Spring Tribal Summit 2021

Unpaid caregivers are the backbone of our long-term services and supports. These services are designed to assist unpaid caregivers in getting supports necessary to continue to provide high-quality care and to focus on their own health and well-being.

Caregiver Programs



The Primary Caregiver • A "family caregiver" a spouse, relative or friend who has primary responsibility for the care of an adult with a functional disability* and who does not receive financial compensation for the care provided. (RCW 74.41)

*The term functional disability refers to any reduction in the adult's ability to perform essential activities of everyday life. These activities are necessary to maintain health, independence and quality in an adult's life.

Unpaid Caregivers in Washington

- Unpaid caregivers provide up to 80% of care
- Unpaid caregivers not only help with medical tasks, but also with daily living tasks such as bathing, exercising and running errands
- No one unpaid caregiver is identical to another, but many need support and assistance
- If we look for clues, or ask certain questions, we may be able to identify unpaid caregivers

Family Caregiver Support Program

Majority of caregivers (84%) show significant improvements on key outcomes



Over a 6-month period, caregivers who receive ongoing support show statistically significant improvements in:

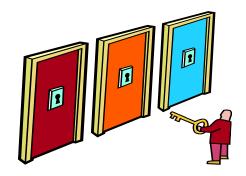
- Stress burden
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Spousal caregivers also show a decreased "intention to place"

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- There is a statistically significant delay in the use of Medicaid long term services and support (LTSS) for the care receiver
- The caregiver's health and well-being is improved
- The likelihood of the caregiver needing Medicaid LTSS is reduced



Why New Programs?

- What's different from Family Caregiver Support Program?
- Access to federal support through CMS lets us increase capacity → more people in the pool!



Goals of MAC and TSOA

- Provide the right service at the right time
- Expand person-centered choices
- Support unpaid family caregivers and individuals at risk of institutionalization
- Delay or avoid the need for more intensive Medicaid-funded long term services and supports
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- Mirrored after Family Caregiver Support Program (FCSP)
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- Two populations served with Initiative 2:
 - \odot Serves unpaid caregivers
 - Reach them before stress is too high and placement is needed
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Estate Recovery & Participation

- Estate recovery does not apply to services provided under MAC & TSOA.
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Who Benefits from MAC/TSOA?

- MAC services benefit older adults and their unpaid family caregivers – called dyads
- TSOA services benefit older adults and their unpaid caregivers – called dyads
- TSOA also serves older adults without a caregiver

Who is Eligible?

MAC	TSOA	FCSP
Care receiver is age 55+		For Caregiver 18 years or older who is caring for a care receiver 18 years or older with a functionality disability or age 60 +
Caregiver is age 18+		
Be receiving categorically needy (CN) or alternative benefit plan (ABP) Apple Health (Medicaid) <i>WAC 182-513-1605</i>	Monthly income less than \$2313 (1/1/19) Resources (single) less than \$53,100 Resources (married) less than \$112,XXX WAC 182-513-1615	No financial eligibility criteria There may be a requirement to pay all or part of the cost of respite care services depending on the monthly income.
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Why Older People Don't Access Services

They may resent subjecting themselves to unnecessary requirements or loss of control.

They may be fearful of giving information to a governmental agency. They may feel judged or feel services are not specific to their needs. They may feel that services are not sensitive to their ethnic group. They may feel guilty or embarrassed about accepting a "hand out". They may have difficulty accepting that they need services. They may resist congregating with "old people". They may lack experience in accessing services.

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Contact:

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Intakes



An individual or dyad can request services through either the Area Agency on Aging (AAA) or Home and **Community Services** (HCS) door.

Presumptive Eligibility?

Presumptive Eligibility (PE) is:

A process that allows us to gather preliminary information, based upon attestation, to decide that the care receiver appears to meet eligibility criteria.

Services can be received while full eligibility is being determined.

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Financial Eligibility – MAC & TSOA

• <u>MAC</u>

 Already eligible for CN/ABP Medicaid, but would prefer to support unpaid caregiver in lieu of receiving traditional LTSS, like CFC or HCB waivers.

