

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

2015-2017



Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Division of Medicaid Services
Bureau of Fiscal Accountability and Management
Integrated Data and Analytics Section

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

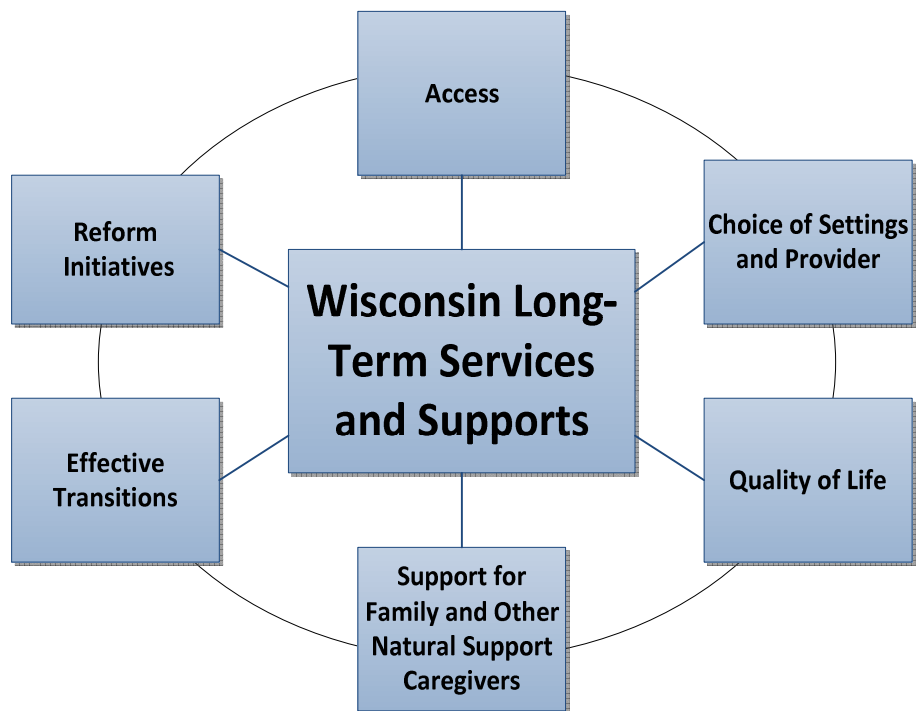
The Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard is designed to inform and advise policymakers, consumers, advocates, and the general public of the strengths and weaknesses in the long-term services and supports (LTSS) system. It is modeled after a national scorecard ranking states on their LTSS systems for elderly and physically disabled adults. This national scorecard serves as a tool for providing comparable data on each state's LTSS system performance. The latest version is called [Picking Up the Pace of Change](#).

The Picking Up the Pace of Change scorecard “showcases measures of state performance for creating a high-quality system of care in order to drive progress toward improvement in services.”

The Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard measures the progress of Wisconsin's LTSS system as it serves people and families with long-term care needs, including elderly adults, adults with a physical disability, and adults with an intellectual or developmental disability when possible. It highlights where and how reforms may have the greatest positive impact on people's lives.

The Wisconsin scorecard measures system performance across six key dimensions:

- **Access:** The first step in providing quality long-term care is making the LTSS system accessible to people.
- **Choice of Settings and Provider:** A person-centered approach to providing LTSS places a high value on consumers exercising choice over where they receive services and who provides them.
- **Quality of Life:** Quality of life is measured in LTSS systems by social and emotional support, life satisfaction, and employment.
- **Support for Family Caregivers and Other Natural Supports:** Family members and other natural caregivers are the backbone of our state and national LTSS system. Supporting them is imperative to prevent burnout and allow for their continued commitment to caring for those in need.
- **Effective Transitions:** People access a range of services and systems to receive needed LTSS. Supporting effective transitions between services, systems, and settings improves care.
- **Reform Initiatives:** This dimension is designed to capture specific initiatives where DHS has directed focus.



Each dimension is composed of measurable indicators that provide insight into overall performance of the LTSS system. This report includes 2015-2017 data on each measure.

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<i>Long-Term Care Scorecard Summary Findings</i>					
Dimension and Indicator		2015	2016	2017	Progress
1 Access					
1.1	Percentage of eligible adults on waiting list for long-term care programs	3.4%	2.6%	2.1%	✓
1.2	Percentage of total LTSS Medicaid funding spent on the care and support of enrollees in Home and Community-Based Services Waiver (HCBS Waivers)—adults	72.8%	75.0%	76.9%	✓
1.3	Percentage of Wisconsin respondents to National Core Indicators (NCI) survey saying they are able to get places when they want to do something outside their home.	80.0%	86.0%	78.0%	-
2 Choice of Settings and Providers					
2.1	Percentage of eligible Medicaid people enrolled in HCBS Waivers—adults	80.2%	81.7%	83.4%	✓
2.2	Percentage of managed long-term care (MLTC) and self-directed long-term care (SDLTC) waiver enrollees self-directing services	34.9%	34.6%	34.7%	-
3 Quality of Life					
3.1.1	Percentage of adult (aged 18–64) HCBS Waiver enrollees in the intellectual or developmental disabilities (I/DD) population who are working in any setting	45.2%	43.3%	39.7%	✗
3.1.2	Percentage of adult (aged 18-64) HCBS Waiver enrollees in the I/DD population who are working in a nonworkshop setting	23.7%	24.6%	24.0%	-
3.1.3	Percentage of adult (aged 18-64) HCBS Waiver enrollees in the physical disabilities (PD) population who are working in a nonworkshop setting	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	-
3.1.4	Percentage of working adult (aged 18-64) HCBS Waiver enrollees in the I/DD population who are working in a nonworkshop setting	52.4%	56.8%	60.4%	✓
3.2.1	Percentage of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees reporting they prefer to change their living situation	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	-
3.2.2	Percentage of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees reporting they prefer a less restrictive living situation than their current setting	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	-
3.3	Percentage of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees with natural supports	72.3%	72.8%	72.3%	-
3.4	Percent of NCI respondents saying their support staff treats them with respect	93.0%	89.0%	93.0%	-

