



NEW HAMPSHIRE'S POTENTIAL NEEDS AND CURRENT FINANCES FOR LONG-TERM CARE

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THE 2026 NEW HAMPSHIRE LONG-TERM CARE SUMMIT

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ABOUT NHFPI

The New Hampshire Fiscal Policy Institute:

- is a **nonpartisan, independent research nonprofit organization** that examines issues related to the State Budget, the economy, policy decisions, and the financial security of Granite Staters, particularly issues relevant to people with low and moderate incomes.
- **does not lobby for or against specific pieces of legislation.**
- receives **no funding from governments.** Individuals, foundations, and other organizations support NHFPI's work.
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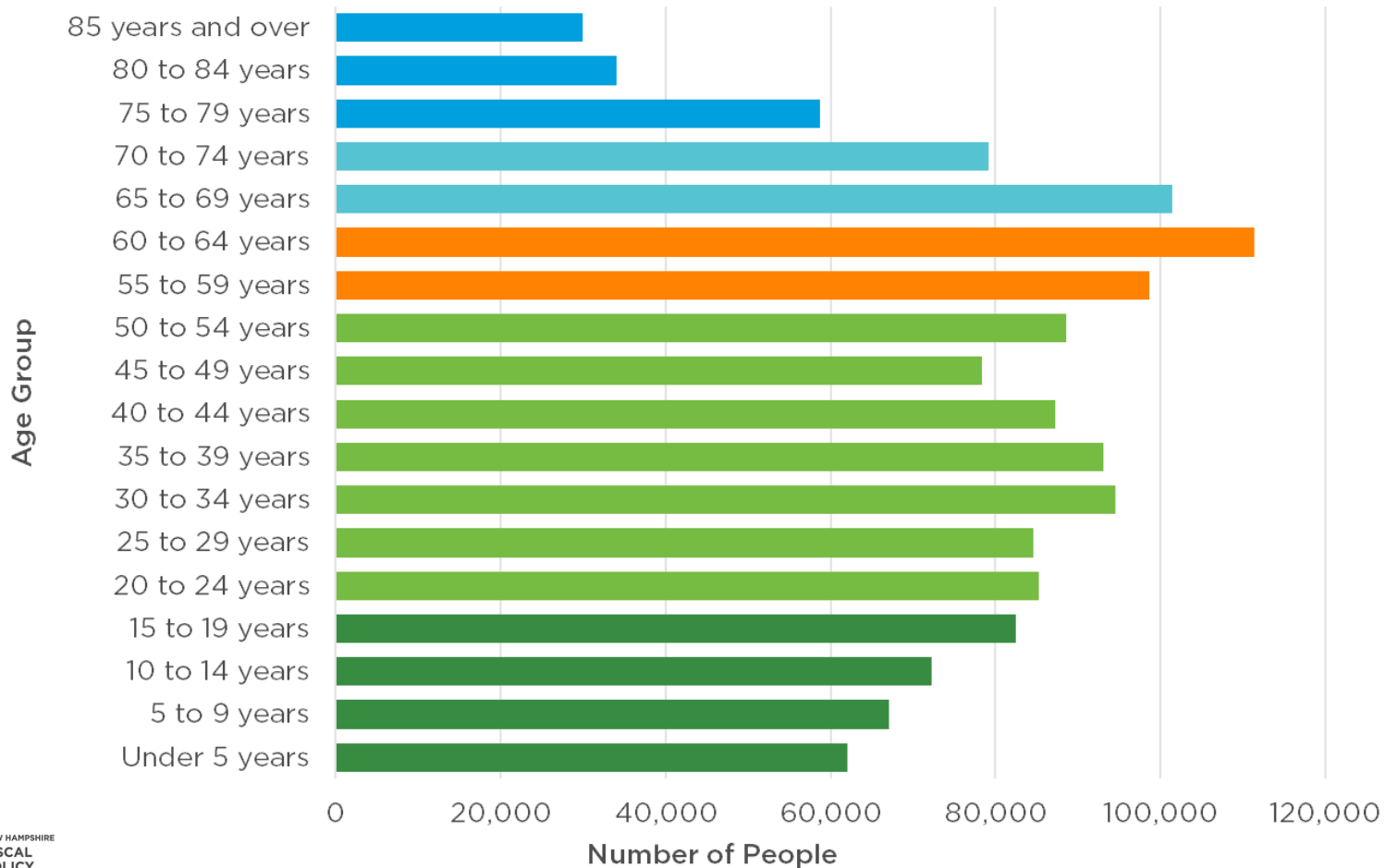


NEW HAMPSHIRE'S DEMOGRAPHICS AND POTENTIAL LONG-TERM CARE NEEDS

LARGEST GROUPS OF GRANITE STATERS BY AGE ARE BECOMING OLDER ADULTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

Number of People by Age Group as of July 1, 2024

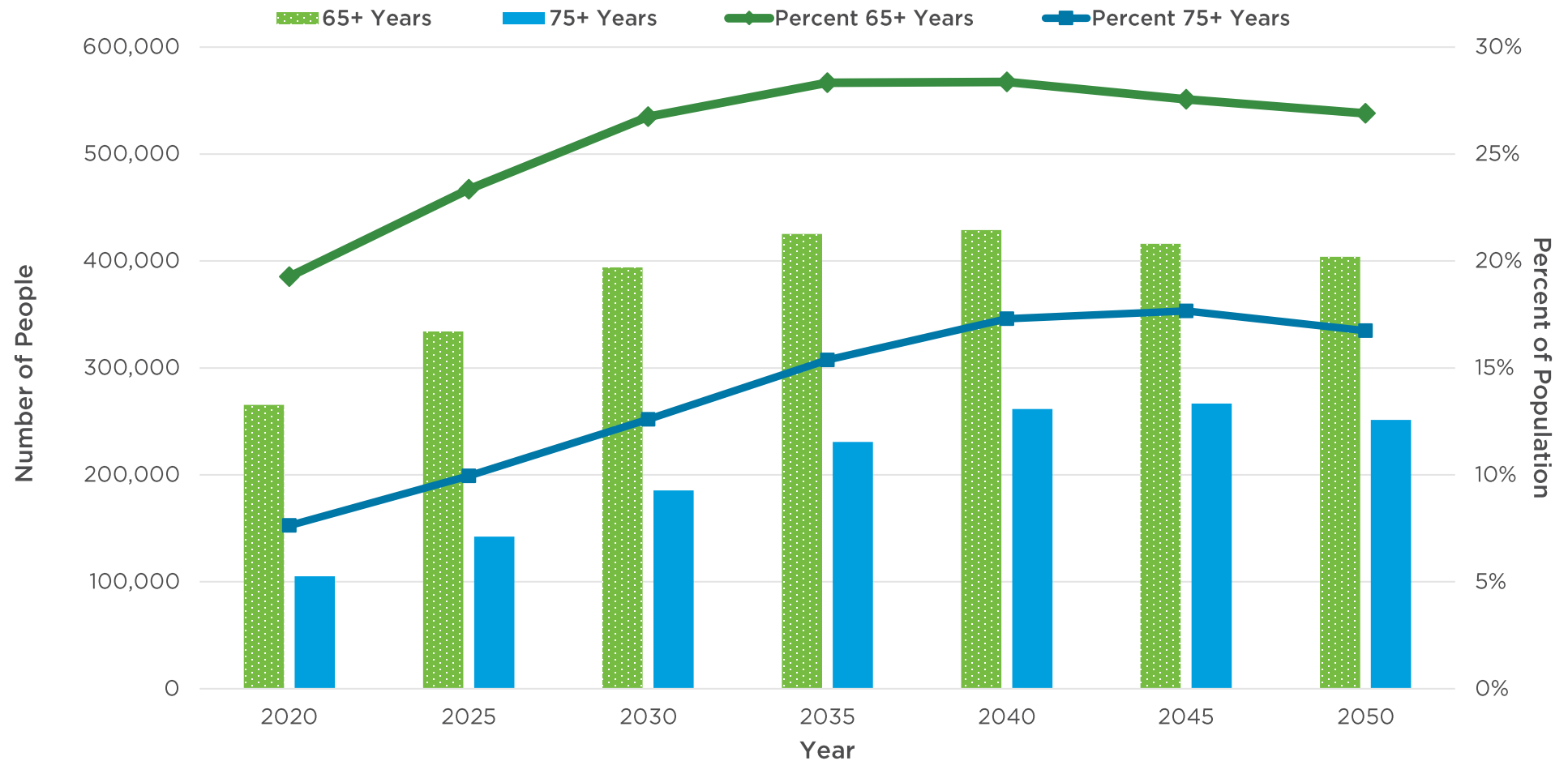


- Median age of 43.6 years, tied with Vermont and behind only Maine
- 21.5 percent age 65 or older
- 14.9 percent age 55-64
- Since 2021, the number of older adults (65+) has outpaced the number of children (under 18) in New Hampshire

