

Long-Term Services and Supports State Scorecard

2017 Edition

PICKING UP THE PACE OF CHANGE

A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Adults, People with Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers



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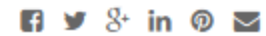
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“Picking Up the Pace of Change” - AARP

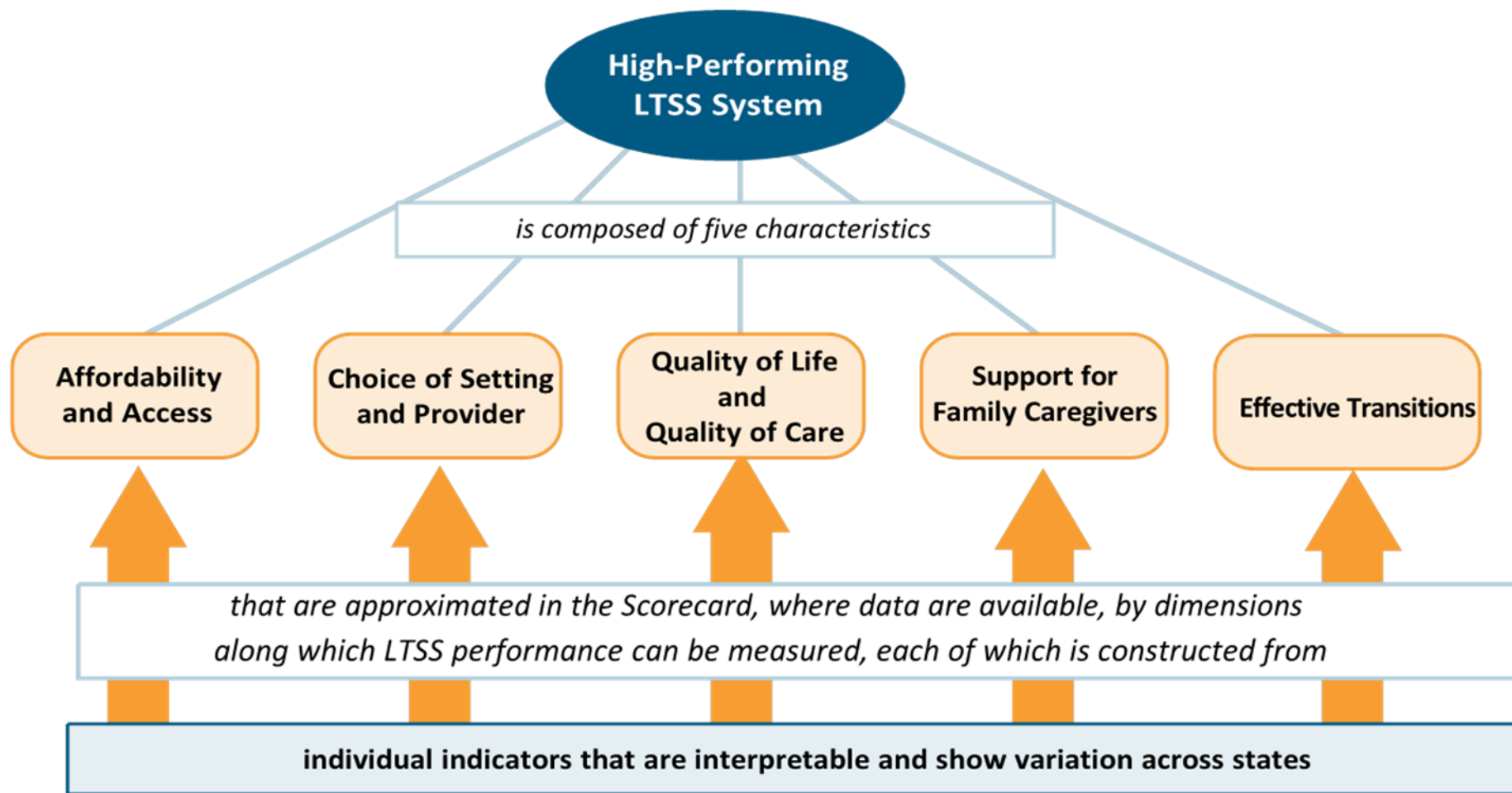
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See why states must accelerate the pace of improving long-term services and supports (LTSS) by 2026 if the nation is going to meet the needs of boomers beginning to turn 80.



