



# Long Term Care & Hospital Decompression

Senate Committee on Health Care  
September 22, 2022

# The Continuum of Long Term Care Settings

## The Continuum of Long Term Care Services and Supports



### In-Home Care

- ▶ In-home health supports and services
- ▶ Family supports
- ▶ Community supports



### Independent Living/Senior Retirement Housing

- ▶ Recreational activities
- ▶ Amenities such as housekeeping and dining services



### Assisted Living/Residential Care

- ▶ Community-based settings
- ▶ Assistance with activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living such as bathing and medication management
- ▶ Memory care



### Skilled Nursing

- ▶ Post-acute rehabilitative care
- ▶ Intensive, skilled nursing services
- ▶ End of life care/hospice

## Long Term Care Providers & Oregonians Served

PROVIDER TYPE	NUMBER OF SERVICE PROVIDERS	OREGONIANS SERVED (IN 2021)
Adult Foster Homes <sup>19</sup>	1,354	5,180
Nursing Facilities <sup>20</sup>	131	6,758
Assisted Living/Residential Care <sup>21</sup>	336	15,146
Memory Care <sup>22</sup>	224	6,023
Independent Living	200	12,000+
In-Home Care Agencies <sup>23</sup>	186	9,300+
Home Care Commission Workers <sup>24</sup>	17,000+	20,000+
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,441+</b>	<b>74,407+</b>

### BOTTOM LINE:

- Oregon's system is weighted in favor of a social model of care. Most Oregonians receive LTC services in their homes or an assisted living/residential care community.

# Payor Eligibility for Nursing Facility Care

## **Primary Payer Sources for Skilled Nursing Facility:**

### **1. Medicare Part A/Medicare Advantage**

- Short-stay benefit up to 100 days (1-20 days no coinsurance, 21-100 days with coinsurance)

### **2. Medicaid**

- Commonly long-stay, must meet income and disability criteria.

### **3. Private Pay**

- Private insurance (ESP) covers skilled nursing care depending on the carrier and plan.

#### **BOTTOM LINE:**

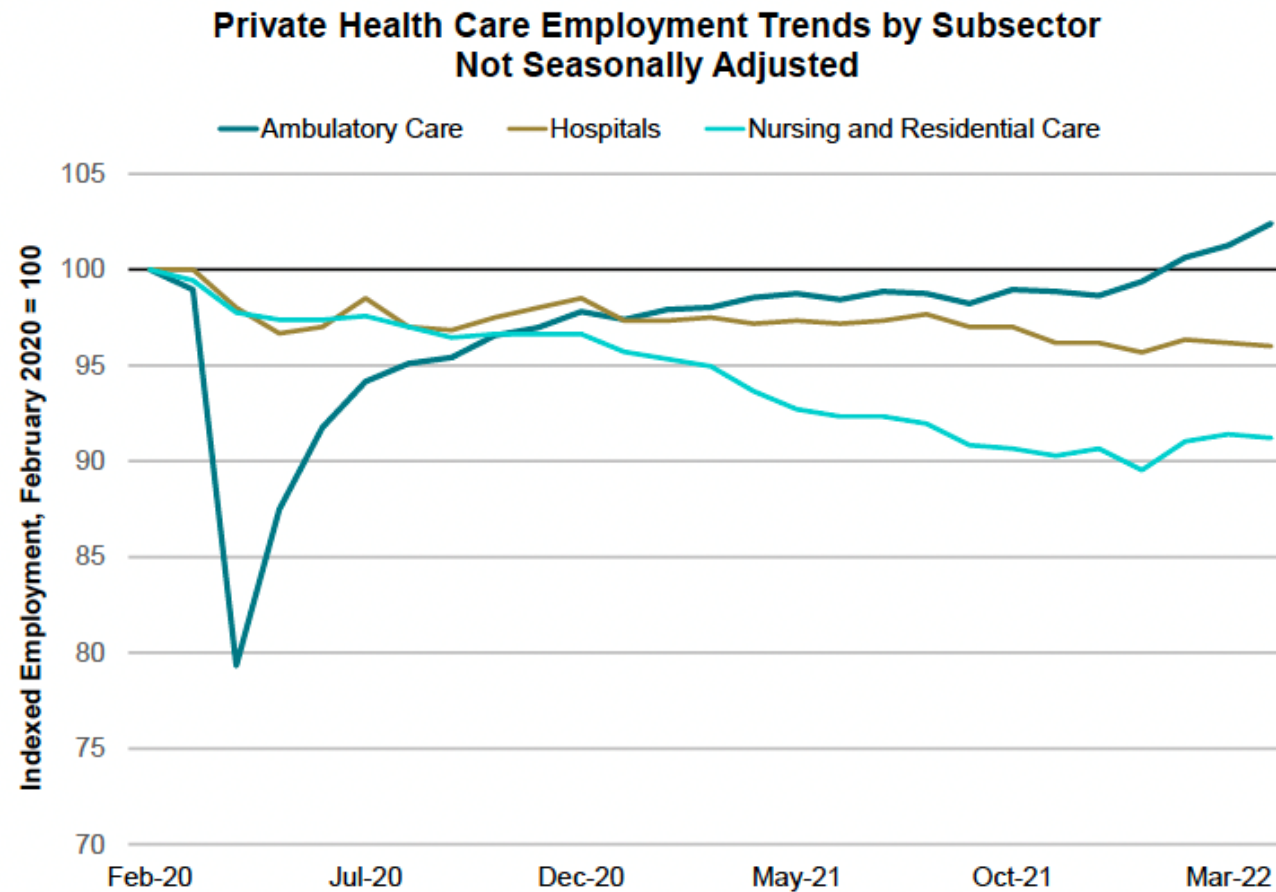
- Patients must meet insurance or federal eligibility criteria under Medicare or Medicaid.

