

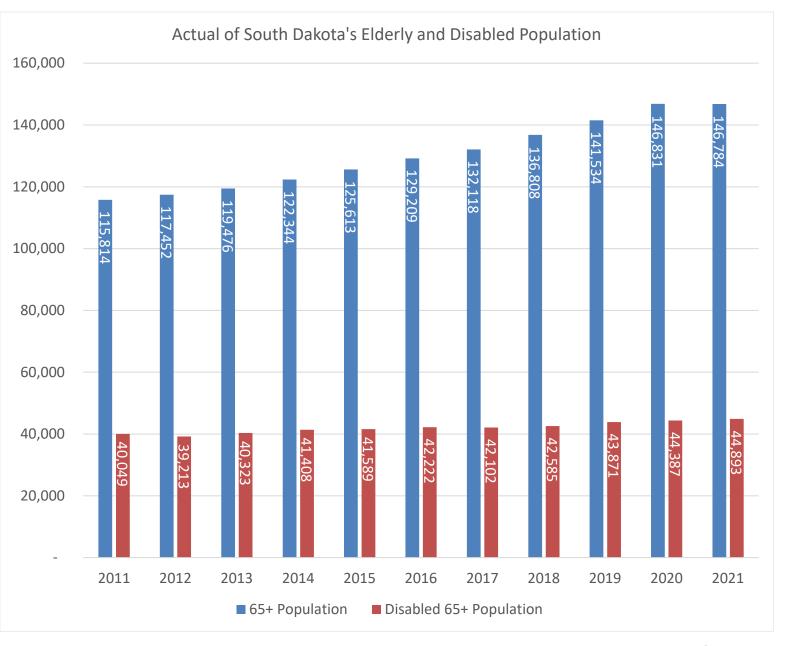
Long-Term Care Data Presentation

Elderly Population Nursing Homes Assisted Living Age of Facilities Medicaid Beds Workforce



Elderly Population

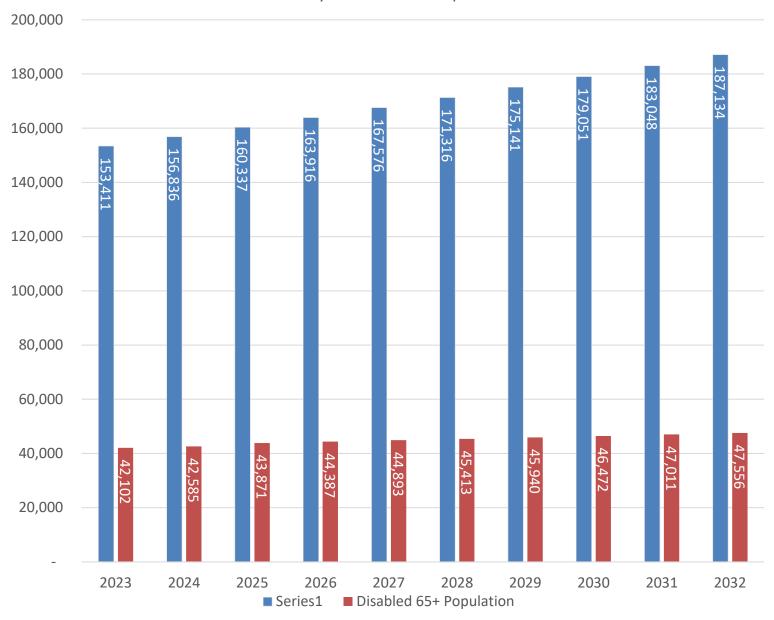
- Elderly population is anyone over the age of 65
- Growth rate of elderly population an average of 2.23% per year
- Growth rate of disabled elderly population an average of 1.16% per year
- This includes a slight dip during pandemic in elderly population
- Disabled share of elderly population fallen from 34% to 30%



Expected Population Growth



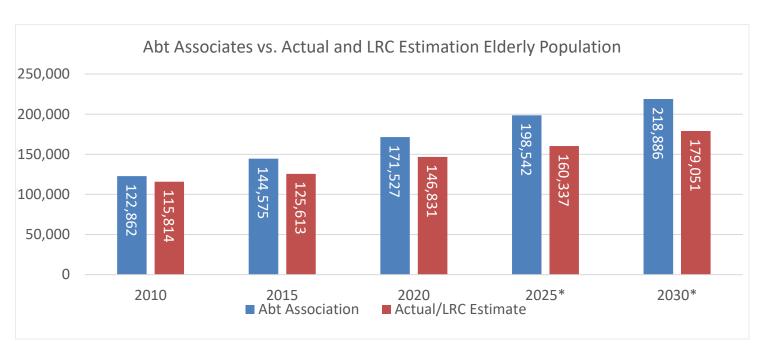
- Assumes that the average growth rate remains the same year over year
- 2.23% growth rate of elderly population and 1.16% growth rate of disabled elderly population.
- Disabled share of elderly population roughly 25% 30% of elderly population

