

# STATE OF LOUISIANA

**Medicaid Long-Term Care Options for the  
Elderly and People With Disabilities:  
National and Louisiana Statistics**  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

April 2004



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April 21, 2004

The Honorable Donald Hines,  
President of the Senate  
The Honorable Joe R. Salter,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Dear Senator Hines and Representative Salter:

This report provides statistics from Louisiana and other states illustrating how Louisiana compares nationally and regionally in the use and cost of long-term care services. I hope this report will benefit you in your legislative decision-making process.

Sincerely,

Grover C. Austin, CPA  
First Assistant Legislative Auditor

GCA/dl

[DHHMC04]



# Informational Report

April 2004

## Medicaid Long-Term Care Options for the Elderly and People With Disabilities

### Report Initiation and Purpose

This informational report is the first of a two-part effort to describe and evaluate Medicaid long-term care options in Louisiana. This report provides statistics for Louisiana and other states that illustrate how Louisiana compares nationally in the use and cost of long-term care services. The report gives legislators and other interested parties a summary of the most recently published statistics on long-term care. The statistics were obtained from the Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) and nationally published data. We attempted to obtain comparative data for the same timeframes; however, we were unable to do so in all cases. The report represents a compilation of published data only and does not contain findings, conclusions, or recommendations.

In the second phase of this effort, we will conduct a performance audit to evaluate how DHH ensures that the elderly and people with disabilities have access to quality long-term care services. The second phase will provide more detailed information, based on our evaluation, of the department's processes for ensuring access and quality in institutional and non-institutional long-term care settings. The audit report for the second phase of our work will be issued later this year.

#### Summary

Costs associated with long-term care for the elderly and people with disabilities is an important concern for all states, including Louisiana. Louisiana has traditionally served the elderly and people with disabilities through institutional care. According to various sources, the following statistics were noted:

- Louisiana ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the nation in percentage of long-term care Medicaid expenditures used for institutional care in federal fiscal year 2002. Louisiana spent 90.2% of its Medicaid long-term care funds on institutional care.
- Louisiana ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the nation in the number of Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded (ICF/MRs) per 100,000 people as of June 30, 2002, and 2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation for per capita expenditures for ICF/MRs in federal fiscal year 2001. Louisiana spent \$79.57 per person for ICF/MR care in comparison to \$32.00 nationally and \$33.95 for the Southern Regional Educational Board (SREB) states.
- Louisiana ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in the nation in per capita expenditures for nursing facilities in federal fiscal year 2001. Louisiana spent \$259.43 per person for nursing facility care in comparison to \$148.70 nationally and \$129.10 for the SREB states. Louisiana also ranked above both the nation and the SREB states in the number of nursing facilities per 100,000 people for calendar year 2002.
- While Louisiana's nursing facilities have seen decreasing occupancy rates and state ICF/MRs have been downsized, approximately 9,816 people were waiting for home and community based waiver services at the end of calendar year 2002.

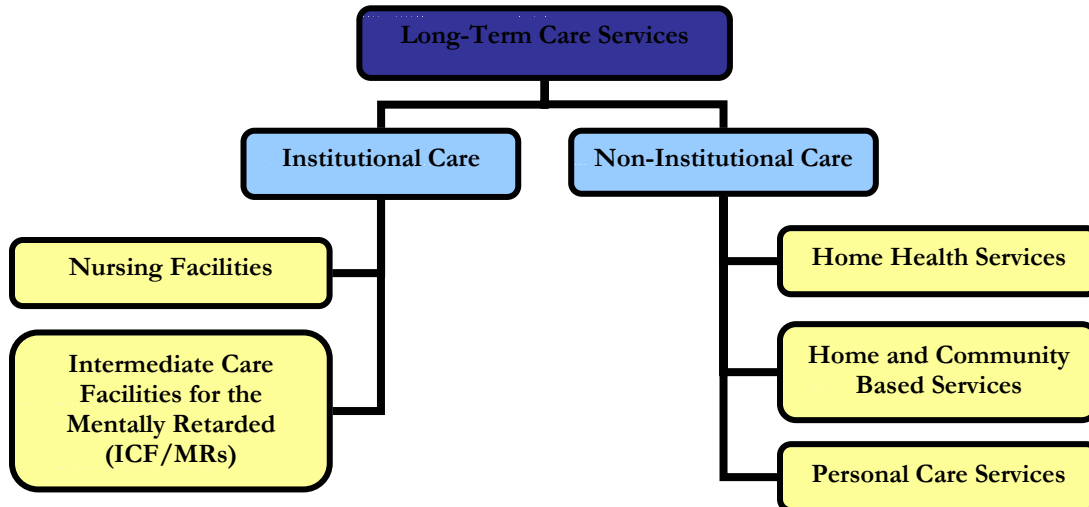
## OVERVIEW

### What is Long-Term Care?

Long-term care is the term used for a variety of supportive and rehabilitative services provided to individuals who need assistance to function in their daily lives. Long-term care services can include nursing care, case management, assisted living, adult day health care, social services, and home health care. These services can be provided in various settings, including institutional settings such as nursing facilities (i.e., nursing homes) and intermediate care facilities, and non-institutional settings, which include home and community based services (such as waivers and assisted living<sup>1</sup>), home health services, and personal care services.

Recent court decisions such as *Olmstead v. L.C.* nationally and *Barthelemy v. Hood* locally have resulted in states being required to provide home and community based options for individuals who are eligible for institutional care. In addition, concerns over the quality and costs of institutional care have fueled the growth of home and community based options. Exhibit 1 provides examples of Medicaid institutional and non-institutional services.

**Exhibit 1**  
**Examples of Medicaid Long-Term Care Services**



**Source:** Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information obtained from DHH.

<sup>1</sup> Louisiana's Medicaid Program does not cover assisted living. Assisted living is covered by Medicaid in other states.

## Who Needs Long-Term Care?

The elderly and people with physical and developmental disabilities are the primary recipients of long-term care services. According to the most recent census, almost 35 million people in the United States (12.4% of the nation’s population) were elderly, and almost 4 million<sup>2</sup> (1.4% of the nation’s population) were developmentally disabled. In calendar year 2002, 25% of Medicaid enrollees in the country were elderly, physically disabled, or developmentally disabled.