# Regulatory & Licensure Eligibility

- State/federal regulations govern the care and services a nursing facility provides under its license.
- Medicare and Medicaid have specific criteria to qualify for a nursing facility stay and states frequently have additional Medicaid criteria.
  - Resident's health and mental condition
  - Resident's preferences and care goals
  - Specific equipment needs
  - Nature and scope of services offered at that facility
  - Capabilities of the staff to care for the resident while considering needs of existing residents
- Nursing facilities are required under Oregon law to comply with minimum RN and CNA staffing ratios. Oregon has some of the highest ratios in the nation.
- Medicaid requires a Preadmission Screening and Resident Review (PASRR) that assesses for a serious mental illness (SMI) or intellectual disability (ID) to insure the least restrictive environment and appropriate SMI/ID services are provided.

# Pandemic Workforce Challenges – Deeper & More Sustained in LTC

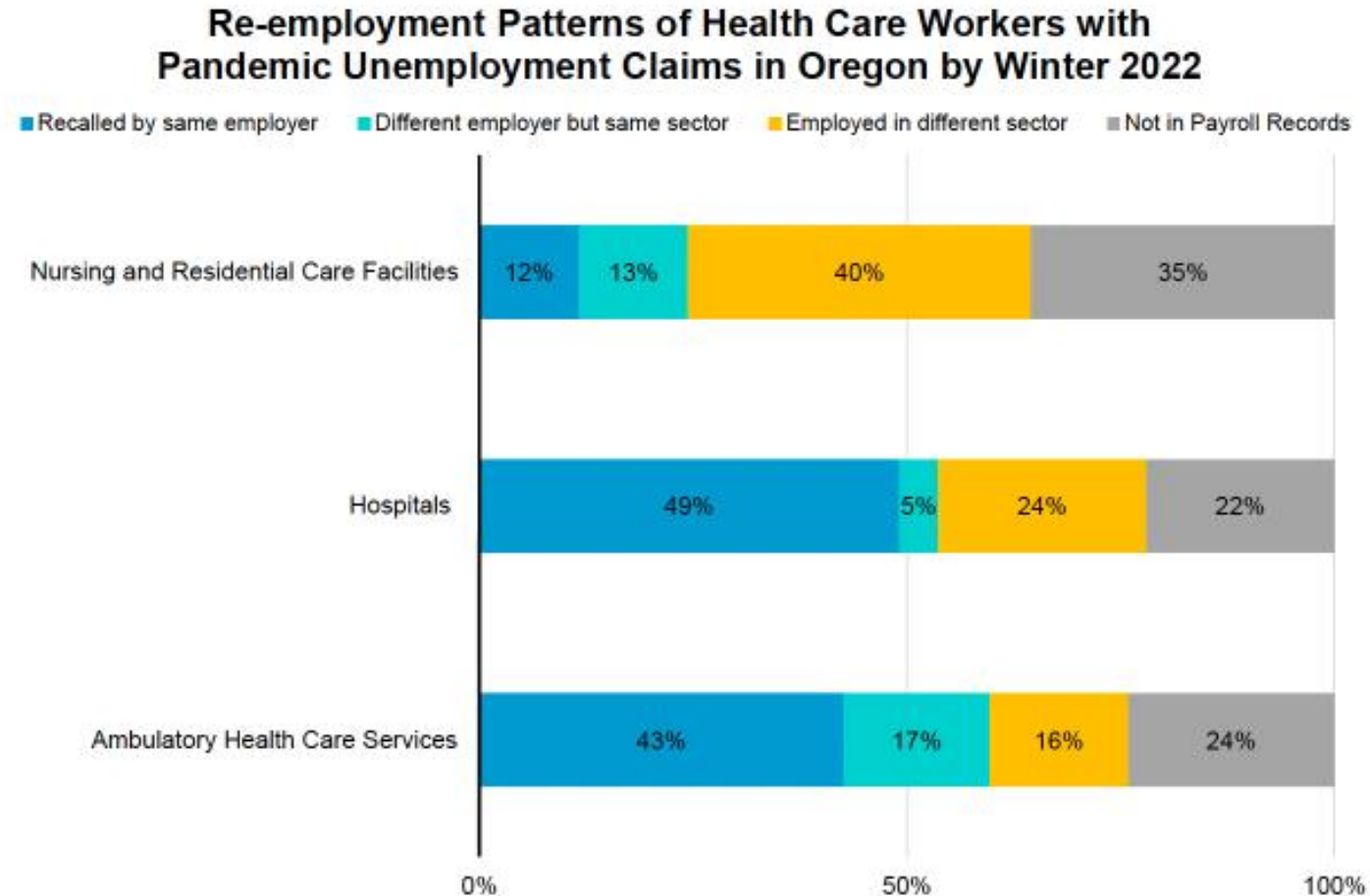
## Employment Trends Varied Within Health Care



