



## Integrated Long Term Care

*Mary B Kennedy, Vice President,  
State Public Affairs*

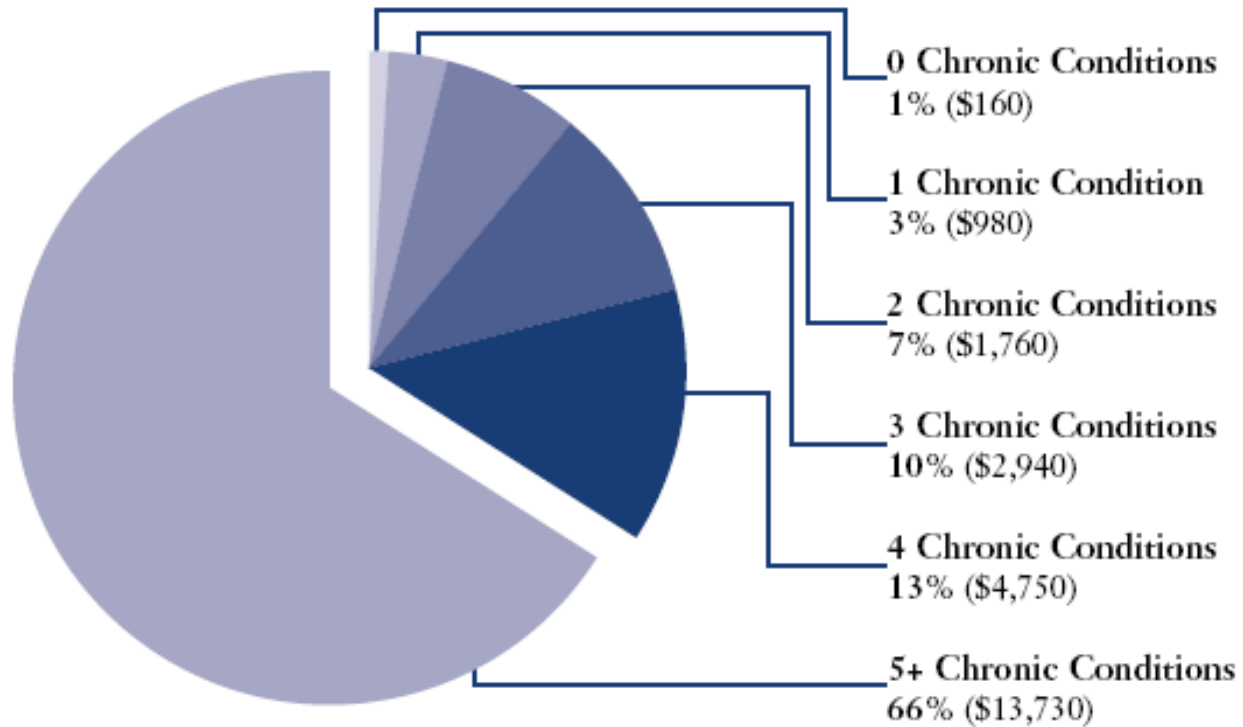


## Overview

- Need for Care Management
- Integrating Medicare and Medicaid
- Medicaid Reforms to Encourage Integration

