

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

2014–2016



Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Division of Medicaid Services
Bureau of Long Term Care Financing
Integrated Data & Analytics Section

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

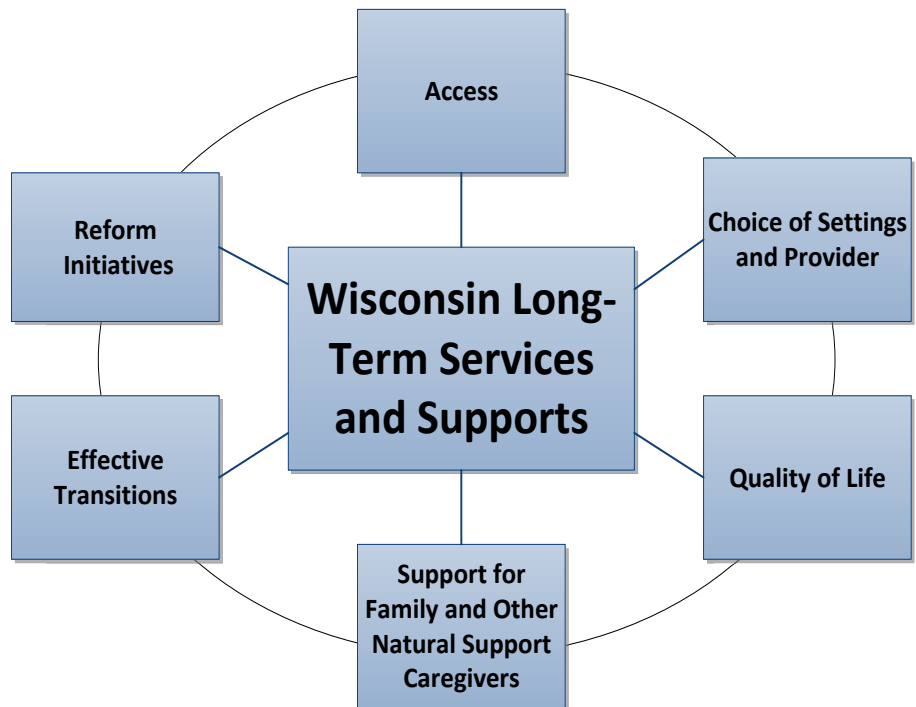
The Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard is designed to inform and advise policymakers, consumers, advocates, and the general public of the strengths and weaknesses in the state's long-term services and supports (LTSS) system. It is modeled after a national scorecard that ranks states on their LTSS systems for elderly and physically disabled adults. The national scorecard also serves as a tool for providing comparable data on each state's LTSS system performance.

The current national scorecard is called [Picking Up the Pace of Change](#). It "showcases measures of state performance for creating a high-quality system of care in order to drive progress toward improvement in services."

Wisconsin's long-term care scorecard measures the progress of the state'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.

System performance is measured 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 systems. 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 the Department of Health Services (DHS) has directed focus.



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Each dimension is composed of measurable indicators that provide insight into the overall performance of the LTSS system. This report includes 2014–2016 data on each measure.

Long Term Care Scorecard Summary Findings					
Dimension and Indicator		2014	2015	2016	Progress
1 Access					
1.1	Percentage of eligible adults on waiting list for long-term care programs	3.3%	3.3%	2.2%	✓
1.2	Percentage of total LTSS Medicaid funding spent on the care and support of enrollees in Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) Waivers—adults	70.2%	72.8%	75.0%	✓
2 Choice of Settings and Providers					
2.1	Percentage of eligible Medicaid people enrolled in HCBS Waivers—adults	78.3%	80.2%	81.7%	✓
2.2	Percentage of managed long-term care (MLTC) and self-directed long-term care (SDLTC) waiver enrollees self-directing services	36.5%	34.9%	34.6%	✗
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	47.0%	45.2%	43.3%	✗
3.1.2	Percentage of adult (aged 18–64) HCBS Waiver enrollees in the I/DD population who are working in a nonworkshop setting	23.0%	23.7%	24.6%	✓
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	3.3%	3.6%	3.6%	–
3.2.1	Percentage of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees reporting they prefer to change their living situation	12.0%	12.2%	12.3%	–
3.2.2	Percentage of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees reporting they prefer a less restrictive living situation than their current setting	7.0%	7.1%	7.1%	–
3.3	Percentage of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees with natural supports	71.1%	72.3%	72.8%	✓
4 Support for Families and Other Natural Support Caregivers					
4.1	Percentage of adults living with family or spouse where family or guardian prefers the person move to another setting	3.9%	4.0%	4.2%	–
4.2	Percentage of adults living with spouse or family receiving unpaid care who also receive respite	13.3%	13.0%	12.9%	–

