



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

LONG TERM CARE PLANNING COMMITTEE

December 29, 2022

The Honorable Patricia Billie Miller, Senate Chair
The Honorable Jane M. Garibay, House Chair
Aging Committee
State Capitol, Room 011
Hartford, CT 06106

The Honorable Marilyn V. Moore, Senate Chair
The Honorable Catherine F. Abercrombie, House Chair
Human Services Committee
Legislative Office Building, Room 2000
Hartford, CT 06106

Dear Committee Chairs:

As required by Section 17b-337(d) of the Connecticut General Statutes, enclosed please find the Long-Term Care Planning Committee's annual report on the number of persons receiving long-term services and supports in the community and the number of persons receiving long-term services and supports in institutions.

If you have any questions on the report, please call me at the Office of Policy and Management at 860-418-6442.

Sincerely,

Melissa Morton

Melissa Morton
Chair, Long-Term Care Planning Committee
Office of Policy and Management

cc: Members and Clerks of the Aging and Human Services Committees
Long-Term Care Planning Committee
Long-Term Care Advisory Council
Claudio Gualtieri, Senior Policy Advisor to the Secretary, Office of Policy and Management
Clerk of the Senate
Clerk of the House
Office of Legislative Research
State Librarian

CT Rebalancing: Medicaid Long-Term Care Clients and Expenditures

SFY 2022

Clients

- From SFY 2021 to SFY 2022, the percentage of individuals receiving Medicaid long-term care services in the community versus an institution decreased slightly (-1%). Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Medicaid clients (a monthly average of 30,652) were served in the community and thirty percent (31%) of Medicaid clients (a monthly average of 13,768) received care in an institution.
- Since SFY 2003, the percentage of Medicaid clients receiving care in the community has increased by 50%: from 46% in SFY 2003 to 69% in SFY 2022.

| PROPORTION OF CONNECTICUT MEDICAID LONG-TERM CARE CLIENTS OVER TIME | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| SFY | Home & Community Care | Institutional Care | Total Monthly Average LTC Medicaid Clients |
| 2002-03 | 46% | 54% | 37,969 |
| 2003-04 | 49% | 51% | 39,305 |
| 2004-05 | 50% | 50% | 40,417 |
| 2005-06 | 51% | 49% | 41,773 |
| 2006-07 | 52% | 48% | 41,335 |
| 2007-08 | 52% | 48% | 40,057 |
| 2008-09 | 53% | 47% | 40,097 |
| 2009-10 | 54% | 46% | 40,448 |
| 2010-11 | 55% | 45% | 41,468 |
| 2011-12 | 56% | 44% | 41,719 |
| 2012-13 | 58% | 42% | 42,577 |
| 2013-14 | 59% | 41% | 44,712 |
| 2014-15 | 60% | 40% | 45,876 |
| 2015-16 | 60% | 40% | 46,024 |
| 2016-17 | 61% | 39% | 45,598 |
| 2017-18 | 64% | 36% | 46,270 |
| 2018-19 | 64% | 36% | 46,194 |
| 2019-20 | 65% | 35% | 46,373 |
| 2020-21 | 70% | 30% | 44,939 |
| 2021-22 | 69% | 31% | 44,420 |

Expenditures

- In SFY 2022, Medicaid long-term care expenditures for individuals in the community versus in an institution decreased by 3% from SFY 2021. Of the long-term care expenditures for individuals enrolled in Medicaid, 58% were for services provided in the community and 42% were for institutional care.
- Since SFY 2003, the percentage of Medicaid long-term care expenditures for home and community-based care has increased by 87%, from 31% in SFY 2003 to 58% in SFY 2022.
- The exact cause of the 3% decrease in the proportion of Medicaid expenditures on home and community-based care versus institutional care is currently unknown. However, where individuals choose to receive services may be shifting because of the slowdown of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE). The 2021 report reflected a larger than typical increase in the percent of consumers being served in the community and community-based Medicaid expenditures, likely as a result of individuals opting out of institutional-based care due to the pandemic. This slight decrease may be an indicator of a return to pre-pandemic behavior patterns.

| PROPORTION OF CONNECTICUT MEDICAID EXPENDITURES FOR LONG-TERM CARE OVER TIME | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| SFY | Home & Community Care | Institutional Care | Total LTC Medicaid Expenditures | Total Medicaid Expenditures | Percentage of Total Medicaid Expenditures for LTC |
| 2003 | 31% | 69% | \$1,914,273,731 | \$3,406,301,048 | 56% |
| 2004 | 33% | 67% | \$1,955,406,395 | \$3,541,153,371 | 55% |
| 2005 | 35% | 65% | \$1,977,418,433 | \$3,715,210,091 | 53% |
| 2006 ^a | 32% | 68% | \$2,227,237,142 | \$4,003,243,481 | 56% |
| 2007 | 33% | 67% | \$2,299,133,950 | \$4,016,531,371 | 57% |
| 2008 | 33% | 67% | \$2,403,524,813 | \$4,361,642,828 | 55% |
| 2009 ^b | 35% | 65% | \$2,499,416,752 | \$5,481,108,439 | 46% |
| 2010 ^{c, d} | 38% | 62% | \$2,586,673,481 | \$5,120,011,692 | 51% |
| 2011 | 40% | 60% | \$2,695,265,598 | \$5,764,332,014 | 47% |
| 2012 | 41% | 59% | \$2,770,265,028 | \$5,932,580,102 | 47% |
| 2013 | 43% | 57% | \$2,894,062,447 | \$6,230,395,960 | 46% |
| 2014 ^e | 45% | 55% | \$2,876,616,284 | \$6,880,327,373 | 42% |
| 2015 | 45% | 55% | \$2,889,022,951 | \$7,167,438,562 | 40% |
| 2016 ^f | 49% | 51% | \$3,063,784,905 | \$7,424,270,721 | 41% |
| 2017 ^g | 50% | 50% | \$3,214,941,505 | \$7,521,804,316 | 43% |
| 2018 | 53% | 47% | \$3,259,286,335 | \$7,740,843,361 | 42% |
| 2019 | 52% | 48% | \$3,203,349,467 | \$7,947,891,454 | 40% |
| 2020 | 54% | 46% | \$3,384,915,173 | \$8,140,654,231 | 42% |
| 2021 | 60% | 40% | \$3,343,831,401 | \$8,585,047,917 | 39% |
| 2022 | 58% | 42% | \$3,510,263,264 | \$9,107,625,844 | 39% |

