The CLASS Act and the Future of Long-Term Care Financing

Stephen A. Moses

Presented at the Living to 100 Symposium Orlando, Fla. January 5–7, 2011

Copyright 2011 by the Society of Actuaries.

All rights reserved by the Society of Actuaries. Permission is granted to make brief excerpts for a published review. Permission is also granted to make limited numbers of copies of items in this monograph for personal, internal, classroom or other instructional use, on condition that the foregoing copyright notice is used so as to give reasonable notice of the Society's copyright. This consent for free limited copying without prior consent of the Society does not extend to making copies for general distribution, for advertising or promotional purposes, for inclusion in new collective works or for resale.

Abstract

The Community Living Assistance Services and Supports (CLASS) Act's designers and promoters envision the program as a noble plan to relieve the financial strain on Medicaid long-term care and enable disabled and elderly Americans to purchase more home care and suffer less nursing home institutionalization. Unfortunately, CLASS treats only symptoms without addressing the causes of America's long-term care financing problems. This paper explains why CLASS, like private long-term care insurance, is doomed to failure unless and until the crowd-out effect of easy access to Medicaid LTC benefits is addressed. Either by policy or by default, however, Medicaid is nearly finished as the dominant payer for LTC in the United States and therein lies the probable future of long-term care financing.