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		2015	2016	2017	Progress
4 Support for Families and Other Natural Support Caregivers					
4.1	Percentage of adults living with family or spouse where family and/or guardian prefer the person move to another setting	4.0%	4.2%	4.2%	-
4.2	Percentage of adults living with spouse and/or family receiving unpaid care who also receive respite	13.0%	12.9%	12.2%	✘
5 Effective Transitions					
5.1	Percentage of nursing home residents with low care needs	8.4%	8.3%	8.2%	✓
5.2	Percentage of new nursing home stays that last 100 days or more	17.1%	16.5%	16.1%	✓
5.3.1	Percentage of nursing home residents with dementia who experience potentially burdensome end-of-life transfers	7.3%	6.9%	6.3%	-
5.3.2	Percentage of HCBS Waiver enrollees with dementia who experience potentially burdensome end-of-life transfers	10.9%	10.8%	11.0%	-
6 Reform Initiatives					
6.1.1	Nursing home (NH) utilization: Percentage of elderly, blind, or disabled (EBD) Medicaid enrollees using nursing home care	9.1%	8.7%	8.4%	✓
6.1.2	NH occupancy: Percentage of licensed beds occupied	79.0%	76.4%	75.9%	
6.2.1	Intermediate care facility utilization: Percentage of I/DD enrollees using intermediate care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities (ICF-IIDs)	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	-
6.2.2	ICF-IID occupancy: Percentage of licensed beds occupied	90.4%	88.9%	85.7%	
6.3.1	Inpatient behavioral health utilization: Percentage of HCBS Waiver enrollees and fee-for-service (FFS) institution residents using inpatient behavioral health care	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	✓
6.3.2	Inpatient behavioral health utilization: Percentage of HCBS Waivers enrollees and FFS institution residents with dementia using inpatient behavioral health care	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	✓

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Dimension 1: Access

Indicator 1.1: Percentage of Eligible Individuals on a Waitlist for Long-Term Care Programs (Adults)

Not having to wait to gain access to a community long-term care waiver program is a measure of the accessibility of the program. Gaining immediate access to home and community-based LTSS can help eligible people delay or even avoid the need for institutional care.

Numerator: Number of eligible adults on an HCBS Waivers waitlist statewide at any time during the year without HCBS Waivers program enrollment during the year

Denominator: Number of eligible adults who are either enrolled in an HCBS Waiver program or on an HCBS Waiver waitlist statewide at any time during the year

Findings:

- The percentage of eligible people on a waitlist declined, from 3.4% in 2015 to 2.1% in 2017.
- This decline resulted in 1,050 fewer people being on the waitlist in 2017 than what would have happened at the 2015 rate.
- The steady decline is due to the continued expansion of Family Care and IRIS (Include, Respect, I Self-Direct) HCBS Waiver programs across the state.
- In this time period, Family Care and IRIS expanded into several counties, allowing many people to enroll off of waitlists.
- This trend should continue as Family Care and IRIS become statewide programs during 2018 and the remaining counties reach entitlement within three years of transition.

Percentage of eligible individuals on a waitlist for long-term care programs (adults)			
	2015	2016	2017
Average number of eligible adults on an HCBS Waiver waitlist statewide	2,494	2,006	1,661
Average number of eligible adults who are either enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or on an HCBS Waiver waitlist statewide	73,834	76,481	79,724
Percentage on waitlist	3.4%	2.6%	2.1%

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report Dimension 1: Access

Indicator 1.2: *Percentage of Total LTSS Medicaid Funding Spent on the Care and Support of Enrollees in an HCBS Waiver—Adults*

The proportion of Medicaid expenditures paying for the care and support of HCBS Waiver enrollees reflects the priority the state places on shifting spending away from institutional care and toward HCBS Waivers. This indicator measures the percentage of Medicaid funding spent on care and services for adults enrolled in LTSS waiver programs against all Medicaid spending for people in LTSS waiver programs or residing in institutions, including nursing homes and facilities for people with intellectual or developmental disabilities.

Numerator: Total annual Medicaid spending on care and services for adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver program

Denominator: Total annual Medicaid spending on care and services for adults in HCBS Waivers programs or in institutions

Findings:

- The larger share of Medicaid spending is for HCBS Waiver program enrollees, increasing steadily from 72.8% to 76.9% between 2015 and 2017.
- This increased share of LTSS Medicaid funding means that an additional \$141.5 million was spent on services for HCBS Waiver enrollees.
- These increases are due to increasing HCBS Waiver program enrollment and a declining number of Medicaid FFS institution residents, and the trend is expected to continue.

National Comparison:

The Picking Up the Pace of Change scorecard ranked Wisconsin 9th in proportion of LTSS spending on HCBS. This indicator is slightly different as it includes all Medicaid spending on HCBS Waiver enrollees and institution residents, not just HCBS Waivers and institutional spending.

