CMS Medicaid Perspective: Dual Eligibles

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Almost 7 Million Full Dual Eligibles

- Impoverished elderly and people with disabilities: many are frail, vulnerable, with complex chronic, acute and LTC needs
 - 64% female
 - 41% minority
 - 79% single, divorced, widowed, separated
 - 51% self report Fair or Poor health
 - 57% have cognitive or mental impairment





High Cost Population

- Average combined Medicare and Medicaid spending = \$37,900 per dual
 - Average Medicare spending per dual eligible is about twice the average amount for non-duals (high acute care expenditures)
 - 58% of Medicaid spending on dual eligibles is for LTC services and supports
- \$307 billion in combined total spending in 2010





Least Likely to Receive Coordinated Care

- Fragmented service delivery between Medicare and Medicaid systems
- Most states exclude dual eligibles from enrollment in Medicaid managed care arrangements
- Even if duals enrolled in managed care for Medicaid, Medicare enrollment is optional





DEHPG's Goals for Integration

- Integration across primary, acute, behavioral health and long term services and supports
- 2. Person-centered approach to benefit design, financing, and delivery systems
- 3. Consumer-directed services that promote community integration
- 4. Care management to improve linkages, outcomes and health status



DEHPG's Goals for Integration (cont)

- 5. Single or fully reconciled regulatory framework
 - Quality, health and welfare standards for HCBS within managed care models
 - Strong beneficiary rights and effective beneficiary education and information for selfdirection
- 6. Payment reform to encourage improved value (better outcomes, reduced cost trends)



Current Models of Integration

PACE

- Completely integrated model
- Single payment to PACE provider for all Medicare and Medicaid services
- Targeted to beneficiaries with NF level of care
- Tied to adult day care site
- Difficult to bring to scale





Current Models of Integration

- Dual Eligible SNPs
 - Medicare Advantage option for Medicare
 - Some state Medicaid programs contract with dual SNPs for Medicaid services
 - Not fully integrated: "Medicare and Medicaid stand close together" but operate separately
 - Challenges reported by states





State Interest in New Models

- State as administrative agent for Medicare
- Single administrative requirements: marketing, grievances, enrollment, managed care
- Shared savings, other incentives for state participation
- Clear path to Medicare and Medicaid authority
- All Payer approaches to system reform



Federal Coordinated Health Care Office (Affordable Care Act)

- Bring together Medicare and Medicaid at CMS to
 - More effectively integrate benefits and
 - Improve coordination between Federal government and states to assure full access to services for duals





Goals Include

- Simplify processes
- Improve quality
- Increase duals' understanding and satisfaction
- Eliminate regulatory conflicts
- Improve care continuity and assure safe and effective transitions
- Eliminate cost shifting





Responsibilities of New Office

- Support states, MA plans, providers and others in developing programs that align Medicare and Medicaid
- Support states in aligning acute and LTC services for duals
- Encourage coordination of contracting and oversight by States and CMS
- Coordinate with MEDPAC and MACPAC
- Study and report to Congress





Next Steps

- Formal establishment of new Office
- Identify and understand authorities for new opportunities under ACA
- Assess what states have learned through current integration initiatives
- Explore beneficiary attitudes and needs
- Address challenges in existing opportunities and models





Current Resources

- Integrated Care Toolkit (SNPs) http://www.cms.gov/IntegratedCareInt/
- Programs of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly http://www.cms.gov/pace/
- Other information on community services and long term supports -

http://www.cms.gov/CommunityServices/



