A multisector plan for aging (MPA) is a roadmap that states can use to transform the coordination of services for older adults, people with disabilities, and caregivers.

Once buy-in and authorization for an MPA is received, a state-led, cross-sector team should develop a shared set of goals and initiatives to address the needs of their aging residents, while prioritizing transparency, equity, and person-centeredness.

Following are nine best practices for a state that is developing an MPA:

1. **Empower a Leader Who can Work Across Silos**
   Select a government “insider” to guide development — one with the skills and relationships to lead cross-department planning and a commitment to transparency and consumer engagement.

2. **Assemble a Team with the Necessary Skills**
   Include expertise in communications, policy, data, and consumer engagement. Promote equity by including members who reflect a state’s racial, gender, age, geographic, and linguistic diversity.

3. **Build on Existing State Planning Efforts**
   Existing state efforts can serve as the foundation for an MPA. Map, elevate, and engage with existing aging initiatives and invite their leaders to the table.

4. **Gather Input from People Across the State**
   Involve older adults, people with disabilities, caregivers, and direct care workers. Gain diverse perspectives, including from people of color, veterans, immigrants, LGBTQ+ individuals, and others.

5. **Engage Deeply with a Broad Coalition**
   Engage all aging individuals, not just those who are currently “older.” Include other sectors, like transportation, education, climate advocates, private industry, and racial justice groups.

6. **Involve Executive and Legislative Branches**
   Include executive and legislative entities, such as those representing health, aging, Medicaid, labor, transportation, housing, insurance, emergency, and corrections.

7. **Create Committees and Subcommittees**
   Establish stakeholder advisory committees to create a link with community priorities and to ensure that draft MPA recommendations represent a diverse range of stakeholders.

8. **Use Data to Inform Goals and Initiatives**
   Use research, data, and evidence to inform the MPA’s focus and initiatives, as well as its ongoing evaluation and updates.

9. **Design for the Short-, Mid-, and Long-Term**
   Organize the plan by themes deemed important to consumers and stakeholders. Build in “quick wins” and longer-term aspirations that outline accountability, implementation resources, and sustainability.

Learn more about how these best practices can guide states in the MPA development process. Visit www.chcs.org/developing-an-mpa.