According to the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), growth in the number of elderly is projected to rise over the next several decades because of the aging of the baby boom population. Between 2000 and 2020, the percentage of persons age 65 and older is expected to rise from 12.4% to 16.3 %.

### Definitions

**Elderly** - a person aged 65 years or older.

**Physically Disabled** - a person with impairments that affect the body’s ability to function normally. Conditions include paralysis, multiple sclerosis, and parkinson’s disease.

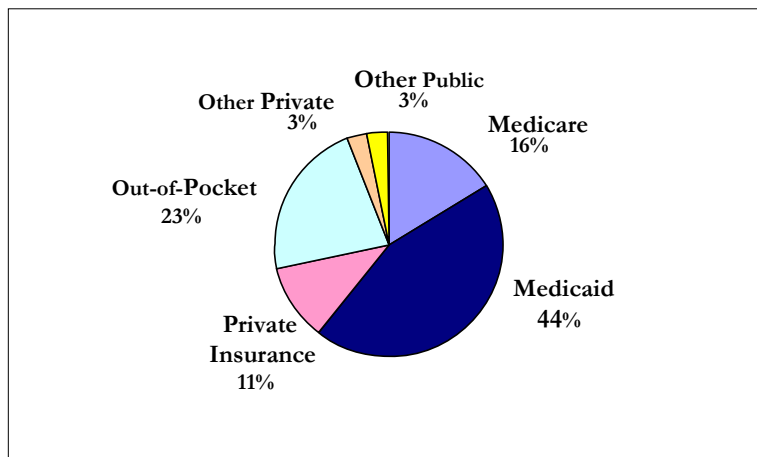
**Developmentally Disabled** - a person with a severe, chronic disability that first appears before age 22, is likely to continue indefinitely, and causes substantial limitations in three or more of the following areas: self-care, language, learning, mobility, self-direction, and capacity for independent living. Conditions include mental retardation, autism, cerebral palsy, spina bifida, and others.

**Sources:** Federal Social Security Act, Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, and Louisiana Revised Statutes.

## Who Pays for Long-Term Care?

Medicaid is the nation’s largest source of long-term care financing (44%). The second largest source is out-of-pocket payments by people who receive care and their families (23%). Exhibit 2 shows the sources of national long-term care funding in federal fiscal year 2001.

**Exhibit 2**  
**Sources of National Funding for Long-Term Care**  
**Federal Fiscal Year 2001**

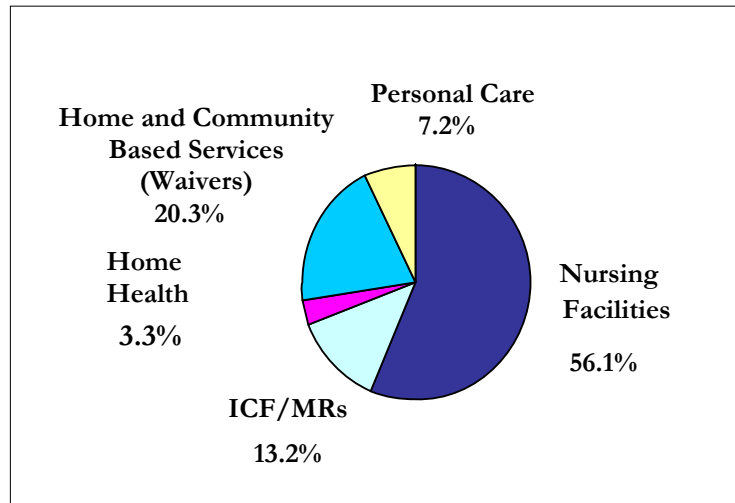


**Source:** Prepared by legislative auditor’s staff using information obtained from Georgetown University’s Long-Term Care Financing Project.

<sup>2</sup> This number is based on a national estimate that 1.2% to 1.6% of the population has developmental disabilities. This number does not include physical disabilities. We were unable to obtain data on the number of people with physical disabilities.

Not only is Medicaid the primary financier of long-term care services in the country, over one-third of the total Medicaid budget is for long-term care. In federal fiscal year 2002, long-term care accounted for nearly 35% of total Medicaid expenditures. Approximately 70% of long-term care expenditures were for institutional care in nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities. The remaining 30% were for non-institutional care. Exhibit 3 shows national Medicaid long-term care expenditures by service type for federal fiscal year 2002.

**Exhibit 3**  
**National Expenditures by Type of Long-Term Care Service**  
**Federal Fiscal Year 2002**



**Source:** Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using expenditure data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

The following section of this report presents statistics on the use and costs of long-term care in Louisiana and how Louisiana compares to SREB states<sup>3</sup> and the nation.

## What Medicaid long-term care options are available for the elderly and people with disabilities in Louisiana?

### Institutional Care

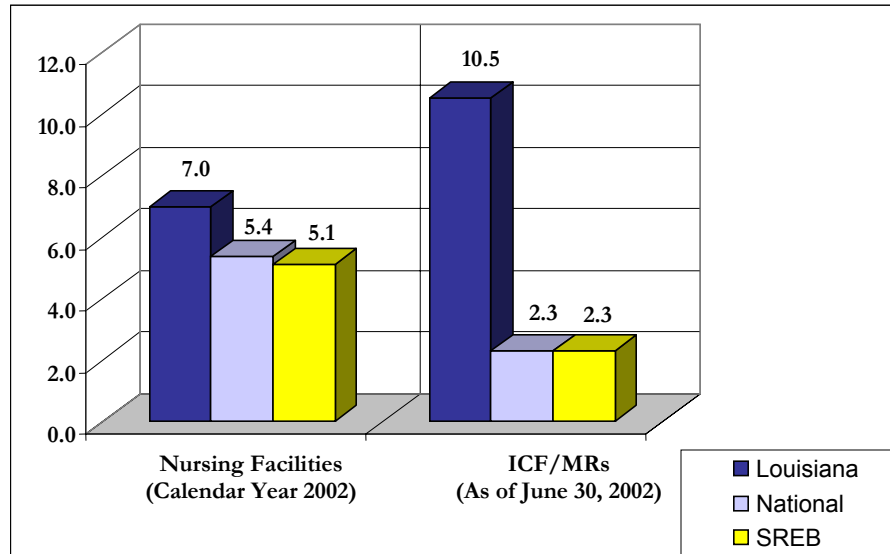
Louisiana has historically served the elderly and people with disabilities through institutional care in nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled (ICF/MRs). Louisiana had 313 certified nursing facilities in calendar year 2002 and 468 certified ICF/MRs as of June 30, 2002.<sup>4</sup> Appendix A shows the number of certified institutional facilities and residents by state. Appendix B shows the number of certified institutional facilities per 100,000 residents. As shown in Exhibit 4 on the following page,

<sup>3</sup> The SREB states are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

<sup>4</sup> These numbers were compiled by the University of California-San Francisco and the University of Minnesota using surveys conducted in Louisiana.