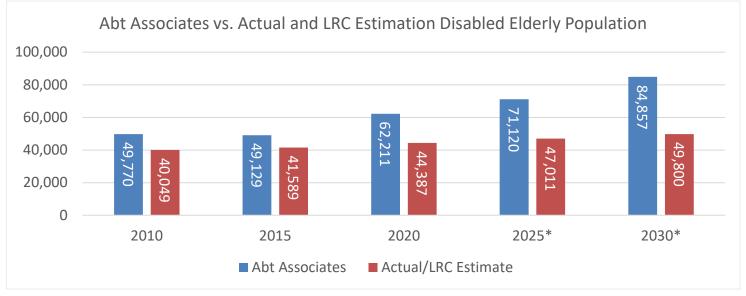


Comparison of Estimates



- Abt Associates estimated an annual increase of 3.9% of elderly population.
- Abt Associates estimated an annual increase of 3.5% of disabled elderly population.
- A steeper curve was expected but caps out by 2030.



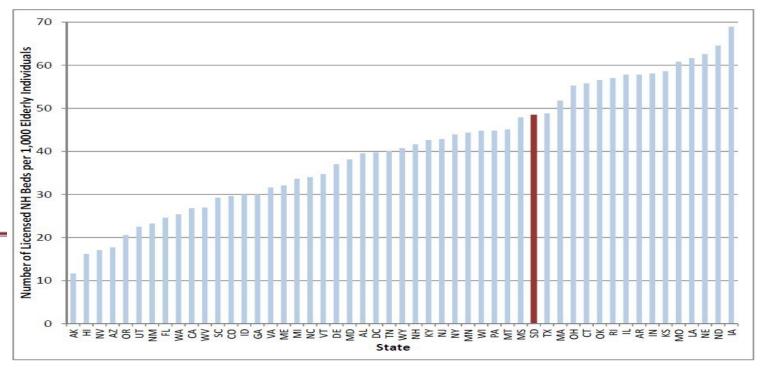


National Comparison of State Nursing Home Capacity, 2011

Nursing Homes



- Number of nursing home beds has fallen from 60 beds per 1000 to 40 beds per 1000.
- Reason is that nursing beds have gone down while elderly population has gone up.
- Fewer nursing homes and fewer beds has driven the per capita beds down.



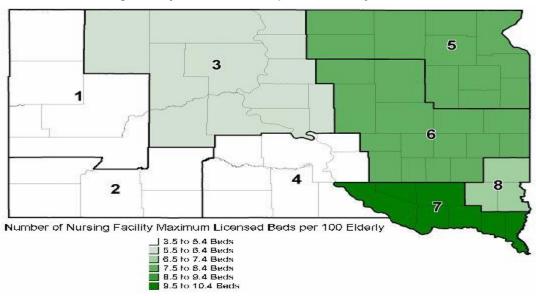
Nursing Home Certified Beds per 1,000 Elderly Population 2022



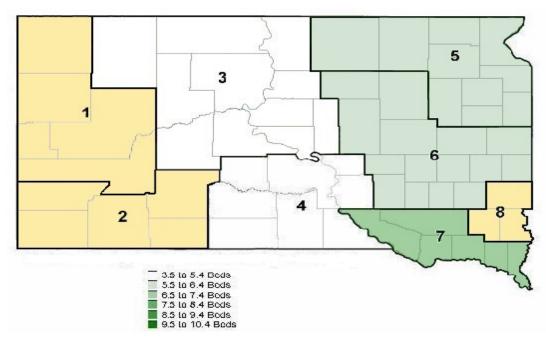


- Nursing licensed beds per elderly population has gone down throughout the state with most regions showing decline in per capita beds
- Area with the greatest drops include Sioux Falls area (8) due to transition to assisted living.
- There's a greater focus on assisted living and alternatives to nursing homes.

