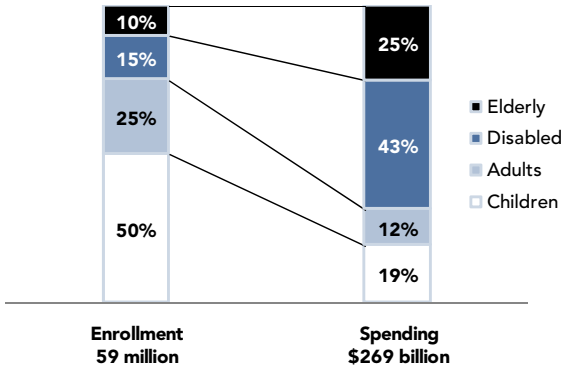
Medicaid in the United States: A Snapshot

As the largest health coverage program in the country, Medicaid serves approximately 67 million individuals[1]—many with a complex and costly array of chronic illnesses and disabilities. No longer linked to welfare in many states, Medicaid provides coverage to individuals well beyond its traditional base, including working parents, childless adults and the recently unemployed. While poor health care quality confronts all Americans, the quality gap is substantially greater for Medicaid beneficiaries, who have lower measures of care for many chronic conditions compared to those with commercial coverage.[2] Managing the care of Medicaid enrollees more effectively could improve health outcomes for millions of Americans and reduce health care expenditures.

With Medicaid enrollment and costs continuing to rise—one million additional enrollees are expected for each 1 percent increase in unemployment[3]—innovations that produce better financial and clinical outcomes are increasingly essential. Such advances will become even more important if a large Medicaid expansion occurs under federal health care reform efforts. Medicaid is uniquely positioned to partner in system-wide initiatives due to its:

- ***High prevalence of chronic illness:*** Sixty-one percent of adult Medicaid enrollees have a chronic or disabling condition, representing a significant opportunity to test and lead advances in care management.[4,5]
- ***High percentage of racial/ethnic diversity:*** People in racial and ethnic minority populations, who make up roughly half of Medicaid beneficiaries under age 65,[6] experience more barriers to care, a greater incidence of chronic disease, lower quality of care and higher mortality than the general population.[7]
- ***High proportion of small provider practices:*** About half of all Medicaid beneficiaries in select states go to practices with three or fewer providers. These practices have large gaps in chronic care performance—especially for minority populations—creating significant opportunities for improving quality and reducing disparities.[8]

Total Medicaid Enrollees and Expenditures Nationally, by Enrollment Group, 2006



SOURCE: Urban Institute and Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured estimates based on 2006 MSIS data.

- ***Leadership in value-based purchasing***: State Medicaid programs are increasingly using purchasing leverage to measure provider and plan performance; mine data to target improvement efforts; and realign financial incentives and reimbursement. States can maximize these efficiencies by aligning financial incentives with other public and commercial payers to reward better outcomes.
- ***Existing systems for managing care:*** More than 60 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries are in a managed health care system (e.g., full risk, primary care case management, etc.),[9] linking them directly to a primary care provider. Managed care can be leveraged to provide more integrated care, particularly for those with complex needs.

[1] Health Management Associates estimate for 2009 based on Congressional Budget Office, *Budget and Economic Outlook*, January 2008. Estimate is for Medicaid beneficiaries ever enrolled in 2009 (not average enrollment).
[2] E.A. McGlynn et al. "The Quality of Health Care Delivered to Adults in the United States." *New England Journal of Medicine* 348, no. 26 (2003); National Committee for Quality Assurance's Quality Compass 2008, available at www.ncqa.org/tabid/177/Default.aspx.
[3] S. Dorn, B. Garrett, J. Holahan, and A. Williams. *Medicaid, SCHIP and Economic Downturn: Policy Challenges and Policy Responses*, Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, April 2008.
[4] Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2001 data; and R.G. Kronick, M. Bella, T.P. Gilmer, and S.A. Somers, *The Faces of Medicaid II: Recognizing the Care Needs of People with Multiple Chronic Conditions.* Center for Health Care Strategies, Inc., October 2007.
[5] R.H. Kronick, M. Bella, T.P. Gilmer, and S.A. Somers. *The Faces of Medicaid II: Recognizing the Care Needs of People with Multiple Chronic Conditions.* Center for Health Care Strategies, October 2007.
[6] Medicaid Statistical Information System State Summary FY 2004, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, June 2007.
[7] Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care, Institute of Medicine, 2002.
[8] Data derived from CHCS Practice Size Exploratory Project, 2008.
[9] CMS, Medicaid Managed Care Overview, 2004.

