

What Is Medicaid Long-Term Care?

- Services and supports that people may need when they have difficulty caring for themselves as a result of aging, disability, or chronic illness
- Ranging from **home- and community-based services** to **institutional services**:



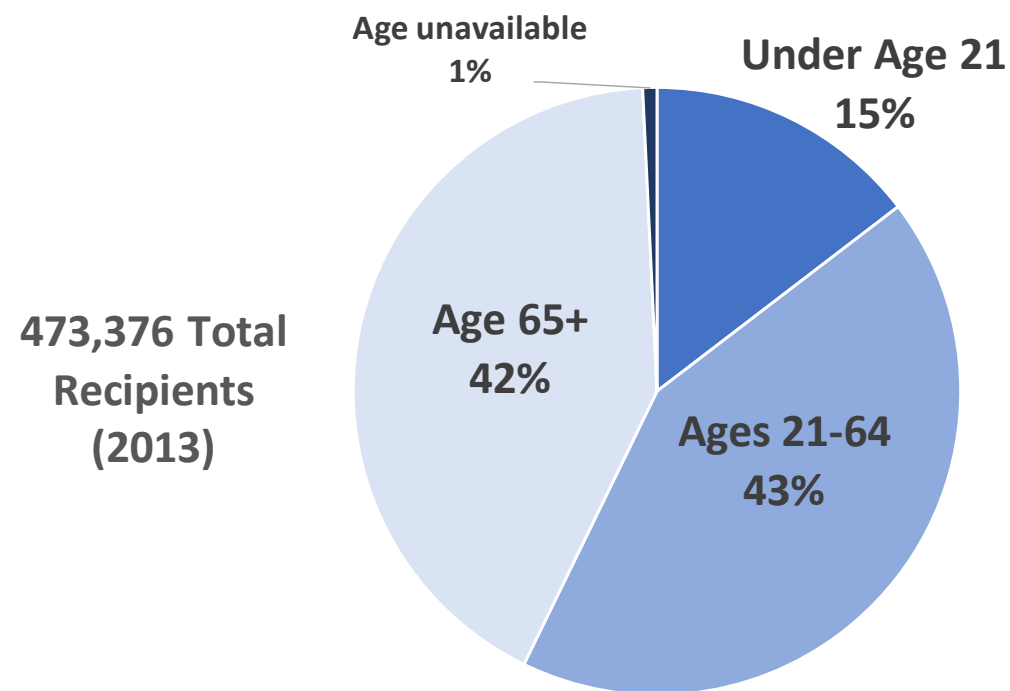
- Rehabilitation Services: Physical, Occupational, and Speech Therapy
- Consumer-Directed Personal Assistance Services
- Home-Delivered Meals, Social Day Care, and Other Social & Environmental Supports

Who Receives Long-Term Care from Medicaid?

New York's recipients are a diverse group of all ages, with a range of physical, cognitive, behavioral health, and social needs.

Examples include, among others:

- Older adults with moderate functional limitations
- Older adults with multiple chronic conditions (including behavioral health) or advanced dementia
- Individuals with physical disabilities
- Individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities
- Children who are medically fragile
- Individuals who may/may not be Medicare-eligible

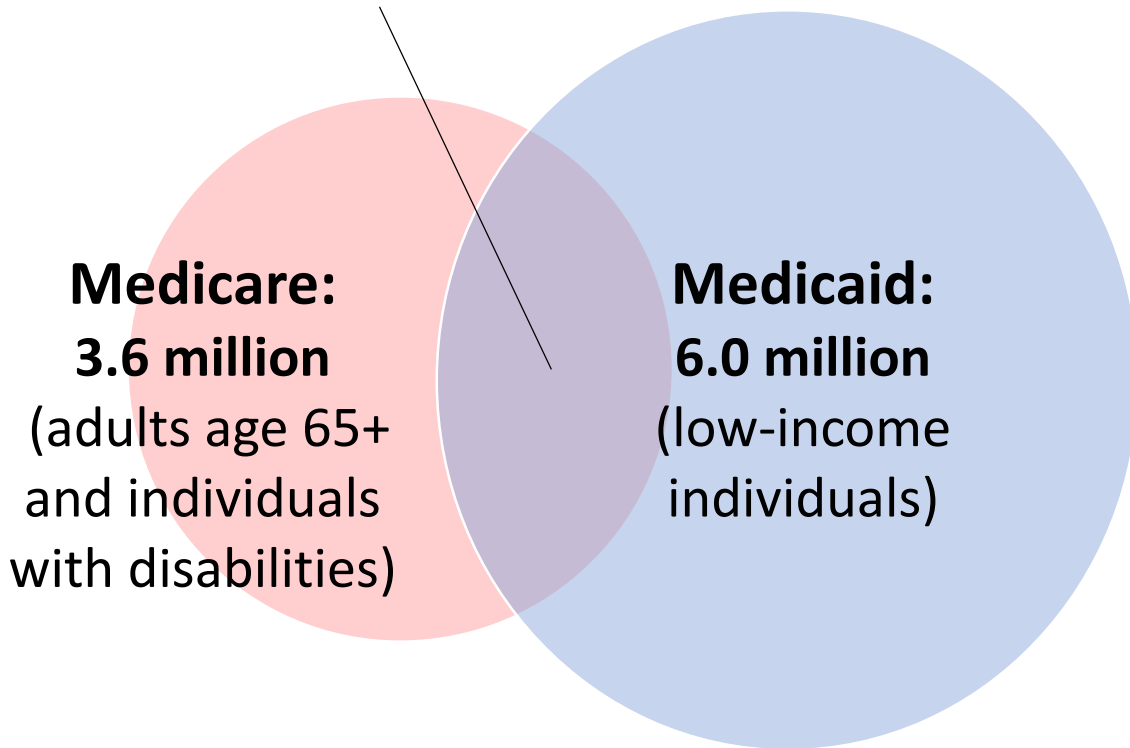


Source: Truven Health analysis of MAX and Alpha-MAX Medicaid data

Long-Term Care's Context: Different Programs for Different Services

900,000 New Yorkers were dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid, as of Nov. 2018.

Many need, or will need, long-term care...



... but the two programs cover different services, and only Medicaid covers long-term care.

Examples:

Medicare	Medicaid
Inpatient	Inpatient (secondary payer)
Physician	Physician (secondary payer)
Nursing facility services for <i>post-acute care</i> (≤ 100 days)	Nursing facility services for <i>long-term care</i> (> 100 days)
Home health (homebound patients)	Home health (not limited to homebound)
	Personal care and other home- and community-based services

Sources: CMS Medicare Enrollment Dashboard and Health Data NY Medicaid Program Enrollment by Month

Long-Term Care's Context: Potentially Different Plans for Different Services

- Most dual eligibles needing long-term care must enroll in one of four types of **Medicaid managed long-term care plans**:

Partial
Managed
Long-Term
Care
(MLTC)

Medicaid
Advantage
Plus
(MAP)

Programs of
All-Inclusive
Care for the
Elderly
(PACE)

Fully
Integrated
Duals
Advantage*
(FIDA)
*Ending Dec. 2019

- Separately, these individuals can choose to receive **Medicare** services through:

Traditional
Medicare
(fee-for-service)

Regular
Medicare
Advantage
Plans

Medicare
Advantage
Special Needs
Plans for Duals
(D-SNPs)

Special Plans
that Integrate
Medicare &
Medicaid
Services

(May be unaffiliated with Medicaid managed long-term care plans)

**Considering this complex landscape,
what does it mean to “integrate”
Medicaid long-term care with other
services and supports?**