



# Protect Medicaid – Affordability

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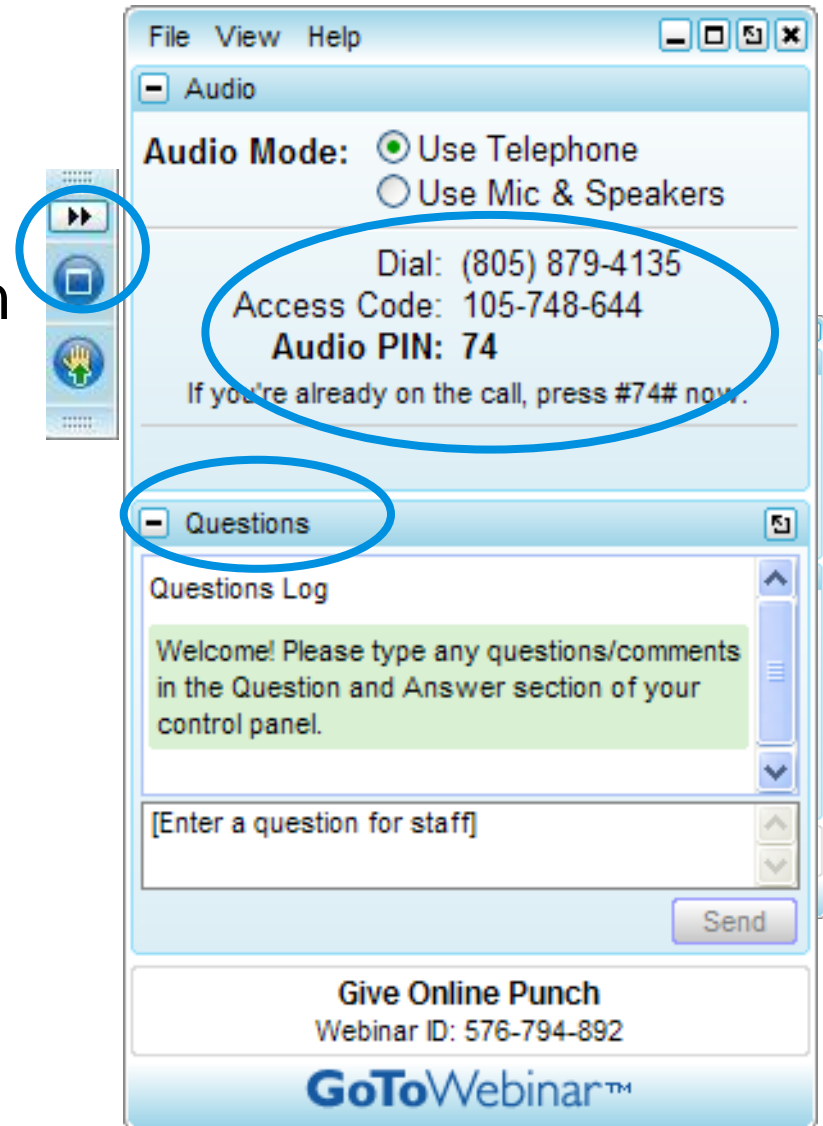
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March 10, 2017

# Housekeeping

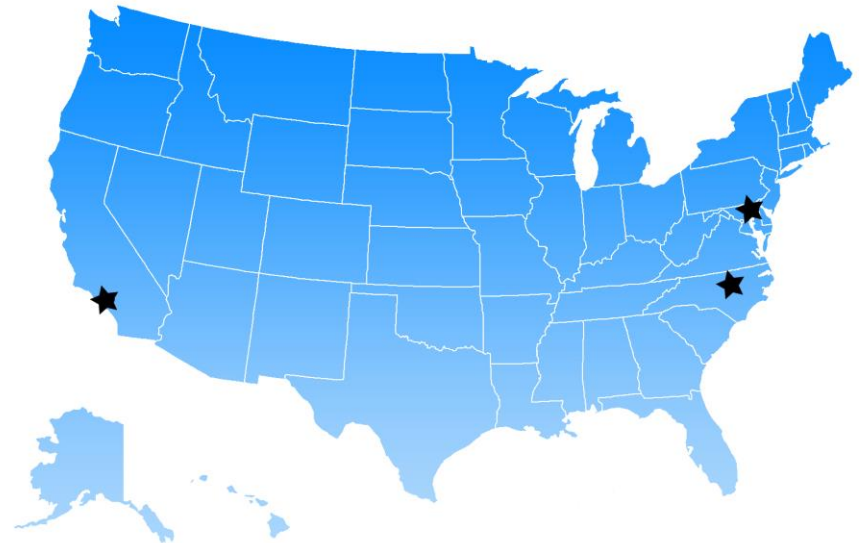
## GoToWebinar Interface...