What is a High-Performing System?

Framework for Assessing LTSS System Performance



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Goal of the Third Scorecard

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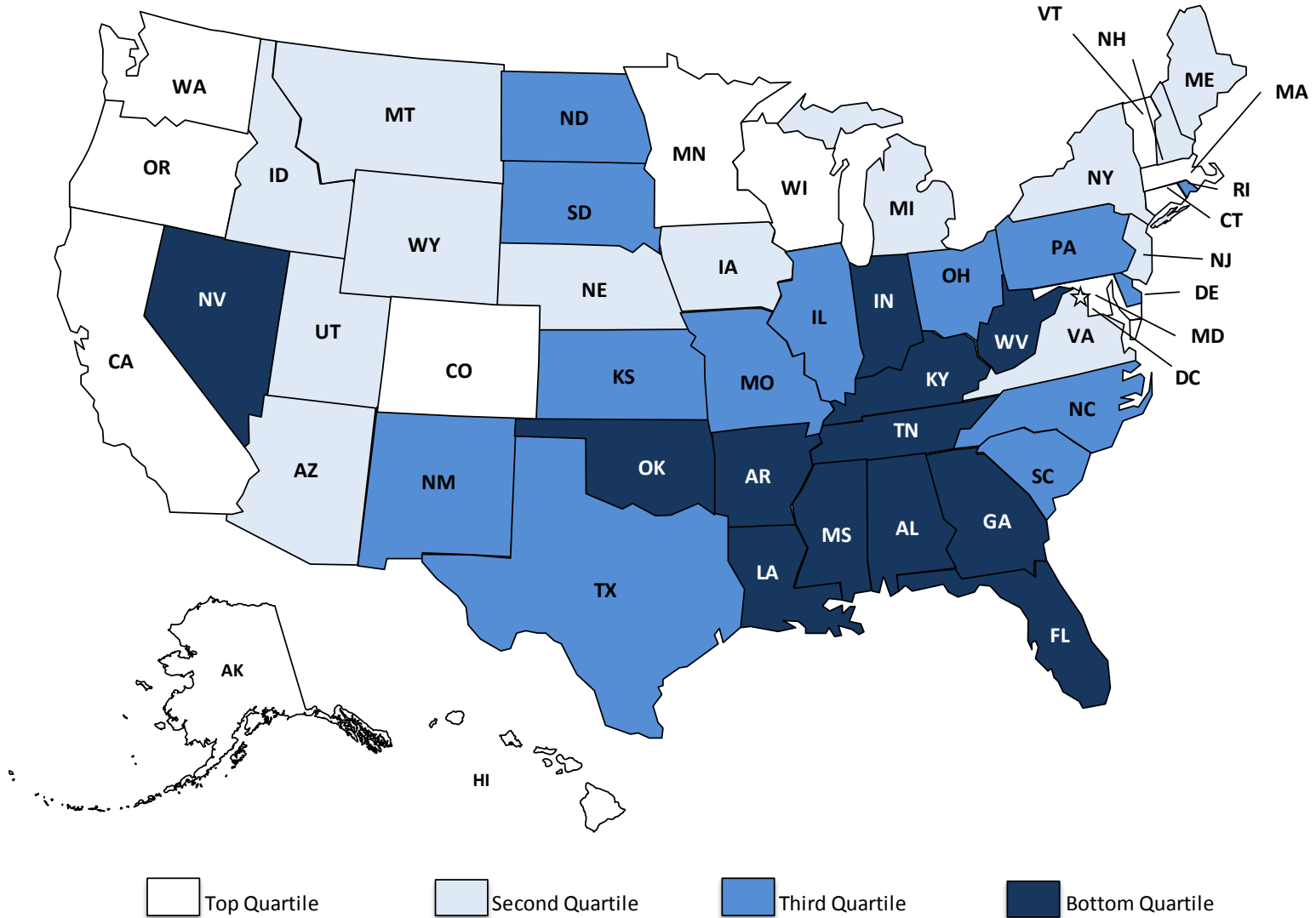
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- Builds on Scorecards I & II
- New & revised measures:
 - Housing, transportation, long-term care insurance, support for family caregivers
- Promising Practices reinforce positive gains
- More accessible to audiences
- Living document