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

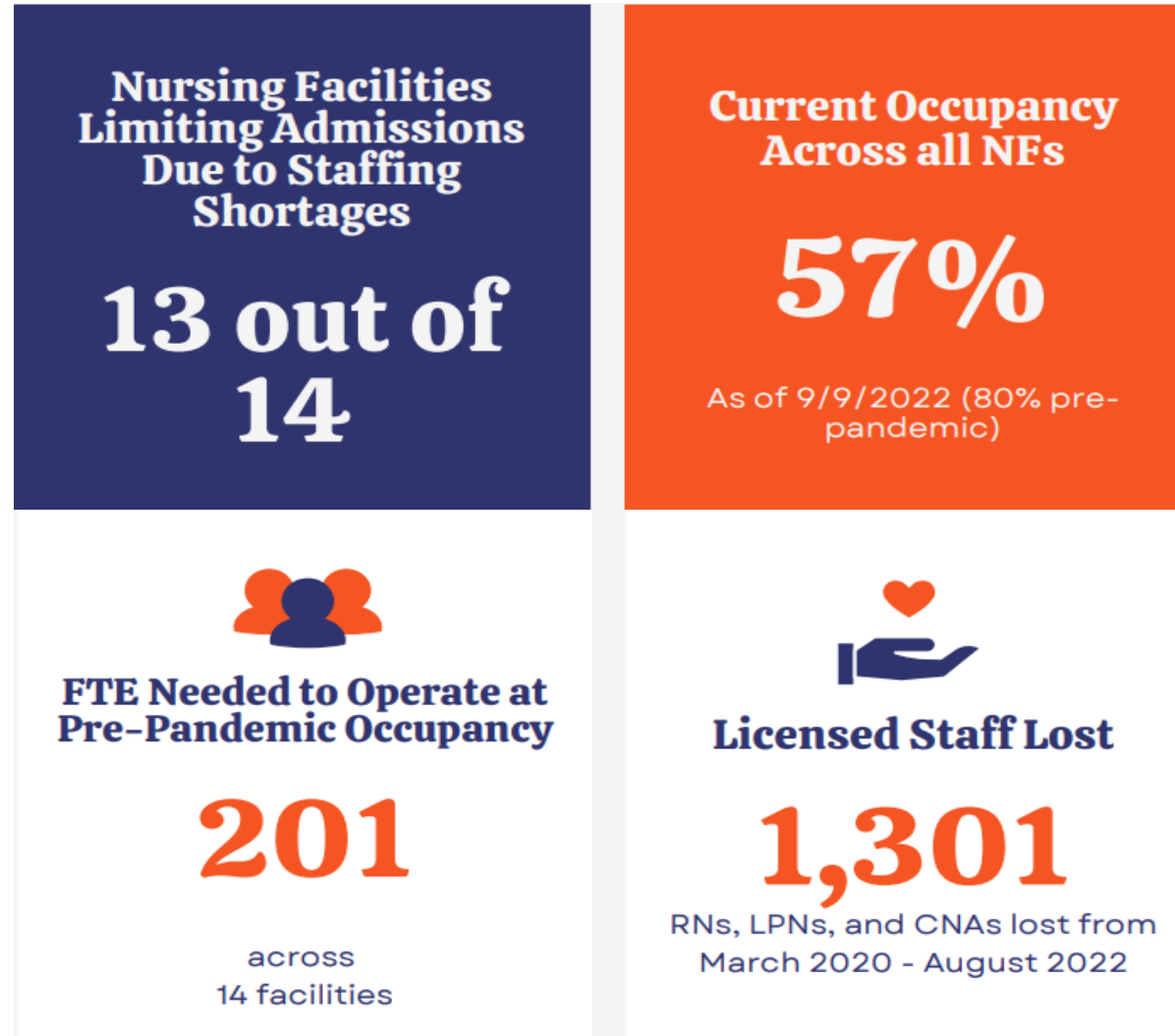
# Pandemic Workforce Challenges – Only 25% Returned to LTC

## Re-Employment Patterns Varied Within Health Care



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Unemployment Insurance Records

# A Snapshot of Staffing Levels Limiting Census



*Data sourced from one multi-facility provider with a Medicaid contract that has 14 NFs in Oregon.*



# Opportunities for Improvement

- More data on the diagnoses and care needs of the patient population that hospitals have been challenged to discharge.
- Ensure reimbursement meets the cost of care. (UHC)
- Ween the health care sector off of its high levels of temporary staff at unsustainable costs.
- Invest in the workforce and increase the number of nurses.
- Expand and develop new programs and service delivery models to serve hard to discharge patients.



# Key Takeaways

1. Nursing facility and other long term care settings capacity is severely constrained due to the workforce shortage.
2. The LTC workforce crisis has been deeper and more sustained than any other sector in health care due to the pandemic.
3. We need more data, however, nursing facilities are probably not the primary solution to hospital decompression challenges as many hard to place patients likely wouldn't qualify for nursing facility care.
4. Gaps in our health care system pre-existed the pandemic. Those gaps have been exacerbated by the pandemic. Convene providers, payers, and the state to look at systemic capacity constraints and longer term, sustainable solutions.
5. Explore innovations to address gaps in the care continuum to serve Oregonians with complex care needs.