Percentage of Medicaid funding going to HCBS Waivers enrollee care and support services			
	2015	2016	2017
Average number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees and institution residents	76,344	78,457	80,438
Total annual Medicaid spending on care and services for adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver	\$2,333,920,000	\$2,459,720,000	\$2,631,970,000
Total annual Medicaid spending on care and services for adult HCBS Waiver enrollees and institution residents	\$3,205,980,000	\$3,281,530,000	\$3,420,920,000
Percentage of costs for adult LTSS waiver enrollees	72.8%	75.0%	76.9%

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report Dimension 1: Access

Indicator 1.3 *Percentage of Wisconsin respondents to National Core Indicators survey saying they are able to get places when they want to do something outside their home.*

This measure comes from the annual National Core Indicators (NCI) In-Person Survey report and includes HCBS Waiver program enrollees with I/DD who take part in survey interviews. It reflects the availability of transportation for LTSS enrollees. Unmet transportation needs may hinder the independence of LTSS enrollees in their everyday lives.

Numerator: All answering “Yes, Almost Always” in each year’s survey.

Denominator: All answering “Yes,” “Sometimes,” or “No” in each year’s survey.

Findings:

The percentage of surveyed enrollees has wavered over the three years, rising in 2016, and then falling in 2017 below 2015’s level.

National Comparison:

The average rate across states for this question in the NCI report for 2017 was 84%. Wisconsin’s percentage of 78% meant it was 1 of 4 states that ranked significantly below the NCI average. 2017 was the only one of the three years surveyed where Wisconsin was not within the average range of states participating in NCI.

Percentage of NCI survey participants saying they can get places when they want to do something outside their home			
	2015	2016	2017
Number of NCI Respondents saying they can get places outside of their home	231	297	492
Number of NCI Respondents answering the question “Yes,” “Sometimes,” or “No”	289	346	631
Percentage of NCI respondents saying they can get to places outside of their home	80.0%	86.0%	78.0%

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report Dimension 2: Choice of Settings and Providers

Indicator 2.1: Percentage of Eligible Medicaid Individuals Enrolled in HCBS Waiver Programs—Adults

This measure is the percentage of eligible Medicaid enrollees who have chosen to enroll in HCBS Waiver programs. HCBS Waiver program enrollees have a greater choice of where and how to receive services than FFS Medicaid institution residents.

Numerator: The average number of adult enrollees in HCBS Waiver programs during the year

Denominator: The sum of the average number of HCBS Waiver adult enrollees and the average number of FFS adult Medicaid-paid institution residents during the year, which reflects the number of adults who are enrolled in or would be eligible for HCBS Waiver programs based on their care needs

Findings:

- The percentage increased steadily from 80.2% in 2015 to 83.4% in 2017.
- This increased enrollment rate accounts for 2,575 more people taking part in HCBS Waiver programs than would have at the 2015 rate.
- While HCBS Waiver programs make up the larger share of both enrollment and spending, the HCBS Waivers percentage is even greater for enrollment numbers than for spending. This occurs because FFS institution costs per person are generally greater than HCBS Waiver costs per person.
- As counties transition to the Medicaid Long-Term Care (MLTC) waiver model, this positive trend should continue.

Percentage of eligible Medicaid individuals enrolled in HCBS Waivers programs (adults)			
	2015	2016	2017
Average number of adults enrolled in HCBS Waiver programs	61,198	64,110	67,086
Average number of adults eligible for HCBS Waiver programs	76,344	78,457	80,438
<i>Percent enrolled in HCBS Waiver programs (adults)</i>	<i>80.2%</i>	<i>81.7%</i>	<i>83.4%</i>

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report Dimension 2: Choice of Settings and Providers

Indicator 2.2: Percentage of MLTC and SDLTC Enrollees Who Self-Direct Any Services

This measure is the percentage of MLTC and SDLTC enrollees who self-direct any services. Many users of LTSS value the flexibility and control of directly hiring the person who provides services. Sometimes called “consumer direction,” “self-direction,” or “participant direction,” this model allows people to hire, supervise, and dismiss their own direct care workers, set their hours, and in some cases determine their rate of pay. This can be an important factor in an enrollee’s overall quality of life.

Numerator: Number of MLTC and SDLTC waiver enrollees self-directing any service at any time during the year

Denominator: Total number of people enrolled in MLTC or SDLTC at any time during the year

Findings:

The percentage of enrollees who self-direct any service was stable—ranging between 34.6% and 34.9% between 2015 and 2017.

- The percentage of enrollees who self-direct increased between 2011 and 2014 due to both rapid IRIS enrollment growth and an increasing number of people with self-directed services reported in MLTC.
- In 2016 and 2017, the number of people with self-directed services increased, but it was in line with the rate of increased enrollment that all HCBS Waiver programs were experiencing.

National Comparison:

The Picking Up the Pace of Change scorecard measures the number per 1,000 of adults with disabilities who participant-direct services. Wisconsin ranked 8th on this national measure in 2016.

Percentage of eligible Medicaid individuals enrolled in HCBS Waiver programs (adults)			
	2015	2016	2017
Number of enrollees self-directing services	23,322	24,567	26,155
Total enrollees any time in year	66,782	71,044	75,371
Percent self-directing	34.9%	34.6%	34.7%

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

Dimension 3: Quality of Life

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of Adult (Aged 18–64) HCBS Waiver Enrollees in the I/DD Population Working in Any Setting

This indicator provides a measure of the proportion of adults with intellectual disabilities who work. Having purpose in one’s daily activities adds to the quality of life. Often, having gainful employment can help provide this purpose and improve the quality of life for I/DDs.