- Maximize/minimize your screen with the chevron symbol
- Telephone participants need to enter their audio pin
- Please share your questions!
  - Ask a question in the questions log
  - Yes, we will make the recording, slides, and materials available



# About NHeLP

- National non-profit committed to improving health care access and quality for low income and underserved individuals and families
- State & Local Partners:
  - Disability rights advocates – 50 states + DC
  - Poverty & legal aid advocates – 50 states + DC
- Offices: CA, DC, NC
- Join our mailing list at [www.healthlaw.org](http://www.healthlaw.org)
- Follow us on Twitter @nhelp\_org



# What makes Medicaid, Medicaid?

- Health care access and living in poverty
- Medicaid cost sharing protections
- State flexibilities to adjust out-of-pocket costs
- Affordability under a Per Capita Cap
- Vive la résistance!

Webinar based on new paper:

*What Makes Medicaid, Medicaid? Affordability*

# What does it cost to live adequately?

## 2 adults and 1 child

Expense	Tucson, AZ	Bangor, ME	Des Moines, IA
Housing	\$852	\$861	\$783
Food	\$618	\$618	\$618
Child Care	\$624	\$708	\$673
Transportation	\$620	\$608	\$620
Other Necessities	\$518	\$855	\$554
Taxes	\$510	\$672	\$598
<b>Monthly Total</b>	<b>\$4,452</b>	<b>\$5,036</b>	<b>\$4,522</b>
<b>Annual Total</b>	<b>\$53,419</b>	<b>\$60,435</b>	<b>\$54,267</b>

