

# Yale New Haven Health System Financial Assistance Policies

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## Yale New Haven Health System

- Three hospital system located in southern Connecticut; Yale-New Haven Hospital, Bridgeport Hospital and Greenwich Hospital.
- Yale-New Haven Hospital is the primary teaching hospital for Yale University School of Medicine.
- Annual revenues of \$1.5 billion.
- Uncompensated care in excess of \$100 million.



#### **Connecticut Market**

- Population of 3.6 million.
- Limited major employer presence; small and medium size firms.
- Hospitals located in two poorest cities in U.S. (New Haven and Bridgeport), and most wealthiest (Greenwich).
- 25%+ Medicaid market share; 48<sup>th</sup> lowest in U.S. in Medicaid reimbursement.
- Escalating volume of self-pay; uninsured, larger deductibles, coinsurance plans.



#### What Caused Us to Re-examine Our Financial Assistance Policies?

- Our hospital policies were similar to thousands of hospital across the country.
- Yale-New Haven Hospital was benchmarked by AHA as the leader in fair and equitable hospital collections less than 10 years ago.
- Financial assistance was provided consistent with former Hill-Burton programs. Charity care was provided to any patient under 150% of the Federal Poverty Level.



## Financial Assistance Policies Drivers for Change

- Corporate unionizing campaign designed to embarrass the hospital by exploiting critical and national health policies issues:
  - » Growing number of uninsured patients.
  - » Patients with limited financial means being pursued to pay hospital bills.
  - » Self-pay patients being expected to pay more than governmental payers and managed care.
  - » Inability of patients to access hospital financial assistance.



#### Financial Assistance Policies Drivers for Change

#### Media campaign using local political leaders and patients with outstanding accounts.



# **Legal Pressure to Change Policies**

- Two class action lawsuits filed by SEIU regarding patient accounts.
- Class action suit filed by students at the Yale Law Clinic.
- National class action suit filed by Attorney Scruggs.
- Lawsuits filed by Connecticut State Attorney General on the use of Free Bed Funds.



#### **Financial Assistance Policies** Enhancement and Reform

- All outstanding patient accounts prior to 2001 were closed.
- All accounts in collection were reviewed and assessed for continued follow up.
- Wage executions were terminated and virtually all property liens were removed.
- Although the union accused the hospital of home foreclosures and using sheriffs to bring patients to court, these were never used and will never be used.
- New collection attorney's were retained and all policies carefully reviewed.
- New free care, sliding scale and self-pay policies were implemented.



## **Free Care Policy**

- Uninsured patients with household income less than 250% of Federal Poverty Level, denied by State Medicaid, and a resident of Connecticut.
- Insured patients who meet the above criteria are reviewed on a case by case basis.
- When free care is awarded, previous balances are written off and eligibility window is granted for six months.'
- Patient must reapply after six months for renewal of eligibility.



# **Sliding Scale Policy**

- Uninsured patients with household incomes of between 250% and 400% of Federal Poverty Level.
- No Medicaid denial is required.
- Outstanding bills are reduced to cost (roughly 40% of charges).
- Six month eligibility window.
- Insured patients are not eligible as balances are reduced through contractual relationships with payers.



## **Catastrophic Protection**

- Any patient, regardless of household income, with hospital bills exceeding 10% of their annual household income, receive a discount from charges equal to the hospital's average managed care discount, or approximately 40%.
- Patient bills are reviewed and protection is awarded on an account by account basis.
- Applies to uninsured or self-pay patients, as charges are contractually reduced for insured patients.



## Financial Assistance Policies Caveats

- Free care is not awarded to undocumented residents, however, charity care is granted in most cases after a financial review.
- Hospital financial assistance policies do not apply to physician or ancillary charges not provided by the hospital.
- Services that are not medically necessary are excluded.
- The hospital has begun to review assets as well as income in making eligibility determinations.



# **Self-pay Discounts**

- Patients who are over the income limits for free care and sliding scale may still access financial assistance.
- Prompt pay discounts up to 40%.
- No-interest extended payment terms up to 24 months.
- Credit card options (both recourse and non-recourse)



## **Hospital Free Bed Funds**

- Funds donated to the hospital over the last 150 years for "needy" patients.
- Funds may have restrictions; parishioners at a specific church, locality, service club, disease category, etc.
- Some funds designate a nominator; others designate the hospital to nominate.
- No application or financial screening process is required for nominator.
- Assistance is provided for a specific account; no eligibility period.