# Individuals with 5+ Chronic Illnesses Account for 66% of Medicare Spending

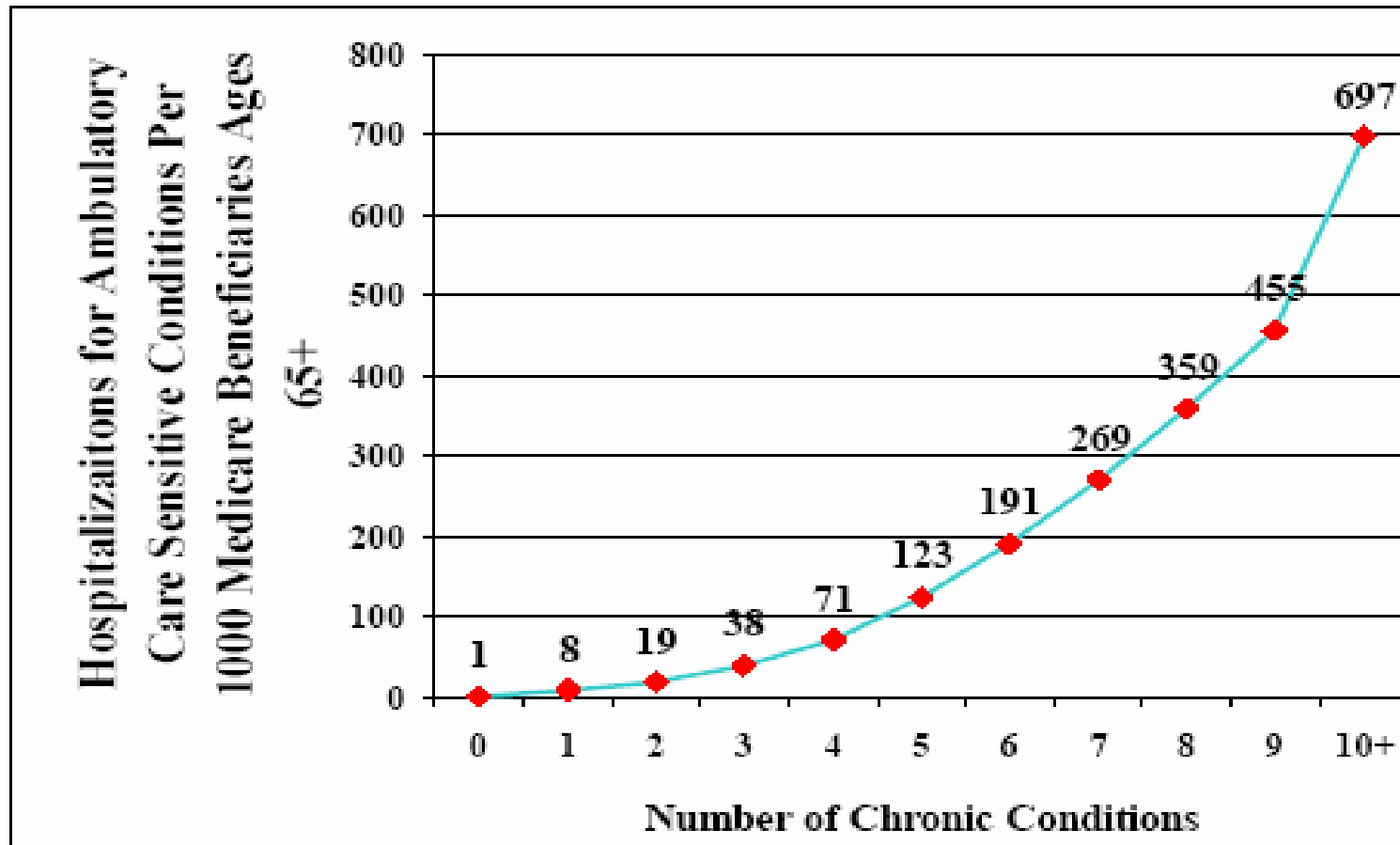
Percent of Medicare Spending per Person by Number of Chronic Conditions  
(Average Annual Expenditure)



Source: Medicare Standard Analytic File, 1999.



# Multiple Chronic Conditions Lead to Increased Unnecessary Hospitalizations



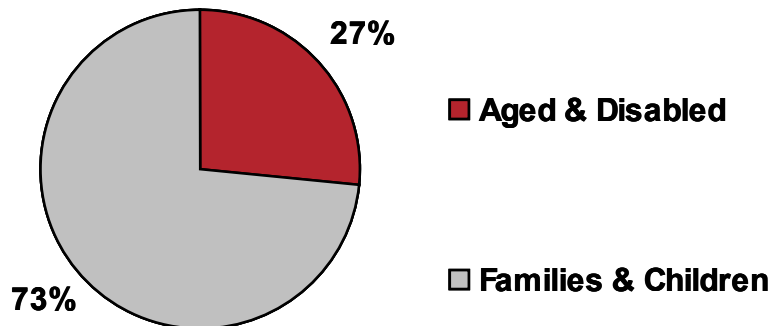
Source: 2001 Medicare Standard Analytic File