# Adult Medicaid Expansion Eligibility

Family Size	138% FPL (2017)
1	\$16,394
2	\$22,108
3	\$27,821
4	\$33,534

# The Out-of-Pocket Costs of Care



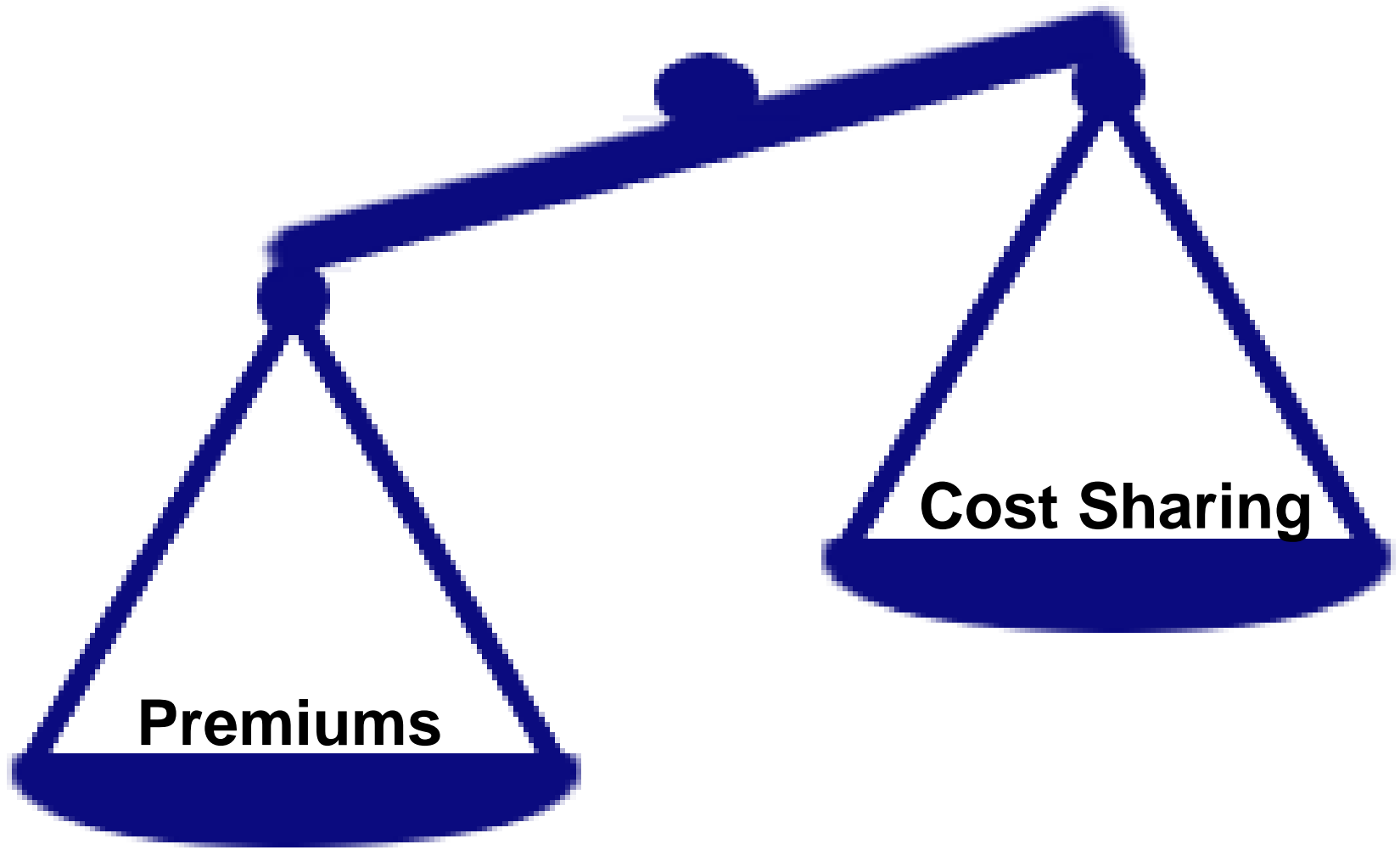
## Front End Premiums

Premiums to get in the door

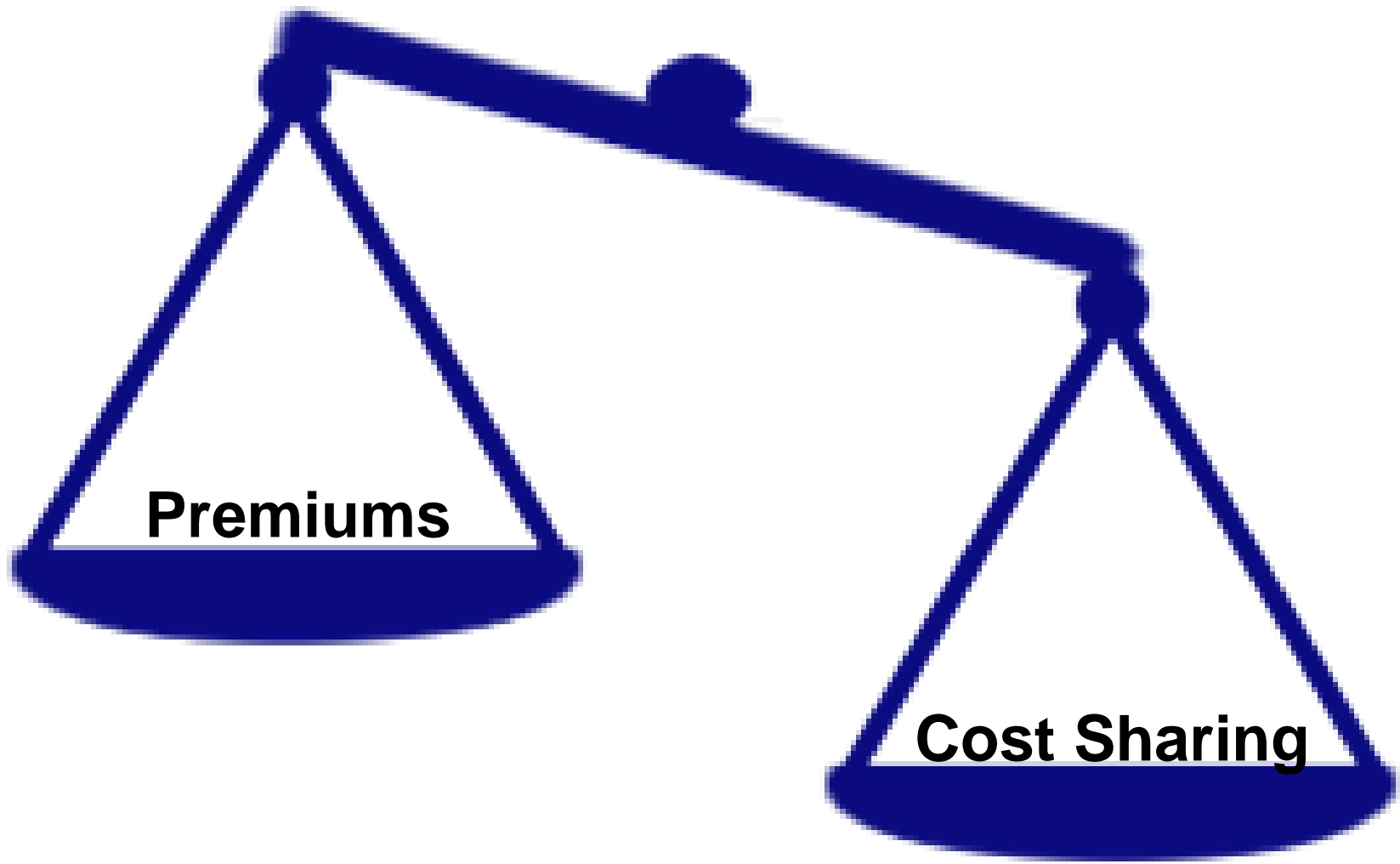
## Back End

Copays, Coinsurance, Deductibles  
to access services









# Medical Costs and Financial Stress

One in five *insured* under 65 struggle with medical bills

How have medical bills changed your life?

*“My children haven’t had Christmas in two years, and some weeks we barely eat. There are holes in my roof and an entire bathroom that is unusable because I cannot afford the repairs...In addition, prescription “coverage” is a joke – a single pharmacy that rarely fills prescriptions and my out-of-pocket costs are now equal to an eighth of my monthly paycheck. I am drowning.”*

– J D Chastain II (from [NYT survey](#))

# Oregon Medicaid Experiment

- More than 80% reduction in catastrophic medical expenditures
- 39% reduction in out-of-pocket spending
- 58% reduction in skipping payments or borrowing money to pay bills
- 30% relative reduction in depression
- Significantly more likely to report improved overall health

Katherine Baicker, et al., *The Oregon Experiment – Effects of Medicaid on Clinical Outcomes*, 368 NEW ENG. J. MED. 1713 (2013).