Number of Nursing Facility Licensed Beds per 100 Elderly, 2005

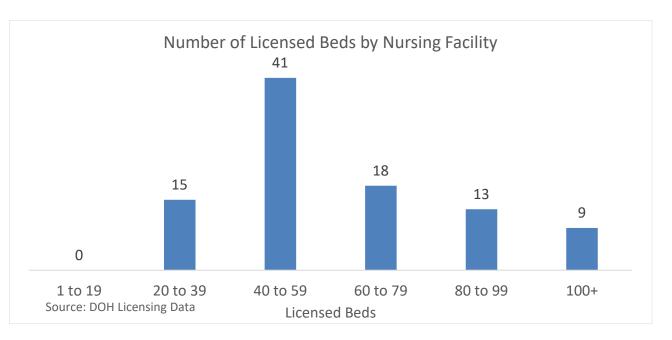


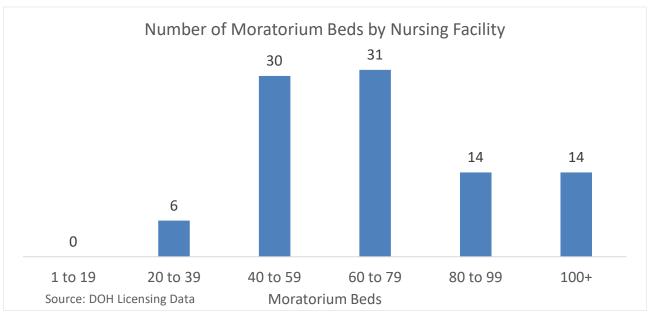
Number of Nursing Facility Licensed Beds per 100 Elderly, 2022





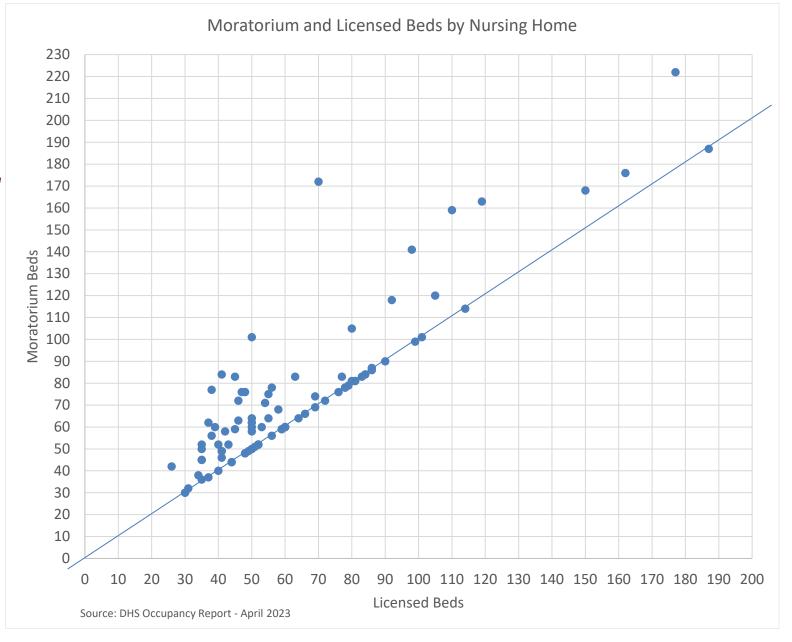
- The difference between the number of licensed bed facilities and the number of moratorium bed facilities for a range of beds demonstrates the available bed capacity in the state.
- The data shows there are five 100+ bed facilities who are not utilizing or licensing bed space.
- The rationale for not licensing all available bed space will vary by facility.





