

TABLE 1
URGENCY OF CHALLENGES FACING LONG-TERM CARE

“In your opinion, how urgent are the following challenges facing long-term care for policymakers and healthcare leaders to address?”

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding or no response

Base: 196 Respondents

		Total (n=196)	Academic/ Research Inst. (n=101)	Health Care Delivery (n=42)	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry (n=53)	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy (n=33)
		%	%	%	%	%
Developing a healthcare workforce that is sufficient in size and skill to provide long-term care	Very urgent/ Urgent (Net)	82%	82%	88%	85%	72%
	Very urgent	48%	52%	36%	45%	39%
	Urgent	34%	30%	52%	40%	33%
	Somewhat urgent	11%	14%	7%	6%	12%
	Not at all urgent	4%	2%	2%	4%	15%
	Not sure	2%	2%	2%	4%	-
Improving the quality of care in long-term care facilities	Very urgent/ Urgent (Net)	80%	84%	76%	79%	75%
	Very urgent	46%	52%	36%	45%	39%
	Urgent	34%	32%	40%	34%	36%
	Somewhat urgent	16%	12%	21%	15%	18%
	Not at all urgent	1%	1%	-	-	3%
	Not sure	2%	1%	2%	4%	3%
Securing adequate financing of long-term care	Very urgent/ Urgent (Net)	80%	79%	78%	79%	76%
	Very urgent	54%	50%	57%	60%	55%
	Urgent	26%	29%	21%	19%	21%
	Somewhat urgent	19%	20%	19%	19%	18%
	Not at all urgent	2%	1%	2%	2%	6%
	Not sure	-	-	-	-	-
Forming a sufficient supply of home- and community-based services	Very urgent/ Urgent (Net)	76%	73%	83%	79%	78%
	Very urgent	39%	40%	38%	45%	36%
	Urgent	37%	33%	45%	34%	42%
	Somewhat urgent	21%	25%	17%	17%	15%
	Not at all urgent	2%	3%	-	2%	6%
	Not sure	1%	-	-	2%	-
Establishing adequate information on long-term care facilities and providers for consumers/families	Very urgent/ Urgent (Net)	67%	67%	67%	77%	66%
	Very urgent	24%	26%	17%	32%	21%
	Urgent	43%	41%	50%	45%	45%
	Somewhat urgent	30%	33%	29%	23%	30%
	Not at all urgent	2%	1%	2%	-	3%
	Not sure	1%	-	2%	-	-
Establishing sufficient regulations and their	Very urgent/ Urgent (Net)	51%	56%	45%	49%	45%
	Very urgent	13%	18%	12%	9%	9%

enforcement	Urgent	38%	38%	33%	40%	36%
	Somewhat urgent	33%	33%	36%	28%	33%
	Not at all urgent	14%	11%	17%	17%	18%
	Not sure	3%	1%	2%	6%	3%
Adopting information technology systems	Very urgent/ Urgent (Net)	48%	46%	52%	53%	39%
	Very urgent	15%	12%	19%	13%	15%
	Urgent	33%	34%	33%	40%	24%
	Somewhat urgent	41%	42%	40%	36%	42%
	Not at all urgent	8%	11%	7%	8%	12%
	Not sure	3%	2%	-	4%	6%

TABLE 2
PARTIES PERCEIVED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYING FOR LONG-TERM CARE
 “Who do you think should pay for long-term care? Please indicate which one of the following best describes who should pay for the majority of long-term care.”

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding or no response

Base: 196 Respondents

	Total (n=196)	Academic/ Research Inst. (n=101)	Health Care Delivery (n=42)	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry (n=53)	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy (n=33)
	%	%	%	%	%
Shared by individuals and the government	55%	54%	48%	58%	58%
Shared by individuals, employers, and the government	26%	23%	26%	23%	27%
Mostly paid by individuals and/or their children	11%	10%	14%	17%	6%
Mostly paid by government programs	8%	13%	12%	2%	6%
Mostly paid by employers	-	-	-	-	-
Not sure	1%	-	-	-	3%

TABLE 3
SUPPORT FOR POLICY MECHANISMS TO ADDRESS PAYING FOR LONG-TERM CARE
 “Below are three broad policy mechanisms that have been proposed to address paying for long-term care. Please indicate your level of support for each one.”