Louisiana had more certified nursing facilities and ICF/MRs for every 100,000 people than the SREB states and the nation.

**Exhibit 4**  
**Number of Institutional Facilities Per 100,000 People**  
**Calendar Year 2002 and as of June 30, 2002**



**Source:** Prepared by legislative auditor’s staff using the most recent census data and data from the University of California-San Francisco and the University of Minnesota.

Statistics show that the use of institutional care has decreased. Across the nation, nursing facilities have seen decreasing occupancy rates and many state ICF/MRs have closed. According to the AARP, the average occupancy rates of nursing facilities decreased in 37 states from 1996 to 2001, including a 6.0% decrease in Louisiana. In calendar year 2002, the occupancy rate in Louisiana nursing facilities was 76.7% compared to a national average of 82.7%. In addition, according to DHH, between 1977 and 2000, 116 state facilities across the nation closed, and the number of residents in these facilities fell by 69.0%. In Louisiana, the number of people in state ICF/MRs fell by 46.0% and although most state facilities were downsized, none were closed.

Non-Institutional Care

The use of non-institutional care has increased throughout the nation. According to the General Accounting Office, the total number of waiver recipients nearly tripled from 235,580 in 1992 to 688,152 in 1999. Also, in two states, Oregon and Washington, more elderly and disabled were served through waivers in 1999 than were served in nursing facilities. However, the availability of waiver slots has not kept pace with the number of people requesting waiver services. More than half of the states have waiting lists for home and community based services. As of December 31, 2002, approximately 9,816 people in Louisiana had requested waiver services, with some waiting over nine years for the services.



Louisiana has five waiver programs that serve the elderly and people with disabilities. Waivers are authorized under Section 1915(c) of the Social Security Act and enable states to provide home and community based services to individuals who would otherwise require admission to institutions. Federal law requires that the cost of waiver services be less than or equal to the total cost of institutional care.

Waivers provide a variety of services including personal care attendants, transportation, 24-hour supervision, homemaker services, environmental modifications, and respite services. Exhibit 5 gives a brief description of Louisiana's waivers, the services offered under each waiver, and the number of funded slots for each waiver for fiscal year 2003. Appendix C shows the number of elderly and physically disabled waiver recipients in calendar year 1999 and the number of people with developmental disabilities who received waivers as of June 30, 2002, for all states.

**Exhibit 5**  
**Waivers, Services, and Funded Slots in Louisiana**  
**Fiscal Year 2003**

Type of Waiver	Name of Waiver	Examples of Services Provided	Number of Funded Slots <sup>1</sup>
<b>Elderly</b>	<b>Elderly Disabled Adult (EDA)</b>	Case Management, Personal Care Attendant, Household Supports, Personal Supervision (day and night), Environmental Modifications	1,779
	<b>Adult Day Health Care (ADHC)<sup>2</sup></b>	Direct Care Services, Health Services, Social Services, Nutrition, Transportation	638
	<b>Personal Care Attendant (PCA)</b>	Personal Care Services	362
<b>Mentally Retarded/ Developmentally Disabled (MR/DD)</b>	<b>New Opportunities Waiver (NOW)*</b>	Support Services (day and night), Specialized Medical Equipment and Supplies, Environmental Modifications, Transportation, Skilled Nursing	4,576
	<b>Children's Choice (CC)</b>	Case Management, Family Support, Center-Based Respite, Environmental Accessibility Adaptations, Family Training, Diapers	800
<sup>1</sup> The number of funded slots does not equal the number of people served because one slot may be filled by more than one recipient during a whole year. <sup>2</sup> These services are provided in center-based settings for 5 hours a day, 5 days a week. *Previously called the MR/DD Waiver. <b>Source:</b> Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information provided by DHH.			

As seen in Appendix C, Louisiana's home and community based waivers served 872 elderly and physically disabled people in calendar year 1999. In addition, the state had provided waiver services for 4,232 people with developmental disabilities as of June 30, 2002. In fiscal year 2003, a total of 7,787 people received waiver services in Louisiana.

According to DHH, the department plans to serve additional Louisiana elderly and physically disabled residents through the Personal Care Services program. This program, which is an amendment to the Medicaid State Plan as opposed to a waiver, is scheduled to be fully implemented during fiscal year 2004. It will provide assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., bathing and feeding) to approximately 2,000 individuals.

Louisiana also offers home health services to the elderly and people with disabilities. According to DHH, the department provided home health services under the Medicaid program to 11,087 people in fiscal year 2003. Adults can receive up to 50 home health visits a year. Those under 21 who are medically needy can receive unlimited visits. All home health visits must be ordered by a physician.

