Some Speech Titles Are Better Spoken Than Written

Hot Issues in Health Care
December 5, 2017
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Editor-in-Chief
Health Affairs

Because

Whither: (adv) to what situation, position, degree or end

Wither: (v) to lose vitality, force or freshness

So I ask: Whither (or Wither) Medicaid managed care?

What I'm Going To Cover

- What do I mean by managed care?
- The phases of MMC
- The evolving rationale for MMC
- Looking forward

The Phases of MMC

- MMC Beta (1970s)
- MMC 1.0 (1990s)
- MMC 2.0 (2000s)
- MMC 3.0

MMC Beta

Escalating costs, uneven access to physicians, and lack of quality control in Medicaid programs have led policymakers to seek options to the fee-for-service system. In 1971, California led the nation in implementing a promising alternative—a statewide prepaid health program for Medicaid beneficiaries. This action was widely heralded as a solution to the problems of cost containment, guaranteed access, and quality assurance in the provision of health care to the poor.

California's program, however, has fallen so far short of its promise that many consider it scandalous.

D'Onofrio et al., Public Health Report (1977)

The Early Rationale (1.0)

- Improved access, especially to primary care
- Reduced institutional care
- Budget savings
- Budget certainty

State Ceded to MCOs

- Provider enrollment
- Provider payment rates
- Claims payment
- Utilization controls

States Took On

- MCO selection
- MCO rate setting
- Beneficiary enrollment in MCOs
- But none of the old functions went away...

And Then States Realized They Had To Also Handle

- MCO contract oversight
- MCO shadow claims
- MCO transitions
- Carve outs
- Coverage adjudication

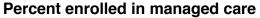
And They Did

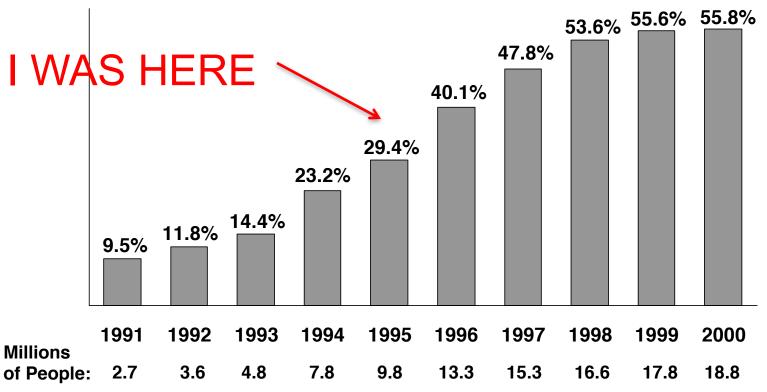
And some even got pretty good at it!

And So Did The MCOs

Figure 1

Growth in the Share of Medicaid Beneficiaries Enrolled in Managed Care, 1991-2000



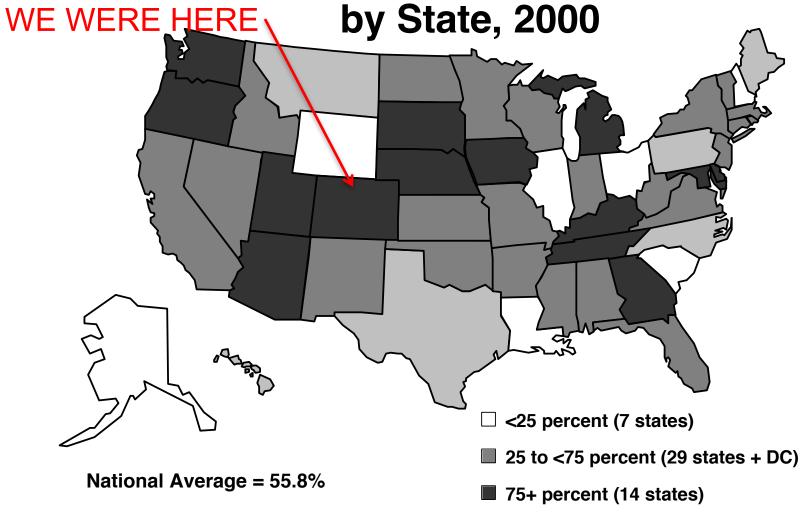


Note: Includes full-risk and PCCM arrangements.

SOURCE: CMS, 2001.

