

Overview

The Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) is pleased to release an updated version of California's Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) dashboard, with utilization information about Medi-Cal LTSS programs in the state from 2017 through 2022. DHCS is committed to high-quality services for all, including the most vulnerable members of our communities. LTSS are critical programs that support older adults and people with disabilities. Long-term care (LTC) facilities are essential providers in the continuum of care, and home and community-based services (HCBS) can allow consumers to remain in their homes and communities while they receive necessary care. As the state looks toward driving improvements in quality and health equity for LTSS recipients, this dashboard will provide awareness and information to support these efforts.

The rich visualization of data within the dashboard illustrates the State's ongoing progress toward transparency of LTSS utilization from institutional care to home- and community-based services. DHCS developed the Medi-Cal LTSS dashboard to increase Medi-Cal transparency by making information about LTSS easier for the public to access. As the State drives improvements in quality and health equity for Medi-Cal beneficiaries, the dashboard is designed to report utilization and demographic data by counties and managed care plans as well as explore trends across services and subpopulations throughout California.

Data Refresh

The 2023 release of DHCS' LTSS Dashboard refreshes the December 2022 release of 40 measures on LTSS program enrollment and utilization, with additional measures and an additional year of data on all measures, spanning 2017 through 2022. The 2023 release shows overall LTSS program enrollment showed a steady increase from 2017 to 2022 (**Figure 1**). New data for 2022 show a continued trending increase in HCBS enrollments from 2017 to 2022 with HCBS serving over 90% of all members utilizing LTSS in 2022. On the other hand, data show a decrease in LTC utilization, inclusive of Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF), Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities (ICF/DD), and subacute facilities in 2022, when compared to 2017 (**Figures 2 and 3**).

Additional takeaways from the 2023 LTSS Dashboard release are included below.

- » There was a slow increase in Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) utilization from 2017 to 2019, and then a significant drop in 2020, attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since then, there was a slight increase in SNF utilization in 2021 and a further increase in 2022. In contrast, member stays in subacute facilities and intermediate care facilities for individuals with developmental disabilities (ICD/DD) continue to trend downwards since 2019 (**Figure 3**).
- » Among available HCBS, data shows most members received In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) followed by community-based Regional Center (RC) services. With the goal of supporting consumers in their homes and communities, the IHSS program is vital, serving over 700,000 recipients in 2022 (**Figure 4**).
- » California continues to provide a robust array of HCBS programs that allow members to receive LTSS in the community setting of their choice.

New Measures

Since the initial release of the LTSS dashboard in December 2022, DHCS has added 16 more utilization measures to include information about home health (HH) services (for the years 2019 to 2022), the California Community Transitions (CCT) project, and services utilized by Californians with Developmental Disabilities (DD).

- » In 2022, HH services account for about 8% of LTSS utilization. Utilization data show an increase of HH services between 2019 and 2022.
- » From 2017-2021, there's been slight fluctuation of CCT utilization. In 2017, there were 867 members receiving CCT services but then a significant drop to 499 members in 2020. However, in 2021, utilization rebounded to 763 members. No data is available for 2022.
- » In 2022, 265,985 Medi-Cal members received community-based Regional Center services, which accounts for approximately 25% of LTSS utilization. Furthermore, 40% of the individuals receiving community-based Regional Center services also received IHSS and approximately 1% of the population was admitted to a SNF at least once in 2021 (**Figure 5**).

Next Steps

This update of the LTSS data dashboard provides additional data on utilization stratified by demographics, counties, and plans. In future iterations of the LTSS Data Dashboard,