Numerator: The number of I/DD HCBS Waiver enrollees aged 18–64 with a Long-Term Care Functional Screen (LTCFS) indicating they were working at some point during the year

Denominator: The total number of I/DD HCBS Waiver enrollees aged 18–64 at any point in the year

Findings:

- This percentage has steadily decreased from 47% in 2014 to less than 40% in 2017.
- The total number of I/DD HCBS Waiver enrollees who are working has had a small decline while I/DD enrollment has grown over this time period.
- This decreased rate means 1,419 fewer I/DD enrollees in HCBS Waivers were working in 2017 than would have worked at the 2015 rate.

National Comparison:

The Picking Up the Pace of Change scorecard measures the rate of employment for all adults (aged 18-64) with an activities of daily living (ADL) disability relative to the rate for adults without an ADL disability. Wisconsin’s percentage was 21.7%, ranking 27th in 2014-2015. This indicates a decrease in rate of employment from 23.8% in 2011-2012.¹ This is not a direct comparison for waiver enrollees’ employment, and the national scorecard does not break out employment numbers by type of disability or focus on people with I/DDs.

Percentage of adult HCBS Waivers enrollees in the I/DD population working			
	2015	2016	2017
Adult (aged 18-64) HCBS Waivers enrollees in the I/DD population who are working	10,305	10,238	10,234
Total adult (aged 18-64) HCBS Waivers enrollees in the I/DD population	22,801	23,643	25,782
Percent working	45.2%	43.3%	39.7%

¹ <http://www.longtermscorecard.org/2017-scorecard>

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Dimension 3: Quality of Life

Indicator 3.1.2: Percentage of Adult (Aged 18–64) HCBS Waiver Enrollees in the I/DD Population Working in a Nonworkshop Setting

This indicator provides a measure of the proportion of adults (aged 18-64) with an I/DD who work in a setting other than a workshop, which may include both individual community-integrated employment and work in a group or enclave setting. This is a refined version of indicator 3.1.1 reflecting a more recent focus on community-based employment.

Numerator: The number of I/DD HCBS Waiver enrollees aged 18–64 with an LTCFS indicating they were working in a nonworkshop setting at some point during the year.

Denominator: The total number of I/DD HCBS Waiver enrollees aged 18–64 at any point in the year

Findings:

- The percentage of enrollees with an I/DD working in nonworkshop settings increased from 2014 to 2016, before declining in 2017.
- While the percentage of enrollees with I/DD who were employed in any setting declined over the last two years, the number of I/DD workers in nonworkshop settings grew in each year.

Percentage of adult HCBS Waivers enrollees in the I/DD population working in a nonworkshop setting			
	2015	2016	2017
Adult (aged 18–64) HCBS Waivers enrollees in the I/DD population who are working in a nonworkshop setting	5,402	5,811	6,179
Total adult (aged 18–64) HCBS Waivers enrollees in the I/DD population	22,801	23,643	25,782
Percent working	23.7%	24.6%	24.0%

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Dimension 3: Quality of Life

Indicator 3.1.3: Percentage of Adult (Aged 18–64) HCBS Waiver Enrollees in the Physical Disabilities (PD) Population Working in a Nonworkshop Setting

This indicator provides a measure of the proportion of adults aged 18–64 with PD who work in a setting other than a workshop, which may include both individual community-integrated employment and work in a group or enclave setting. This provides information comparable to measure 3.1.2 for another working-age population receiving HCBS Waivers.

Numerator: The number of PD HCBS Waiver enrollees aged 18–64 with an LTCFS indicating they were working in a nonworkshop setting at some point during the year

Denominator: The total number of PD HCBS Waiver enrollees aged 18–64 at any point in the year

Findings:

The percentage and number of HCBS Waiver enrollees with PD employed in a nonworkshop setting is low, and slightly declined between 2015 and 2017.

Percentage of adult HCBS Waivers enrollees in the PD population working in a nonworkshop setting			
	2015	2016	2017
Adult (aged 18–64) HCBS Waiver enrollees in the PD population who are working in a nonworkshop setting	524	551	518
Total adult (aged 18–64) HCBS Waiver enrollees in the PD population	14,493	15,288	15,136
Percent working	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report
Dimension 3: Quality of Life

Indicator 3.1.4: Percentage of Working Adult (Aged 18-64) HCBS Waivers Enrollees in the I/DD Population who are Working in a Nonworkshop Setting

This indicator provides a measure of the proportion of adults aged 18–64 with I/DD who are employed, and who work in a setting other than a workshop. Settings other than a workshop include both individual community-integrated employment and work in a group or enclave setting. This measure combines information from measures 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 for the working-age I/DD population that is enrolled in HCBS waivers.

Numerator: The number of I/DD HCBS Waiver enrollees aged 18–64 with an LTCFS indicating they were working in a nonworkshop setting at some point during the year.

Denominator: The number of I/DD HCBS Waiver enrollees aged 18–64 with an LTCFS indicating they were working in any setting at some point during the year.

Findings:

- HCBS Waiver enrollees with I/DD that were working were increasingly doing so in a nonworkshop setting between 2015 and 2017, with the rate jumping by 8%.
- This increased rate means 816 more employed I/DD enrollees in HCBS Waivers were working in nonworkshop settings than would have worked at the 2015 rate.

Percentage of working adult HCBS Waivers enrollees in the I/DD population who are working in a nonworkshop setting			
	2015	2016	2017
Adult (aged 18–64) HCBS Waiver enrollees in the I/DD population who are working in a nonworkshop setting	5,402	5,811	6,179
Total adult (aged 18–64) HCBS Waiver enrollees in the I/DD population that are working overall.	10,305	10,238	10,234
Percent working in a nonworkshop setting	52.4%	56.8%	60.4%

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Dimension 3: Quality of Life

Indicator 3.2.1: Percentage of Adult HCBS Waiver Enrollees Reporting They Prefer to Change Their Living Situation

This measure is the percentage of people who report on the LTCFS that they would prefer a different living situation from their current living situation.