### **What is the cost of long-term care in Louisiana?**

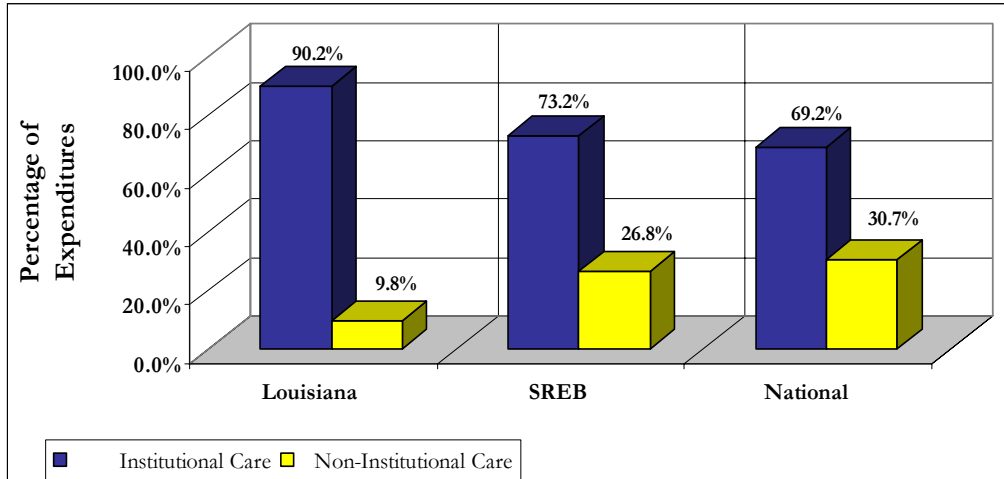
In federal fiscal year 2002, 38.3% (approximately \$1.9 billion) of Medicaid expenditures in Louisiana were for long-term care. This amount is higher than both the national percentage of 34.5% and the SREB percentage of 30.1%. Appendix D summarizes Medicaid expenditures and long-term care expenditures by state for federal fiscal year 2002.

According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, states can save money and respond to consumer preferences through the use of non-institutional services. In federal fiscal year 2002, 30.8% of national Medicaid long-term care expenditures were for non-institutional care, and 69.2% were for institutional care. However, in Louisiana, only 9.8% of Medicaid long-term care expenditures were for non-institutional care, while 90.2%<sup>5</sup> were for institutional care. Appendix E details federal fiscal year 2002 expenditures for institutional and non-institutional care in all states. Exhibit 6 shows how Louisiana's percentages of Medicaid long-term care expenditures for institutional and non-institutional care compare to the national and SREB figures.

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<sup>5</sup> This total includes \$7.5 million in nursing home intergovernmental transfers (IGTs).

**Exhibit 6**  
**Percentage of Medicaid Expenditures Spent on**  
**Institutional and Non-Institutional Care**  
**Federal Fiscal Year 2002**



**Source:** Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using information provided by CMS.

As Exhibit 6 and Appendix E illustrate, Louisiana spent a higher percentage of Medicaid funds on institutional care than any other state and ranked last in the percentage of Medicaid funds spent on non-institutional care during federal fiscal year 2002. Other states spent a significantly larger percentage of Medicaid long-term care expenditures on non-institutional care than on institutional care.

In addition to ranking 1<sup>st</sup> in the percentage of Medicaid funds spent on institutional long-term care, Louisiana had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest amount of per capita expenditures for ICF/MRs and the 4<sup>th</sup> highest amount of per capita expenditures for nursing facilities in federal fiscal year 2001. Appendix F shows per capita long-term care expenditures for all states. Exhibit 7 shows how Louisiana compares to the national and SREB per capita expenditures for various types of institutional and non-institutional care.

**Exhibit 7**  
**Per Capita Expenditures for Institutional**  
**and Non-Institutional Care**  
**Federal Fiscal Year 2001**

	Total LTC	Institutional Care		Non-Institutional Care		
		Nursing Facility	ICF/MR	Home Health	HCBS Waivers	Personal Care
<b>Louisiana</b>	\$375.60	\$259.43	\$79.57	\$5.24	\$31.36	n/a
<b>National</b>	\$264.18	\$148.70	\$32.00	\$7.74	\$66.45	\$17.15
<b>SREB</b>	\$218.21	\$129.10	\$33.95	\$7.02	\$42.25	\$11.78

n/a - Not applicable because Personal Care had no expenditures until state fiscal year 2004.  
**Source:** Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using data obtained from American AARP.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The information compiled in this report was obtained from the following sources:

- American Association of Retired Persons Public Policy Institute
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals
- Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured
- Georgetown University Long-Term Care Financing Project
- National Conference of State Legislatures
- United States Census Bureau (2000)
- University of California-San Francisco, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences
- University of Minnesota, Research and Training Center on Community Living, Institute on Community Integration



# Appendixes

## Appendix A: Number of Certified Facilities and Residents in Certified Facilities Calendar Year 2002 and as of June 30, 2002

State	Number of Certified Nursing Facilities Calendar Year 2002	Number of Residents in Certified Nursing Facilities Calendar Year 2002	Number of Certified ICF/MRs As of June 30, 2002			Number of Residents in Certified ICF/MRs As of June 30, 2002		
			1 to 15 beds	16+ beds	Total	1 to 15 beds	16+ beds	Total
Alabama	218	22,511	3	4	7	26	446	472
Alaska	12	576	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	131	12,524	4	2	6	40	167	207
Arkansas	239	17,693	31	10	41	315	1,369	1,684
California	1,190	93,573	1,112	20	1,132	6,029	4,810	10,839
Colorado	213	15,635	4	2	6	16	95	111
Connecticut	239	27,299	63	7	70	321	871	1,192
Delaware	33	3,196	0	2	2	0	241	241
Florida	646	65,295	39	51	90	252	3,086	3,338
Georgia	323	32,093	0	9	9	0	1,475	1,475
Hawaii	31	2,483	21	0	21	94	0	94
Idaho	71	4,099	64	1	65	470	106	576
Illinois	799	77,271	259	62	321	3,383	6,540	9,923
Indiana	489	36,802	522	13	535	3,626	1,355	4,981
Iowa	442	27,036	104	32	136	673	1,484	2,157
Kansas	360	20,301	28	5	33	221	467	688
Kentucky	261	19,841	3	7	10	24	852	876
<b>Louisiana</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>29,146</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>5,539</b>
Maine	113	6,530	23	2	25	212	34	246
Maryland	229	24,214	0	4	4	0	502	502
Massachusetts	461	45,192	0	6	6	0	1,125	1,125
Michigan	410	39,457	0	1	1	0	173	173
Minnesota	368	32,010	251	38	289	1,733	1,023	2,756
Mississippi	191	14,520	55	10	65	536	1,998	2,534
Missouri	506	35,166	23	11	34	187	1,211	1,398
Montana	74	4,392	0	2	2	0	119	119