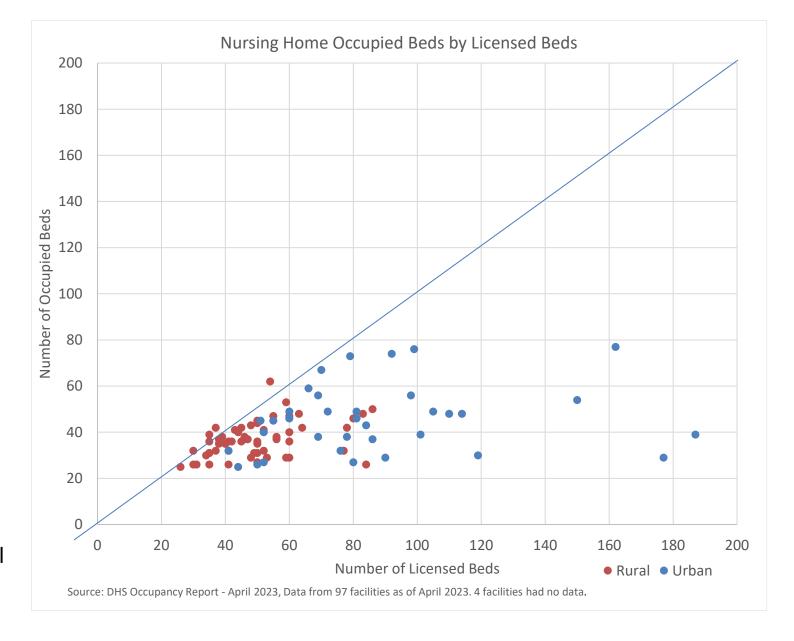


- This graph displays the number of moratorium beds vs licensed beds with each dot representing a nursing facility in the state.
- If the facility is on the diagonal line, the facility licensed for all moratorium beds (total bed capacity).
- If the facility is above the line, the facility is licensing less beds than their moratorium amount (total capacity).
- For example, the facility with 70 licensed beds, at one point had the capacity to license 172 beds.





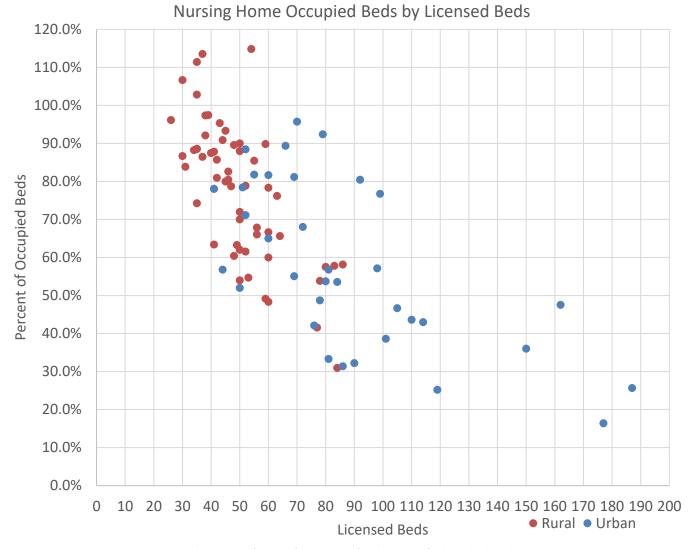
- There does appear to be some correlation between the number of licensed beds and the occupied beds.
- If the facility is on the diagonal line, the facility has all licensed beds occupied.
- The smaller licensed bed facilities tend to be more occupied.
- There is some correlation when looking at licensed beds and occupied beds with a rural and urban view.
 - Urban defined as a city with population of 10,000 or more or a city located within about 15 miles of a city with 10,000 or more in population



Rural – Population under 10,000 and not located within 15 miles of a larger city



- There does appear to be a moderate correlation between the number of licensed beds and the percent of occupied beds.
- The smaller licensed bed facilities tend to be more occupied.
- There is a correlation when looking at licensed beds and percent of occupied beds with a rural and urban view.
 - Urban defined as a city with population of 10,000 or more or a city located within about 15 miles of a city with 10,000 or more in population
 - Rural Population under 10,000 and not located within 15 miles of a larger city

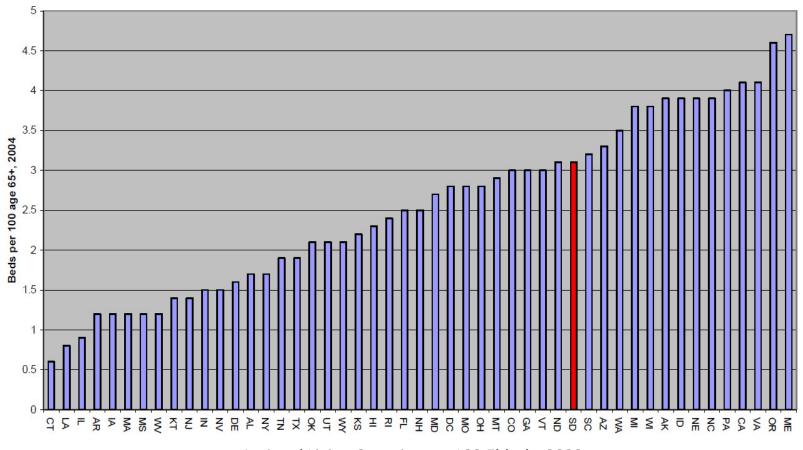


Source: DHS Occupancy Report - April 2023. Data from 97 facilities as of April 2023. 3 facilities had no data.

