MEDICAID COSTS & WAIVERS: SHARING STATE EXPERIENCES

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OUR MISSION, VISION & VALUES

MISSION

ACHI's mission is to be a catalyst for improving the health of Arkansans through evidence-based research, public issue advocacy, and collaborative program development.

VISION

ACHI's vision is to be a trusted health policy leader committed to innovations that improve the health of Arkansans.

VALUES

ACHI's values are trust, innovation, initiative, and commitment.



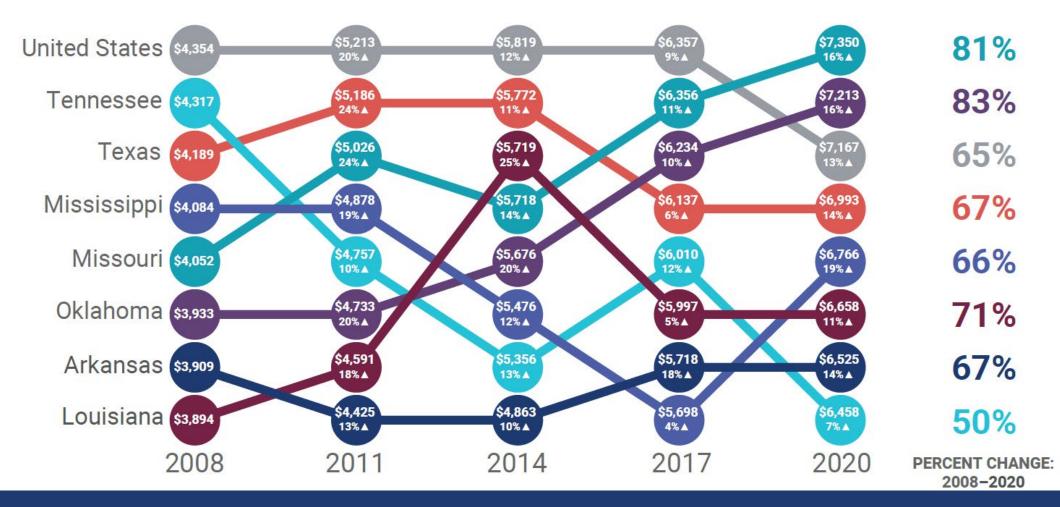


HEALTHCARE FINANCING IN TRANSITION

o 1944	First patient treated with Penicillin
o 1941	WWII Wage controls / Employers' response
o 1957	Hill Burton-Act stimulates hospitals
o 1965	Medicare / Medicaid established
o 1973	Federal HMO Act
o 1990s	Employer / Medicaid HMO expansions
o 1997	State Children's Health Insurance/FLEX Hospital Programs
02003	Medicare Modernization Act
02010	Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA)
02014	Sustainable Growth Rate / MACRA
02017	Tax bill repeals ACA's individual mandate

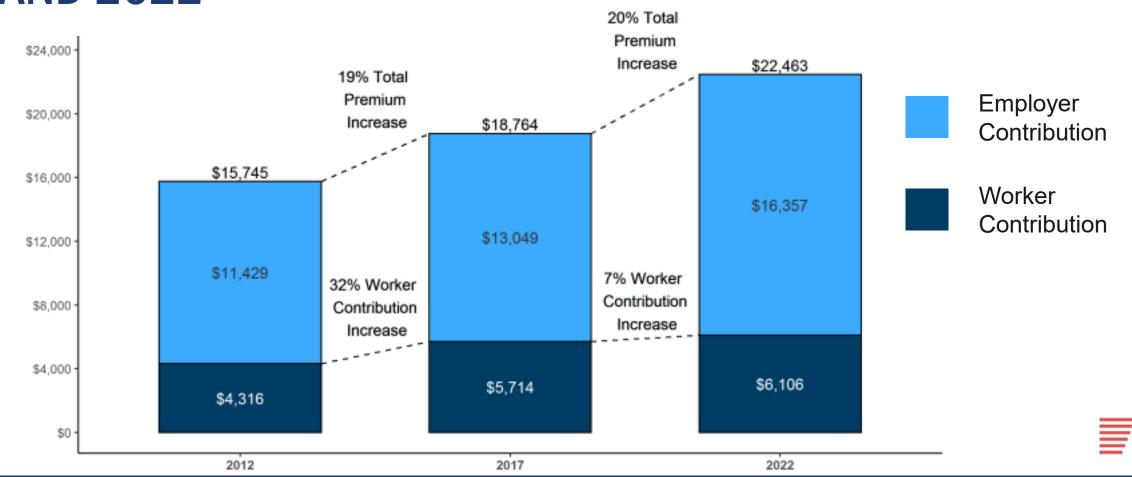
EMPLOYER HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR AN INDIVIDUAL | EMPLOYER SIZE: 50 OR MORE EMPLOYEES