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Long Term Care Scorecard Summary Findings						
Dimension and Indicator		2014	2015	2016	Progress	
5	Effective Transitions					
5.1	Percentage of nursing home residents with low care needs	8.9%	8.4%	8.3%	✓	
5.2	Percentage of new nursing home stays that last 100 days or more	17.9%	17.1%	16.5%	✓	
5.3.1	Percentage of nursing home residents with dementia who experience potentially burdensome end-of-life transfers	6.9%	7.3%	6.9%	–	
5.3.2	Percentage of HCBS Waiver enrollees with dementia who experience potentially burdensome end-of-life transfers	12.4%	10.9%	10.8%	–	
6	Reform Initiatives					
6.1.1	Nursing home utilization: Percentage of elderly, blind, or disabled (EBD) Medicaid enrollees using nursing home care	9.9%	9.1%	8.7%	✓	
6.1.2	Nursing home occupancy: Percentage of licensed beds occupied	80.5%	79.0%	76.4%		
6.2.1	Intermediate care facility utilization: Percentage of I/DD enrollees using intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities (ICFs/IID)	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	–	
6.2.2	ICF/IID occupancy: Percentage of licensed beds occupied	84.8%	90.4%	88.9%		
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%	1.6%	1.5%	–	
6.3.2	Inpatient behavioral health utilization: Percentage of HCBS Waiver enrollees and FFS institution residents with dementia using inpatient behavioral health care	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	–	

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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 program’s accessibility. 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 Waiver waitlist statewide at any time during the year without HCBS Waiver 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 3.3% in 2014 and 2015 to 2.2% in 2016.
- This decline resulted in 805 fewer people being on the waitlist in 2016 than at the 2014 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 becomes 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)			
	2014	2015	2016
Average number of eligible adults on an HCBS Waiver waitlist statewide	2,302	2,432	1,709
Average number of eligible adults who are either enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or on an HCBS Waiver waitlist statewide	70,276	73,772	76,184
Percentage on waitlist	3.3%	3.3%	2.2%

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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 Waiver programs or in institutions

Findings:

- The larger share of Medicaid spending is for HCBS Waiver program enrollees, increasing steadily from 70.2% to 75.0% between 2014 and 2016.
- This increased share of LTSS Medicaid funding means that an additional \$156.1 million has been 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 ninth in LTSS spending on HBCS. 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 Waiver Enrollee Care and Support Services			
	2014	2015	2016
Average number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees and institution residents	75,000	76,000	78,000
Total annual Medicaid spending on care and services for adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver program	\$2,195,430,000	\$2,333,920,000	\$2,459,720,000
Total annual Medicaid spending on care and services for adult HCBS Waiver enrollees and institution residents	\$3,129,150,000	\$3,205,980,000	\$3,281,530,000
Percentage of costs for adult LTSS waiver enrollees	70.2%	72.8%	75.0%

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report Dimension 2: Choice of Setting 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 78.3% in 2014 to 81.7% in 2016.
- This increased enrollment rate accounts for 2,679 more people taking part in HCBS Waiver programs than would have at the 2014 rate.
- While HCBS Waiver programs make up the larger share of both enrollment and spending, the HCBS Waiver 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 MLTC waiver model, this positive trend should continue.

Percentage of Eligible Medicaid Individuals Enrolled in HCBS Waiver Programs (Adults)			
	2014	2015	2016
Average number of adults enrolled in HCBS Waiver programs	58,507	61,198	64,110
Average number of adults eligible for HCBS Waiver programs	74,720	76,344	78,457
Percent enrolled in HCBS Waiver programs (adults)	78.3%	80.2%	81.7%

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report Dimension 2: Choice of Setting 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 36.5% in 2014 and declined to 34.6% in 2016.
 - The percentage of enrollees who self-direct increased between 2011–2014 due to both rapid IRIS enrollment growth and an increasing number of people with self-directed services reported in MLTC.
 - In 2014–2016, IRIS enrollment grew more slowly, and the number of people with self-directed services reported in MLTC declined. Both of these factors contribute to the declining trend in the percentage of enrollees self-directing services.
- This means that 1,364 fewer enrollees were self-directing in 2016 compared to the number that would have self-directed at the 2014 rate.