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, July 1, 2024 Estimates

OLDER ADULT POPULATION PROJECTED TO CONTINUE TO INCREASE OVER NEXT DECADE

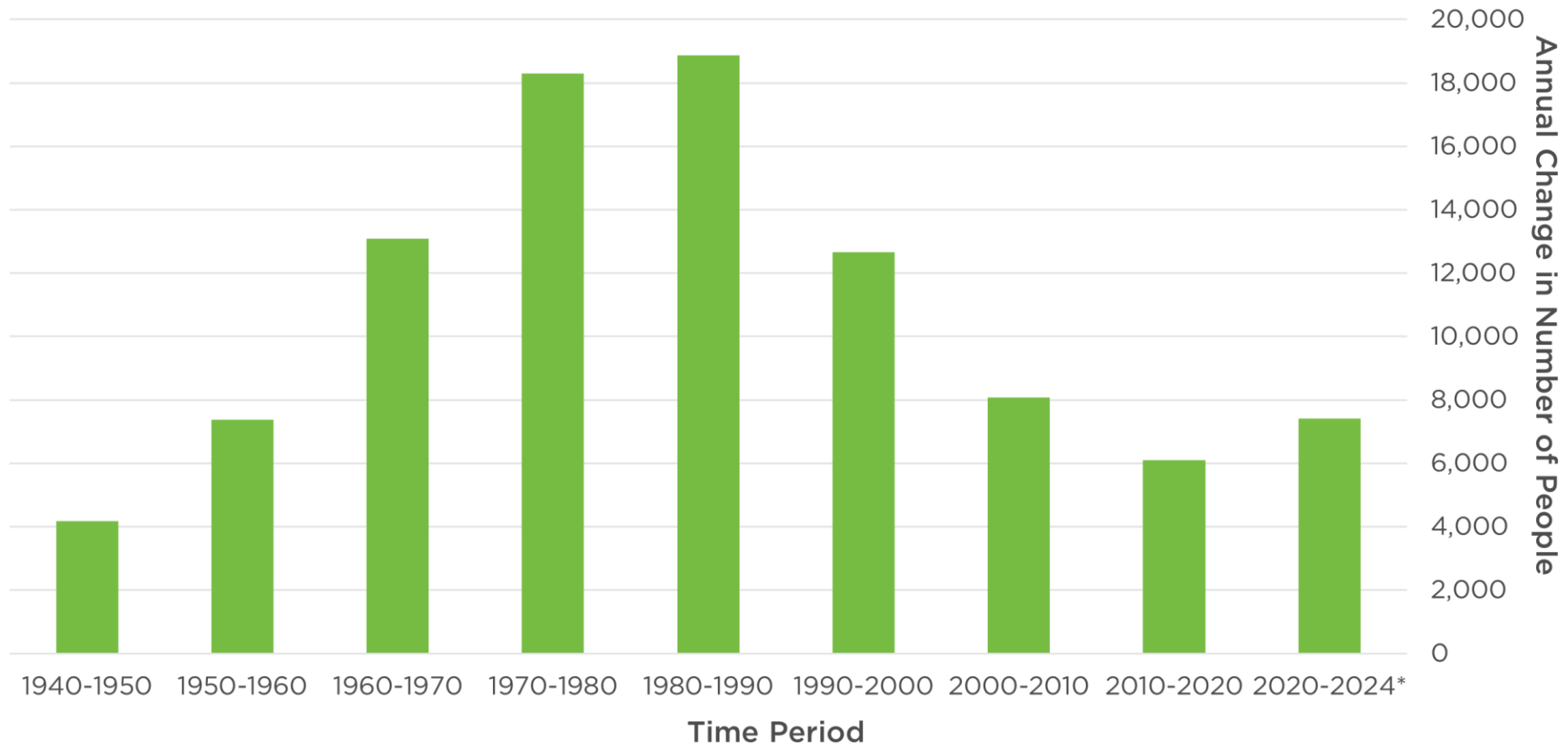
NEW HAMPSHIRE POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE



Source: New Hampshire Department of Business and Economic Affairs, State, County, and Municipal Population Projections: 2020-2050, September 2022

DESPITE RECENT INCREASES, POPULATION GROWTH SLOWER THAN DURING 1960-2000

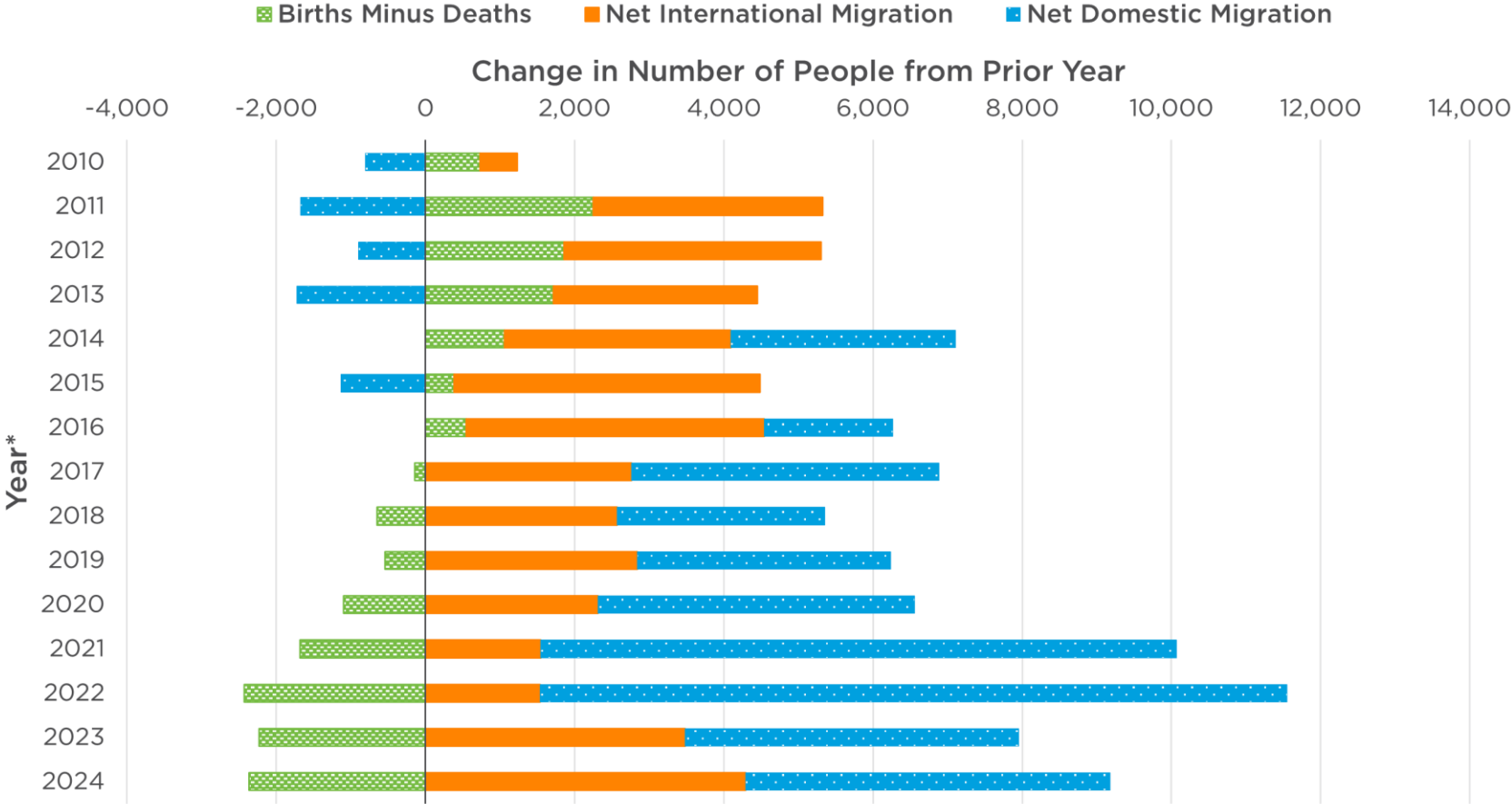
AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE BY DECADE



*Note: Population Estimates Program total population change from April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024 divided by 4.25 years.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Counts and Population Estimates Program (2020-2024)

STATE POPULATION WOULD BE DECLINING WITHOUT MIGRATION

NEW HAMPSHIRE POPULATION CHANGES BY BIRTHS, DEATHS, MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES, AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