#### Financial Assistance Policies Collection of Accounts

- Greatest challenge is segregating accounts between patients who are unable to pay versus patients who are unwilling to pay.
- In FY2007, YNHH had 500,000 patient accounts. 5,600 accounts pursued and received financial assistance. 30,000 accounts required research as to ability to pay.
- While approximately 10% were collected, the balance resulted in charity care or bad debt.
- 1000 patient accounts were referred to legal collection and only a handful of those accounts were pursued through suit, wage executions or property liens.



### **Financial Assistance Policies Changes to Legal Collections**

- All legal activities with respect to patient account collections require explicit approval.
- Clear evidence must be provided as to ability to pay.
- Legal recourse in filing suits, initiating property liens and wage executions, are last resorts and only granted in clear financial circumstances.
- No notifications to credit reporting agencies.
- Only hospital system in Connecticut to adopt very conservative approach to legal collections.



## **Management Oversight Committee**

- Bi-weekly committee of senior managers from billing, admitting and registration, legal, and managed care.
- Monitor monthly reports on free care, sliding scale, turnovers to collection agencies and attorneys.
- Approve any special request free care for insured patients with large deductibles and copays.
- Review and monitor changes to financial assistance policies; national benchmarking.



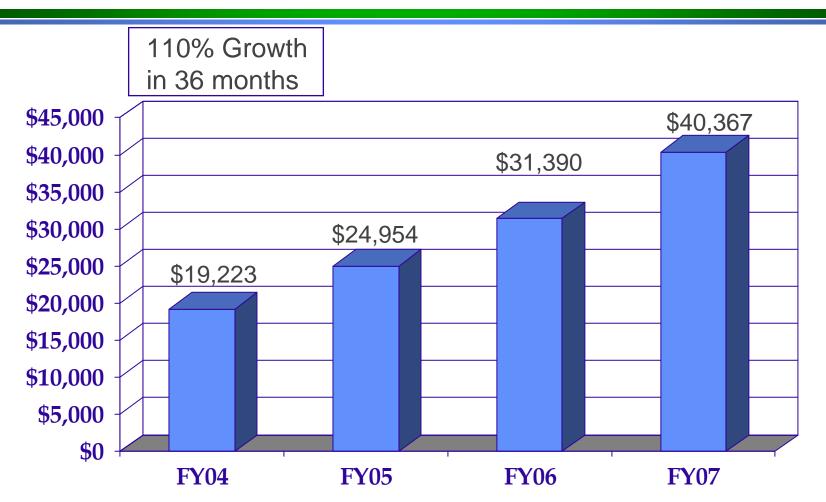
Yale-New Haven Hospital Uncompensated Care (Cost) FY2007

- Free care, charity care and bad debts...\$40.3 million.
- Medicaid shortfall (cost less payment)...\$91.4 million.
- Offset by subsidies from State uncompensated care pool and free bed funds...\$21.6 million.
- Estimated FY2007 uncompensated care...\$110 million.



#### **HEALTH** Yale-New Haven Hospital Free Care, Charity Care & Bad Debt Analysis

(At Cost) (In Thousands)



Free Care, Charity Care and Bad Debt are net of Free Bed Funds and State Uncompensated Care Pool Payments.



#### **Financial Assistance Policies** International Patients

- Increase in the number of undocumented residents and international "visitors" who present in ED.
- Inability of hospital to discharge as patients often have no family, place of residence or resources.
- Implemented program to pay for transportation to originating country, establish medical home, and pay for DME and short-term pharmacy.
- Assisted with over 80 patients in last two years and provided transportation to China, Africa, Mexico and Philippines.
- Program has provided a discharge mechanism and has freed up necessary beds in the hospital.



#### Financial Assistance Policies Challenges

- Dramatic increase in number of undocumented residents, particularly in New Haven.
- Increase in number of international patients who present in ED.
- Prior to free care, many patients were comfortable paying something towards their account; that incentive has been lost.
- Continued challenge to communicate financial assistance programs to patients.



#### Financial Projections FY2008 to FY2010

- Continued increases in free care, charity care and bad debt; potentially growing at \$10 million a year.
- Flat or declining governmental reimbursement from Medicare and Medicaid.
- Cost shifting to commercial and managed care payers is not sustainable. Insurance shifts to greater self-pay will further reduce reimbursement.
- Capital requirements for physical infrastructure and information systems is tremendous.
- Maintaining employer of choice and recruiting workforce will be challenging.