THE LTSS SCORECARD: HIGH LEVEL FINDINGS

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State Ranking on Overall LTSS System Performance



Source: State Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard, 2017.

High Level Findings

- States must pick up the pace of change to meet the needs of a growing number of people aging and living with disabilities
- The new #1 ranked state is Washington, but even top-ranked states can improve performance.
- The states with the greatest improvement are Tennessee and New York.

High Level Findings

- Where you live matters because states vary greatly in how long-term services and supports are provided.
- Measurement, federal and state initiatives, and stakeholder engagement can accelerate the pace of change.
- Medicaid is a major driver of change.

States must pick up the pace of change to meet the needs of people aging and living with disabilities

- Few states achieved meaningful change—typically defined as 10 percent or more over the past two to four years—on most of the 23 measures that can be tracked over time.
- In four out of the five dimensions, there was at least one indicator on which most states showed significant improvement.

States must pick up the pace of change to meet the needs of people aging and living with disabilities

- On each of the 5 measures in the Affordability and Access dimension, the majority of states had no meaningful change.
 - The cost of LTSS over time remains much higher than what middle-income families can afford, and most adults do not have private long-term care insurance.

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Change in State Performance on 23 Indicators from the 2014 to 2017 Scorecards

Indicator	Improvement	Performance Decline	No Significant Change	Missing Data
Affordability and Access				
Nursing Home Cost	5	4	42	0
Home Care Cost	5	0	46	0
Long-Term Care Insurance	0	3	47	1
Low-Income People with Disabilities with Medicaid	15	4	32	0
People with Disabilities with Medicaid LTSS	4	5	39	3
Choice of Setting and Provider				
Medicaid LTSS Balance: Spending	17	7	27	0
Medicaid LTSS Balance: New Users	29	10	11	1
Home Health Aide Supply	24	6	21	0
Assisted Living Supply	7	7	32	5
Subsidized Housing Opportunities	28	0	23	0

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Quality of Life and Quality of Care				
People with Disabilities Rate of Employment	5	21	25	0
Nursing Home Pressure Sores	14	2	35	0
Nursing Home Antipsychotic Use	48	1	2	0
Support for Family Caregivers				
Supporting Working Caregivers	9	1	41	0
Person- and Family-Centered Care	42	2	7	0
Nurse Delegation and Scope of Practice	24	1	26	0
Transportation Policies	3	10	38	0
Effective Transitions				
Nursing Home Low Care Needs	9	6	34	2
Home Health Hospital Admissions	10	1	40	0
Nursing Home Hospital Admissions	20	2	26	3
Burdensome Transitions	29	4	18	0
Long Nursing Home Stays	35	1	15	0
Transitions Back to Community	5	21	25	0

Source: State Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard, 2017.

There are five areas with the most progress

- **Inappropriate Antipsychotic Use** - 48 states reduced
- **Person- and Family-Centered Care** - 42 states improved
- **Long-Term Nursing Home Stays** - 35 states improved
- **New Medicaid Beneficiaries First Receiving Home- and Community-Based Services** - 29 states improved
- **Nursing Home Residents with a Burdensome Transition at the End of Life** - 29 states improved

States showed the most significant performance decline in two areas:

- **Employment for Working-Age People with Disabilities.**
 - The employment rate was just one-third of the employment rate for all working-age adults.
 - Only one out of five working-age adults with disabilities who need assistance with personal care has a job.
- **Long-Stay Nursing Home Residents Transitioning Back to the Community.**
 - Since the last Scorecard, 21 states have seen a significant decline in the rate of these transitions.