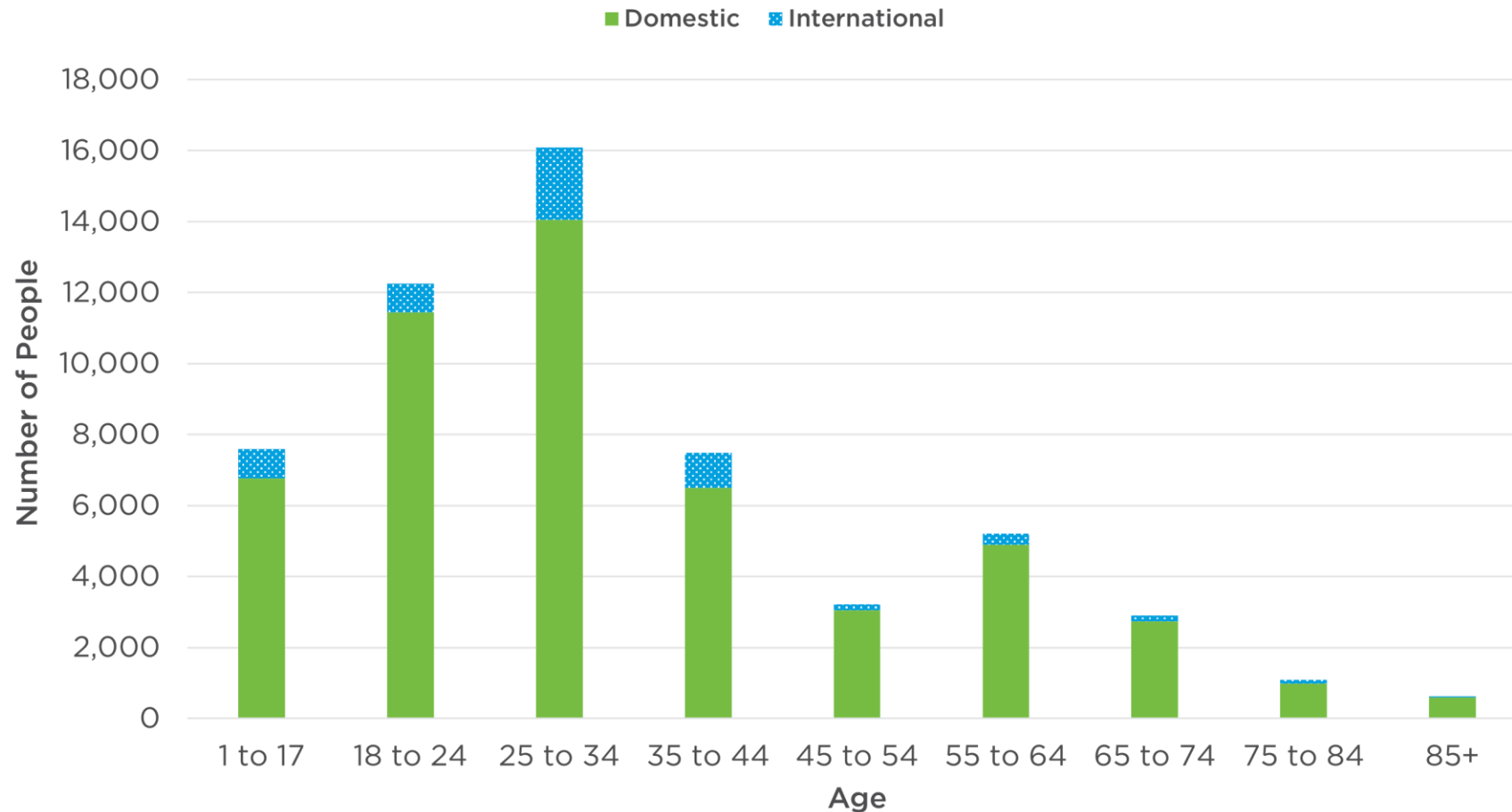


Notes: *Year refers to the period lasting twelve months and ending on July 1 of the calendar year identified. Based on vintage 2020 estimates and vintage 2024 estimates, subject to future updates.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Vintage 2020 and 2024 Tables

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE MOVING TO NH, BUT UNAFFORDABILITY CAN HINDER GROWTH

NEW HAMPSHIRE IN-MIGRATION BY AGE

*Estimates of Domestic and International Migration by Age Group, from 2019 to 2023**



*Note: Those migrating from Puerto Rico and U.S. territories are included in domestic in-migration.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019-2023 5-year Estimates

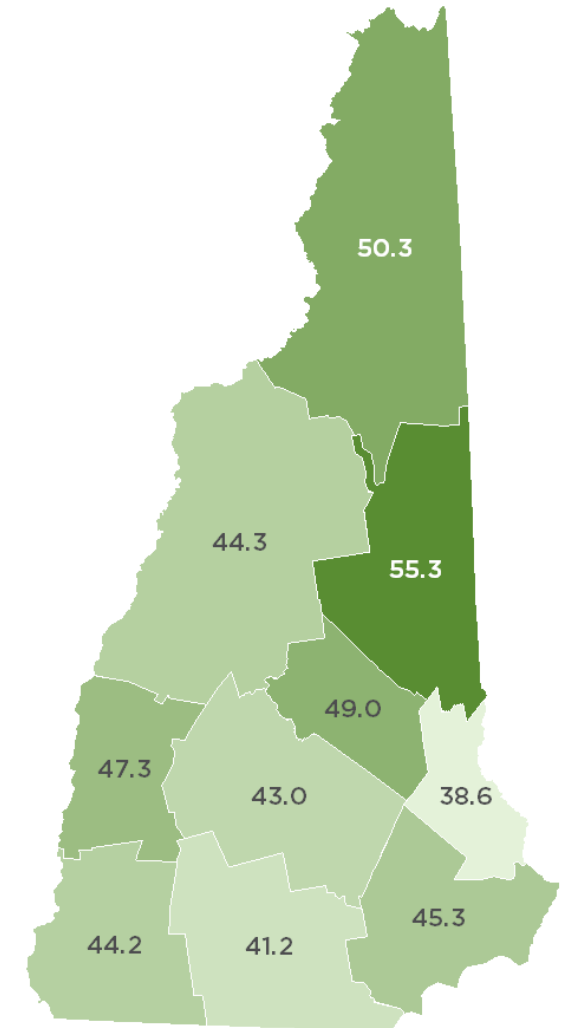
HIGHER MEDIAN AGES IN NORTHEASTERN RURAL COUNTIES

MEDIAN AGE BY NEW HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
July 1, 2024 Estimates

MEDIAN AGE BY NEW HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

County	2010 Median Age	2024 Median Age	Change in Median Age	Percent Change
Belknap	44.8	49.0	4.2	9.4%
Carroll	48.4	55.3	6.9	14.3%
Cheshire	40.8	44.2	3.4	8.3%
Coos	46.5	50.3	3.8	8.2%
Grafton	41.3	44.3	3.0	7.3%
Hillsborough	39.4	41.2	1.8	4.6%
Merrimack	41.5	43.0	1.5	3.6%
Rockingham	42.3	45.3	3.0	7.1%
Strafford	36.9	38.6	1.7	4.6%
Sullivan	44.0	47.3	3.3	7.5%
Statewide	41.2	43.6	2.4	5.8%

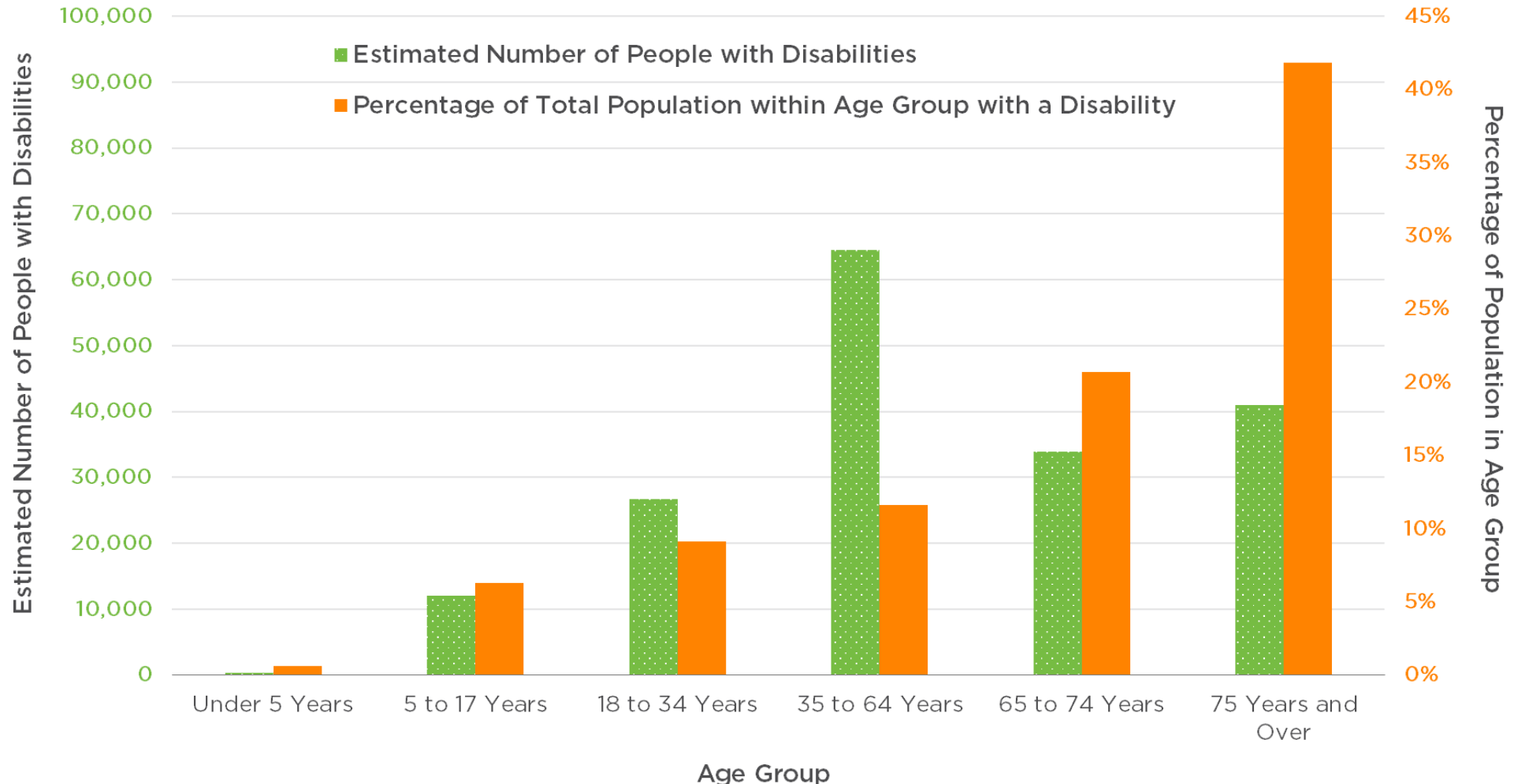
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program