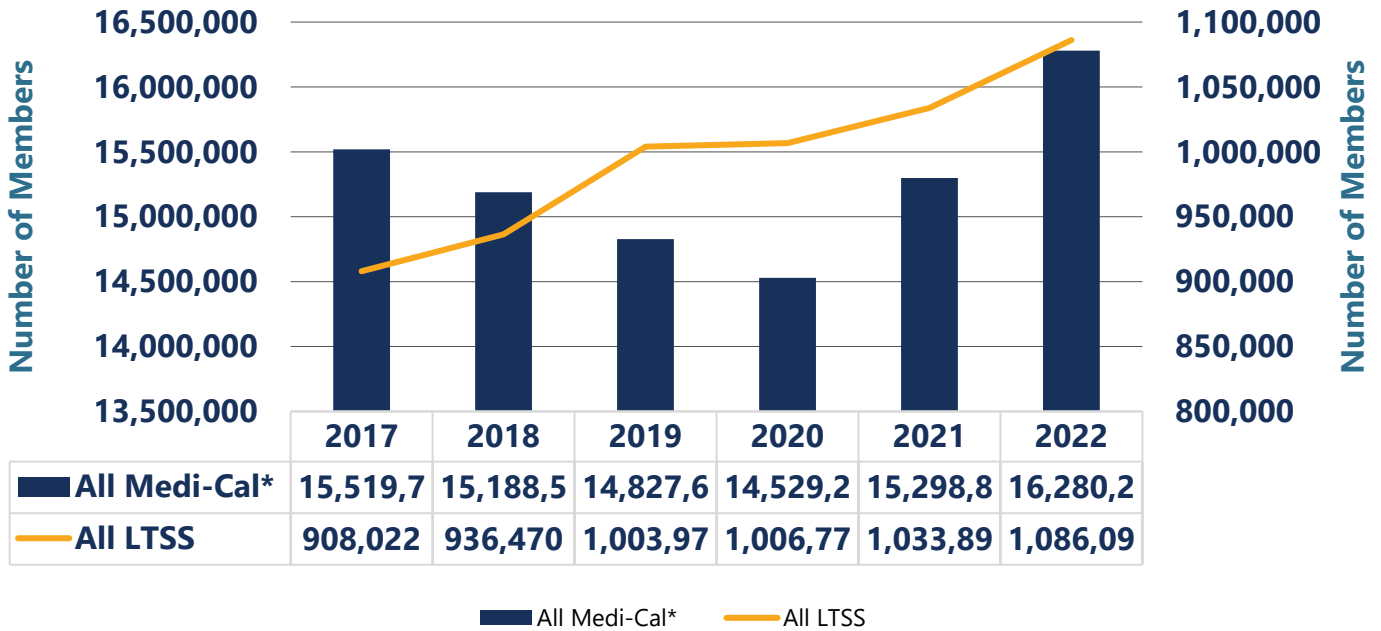
DHCS will enhance and improve data sharing through the addition of cost and quality measures and will present data that demonstrates efforts towards “rebalancing” of LTSS from institutional care to HCBS.

DHCS invites the public to visit the dashboard to further explore utilization and demographic information for the population receiving Medi-Cal LTSS. If you have questions about the dashboard or would like to provide feedback to DHCS, please send an email to ltssdashboard@dhcs.ca.gov.

Note: Factsheet analysis is based on available data. Updates will be made when additional data becomes available for analysis.

APPENDIX

Figure 1. Number of Medi-Cal Beneficiaries v. Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) Members Per Year



**All Medi-CAL includes certified eligible Medi-CAL members for the entire year*

Figure 1 shows enrollment into Medi-Cal decreases from 15,519,789 to 14,529,222 from 2017-2020 but then in 2021, the enrollment numbers rebounded back up to 15,298,822 with a continued raise to 16,280,260 in 2022. Despite the dip in Medi-Cal enrollment, the number of all LTSS members steadily increases from 908,022 to 1,086,098 over 6 years.

Figure 2. Long-Term Care Members (LTC) v. Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS)