# Lessons from the Literature



## Higher cost sharing reduces utilization

- Often **indiscriminate reductions** –
  - essential and less essential care
- Magnified barrier at lower incomes
- Offsetting costs – the consequences of delayed care are worse for people with chronic conditions
- Premiums reduce overall participation

# Six key rules on cost-sharing and premiums in Medicaid

1. Premiums only above 150% FPL (generally)
2. Some cost-sharing generally permitted
3. Certain groups and services exempted
4. Higher limits permitted for “targeted” groups, non-emergency use of ER, and non-preferred medications
5. 5% aggregate cap on cost-sharing and premiums
6. Provider cannot deny service if enrollee cannot pay for individuals below 100% FPL

# Medicaid and Premiums

- Generally prohibited below 150% FPL
  - Limited exceptions (e.g., Medically needy, Transitional Medical Assistance)
  - No penalties beyond disenrollment for nonpayment
- Numerous demonstrations in late 1990s, early 2000s charged premiums to childless adults
  - Strong evidence of reduced participation
  - In Oregon, enrollment fell by nearly half in first year after enrollment

## FY 2015 Maximum Allowable Cost Sharing

Type of Service	Household Income (% FPL)		
	< 100%	101-150%	151%+
<b>Institutional Care</b> (inpatient hospital, rehab care, etc.)	<b>\$75</b>	<b>10% total cost</b>	<b>20% total cost</b>
<b>Non-institutional Care</b> (physician visits, physical therapy, etc.)	<b>\$4</b>	<b>10% total cost</b>	<b>20% total cost</b>
<b>Non-emergency ED use</b>	<b>\$8</b>	<b>\$8</b>	<b>No Limit*</b>
<b>Preferred Drugs</b>	<b>\$4</b>	<b>\$4</b>	<b>\$8</b>
<b>Non-preferred Drugs</b>	<b>\$8</b>	<b>\$8</b>	<b>20% total cost</b>

\* Medicaid 5% aggregate cap applies

# Medicaid Cost Sharing Exemptions

## Populations

- Children 0 - 18 in mandatory enrollment group
- Most children with disabilities
- Children in federally-funded foster care
- Institutionalized individuals with only a personal needs allowance
- Women eligible through Breast & Cervical Cancer Treatment Program
- Individuals receiving hospice
- Native Americans

## Services

- Pregnancy-related services
- Preventive services
- Provider-preventable services
- Emergency services
- **Family planning services and supplies**