National Comparison:

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

Percentage of Eligible Medicaid Individuals Enrolled in HCBS Waiver Programs (Adults)			
	2014	2015	2016
Number of enrollees self-directing services	22,193	23,322	24,567
Total enrollees any time in year	60,882	66,782	71,044
Percent self-directing	36.5%	34.9%	34.6%

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 individuals with intellectual disabilities.

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 decreased between 2014 and 2016, from 47% in 2014 to 43% in 2016.
- This decreased rate means 874 fewer I/DD enrollees in HCBS Waivers were working in 2016 than would have worked at the 2014 rate.
- The total number of I/DD HCBS Waiver enrollees who are working has been relatively flat while enrollment has grown faster than the number of enrollees working.

National Comparison:

The Picking Up the Pace of Change scorecard measures the rate of employment for all adults with an activity of daily living (ADL) disability aged 18–64 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 Waiver Enrollees in the I/DD Population Working			
	2014	2015	2016
Adult aged 18–64 HCBS Waiver enrollees in the I/DD population who are working	10,281	10,305	10,238
Total adult aged 18–64 HCBS Waiver enrollees in the I/DD population	21,854	22,801	23,643
Percent working	47.0%	45.2%	43.3%

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 I/DDs 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 I/DD working in nonworkshop settings increased from 2014 to 2016.
- This increase means that 373 more I/DD HCBS Waiver enrollees were working in a nonworkshop setting in 2016 than would have been at the 2014 rate.
- While the percentage employed in any setting has declined, the percentage with nonworkshop employment has grown and now makes up the majority of enrollees with I/DD who are employed.

Percentage of Adult HCBS Waiver Enrollees in the I/DD Population Working in a Nonworkshop Setting			
	2014	2015	2016
Adult aged 18–64 HCBS Waiver enrollees in the I/DD population who are working in a nonworkshop setting	5,035	5,402	5,811
Total adult aged 18–64 HCBS Waiver enrollees in the I/DD population	21,854	22,801	23,643
<i>Percent working</i>	23.0%	23.7%	24.6%

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Dimension 3: Quality of Life

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

This indicator provides a measure of the proportion of adults aged 18–64 with physical disabilities 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 of HCBS Waiver enrollees with PD employed in a nonworkshop setting is low but slightly increased between 2014 and 2016.

Percentage of Adult HCBS Waiver Enrollees in the PD Population Working in a Nonworkshop Setting			
	2014	2015	2016
Adult aged 18–64 HCBS Waiver enrollees in the PD population who are working in a nonworkshop setting	452	524	551
Total adult aged 18–64 HCBS Waiver enrollees in the PD population	13,496	14,493	15,288
Percent working	3.3%	3.6%	3.6%

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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 has been relatively steady at or slightly above 12% in each year.

Percentage of Adult HCBS Waiver Enrollees Reporting They Prefer to Change Their Living Situation			
	2014	2015	2016
Number of adults who prefer to change their living situation	8,153	8,696	9,127
Total number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees	67,744	71,113	74,206
<i>Percent not living where preferred</i>	<i>12.0%</i>	<i>12.2%</i>	<i>12.3%</i>

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

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 different 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 here 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 around 7% in each year.

Percentage of Adult HCBS Waiver Enrollees Reporting They Prefer a Less Restrictive Living Situation			
	2014	2015	2016
Number of adults who prefer to change their living situation	4,765	5,065	5,268
Total number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees	67,744	71,113	74,206
<i>Percent not living where preferred</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	<i>7.1%</i>	<i>7.1%</i>

Wisconsin Long-Term Care Scorecard Report

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 has steadily increased from 71.1% in 2014 to 72.8% in 2016. This resulted in 1,277 more HCBS Waiver enrollees having natural supports in 2016.

