



New York: 2011 State Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard Results

Raising Expectations: A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Adults, People with Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers is the first of its kind: a multi-dimensional approach to measure state-level performance of LTSS systems that provide assistance to older people, adults with disabilities, and family caregivers. The full report is available at www.longtermscorecard.org

Scorecard Purpose: Public policy plays an important role in LTSS systems by establishing who is eligible for assistance, what services are provided, how quality is monitored, and the ways in which family caregivers are supported. Actions of providers and other private sector forces also affect state performance, either independently, or in conjunction with the public sector. The *Scorecard* 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.

Results: The *Scorecard* examines state performance across four key dimensions of LTSS system performance. Each dimension is composed of 3 to 9 data indicators, for a total of 25 indicators. All 50 states and the District of Columbia were ranked. New York ranked:

Overall **41**

- Affordability and access **25**
- Choice of setting and provider **17**
- Quality of life and quality of care **39**
- Support for family caregivers **48**

State ranks on each indicator appear on the next page.

Impact of Improved Performance: If New York improved its performance to the level of the highest-performing state:

- 2,106 more low- or moderate-income (<250% poverty) adults age 21+ with activity of daily living disabilities would be covered by Medicaid.
- 18,079 more new users of Medicaid LTSS would first receive services in home and community based settings instead of nursing homes.
- 11,113 nursing home residents with low care needs would instead be able to receive LTSS in the community.
- 9,195 unnecessary hospitalizations of people in nursing homes would be avoided.

NEW YORK

State Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard Results

Dimension and Indicator	2011 Scorecard				
	State Rate	Rank	All States Median Rate	Top 5 States Average Rate	Best State Rate
OVERALL RANK		41			
AFFORDABILITY AND ACCESS		25			
Median annual nursing home private pay cost as a percentage of median household income age 65+ (2010)	393%	50	224%	171%	166%
Median annual home care private pay cost as a percentage of median household income age 65+ (2010)	96%	37	89%	69%	55%
Private long-term care insurance policies in effect per 1,000 population age 40+ (2009)	35	38	41	150	300
Percent of adults age 21+ with ADL disability at or below 250% of poverty receiving Medicaid or other government assistance health insurance (2008-09)	63.1%	2	49.9%	62.2%	63.6%
Medicaid LTSS participant years per 100 adults age 21+ with ADL disability in nursing homes or at/below 250% poverty in the community (2007)	51.8	6	36.1	63.4	74.6
ADRC/Single Entry Point functionality (composite indicator, scale 0-12) (2010)	8.4	19	7.7	10.5	11.0
CHOICE OF SETTING AND PROVIDER		17			
Percent of Medicaid and state-funded LTSS spending going to HCBS for older people and adults with physical disabilities (2009)	41.7%	14	29.7%	59.9%	63.9%
Percent of new Medicaid LTSS users first receiving services in the community (2007)	48.8%	27	49.9%	77.1%	83.3%
Number of people consumer-directing services per 1,000 adults age 18+ with disabilities (2010)	5.2	33	8.0	69.4	142.7
Tools and programs to facilitate consumer choice (composite indicator, scale 0-4) (2010)	*	*	2.75	3.79	4.00
Home health and personal care aides per 1,000 population age 65+ (2009)	87	2	34	88	108
Assisted living and residential care units per 1,000 population age 65+ (2010)	16	43	29	64	80
Percent of nursing home residents with low care needs (2007)	11.4%	22	11.9%	5.4%	1.3%
QUALITY OF LIFE AND QUALITY OF CARE		39			
Percent of adults age 18+ with disabilities in the community usually or always getting needed support (2009)	62.2%	50	68.5%	75.5%	78.2%
Percent of adults age 18+ with disabilities in the community satisfied or very satisfied with life (2009)	83.6%	37	85.0%	90.9%	92.4%
Rate of employment for adults with ADL disability age 18-64 relative to rate of employment for adults without ADL disability age 18-64 (2008-09)	24.2%	26	24.2%	42.4%	56.6%
Percent of high-risk nursing home residents with pressure sores (2008)	13.3%	44	11.1%	7.2%	6.6%
Percent of long-stay nursing home residents who were physically restrained (2008)	3.3%	25	3.3%	1.3%	0.9%
Nursing home staffing turnover: ratio of employee terminations to the average no. of active employees (2008)	32.2%	6	46.9%	27.2%	18.7%
Percent of long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission (2008)	20.2%	28	18.9%	10.4%	8.3%
Percent of home health episodes of care in which interventions to prevent pressure sores were included in the plan of care for at-risk patients (2010)	93%	8	90%	95%	97%
Percent of home health patients with a hospital admission (2008)	37.6%	50	29.0%	23.2%	21.8%
SUPPORT FOR FAMILY CAREGIVERS		48			
Percent of caregivers usually or always getting needed support (2009)	71.2%	50	78.2%	82.2%	84.0%
Legal and system supports for caregivers (composite indicator, scale 0-12) (2008-09)	1.60	44	3.17	5.90	6.43
Number of health maintenance tasks able to be delegated to LTSS workers (out of 16 tasks) (2011)	11	16	7.5	16	16

* Indicates data not available for this state.

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

Refer to Appendix B2 in *Raising Expectations: A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Adults, People with Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers* for indicator descriptions, data sources, and other notes about methodology. The full report is available at www.longtermscorecard.org