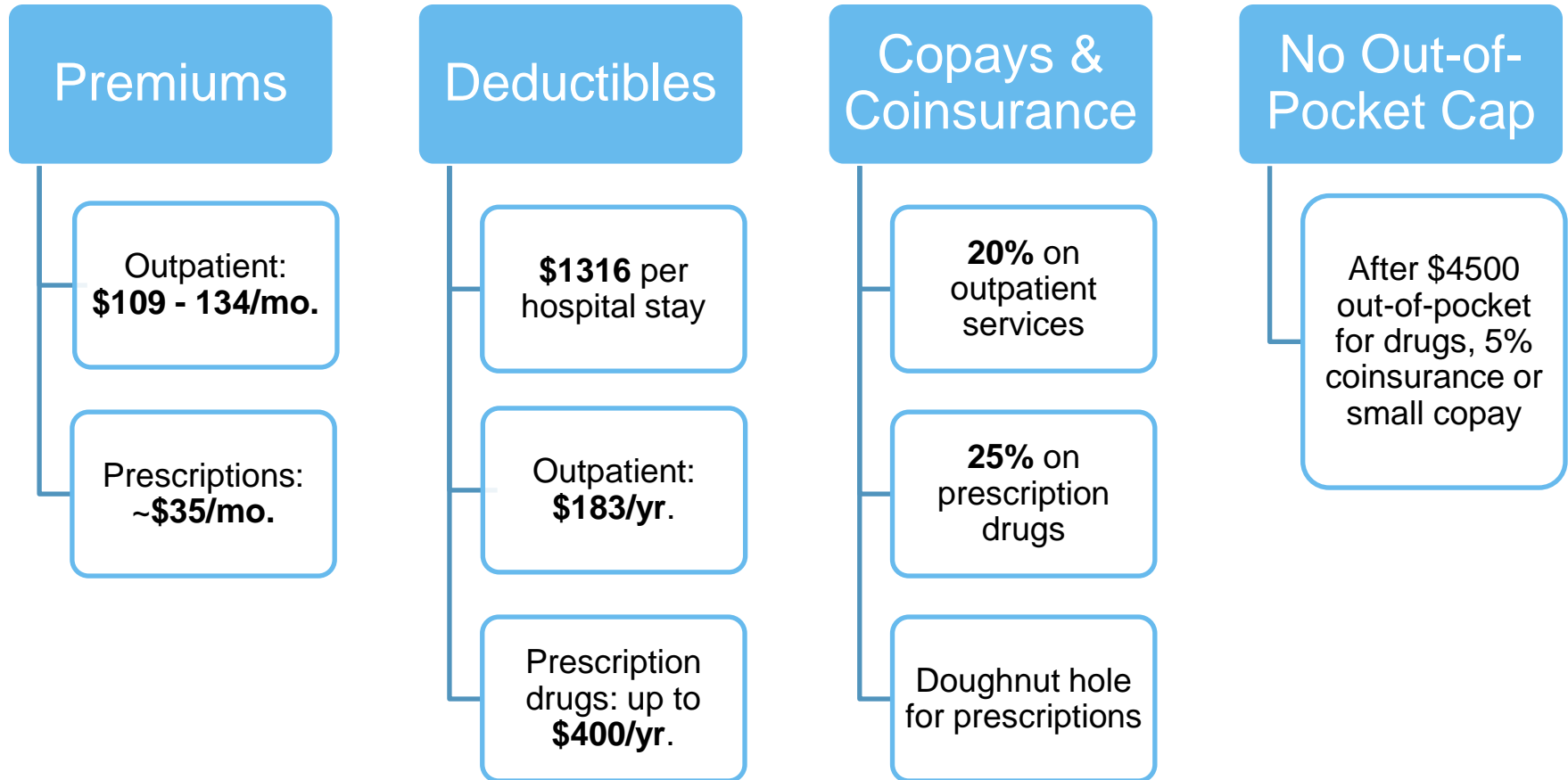
# Additional Cost Sharing Protections

1. No denying service for inability to pay
  - Optional to “enforce” cost sharing above 100% FPL
2. Provider can waive cost sharing case-by-case; agency may waive premiums
3. 5% household aggregate cap
  - monthly or quarterly
  - includes Medicaid premium costs
  - Cannot rely on enrollee accounting
  - For family of three at 138% FPL, \$335/quarter

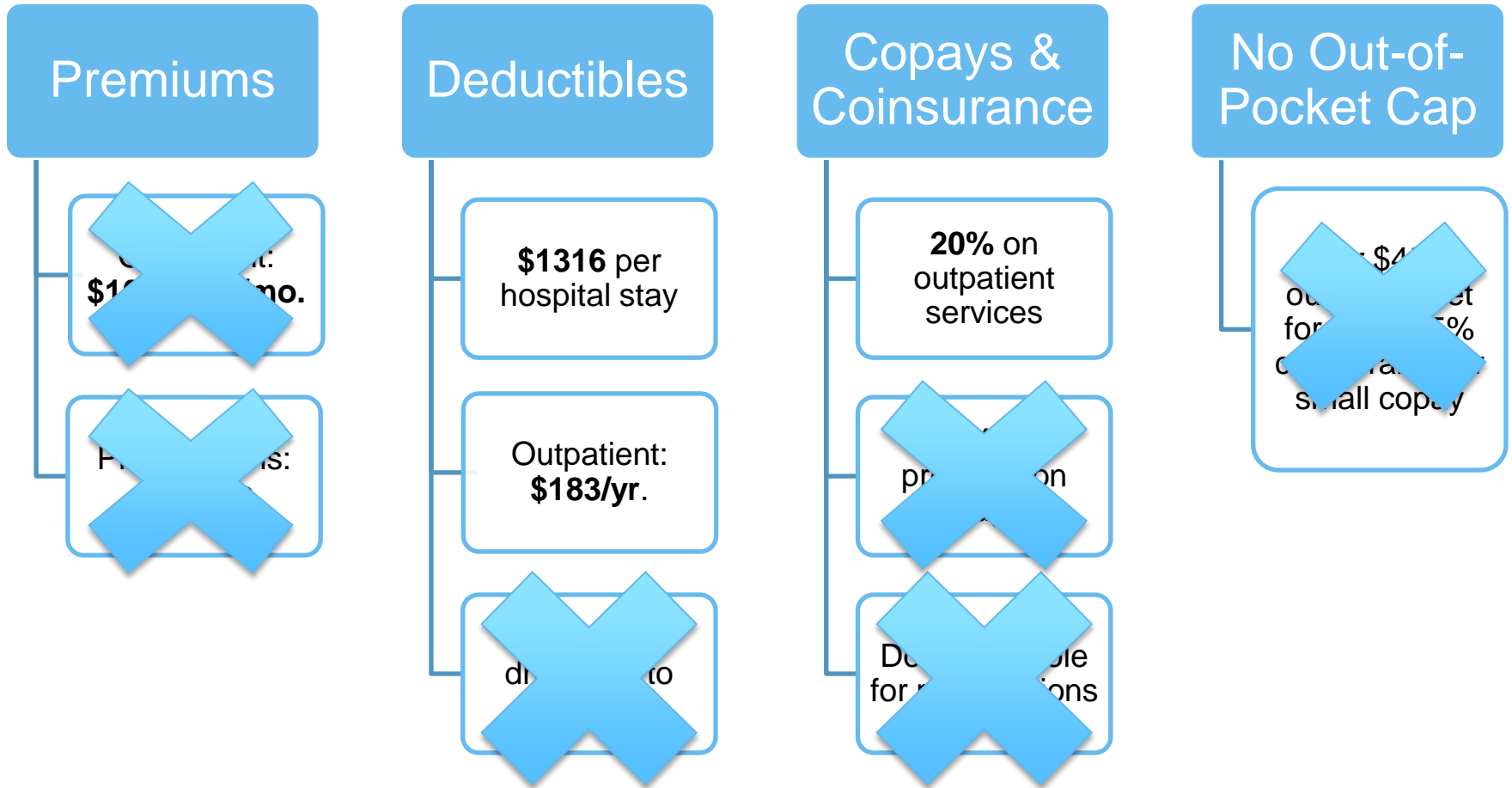
# Affordability for Older Adults: Medicare Savings Programs (MSP)