HIGHER RATES OF DISABILITY FOR OLDER ADULTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES BY AGE GROUP

U.S. Census Bureau Survey Data, 2019-2023



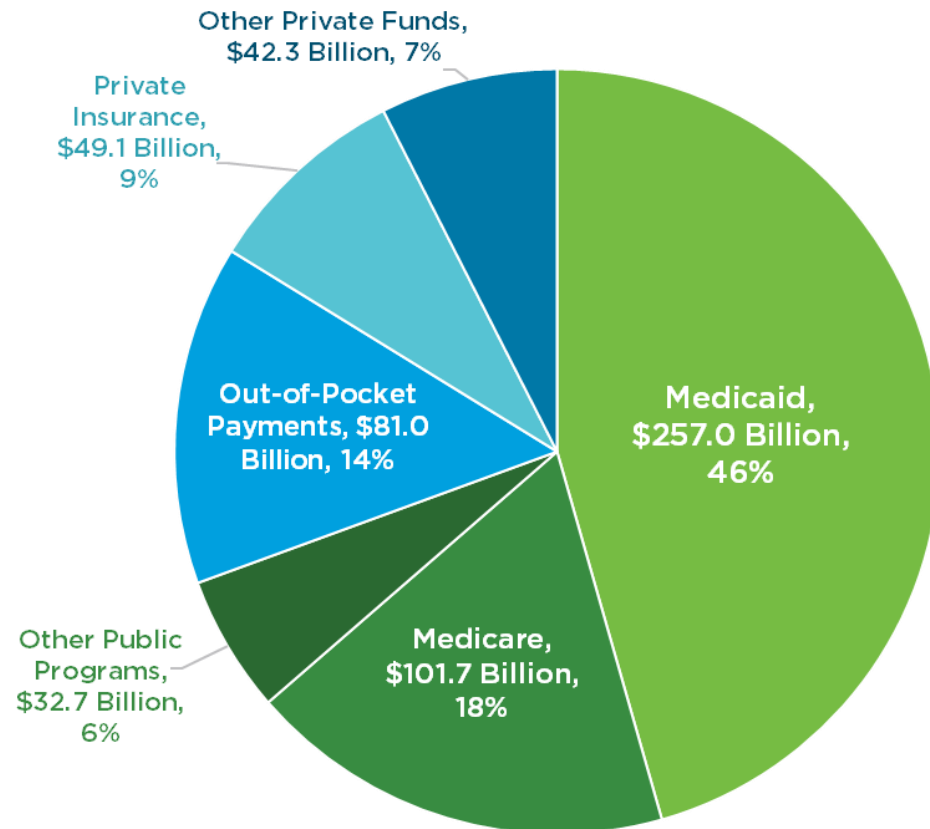
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, 2019-2023

CURRENT FUNDING FOR LONG-TERM CARE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

MEDICAID FUNDS NEARLY HALF OF LONG-TERM CARE NATIONWIDE

SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

United States, 2023

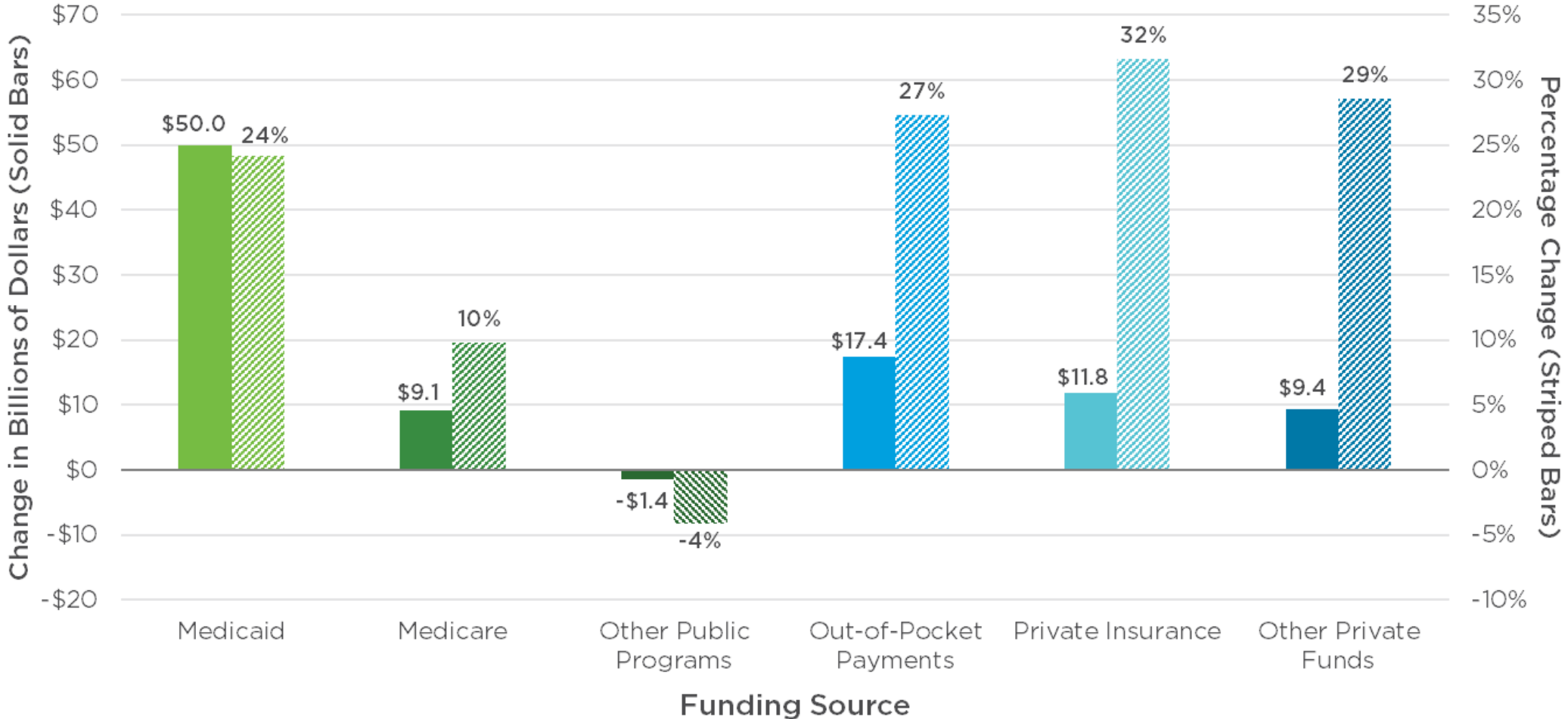


Source: U.S. Congressional Research Service, Who Pays for Long-Term Services and Supports?, August 28, 2025

- Nationally, about \$564 billion spent on long-term services and supports (LTSS) in 2023
- 13.7 percent of the \$4.1 trillion spent on personal health care
- Public sources paid for 69.4 percent of LTSS
- “Other Public” includes Veterans, non-Medicaid children’s health coverage, and temporary responses to COVID-19 pandemic

RECENT GROWTH RATES HIGHER FOR PRIVATE SOURCES, 2021 TO 2023

CHANGES IN FUNDING FOR LONG-TERM CARE BY SOURCE

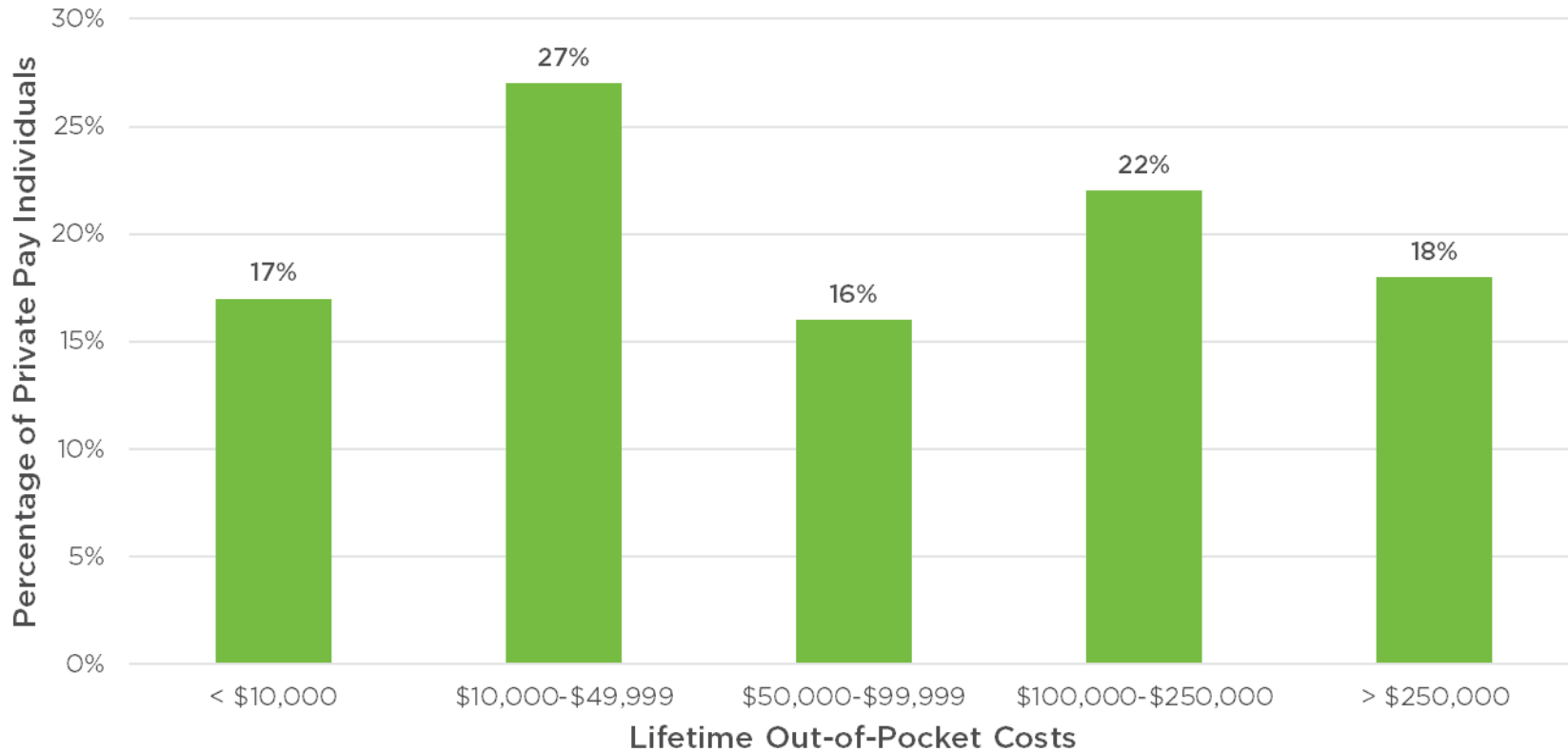


Source: U.S. Congressional Research Service, Who Pays for Long-Term Services and Supports?, 2023 and 2025 Updates

MOST GRANITE STATERS CANNOT AFFORD PRIVATE COSTS FOR LONG TERM CARE

OUT-OF-POCKET COSTS FOR LONG-TERM SUPPORTS AND SERVICES

Distribution of Lifetime Out-of-Pocket Costs, Private Pay Individuals Turning Age 65 in 2021-2025, United States



