

# Key Findings

*Excerpts from the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Health Information and Policy. Wisconsin Nursing Homes and Residents, 2003 (PPH 5374-03). October 2004.*

- Wisconsin had 403 nursing homes in 2003. These included 398 skilled nursing facilities (SNFs), 2 intermediate care facilities (ICFs), and 3 institutions for mental diseases (IMDs).
- Seven nursing homes in Wisconsin closed in 2003: four nonprofit homes, two proprietary homes, and one governmental home. Two facilities opened, one governmental and the other proprietary. Five homes changed ownership type: four from proprietary to nonprofit, and one from nonprofit to proprietary.
- From 1998 to 2003, the following measures of Wisconsin nursing home utilization declined.
  - Staffed beds declined from 46,239 to 39,703, a decrease of 14 percent
  - Licensed beds declined 15 percent, from 47,780 to 40,633.
  - The total number of residents on December 31 declined 11 percent, from 40,625 to 36,005.
  - The number of inpatient days declined 12 percent, from 15.0 million to 13.2 million.
  - The nursing home utilization rate decreased from 54 to 46 per 1,000 for persons aged 65 and over (15percent), and from 216 to 171 per 1,000 for persons aged 85 and over (21 percent).
- Percent occupancy increased from 86.3 percent in 1998 to 87.3 percent in 2003 (1 percentage point). In December 2003, the average percent occupancy nationwide was 85.6 percent.
- In 2003, the number of licensed beds in Wisconsin declined 6 percent (by 2,641 beds), the largest one-year decrease ever.
- The number of nursing homes with 200 or more beds declined from 37 in 2002 to 22 in 2003 (41 percent).
- From 1998 to 2003, annual admissions to Wisconsin nursing homes increased from 51,277 to 53,902, or 5 percent.
- Between 1997 and 2003, the number of Medicare-certified facilities remained relatively stable, while the number of Medicare-certified beds increased by 66 percent.
- The average per diem rate in 2003 for care received by nursing home residents was \$151, an increase of 7 percent from 2002 (\$141). In 2003, the overall rate of inflation was 2.3 percent, as measured by the consumer price index, and the inflation rate for medical care was 4.0 percent.
- The number of full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) per 100 nursing home residents remained stable at 104.4 in 2003.
- In 2003, on average, nursing homes in Wisconsin provided 3.43 hours of direct care per day per resident at the skilled level of care, 37 percent higher than the state minimum requirement. Of the 3.43 hours, more than one hour was provided by either an RN or an LPN, 0.58 hour was RN care only, 0.49 hour was LPN care only and 2.35 hours were NA care only.

- From 2002 to 2003, turnover rates for nursing assistants (NAs) of all facility ownership types declined.
- In 2003, the percent of full- and part-time nursing assistants (NAs) who had worked at the facility for more than one year increased in all types of facilities. While the percent of full- and part-time LPNs who had worked at the facility for more than one year all decreased.
- Ninety-nine percent of nursing home residents admitted in 2003 required intense skilled nursing or skilled nursing care, compared with 92.5 percent in 1993.
- Between 2002 and 2003, admissions paid primarily by Medicare increased 4 percent, those paid primarily by Family Care increased 27 percent, and those paid primarily by Medicaid declined 2 percent.
- In 2003, 72 percent of admissions had Medicare as primary pay source, 11 percent had Medicaid, and 11 percent were private pay.
- Eighty-nine percent of people admitted to Wisconsin nursing homes in 2003 were 65 years of age and older, compared to 90 percent in 2002 and 91 percent in 2001.
- Eighty-three percent of residents admitted to skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities in 2003 came directly from an acute care hospital, compared to 81 percent the previous year.
- Among discharges from skilled nursing or intermediate care facilities (SNFs/ICFs) in 2003, 16 percent were to acute care hospitals, 43 percent were to private homes, and 27 percent were deaths.
- Nursing home utilization rates declined for all age groups in 2003. For every 1,000 Wisconsin adults aged 95 and over, 416 were residing in a nursing home in 2003 (down from 436 in 2002).
- On December 31, 2003, 64 percent of nursing home residents had Medicaid as their primary pay source, down from 65 percent in 2002 and 67 percent in 2001.
- On December 31, 2003, 37 percent of SNF and ICF residents had been in the nursing home less than one year (compared with 36 percent the previous year). Eighteen percent had been there less than 100 days, compared with 17 percent in 2002 and 16 percent in 2001.
- Ninety-two percent of nursing home residents were age 65 and older, and 51 percent were 85 and older.
- On December 31, 2003, 50 percent of SNF/ICF residents with Medicaid had been eligible at time of admission, unchanged from 2002.
- All IMD residents with Medicaid were eligible at time of admission, compared to 97 percent in 2002 and 73 percent in 2001.
- On December 31, 2003, 4 percent of all Wisconsin nursing home residents were being physically restrained, compared with 4 percent in 2002, 5 percent in 2001, and 7 percent in 2000.
- The percent of nursing homes which reported having *no* physically restrained residents on December 31 increased from 3 percent in 1996 to 35 percent in 2003.
- Twenty-nine percent of nursing home residents were totally dependent in at least one of four Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) in 2003, compared to 28 percent in 2002 and 25 percent in 2001.
- Over three-quarters (76 percent) of nursing home residents aged 85 and over had problems with short-term memory, and more than half (51 percent) had problems with long-term memory.