

Accreditation and Resident Safety in Ontario Long-Term Care Homes

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Appendix A: Tables A1, A2, A3

TABLE A1.

Characteristics of residents in accredited and non-accredited LTC homes in Ontario, 2010**

Variables	Accredited (N = 60,147)	Non-accredited (N = 15,541)	p-Value
Age			
0–64 years	7%	5%	<0.001
65–74 years	10.1%	8.2%	<0.001
75–84 years	31.6%	30.3%	0.001
85–94 years	43.0%	47.1%	<0.001
>95 years	8.2%	9.3%	<0.001
Gender			
Male	29.6%	28.4%	0.004
Female	70.3%	71.5%	–
Acuity			
Dementia	59.1%	58.9%	0.281
End-stage disease	1.5%	1.5%	0.679
Mean case mix index	1.07	1.07	‡
Extensive to totally dependant on ADL hierarchy scale	73.5%	75.6%	0.028

*2010 Ontario LTC home data were obtained from the CIHI.

†Pearson chi-square tests were performed to compare proportions between groups

‡t-test could not be performed as group variances were not requested

ADL = Activities of daily living

TABLE A2.**Final multivariate models examining accreditation as a predictor of quality indicator prevalence***

Quality Indicator	Coefficient Beta (β)	Standard Error for β	Adjusted Rate Ratio for Accreditation	95% Confidence Interval	p-Value
Falls ¹	-0.074	0.030	0.929	0.875–0.985	0.014
Restraints ²	-0.097	0.063	0.908	0.802–1.027	0.123
Catheters ³	-0.071	0.0810	0.931	0.795–1.091	0.379
Pressure ulcers ⁴	0.018	0.057	1.018	0.912–1.138	0.747
Infections ⁵	0.025	0.047	1.025	0.936–1.123	0.593

*Results correspond to five separate negative binomial regression models. CARF accreditation was not identified as a confounder in any of these five models.

1.The multivariate model examining fall prevalence as the dependent variable included the following organizational confounders: ownership type and facility location.

2.The multivariate model examining restraint prevalence as the dependent variable included the following organizational confounders: ownership type and chain membership.

3.The multivariate model examining catheter prevalence as the dependent variable included the following organizational confounders: ownership type and facility size.

4.The multivariate model examining pressure ulcer prevalence as the dependent variable included the following organizational confounders: ownership type and chain membership.

5.The multivariate model examining infection prevalence as the dependent variable included the following organizational confounders: ownership type, facility size, chain membership, and facility location.

TABLE A3.**Multivariate results examining organizational characteristics predictive of LTC home accreditation***

Organizational Variable	Coefficient Beta (β)	Standard Error for β	Adjusted [†] Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	p-Value
Ownership[‡]					
Municipal	-1.818	0.306	0.162	0.089–0.295	<0.001
Non-profit	-1.765	0.275	0.171	0.100–0.294	< 0.001
For-profit	0 (reference)	–	1.0 (reference)	–	–
Chain membership[§]					
Chain member	1.019	0.231	2.770	1.760–4.360	<0.001
Non-chain	0 (reference)	–	1.0 (reference)	–	–
Facility location[†]					
Urban location	0.541	0.259	1.718	1.034–2.856	0.037
Rural location	0 (reference)	–	1.0 (reference)	–	–
Facility size[†]					
Small (25–79 beds)	-0.422	0.339	0.656	0.337–1.274	0.213
Med (80–139 beds)	-0.339	0.281	0.713	0.411–1.237	0.229
Large (≥ 140 beds)	0 (reference)	–	1.0 (reference)	–	–

*Results correspond to a binary logistic regression model

[†]Each variable was adjusted for the remaining three variables

[‡]Obtained from the Ontario Ministry of Health Reports on LTC homes

[§]Obtained from the Ontario Long-Term Care Association directory