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NURSING FACILITY LEVEL OF CARE

An individual must meet at least one of four sets of functional criteria for nursing facility level of care. The four sets are outlined in 1(a) through (d) of WAC 388-106-0355.

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NURSING FACILITY LEVEL OF CARE

1(a)-The individual requires care provided by or under the supervision of a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse on a daily basis.

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- The care must be at least **once a day**, and
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- 2) In the last 7 days, did the care receiver have a cognitive impairment and require supervision due to one or more of the following?
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ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADLS)

What are the ADL's?

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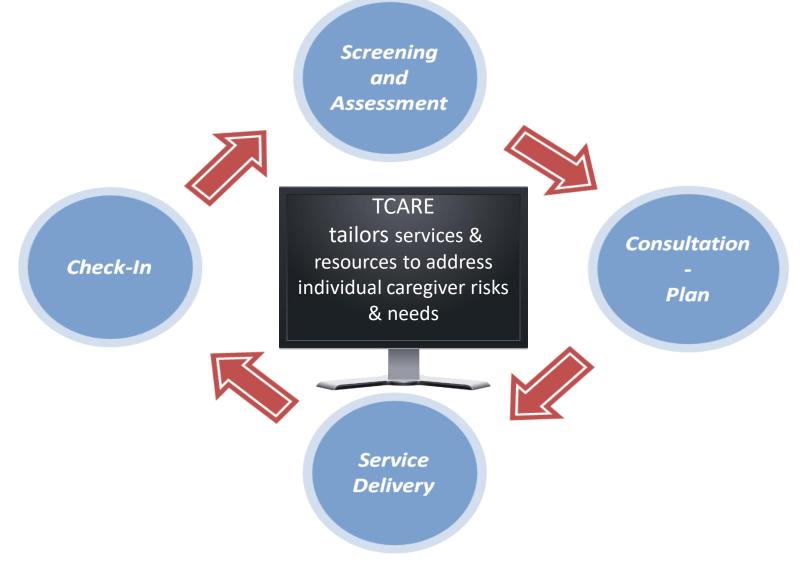
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Caregivers Screening and Assessment



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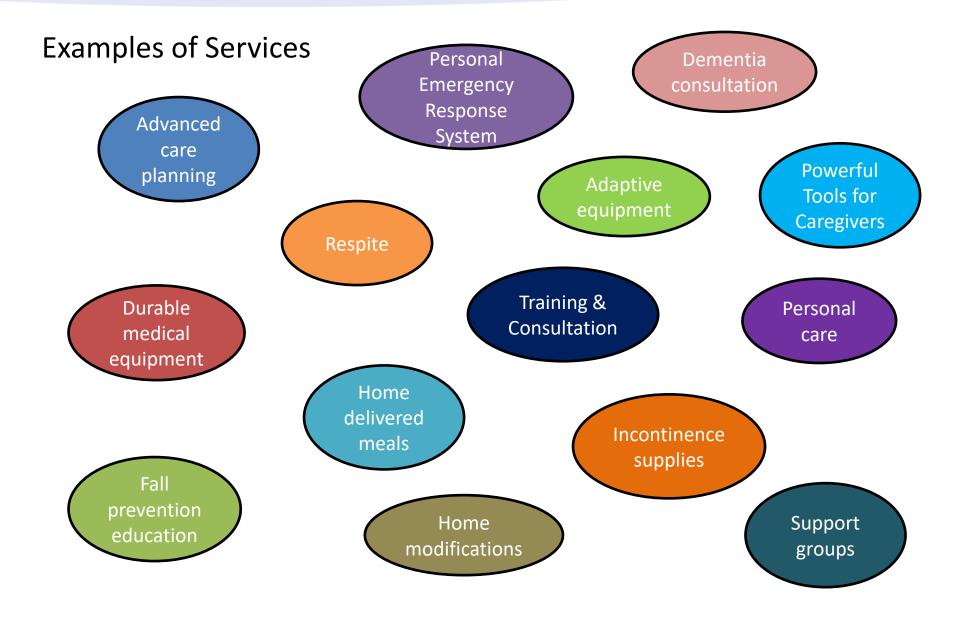
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Washington State Department of Social and Health Services



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Thank you!

