

Five Good Reasons Why States Shouldn't Cut Home- and Community-Based Services in Medicaid



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Source List

1. Cutting home- and community-based services can cost the state more in the long run.

Stephen Kaye et al., “Long-Term Care: Who Gets It Who Provides It, Who Pays, And How Much?” *Health Affairs* 29, no.1 (2010): 11-21.

Phillip Moeller, “Long-Term Care Costs Cheapest at Home,” *U.S. News and World Report*, April 27, 2010, available online at <http://www.usnews.com/money/blogs/the-best-life/2010/04/27/long-term-care-costs-cheapest-at-home>.

Naoko Muramatsu et al., “Risk of Nursing Home Admissions among Older Americans: Does States’ Spending on Home- and Community-Based Services Matter?” *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological and Social Sciences* 62, no. 3 (May 2007): S169-S178, available online at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2093949/>.

Stephen Kaye et al., “Do Non-Institutional Long-Term Care Services Reduce Medicaid Spending?” *Health Affairs* 28, no.1 (2009): 262-272.

2. Cutting home- and community-based services can be bad for state economies.

Rachel Klein et al., *Medicaid: Good Medicine for State Economies, 2004 Update* (Washington: Families USA, May 2004).

3. Cutting home- and community-based services increases the burden on informal caregivers, which has implications for U.S. businesses and state economies.

Ari Houser, Mary Jo Gibson, *Valuing the Invaluable: The Economic Value of Family Caregiving, 2008 Update* (Washington: AARP Public Policy Institute, November 2008)

National Alliance for Caregiving and AARP, *Caregiving in the U.S.* (Bethesda, MD: National Alliance for Caregiving, 2009), available online at <http://www.caregiving.org/data/CaregivingUSAllAgesExecSum.pdf>.

Mark Huffman, “Home Health Aide Shortage Looms, Experts Warn,” *Consumer Affairs*, September 22, 2009, available online at http://www.consumeraffairs.com/news04/2009/09/health_aide.html.

Evercare and National Alliance of Caregivers, *Family Caregivers: What They Spend, What They Sacrifice* (Minnetonka, MN: Evercare, November 2007), available online at http://www.caregiving.org/data/Evercare_NAC_CaregiverCostStudyFINAL20111907.pdf

Richard Schulz and Paula R. Sherwood, "Physical and Mental Health Effects of Family Caregiving," *American Journal of Nursing* 108, no. 9 (Fall 2008, supplement to September 2008 issue): 23-27, available online at http://depts.washington.edu/geroctr/familycaregivers/StateOfTheScienceArticles/JSF8_SUP_14_Schultz.pdf.

MetLife Mature Market Institute and the National Alliance for Caregiving, *MetLife Caregiving Cost Study: Productivity Losses to U.S. Business* (Westport, CT: Metlife, July 2006), available online at <http://www.caregiving.org/data/Caregiver%20Cost%20Study.pdf>.

4. Cutting home- and community-based services runs counter to consumer preferences.

Phillip Moeller, "Long-Term Care Costs Cheapest at Home," *U.S. News and World Report*, April 27, 2010, available online at <http://www.usnews.com/money/blogs/the-best-life/2010/04/27/long-term-care-costs-cheapest-at-home>.

Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin all have had success in reducing growth in long-term care costs with home- and community-based services expansions. See Mark R. Meiners, *A Review of Wisconsin's Strategies for Long-Term Care Reform: Family Care and the Partnership Program* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Family Impact Seminars, 2007), available online at http://familyimpactseminars.org/s_wifis23c02.pdf; Robert Mollica et al., *Taking the Long View: Investing in Medicaid Home- and Community-Based Services Is Cost Effective* (Washington: AARP Public Policy Institute, 2009), available online at http://assets.aarp.org/rgcenter/il/i26_hcbs.pdf.



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