## Impact of Chronic Illness on Medicaid

- 87% of Medicare/Medicaid dual eligibles have 1 or more chronic conditions
- 63% of dual eligibles have 1 or more limitations in activity limitations

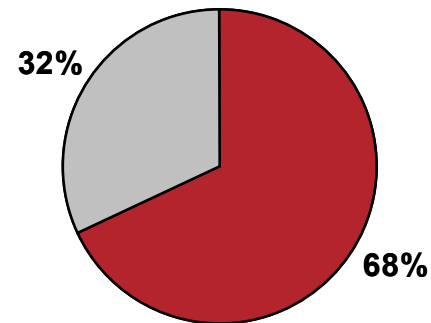
From “Chronic Conditions: Making the Case for Ongoing Care”, Johns Hopkins University for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, December 2002

**Total Medicaid Enrollment**



2003 Medicaid Enrollment = 40.6 Million

**Total Medicaid Spending**



2003 Medicaid Spending = \$223.5 Billion

# Special Needs Populations

- 50% of people die in hospital outside of Hospice
- Poor palliation services

- 5+ chronic conditions= 2/3 of all Medicare costs
- Greatest suffering = ineffective resource utilization



- Maybe functioning well, but no reserve secondary to age
- Sudden event is catastrophic

- Single condition but very high impact, e.g. quadriplegia, advanced Alzheimer's Disease



## The Case for Care Coordination

- The care process should essentially be the same for all four groups. These principles are:
  - Individualized
  - Comprehensive
  - Coordinated
  - Continuous
- Current care system is designed for acute care
  - Fragmentation among numerous providers
  - Poor transitions across care settings
  - Lack of systematic approach to prevention and early identification of change