Figure 2

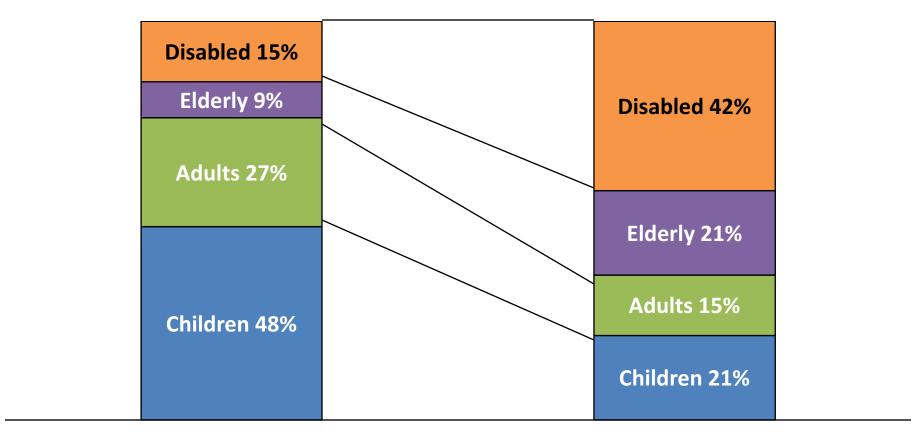
Medicaid Managed Care Enrollment,



Note: Includes full-risk and PCCM arrangements.

SOURCE: CMS, 2001.

But...50% of Enrollees ≠ 50% of \$



Enrollees Total = 68.0 Million Expenditures
Total = \$397.6 Billion

SOURCE: KCMU/Urban Institute estimates based on data from FY 2011 MSIS and CMS-64. MSIS FY 2010 data were used for FL, KS, ME, MD, MT, NM, NJ, OK, TX, and UT, but adjusted to 2011 CMS-64.

The Evolving Rationale (2.0)

- Accountability for outcomes
- Care management
- Reallocation of resources
- Medicare integration
- Oh yes, and money
- and ideology
- and politics



Medicaid Enrollment in Comprehensive Risk-Based Managed Care | The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation

Timeframe: 2003 - 2014

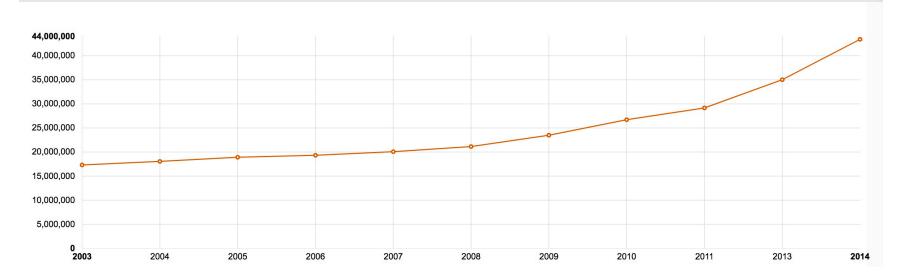
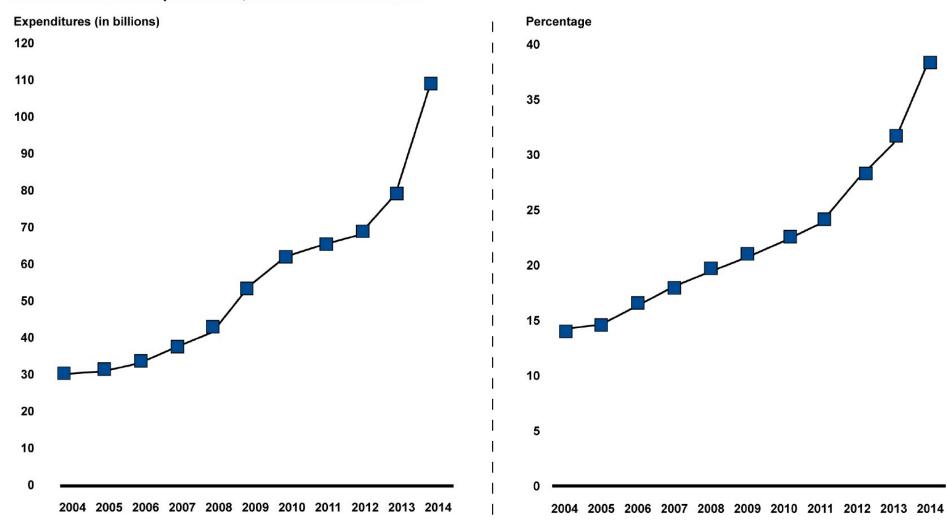


