#### How Will States Pay for Long Term Care?

#### Susan C. Reinhard



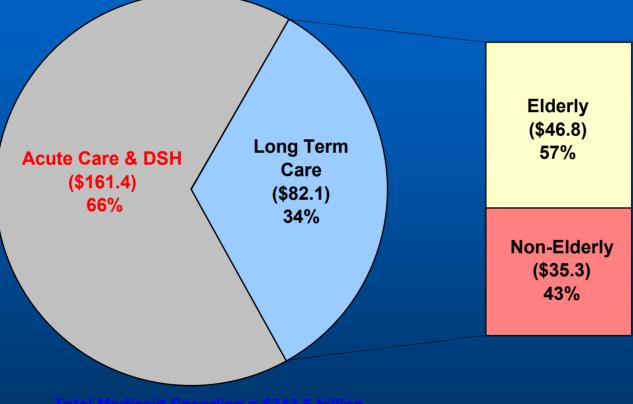
Council on Health Care Economics and Policy Princeton Conference May 20, 2005

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- LTC accounts for one-third of states' Medicaid budgets (that are now 21.9% of total state budgets)
- 15 million older adults and people with disabilities--27% of total Medicaid beneficiaries but more than two-thirds of total spending
- 7 million "Duals" are Medicaid's most expensive group, and flashpoint for federalism discussions for decades

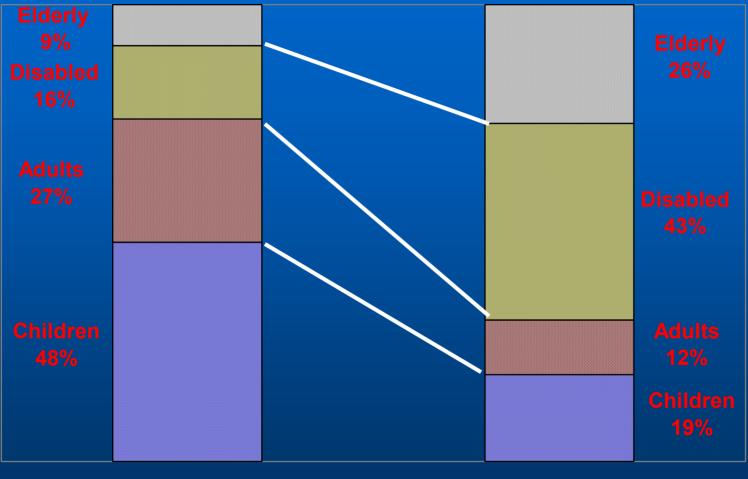
#### Distribution of Medicaid Spending, 2002



Total Medicaid Spending = \$243.5 billion

Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, May 2004

#### Medicaid Enrollees & Expenditures by Enrollment Group, 2003



Enrollees Total = 52.4 million

Expenditures Total = \$235 billion

Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2004

## **States in Action**

 In past 2 years, almost twice as many states 17 states focused on LTC Medicaid costs (from 10 to 17)

- Traditional approaches like rates and eligibility
- Old ideas with renewed interest like Managed Care and LTC Insurance
- System reform and advanced ideas
- Consumer Direction over-riding

## **Resurgence of Managed Care**

- Medicare Modernization Act
- State examples: Florida, Texas
- Special Needs Plans, new opportunity
  - few states and plans are talking now but should; focusing on other MMA issues
  - California

**Other Resurfacing Ideas** 

Disease Management

LTC Insurance

Asset Transfers

## "Balancing LTC"

CMS Real Choice Systems Change

Nursing Home Transition Movement

Global Budgeting

Money Follows the Person and Parity

 Examples: Washington, Texas, Vermont

# **Global Budget**

- Set a total LTC spending budget based on
  - projected LTC needs and preferences
  - planned policy and program initiatives
- Provide full <u>administrative freedom to</u> <u>manage costs within the spending</u> <u>limit</u> to respond quickly to consumer preferences