There are no national, uniform measures of quality in home and community-based services across the states

- The quality dimension in the 2017 Scorecard is down to 3 measures due to discontinuation of past measures and data unreliability for existing measures.
- Remaining measures include 2 for nursing homes and 1 for the employment rate of people with disabilities.
- The dimension is given 50 percent of the weight as the other dimensions in calculating overall LTSS performance.

More affordable and accessible housing and transportation are needed to help people remain in their homes and communities

Subsidized Housing Opportunities

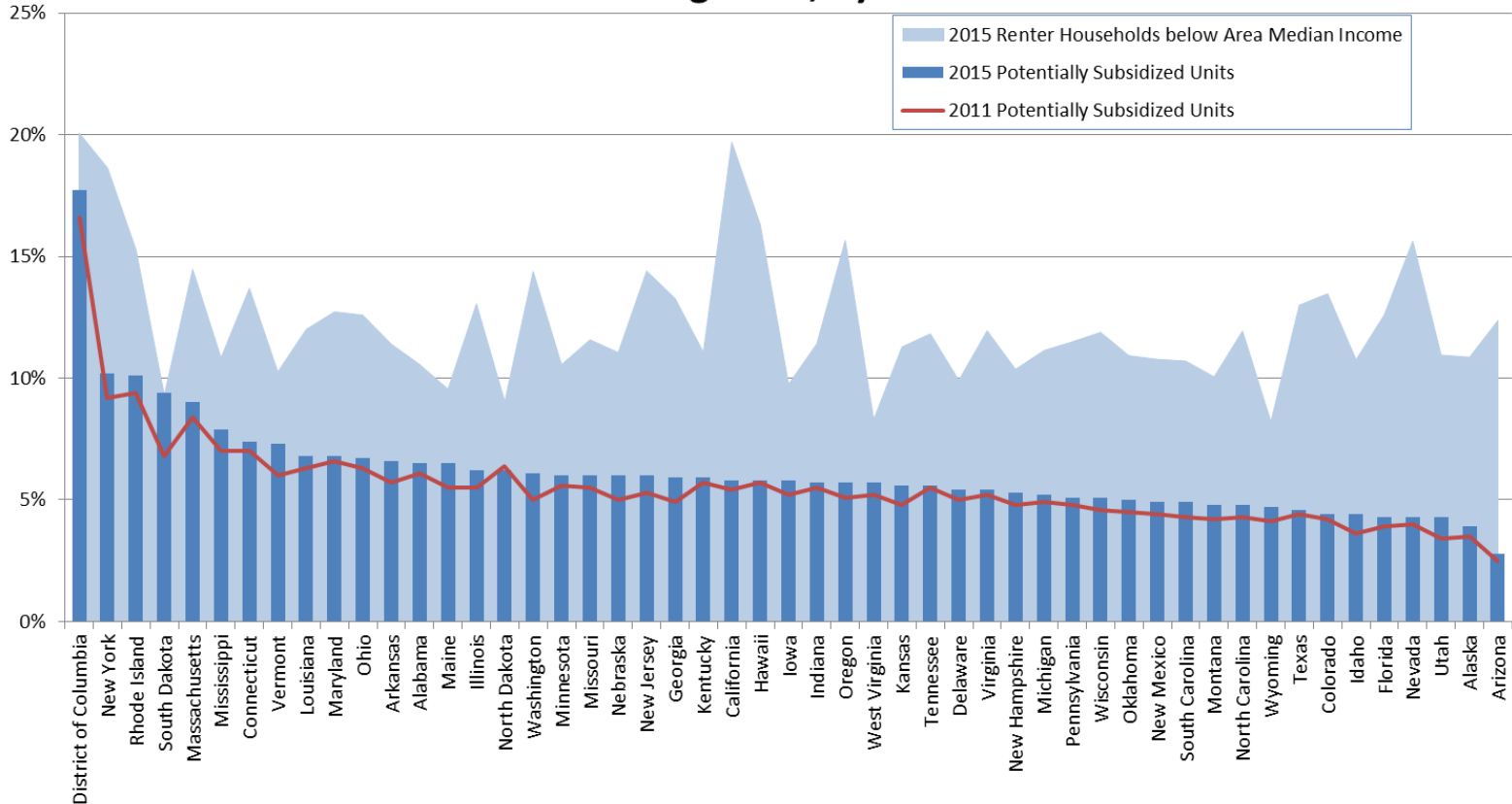
- Captures the total amount of subsidized housing opportunities—including place-based units and Housing Choice Vouchers—as a percentage of the total number of housing units in a state.
- 28 states increased the percentage of housing units that can potentially be subsidized since 2011, but demand continues to outpace supply.