Numerator: Number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees who, on their most recent LTCFS of a given year, report a preferred living situation that does not match their current living situation

Denominator: Total number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees any time in the year.

Findings:

This measure slightly increased in both 2016 and 2017.

Percentage of adult HCBS Waivers enrollees reporting they prefer to change their living situation			
	2015	2016	2017
Number of adults who prefer to change their living situation	8,696	9,127	9,668
Total number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees	71,113	74,206	77,795
<i>Percent not living where preferred</i>	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%

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Dimension 3: Quality of Life

Indicator 3.2.2: Percentage of Adult HCBS Waiver Enrollees Reporting They Prefer a Less Restrictive Living Situation Than Their Current Setting

This measure is the percentage of people who report on the LTCFS that they would prefer a living situation that is less restrictive than their current living situation. Institutional settings are considered the most restrictive, followed by community-based residential facilities, adult family homes, and residential care apartment complexes. Home settings are considered the least restrictive setting. This measure refines indicator 3.2.1 to focus on an important subset, as a person’s preference to live in the least restrictive setting possible should be supported in all HCBS Waiver programs. People who indicate a preference for a change in 3.2.1 but not a less restrictive setting, may prefer a different kind of setting within one of the above categories, such as a move from one kind of specific home setting to another, or they may prefer a more restrictive setting.

Numerator: Number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees who, on their most recent LTCFS of a given year, report a preferred living situation that was less restrictive than their current living situation

Denominator: Total number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees any time in the year

Findings:

This measure has been relatively steady at a rate slightly above 7% in each year.

Percentage of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees reporting they prefer a less restrictive living situation			
	2015	2016	2017
Number of adults who prefer a less restrictive living situation	5,065	5,268	5,599
Total number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees	71,113	74,206	77,795
Percent preferring less restrictive	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%

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Dimension 3: Quality of Life

Indicator 3.3: Percentage of Adult HCBS Waiver Enrollees with Natural Supports

This measure is the percentage of people who report on the LTCFS that they have a natural support for at least one ADL or instrumental activity of daily living (IADL). Natural supports are the social network (for example, family, friends, or neighbors) of a member who may be available to provide assistance to the member.²

Numerator: Number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees who, on their most recent LTCFS of a given year, report having a natural support for at least one ADL or IADL.

Denominator: Total number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees any time in the year

Findings:

This measure slightly increased in 2016, then declined in 2017 back to the levels of 2015. The total number of people with natural supports did increase by more than 2,000 in both 2016 and 2017.

Percentage of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees with natural supports			
	2015	2016	2017
Number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees with natural supports	51,410	54,037	56,222
Total number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees	71,113	74,206	77,795
Percent with natural supports	72.3%	72.8%	72.3%

² As defined on <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/familycare/fullpartner.htm#08>

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Dimension 3: Quality of Life

Indicator 3.4: *Percentage of Wisconsin Respondents to National Core Indicators Survey Saying Their Paid Support Staff Treats Them with Respect*

This measure comes from the annual National Core Indicators (NCI) In-Person Survey report and includes HCBS Waiver program enrollees with I/DD who take part in survey interviews. It reflects whether those LTSS enrollees think they are treated respectfully by their paid caregivers. The changes over time can indicate whether satisfaction with paid staff has improved or gotten worse, and can be a signal of the quality of support services for LTSS enrollees.

Numerator: All answering “Yes” in each year’s survey.

Denominator: All answering “Yes,” “Sometimes,” or “No” in each year’s survey.

Findings:

This percentage declined from 93% in 2015 to 89% in 2016, then returned to 93% in 2017.

National Comparison:

The average rate across NCI states for this question in the NCI report for 2017 was 93%, meaning that Wisconsin was within the average range of states surveyed. Wisconsin was also within the average range of states participating in NCI in 2015 and 2016.

Percentage of Wisconsin respondents to NCI survey saying paid support staff treats them with respect			
	2015	2016	2017
Number of NCI Respondents saying their paid support staff treats them with respect	204	244	483
Number of NCI Respondents answering the question “Yes,” “Sometimes,” or “No”	220	274	519
<i>Percent of NCI respondents saying their paid support staff treats them with respect</i>	<i>93.0%</i>	<i>89.0%</i>	<i>93.0%</i>

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report
Dimension 4: Support for Families and Other Natural Support Caregivers

Indicator 4.1: Percentage of Adults Living with Family Whose Family and/or Guardian Prefer They Move to a Different Setting

This measure is the percentage of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees living with family whose family or guardian preference reported on the LTCFS is for the enrollee to move to another living situation. The family or guardian preference may indicate whether the family or guardian feels adequately supported in the current situation.

Numerator: The number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees who live with family or a spouse and whose most recent LTCFS during the year shows a guardian or family preferred living situation other than the person’s current living situation

Denominator: The total number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees who live with family or a spouse according to the current living situation on their most recent LTCFS in the year

Findings:

This percentage has slightly, but not significantly, increased from 4.0% in 2015 to 4.2% in 2017.

Percentage of adults living with family whose family and/or guardian prefer they move to a different setting			
	2015	2016	2017
Family and/or guardian prefers person to move	1,063	1,145	1,216
Total living with family and/or guardian	26,365	27,566	29,276
Percent with family and/or guardian preferring move	4.0%	4.2%	4.2%

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Dimension 4: Support for Families and Other Natural Support Caregivers

Indicator 4.2: *Percentage of People Living with Family and Receiving Unpaid Care Who Also Receive Respite*

This measure is the percentage of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees living with family with unpaid help reported on the LTCFS who also receive respite services.