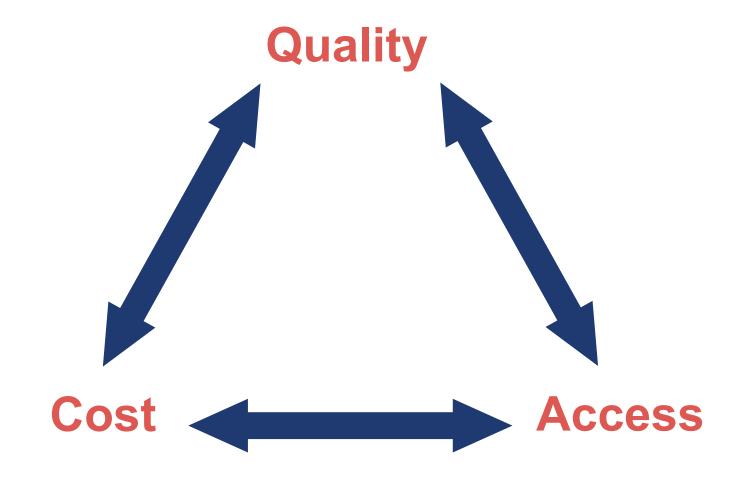




AVERAGE ANNUAL WORKER AND EMPLOYER PREMIUM CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FAMILY COVERAGE, 2012, 2017, AND 2022