The annual private pay cost for a spot in a skilled nursing or intermediate care facility in New Hampshire was nearly \$141,712 as of July 2024

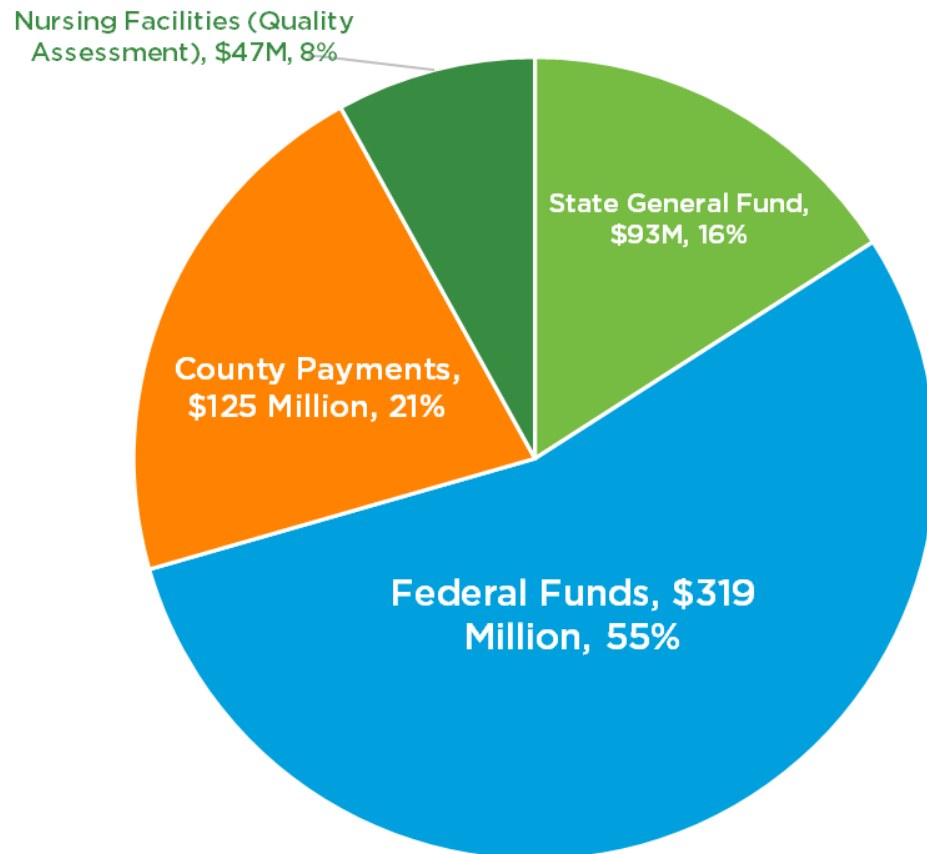
Source: New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Adult and Aging Services, July 2024 Policy Release

Source: Urban Institute and the U.S. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Education, Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Americans: Risks and Financing, 2022

FEDERAL AND COUNTY DOLLARS DRIVE FUNDING FOR LONG TERM CARE

FUNDING SOURCES FOR MEDICAID APPROPRIATIONS TO NURSING FACILITIES AND CHOICES FOR INDEPENDENCE

New Hampshire State Budget, State Fiscal Year 2026



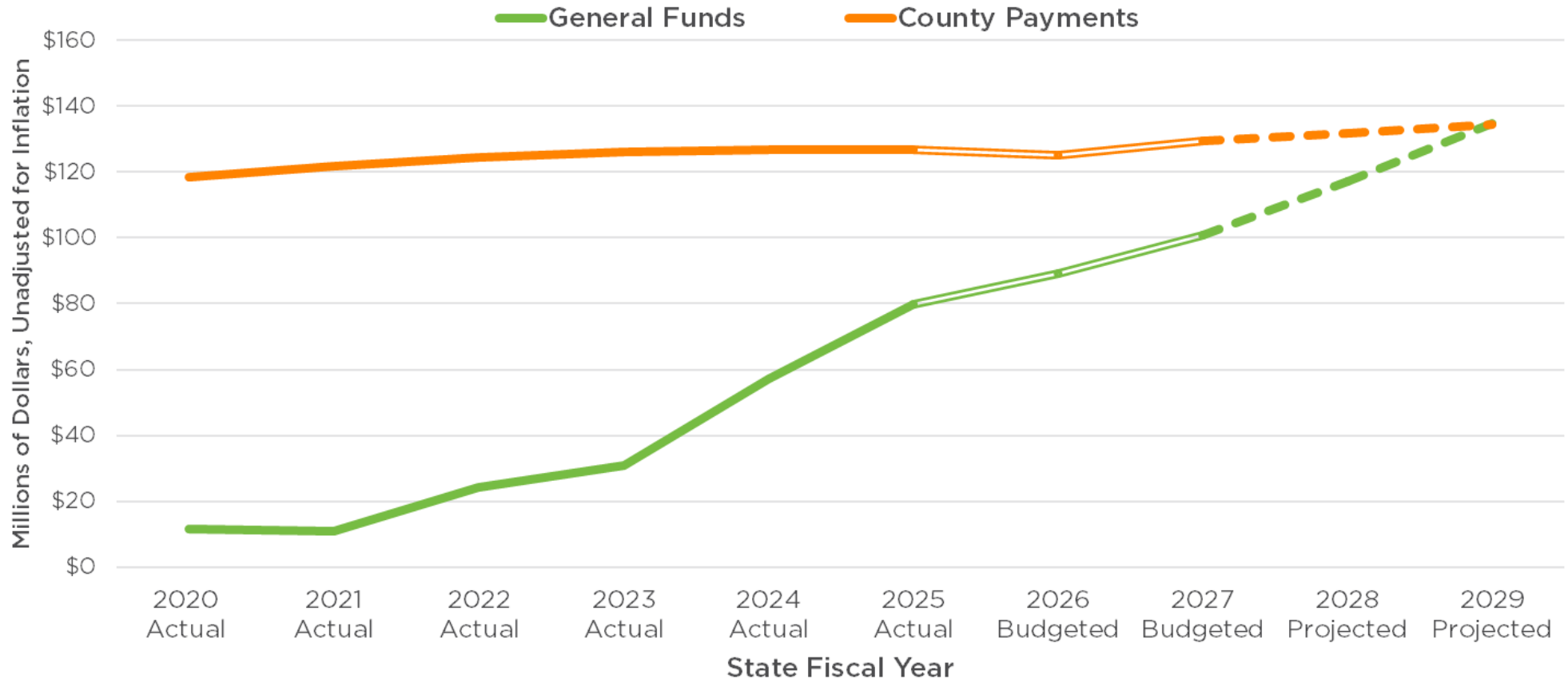
- County payments typically funded through property taxes
- County growth limited to two percent annually by State law under law; increased to three percent for 2026-2027 State Budget biennium only
- Federal funds bolstered by payments from nursing facilities matched with federal funds
- ProShare payments funded entirely with federal dollars in State Fiscal Years 2026-2027

Note: Includes funding in the State Budget for "Nursing Services."
Sources: New Hampshire State Operating Budget 2026-2027

STATE GENERAL FUNDS MAY OUTPACE DIRECT COUNTY PAYMENTS BEFORE 2030

STATE GENERAL FUND AND COUNTY PAYMENTS FOR NURSING FACILITIES AND CHOICES FOR INDEPENDENCE

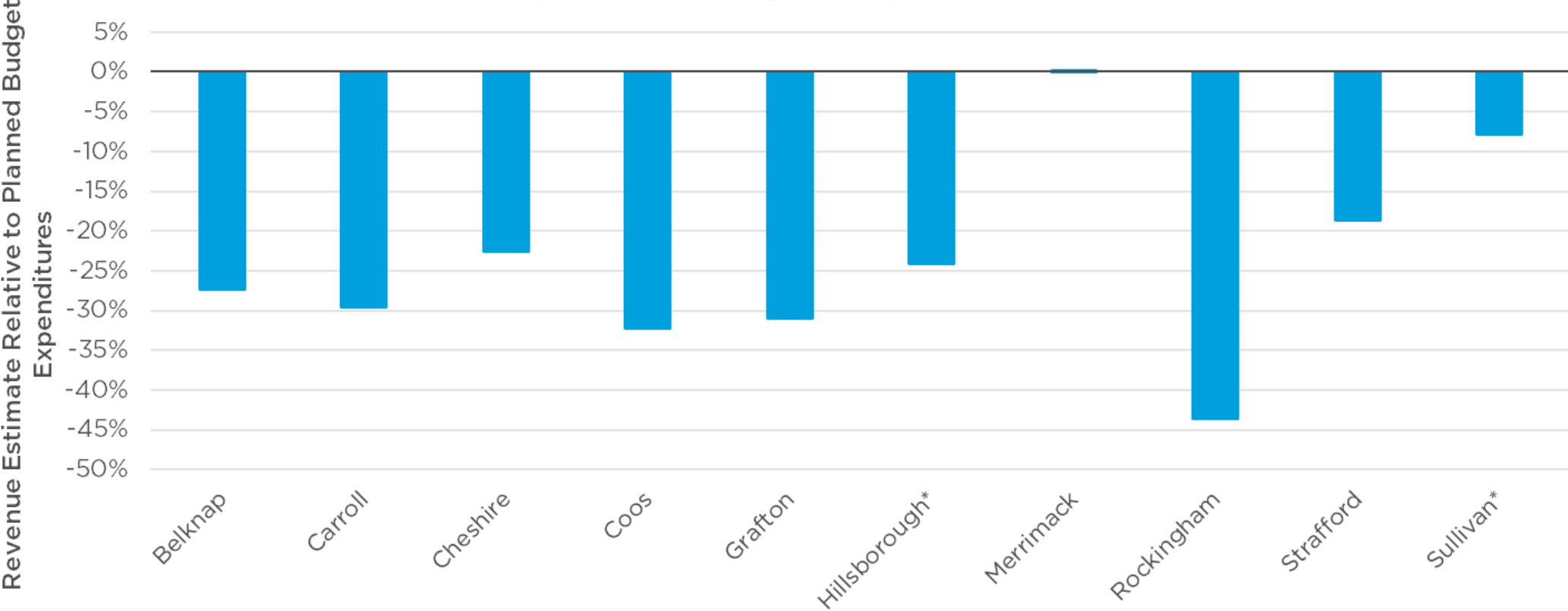
Projections Assume SFYs 2020-2027 Average Growth Rate of 8.1 Percent and 2 Percent Growth in County Cap as Prescribed in Statute, Excludes Nursing Facility Quality Assessment