Percentage of Adult HCBS Waiver Enrollees With Natural Supports			
	2014	2015	2016
Number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees with natural supports	48,150	51,410	54,037
Total number of adult HCBS Waiver enrollees	67,744	71,113	74,206
Percent with natural supports	71.1%	72.3%	72.8%

²<http://mltc.wisconsin.gov/2015/>

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 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 a 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 3.9% in 2014 to 4.2% in 2016.

Percentage of Adults Living With Family Whose Family/Guardian Prefer They Move to a Different Setting			
	2014	2015	2016
Family/guardian prefers person to move	978	1,063	1,145
Total living with family/guardian	24,862	26,365	27,566
Percent with family/guardian preferring move	3.9%	4.0%	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:

- This percentage has slightly, but not significantly, declined from 13.3% in 2014 to 12.9% in 2016.
- The total number of people who received respite services increased from 2014 to 2016, but the number of long-term care waiver enrollees living with family or a spouse and receiving unpaid help rose at a faster rate.

Percentage of People Living With Family and Receiving Unpaid Care Who Also Receive Respite			
	2014	2015	2016
Received respite services	3,035	3,181	3,315
Total living with family and receiving unpaid help	22,809	24,536	25,730
Percent receiving respite care	13.3%	13.0%	12.9%

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 has declined from 8.9% in 2014 to 8.3% in 2016.
- This means that there were 148 fewer residents in nursing homes with low care needs in 2016 than there would have been at the 2014 rate.
- 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.⁴

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			
	2014	2015	2016
Low care unique resident count	5,385	5,073	4,847
Low care patient days	891,312	812,867	773,337
Patient days with useable MDS	10,013,580	9,680,751	9,297,433
Percentage of low care patient days	8.9%	8.4%	8.3%

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

⁴[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 declined from 17.9% in 2014 to 16.5% in 2016.
- This decline means that 894 fewer new nursing home admissions lasted 100 days or longer in 2016 than there would have been at the 2014 rate.

National Comparison:

This measure is part of the Picking Up the Pace of Change Scorecard. Wisconsin ranked 20th in 2015.

Percentage of New Nursing Home Stays That Last 100 Days or More			
	2014	2015	2016
New nursing home admissions with stays over 100 days	11,084	10,781	10,277
Total new nursing home admissions	61,818	62,905	62,466
Percentage of new nursing home stays lasting over 100 days	17.9%	17.1%	16.5%

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 residing in nursing homes older than age 65 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 residing in nursing homes who are older than age 65, have dementia, and experience one or more transfers near the end of their life

Denominator: The number of people older than age 65 with dementia residing in a nursing home who died during the year⁵

Findings:

- 6.9% of people with dementia older than age 65 residing in nursing homes experienced a potentially burdensome transfer at the end of life in 2016. This was a decline from 2015 and the same rate as in 2014.
- By comparison, 10.8% of people with dementia older than age 65 enrolled in an HCBS Waiver program experienced a potentially burdensome transfer at the end of life in 2016.

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			
	2014	2015	2016
Number of people with dementia older than age 65 residing in a nursing home who died and experienced a potentially burdensome transfer	198	194	165
Total number of people with dementia age older than age 65 residing in a nursing home who died	2,880	2,660	2,385
<i>Percent experienced a potentially burdensome transfer</i>	6.9%	7.3%	6.9%

⁵Individuals 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 Waiver 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 year⁶

Findings:

- The percentage of people with dementia enrolled in HCBS Waivers who experienced a potentially burdensome transfer at the end of their life has declined somewhat from 12.4% in 2014 to 10.8% in 2016.
- By comparison, 6.9% of people with dementia residing in nursing homes experienced a potentially burdensome transfer at the end of their life in 2016.