HEALTH CARE'S IRON TRIANGLE





THE MEDICAID PROGRAM



Public health insurance program for people with low income



Federal-state partnership



Coverage has evolved over time



1 in 5
Americans
are covered



Broad range of health and long-term care services covered

THE MEDICAID PROGRAM



Private managed care plans provide care for most enrollees



Facilitates access to care



Jointly financed by states and federal government

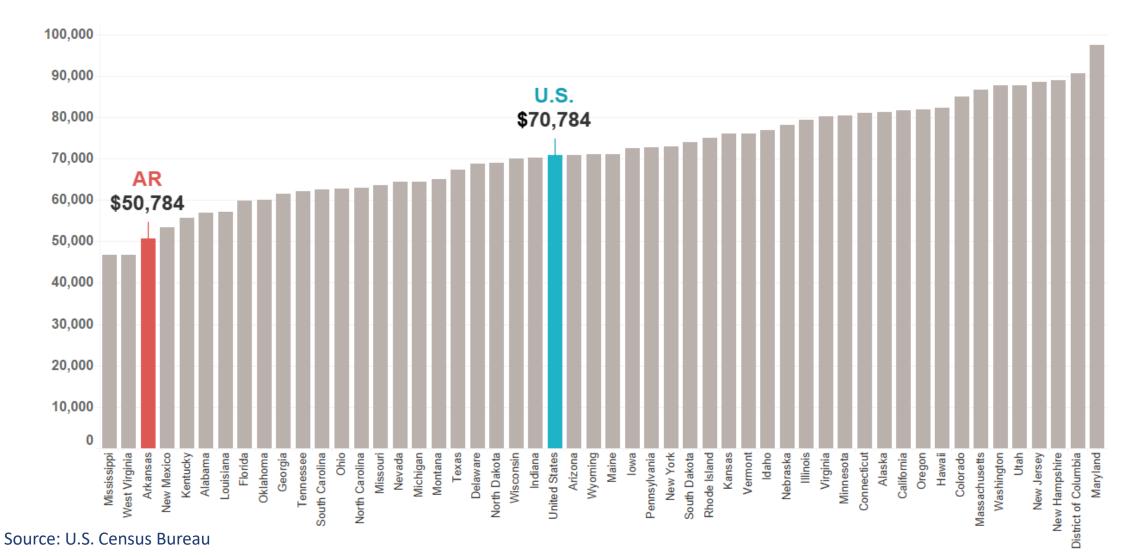


Spending is concentrated on the elderly and people with disabilities



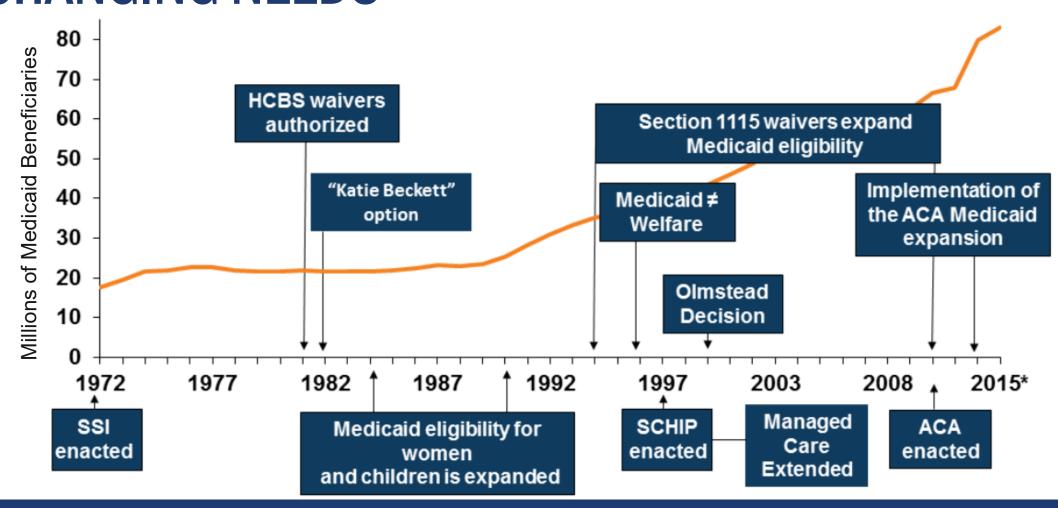
Majority of public holds favorable views of Medicaid