State	Number of Certified Nursing Facilities Calendar Year 2002	Number of Residents in Certified Nursing Facilities Calendar Year 2002	Number of Certified ICF/MRs As of June 30, 2002			Number of Residents in Certified ICF/MRs As of June 30, 2002		
			1 to 15 beds	16+ beds	Total	1 to 15 beds	16+ beds	Total
Nebraska	200	11,768	1	3	4	9	633	642
Nevada	44	4,200	17	2	19	111	131	242
New Hampshire	62	5,648	0	1	1	0	25	25
New Jersey	338	42,530	0	9	9	0	3,370	3,370
New Mexico	68	5,221	43	1	44	268	16	284
New York	645	109,788	655	92	747	6,403	3,412	9,815
North Carolina	375	34,461	305	23	328	1,990	2,655	4,645
North Dakota	81	6,005	61	2	63	432	197	629
Ohio	868	71,420	290	93	383	2,167	5,073	7,240
Oklahoma	364	21,828	26	35	61	199	2,044	2,243
Oregon	135	8,256	0	1	1	0	51	51
Pennsylvania	694	76,290	164	28	192	934	3,346	4,280
Rhode Island	83	7,474	4	1	5	18	22	40
South Carolina	163	14,970	118	6	124	926	1,066	1,992
South Dakota	101	6,279	0	1	1	0	189	189
Tennessee	314	30,608	77	6	83	524	936	1,460
Texas	1,096	82,209	853	49	902	5,364	7,320	12,684
Utah	89	5,152	1	13	14	12	771	783
Vermont	37	2,782	2	0	2	12	0	12
Virginia	239	23,595	12	7	19	105	1,780	1,885
Washington	240	18,199	7	5	12	44	836	880
West Virginia	123	9,328	60	2	62	456	59	515
Wisconsin	386	34,825	2	36	38	29	2,551	2,580
Wyoming	35	2,183	0	1	1	0	106	106
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>15,142</b>	<b>1,343,874</b>	<b>5,755</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>41,027</b>	<b>68,811</b>	<b>109,838</b>

**Source:** Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using University of California-San Francisco and University of Minnesota data, which was compiled using surveys conducted in each state.



## Appendix B: Utilization Per 100,000 People - Certified Nursing Facilities and ICF/MRs Calendar Year 2002 and as of June 30, 2002

State	Number of Certified Nursing Facilities Calendar Year 2002	State Population	Certified Nursing Facilities Per 100,000 People	Total Certified ICF/MRs As of June 30, 2002	Certified ICF/MR Facilities Per 100,000 People
Alabama	218	4,447,100	4.9	7	0.2
Alaska	12	626,932	1.9	0	0.0
Arizona	131	5,130,632	2.6	6	0.1
Arkansas	239	2,673,400	8.9	41	1.5
California	1,190	33,871,648	3.5	1,132	3.3
Colorado	213	4,301,261	5.0	6	0.1
Connecticut	239	3,405,565	7.0	70	2.1
Delaware	33	783,600	4.2	2	0.3
Florida	646	15,982,378	4.0	90	0.6
Georgia	323	8,186,453	3.9	9	0.1
Hawaii	31	1,211,537	2.6	21	1.7
Idaho	71	1,293,953	5.5	65	5.0
Illinois	799	12,419,293	6.4	321	2.6
Indiana	489	6,080,485	8.0	535	8.8
Iowa	442	2,926,324	15.1	136	4.6
Kansas	360	2,688,418	13.4	33	1.2
Kentucky	261	4,041,769	6.5	10	0.2
<b>Louisiana</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>4,468,976</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Maine	113	1,274,923	8.9	25	2.0
Maryland	229	5,296,486	4.3	4	0.1
Massachusetts	461	6,349,097	7.3	6	0.1
Michigan	410	9,938,444	4.1	1	0.0
Minnesota	368	4,919,479	7.5	289	5.9
Mississippi	191	2,844,658	6.7	65	2.3
Missouri	506	5,595,211	9.0	34	0.6
Montana	74	902,195	8.2	2	0.2

State	Number of Certified Nursing Facilities Calendar Year 2002	State Population	Certified Nursing Facilities Per 100,000 People	Total Certified ICF/MRs As of June 30, 2002	Certified ICF/MR Facilities Per 100,000 People
Nebraska	200	1,711,263	11.7	4	0.2
Nevada	44	1,998,257	2.2	19	1.0
New Hampshire	62	1,235,786	5.0	1	0.1
New Jersey	338	8,414,350	4.0	9	0.1
New Mexico	68	1,819,046	3.7	44	2.4
New York	645	18,976,457	3.4	747	3.9
North Carolina	375	8,049,313	4.7	328	4.1
North Dakota	81	642,200	12.6	63	9.8
Ohio	868	11,353,140	7.6	383	3.4
Oklahoma	364	3,450,654	10.5	61	1.8
Oregon	135	3,421,399	3.9	1	0.0
Pennsylvania	694	12,281,054	5.7	192	1.6
Rhode Island	83	1,048,319	7.9	5	0.5
South Carolina	163	4,012,012	4.1	124	3.1
South Dakota	101	754,844	13.4	1	0.1
Tennessee	314	5,689,283	5.5	83	1.5
Texas	1,096	20,851,820	5.3	902	4.3
Utah	89	2,233,169	4.0	14	0.6
Vermont	37	608,827	6.1	2	0.3
Virginia	239	7,078,515	3.4	19	0.3
Washington	240	5,894,121	4.1	12	0.2
West Virginia	123	1,808,344	6.8	62	3.4
Wisconsin	386	5,363,675	7.2	38	0.7
Wyoming	35	493,782	7.1	1	0.2
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>15,142</b>	<b>280,849,847</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>SREB STATES TOTAL</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>99,664,761</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>2.3</b>

**Source:** Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using the most recent census data and University of California-San Francisco and University of Minnesota data, which was compiled using surveys conducted in each state.