Source: New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, Medicaid Nursing Facility & CFI Financing Methodology, October 20, 2025, and other data requested directly from the Department

COUNTY NURSING FACILITIES RELY ON EXTERNAL REVENUE FROM PROPERTY TAXES

NEW HAMPSHIRE COUNTY NURSING HOME REVENUE SHORTFALLS
Revenue Gap as Percentage of Expenses, Fiscal Year 2024



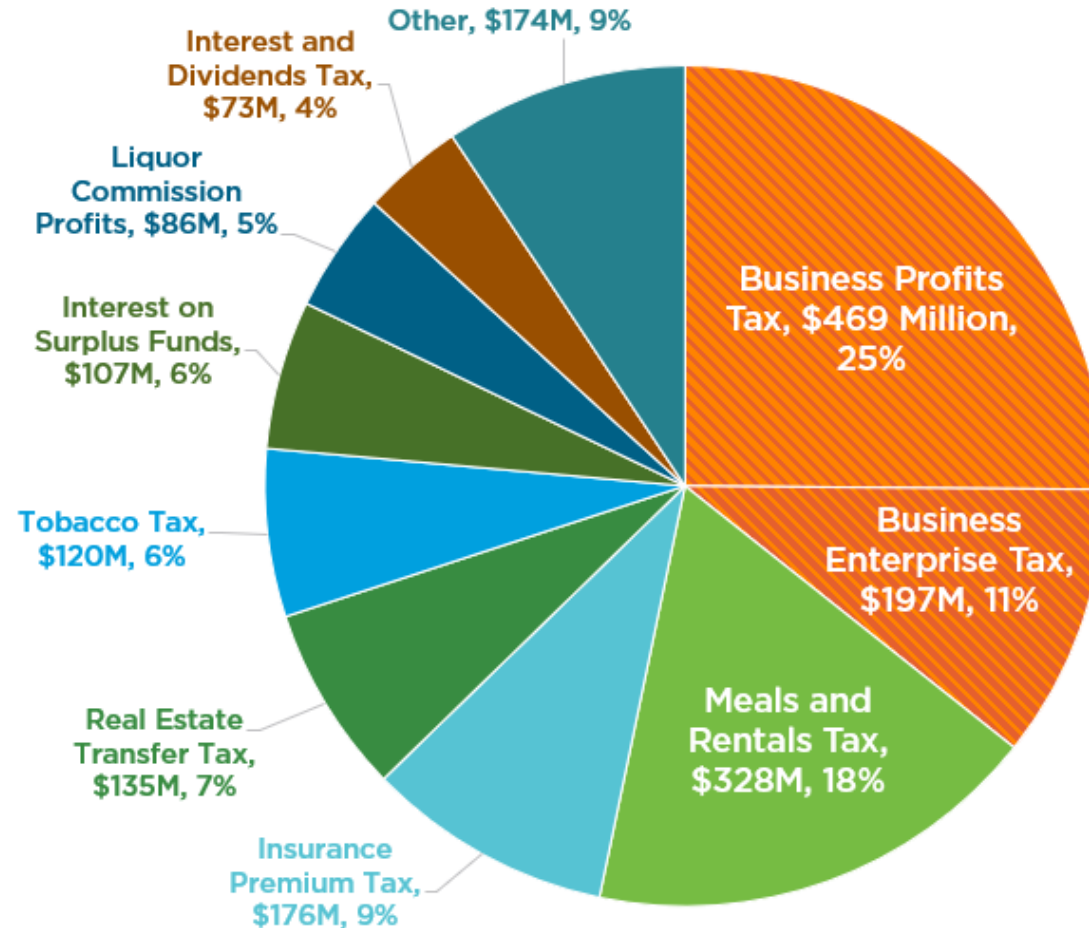
New Hampshire County

Notes: *Actuals used where budgeted amounts for 2024 were not available. Rockingham County calculations do not include the assisted living facility incorporated into in the County's budget; they only include the nursing home totals.

Sources: New Hampshire County Budgets and Financial Reports for 2024

WHERE DO GENERAL FUNDS COME FROM?

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE GENERAL FUND REVENUE, STATE FISCAL YEAR 2025

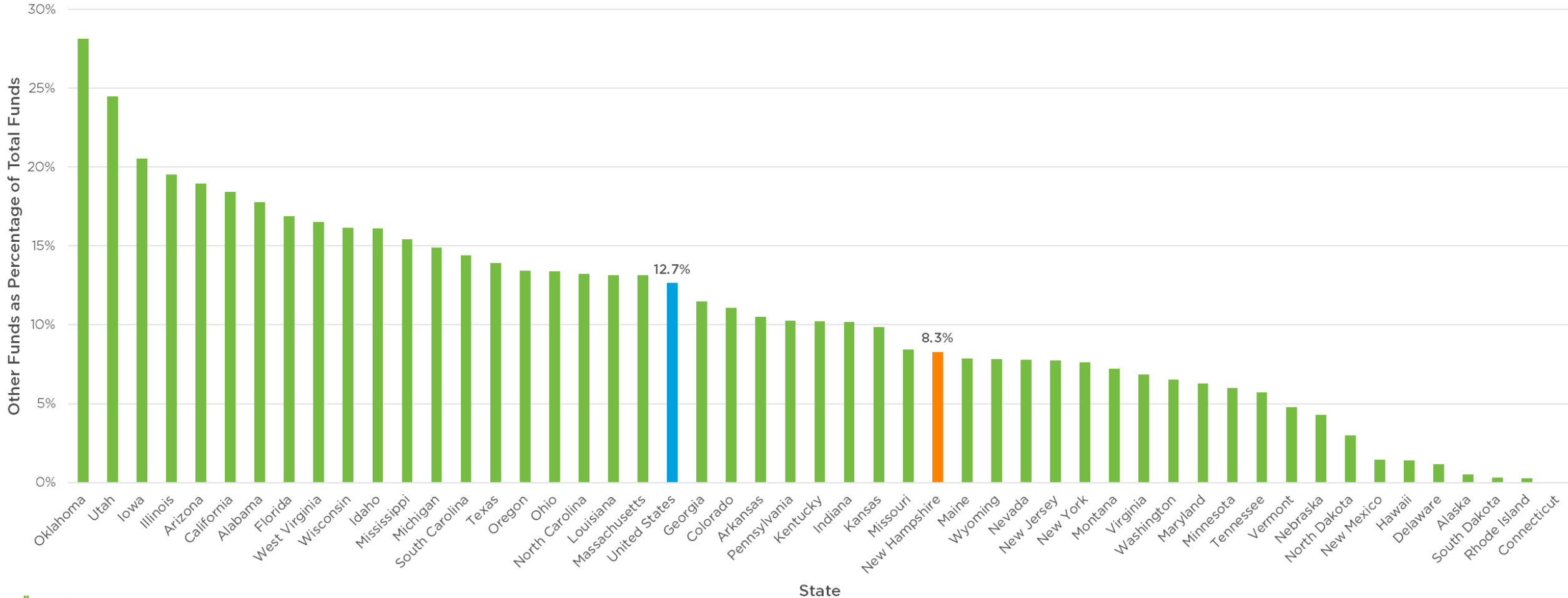


Source: New Hampshire Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, SFY 2025

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S USE OF OTHER FUNDS SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN NATIONAL TRENDS

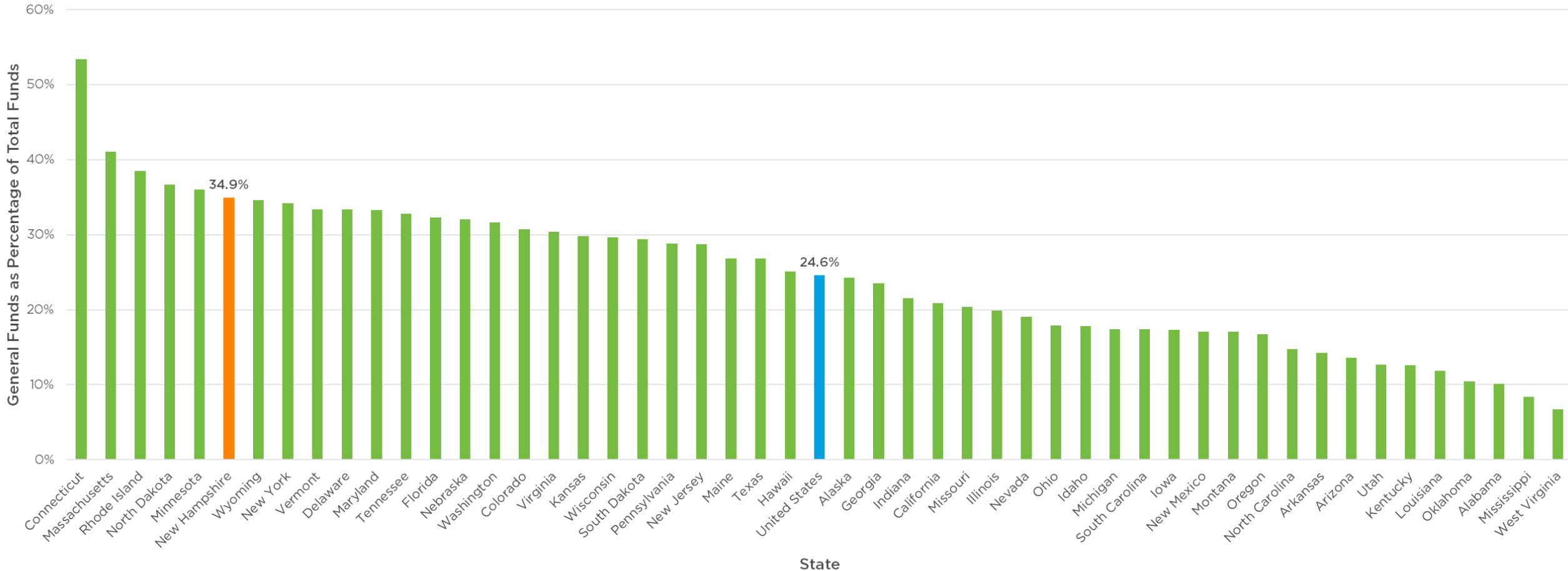
OTHER FUNDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEDICAID EXPENDITURES

