

State Innovation and Medicaid **Expansion**



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Centene Overview

Who We Are & What We Do

#51 FORTUNE 500

FORTUNE 100
CHANGE THE WORLD
LIST 2019

St. Louis based company founded in Milwaukee in 1984 **52,000** employees

#168 Fortune Global 500 (2019) #27
Fortune 100
Fastest Growing
Companies
(2018)

\$60.1B

revenue for 2018

\$73.6-74.2B

expected revenue for 2019



\$14.8 Billion

in cash and investments



32 States with government sponsored healthcare programs

Medicaid (27 states) Marketplace (20 states) Medicare (20 states) Correctional (16 states)



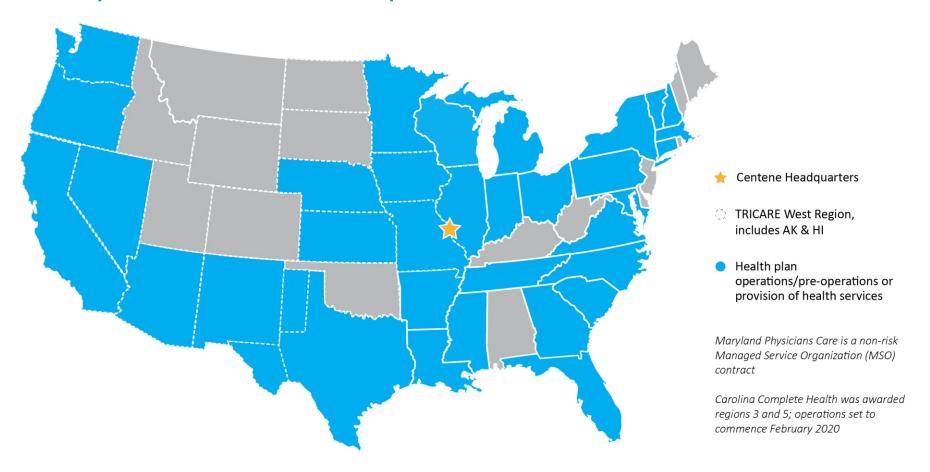
15 million members

includes 2.9 million TRICARE eligibles

~340 Product/Market Solutions

Footprint and Membership







Current Membership

Total Membership 14,313,000

Medicaid **8,455,400**

Medicare & Duals 398,500

TRICARE **2,855,800**

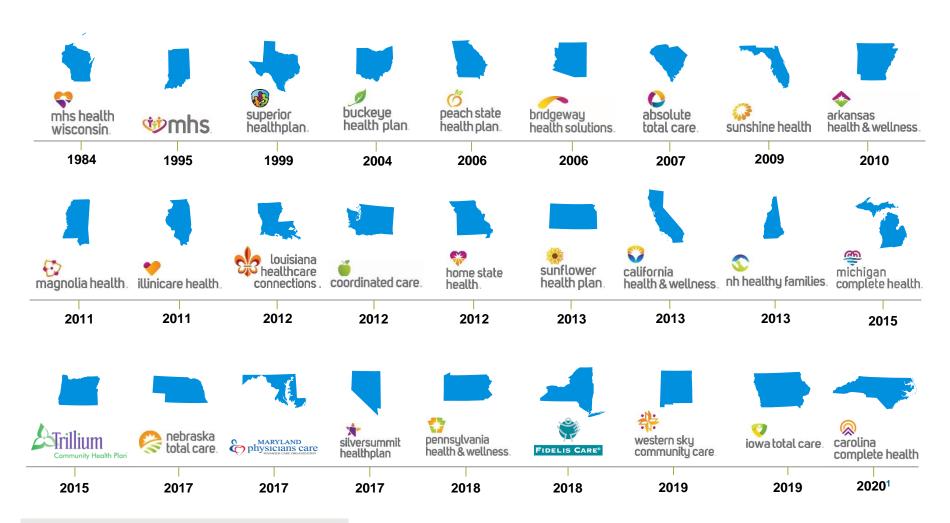
Correctional **153,900**

ACA Marketplace **2,449,400**

Medicaid Leadership

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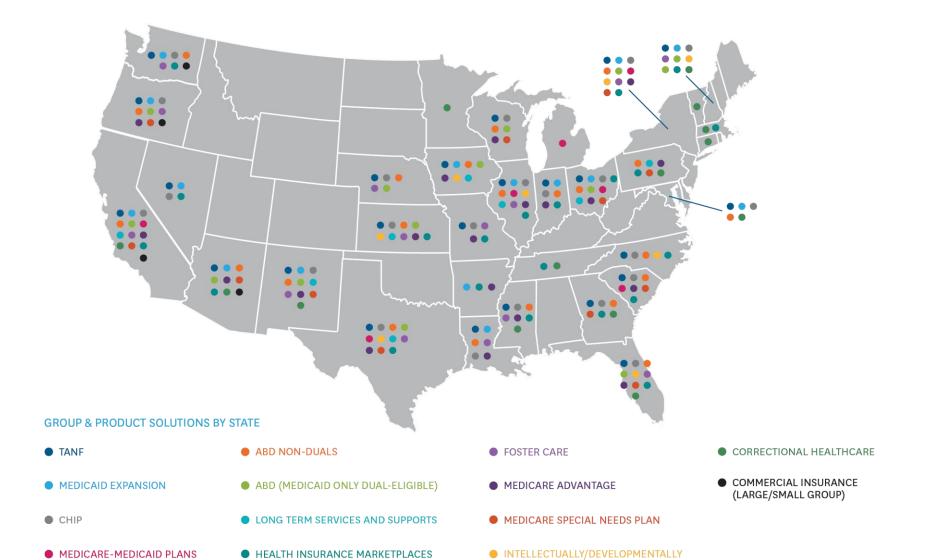
Bringing Experience to New Markets



¹ Operations expected to commence February 2020

Product Solutions







Centene's Experience with the Expansion population

We serve roughly <u>1.4 million members</u> who are in the expansion eligibility category in <u>14 states</u>.

In our experience, the expansion population may have:

- Different healthcare needs than traditional Medicaid population (e.g., behavioral health needs)
- Unique opportunities for support through addressing social determinants of health



What the Research Shows

Characteristics of enrollees

- Enrollees may have complex needs, such as homelessness, mental illness, and substance use¹.
- Enrollees reported improved health, ability to work, and job seeking after receiving coverage. However, some enrollees faced persistent barriers to employment such as poor health, disability, caregiving responsibilities, and older age².

Utilization patterns

- "Pent-up demand" in 1st year of expansion with increase in hospitalizations which return to comparable rates of utilization as non-expanded states in the 2nd year³.
- May be an opportunity to increase supply for primary care to improve access. Additionally, FQHCs have greater financial stability in expansion states and could be used to promote access⁴.



Medicaid Expansion: Areas of Consideration

Eligibility

Program Design

Delivery System

Implementation