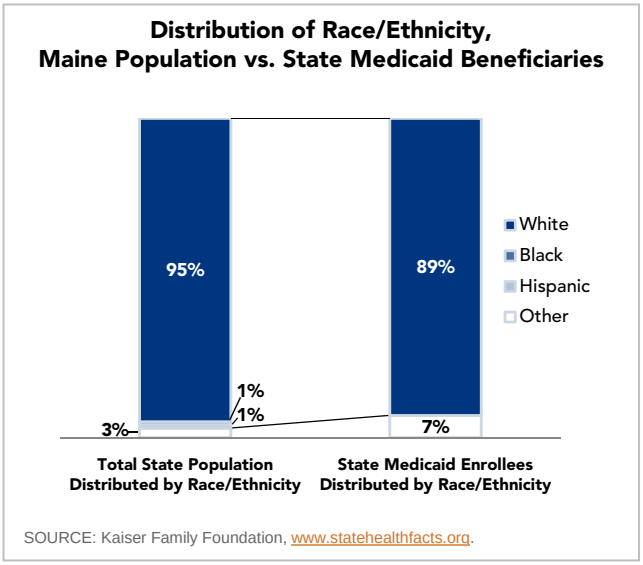
Medicaid in Maine: A Snapshot[10]

Approximately 246,000 Maine residents (19%) are enrolled in the state's Medicaid program, MaineCare. This number is likely to rise amid the current recession.

- ***Medicaid Demographics:*** Children account for the greatest proportion (40%) of MaineCare enrollees, followed by non-disabled adults ages 18-64 (32%), the non-elderly disabled (16%) and the elderly (11%).

- ***Medicaid Spending:*** In FY 2007, MaineCare expenditures totaled $1.99 billion, of which $731.5 million was state spending.

- ***Medicaid Contracting and Delivery of Care:*** MaineCare's managed care offering, a primary care case management program, is a mandatory benefit for eligible MainCare members. Delivered through direct contracts with primary care providers (PCPs), the program aims to increase MaineCare members' access to care and enhance the state's network of services to members. In FY 2007, 67 percent of MaineCare beneficiaries were enrolled in managed care, compared to 64 percent nationally.



SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, www.statehealthfacts.org.

- ***Medicaid and Safety Net Providers:*** Maine has18 federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), with 96 service delivery sites, serving as safety net providers. Approximately 30 percent of their revenue in 2007 came from Medicaid.

- ***Medicaid Reimbursement:*** In 2008, Maine's fee-for-service (FFS) PCP rate was 77 percent of Medicare. PCP rates in Medicaid managed care vary, but often are based on, or greater than, Medicaid FFS rates. The closer the Medicaid rate is to the Medicare rate, the more likely providers are to serve Medicaid patients, creating a greater overlap of payers across provider networks.

- ***Pay for Performance (P4P):*** MaineCare's Primary Care Provider Incentive Payment (PCPIP), established in 2000, provides additional compensation to PCPs who deliver high-quality care. Each provider practice site is compared to other sites bi-annually for adult and child measures in categories of access, utilization and prevention/quality. Those ranking above the 20th percentile receive a monetary payment based on their ranking; PCPs whose primary specialty is family practice, general practice, pediatrics, obstetrics/gynecology or internal medicine are eligible. The goals of PCPIP are to: 1) increase MaineCare members' access to providers, 2) reduce unnecessary/inappropriate ER utilization, and 3) increase utilization of preventive/quality services.

- ***State Medicaid Leadership:*** MaineCare leadership includes: Commissioner, MaineCare Services, Brenda M. Harvey; Director, Office of MaineCare Services, Tony Marple; and Medical Director, MaineCare, Roderick Prior, M.D.

- ***Collection and Public Reporting of Quality Data:*** Quality reporting of physicians serving MaineCare beneficiaries is performed through the PCPIP program. For additional information, visit *www.maine.gov/dhhs/oms/*.

- ***Participation in CHCS Systems/Quality Improvement Initiatives:*** MaineCare has participated in the following Center for Health Care Strategies (CHCS) systems /quality improvement initiatives: *Covering Kids and Families-Access Initiative* and *The Olmstead Project.* For more information, visit *www.chcs.org.*

[10] Unless otherwise noted, all Maine data are from Kaiser State Health Facts *www.statehealthfacts.kff.org*, or Department of Health and Human Services, Office of MaineCare Services, State of Maine, *www.maine.gov/dhhs/oms*.