Notes:

a -Between SFY 2005 and SFY 2006, the percent of Medicaid long-term care expenditures for institutional care increased, from 65 to 68 percent, reversing a trend toward shifting expenses toward community-based care. The increase was not due to an increase in the use of institutional care or a shift away from home and community-based care, but rather reflects the significant Medicaid rate increase provided specifically to nursing homes in the fall of 2005.

b - Beginning in SFY 2009, expenditures are adjusted to account for retroactive claims.

c - For SFY 2010, the proportion of long-term care Medicaid expenditures for care in the community increased by 5% over the previous year. This large increase is due in part to a rebasing of rates for Medicaid long-term care services for persons with developmental disabilities.

d - Beginning in SFY 2010, two new Medicaid services were added: 1) a new service category of Hospice was added to both Home and Community Care and Institutional Care and 2) the new Mental Health Waiver.

e - Beginning in SFY 2014, the Autism Medicaid Waiver was added and the MR Waiver was eliminated.

f- SFY 2016 CFC and ABI II expenditures included for the first time.

g- This reflects a correction from SFY 2017 reported numbers. In SFY 2018 it was realized that SFY 2017 expenditure data inadvertently did not pull-in CFC expenditures. This is the corrected figure for SFY 2017 - made Nov 2018.

CT Rebalancing: Non-Medicaid Long-Term Care Clients

SFY 2022

State-Funded Levels of the Connecticut Home Care Program for Elders¹

In addition to Medicaid funded long-term services and supports programs, the State of Connecticut operates two state-funded levels of the Connecticut Home Care Program for Elders (CHCPE). The state-funded CHCPE program allows seniors who qualify for nursing facility level of care, but have incomes and assets exceeding Medicaid levels, to receive home care services in their home rather than a nursing facility.

- In SFY 2022, on average, the state-funded levels of CHCPE provided home care services to 1,845 clients per month.
- In 2022, the total annual expenditures for the state-funded levels of CHCPE were \$35,232,141.

Estimated Number of Non-Medicaid Nursing Facility Occupants²

- From 2004 to 2022 the total number of licensed nursing facility beds declined by 21% (from 29,801 to 23,687).
- As of September 27, 2022, nursing facilities in Connecticut had an average occupancy rate of 82% (of the 23,687 available nursing facility beds in Connecticut, 19,071 were occupied).
- During SFY 2022, an estimated monthly average of 12,849³ were occupied by Medicaid clients and 5,872 beds were occupied by non-Medicaid clients.

| Nursing Facility Occupancy Data 2021 – 2022 | |
|---|---|
| 23,687 | Total nursing facility beds in CT on 9/27/22 ⁴ |
| 82% | Average occupancy rate on 9/27/22 |
| 19,078 | Number of occupied beds on 9/30/21 ⁵ |
| 12,849 | Average monthly number of Medicaid clients in a nursing facility in SFY 2022 |
| 5,872 | Estimated average monthly number of non-Medicaid clients in a nursing facility in SFY 2022. |
| 67% | Estimated percent of occupied nursing facility beds funded by Medicaid in SFY 2022 ⁶ . |

¹ Data from Department of Social Services CHCPE monthly reports as submitted to OPM.

² Unless otherwise noted, all data in this section is from the Department of Social Services Monthly Nursing Facility Census as of September 27, 2022.

³ Data from OPM 2022 Medicaid rebalancing LTC client calculation spreadsheet.

⁴ Does not include Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IIDs) and Chronic Disease Hospitals.

⁵ Data from OPM Annual Nursing Facility Census as of 9/30/21. Last available data. This report will be updated with 9/30/22 data in Jan./Feb. 2023 when the 2022 census is finalized.

⁶ Percentage calculated using data from the Department of Social Services Monthly Nursing Facility Census as of September 27, 2022 and the OPM 2022 Medicaid rebalancing LTC client calculation spreadsheet. This number may be slightly skewed due to using 2021 data. It will be updated in Jan./Feb. 2023 when the 2022 OPM Annual Nursing Facility data is finalized.

CT Rebalancing: Combined Medicaid and Non-Medicaid Long-Term Care Clients

SFY 2022

| Total Monthly Average Home and Community Care Clients SFY 2022 ⁷ | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| State-Funded Home Care Clients | Medicaid Home Care Clients | Total Home Care Clients |
| 1,845 | 30,652 | 32,497 |
| Total Monthly Average Institutional Care Clients SFY 2022 | | |
| Non-Medicaid Institutional Clients | Medicaid Institutional Clients ⁸ | Total Institutional Clients |
| 5,310 | 13,768 | 19,078 |
| Total Monthly Average Medicaid and Non-Medicaid Long-Term Care Clients SFY 2022 | | |
| Total Non-Medicaid Long-Term Care Clients | Total Medicaid Long-Term Care Clients | Total Long-Term Care Clients |
| 7,155 | 44,420 | 51,575 |

⁷ Non-Medicaid and non-state-funded home care data is not available.

⁸ Include Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IIDs) and Chronic Disease Hospitals.