TABLE 1. Distribution of Managed Care Enrollees by Eligibility Group, FY 2013

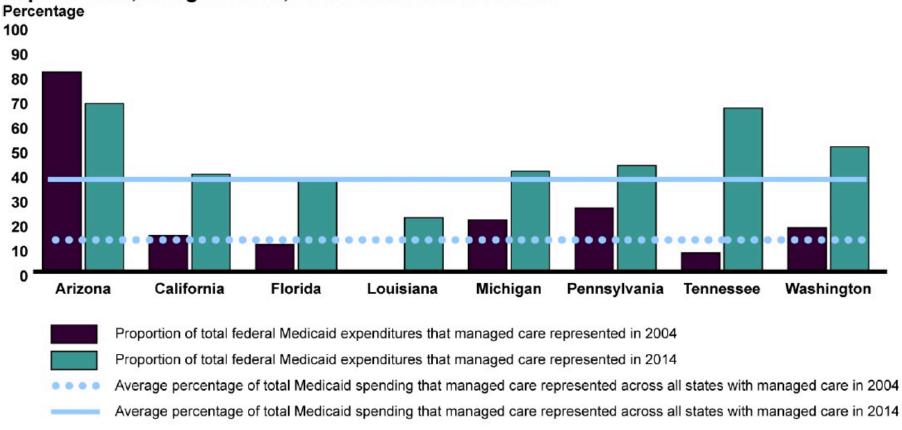
Basis of eligibility	Any managed care	Comprehensive managed care ¹	Limited- benefit plans	Primary care case management
Total	77.5%	53.9%	49.5%	12.7%
Children	92.8	67.8	58.8	17.4
Adults	66.9	50.9	35.9	9.3
Disabled	70.4	40.2	53.1	11.3
Aged	47.9	18.1	40.7	2.5

Figure 3: Federal Comprehensive Risk-Based Medicaid Managed Care Expenditures, Total and as a Percentage of Overall Federal Medicaid Expenditures, Fiscal Years 2004-2014



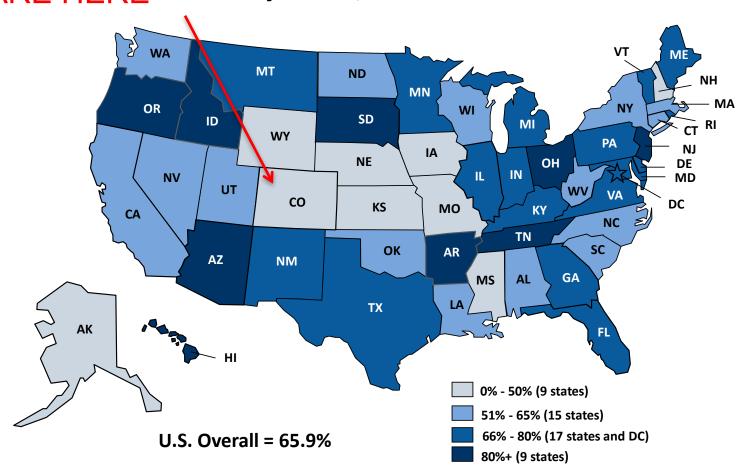
Source: GAO analysis of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services data. | GAO-16-77





Source: GAO analysis of federal data. | GAO-16-77

Comprehensive Medicaid Managed Care Penetration
WE ARE HERE by State, October 2010



NOTE: Includes enrollment in MCOs and PCCMs. Most data as of October 2010. SOURCE: KCMU/HMA Survey of Medicaid Managed Care, September 2011.

The New State Challenges

- Quality oversight
- Disruption
- Risk adjustment
- No agreed upon yardstick to measure success