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME 2021

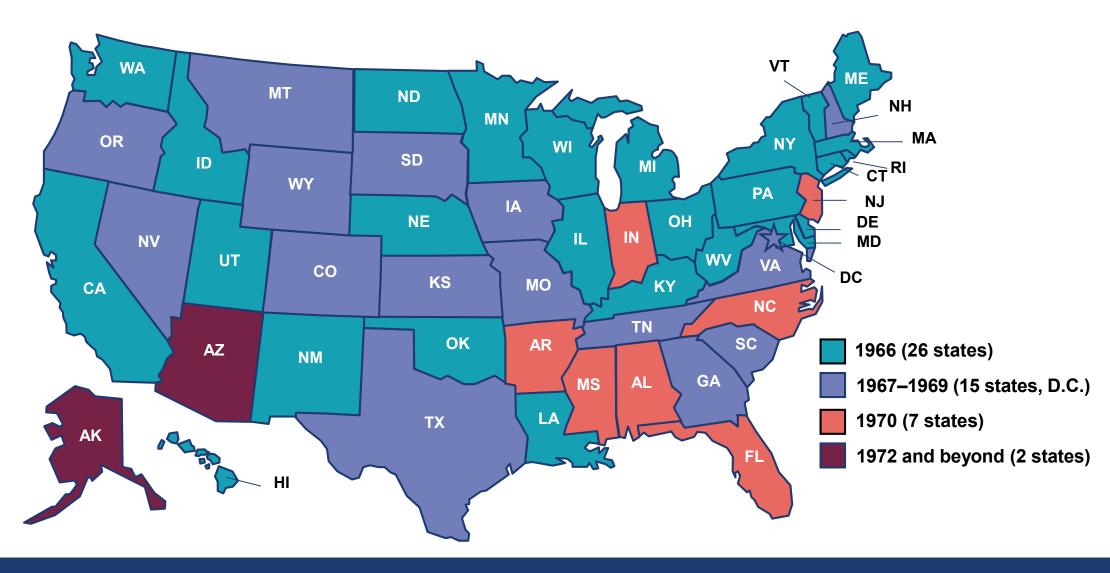




THE EVOLUTION OF MEDICAID OVER TIME TO MEET CHANGING NEEDS

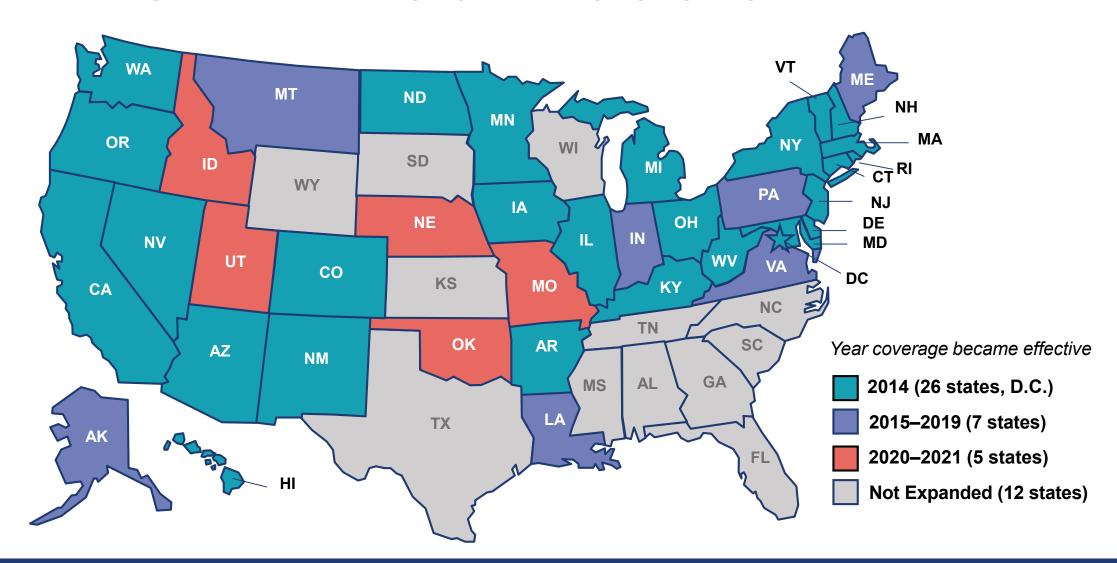


ORIGINAL MEDICAID IMPLEMENTATION



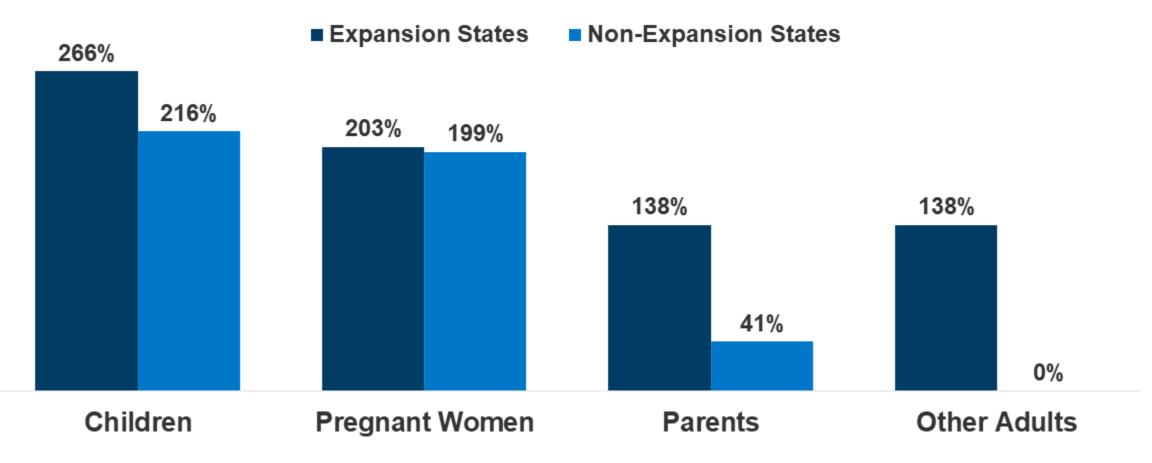


MEDICAID EXPANSION DECISIONS





MEDIAN MEDICAID INCOME ELIGIBILITY LIMITS BASED ON IMPLEMENTATION OF MEDICAID EXPANSION, AS OF JANUARY 2020



MEDICAID WAIVERS:

- Vehicles states can use to test new or existing ways to deliver and pay for health care services in Medicaid and CHIP (flexibility)
- Federal & state negotiation to "waive" (deviate from) Medicaid requirements under statue, rule, or regulation
- Federal and state perspectives frequently differ
 - Covered benefits
 - Beneficiary protections
 - Budgetary impact
- Results in a formal change in the states Medicaid program



MEDICAID SECTION 1115 WAIVERS

- 1115 Research & Demonstration projects—model using "states as laboratories"
 - Must promote the objectives of Medicaid/CHIP
 - Current negotiations
 - Continuous coverage for kids through age 6
 - Coverage for incarcerated individuals
 - Social determinants of health (zip code risk)
 - Typically approved for 5 years
 - Must be budget neutral—cost with or without the waiver must be the same
 - Evaluated based on their cost-effectiveness



HISTORY OF SECTION 1115 MEDICAID WAIVERS

- In 1962, Congress enacts 1115 via amendments to Social Security Act: "limited in scope and focused on innovation"
- Into the 1980s most waivers echoed the limited-scope guidance
- o In 1982, Arizona's managed-care waiver foreshadowed a new evolution
- Under Reagan, the Office of Management and Budget became more involved and implemented a strict budget neutrality rule
- Clinton administration relaxed cost-neutrality requirements
- 2nd Bush era used employer support waivers (Health Insurance Flexibility and Accountability) and then "Katrina waivers" to address natural disasters
- In 2010, the ACA ushered in a new battleground for 1115 waivers
- Trump administration presides over state-implementation of work and community-engagement requirements