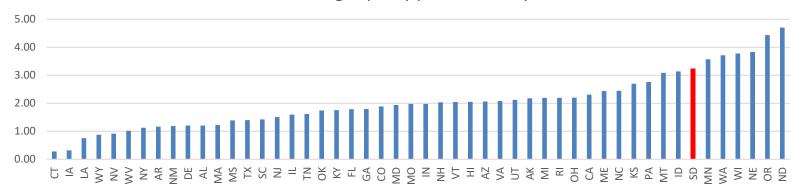
Assisted Living



- Per Capita assisted living beds has remained unchanged in 20 years.
- Growth in assisted living beds have kept up with growth in population.
- Compared to other states, we're 7th in the nation for per capita assisted living beds.



Assisted Living Capacity per 100 Elderly, 2022

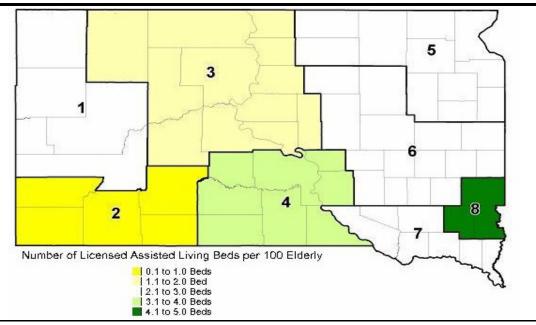


Number of Licensed Assisted Living Beds per 100 Elderly, 2005

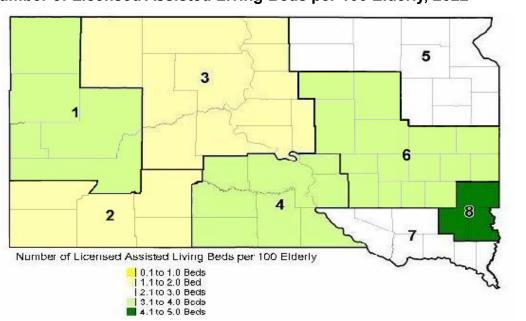
Assisted Living



- All areas show either an increase in per capita beds or have kept pace with the population.
- Biggest increases are in the Rapid City area and the Sioux Falls areas.
- Distribution of assisted living beds spread more evenly, except for Sioux Falls area.

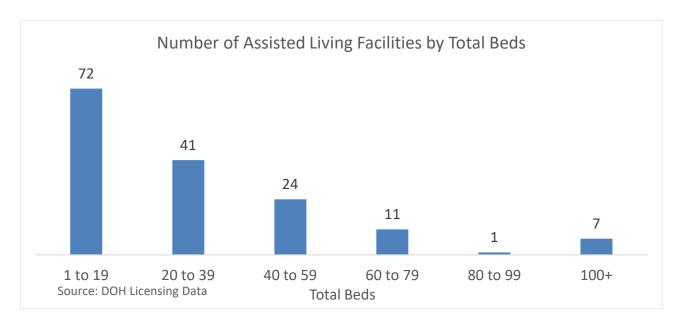


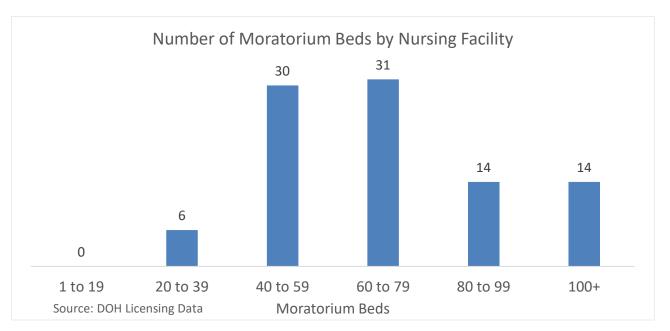
Number of Licensed Assisted Living Beds per 100 Elderly, 2022



Assisted Living

- Assisted living facilities tend to have smaller total bed facilities compared to nursing homes.
- Most assisted living facilities have a small number of total beds, with 32 facilities having 16 total beds each.