- Some Medicaid coverage provides coverage for Medicare costs
- Medicare cost sharing can be substantial
- Provide important assistance to older adults who otherwise might not be able to afford Medicare
- Multiple categories of alphabet soup: QMB, SLMB, QI-1
  - Eligibility up to 135% FPL and asset test

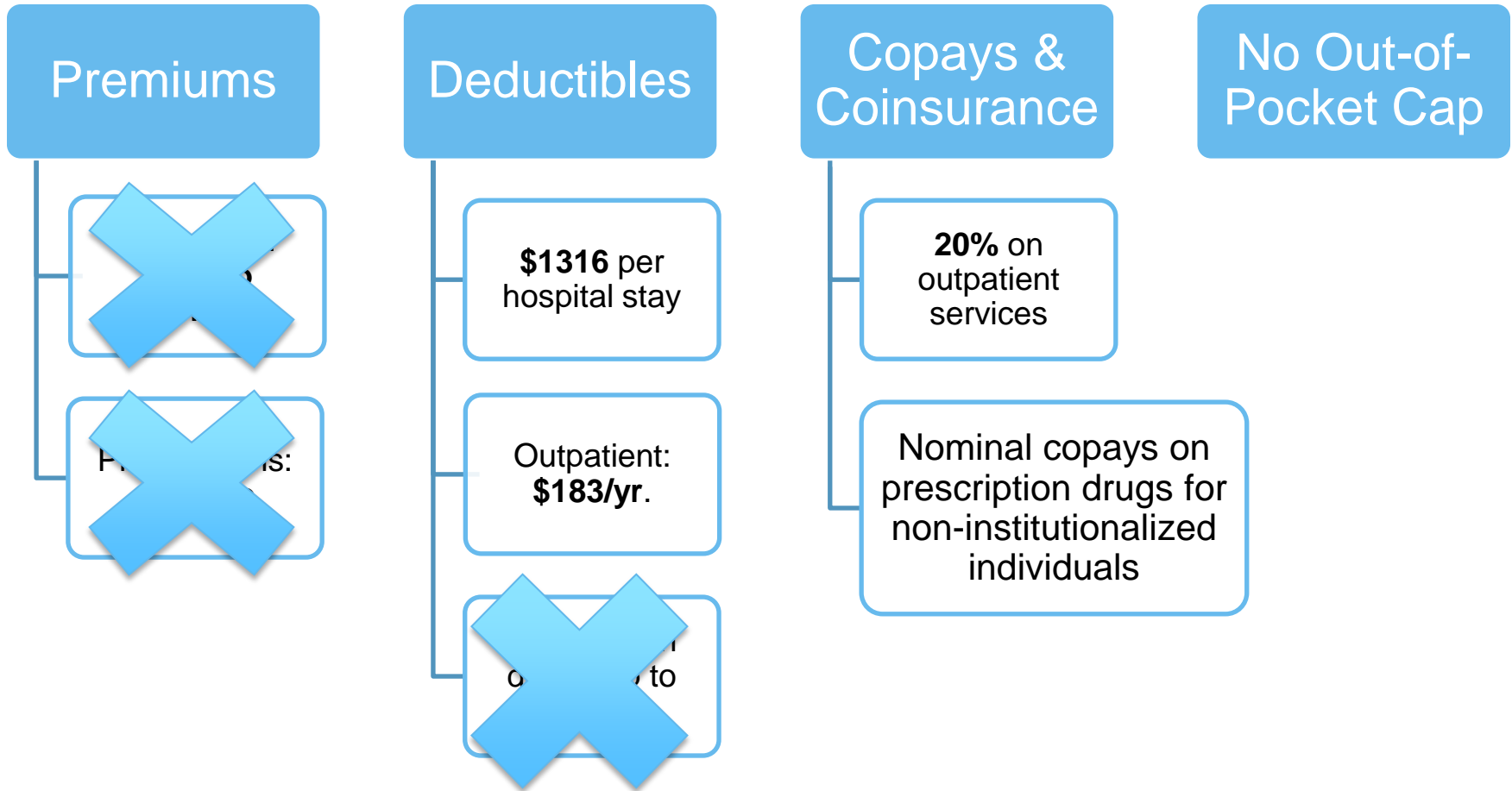
# Traditional Medicare Affordability



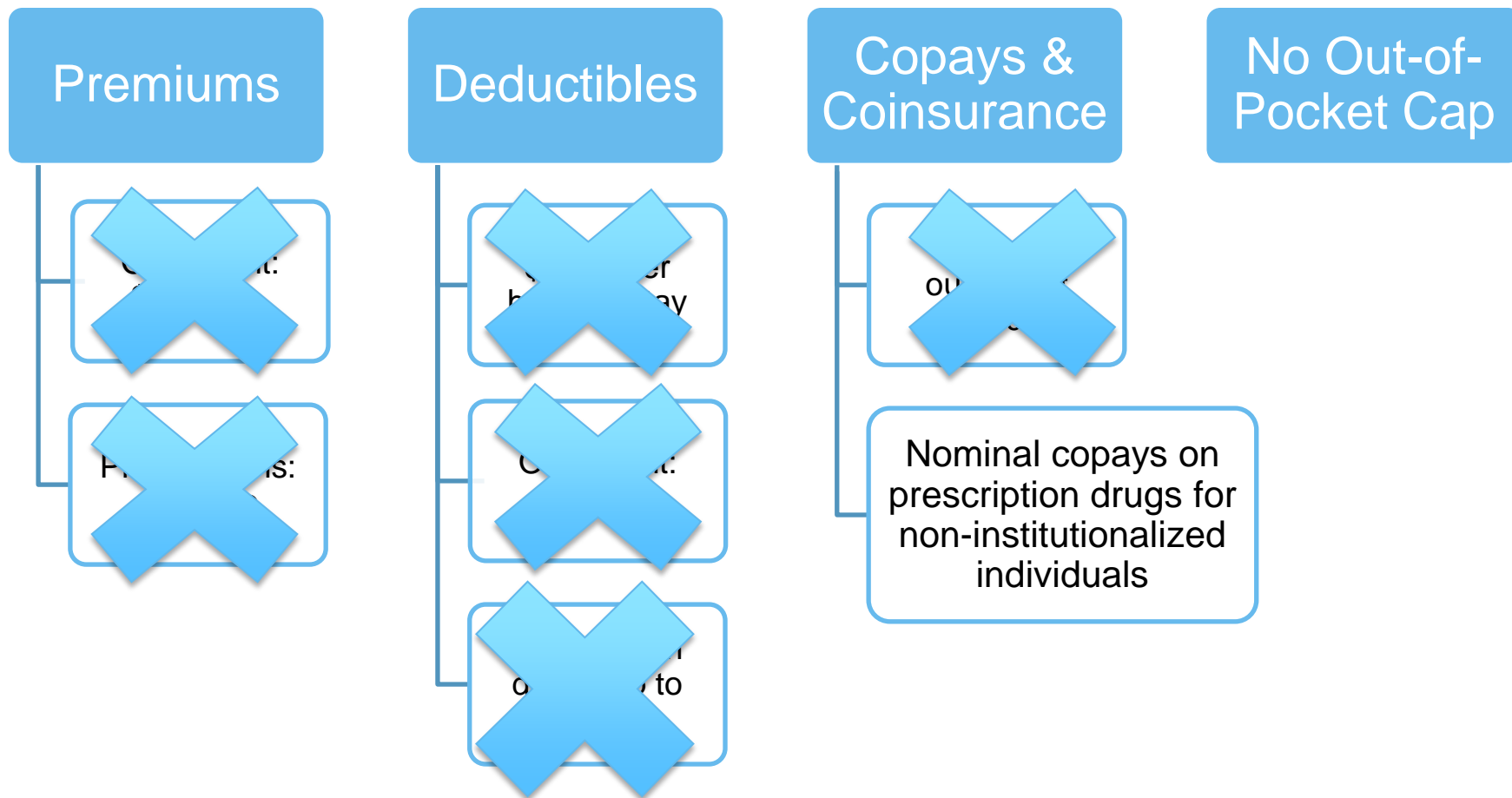
# Medicaid MSPs: QI & SLMB-only



# Medicaid MSPs: QI & SLMB-only



# Medicaid MSPs: QMB-only



# State flexibility

- Set cost sharing limits
- Targeting cost sharing to enrollees above 100% FPL
- Enforceable cost sharing above 100% FPL
- 1115 demonstration waivers



# 1115 Demonstrations: A different world


- Despite limitations, waivers of premium and cost-sharing have been approved in several Medicaid expansion demonstrations
- Usual § 1115 rules and limitations apply
- Statute allows waivers for cost-sharing demonstrations that meet conditions in § 1916(f)
  - Fairly stringent requirements
  - Approved in Indiana for first time for ED copay




# Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP) 2.0



## Plus Plan

- Premiums (2% FPL)
- No copays except non-emergency ED
- Dental and Vision
- For those over 100% FPL
  - Nonpayment = 6 mo. lockout 
- Under 100% FPL
  - Nonpayment sends you to Basic