MEDICAID 1915(b) WAIVERS

1915(b) predominant path for managed care waivers

- Option available to states that allow the use of managed care in the Medicaid Program
- Implement a managed care delivery system that restricts the types of providers that people can use to get Medicaid benefits (managed care organization, MCO)
- Use the savings that the state gets from a managed care delivery system to provide additional services (air conditioner)
- Requires maintenance of choice by beneficiary of at least two plans



MEDICAID 1915(c) WAIVERS

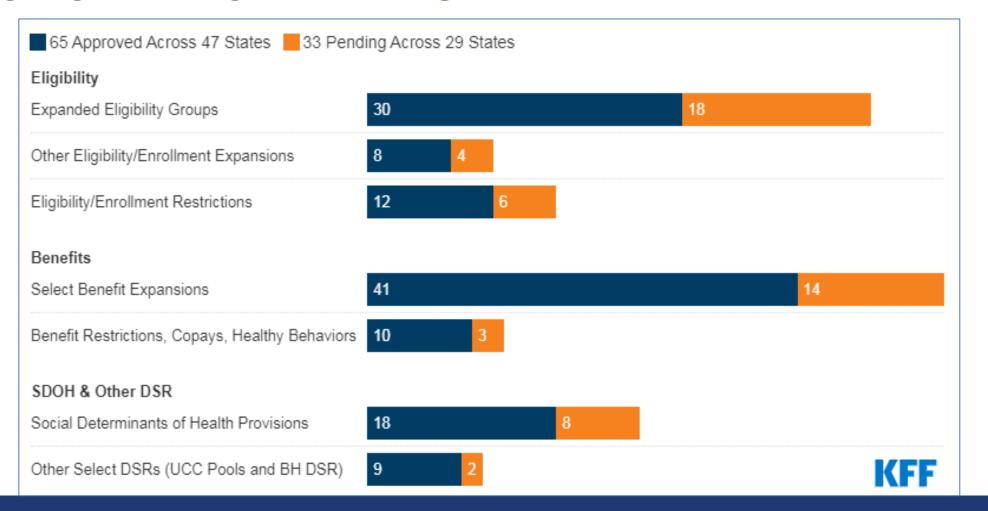
1915(c) Home and community-based services

- Flexibility to provide long term care services in home and community settings
- Standard medical and non-medical services such as case management, homemaker, home health aide, personal care, adult day health services, habilitation (day and residential), and respite care

