Dual eligibles comprise only 17% of the Medicare beneficiaries with 5 or more chronic conditions.

- Long-term care (LTC) insurance was first sold in the 1970s directly to individuals. Increasingly, LTC insurance is sold through employers in what is termed the ‘group LTC insurance’ market.
- Unlike health insurance, employers do not usually subsidize group LTC insurance. However, premiums for group LTC insurance policies tend to be lower than comparable individual policies because:
  - Administrative and marketing costs are lower; and
  - People tend to buy group policies at younger ages than individual policies.
- Although the group LTC insurance market is growing it is still not widely offered, particularly to workers in small to mid-sized firms. Lower-wage workers are less likely to be offered LTC insurance through their employers than higher wage workers.

About the data:

The data on the prevalence of group long-term care insurance come from the 2009 National Compensation Survey – Benefits, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This annual survey provides information about the share of workers who have access to and who participate in specified benefits including health care, retirement plans, and long-term care insurance.

Analytics powered by Avalere Health LLC

Did you know...

Only 1 in 7 U.S. workers have access to private long-term care insurance through their employers?

14% of U.S. Workers Have Access to Long-Term Care Insurance (LTCi) Through Their Employer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workers Category</th>
<th>Access to LTCi (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Workers</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Wage Workers¹</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Wage Workers²</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in Small Firms³</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in Mid-Size Firms⁴</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in Large Firms⁵</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Workers whose compensation was in the bottom 25%
² Workers whose compensation was in the top 25%
³ 1 to 99 employees
⁴ 100-499 employees
⁵ 500+ employees

A Clear Policy Connection

As the population ages, more and more people will need long-term care (LTC) services and supports. Currently, Medicaid pays for the largest share of our nation’s LTC needs. Federal and state budgets will continue to be strained under the escalating costs unless other options for financing LTC are pursued, such as increasing LTC insurance participation.

In addition to the private coverage options currently available, the federal government is implementing the Community Living Assistance Services and Supports (CLASS) program as part of the Affordable Care Act. CLASS is a new voluntary, federally-administered LTC insurance program, which will provide a cash benefit to qualified beneficiaries for LTC needs. Employers may choose to offer CLASS as a benefit and automatically enroll their workers.

To encourage widespread participation in CLASS or other LTC insurance models, premiums need to be affordable, people need to be aware of the real risk of future LTC needs, and employers need to perceive LTC insurance offerings as a valuable benefit to offer employees.