Adrienne Cotton

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Debbie Johnson

MTD Program Manager <u>Debbie.johnson2@dshs.wa.gov</u>

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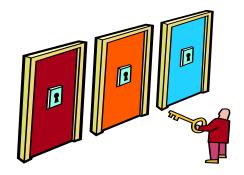
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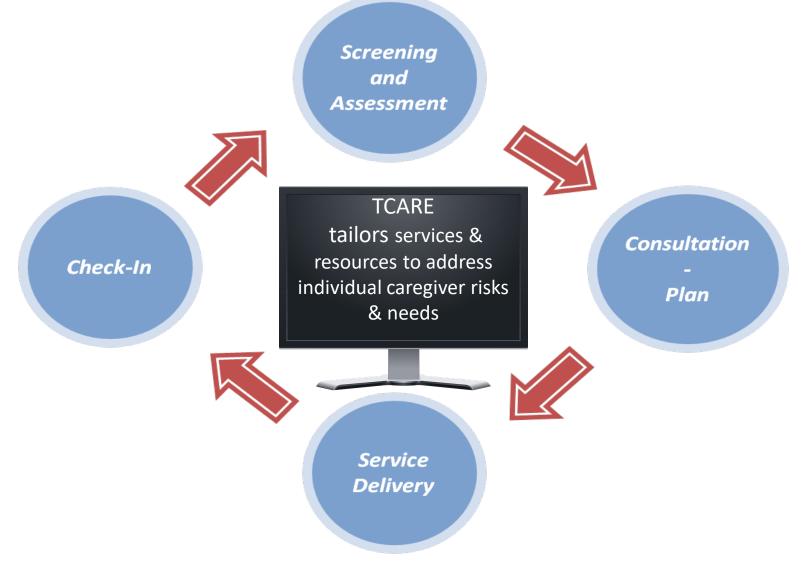
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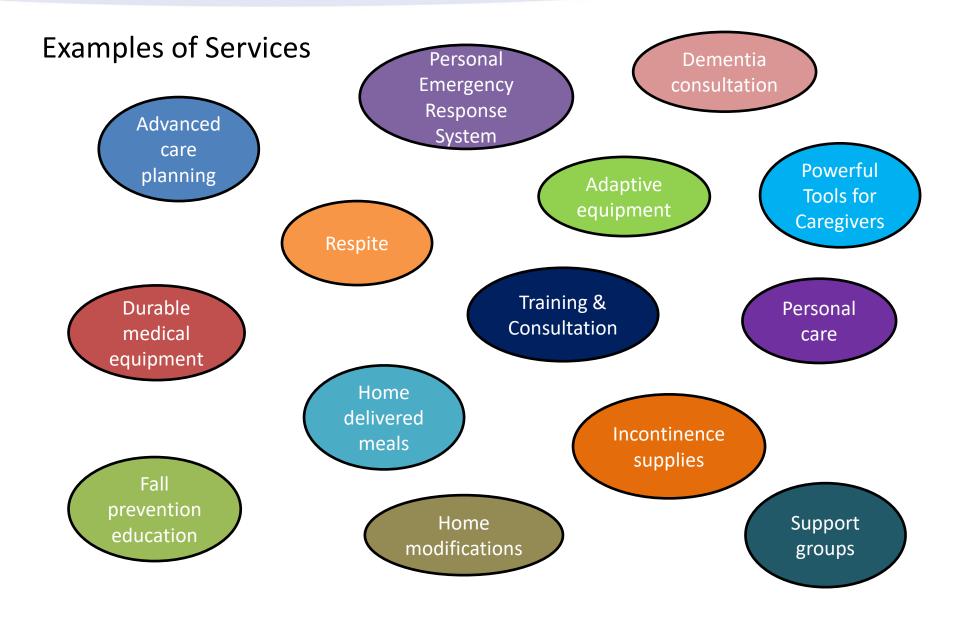
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