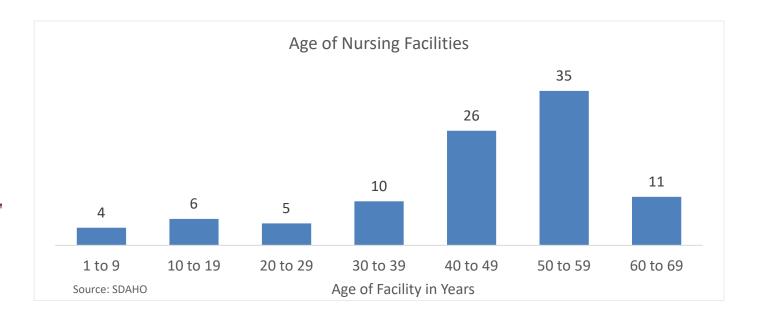


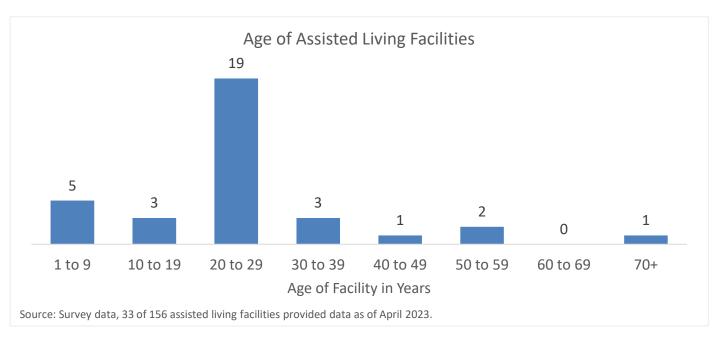


Age of Facilities



- Nursing facilities in the state are significantly more aged than assisted living facilities.
- There are 46 nursing facilities built between the early 1960's and early 1970's.
- No data was collected on what maintenance, repair, or remodeling efforts have been done on these facilities over time or the current condition of the facilities.

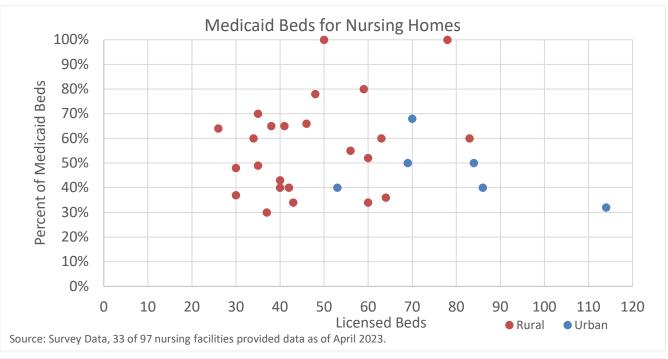


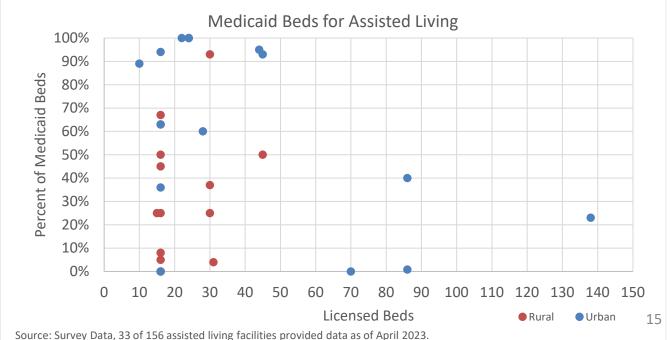


Medicaid Beds



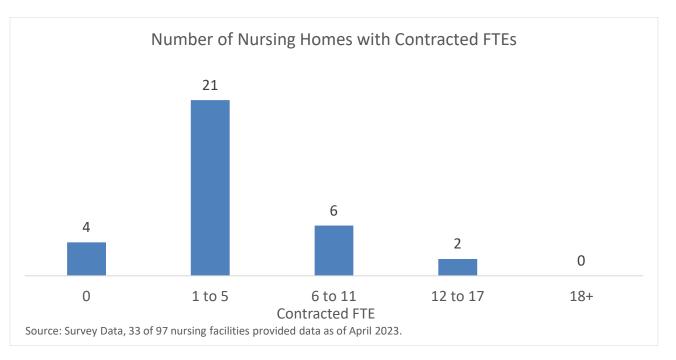
- There is some correlation between Nursing facility licensed beds and percent of Medicaid beds in the facility.
- The data shows nursing facilities with 30-50 licensed beds tend to have 30% to 70% of the beds as Medicaid.
- There does not appear to be any correlation between Assisted Living licensed beds and percent of Medicaid beds in the facility.