Subsidized Housing Opportunities

- 18 million renter households at/below area median income (most are cost-burdened) compared to 8 million subsidized housing opportunities
- Nationally, more than half of families in subsidized housing have someone at risk of LTSS - age 62+ or with a disability.

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Subsidized Housing Opportunities and Demand, as a Percentage of All Housing Units, by State



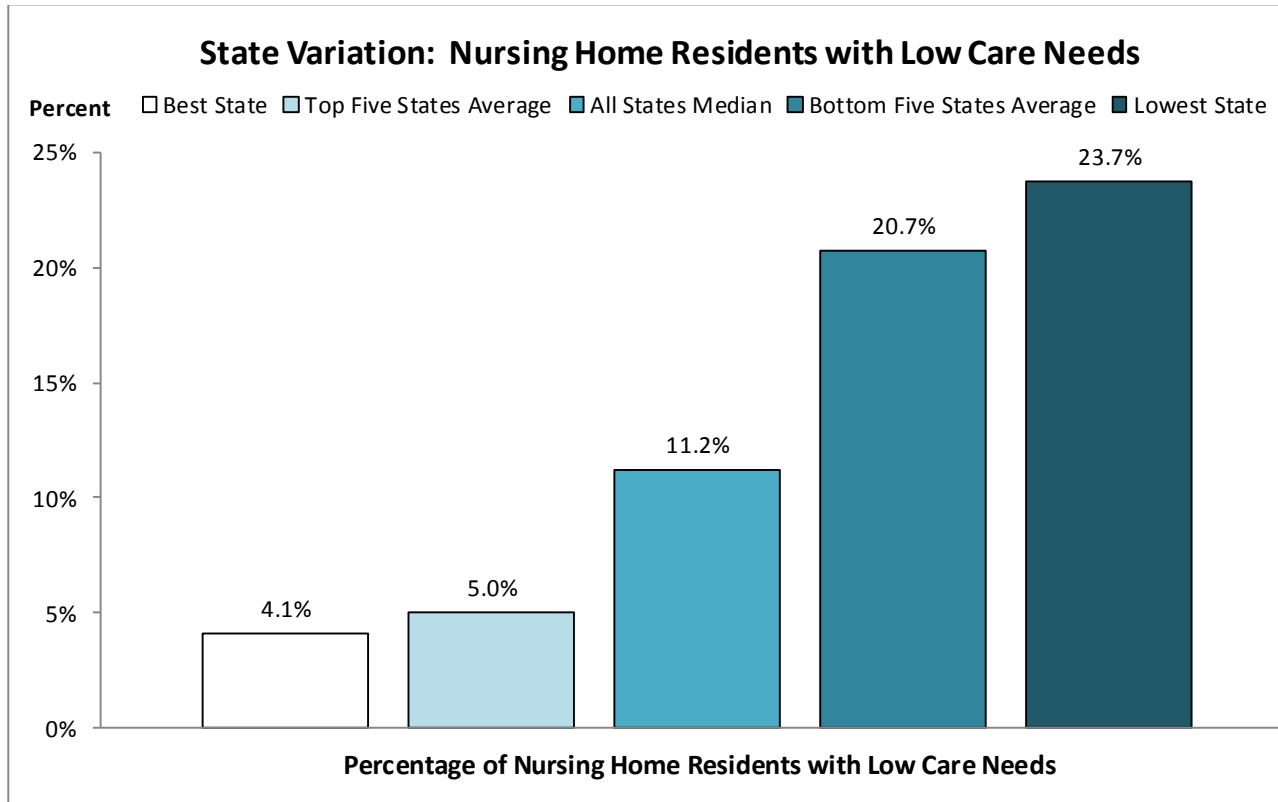
Data: AARP Public Policy Institute analysis of National Housing Preservation Database (2012, 2016); AARP Public Policy Institute analysis of Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Housing Vouchers (2011, 2015); AARP Public Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B25001 (2011, 2015).

