



## California: 2017 Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard Results

*Picking Up the Pace of Change: Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard, 2017 Edition* takes a multi-dimensional approach to measure state-level performance of long-term services and supports (LTSS) systems that assist older people, adults with disabilities, and family caregivers. The full report is available at [www.longtermscorecard.org](http://www.longtermscorecard.org).

**Purpose:** The *Scorecard* aims to pick up the pace of improving LTSS and measures system performance from the viewpoint of service users and their families. It is designed to help states improve the performance of their LTSS systems so that older people and adults with disabilities in all states can exercise choice and control over their lives, thereby maximizing their independence and well-being. State policymakers often control key indicators measured, and they can influence others through oversight activities and incentives.

**Results:** The *Scorecard* examines state performance, both overall and along five key dimensions. Each dimension comprises 3 to 6 data indicators, for a total of 25. It also measures changes in performance since the second *Scorecard* (2014), wherever possible (on 23 of the 25 indicators). The table below summarizes current performance and change in performance at the dimension level. State ranks on each indicator appear on the next page.

Dimension	Rank	Number of Indicators with Trend*	Number of Indicators Showing:**		
			Substantial Improvement	Little or No Change	Substantial Decline
<b>OVERALL</b>	9	23	6	16	1
<b>Affordability &amp; Access</b>	19	5	1	4	0
<b>Choice of Setting &amp; Provider</b>	3	5	1	3	1
<b>Quality of Life &amp; Quality of Care</b>	21	3	1	2	0
<b>Support for Family Caregivers</b>	8	4	2	2	0
<b>Effective Transitions</b>	22	6	1	5	0

\*Trend cannot be shown if data are missing for either the current or baseline data year. In each state, 20 to 23 indicators have enough data to calculate a trend. \*\*See full report for how change is defined.

**Impact of Improved Performance:** If California improved its performance to the level of the average of the top-five-performing states,

- 773,247 more place-based subsidized units and vouchers would be available to help low-income people with LTSS needs afford housing;
- 176,180 more people of all ages would receive Medicaid LTSS to help them with daily activities;
- 48,584 more home health and personal care aides would be available to provide care in the community;
- 19,595 more low-/moderate-income adults with disabilities would have Medicaid coverage;
- \$573,100,000 more would go to home-and community-based services instead of nursing homes.

### California: 2017 State Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard Dimension and Indicator Data

Dimension and Indicator (Current Data Year)	Baseline Rate	Current Rate	Rank	Change	All States Median	Top State Rate
<b>OVERALL RANK</b>			9			
<b>Affordability and Access</b>			19			
Median annual nursing home private pay cost as a percentage of median household income age 65+ (2015-2016)	243%	249%	34	—	233%	164%
Median annual home care private pay cost as a percentage of median household income age 65+ (2015-2016)	82%	77%	19	—	81%	46%
Private long-term care insurance policies in effect per 1,000 people age 40+ (2015)	49	46	27	—	48	164
Percent of adults age 21+ with ADL disabilities at or below 250% of poverty receiving Medicaid (2014-2015)	62.8%	66.8%	6	✓	53.4%	78.1%
Medicaid LTSS beneficiaries per 100 people with ADL disabilities (2012)	80	76	5	—	54	111
ADRC/No Wrong Door Functions (composite indicator, scale 0-100%) (2016)	*	0%	50	*	60%	92%
<b>Choice of Setting and Provider</b>			3			
Percent of Medicaid and state-funded LTSS spending going to HCBS for older people and adults with physical disabilities (2014)	56.1%	58.4%	6	—	33.1%	68.5%
Percent of new Medicaid aged/disabled LTSS users first receiving services in the community (2012)	67.6%	74.6%	6	✓	55.4%	83.6%
Number of people participant-directing services per 1,000 people with disabilities (2016)	*	131.9	1	*	9.6	131.9
Home health and personal care aides per 100 adults 18+ with ADL disabilities (2013-2015)	27	28	8	—	19	41
Assisted living and residential care units per 1,000 population age 75+ (2014)	72	59	15	✗	52	121
Subsidized housing opportunities (place-based and vouchers) as a percentage of all housing units (2015)	5.4%	5.8%	24	—	5.8%	17.7%
<b>Quality of Life and Quality of Care</b>			21			
Rate of employment for adults with ADL disabilities age 18–64 relative to rate of employment for adults without ADL disabilities ages 18–64 (2014-2015)	22.6%	20.9%	35	—	21.9%	43.3%
Percent of high-risk nursing home residents with pressure sores (2015-2016)	6.4%	5.9%	31	—	5.5%	3.4%
Percent of long-stay nursing home residents who are receiving an antipsychotic medication (2015)	17.4%	13.2%	5	✓	16.8%	8.0%
<b>Support for Family Caregivers</b>			8			
Supporting working caregivers (composite indicator, scale 0-9.0) (2014-2016)	4.05	4.75	3	✓	1.00	6.50
Person and family-centered care (composite indicator, scale 0-5.5) (2016)	2.00	3.00	14	✓	2.41	4.30
Nurse delegation and nurse practitioner scope of practice (composite indicator, scale 0-5.0) (2016)	0.50	0.50	45	—	4.00	5.00
Transportation policies (composite indicator, scale 0-5.0) (2012-2016)	2.50	2.50	3	—	1.00	4.00
<b>Effective Transitions</b>			22			
Percent of nursing home residents with low care needs (2014)	11.2%	10.7%	20	—	11.2%	4.1%
Percent of home health patients with a hospital admission (2015)	23.6%	23.4%	17	—	24.4%	18.3%
Percent of long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period (2014)	19.9%	18.5%	35	—	15.7%	5.0%
Percent of nursing home residents with one or more potentially burdensome transitions at end of life (2013)	29.5%	27.0%	44	✓	23.8%	9.1%
Percent of new nursing home stays lasting 100 days or more (2012)	19.0%	18.3%	25	—	18.3%	8.9%
Percent of people with 90+ day nursing home stays successfully transitioning back to the community (2012)	10.7%	10.5%	6	—	7.4%	14.9%

\* Comparable data not available for baseline and/or current year. Rank cannot be calculated without current data. Change in performance cannot be calculated without both baseline and current data.

Notes: ADL = Activities of Daily Living; ADRC = Aging and Disability Resource Center; HCBS = Home and Community-Based Services; LTSS = Long Term Services and Supports.

Key for Change:	
✓	Performance improvement
—	Little or no change in performance
✗	Performance decline
*	N/A