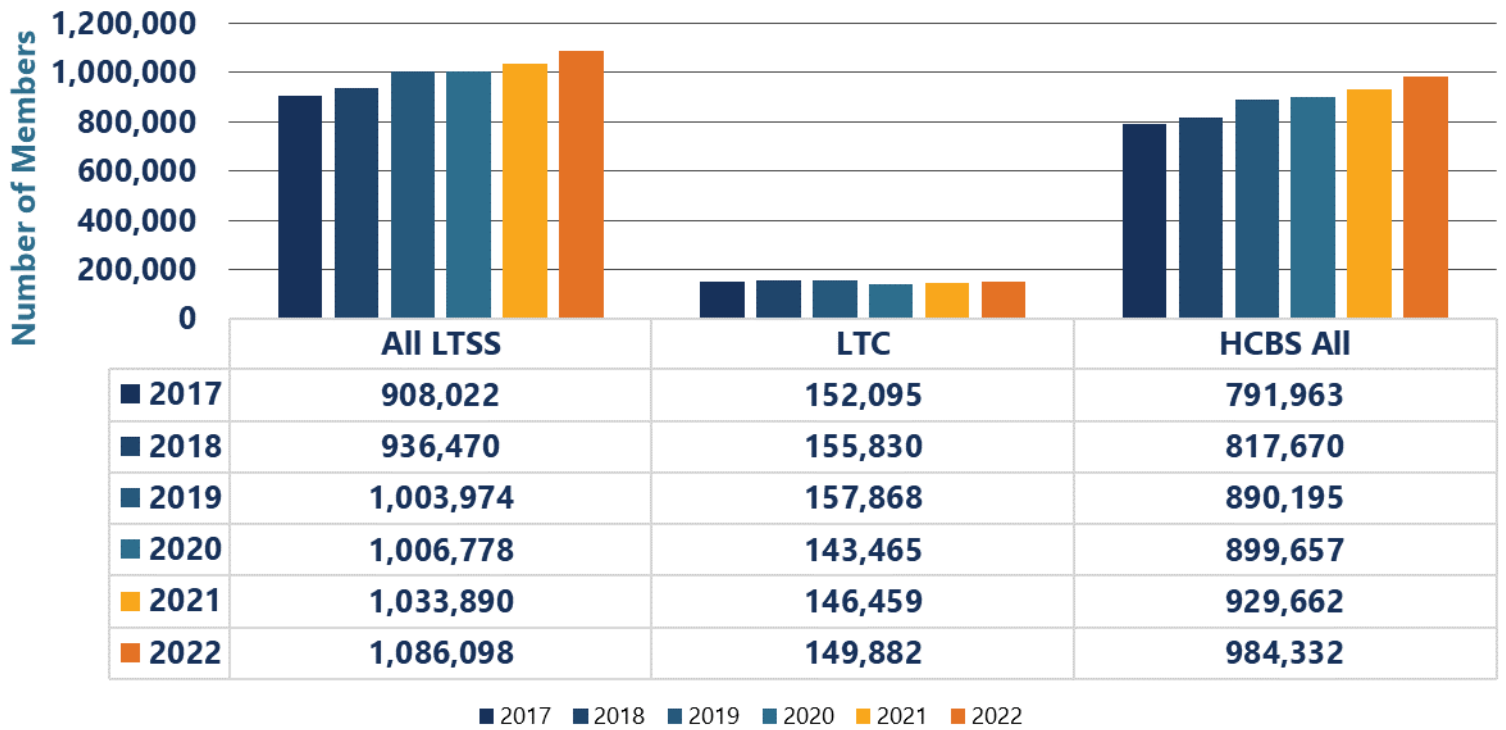


Figure 2 depicts all members of Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) and its subpopulations. As we have seen in Figure 1, enrollment in all LTSS services have steadily increased from 2017-2022 with a large jump in 2019. This upward trend is also seen in HCBS. This graph also shows in 2020, the number of members utilizing LTC dropped but then increased the following year.

Figure 3. Long-Term Care Services (LTC)