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding or no response

Base: 196 Respondents

		Total (n=196)	Academic/ Research Inst. (n=101)	Health Care Delivery (n=42)	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry (n=53)	Government / Labor/ Consumer Advocacy (n=33)
		%	%	%	%	%
Add a long-term care benefit to Medicare, financed by a premium	Strongly favor/ Favor (Net)	79%	79%	78%	81%	81%
	Strongly favor	39%	39%	38%	43%	45%
	Favor	40%	40%	40%	38%	36%
	Oppose	7%	6%	7%	8%	3%
	Strongly oppose	8%	8%	7%	9%	9%
	Not sure	5%	7%	5%	2%	6%
Provide tax incentives for individuals to purchase private long-term care insurance	Strongly favor/ Favor (Net)	64%	61%	62%	72%	54%
	Strongly favor	27%	26%	26%	42%	18%
	Favor	37%	35%	36%	30%	36%
	Oppose	25%	27%	24%	19%	36%
	Strongly oppose	5%	7%	5%	4%	3%
	Not sure	4%	4%	5%	2%	3%
Transfer the responsibility for Medicaid long-term care from states to the federal government	Strongly favor/ Favor (Net)	63%	64%	60%	55%	72%
	Strongly favor	27%	32%	36%	17%	24%
	Favor	36%	32%	24%	38%	48%
	Oppose	20%	19%	29%	28%	18%
	Strongly oppose	4%	5%	2%	6%	-
	Not sure	12%	12%	10%	9%	6%

TABLE 4
SUPPORT FOR LIMITING MEDICARE/MEDICAID LONG-TERM CARE PARTICIPATION
 “Would you favor or oppose a policy that would limit Medicare and Medicaid long-term care participation to only non-profit facilities and agencies?”

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding or no response

Base: 196 Respondents

	Total (n=196)	Academic/ Research Inst. (n=101)	Health Care Delivery (n=42)	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry (n=53)	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy (n=33)
	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly favor	10%	11%	12%	9%	9%
Favor	20%	21%	24%	21%	24%
Oppose	40%	40%	33%	42%	33%
Strongly oppose	16%	16%	12%	19%	6%
Not sure	14%	13%	19%	9%	27%

TABLE 5
**SUPPORT FOR STRONGER REGULATION OF LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE
 INDUSTRY**

“Long-term care insurance has come under scrutiny for failing to deliver needed coverage. For example, protracted approval processes, denial of payments for services already received, and other problems weaken public confidence in purchasing coverage. One proposal is to have stronger regulation of the long-term care insurance industry in light of alleged abuses.

Please indicate your level of support for this proposal.”

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding or no response

Base: 196 Respondents

	Total (n=196)	Academic/ Research Inst. (n=101)	Health Care Delivery (n=42)	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry (n=53)	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy (n=33)
	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly favor	45%	46%	45%	43%	48%
Favor	46%	46%	43%	45%	42%
Oppose	3%	1%	5%	8%	3%
Strongly oppose	1%	2%	-	-	-
Not sure	3%	4%	5%	2%	3%

TABLE 6
PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING QUALITY OF CARE
IN HOME HEALTH, NURSING HOMES, AND ASSISTED LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
 “How effective do you think each of the following strategies would be in assuring and improving high quality of care in home health, nursing homes, and assisted living arrangements?”

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding or no response

Base: 196 Respondents

		Total (n=196)	Academic/ Research Inst. (n=101)	Health Care Delivery (n=42)	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry (n=53)	Government / Labor/ Consumer Advocacy (n=33)
		%	%	%	%	%
Using payment incentives to promote quality, such as earmarked rate enhancements to improve staffing levels, decrease turnover rates or limit use of agency staff	Very effective/ Effective (Net)	74%	77%	71%	72%	75%
	Very effective	24%	27%	19%	23%	36%
	Effective	50%	50%	52%	49%	39%
	Somewhat effective	18%	15%	17%	17%	18%
	Not at all effective	4%	4%	5%	8%	6%
	Not sure	3%	3%	5%	2%	-
Increased public availability of quality and price information on nursing home and home healthcare	Very effective/ Effective (Net)	61%	63%	67%	66%	54%
	Very effective	22%	23%	17%	26%	24%
	Effective	39%	40%	50%	40%	30%
	Somewhat effective	34%	34%	29%	28%	33%
	Not at all effective	4%	3%	5%	4%	9%
	Not sure	1%	-	-	-	3%
Having a full-time physician or nurse practitioner on site at nursing homes	Very effective/ Effective (Net)	56%	58%	60%	49%	51%
	Very effective	17%	23%	17%	9%	9%
	Effective	39%	35%	43%	40%	42%
	Somewhat effective	34%	31%	40%	38%	33%
	Not at all effective	5%	6%	-	8%	6%
	Not sure	5%	6%	-	6%	9%