# Best Practice: Chronic Care Model

*holistic*

*consumer-centered*

*continuous*

*collaborative*

*focus on  
preventive care  
evidence-based*



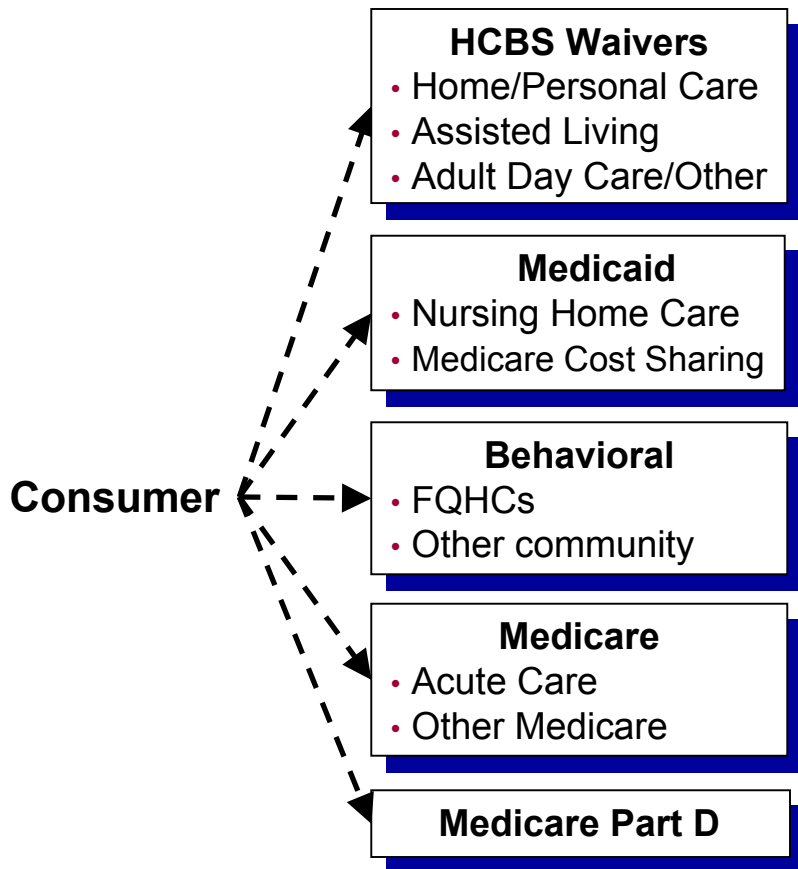




# Medicare and Medicaid Integration

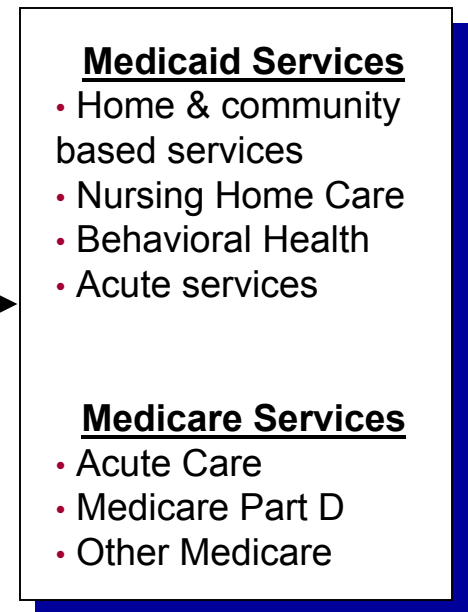
# Dual Eligibles Face a Highly Fragmented Health Care System

## Current System



## Integrated LTC Program

**Consumer with Care Coordination**



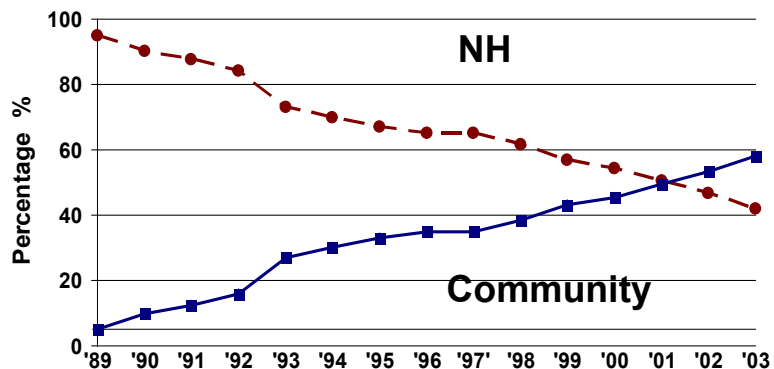
# History of Managed Long Term Care Programs

- Home And Community Based Services  
Option: Available since 1981 *yet the  
institutional bias remains*
- On Lok:1983
- Arizona Long Term Care System  
(ALTCS):1989
- Mid to Late '90s: WI,MN,NY,TX
- Mass SCO 2004

# Consumer Outcomes

## Maintain Independence

- Florida NH Diversion
  - Program cares for clients with higher impairment in community
- Texas STAR+PLUS
  - Increased # of LTC providers
  - 31% increase in clients receiving personal care
  - 30% increase in adult day care
- Arizona ALTCS
  - Increased community placement > 50%



**% Consumers in NH vs. Community**

Source: State of Arizona Claims Data; as of 3/31/03.

## Improve Quality of Care/Satisfaction

- Florida NH Diversion
  - Report fewer unmet needs
  - Higher satisfaction with case management
- Wisconsin Family Care
  - Expanded residential options
- Texas STAR+PLUS
  - 90% of clients report having a medical home
  - 22% reduction in hospital use
  - 38% reduction in ER use
- Minnesota MSHO
  - 91% satisfaction with program
  - 90% report receiving care they need
  - 96% would recommend care manager



# Medicaid Reforms to Encourage Integration



## Specific Obstacles to Reform

- Poor alignment between Medicare and Medicaid results in:
  - Cost shifting, administrative duplication, lack of accountability for cost and quality
  - Confusion for the individual and family
- Medicaid waiver requirements: uncertain; complicated and slow
- Early financial benefits accrue to Medicare (reduced hospitalizations); state Medicaid savings accrue later (delayed nursing home placement).
- The transition to more community-based care is a fundamental change for all LTC stakeholders.