Eligibility

- Partial expansion waivers with expansion up to 100%
 FPL with the enhanced 90% federal match are not being approved at this time.
 - AR and MA sought to roll back from full to partial expansion
 - UT sought to expand up to 100% FPL
 - Now pursuing "Fallback Plan" waiver that would expand up to 138% FPL
- States will likely continue to push CMS on partial expansion (e.g., GA).



Delivery System

- Medicaid Managed Care vs. Individual Market
- Most states use traditional Medicaid Managed Care Organizations
- Arkansas uses Marketplace plans in the Individual Market as a "Private Option":
 - Concept was to expand coverage and promote continuity of care.
 - New Hampshire also experimented with this model, but has now moved back to utilizing their Medicaid MCOs.



Program Design

States are leveraging waivers to experiment with program features that test new concepts and drive innovation.

Examples include:

- Incentives to encourage healthy behaviors
- Eligibility limits
- Benefit tiers
- Program requirements that encourage personal responsibility (e.g., cost-sharing and premiums)



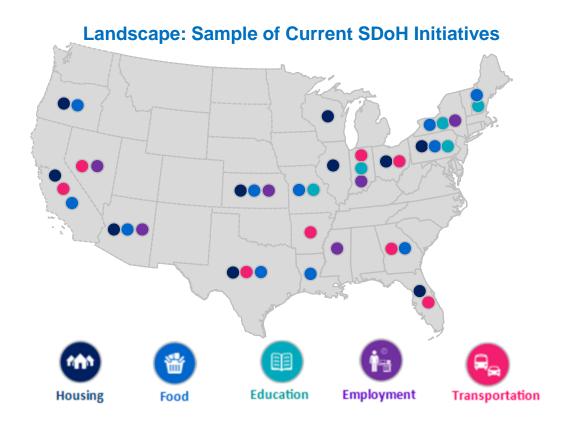
Implementation

An effective and efficient implementation of any coverage expansion is as important as the program design itself. Vital to a successful implementation is consideration of:

- 1. Process for **informing beneficiaries** of program features/changes
 - Communication to beneficiaries through multiple channels (e.g., mail, e-mail, telephone, text messaging)
 - Staggered Implementation
- 2. Plan for evaluation of program effectiveness
 - Dashboards
 - Research and Reporting

Centene health plans and subsidiaries continue **CENTENE** to develop promising and best practice programs across the country

- Today, 100+ local SDoH pilots and programs occur across the country
- Pilot and program outcomes are constantly and rigorously reviewed
- Many promising practices and partnerships are under consideration for expansion across the country



Centene pilots SDoH programs that achieve demonstrable results in identifying SDoH risk and improving healthcare outcomes



Participating in a Continuum of Care to integrate homelessness data and coordinate entry resulted in improved health outcomes and costs



Community Hub

Partnership between a health plan and community hub improved birth outcomes for high-risk members



Rideshare

Rideshare pilot programs demonstrate improvement in quality and reduction in cost across several populations