Numerator: Number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees whose most recent LTCFS showed them living with family or a spouse and receiving unpaid help with any ADL or IADL and who also receive respite services during the year

Denominator: Total number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees whose most recent LTCFS showed them living with family or a spouse and receiving unpaid help with any ADL or IADL

Findings:

- More people received respite services in 2017 than 2015, but the number of long-term care waiver enrollees living with family or a spouse and receiving unpaid help rose at a faster rate.
- This percentage has declined from 13.0% in 2015 to 12.2% in 2017. This means that 221 fewer HCBS Waiver enrollees that live with family and receive unpaid help also received respite services in 2017.

Percentage of people living with family and receiving unpaid care who receive respite			
	2015	2016	2017
Received respite services	3,181	3,315	3,289
Total living with family and receiving unpaid help	24,536	25,730	27,001
Percent receiving respite care	13.0%	12.9%	12.2%

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report Dimension 5: Effective Transitions

Indicator 5.1: Percentage of Nursing Home Residents with Low Care Needs

This measure is the percentage of residents who have a Minimum Data Set (MDS) assessment suggesting that their care needs are low. Low care needs were defined as having no ADL assistance or skilled care required or having the MDS place the resident in one of the two lowest Resource Utilization Group (RUG) classifications, PA1 or PA2.³

Numerator: Number of patient days for people whose most recent MDS suggests they have low care needs

Denominator: Total number of patient days for people with an MDS that allows for the assessment of their care needs

Findings:

- The percentage declined in both 2016 and 2017, falling from 8.4% in 2015 to 8.2% in 2017.
- This means that there are 56 fewer residents in nursing homes with low care needs in 2017 than there would have been at the 2015 rate.
- The number of low care residents has declined by 9.1% since 2015, and low care patient days have declined by 10.6% in that time.
- The vast majority of these nursing home residents do meet Wisconsin’s criteria for Medicaid payment of a nursing home stay according to their MDS assessments.³

National Comparison:

This measure is part of the Picking Up the Pace of Change Scorecard with the same MDS criteria applied to people over age 65. Wisconsin ranked 26th in 2014.

Percentage of nursing home residents with low care needs			
	2015	2016	2017
Low care unique resident count	5,073	4,847	4,611
Low care patient days	812,867	773,337	726,351
Patient days with useable MDS	9,680,751	9,297,433	8,890,042
Percentage of low care patient days	8.4%	8.3%	8.2%

³ Resource Utilization Groups are used in determining [nursing facility payments](#).

³ [Wisconsin’s automated system](#) may find a member eligible for nursing home care, or professional review may be required.

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report Dimension 5: Effective Transitions

Indicator 5.2: Percentage of New Nursing Home Stays that Last 100 Days or More

This indicator is a measure of the percentage of new nursing home stays that last 100 days or more. As the length of a person’s nursing home stay increases, there is a greater chance the person will remain in the nursing home and have more difficulty returning to their community residence.

Numerator: The number of new nursing home admissions in a given year with stays lasting 100 days or more

Denominator: The number of new nursing home admissions in a given year

Findings:

- The percentage has steadily declined from 17.9% in 2014 to 16.2% in 2017.
- This decline means that 613 fewer new nursing home admissions lasted 100 days or longer in 2017 than there would have been at the 2015 rate.
- Nursing home admissions with stays of over 100 days have declined by 6.0% in this time period, while the number of nursing home admissions has been steady from 2015-2017.

National Comparison:

This measure is part of the Picking Up the Pace of Change Scorecard. Wisconsin ranked 20th in 2015, with the rate declining from the AARP scorecard’s prior survey.

Percentage of new nursing home stays that last 100 days or more			
	2015	2016	2017
New nursing home admissions with stays over 100 days	10,781	10,277	10,135
Total new nursing home admissions	62,905	62,466	62,852
<i>Percentage of new nursing home stays lasting over 100 days</i>	<i>17.1%</i>	<i>16.5%</i>	<i>16.1%</i>

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report Dimension 5: Effective Transitions

Indicator 5.3.1: Percentage of Nursing Home Residents with Dementia that Experience Potentially Burdensome End-of-Life Transfers

This is the percentage of people over 65 residing in nursing homes who have dementia and who experience one or more transfers near the end of their life that are identified as potentially burdensome.

Numerator: The number of people over 65 residing in nursing homes, have dementia, and experience one or more transfers near the end of their life

Denominator: The number of people over 65 with dementia residing in a nursing home who died during the year⁴

Findings:

- 6.3% of people over 65 with dementia residing in nursing homes experienced a potentially burdensome transfer at the end of life in 2017. This figure declined in both 2015 and 2016.
- The number of people over 65 with dementia that experienced a burdensome transfer declined by 19.1% between 2015 and 2017.
- By comparison, 11.0% of people over 65 with dementia enrolled in an HCBS Waiver experienced a potentially burdensome transfer at the end of life in 2017.

National Comparison:

This measure is similar to a measure found in the Picking Up the Pace of Change scorecard. However, the Picking Up the Pace of Change scorecard now measures burdensome transfers for all nursing home residents with Medicare claims, rather than limiting the transfers to those who had cognitive issues as in a prior version. The Wisconsin version of this measure limits the measure to Medicaid enrollees with dementia instead. According to the Picking up the Pace of Change scorecard, in 2013, Wisconsin ranked 11th, with 18.5% of all Medicare nursing home residents experiencing a potentially burdensome transfer.