## Appendix C: Number of Elderly and Physically Disabled and MR/DD Waiver Recipients Calendar Year 1999 and as of June 30, 2002

State	Elderly and Physically Disabled Waiver Recipients <sup>1</sup>	MR/DD Waiver Recipients <sup>2</sup>
Alabama	6,161	4,764
Alaska	1,057	884
Arizona	0	13,471
Arkansas	8,456	2,494
California	8,671	44,205
Colorado	11,481	6,516
Connecticut	9,176	5,890
Delaware	734	547
Florida	16,805	25,921
Georgia	14,018	9,826
Hawaii	923	1,560
Idaho	1,000	1,139
Illinois	29,783	6,787
Indiana	2,338	3,802
Iowa	3,994	6,228
Kansas	10,523	6,239
Kentucky	13,391	1,807
<b>Louisiana</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>4,232</b>
Maine	2,092	2,440
Maryland	132	6,768
Massachusetts	5,132	11,315
Michigan	6,328	8,550
Minnesota	11,463	14,735
Mississippi	2,667	1,673
Missouri	20,832	8,143
Montana	1,514	1,452

State	Elderly and Physically Disabled Waiver Recipients <sup>1</sup>	MR/DD Waiver Recipients <sup>2</sup>
Nebraska	2,357	2,419
Nevada	1,366	1,083
New Hampshire	1,367	2,779
New Jersey	4,877	7,486
New Mexico	1,404	2,794
New York	19,732	48,165
North Carolina	11,159	6,013
North Dakota	347	2,011
Ohio	26,135	7,858
Oklahoma	9,042	4,100
Oregon	26,410	8,017
Pennsylvania	4,411	24,969
Rhode Island	2,362	2,674
South Carolina	14,393	4,793
South Dakota	843	2,295
Tennessee	511	4,340
Texas	28,078	7,873
Utah	3,443	3,589
Vermont	1,014	1,844
Virginia	12,070	5,491
Washington	25,718	11,173
West Virginia	5,284	2,796
Wisconsin	13,900	10,884
Wyoming	982	1,507
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>406,748</b>	<b>378,341</b>

<sup>1</sup>Data are from calendar year 1999.

<sup>2</sup>Data are as of June 30, 2002.

**Source:** Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and University of Minnesota data.

## Appendix D: Total National Medicaid Long-Term Care (LTC) Expenditures Federal Fiscal Year 2002

State	Total Medicaid Expenditures	Total LTC Expenditures	Percentage of Overall Medicaid Expenditures for LTC
Alabama	\$3,093,270,640	\$979,589,651	31.67%
Alaska	\$685,772,985	\$198,772,839	28.99%
Arizona	\$3,541,598,721	\$22,369,588	0.63%
Arkansas	\$2,237,817,554	\$709,168,122	31.69%
California	\$26,890,540,967	\$6,264,036,804	23.29%
Colorado	\$2,323,068,699	\$841,434,560	36.22%
Connecticut	\$3,456,338,545	\$1,894,697,686	54.82%
Delaware	\$634,046,351	\$212,900,482	33.58%
Florida	\$9,871,508,234	\$2,972,825,985	30.12%
Georgia	\$6,241,211,454	\$1,270,277,269	20.35%
Hawaii	\$740,007,314	\$243,627,027	32.92%
Idaho	\$773,534,776	\$277,100,230	35.82%
Illinois	\$8,809,060,004	\$2,763,406,847	31.37%
Indiana	\$4,448,318,143	\$1,517,951,222	34.12%
Iowa	\$2,575,146,342	\$1,479,037,390	57.44%
Kansas	\$1,836,717,196	\$954,436,813	51.96%
Kentucky	\$3,763,204,047	\$997,331,652	26.50%
<b>Louisiana</b>	<b>\$4,885,971,853</b>	<b>\$1,871,109,560</b>	<b>38.30%</b>
Maine	\$1,430,109,134	\$439,517,749	30.73%
Maryland	\$3,613,476,100	\$1,167,164,101	32.30%
Massachusetts	\$8,063,005,258	\$2,451,902,571	30.41%
Michigan	\$7,562,053,407	\$2,398,218,242	31.71%
Minnesota	\$4,414,511,470	\$2,132,819,400	48.31%
Mississippi	\$2,877,013,521	\$713,870,315	24.81%
Missouri	\$5,360,607,640	\$1,977,117,651	36.88%
Montana	\$571,456,455	\$247,546,640	43.32%

State	Total Medicaid Expenditures	Total LTC Expenditures	Percentage of Overall Medicaid Expenditures for LTC
Nebraska	\$1,339,132,070	\$630,860,670	47.11%
Nevada	\$808,198,344	\$187,166,384	23.16%
New Hampshire	\$1,016,094,814	\$461,954,162	45.46%
New Jersey	\$7,745,877,997	\$3,446,906,247	44.50%
New Mexico	\$1,776,811,688	\$491,452,344	27.66%
New York	\$36,295,107,368	\$14,693,004,216	40.48%
North Carolina	\$6,723,598,560	\$2,164,396,613	32.19%
North Dakota	\$461,401,546	\$281,541,164	61.02%
Ohio	\$9,658,040,587	\$4,152,691,902	43.00%
Oklahoma	\$2,260,403,490	\$882,886,717	39.06%
Oregon	\$2,571,560,664	\$779,321,976	30.31%
Pennsylvania	\$12,130,925,035	\$5,558,163,028	45.82%
Rhode Island	\$1,358,500,649	\$461,038,076	33.94%
South Carolina	\$3,292,901,444	\$864,374,865	26.25%
South Dakota	\$549,884,391	\$259,673,509	47.22%
Tennessee	\$5,787,079,096	\$1,433,977,214	24.78%
Texas	\$13,523,486,149	\$3,902,141,666	28.85%
Utah	\$984,160,785	\$258,915,418	26.31%
Vermont	\$660,731,979	\$212,155,946	32.11%
Virginia	\$3,812,166,436	\$1,626,708,673	42.67%
Washington	\$5,168,511,470	\$1,680,588,915	32.52%
West Virginia	\$1,584,166,286	\$577,800,830	36.47%
Wisconsin	\$4,193,175,197	\$2,229,049,788	53.16%
Wyoming	\$274,565,128	\$133,484,543	48.62%
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL/%</b>	<b>\$244,675,847,983</b>	<b>\$84,368,485,262</b>	<b>34.48%</b>
<b>SREB STATES TOTAL/%</b>	<b>\$74,201,321,215</b>	<b>\$22,346,523,715</b>	<b>30.12%</b>

Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using CMS data.

