


ADVANCING STATES 

Long-Term Care:
Where Are We and What's Next?

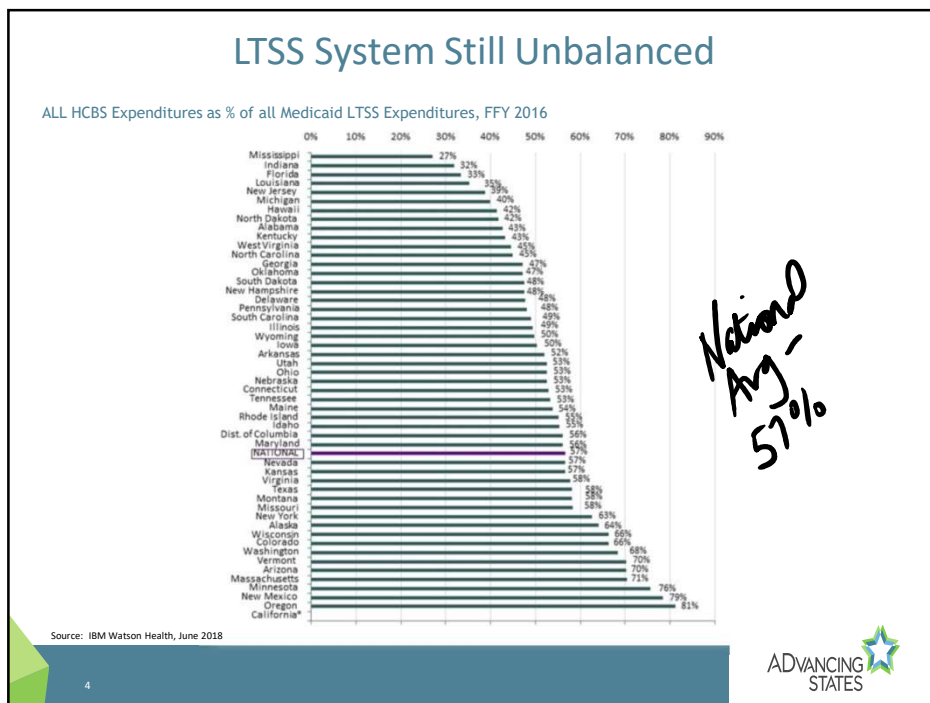
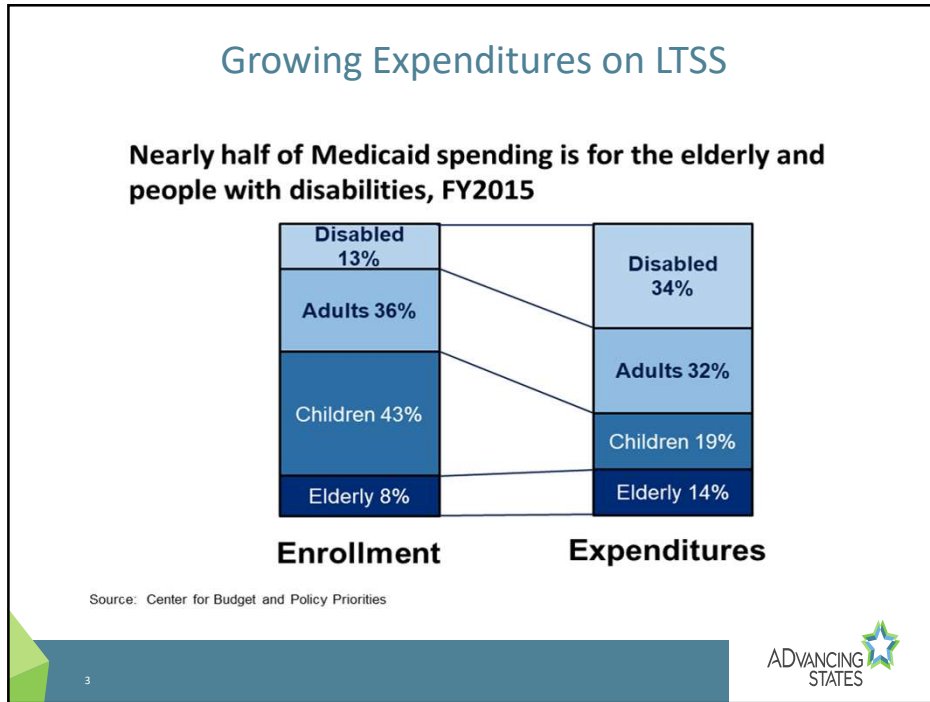
Alliance for Health Policy
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Challenges Facing States

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LTSS System Still Unbalanced

Graph is misleading –

- 75% of participants with ID/DD are served in community settings
 - Closures of ICF-ID/DDs across the country
 - Strong pattern of family caregiving
- **Only 45% of older adults and people with physical disabilities are served in community settings**
 - An increase since 2002 when 22% of participants were in community
 - Opportunities exist to serve participants in less restrictive settings

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States Moving to Managed Care

- MLTSS is a delivery system that uses managed care plans (MCOs or PIHPs) to deliver long-term services and supports (LTSS) to specified Medicaid beneficiaries
- LTSS includes both institutional services (nursing homes/ICF-I/DD) as well as home and community-based services (personal care, meals, adult day programs, employment, etc.)
- State decides which LTSS services the health plans will be responsible for

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State Goals for MLTSS Programs

Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State can drive performance through contracting with few entities • Eliminates state-run insurance company
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce HCBS waiting lists • Increased use of primary and preventive care
System Balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase HCBS options (consistent with consumer desire) • Plans have incentive to divert NF admissions
Innovation and Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans have more flexibility to deliver services • Focus on integrated care and services • Can better measure health and quality of life outcomes
Budget Predictability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitation minimizes unanticipated spending • May slow growth in per-person costs

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