Percentage of nursing home residents with dementia that experience potentially burdensome end-of-life transfers			
	2015	2016	2017
Number of people over 65 with dementia residing in a nursing home who died and experienced a potentially burdensome transfer	194	165	157
Total number of people over 65 with dementia residing in a nursing home who died	2,660	2,385	2,497
<i>Percent experienced a potentially burdensome transfer</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>6.9%</i>	<i>6.3%</i>

⁴ Individuals enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans in the month of their death are excluded from both the numerator and denominator due to incomplete data from which to determine transfers.

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

Dimension 5: Effective Transitions

Indicator 5.3.2: Percentage of HCBS Waivers Enrollees with Dementia that Experience Potentially Burdensome End-of-Life Transfers

This is the percentage of people enrolled in an HCBS Waiver program who have dementia and experience one of a number of types of transfers near the end of their life that are identified as potentially burdensome.

Numerator: The number of people with dementia residing in a nursing home who experienced a potentially burdensome transfer near the end of their life

Denominator: The number of people with dementia enrolled in HCBS Waivers who died during the year⁵

Findings:

- The percentage of people with dementia enrolled in HCBS Waivers who experienced a potentially burdensome transfer at the end of their life has been in a consistent range from 10.8% to 11.0% between 2015 and 2017. All three years were lower than the 12.4% rate in 2014.
- The number of people with dementia that were enrolled in HCBS who had a burdensome transfer increased in 2017, but so did the number of people with dementia who died.
- By comparison, 6.3% of people with dementia residing in nursing homes experienced a potentially burdensome transfer at the end of their life in 2017.

National Comparison:

The Picking Up the Pace of Change scorecard does not have a comparable measure regarding HCBS Waiver enrollees with dementia who experience potentially burdensome end of life transfers.

Percentage of HCBS Waivers enrollees with dementia that experience potentially burdensome end-of-life transfers			
	2015	2016	2017
Number of people with dementia enrolled in HCBS Waivers who experienced a potentially burdensome transfer	210	214	230
Total number of people with dementia enrolled in HCBS Waivers who died	1,918	1,984	2,082
<i>Percent experienced a potentially burdensome transfer</i>	<i>10.9%</i>	<i>10.8%</i>	<i>11.0%</i>

⁵ Individuals enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans other than Family Care Partnership in the month of their death are excluded from both the numerator and denominator due to incomplete data from which to determine transfers.

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

Dimension 6: Reform Initiatives

Indicator 6.1.1: Nursing Home Utilization: Percentage of Elderly, Blind and Disabled (EBD) Medicaid Enrollees Using Nursing Home Care

Nursing home utilization is measured as the percentage of EBD Medicaid enrollees residing in a nursing home. This indicator allows for insight into the demand for nursing home beds and may help set policy regarding the number of bed licenses that are available. It also provides an ongoing measure of progress on Wisconsin’s long-term care system changes that have shifted more care toward home and community-based settings.⁶

Numerator: Average Medicaid nursing home census, excluding people with I/DD

Denominator: Average enrollment of EBD Medicaid enrollees, excluding those with I/DD

Findings:

- The percentage has declined from 9.9% in 2014 to 8.4% in 2017.
- This means that 1,321 fewer EBD Medicaid enrollees lived in nursing homes in 2017 than would have at the 2015 rate.
- There are slight increases in EBD Medicaid enrollees but fewer of these enrollees are residing in nursing homes; this is likely related to people’s preference to receive care in the community and their access to community-based services through HCBS Waiver programs.

Nursing Home Utilization: Percentage of EBD Medicaid enrollees using nursing home care			
	2015	2016	2017
Nursing home non-I/DD census	15,920	15,441	14,765
Medicaid EBD enrollment excluding I/DD	173,995	176,516	176,769
<i>Non-I/DD nursing home utilization percentage</i>	<i>9.1%</i>	<i>8.7%</i>	<i>8.4%</i>

⁶For an example, see Chart 4 on page 24 of the [Joint Committee on Finance Long-Term Care Expansion Report \(P-00590\)](#).

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report Dimension 6: Reform Initiatives

Indicator 6.1.2: Nursing Home Occupancy: Percentage of Licensed Beds Occupied

Nursing home occupancy is measured as the average resident census for all nursing homes, regardless of payer, over the average number of licensed beds. Occupancy rates are monitored as an indicator of access to nursing home care.

Numerator: Average total nursing home census in a given year

Denominator: Average number of licensed beds

Findings:

The occupancy percentage has steadily declined from 80.5% in 2014 to 75.9% in 2017.

- Both number of beds and resident census went down more than 1,000 in both 2016 and 2017.
- The reduced rate of occupancy also meant that 1,001 fewer nursing home beds were occupied in 2017 compared to what would have been the resident census at the 2015 rate.

National Comparison:

Data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, as reported by the Kaiser Family Foundation, shows that nursing home occupancy nationally was 80% in 2017.⁷

Neighboring states' 2017 occupancy rates were as follows:

- Minnesota: 86%
- Illinois: 74%
- Iowa: 77%
- Michigan: 81%

Wisconsin's occupancy percentage would be below the median of this group of states and is lower than the national average.