# Washington: NHT and Global Budgeting

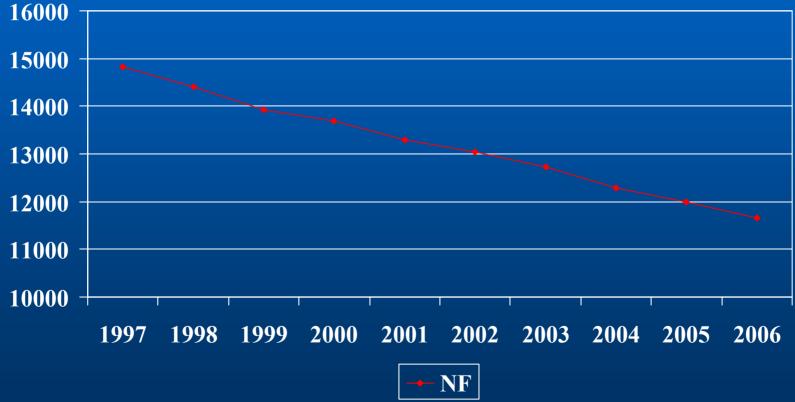
 1995-1997 budget reduces NH caseload by 1,600 clients

• NH "bed need" assessment includes availability of home/community care

 Global Budget: Budget structure consolidated with significant management flexibility

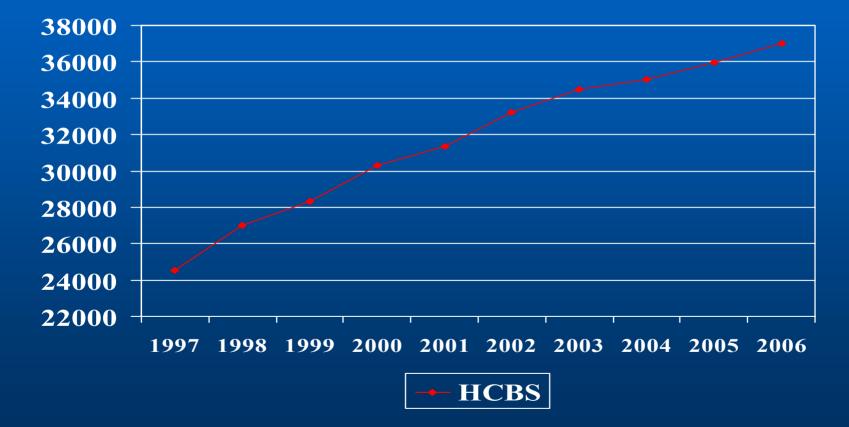
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# Washington: NF Caseload Trends

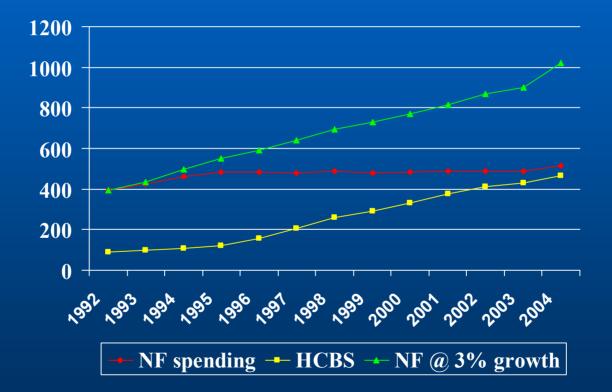


Figures for July each year

## Washington: HCBS Trends



## Washington LTC Spending trends



Based on data from the Washington Aging and Disability Services Administration <sup>13</sup>

# **MFP Strategy**

 Money Follows the Person = financing for services and supports moves with the person to the most appropriate and preferred setting

 Commonly starts from nursing home to HCBS--State example is Texas

## **Planned Parity Strategy**

 Mandates reductions in nursing home budget and and transfer of those savings to fund HCBS

 Aggressive policy and program actions required (universal screening, level of care criteria, pre-admission processes, etc.)