Can use 1915(b) and (c) together



LANDSCAPE OF APPROVED AND PENDING SECTION 1115 WAIVERS



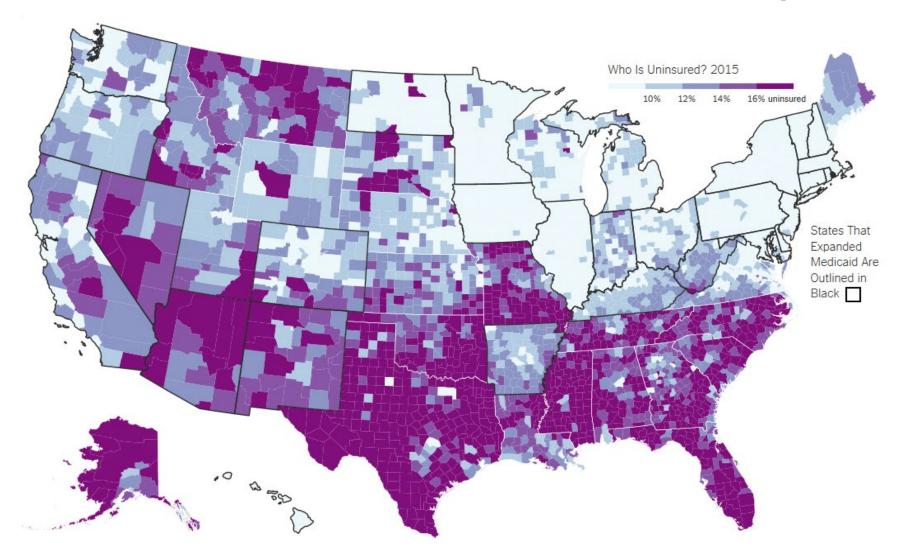




ARKANSAS' UNIQUE 1115 WAIVER EXPERIENCE

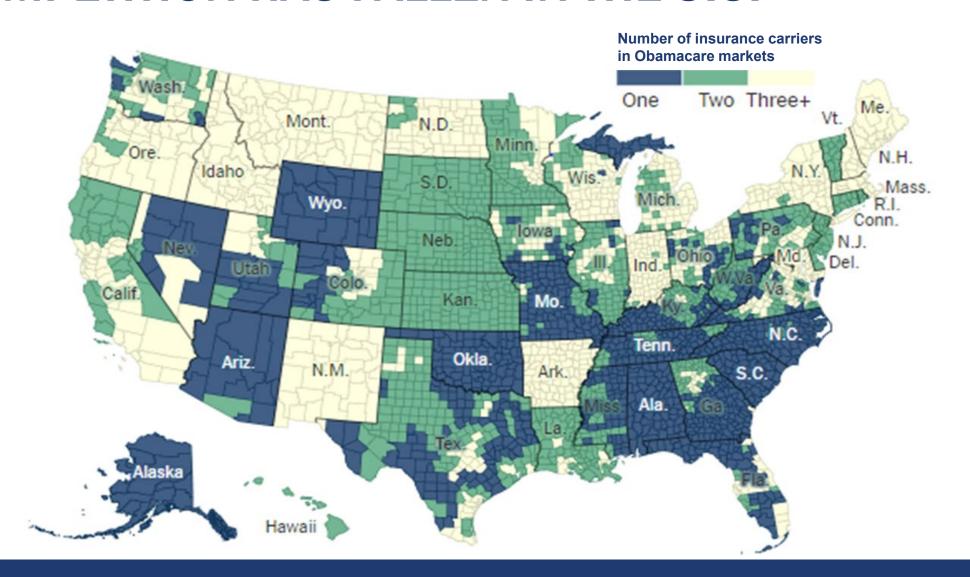
- Health Care Independence Program > AR Works > AR Home
- Post-ACA options for Medicaid expansion "radioactive"
- Creative solution to utilize "premium assistance"
 - Essential health benefit (EHB) standardized in private market
 - Purchasing mechanism through the health insurance marketplace
- Program goals:
 - Coverage of uninsured
 - Increased competition in the insurance market
 - Eliminate private sector cost-shift for underpayment/uninsured
 - Stabilize Arkansas healthcare system
- Challenges: Health Savings Accounts, Work Requirements, Life 360

PERCENTAGE UNINSURED, BY COUNTY (2015)



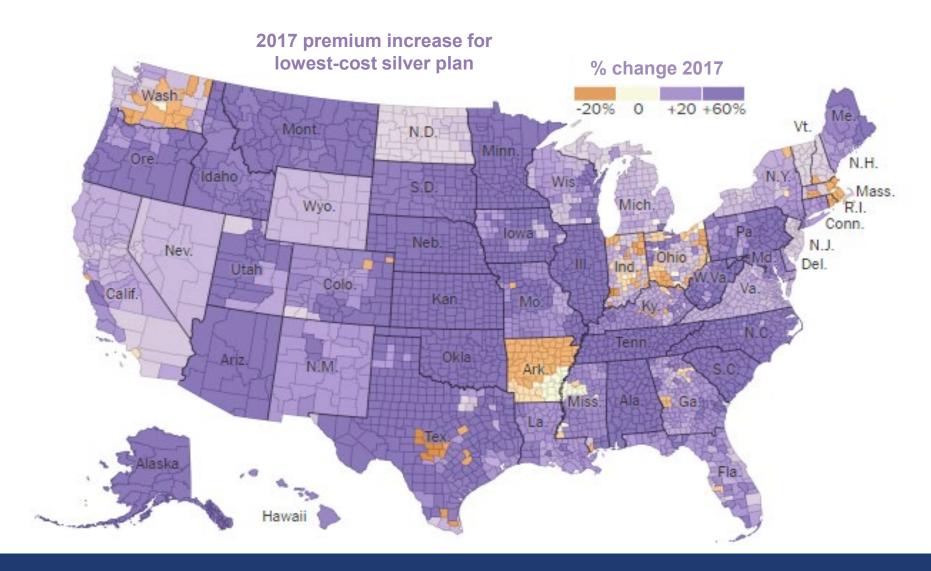


COMPETITION HAS FALLEN IN THE U.S.