MACPAC on Managed Care

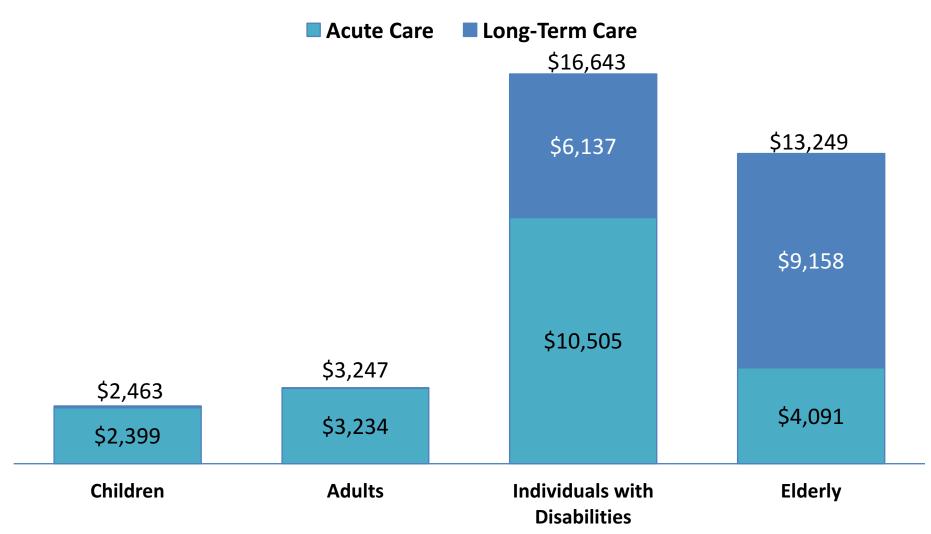
Managed Care

While much research has been conducted on whether managed care delivery systems result in better outcomes than traditional fee for service (FFS), there is no definitive conclusion as to whether managed care improves or worsens access to or quality of care for beneficiaries.

MMC 3.0

 Addressing social and clinical needs of the most vulnerable and sometimes medically complex patients

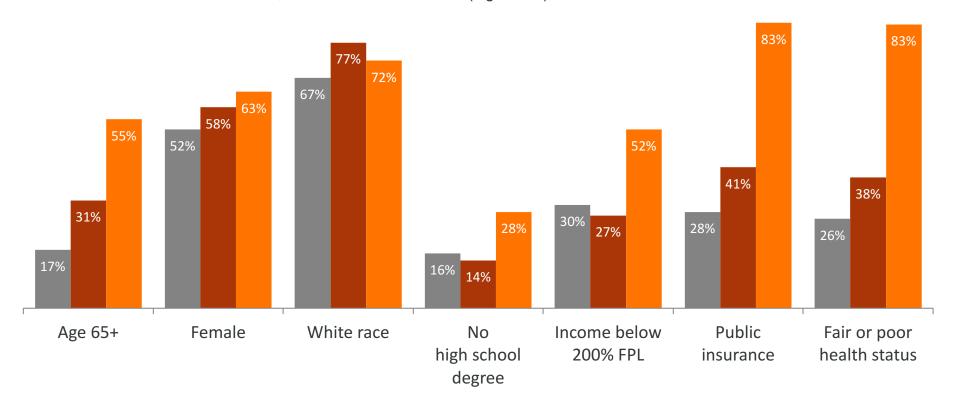
Where Are the Dollars?



SOURCE: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and Urban Institute estimates based on data from FY 2011 MSIS and CMS-64 reports. Because 2011 data were unavailable, 2010 MSIS data were used for FL, KS, ME, MD, MT, NM, NJ, OK, TX, and UT. Data for these states were adjusted to 2010 spending levels.

Adults with High Needs Have Unique Demographic Characteristics

- Total adult population
- Three or more chronic diseases, no functional limitations
- Three or more chronic diseases, with functional limitations (high need)



Notes: Noninstitutionalized civilian population age 18 and older. Public insurance includes Medicare, Medicaid, or combination of both programs (dual eligible). Data: 2009–2011 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS). Analysis by C. A. Salzberg, Johns Hopkins University.



What Should A State Make? What Should A State Buy?

- Provider panels & payment?
- Data analytics & care management?
- Social services?
- Social change?

Whither Managed Care?

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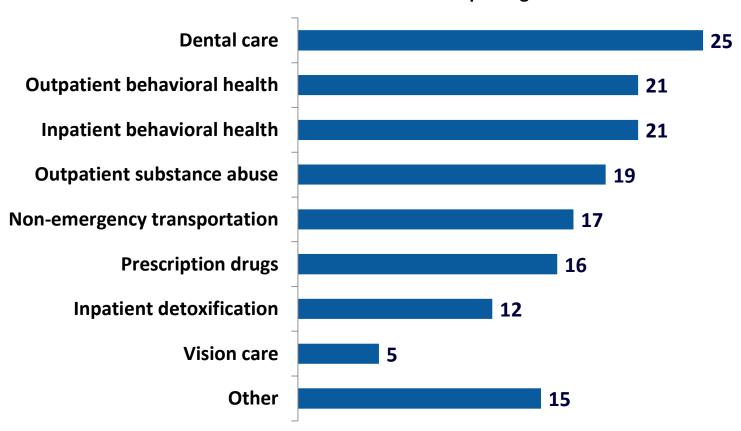
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Acute-Care Benefit Carve-Outs in Medicaid MCOs

Number of states reporting carve-out:



NOTE: 36 states contract with MCOs.

SOURCE: KCMU/HMA Survey of Medicaid Managed Care, September 2011.