



Georgia Health Care Association



Georgia Center for Assisted Living

House Rural Development Council

12/17/2019 | Americus, GA

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Georgia Demographics

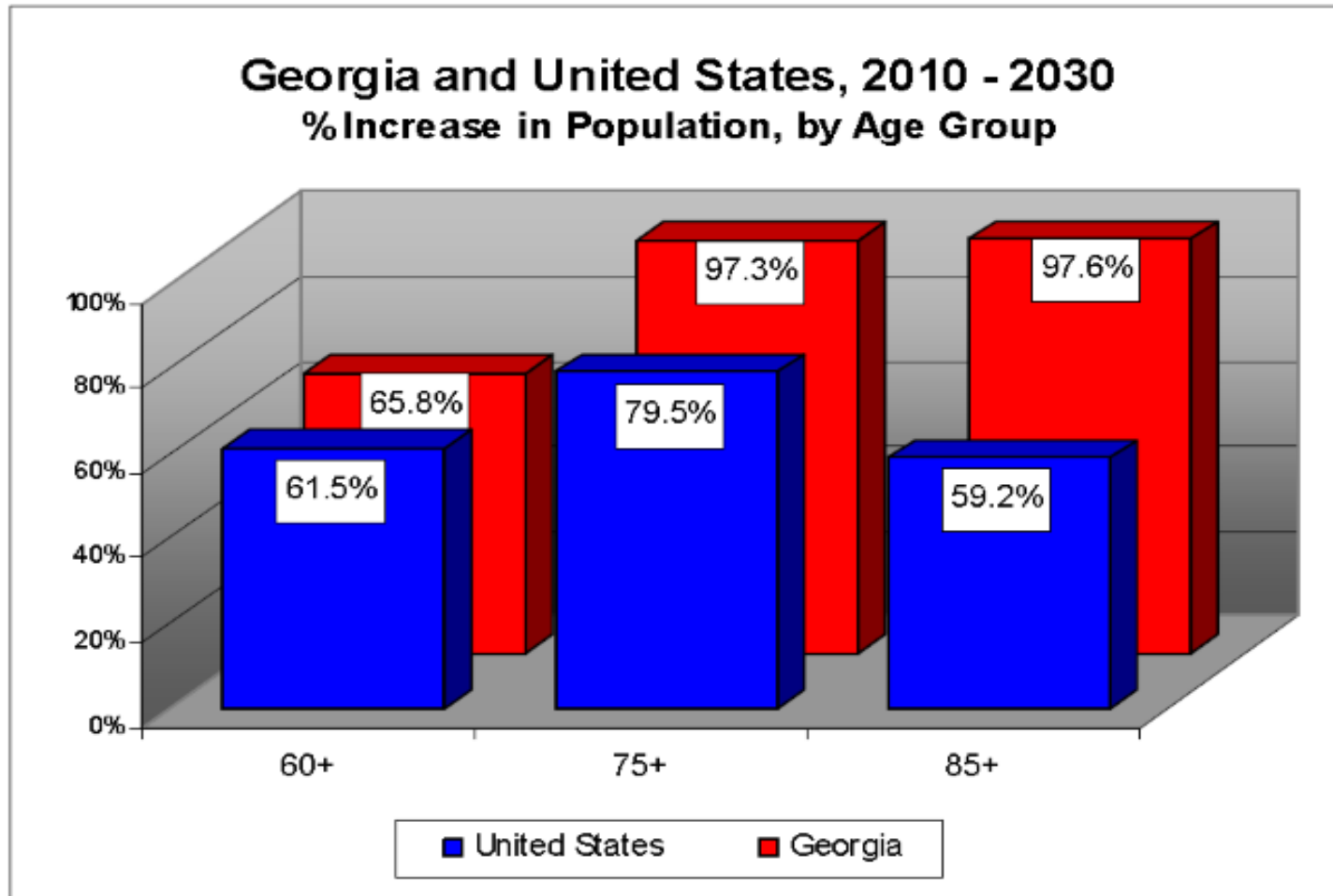
	Centers	Rural	% Rural
Number of Nursing Care Centers including 9 State run Nursing Centers	369	154	42%
Number of Nursing Center Beds including 9 State run Nursing Centers	40,543	14,580	36%
Medicaid Nursing Center Patient Days from FY 2018 Medicaid Cost Reports	8,705,879	3,198,116	46.9%
Total Nursing Center Patient Days from FY 2018 Medicaid Cost Reports	11,853,116	4,736,148	40.0%
Number of Georgians between age 65 and 84 (2017 Census Report estimate)	1,134,546	269,669	23.7%
Number of Georgians age 85 and older (2017 Census Report estimate)	130,693	31,345	24.0%
Beds per 1000 for Georgians age 65 and older	31.38	44.99	
Number of Assisted Living/Personal Care Centers as of 12/31/18	1,645		
Number of Assisted Living/Personal Care Beds as of 12/31/18	37,649		

