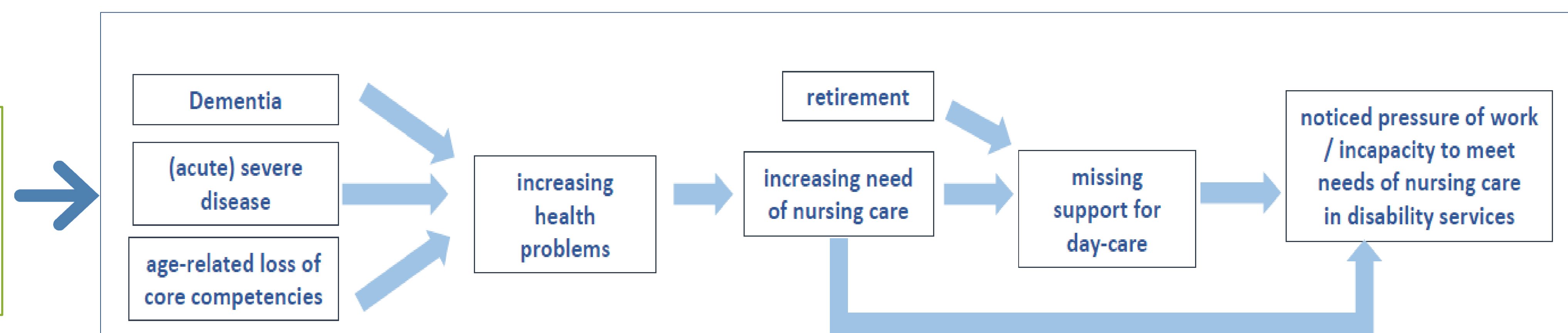


People with ID move in earlier (1/3 under 60 years old) and stay for a longer time (6-10 years and longer) in (specialized) nursing homes.

## Methods (3)



Interviews with service users, relatives and management focused on the decision-making procedures and service users' participation.  
→ Case studies (Götz et al. 2017)



Figure; Typical procedure of transition to nursing homes (Götz et al. 2017)

## Core results

- Increasing needs for nursing care and the incapacity of disability services to cope with their clients' changing needs often lead to transitions.
- The participation of persons with disabilities and their representatives is insufficient.
- Lack of alternative settings → ageing in a chosen place is not granted.
- In many cases, also economic interests of the service providers and the funding agency are crucial for the relocation in old age. The results show various organizational procedures and strategies of decision-making.



## References:

Dieckmann F; Giovis C; Offergeld J (2015): The Life Expectancy of People with Intellectual Disability in Germany. Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disability, 28(5), 73-82.

Götz A; Vogt K; Wevering J (2017): Analyse von Umzügen von älteren Menschen mit lebenslanger geistiger Behinderung in spezielle Pflegeeinrichtungen (Master-Thesis), Münster.

Mätze C (2017): Menschen mit geistiger Behinderung in speziellen Pflegeeinrichtungen. Münster

Thimm A; Rodekoer B; Dieckmann F; Haßler, T (2018): Wohnsituation Erwachsener mit geistiger Behinderung in Westfalen-Lippe und Umzüge im Alter. Münster.

## Conclusion

Strategies to counsel and to involve elderly persons with ID in the decision-making process as well as concepts to incorporate and improve nursing care in the existing residential services for persons with disabilities are badly needed.