• Example--Vermont

#### Vermont Act 160

- Shifted funds from nursing home to the HCBS appropriation
- Goal 60-40% institution/community
- Strategies: NF moratorium, expand residential alternatives, one time investments
- Five percent drop in NF supply

Department of Aging and Independent Living Services

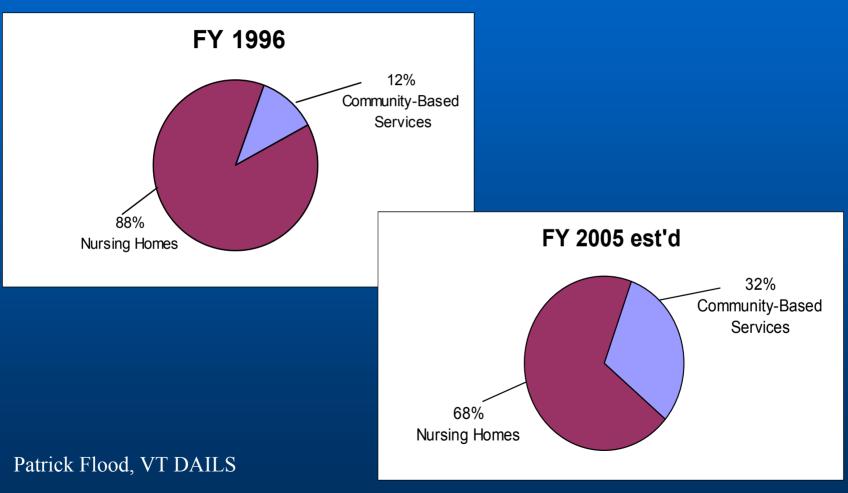
## Act 160

"The reductions required ... shall be redirected in FY 1997 to fund home and community-based services. For fiscal year 1998 and thereafter, the reductions required ... shall be redirected ... to fund both home and community-based services and any programs designed to reduce the number of nursing home beds.

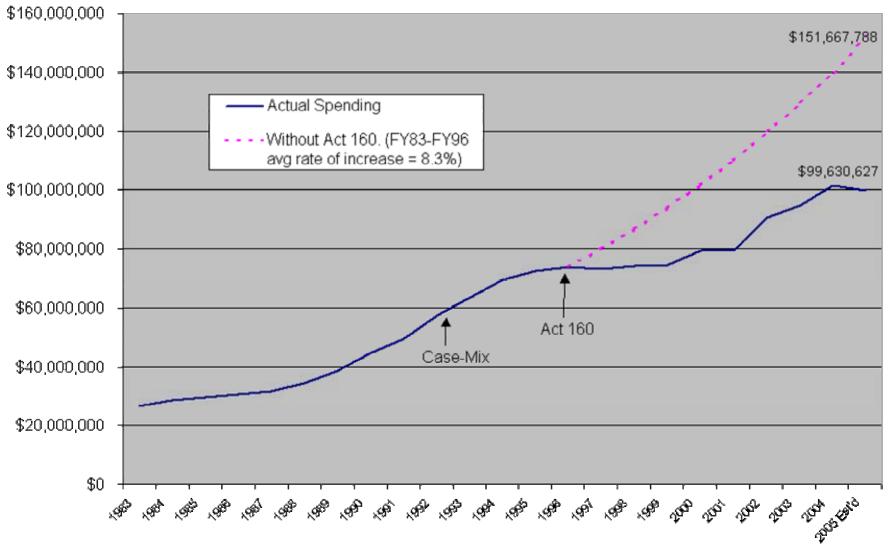
Any general funds redirected but not spent during any fiscal year shall be transferred to the <u>long-term</u> <u>care special administration fund...</u>"

> Department of Aging and Independent Living Services

# Public Expenditures for Long Term Care



#### Nursing Home Medicaid Expenditures Actual vs "Without Act 160" \*



**Fiscal Year** 

# Vermont's Advanced Idea: 1115 Proposal

- Provide maximum choice of services and settings
- Eliminate institutional bias
- Promote early intervention
- Break link between 1915 (c) waivers and NF level of care
- Reduce NF use
- Control costs

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