Aging Trends in Georgia

- The Aging of our population is one of the most significant trends affecting our society today
- Georgia has the 5th fastest growing 60+ population and the 24th fastest growing 85+ population
- Georgia's population 60+ is expected to increase 65.8% between 2010 and 2030 (from 1,528,041 persons to 2,533,710 persons)

Presentation to Georgia State Senate Aging Study Committee - Georgia: Trends in Aging and Service Delivery, Dr. James Bulot, 10/22/12

Georgia vs United States



Number of People 65 and Over (2010 and 2030)

State	2010	Percent of total population	2030	Percent of total population	Percent change (2010 – 2030)
Georgia	980,824	10.2%	1,907,837	15.9%	94.5%
North Carolina	1,161,164	12.4%	2,173,173	17.8%	87.2%
Tennessee	829,023	13.3%	1,417,708	19.2%	71.0%
South Carolina	605,660	13.6%	1,134,459	22.0%	87.3%
Kentucky	557,471	13.1%	903,450	19.8%	62.1%
Mississippi	379,025	12.8%	634,067	20.5%	67.3%
Alabama	648,889	14.1%	1,039,160	21.3%	60.1%
Florida	3,418,697	17.8%	7,769,452	27.1%	127.3%

Source of Data – Long-Term Care in the South Special publication on Demographics, January, 2017

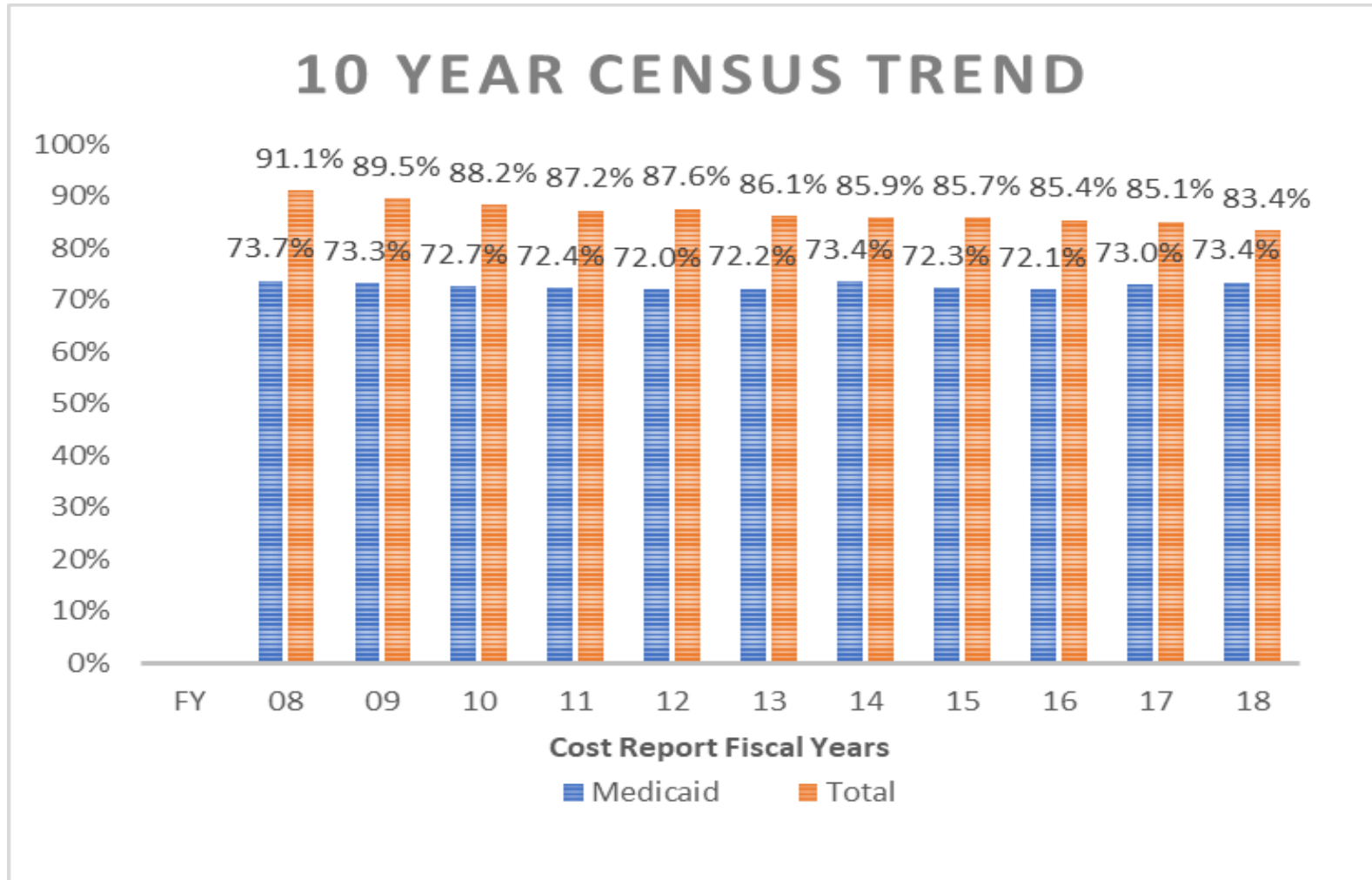
Number of People 85 and Over (2010 and 2030)