Nursing home occupancy: percentage of licensed beds occupied			
	2015	2016	2017
Average resident census	26,691	25,653	24,542
Average number of licensed beds	33,799	33,564	32,333
Average occupancy percentage	79.0%	76.4%	75.9%

⁷ <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/nursing-facility-occupancy-rates/>

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report Dimension 6: Reform Initiatives

Indicator 6.2.1: ICF Utilization: Percentage of I/DD Enrollees Using an ICF

ICF-IID utilization is measured as the percentage of EBD Medicaid enrollees with I/DD using state centers and ICFs. It provides an ongoing measure of progress on Wisconsin’s long-term care system changes in the past decade.⁸

Numerator: Average Medicaid ICF-IID and state center census

Denominator: Average number of Medicaid enrollees with I/DD, identified as those who either have resided in one of these facilities or have had LTCFS with an I/DD target group determination

Findings:

- The percentages are consistently low and are relatively stable, ranging between 1.1% and 1.3% in every year between 2015 and 2017.
- The decline may reflect the downsizing of ICFs-IID during this period. The number of Medicaid enrollees residing in ICF-IIDs and nursing facilities declined between 2015 and 2017, but the number of EBD Medicaid enrollees with I/DD was higher by more than 2,200 in 2017 vs 2015.

Intermediate care facility utilization: Percentage of enrollees with I/DD using ICF-IIDs			
	2015	2016	2017
Average resident census	525	500	481
Medicaid EBD enrollment with I/DD	42,489	39,967	44,711
<i>Average occupancy percentage</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>

⁸ For an example, see Chart 4 on page 24 of the [Joint Committee on Finance Long-Term Care Expansion Report \(P-00590\)](#).

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

Dimension 6: Reform Initiatives

Indicator 6.2.2: ICF Occupancy: Percentage of ICF Beds Occupied

The ICF-IID occupancy percentage is the average percentage of licensed beds in ICF-IID facilities that are occupied.

Numerator: Average census in ICF-IID facilities, including state centers (based on Medicaid claims and encounter records, which account for the vast majority of ICF-IID utilization)

Denominator: Average number of licensed beds in ICF-IID facilities, including state centers

Findings:

- This capacity rate declined in each of the last two years, but is still above the 2014 rate of 84.8%.
- The ICF-IID census and the number of beds have both declined in each of the last six years.
- In 2016 and 2017, the average resident census declined by more than the reduction in average licensed beds, meaning vacancies rose from 53 to 77.

ICF occupancy: Percentage of licensed beds occupied			
	2015	2016	2017
Average ICF-IID resident census	499	480	461
Average number of ICF-IID licensed beds	552	540	538
Average occupancy percentage	90.4%	88.9%	85.7%

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

Dimension 6: Reform Initiatives

Indicator 6.3.1: Inpatient Behavioral Health (IPBH) Utilization: Percentage of HCBS Waiver Enrollees and FFS Institutionalized Adults Using IPBH Stays

This indicator measures IPBH utilization as a percentage of adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or residing in an FFS institutional setting who had an IPBH stay any time during the year.

Numerator: The sum of the number of adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver and FFS institutional residents who have an IPBH stay any time during the year.

Denominator: The sum of the number of adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver and FFS institutional residents any time during the year⁹

Findings:

- IPBH utilization has slightly declined over the last three years measured, with 1.4% of adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or residing in a FFS institution having any IPBH stays in 2017.
- This means that 174 fewer waiver enrollees and institutionalized adults would have had IPBH stays in 2017 compared to the 2015 rate.

Inpatient behavioral health utilization: Percentage of HCBS Waiver enrollees and FFS institutionalized adults using IPBH care			
	2015	2016	2017
Adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or residing in an FFS institutional setting who experienced an IPBH stay	1,263	1,265	1,151
Sum of the number of adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver and FFS institutional residents	81,610	82,377	83,348
IPBH utilization: adults	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%

⁹ Individuals enrolled in Medicare Advantage for the entire calendar year are excluded from this metric as data regarding their hospitalizations may be incomplete.

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

Dimension 6: Reform Initiatives

Indicator 6.3.2: IPBH Utilization: Percentage of HCBS Waiver Enrollees and FFS Institutionalized Adults With Dementia Using IPBH Care

This indicator measures IPBH utilization as a percentage of adults with dementia enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or residing in an FFS institutional setting who had an IPBH stay any time during the year. IPBH utilization for people with dementia is of particular concern as part of Wisconsin’s State Dementia Plan, especially given a court ruling related to involuntary commitment of people with this diagnosis.¹⁰

Numerator: The sum of the number of adults with dementia enrolled in an HCBS Waiver and FFS institutional residents who have an IPBH stay any time during the year

Denominator: The sum of the number of adults with dementia enrolled in an HCBS Waiver and FFS institutional residents any time during the year¹¹

Findings:

- IPBH utilization declined in 2017, with 1.2% of adults with dementia enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or residing in an FFS institution having an IPBH stay.
- The decline of 1.4% to 1.2% between 2017 and 2015 means that 70 fewer waiver enrollees and institutionalized adults with dementia would have required IPBH care.
- The rate of adults with dementia that have an IPBH stay has been consistently lower than the overall HCBS Waivers and FFS institution resident IPBH utilization percentage over the last three years.

IPBH utilization: Percentage of HCBS Waivers enrollees and FFS institutionalized adults with dementia using IPBH care			
	2015	2016	2017
Adults with dementia enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or residing in an FFS institutional setting having had an IPBH stay	403	396	328
Sum of the number of adults with dementia enrolled in an HCBS Waiver and FFS institutional residents	28,645	28,352	28,193
IPBH utilization: adults with dementia	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%

¹⁰ A [2012 Wisconsin Supreme Court decision](#) states that people with a diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease and no other qualifying diagnosis cannot be committed to psychiatric care under Chapter 51 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

¹¹ Individuals enrolled in Medicare Advantage for the entire calendar year are excluded from this metric as data regarding their hospitalizations may be incomplete.