Source: State Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard, 2017.

Transportation Policies Include:

1. Expanding volunteer driver programs;
2. Increasing access to nonmedical, community transportation for low-income Medicaid beneficiaries with disabilities; and
3. Coordinating community transportation councils.

States vary greatly



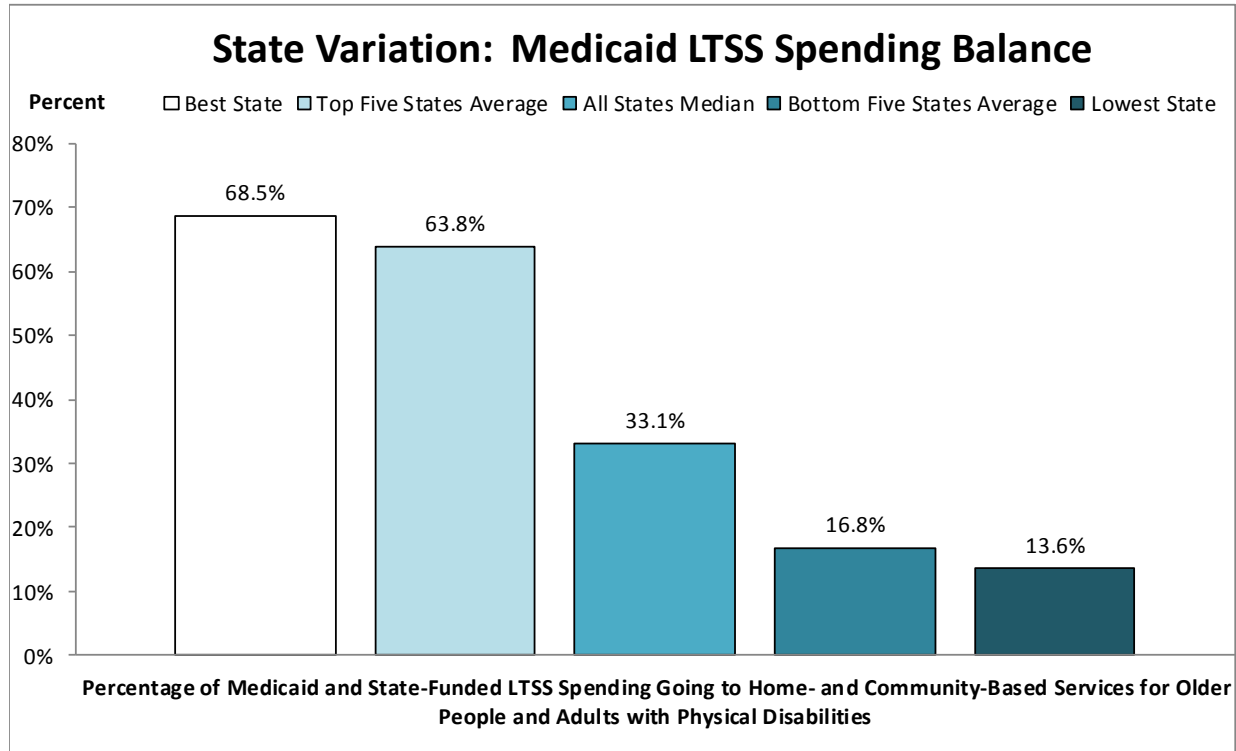
Top Five States

- 1 Maine
- 2 Hawaii
- 3 Utah
- 4 South Carolina
- 5 Tennessee

Bottom Five States

- 45 Illinois
- 46 Montana
- 47 Kansas
- 48 Oklahoma
- 49 Missouri

States vary greatly



Top Five States

- 1 Minnesota
- 2 Washington
- 3 New Mexico
- 4 Alaska
- 5 Oregon

Bottom Five States

- 47 New Hampshire
- 48 New Jersey
- 49 North Dakota
- 50 Kentucky
- 51 Alabama

Data: LTSS Spending - AARP Public Policy Institute analysis of Truven Health Analytics, Medicaid Expenditures for Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) in FY 2014: Managed LTSS Reached 15 Percent of LTSS Spending (2016); AARP Public Policy Institute Survey (2016).

Source: State Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard, 2017.

If all states performed as well as the top five ranking states, millions of people with self-care needs would have more support

National Cumulative Impact if All States Achieved Top State Rates

If All States Improved Their Performance to the Level of the Best-Performing States:			
	Improving to Top-Ranked State	Improving to Average of Top Five States	
Home Health Aide Supply	1,504,872	964,534	More home health and personal care aides would be available to provide care in the community.
Low-Income People with Disabilities with Medicaid	1,300,264	838,126	More low- or moderate-income (< 250% poverty) adults ages 21+ with disabilities would have Medicaid coverage.

The current pace of change is insufficient

- **Home Health Aides** - It would take 34 years at the current national rate of change for the average of the lowest 5 states to reach the level of the median state today, and another 34 years for the median state to reach the level of the average of top 5 states...so **almost 70 years.**