State	2010	Percent of total population	2030	Percent of total population	Percent change (2010 – 2030)
Georgia	122,818	1.3%	224,926	1.9%	83.1%
North Carolina	155,537	1.7%	266,881	2.2%	71.6%
Tennessee	110,070	1.8%	180,192	2.4%	63.7%
South Carolina	78,253	1.8%	141,286	2.7%	80.6%
Kentucky	73,633	1.7%	106,052	2.3%	44.0%
Mississippi	52,056	1.8%	73,646	2.4%	41.5%
Alabama	88,211	1.9%	132,070	2.7%	49.7%
Florida	537,846	2.8%	943,675	3.3%	75.5%

Source of Data – Long-Term Care in the South Special publication on Demographics, January, 2017



Census Trend



Recruitment and retention of a competent workforce is a top priority for skilled nursing and assisted living providers in Georgia. The US Census projects that Georgia's over age 85 population will grow by 83% from 2010 to 2030, the highest growth rate in the Southeast. This creates an increased demand for skilled caregivers in the long term and post-acute care profession in the State. This need becomes especially acute with a declining number of individuals seeking and maintaining careers in the profession in the State and nationally.

SHORTAGE OF LPNS, CNAS & RNS ACROSS GEORGIA

Georgia's skilled nursing centers are facing a shortage of Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs) and Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs). With a lack of students in this field of study and programs available to become a CNA or LPN, the educational system is not keeping pace with the need for educated direct care staff.

Additionally, there is a statewide shortage of graduating Registered Nurses (RNs) as compared to vacancies and retirements. According to the University of Georgia Board of Regents, the number of undergraduate degrees awarded in Registered Nursing from 2013 to 2017 averages to just over 3000 annually.

INABILITY TO PROVIDE COMPETITIVE WAGES FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

73% of the residents in the State's nursing centers are enrolled in Medicaid, and Georgia skilled nursing centers are reimbursed by Medicaid based on the FY 2012 Cost Report with 10.3% inflation as of 7/1/18. The cost of direct care staffing for Georgia skilled nursing centers still exceeds what Medicaid currently reimburses. The inability to provide competitive wages and benefits relative to other health care sectors limits the ability of long term care providers to recruit and retain a skilled, competent workforce.

PUBLIC PERCEPTION

Skilled nursing centers are perceived to be an undesirable workplace. As such, Georgia centers are at a disadvantage in comparison to other health care settings when recruiting employees.

SEEKING SOLUTIONS: RECOMMENDATIONS

- Balance resources and regulation (adequate reimbursement).
- Develop payment methods/incentives to assist nursing centers to increase staffing hours as well as offer competitive wages and benefits to allow for improved staffing and retention.
- Recently, many technical colleges have eliminated their CNA and LPN programs. Provide funding to incentivize technical schools and high schools to offer these programs.
- Support online training for the classroom portion of CNA certification.
- Support the development of a Georgia Certified Medication Aide program suitable for the long term care setting.
 - » Certified Medication Aides are CNAs with additional training and certification that qualifies them to distribute specific medications to residents.
 - » The creation of this position provides a career ladder for CNA staff and frees up licensed nursing staff for more time at the bedside for patient care and assessment.
- Support efforts of Georgia's skilled nursing centers to enhance the perception of the long term care profession in the state and educate potential health care professionals on the variety of rewarding and challenging career opportunities available in the long term care setting.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT GHCA.

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Nursing home care: A growing crisis for an aging America

BY ANDREW STEIN AND MARK PENN, OPINION CONTRIBUTORS — 05/21/19 03:25 PM EDT
THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY CONTRIBUTORS ARE THEIR OWN AND NOT THE VIEW OF THE HILL

41 COMMENTS

5,573 SHARES



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OPINION — 34M 43S AGO

Iowa now only state
Leaving felons from



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America is about to be overrun. Not by new immigrants or millennials, but by nonagenarians and other seniors who will soon dominate the landscape demographically. We already are older than we have ever been as a country but, for all of the hype and hoopla surrounding the new generations, the older generations will need more post-retirement, nursing home and in-home care than ever before.



5 Best Herbs for Dementia

Doctors Say 1 Weird