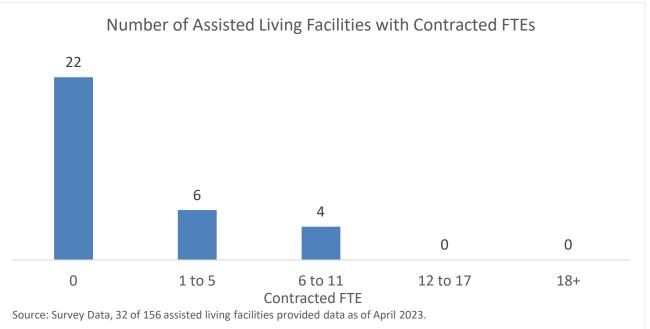






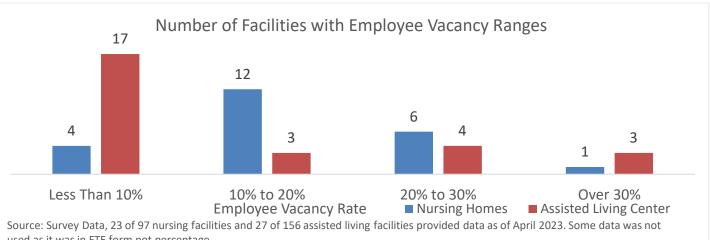
- The use of contracted staff (traveling nurses) is far greater in nursing homes than assisted living facilities.
- Some facilities had contracted staff for nurses and CNAs, while others contracted only for nurses or CNAs.
- The nursing home facilities with 12-17 contracted staff are licensed for 78 and 114 beds. The State Veteran's Home is one of the facilities.



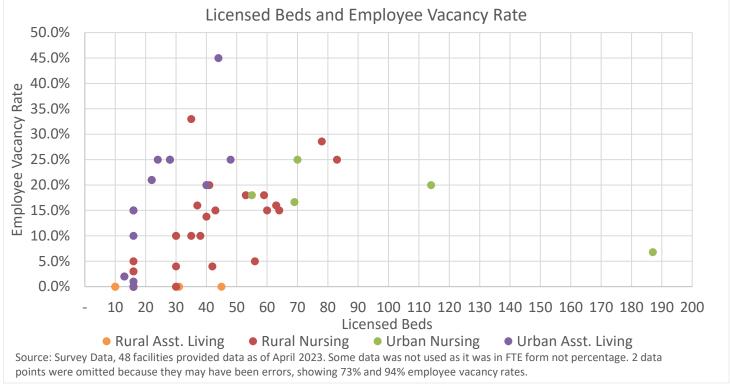




- The number of facilities with larger employee vacancies appears to be greater for nursing homes.
- Some facilities had contracted staff. for nurses and CNAs, while others contracted only for nurses or CNAs.
- There appears to be some correlation in rural nursing and employee vacancy rate. There is a fair number of rural nursing facilities with 10-20% employee vacancy rates.

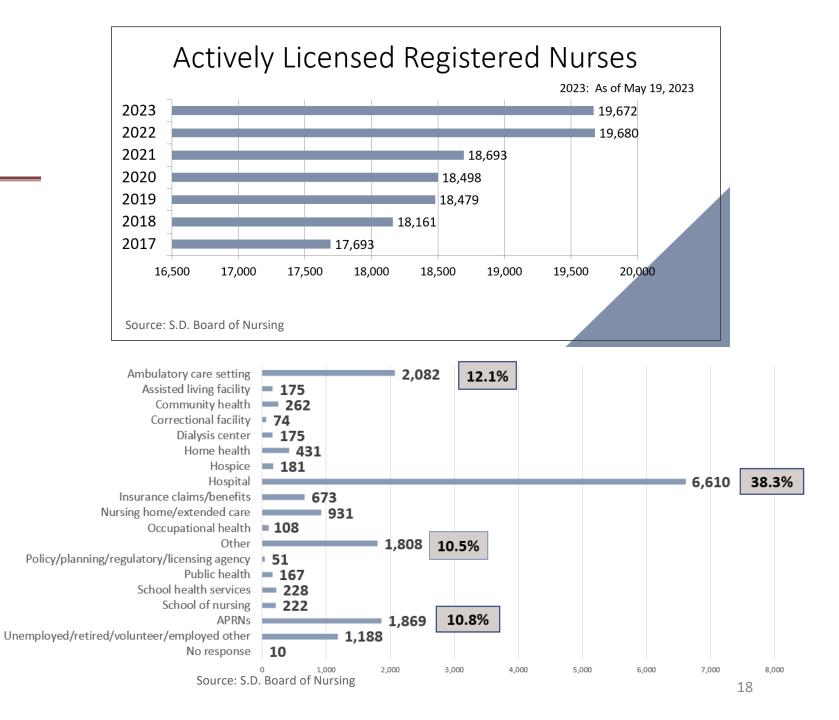


used as it was in FTE form not percentage.





