

GUIDE TO LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE



The greatest gift of long-term care insurance is that it allows loved ones to *supervise* your care and not have to *provide* your care.

What Is Long-Term Care?

Long-term care (LTC) goes beyond medical care to include all the assistance you could need if you ever have a chronic illness or disability that leaves you unable to care for yourself for an extended period of time (longer than 90 days). While older people generally require the most long-term care services, a young or middle-aged person who has suffered a debilitating illness or accident may also require care.

You may require long-term care due to:

- Dementia/Alzheimer's
- Stroke
- Complications with diabetes
- Other chronic conditions

Where Can You Receive Care?

- At home
- Assisted living facility
- Community facilities offering services
- Skilled nursing facility

What Is Your Plan Should You Need Care?

By allocating nothing for long-term care, you could be risking retirement assets. With the help of your family and your financial advisor, you can create a written plan to ensure care for yourself today and in the future. Things you should consider:

- **Who would you want to care for you?** Your children, your spouse, a qualified professional? How would this affect the lives of your loved ones?
- **Where would you like to receive the care?** Your home, an assisted living facility, a community center, a nursing facility, your child's home?
- **How will you pay for your care?** With your own assets? If so, which asset would you use first? Are they in taxable accounts? Are the assets liquid? Would you use a long-term care insurance policy?

It's important to have a clearly written plan so there's no confusion if you need long-term care. Sit down with your family and financial advisor and write out your plan today.

The Caregivers



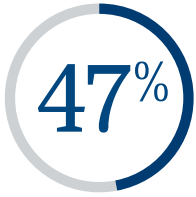
One-third of caregivers provided 30 or more hours of care per week.



Sixty-two percent of caregivers used money from their own savings or retirement funds to cover costs associated with providing care.



Fifty-four percent experienced negative feelings as a result of caregiving.



Forty-seven percent of caregivers felt better prepared to deal with the situation if the recipient had long-term care insurance.

Genworth, Beyond Dollars Survey, 2015

Why Is Planning Important?

Needing long-term care puts an enormous emotional and physical strain on your loved ones and family members. By planning ahead, you can help reduce this burden. Also, as you age, your health may change, which could make it difficult to get coverage. That's why it's important to start planning now while you have the most options.

Would Healthcare Insurance, Medicare, or Medicaid Cover these Costs?

Healthcare insurance, including Medicare, pays for skilled or rehabilitative services only, and it doesn't cover custodial care. Medicare may cover a portion of the first 100 days of care received at a nursing facility if specific program requirements are met. After the first 100 days, you'll have to cover your own costs.

Medicaid is the joint federal and state welfare program for those with low incomes and limited financial resources. Eligibility restrictions such as gifting money to loved ones, transferring assets into trusts, and creating promissory notes make it increasingly difficult to qualify for this program.

Ways to Fund Your Long-Term Care Plan

- **Traditional LTC Insurance:** These policies offer flexibility in benefits to help you design a plan that addresses your specific needs. It also may limit out-of-pocket expenses. Good health and partner discounts help reduce the cost of these premiums. Traditional LTC insurance policies may qualify for your state's Partnership Program, which means that every dollar in benefits paid from a long-term care policy will

allow you to protect a dollar of your assets should you ever need to qualify for Medicaid. Please consult with your financial advisor on how the Partnership Program may benefit you. Traditional LTC products are typically paid via annual premiums, which are not guaranteed to stay level. Carriers can increase premiums in coordination with states' approval.

- **Life Insurance with LTC Riders:** Many insurance carriers are now offering a long-term care rider that acts as an added benefit to a permanent life insurance product. This type of policy is advantageous for those clients who are primarily looking for life insurance, because they're actually securing two forms of insurance in one package. Long-term care riders come at a cost, and they allow you to use a percentage of your death benefit should you require long-term care instead.
- **Single Premium Life/Long-Term Care Insurance:** These product options, also known as hybrid-life or linked benefit products, may be your best option to self-insure. These products offer a simplified application process for life and long-term care insurance. In the event you don't require long-term care, the death benefit will be paid income-tax free to your requested beneficiaries. Such products may also include Return of Premium features, or an additional cost rider, that return the premiums paid for coverage if you cancel the policy. At any time, you can request a return of premium upon full surrender of the policy. The amount received will be adjusted for any benefits paid and any loans and cash withdrawals. Note: Surrender of the policy may have tax implications.

The long-term care insurance industry paid \$9.2 billion in claims in 2017.

AALTCI.org 2018



WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS?

- Have the conversation with your family about your objectives
- Speak with your financial advisor
- Create a written plan of care
- Find out what coverage costs in your area
- See if you can medically qualify for insurance coverage



Educational Resources Available to You:

Medicare: www.medicare.gov

Cost of Care Survey: www.genworth.com/CostofCare

Guide to LTC: www.guidetolongtermcare.com

The opinions voiced in this material are for general information only and are not intended to provide specific advice or recommendations for any individual. To determine which investment(s) may be appropriate for you, consult your financial advisor prior to investing.

The cost and availability of life insurance depend on many factors such as age, health, and amount of insurance purchased. In addition to premiums, there are contract limitations, fees, exclusions, reductions of benefits, and charges associated with policy. And if a policy is surrendered prematurely, there may be surrender charges and income tax implications.

Riders are additional guarantee options that are available to an annuity or life insurance contract holder. While some riders are part of an existing contract, many others may carry additional fees, charges, and restrictions, and the policy holder should review their contract carefully before purchasing.

Any guarantees are contingent upon the claims-paying ability of the issuing company.

Not FDIC/NCUA Insured	Not Bank/Credit Union Guaranteed	May Lose Value
Not Insured by Any Federal Government Agency		Not a Bank Deposit

To the extent you are receiving investment advice from a separately registered independent investment advisor, please note that LPL Financial LLC is not an affiliate of and makes no representation with respect to such entity.