OBAMACARE RATES RISING



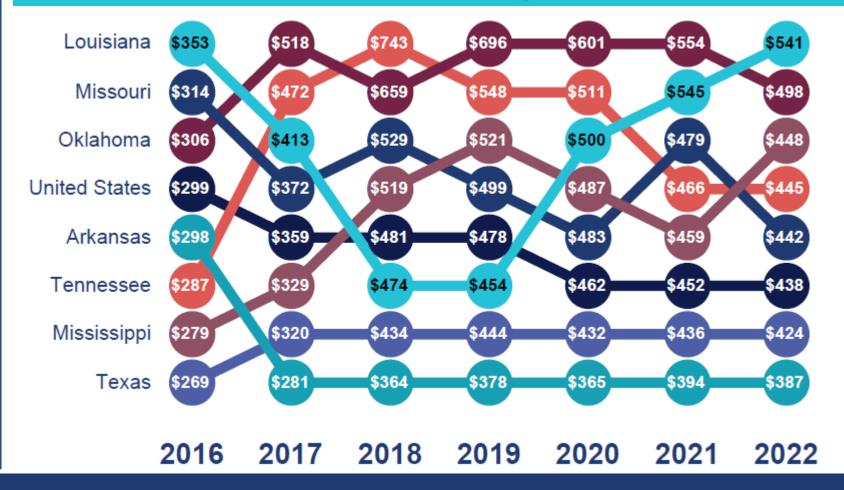


INDIVIDUAL MARKETPLACE HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Number of States With Premiums Lower Than AR*



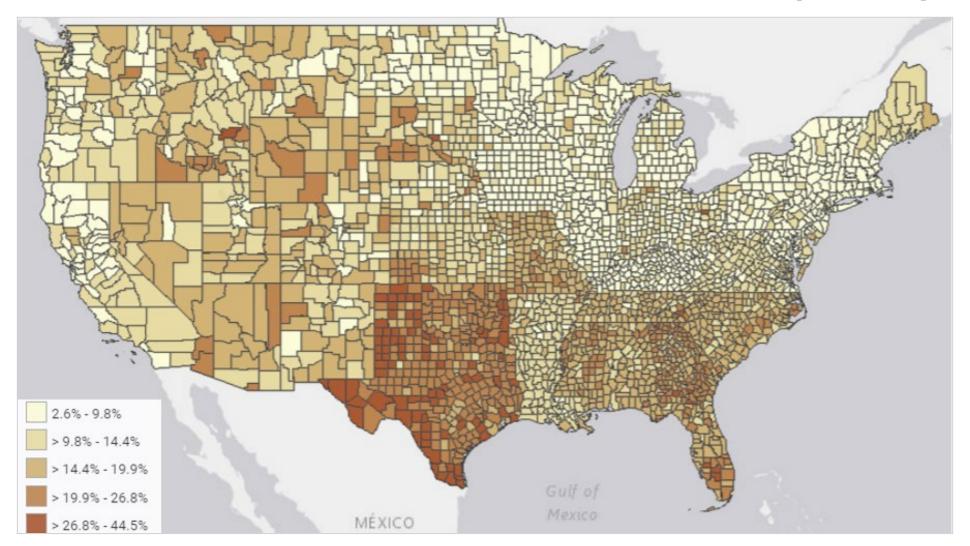
Average Monthly Marketplace Premium: Change in Benchmark Premiums for Arkansas and the Surrounding States, 2016–2022**



^{*}Includes the District of Columbia.

^{**}Average benchmark premiums were calculated using the second-lowest-cost silver plan for a 40-year-old.

PERCENTAGE UNINSURED, BY COUNTY (2020)