- Total growth of 11.2% in RN licenses since 2017, averaging about 2.2% growth a year.
- In 2023, there are slightly less actively licensed RNs than in 2022.
- 5.4% of active RNs are practicing in nursing home/extended care, with a majority, 38.3%, engaged in a hospital setting.
- 6.9% of licensed RN's are unemployed, retired, or have other employment

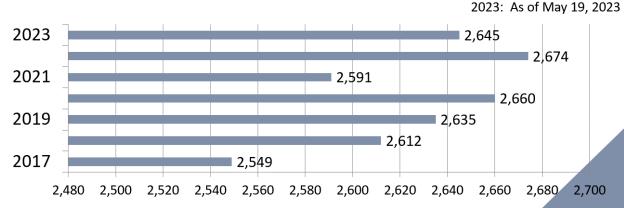




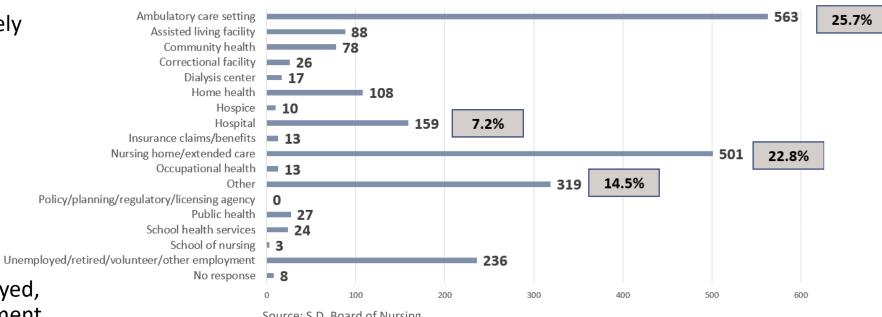
- Total growth of 4.9% in LPN licenses since 2017, averaging about 1% growth a year.
- In 2023, there are less actively licensed LPNs than in 2022.
- 22.8% of active LPNs are practicing in nursing home/extended care, with a majority engaged in the ambulatory care setting.

 10.7% of LPN's are unemployed, retired, or have other employment

Actively Licensed Practical Nurses



Source: S.D. Board of Nursing





- A majority, 31.8% of LPNs are located in Lincoln and Minnehaha counties.
- Lawrence, Meade, and Pennington have the second highest concentration of LPNs in the state with 18.8%.
- The location of LPNs in the state could be a reason why nursing homes/extended care in rural areas are experiencing a difficulty in finding licensed LPNs.
- The RN distribution is similar with Lincoln and Minnehaha accounting for 41.5% and Lawrence, Meade, and Pennington accounting for 19.9%

Region	LPN Regional Distribution Counties/State	Region Population ²	Region's % of State Population	Number of LPNs Residing in Region	Region's % of LPN Population	LPN to Population Ratio
Region 1	3 Counties: Butte, Harding, and Perkins	14,602	1.6%	41	1.6%	228.1
Region 2	8 Counties: Campbell, Corson, Dewey, Edmunds, McPherson, Potter, Walworth, and Ziebach	27,054	3.0%	75	3.0%	225.2
Region 3	5 Counties: Brown, Day, Grant, Marshall, and Roberts	65,501	7.3%	198	8.0%	245.6
Region 4	3 Counties: Lawrence, Meade, and Pennington	168,144	18.8%	469	18.8%	226.6
Region 5	6 Counties: Haakon, Hughes, Jones, Lyman, Stanley, and Sully	28,680	3.2%	62	2.5%	175.6
Region 6	8 Counties: Beadle, Buffalo, Faulk, Hand, Hyde, Jerauld, Sanborn, and Spink	37,795	4.2%	102	4.1%	219.3
Region 7	9 Counties: Brookings, Clark, Codington, Deuel, Hamlin, Kingsbury, Lake, Miner, and Moody	102,120	11.4%	301	12.1%	239.5
Region 8	3 Counties: Custer, Fall River, and Oglala Lakota	29,397	3.3%	58	2.3%	160.3
Region 9	5 Counties: Bennett, Jackson, Mellette, Tripp, and Todd	23,047	2.6%	53	2.1%	186.8
Region 10	5 Counties: Aurora, Brule, Charles Mix, Douglas, and Gregory	23,951	2.7%	60	2.4%	203.5
Region 11	9 Counties: Bon Homme, Clay, Davison, Hanson, Hutchinson, McCook, Turner, Union, Yankton	107,530	12.0%	283	11.3%	213.8
Region 12	2 Counties: Lincoln and Minnehaha	267,555	29.9%	795	31.8%	241.4
South Dakota Total	66 counties	895,376	100.0%	2,497 (93.4%)	100.0%	226.6
Out-of-State	Minnesota	-		103 (3.9%)		
	Other States/Jurisdictions	-		74 (2.7%)		
Total		-		2,674 (100.0%)		

Source: S.D. Board of Nursing