- **Medicaid LTSS Spending Balance** - It would take 36 years for the average of the lowest 5 states to reach the level of the median state today, and another 51 years for the median state to reach the level of the average of top 5 states...so **almost 90 years.**

The current pace of change is insufficient

- To reach these benchmarks by the year 2026, when the baby boomers **begin to turn 80** and reach peak need for LTSS, the **rate of improvement must triple and quadruple, respectively.**
- **It is time to accelerate these positive gains to meet the growing demand for high quality LTSS in all communities.**

Promising Practices and Toolkits

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MARCH 2017

Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard Promising Practices

No Wrong Door: Person- and Family-Centered Practices in Long-Term Services and Supports

Christina Neill Bowen and Wendy Fox-Grage



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Objective

- Share promising strategies, policies and programs as well as state contacts and resources, so states can replicate these practices.

Topics

- ADRCs/NWD Systems Serving Veterans
- Preventing Long-Term Nursing Home Stays
- Family Caregivers and Managed Care
- Transportation Mobility Managers

#LTSSScorecard #PickUpthePace

Full results, methodology, and more are on the LTSS State Scorecard interactive website. Go to www.longtermscorecard.org for:

- **State Data and Fact Sheets**

Get state-specific data, compare state performance or rankings, and download facts sheets for each state

- **Maps, Graphics, and Tools**

Customize the data with easy-to-use maps and tools

- **Infographics**

Visualize the findings in each dimension

- **Data Documentation**

Understand the data sources and methodology

- **Videos**

Watch the impact of the Scorecard and programs for people with LTSS needs

- **Promising Practices and Toolkits**

Download papers that provide concrete examples of programs and policies from states that have performed well in a specific area; each paper includes a toolkit of resources and contacts for states to learn more and replicate these practices

- **Emerging Innovations**

Learn what LTSS innovations states are developing, piloting, or testing

- **Livestream**

- **Twitter Chat**

- **Archive**



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