The impact of all of these obstacles is that only 2-3% elderly and disabled Medicaid beneficiaries are in integrated plans; we need to find a way to bring these models to a scale which will make a true difference in program outcomes.



## Reform Proposal

- Allow for creation of coordinated, integrated LTC plans without a waiver through a new state plan option
  - Deficit Reduction Act provision allows HCBS services through the state plan; need an option for care management of all services
  - Allow HCBS state plan option at same income level as NH entitlement
  - Allow dual eligibles to enroll on an all-inclusive basis with an opt-out provision
  - Include care management as a covered benefit in managed care rates
- Align Medicare and Medicaid in areas of marketing, grievances, enrollment and quality assurance
- Rebate to the states half of the federal savings in the Medicare Advantage bid for each dual in an integrated plan



# Evercare Background





## Evercare Organizational Background

***Our mission is to optimize the health and well-being of aging, vulnerable and chronically ill individuals***

- Parent organization - UnitedHealth Group
  - Diversified health and well-being organization
  - Comprised of six business segments, each serving a unique population
- Part of Ovations, business segment focused on care for individuals over age 50
  - Medicare Advantage plans serving over 1 million beneficiaries
  - Evercare serves 100K elderly and physically disabled members
  - National PDP offering the *AARP MedicareRx Plan*, currently serving 4.5 million seniors nationwide
  - Provide Medicare supplement to 3.5 million AARP members
- Sister organization with AmeriChoice
  - Serving 1.4 million TANF, SCHIP and ABD beneficiaries



## Evercare National LTC Experience

- Serving 51,000 elderly and disabled Medicaid beneficiaries through 7 programs in 6 states
  - Arizona Long Term Care System (ALTCS)
  - Florida Long Term Care Programs
    - Nursing Home Community Diversion Program
    - Frail / Elderly Program
  - Massachusetts Senior Care Options (SCO);
  - Minnesota Senior Health Options (MSHO)
  - Texas STAR+PLUS Program
  - New Mexico Medicaid Long-Term Care Program (pending late 2006)
  - Washington Medicaid/Medicare Integration Program
- Serving 29,000 institutionalized Medicare beneficiaries in 25 states
- Offering Medicare Dual Special Needs Plans in 30 states
  - Currently serving 18,000 community-based Medicare beneficiaries

# State LTC Programs

		FUNDING	POPULATION	AGE	BENEFITS				ENROLLMENT
		Medicare Medicaid Duals	ABD vs. NHC	65 + 21+ Other	HCBS	Nursing Home	Acute	Rx	Mandatory vs. Voluntary
Evercare Products	<b>Arizona</b> (ALTCS)	Medicaid	NHC	0+	X	X	X	X	Mandatory
	<b>Florida</b> (Frail/Elderly Program)	Medicaid	NHC	21+	X		X	X	Voluntary
	<b>Florida</b> (NH Diversion)	Medicaid	NHC	65+	X	X	X	X	Voluntary
	<b>Massachusetts</b> (SCO)	Duals	ABD	65+	X	X	X	X	Voluntary
	<b>Minnesota</b> (MSHO)	Duals	ABD	65+	X		X	X	Voluntary
	<b>Texas</b> (STAR+PLUS)	Medicaid	ABD	0+	X		X		Mandatory
	<b>Washington</b> (MMIP)	Duals	ABD	65+	X	X	X	X	Voluntary
Other Programs	<b>New York</b> (MLTC)	Medicaid	NHC	21+	X	X	X	X	Voluntary
	<b>Wisconsin</b> (WIPP)	Duals	NHC	18+ disabled 65+ others	X	X	X	X	Voluntary
	<b>Wisconsin</b> (Family Care)	Medicaid	NHC	18+	X	X			Mandatory
	<b>PACE</b>	Duals	NHC	55+	X	X	X	X	Voluntary

ABD = All Aged, Blind and Disabled

NHC = Individuals meeting nursing home criteria only