

Nursing Home Fact Sheet



- In FY08 the Department of Social Services spent \$1.2 billion on Long Term Care – over 6.5% of the state of Connecticut's \$18.4 billion budget.
- Connecticut's nursing homes generate \$1.4 billion in local, state and federal tax revenue.
- Connecticut's nursing homes contribute to approximately 94,000 jobs – 62,700 in health care, the rest in manufacturing, retail, real estate, construction, finance, insurance, scientific services and many other industries.
- Connecticut's nursing homes support \$7.8 billion in revenue and \$4 billion in labor income.
- There are 239 Connecticut nursing homes with approximately 28,000 CCH beds.
- The state's own Commission on Aging's Long Term Care Needs Assessment from June 2007 notes that "If Connecticut is able to meet the goal of the state's Long-Term Care Plan to achieve rebalancing of 1 percent per year, demographic trends would still cause the need for nursing facility care to rise by 25% by the year 2030."
- Currently we are shedding beds and allowing homes to enter bankruptcy or receivership and even to close.
- Two homes in Bridgeport and Waterford closed in 2008. There are two pending closures in Jewett City and East Hartford.
- There are currently ten homes in receivership. One each in Danielson, Norwich, Windham, New Haven, Norwalk, Prospect, Torrington, and West Haven and two in Waterbury.
- There are currently five homes in bankruptcy in Bloomfield, Enfield, Windham, Hartford and Plainfield.
- The Governor's current budget has no increases in funding through 2011, nor were there increases for this fiscal year. She has also proposed removing the statutory requirement of a cost of living adjustment (COLA) from the budget. More homes will face financial difficulty and closure – affecting the health of residents, eliminating jobs and reducing our tax base.
- Each bed lost to a nursing home closure represents a job lost either in the facility itself or in the wider community.