## Basic Plan

- No Premiums
- Maximum allowable copays
- Waiting period up to 60 days (under 100% FPL); 
- No vision and dental

# Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP) 2.0



Evaluations raising concerns:

- Sharp increase in disenrollment in 2016
- Complicated incentive structure and widespread confusion
- Incongruous data
- Members with copays display lower use of primary and preventive care

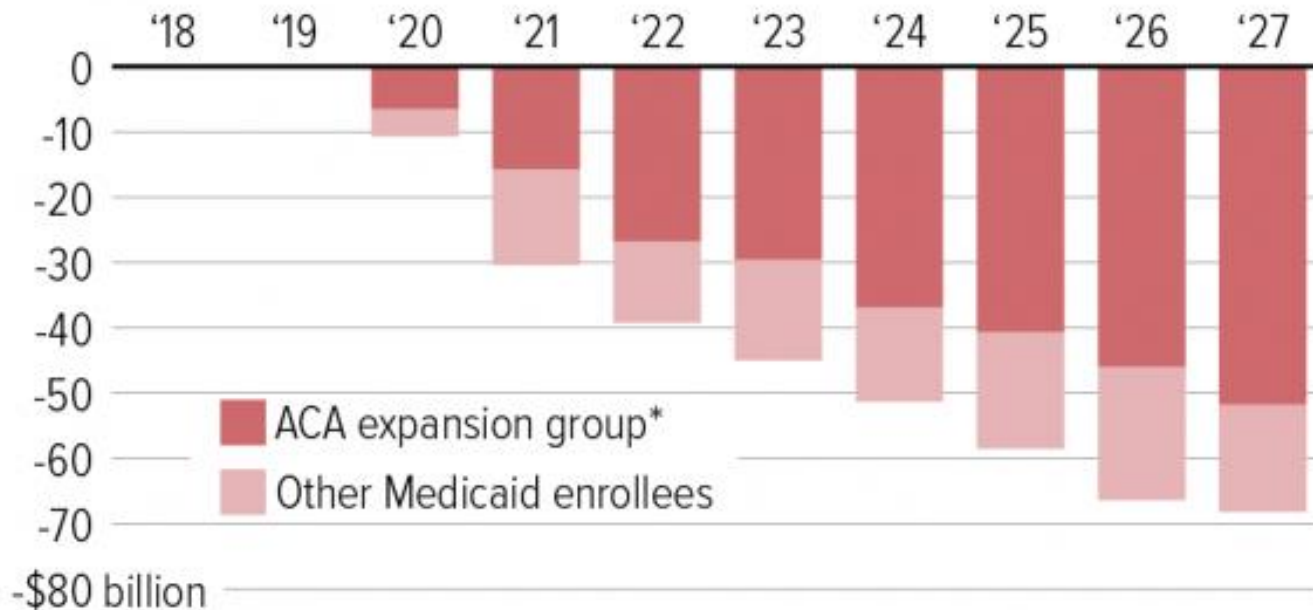
For more information, see NHeLP's [\*Indiana Medicaid Demonstration Raises Concerns\*](#)

# Current Medicaid structure vs. block grants & per capita caps

If your state wants to. . .	Do you get more federal \$?		
	Current Structure	Block Grant	Per Capita Cap
add more enrollees	✓	✗	✓
add more services	✓	✗	✗
cover new Rx	✓	✗	✗
increase provider reimbursement	✓	✗	✗

# Medicaid Cost Shifts in House GOP Plan Would Total an Estimated \$370 Billion Over 10 Years and Grow Over Time

Cost shifts to states, relative to current law



\*Enrollees under the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid expansion

Source: CBPP analysis using Jan. 2017 Congressional Budget Office Medicaid baseline and inflation estimates from CBO and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES | CBPP.ORG

# Cost Sharing and State Budgets

No state collects significant revenue from Medicaid cost sharing or premiums;

BUT...

- Premiums depress participation (\$\$\$)
- Cost sharing reduces utilization (\$\$\$)

....So expect to see more in context of PCC.

# Key takeaways

- **Cost sharing creates a substantial barrier to care that typically increases as income decreases**
- **Medicaid has robust cost sharing and premium protections to preserve access to care.**
- **States may impose limited cost sharing in Medicaid**
- **Medicaid premiums have been shown to reduce participation in the past**
- **Per capita caps and block grants on Medicaid would shift costs to the states and likely lead to more premiums, lockouts, and higher cost sharing**

# What you can do

- Contact your elected representatives
- Work with state coalitions
- Prepare fact sheets and other materials (NHeLP is here to help!)
- Story collection – Medicaid works!
- Mobilize, organize, resist!



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Now @ NHeLP



The president and his allies are pushing policies to trample the health rights of our most vulnerable. We need your help. [Share your stories](#) about the importance of health care coverage. Your stories will help us fight to protect health care for millions of Americans. And [join the effort](#) to #ProtectMedicaid and #SaveHealthCare.

- [Click here](#) to share your story about Medicaid and the ACA
- Comparta su historia [con nosotros aquí!](#)





## THANK YOU

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