## Appendix E: Institutional and Non-Institutional National Medicaid Long-Term Care (LTC) Expenditures Federal Fiscal Year 2002

State	Total LTC Expenditures	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Institutional Care as % of Total LTC Expenditures	Total Non-Institutional Care Expenditures	Non-Institutional/ Care as % of Total LTC Expenditures
Alabama	\$979,589,651	\$753,179,229	76.89%	\$226,410,422	23.11%
Alaska	\$198,772,839	\$87,224,259	43.88%	\$111,548,580	56.12%
Arizona	\$22,369,588	\$18,797,790	84.03%	\$3,571,798	15.97%
Arkansas	\$709,168,122	\$526,198,840	74.20%	\$182,969,282	25.80%
California	\$6,264,036,804	\$3,535,415,468	56.44%	\$2,728,621,336	43.56%
Colorado	\$841,434,560	\$406,244,703	48.28%	\$435,189,857	51.72%
Connecticut	\$1,894,697,686	\$1,239,787,432	65.43%	\$654,910,254	34.57%
Delaware	\$212,900,482	\$154,631,907	72.63%	\$58,268,575	27.37%
Florida	\$2,972,825,985	\$2,186,242,530	73.54%	\$786,583,455	26.46%
Georgia	\$1,270,277,269	\$946,614,982	74.52%	\$323,662,287	25.48%
Hawaii	\$243,627,027	\$178,757,393	73.37%	\$64,869,634	26.63%
Idaho	\$277,100,230	\$177,360,587	64.01%	\$99,739,643	35.99%
Illinois	\$2,763,406,847	\$2,200,143,133	79.62%	\$563,263,714	20.38%
Indiana	\$1,517,951,222	\$1,243,367,982	81.91%	\$274,583,240	18.09%
Iowa	\$1,479,037,390	\$1,264,369,518	85.49%	\$214,667,872	14.51%
Kansas	\$954,436,813	\$582,361,586	61.02%	\$372,075,227	38.98%
Kentucky	\$997,331,652	\$713,135,322	71.50%	\$284,196,330	28.50%
<b>Louisiana*</b>	<b>\$1,871,109,560</b>	<b>\$1,688,186,840</b>	<b>90.22%</b>	<b>\$182,922,720</b>	<b>9.78%</b>
Maine	\$439,517,749	\$246,998,461	56.20%	\$192,519,288	43.80%
Maryland	\$1,167,164,101	\$832,580,610	71.33%	\$334,583,491	28.67%
Massachusetts	\$2,451,902,571	\$1,613,345,518	65.80%	\$838,557,053	34.20%
Michigan	\$2,398,218,242	\$1,821,607,122	75.96%	\$576,611,120	24.04%
Minnesota	\$2,132,819,400	\$1,101,344,752	51.64%	\$1,031,474,648	48.36%
Mississippi	\$713,870,315	\$623,150,944	87.29%	\$90,719,371	12.71%
Missouri	\$1,977,117,651	\$1,448,467,648	73.26%	\$528,650,003	26.74%
Montana	\$247,546,640	\$155,011,529	62.62%	\$92,535,111	37.38%

State	Total LTC Expenditures	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Institutional Care as % of Total LTC Expenditures	Total Non-Institutional Care Expenditures	Non-Institutional/ Care as % of Total LTC Expenditures
Nebraska	\$630,860,670	\$439,202,235	69.62%	\$191,658,435	30.38%
Nevada	\$187,166,384	\$137,282,809	73.35%	\$49,883,575	26.65%
New Hampshire	\$461,954,162	\$301,195,008	65.20%	\$160,759,154	34.80%
New Jersey	\$3,446,906,247	\$2,763,413,933	80.17%	\$683,492,314	19.83%
New Mexico	\$491,452,344	\$187,770,559	38.21%	\$303,681,785	61.79%
New York	\$14,693,004,216	\$9,239,194,362	62.88%	\$5,453,809,854	37.12%
North Carolina	\$2,164,396,613	\$1,316,485,491	60.82%	\$847,911,122	39.18%
North Dakota	\$281,541,164	\$227,190,260	80.70%	\$54,350,904	19.30%
Ohio	\$4,152,691,902	\$3,432,333,680	82.65%	\$720,358,222	17.35%
Oklahoma	\$882,886,717	\$563,146,089	63.78%	\$319,740,628	36.22%
Oregon	\$779,321,976	\$205,048,002	26.31%	\$574,273,974	73.69%
Pennsylvania	\$5,558,163,028	\$4,505,514,805	81.06%	\$1,052,648,223	18.94%
Rhode Island	\$461,038,076	\$269,302,754	58.41%	\$191,735,322	41.59%
South Carolina	\$864,374,865	\$565,146,822	65.38%	\$299,228,043	34.62%
South Dakota	\$259,673,509	\$190,186,127	73.24%	\$69,487,382	26.76%
Tennessee	\$1,433,977,214	\$1,212,007,030	84.52%	\$221,970,184	15.48%
Texas	\$3,902,141,666	\$2,621,088,575	67.17%	\$1,281,053,091	32.83%
Utah	\$258,915,418	\$150,602,607	58.17%	\$108,312,811	41.83%
Vermont	\$212,155,946	\$93,814,492	44.22%	\$118,341,454	55.78%
Virginia	\$1,626,708,673	\$1,291,156,659	79.37%	\$335,552,014	20.63%
Washington	\$1,680,588,915	\$927,836,287	55.21%	\$752,752,628	44.79%
West Virginia	\$577,800,830	\$358,783,151	62.09%	\$219,017,679	37.91%
Wisconsin	\$2,229,049,788	\$1,603,139,017	71.92%	\$625,910,771	28.08%
Wyoming	\$133,484,543	\$65,901,189	49.37%	\$67,583,354	50.63%
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL/%</b>	<b>\$84,368,485,262</b>	<b>\$58,411,268,028</b>	<b>69.23%</b>	<b>\$25,957,217,234</b>	<b>30.77%</b>
<b>SREB STATES TOTAL/ %</b>	<b>\$22,346,523,715</b>	<b>\$16,351,735,021</b>	<b>73.17%</b>	<b>\$5,994,788,694</b>	<b>26.83%</b>

\*Louisiana's institutional total includes \$7.5 million in nursing home intergovernmental transfers (IGTs).

Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using CMS data.