Investment in long-term care information technology and linking patient records with regional hospitals	Very effective/ Effective (Net)	53%	49%	54%	56%	51%
	Very effective	14%	13%	21%	11%	12%
	Effective	39%	36%	33%	45%	39%
	Somewhat effective	39%	43%	38%	34%	36%
	Not at all effective	6%	7%	5%	8%	9%
	Not sure	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Voluntary efforts to improve quality by selecting problem areas and setting goal targets	Very effective/ Effective (Net)	25%	26%	38%	21%	24%
	Very effective	6%	7%	7%	6%	3%
	Effective	19%	19%	31%	15%	21%
	Somewhat effective	53%	49%	52%	55%	55%
	Not at all effective	21%	23%	10%	25%	21%
	Not sure	1%	1%	-	-	-

TABLE 7
PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF STRATEGIES FOR HELPING PATIENTS MAKE INFORMED CHOICES ABOUT LONG-TERM CARE

“How effective would the following strategies be for helping people make informed choices when navigating the long-term care system?”

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding or no response

Base: 196 Respondents

		Total (n=196)	Academic/ Research Inst. (n=101)	Health Care Delivery (n=42)	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry (n=53)	Government / Labor/ Consumer Advocacy (n=33)
		%	%	%	%	%
Formal care coordination services that explicitly link people to available long-term care options	Very effective/ Effective (Net)	74%	76%	81%	72%	69%
	Very effective	31%	28%	31%	34%	33%
	Effective	43%	48%	50%	38%	36%
	Somewhat effective	19%	19%	12%	19%	21%
	Not at all effective	1%	1%	2%	4%	6%
	Not sure	4%	2%	5%	4%	-
Counseling services that help people navigate available service options when long-term care is needed	Very effective/ Effective (Net)	74%	76%	69%	68%	79%
	Very effective	26%	25%	21%	25%	18%
	Effective	48%	51%	48%	43%	61%
	Somewhat effective	22%	20%	29%	25%	12%
	Not at all effective	2%	1%	2%	6%	6%
	Not sure	-	-	-	-	-
Having a medical home - a patient-centered primary care practice that offers accessible, continuous, and coordinated care and helps patients make decisions about accessing long-term care services	Very effective/ Effective (Net)	68%	62%	84%	72%	69%
	Very effective	38%	37%	48%	40%	33%
	Effective	30%	25%	36%	32%	36%
	Somewhat effective	20%	24%	10%	23%	12%
	Not at all effective	6%	8%	5%	2%	9%
	Not sure	4%	4%	2%	2%	6%
Ensuring that hospital discharge planners are informed about services in their community and help patients make decisions	Very effective/ Effective (Net)	67%	69%	69%	57%	66%
	Very effective	24%	26%	29%	19%	18%
	Effective	43%	43%	40%	38%	48%
	Somewhat effective	27%	26%	29%	34%	24%
	Not at all effective	3%	2%	2%	6%	3%
	Not sure	1%	1%	-	-	3%
Public information campaigns aimed at stimulating people to plan for future long-term care needs	Very effective/ Effective (Net)	29%	29%	39%	31%	27%
	Very effective	7%	6%	10%	6%	6%
	Effective	22%	23%	29%	25%	21%
	Somewhat effective	42%	40%	31%	40%	52%
	Not at all effective	26%	26%	26%	26%	18%
	Not sure	1%	1%	2%	2%	-

TABLE 8
FAMILIARITY WITH ‘CULTURE CHANGE’ IN LONG-TERM CARE

“A growing movement, known as ‘culture change’ or ‘resident-centered care’, is working to deinstitutionalize long-term care and radically transform the nursing home environment. In a “culture change” model seniors enjoy much of the privacy and choice they would experience if they were still living in their own home. Nursing home residents are given greater control over their daily lives (e.g., daily schedules, food choices, other decisions) and there is a living environment that is designed to be a home rather than an institution.