SDoH Risk Score

Development of an SDoH risk score powers our ability to conduct proactive outreach and support for members

9%

Reduction in inpatient behavioral health visits per month

136%

Return on investment in community hub program for maternal & infant health (\$2.36 for every \$1 invested)

15-18% **V**

Reduction in cost for nonemergency medical transportation

30%



Enhanced predictive power to understand drivers of health expenditures



Leading By Bridging the Divide

Enabling healthcare companies to work with community organizations to mitigate Social Determinants of Health

- Aggregates scale from both sides
- Reduces administrative burden
- Delivers a standard product
- Enables value based contracting



- Payers
- At-risk providers
- Government purchasers
- Others



Scalability — Sustainability — Value



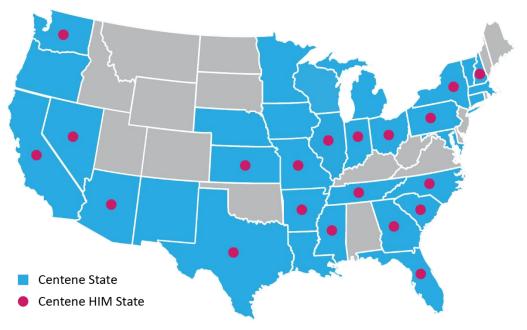
Community-Based Organizations

- · Low-income housing
- · Community Centers
- Violence protection & homeless shelters
- Food delivery & pantries
- Others



Marketplace and Reinsurance

National View



New States	NC, PA, SC, TN (22 counties)
Expansion states	FL, GA, IN,KS, MO, TX (118 counties)
Sole Carrier	MS (Statewide)
Covering Bare Counties	MO (45), IN (13), OH (4), NV (14), WA (2), GA (73)
Statewide Presence	AR, IN, MS, NH, NV
*2014-2015 excludes Health Net, 2014-2018 excludes Fig.	delis Care



Peak Membership

2014	75,000
2015	170,000
2016	680,000
2017	1,200,000
2018	1,650,000
2019	2,449,400

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Addressing High Premiums through Reinsurance

- Affordability a concern for many Kansans on the Marketplace
 - Most impacted are those ineligible for federal subsidies and often rural residents and older adults
- Reinsurance can be used to stabilize an insurance market and make premiums more affordable to consumers. Typically, reinsurance has been designed as:
 - A reimbursement system for health plans for high claims past a certain threshold (e.g., claims from one individual above \$500,000)
 - Funded by states and/or CMS (versus health plan), which reduces premiums for beneficiaries
 - Reduced premiums may encourage healthier individuals to buy insurance, allowing health plans to lower premiums even more



1332 Waiver Authority for Reinsurance

- Companion waiver authority to 1115 authority but for Affordable Care Act programs.
- More rigorous requirements than 1115 waivers.
- Waivers must provide coverage that:
 - Is at least as comprehensive in covered benefits;
 - Is at least as affordable (taking into account premiums and excessive cost sharing);
 - Is for at least a comparable number of state residents; and
 - <u>Does not increase the federal deficit.</u>
- CMS October 2018 Guidance gave states more flexibility to pursue different types of waivers.
- Several states implemented 1332 waivers in 2018 or 2019, with a Traditional Reinsurance Program, to offset premium increases by 5 to 30% or \$38 to \$238 PMPM.



Enhanced Reinsurance Program

Focusing on percentage of claims (co-insurance) varying based on rating area, addresses many limitations of Traditional Reinsurance:

- Address premium affordability where needed most:
 - Older adults and rural areas without federal premium subsidies
- Minimize cost to State for addressing state policy goals
- Optimize the 1332 waiver federal pass-through budget dollars by minimizing uncertainties
- Foster a competitive Marketplace with a level playing field
- Mitigate federal risk adjustment and reinsurance "double-dipping" for co-morbid beneficiaries



Questions?



Sources

- 1. Shippee, Nathan D., and Katherine D. Vickery. "The Complex Needs of Medicaid Expansion Enrollees with Very Low Incomes." *Commonwealth Fund*, 31 May 2018, https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/issue-briefs/2018/may/complex-needs-medicaid-expansion-enrollees-very-low-incomes#4.
- 2. Tipirneni, Renuka, et al. "Changes in Health and Ability to Work Among Medicaid Expansion Enrollees: a Mixed Methods Study." Journal of General Internal Medicine, Springer US, Feb. 2019, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30519839.
- 3. Miller, Sarah, et al. "Health and Access to Care during the First 2 Years of the ACA Medicaid Expansions: NEJM." *New England Journal of Medicine*, 2 Oct. 2019, www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMsa1612890.
- 4. Lewis, Corinne. "The Role of Medicaid Expansion in Care Delivery at Community Health Centers: Commonwealth Fund." Role of Medicaid Expansion Care Delivery Community Health Centers | Commonwealth Fund, 4 Apr. 2019, www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/issue-briefs/2019/apr/role-medicaid-expansion-care-delivery-FQHCs.