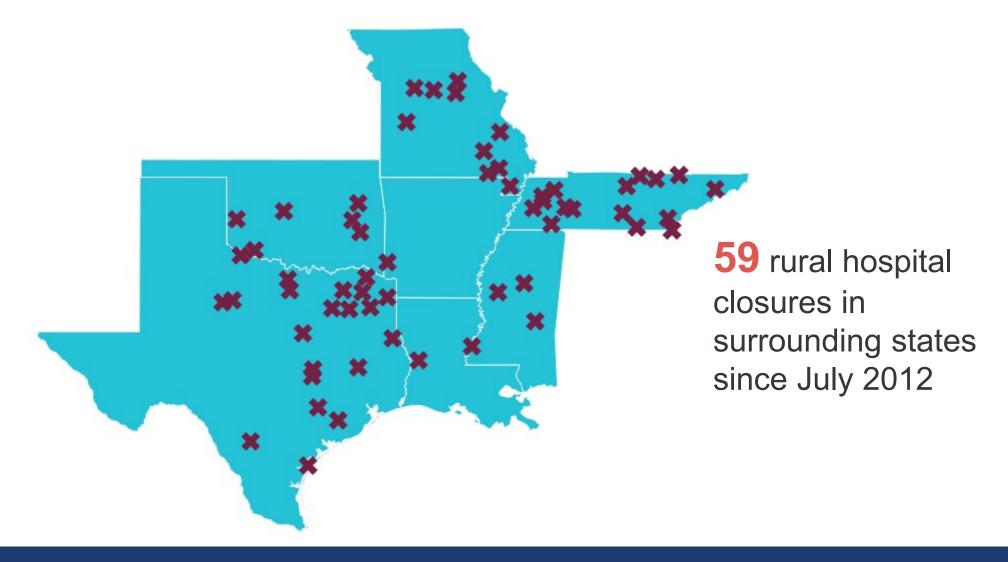


RURAL HOSPITAL CLOSURES SINCE JULY 2012





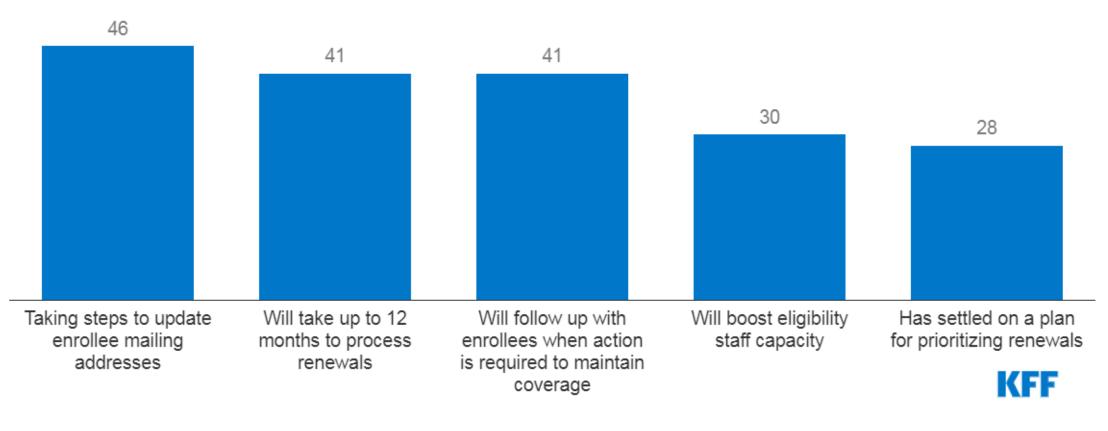
RURAL HOSPITAL CLOSURES SINCE JULY 2012







PLANNED STATE ACTIONS FOR END OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY





LENGTH OF MEDICAID COVERAGE BEFORE DELIVERY: ENROLLEES WITH LIVE BIRTH, 2019

- Enrolled Before Start of Pregnancy¹
- 7 to 10 Months Before Delivery
- 1 to 6 Months Before Delivery
- Enrolled During Month of Delivery

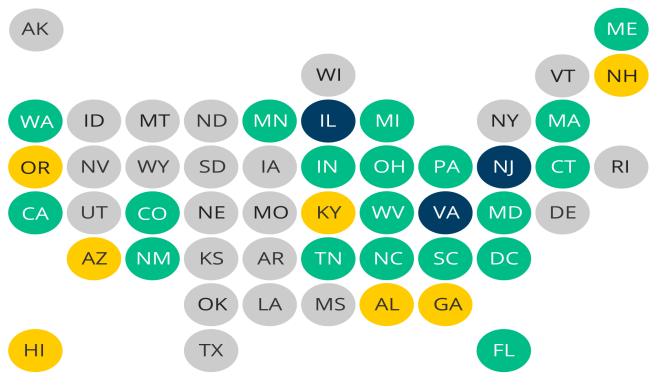


NOTE: 1. Enrolled before start of pregnancy refers to individuals enrolled at least 11 months prior to delivery. 2. Based on data from 39 states. Twelve states were excluded due to data quality issues (AL, DC, FL, KS, KY, NC, NE, NM, OK, RI, TN, WY). Of the included states, 28 are expansion states and 9 are non-expansion states. Maine and Virginia implemented the Medicaid expansion in January 2019 and are excluded from both expansion and non-expansion state aggregates; however, Maine and Virginia are included in the "All States" total.





28 States and DC Have Taken Steps to Extend Postpartum Medicaid Coverage to 12 Months



- Implemented (3 states)
- Planning to implement (18 states & DC)
- Considering legislation to implement extension (7 states)

SOURCE: KFF analysis of approved and pending 1115 waivers, state plans, and state legislation, as of March 31, 2022.





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