Estimated Expenditures for Federal Fiscal Year 2025



HIGHER SHARE OF GENERAL FUNDS DRIVEN IN PART BY LOWER FEDERAL MEDICAID MATCH

GENERAL FUNDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEDICAID EXPENDITURES
Estimated Expenditures for Federal Fiscal Year 2025



Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2025 State Expenditure Report

STATE METHODS FOR FUNDING NON-FEDERAL SHARE OF MEDICAID

In fiscal year 2024, 68 percent of nationwide State Medicaid spending from General Funds (usually State tax revenue), while remaining 32 percent from other sources, including:

- Local government revenues
- Provider taxes
- Cost sharing with enrollees
- Fees, donations, assessments

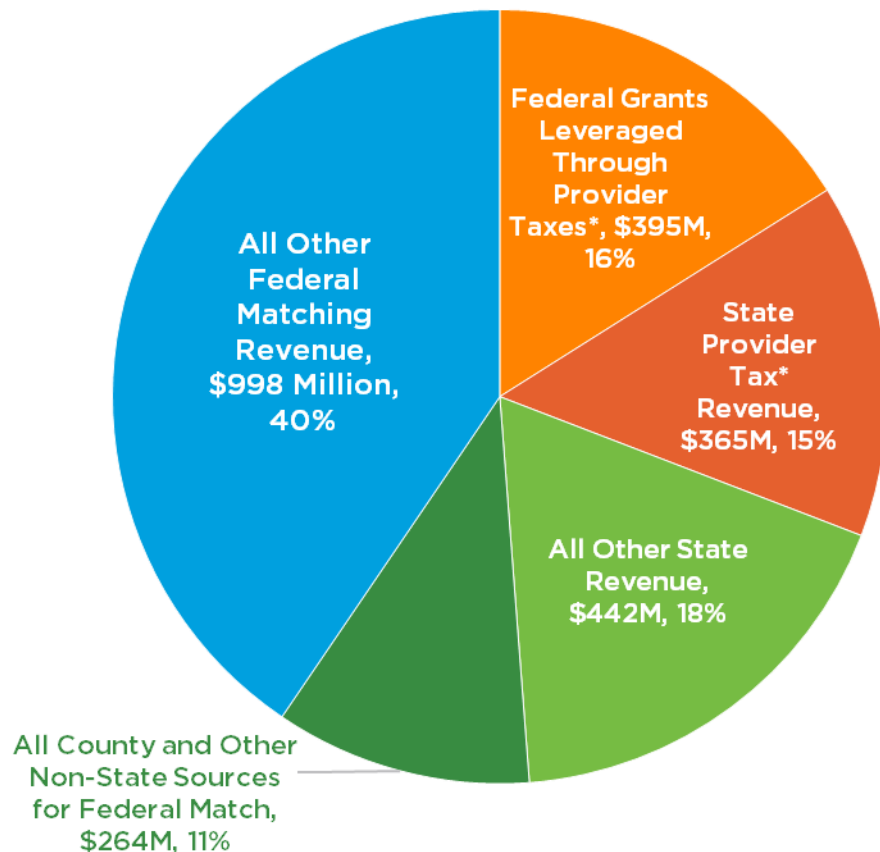
Managed care systems change payment method from fee for service (delivery system based on per member per month payments, used for all or some nursing facility care by 24 states)

Sources: National Association of State Budget Officers, National Association of Medicaid Directors, National Conference of State Legislatures

LOOMING FEDERAL CHANGES TO IMPACT MEDICAID PROVIDER TAXES

REVENUE FOR MEDICAID IN NEW HAMPSHIRE BY SOURCE

State Fiscal Year 2024

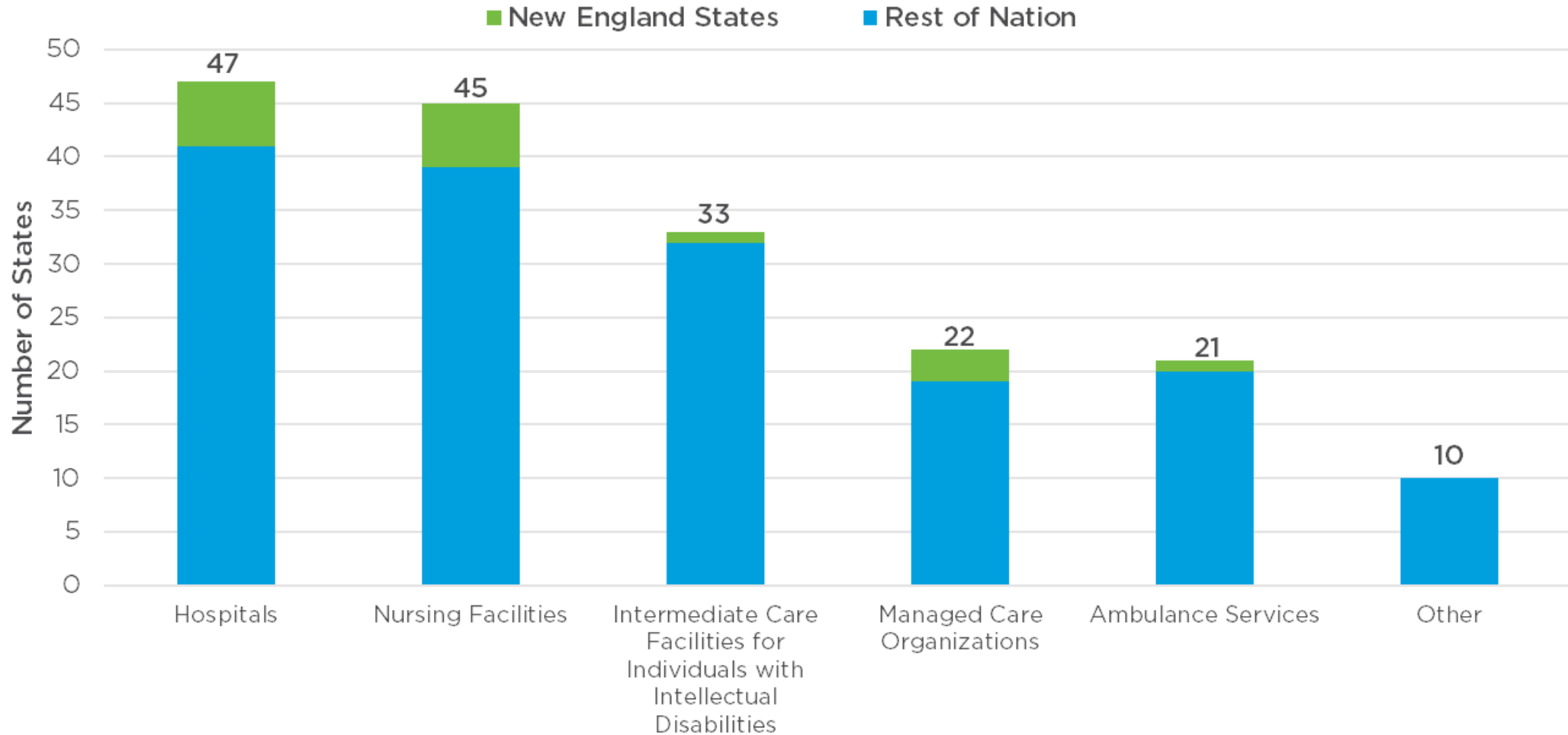


*Provider taxes include the Medicaid Enhancement Tax and Nursing Facility Quality Assessment
Sources: New Hampshire Departments of Health and Human Services, Treasury, and Revenue Administration

- Hospital provider taxes limited, will be reduced incrementally from maximum of 6.0 percent currently to a maximum of 3.5 percent by October 2031
- That limit would have lowered NH Medicaid Enhancement Tax (currently a 5.4 percent rate) revenues for Medicaid by \$122.4 million in State Fiscal Year 2025, and forgone an estimated \$148.5 million in federal matching funds, total nearly \$271 million
- Does not apply to Nursing Facility Quality Assessment
- Unclear how this loss of revenue may impact other Medicaid financing