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 Waiver Enrollees With Dementia That Experience Potentially Burdensome End-of-Life Transfers			
	2014	2015	2016
Number of people with dementia enrolled in HCBS Waivers who experienced a potentially burdensome transfer	219	210	214
Total number of people with dementia enrolled in HCBS Waivers who died	1,772	1,918	1,984
<i>Percent experienced a potentially burdensome transfer</i>	<i>12.4%</i>	<i>10.9%</i>	<i>10.8%</i>

⁶Individuals 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 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.⁷

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 8.7% in 2016.
- This means that 2,034 fewer EBD Medicaid enrollees lived in nursing homes in 2016.
- There are more EBD Medicaid enrollees, yet fewer of these enrollees reside 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			
	2014	2015	2016
Nursing home non-I/DD census	16,848	15,920	15,441
Medicaid EBD enrollment excluding I/DD	169,694	173,995	176,516
<i>Non-I/DD nursing home utilization percentage</i>	9.9%	9.1%	8.7%

⁷For 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 decreased from 80.5% in 2014 to 76.4% in 2016.
- The number of beds has decreased during this period, but the average census has decreased more quickly, resulting in a decline in occupancy percentage.

National Comparison:

Data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, as reported by the Kaiser Family Foundation, show that nursing home occupancy nationally was 81% in 2016. Neighboring states' 2016 occupancy rates were as follows:

- Minnesota: 86%
- Illinois: 75%
- Iowa: 77%
- Michigan: 82%

Wisconsin's occupancy percentage would be slightly below the median of this group of states and is lower than the national average.⁸

Nursing Home Occupancy: Percentage of Licensed Beds Occupied			
	2014	2015	2016
Average resident census	27,599	26,691	25,653
Average number of licensed beds	34,286	33,799	33,564
Average occupancy percentage	80.5%	79.0%	76.4%

⁸<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.⁹

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 1.2% and 1.4% in every year between 2014 and 2016.
- The slight decline may reflect the downsizing of ICFs/IID during this period. The number of Medicaid enrollees residing in ICFs/IID declined between 2015 and 2016, but the number of beds in ICFs/IID was reduced by more than 2,500 in 2016.

Intermediate Care Facility Utilization: Percentage of Enrollees With I/DD Using ICFs/IID			
	2014	2015	2016
Average resident census	610	525	500
Average number of licensed beds	42,578	42,489	39,967
Average occupancy percentage	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%

⁹For 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 ICFs/IID that are occupied.

Numerator: Average census in ICFs/IID, 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 ICFs/IID, including state centers

Findings:

- This 2016 percentage is higher than it was in 2014 but lower than it was in 2015.
- The census and the number of beds both declined.
- In 2014 and 2016, the average resident census declined faster than the reduction in average licensed beds. Conversely, in 2015, the average licensed bed count decreased by more than the average census count, so the occupancy rate rose.

ICF Occupancy: Percentage of Licensed Beds Occupied			
	2014	2015	2016
Average ICF/IID resident census	582	499	480
Average number of ICF/IID licensed beds	686	552	540
Average occupancy percentage	84.8%	90.4%	88.9%

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 year¹⁰

Findings:

IPBH utilization has been relatively steady over the last three years measured, with 1.5% of adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or residing in a FFS institution having any IPBH stays in 2016.

IPBH Utilization: Percentage of HCBS Waiver Enrollees and FFS Institutionalized Adults Using IPBH Care			
	2014	2015	2016
Adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or residing in an FFS institutional setting who experienced an IPBH stay	1,281	1,263	1,265
Sum of the number of adults enrolled in an HCBS Waiver and FFS institutional residents	80,464	81,610	82,377
IPBH utilization: adults	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%

¹⁰Individuals 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 [Dementia Care System Redesign](#), especially given a court ruling related to involuntary commitment of people with this diagnosis.¹¹

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 year¹²

Findings:

- IPBH utilization has been relatively steady, with 1.4% of adults with dementia enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or residing in an FFS institution having an IPBH stay in 2016.
- This has consistently been similar to and slightly lower than the overall HCBS Waiver and FFS institution resident IPBH utilization percentage.

IPBH Utilization: Percentage of HCBS Waiver Enrollees and FFS Institutionalized Adults With Dementia Using IPBH Care			
	2014	2015	2016
Adults with dementia enrolled in an HCBS Waiver or residing in an FFS institutional setting having had an IPBH stay	358	403	396
Sum of the number of adults with dementia enrolled in an HCBS Waiver and FFS institutional residents	27,136	28,645	28,352
<i>IPBH utilization: adults with dementia</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>1.4%</i>

¹¹A [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 Wis. Stat. ch. 51.

¹²Individuals enrolled in Medicare Advantage for the entire calendar year are excluded from this metric as data regarding their hospitalizations may be incomplete.