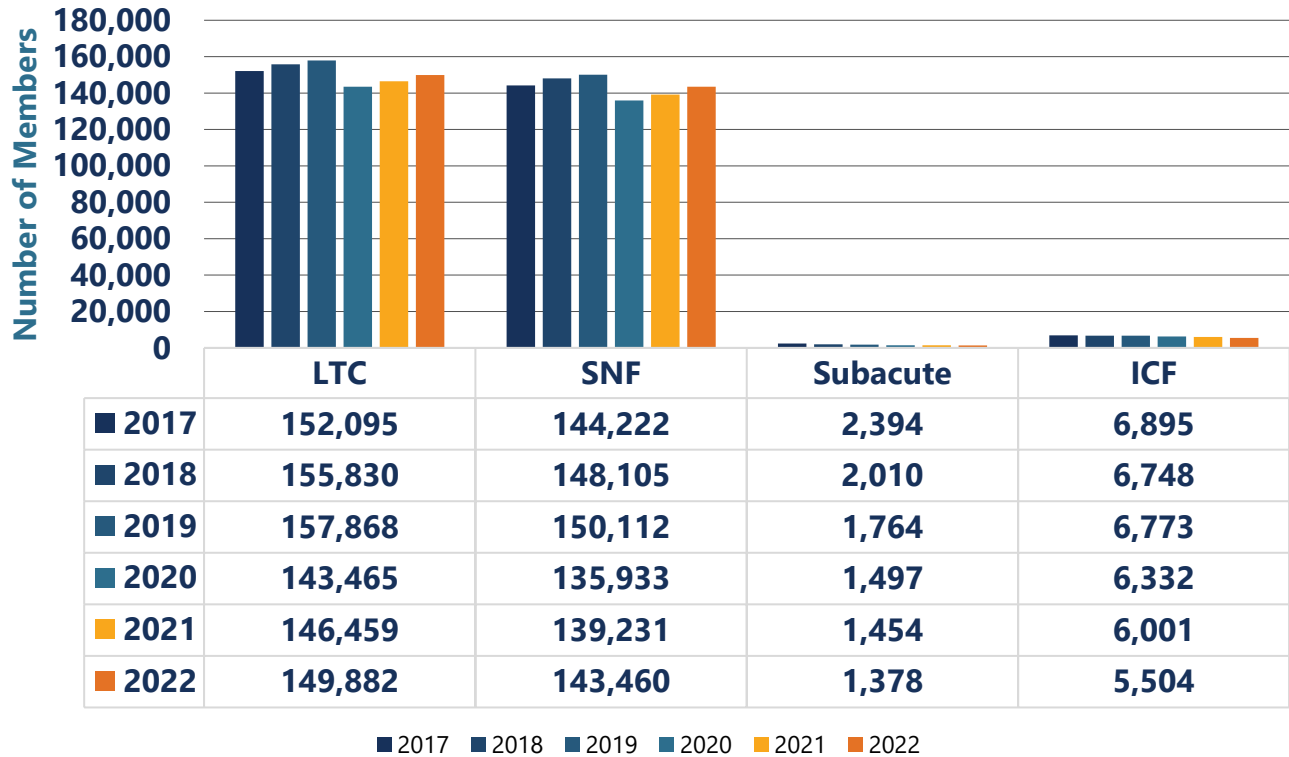


Figure 3. This graph depicts services within LTC. Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF) utilization show similar trends to LTC utilization of a steady increase in 2017 to 2019 but dropped in 2020 with an increase in 2021 and continued increase in 2022. Overall, all LTC services, including subacute care facilities and Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF) for developmentally disabled, have seen a decrease in members in 2022 compared to 2017.

Figure 4. Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS)