HOSPITAL, NURSING FACILITY TAXES MOST COMMON NATIONALLY AND REGIONALLY

COUNT OF PROVIDER TAXES BY TYPE, FISCAL YEAR 2025



Source: KFF, Annual Survey of State Medicaid Officials, October 2024

NON-MEDICAID INITIATIVES IN LONG-TERM CARE

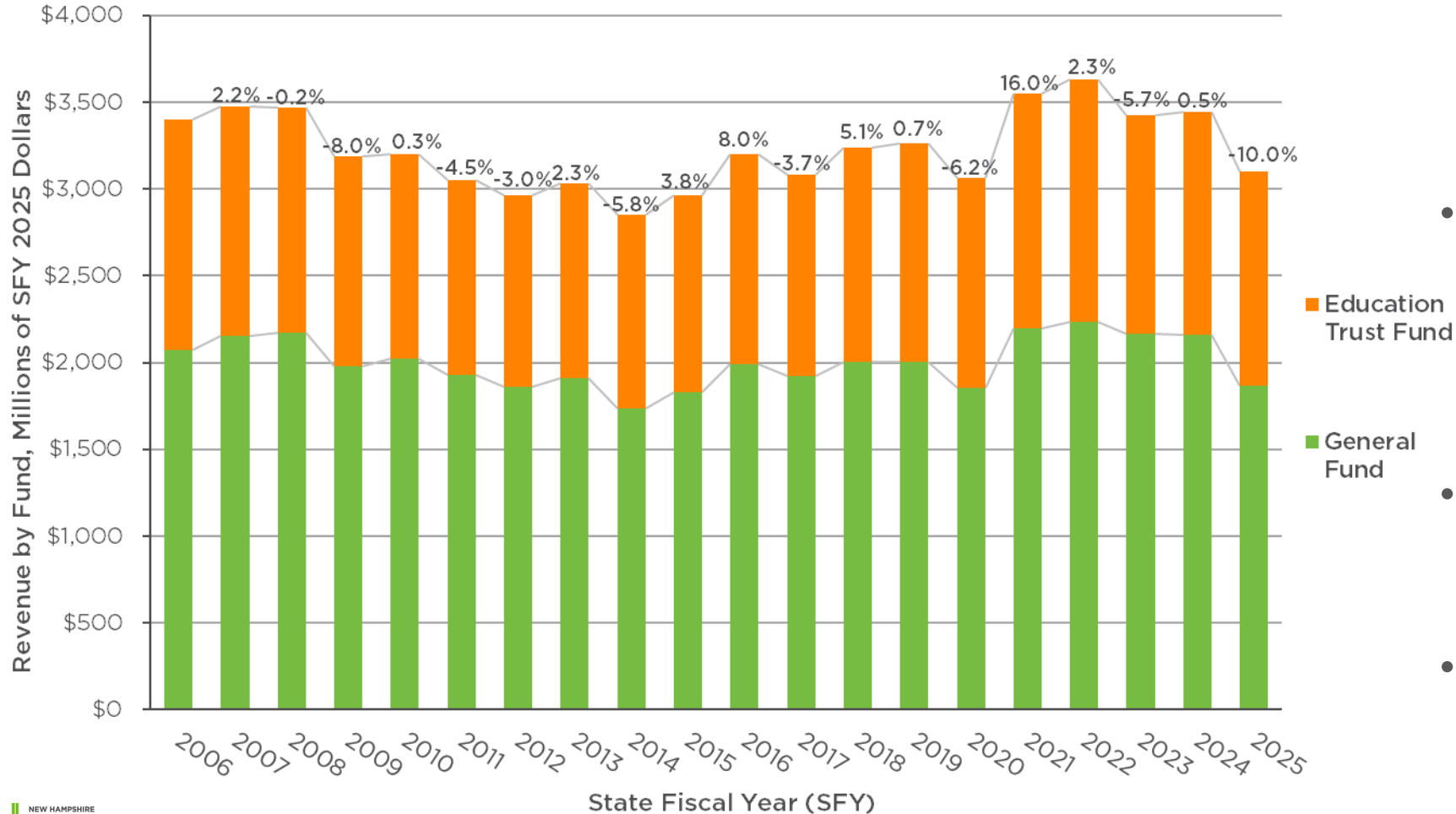
Identified by the Commonwealth Fund in 2023:

- **Washington** Cares Fund provides institutional and home-based care for adults 65 and older, or 18 and older in need of assistance with daily living, supported with a 0.58 percent payroll tax
- Policies in five states that offer some non-Medicaid long-term coverage to people who have incomes too high for Medicaid, funded with general revenues and cost sharing
- **Maine** policy on ballot initiative voted down in 2018 would have provided universal comprehensive in-home care for older adults and younger adults with disabilities, funded by tax on higher incomes
- **Florida** offers monthly subsidies to older adults to cover certain services, and **Hawaii** provides subsidies to caregivers
- **California** has a framework to connect residents with private long-term care insurance that meet certain criteria

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE REVENUES: THE LONG VIEW AND THIS YEAR'S SNAPSHOT

REVENUES HAVE DECLINED YEAR-OVER-YEAR

GENERAL AND EDUCATION TRUST FUNDS REVENUE,
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



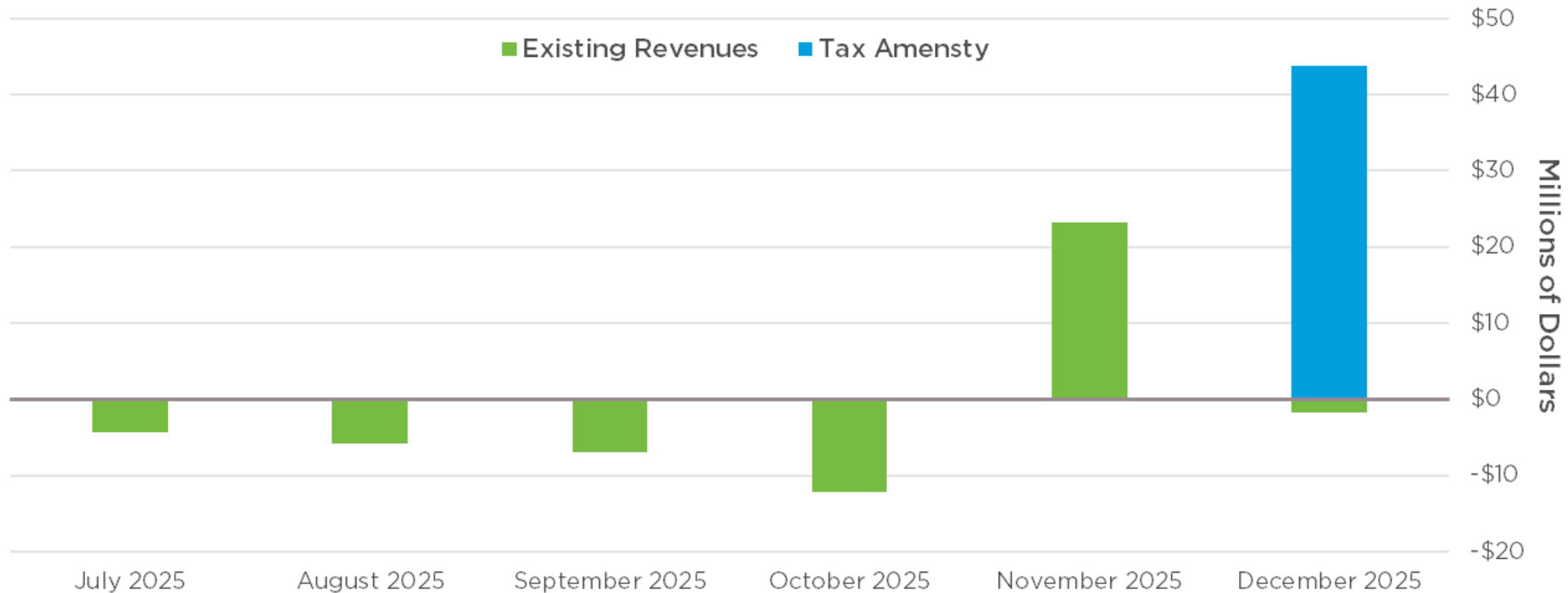
- Volatile Business Profits Tax and Real Estate Transfer Tax revenues (which could increase again in the future)
- Reduced business tax rates (forgone revenue of about \$795M-\$1.17B from 2016 through 2024) and changes to tax base
- Repeal of the Interest and Dividends Tax (\$184.6M in SFY 2024)
- Lowered Meals and Rentals Tax rate, one-time Statewide Education Property Tax reduction

Sources: New Hampshire Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports, SFYs 2014-2025; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index-Urban, Northeast

TAX AMNESTY PROGRAM PROVIDES TEMPORARY REVENUE BOOST

GENERAL AND EDUCATION TRUST FUND CASH REVENUES RELATIVE TO
PLANNED AMOUNTS BY MONTH

New Hampshire General and Education Trust Funds



Month and State Fiscal Year

Sources: Department of Administrative Services Monthly Revenue Focus Reports

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Long-term demographic trends indicate New Hampshire will continue to need significant infrastructure for older adult services and supports
- Public funders are key to long-term care, but private funders have become more important over time
- Long-term care costs are prohibitive for many people who need such care
- New Hampshire uses a mix of general State tax revenues, county property taxes, and taxes on health providers to fund Medicaid services
- Hospital provider taxes will be restricted in the future
- Recent State revenue trends do not provide consistent fiscal space for traditional, large-scale funding mechanisms

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Issue Brief: New Federal Reconciliation Law Reduces Taxes, Health Access, and Food Assistance Supports for Granite Staters – August 4, 2025: <https://nhfpi.org/resource/new-federal-reconciliation-law-reduces-taxes-health-access-and-food-assistance-supports-for-granite-staters/>

Issue Brief: Shifting Sources: A Brief Look at Long-Term State Revenue Trends in New Hampshire – September 8, 2025: <https://nhfpi.org/resource/shifting-sources-a-brief-look-at-long-term-state-revenue-trends-in-new-hampshire/>

Report: Affordability Eroded: Changes to the Cost of Living in New Hampshire – October 20, 2025: <https://nhfpi.org/resource/affordability-eroded-changes-to-the-cost-of-living-in-new-hampshire/>

Issue Brief: New Hampshire’s Growing Population and Changing Demographics Before and Since the COVID-19 Pandemic – August 16, 2024: <https://nhfpi.org/resource/new-hampshires-growing-population-and-changing-demographics-before-and-since-the-covid-19-pandemic/>

Publication: New Hampshire Policy Points, Second Edition – December 6, 2024: <https://nhfpi.org/nhpp/>



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