## Appendix F: National Per Capita Long-Term Care (LTC) Expenditures Federal Fiscal Year 2001

State	Per Capita LTC Expenditures	Per Capita Nursing Facility Expenditures	Per Capita ICF/MR Expenditures	Per Capita Home Health Expenditures	Per Capita HCBS Waiver Expenditures	Per Capita Personal Care Expenditures
Alabama	\$207.76	\$150.89	\$13.82	\$8.67	\$34.37	n/a
Alaska	\$246.64	\$112.95	\$0.00	\$1.06	\$119.23	\$13.40
Arizona	\$2.84	\$2.31	\$0.00	\$0.10	n/a	\$0.42
Arkansas	\$240.42	\$137.29	\$35.76	\$8.57	\$35.81	\$22.99
California	\$146.83	\$75.31	\$12.17	\$4.24	\$15.24	\$39.88
Colorado	\$173.93	\$81.42	\$3.63	\$16.53	\$72.35	n/a
Connecticut	\$537.70	\$299.06	\$67.30	\$45.12	\$126.22	n/a
Delaware	\$244.86	\$138.84	\$38.78	\$7.84	\$59.40	n/a
Florida	\$161.52	\$103.86	\$17.72	\$5.25	\$33.63	\$1.07
Georgia	\$131.13	\$90.70	\$13.36	\$5.76	\$21.32	n/a
Hawaii	\$171.72	\$121.12	\$6.54	\$1.85	\$42.21	n/a
Idaho	\$195.25	\$90.06	\$46.19	\$5.21	\$44.30	\$9.50
Illinois	\$202.96	\$120.16	\$53.60	\$1.27	\$27.93	n/a
Indiana	\$213.73	\$133.71	\$48.55	\$8.49	\$22.97	n/a
Iowa	\$258.57	\$127.78	\$69.40	\$16.36	\$45.02	n/a
Kansas	\$329.25	\$177.84	\$25.59	\$8.92	\$112.38	\$4.53
Kentucky	\$230.06	\$139.05	\$23.20	\$28.87	\$38.94	n/a
<b>Louisiana</b>	<b>\$375.60</b>	<b>\$259.43</b>	<b>\$79.57</b>	<b>\$5.24</b>	<b>\$31.36</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Maine	\$319.62	\$156.60	\$34.87	\$5.15	\$118.86	\$4.14
Maryland	\$197.42	\$129.63	\$10.87	\$11.34	\$39.90	\$5.69
Massachusetts	\$384.14	\$223.11	\$33.21	\$10.28	\$79.67	\$37.87
Michigan	\$238.72	\$174.57	\$3.12	\$1.43	\$41.24	\$18.35
Minnesota	\$385.35	\$181.28	\$43.78	\$11.77	\$122.63	\$25.89
Mississippi	\$225.96	\$145.45	\$59.56	\$3.94	\$17.01	n/a
Missouri	\$297.99	\$184.92	\$32.79	\$0.86	\$52.69	\$26.73
Montana	\$238.27	\$123.05	\$23.63	\$0.68	\$64.83	\$26.08

State	Per Capita LTC Expenditures	Per Capita Nursing Facility Expenditures	Per Capita ICF/MR Expenditures	Per Capita Home Health Expenditures	Per Capita HCBS Waiver Expenditures	Per Capita Personal Care Expenditures
Nebraska	\$337.38	\$215.93	\$27.88	\$10.44	\$79.33	\$4.19
Nevada	\$77.02	\$43.79	\$13.73	\$3.36	\$13.04	\$3.10
New Hampshire	\$284.65	\$166.64	\$1.71	\$4.16	\$109.41	\$2.73
New Jersey	\$376.26	\$258.51	\$49.68	\$6.29	\$38.42	\$23.36
New Mexico	\$224.33	\$90.65	\$10.07	\$0.44	\$87.31	\$35.85
New York	\$708.49	\$336.24	\$113.59	\$54.53	\$105.79	\$98.35
North Carolina	\$248.87	\$107.04	\$48.88	\$10.36	\$55.57	\$27.02
North Dakota	\$396.17	\$238.58	\$75.92	\$4.24	\$77.42	n/a
Ohio	\$320.32	\$203.42	\$69.20	\$5.44	\$42.26	n/a
Oklahoma	\$234.41	\$123.19	\$32.98	\$0.20	\$66.94	\$11.10
Oregon	\$304.81	\$156.32	\$3.23	\$0.21	\$135.77	\$9.28
Pennsylvania	\$416.18	\$299.83	\$39.57	\$5.27	\$71.51	n/a
Rhode Island	\$396.52	\$230.90	\$6.71	\$3.18	\$155.73	n/a
South Carolina	\$194.13	\$91.96	\$41.62	\$4.99	\$55.12	\$0.43
South Dakota	\$312.93	\$205.40	\$24.48	\$3.65	\$78.21	\$1.20
Tennessee	\$209.55	\$136.70	\$40.56	\$0.01	\$32.28	n/a
Texas	\$154.20	\$75.22	\$33.98	\$0.00	\$32.46	\$12.54
Utah	\$106.05	\$40.67	\$23.90	\$1.48	\$39.64	\$0.36
Vermont	\$310.93	\$137.23	\$2.66	\$10.54	\$153.13	\$7.37
Virginia	\$140.48	\$73.51	\$26.08	\$0.70	\$40.20	n/a
Washington	\$238.41	\$102.57	\$21.82	\$2.19	\$86.29	\$25.54
West Virginia	\$294.92	\$162.77	\$26.52	\$10.54	\$81.68	\$13.40
Wisconsin	\$335.59	\$177.77	\$38.08	\$10.12	\$90.32	\$19.30
Wyoming	\$228.34	\$79.61	\$30.07	\$9.72	\$108.93	n/a
<b>NATIONAL AVERAGE</b>	<b>\$264.18</b>	<b>\$148.70</b>	<b>\$32.00</b>	<b>\$7.74</b>	<b>\$66.45</b>	<b>\$17.15</b>
<b>SREB STATES AVERAGE</b>	<b>\$218.21</b>	<b>\$129.10</b>	<b>\$33.95</b>	<b>\$7.02</b>	<b>\$42.25</b>	<b>\$11.78</b>

n/a = not applicable

Source: Prepared by legislative auditor's staff using AARP data.