How familiar are you with the ‘culture change’ or ‘resident-centered care’ movement in nursing homes?”

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding or no response

Base: 196 Respondents

	Total (n=196)	Academic/ Research Inst. (n=101)	Health Care Delivery (n=42)	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry (n=53)	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy (n=33)
	%	%	%	%	%
Very familiar	17%	21%	14%	9%	24%
Familiar	21%	20%	26%	23%	15%
Somewhat familiar	28%	26%	21%	36%	27%
Not familiar	33%	34%	38%	30%	33%
Not sure	1%	-	-	2%	-

TABLE 9
PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF ‘CULTURE CHANGE’ IN LONG-TERM CARE

“How effective has the “culture change” or “resident-centered care” movement been in improving the quality of care in nursing homes?”

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding or no response

Base: 130 Respondents

	Total (n=130)	Academic/ Research Inst. (n=67)	Health Care Delivery (n=26)	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry (n=36)	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy (n=22)
	%	%	%	%	%
Very effective	8%	10%	15%	8%	9%
Effective	20%	21%	4%	22%	14%
Somewhat effective	38%	36%	42%	36%	59%
Not at all effective	5%	6%	12%	-	5%
Not sure	28%	25%	23%	33%	14%

TABLE 10
IMPORTANCE OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES' HEALTH REFORM PLANS
INCLUDING PLANS TO ADDRESS QUALITY AND FINANCING OF LONG-TERM CARE
 "Thinking about the health reform plans of the presidential candidates, how important is it that their plans address the quality and financing of long-term care?"

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding or no response

Base: 196 Respondents

	Total (n=196)	Academic/ Research/ Inst. (n=101)	Health Care Delivery (n=42)	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry (n=53)	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy (n=33)
	%	%	%	%	%
Very important	41%	41%	45%	30%	45%
Important	28%	24%	31%	34%	18%
Somewhat important	23%	26%	17%	23%	24%
Not important	7%	9%	5%	11%	12%
Not sure	2%	1%	2%	2%	-

TABLE 11
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT
 "How would you describe your current employment position?"

Base: 196 Respondents

	%
Researcher/Professor/Teacher	32%
CEO/President	23%
Consultant	19%
Policy analyst	18%
Physician	17%
Management/Administration	16%
Consumer advocate	8%
Foundation officer	8%
Dean or department head	6%
Healthcare purchaser	6%
Retired	6%
Policymaker or policy staff (federal)	4%
Lobbyist	3%
Other healthcare provider (not physician)	3%
Policymaker or policy staff (state)	3%
Investment analyst	1%
Other	3%

**TABLE 12
PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT**

"Which of the following best describes the place or institution for which you work or if retired last worked?"

Base: 196 Respondents

	%
ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS (NET)	52%
Medical, public health, nursing, or other health professional school	22%
Think tank/Healthcare institute/Policy research institution	14%
University setting not in a medical, public health, nursing, or other health professional school	10%
Foundation	10%
Medical publisher	1%
GOVERNMENT (NET)	6%
Non-elected state executive-branch official	2%
Non-elected federal executive-branch official	2%
Staff for a state elected official or state legislative committee	1%
Staff for non-elected federal executive-branch official	1%
Staff for a federal elected official or federal legislative committee	1%
PROFESSIONAL, TRADE, CONSUMER ORGANIZATIONS (NET)	21%
Labor/Consumer/Seniors' advocacy group	7%
Medical society or professional association or organization	5%
Hospital or related professional association or organization	4%
Health insurance and business association or organization	3%
Financial services industry	1%
Allied health society or professional association or organization	1%
Pharmaceutical/Medical device trade association organization	1%
HEALTHCARE DELIVERY (NET)	18%
Hospital	9%
Health insurance/Managed care industry	6%
Physician practice/Other clinical practice (patient care)	5%
Clinic	3%
Nursing home/Long-term care facility	1%
PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY (NET)	1%
Drug manufacturer	1%
Biotech company	1%
OTHER INDUSTRY/BUSINESS SETTINGS (NET)	23%
Healthcare consulting firm	12%
Healthcare improvement organization	5%
CEO, CFO, Benefits Manager	4%
Polling organization	2%
Accrediting body and organization (non-governmental)	2%
Other	4%