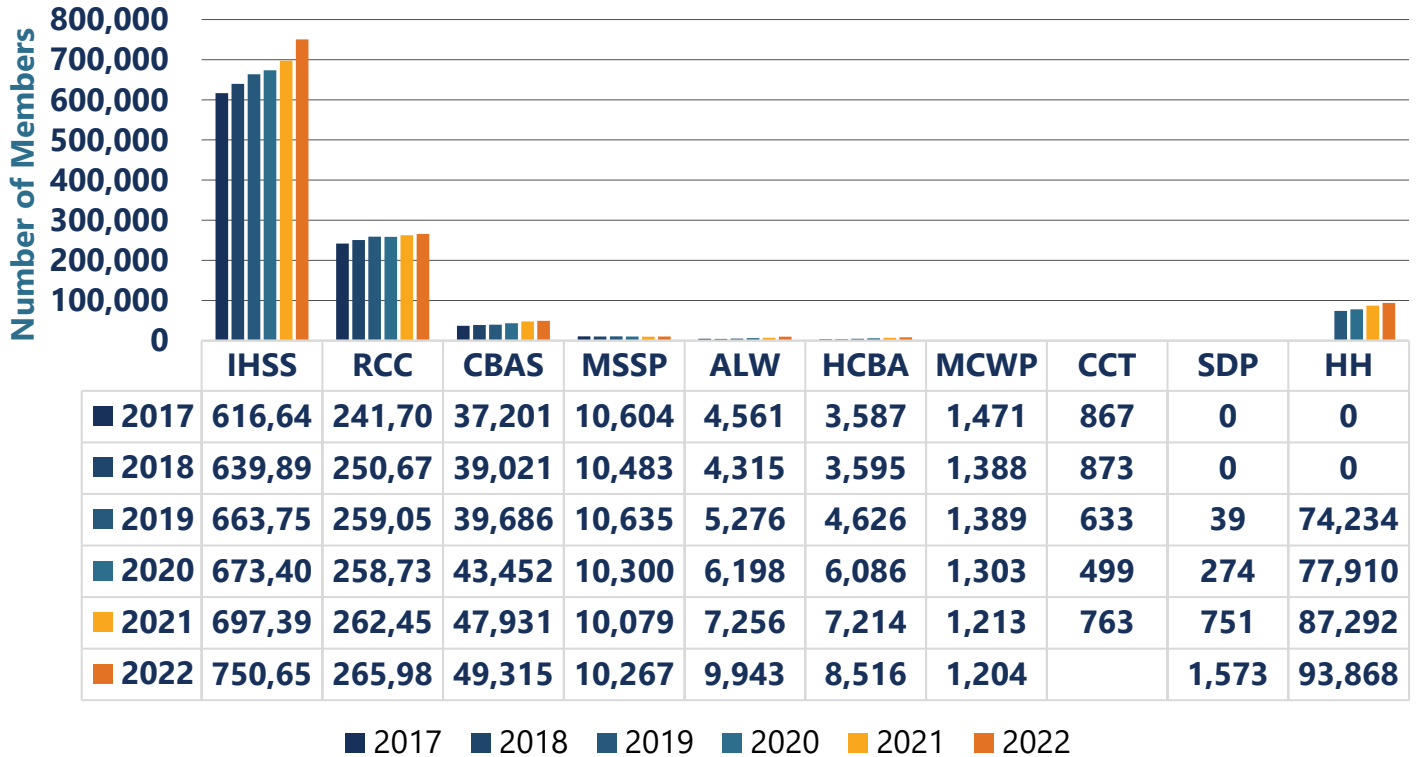


Figure 4. This graph displays the services provided under HCBS with In-Home Support Services (IHSS); home and community-based services for Regional Center Consumers (RCC); and Home Health Programs (HH) are the 3 highly used services in 2019-2022. Overall, most HCBS services* except Multipurpose Senior Services Program (MSSP) and Medi-Cal Waiver Program (MCWP) have seen an increase in service utilization in 2022, compared to 2017. Other available HCBS include Community-Based Adult Services (CBAS), Assisted Living Waiver (ALW) and Home and Community-Based Alternative Waivers (HCBA).

*Unavailable data for Health Home Programs (HH) and Self-Determination Program (SDP) for 2017 and 2018; and California Community Transition Project (CCT) in 2022.

Figure 5. Regional Center Consumers (RCC) Service Utilization

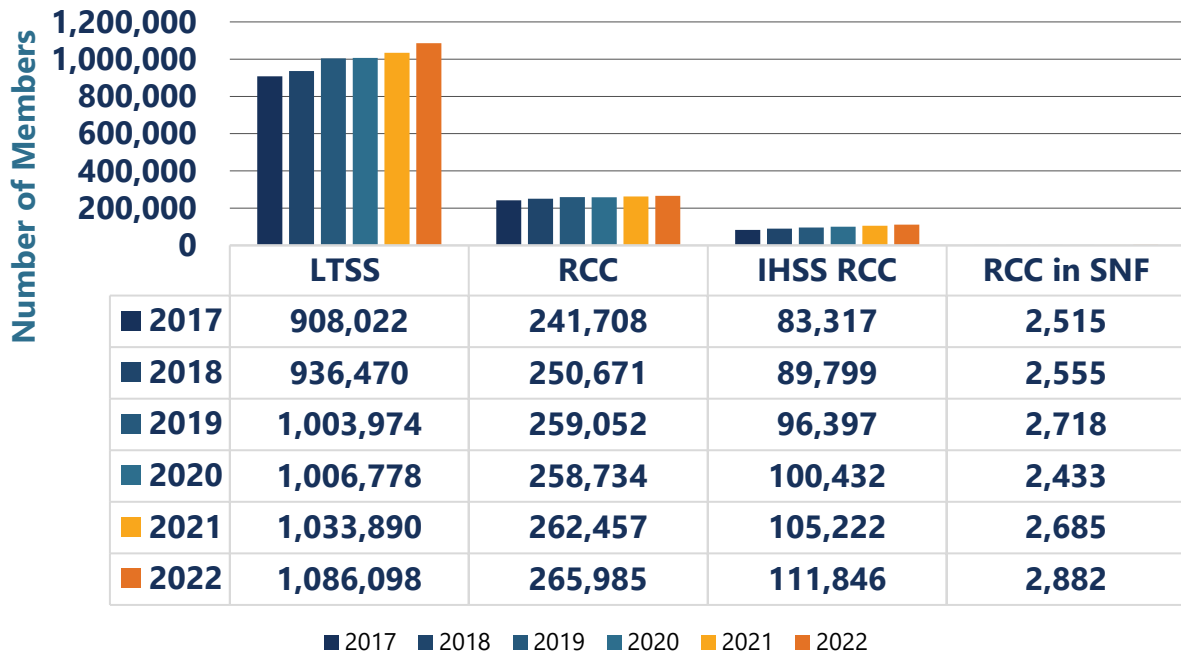


Figure 5. This graph illustrates the types of services utilized by RCC. In 2022, RCC constitutes almost 25% of members who utilize Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS); and about 42% of RCC received In-Home Support Services (IHSS) and about 1% stayed in Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF). Overall, the number of RCC have increased in 2022, compared to 2017.