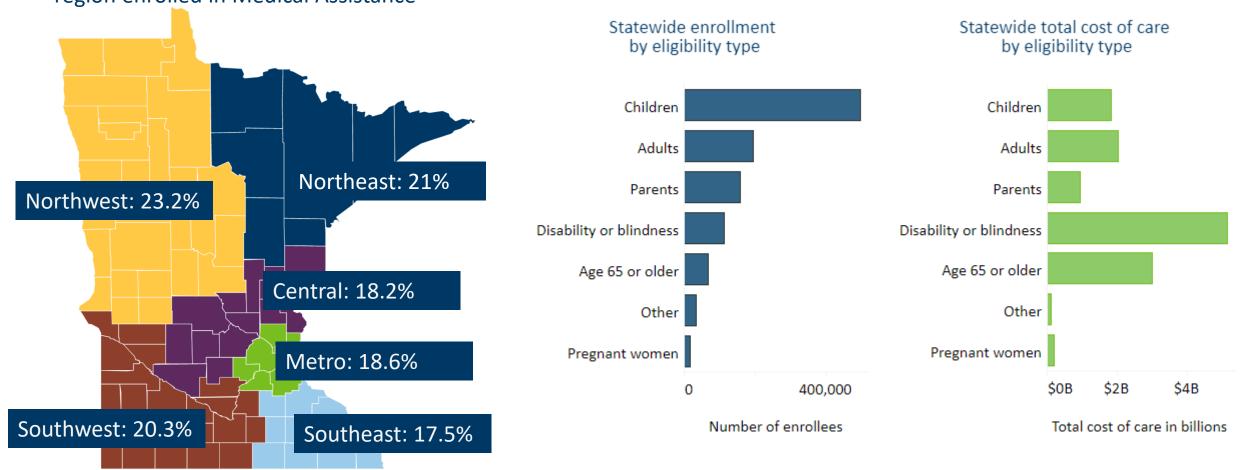




### Medical Assistance spending, utilization during COVID-19 Health Care Administration

### Medical Assistance enrollment Minnesota

### Percentage of the population within the region enrolled in Medical Assistance



1/18/2021

### How Minnesota purchases health care for enrollees

#### Fee for service (25%)

 DHS processes claims and pays providers directly

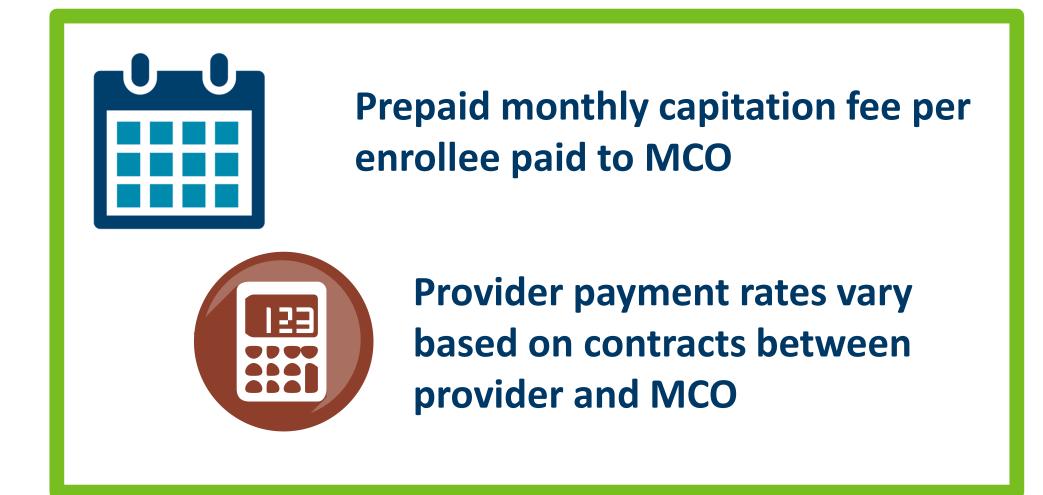
#### Managed care (75%)

 DHS pays managed care organizations (MCOs) to provide benefits to enrollees. MCOs process claims and pay providers.

## Integrated Health Partnerships (32% of total)

- Accountable care arrangement that layers across fee for service and managed care
- DHS calculates shared savings/shared loss and population payment based on quality

### Managed care vs. fee for service



### Who is covered through managed care?







# Families and children

- Metro area: 556,281
- Greater Minnesota: 429,277

## Adults with disabilities

• Statewide: 60,188

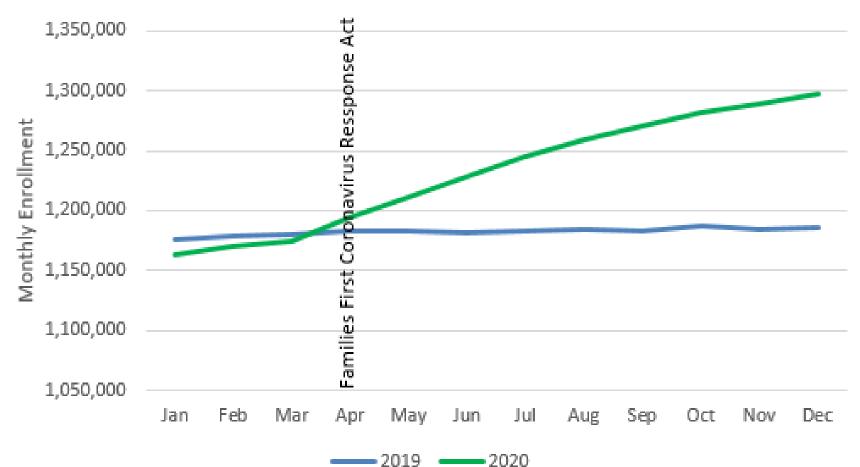
Seniors

### Families First Coronavirus Response Act



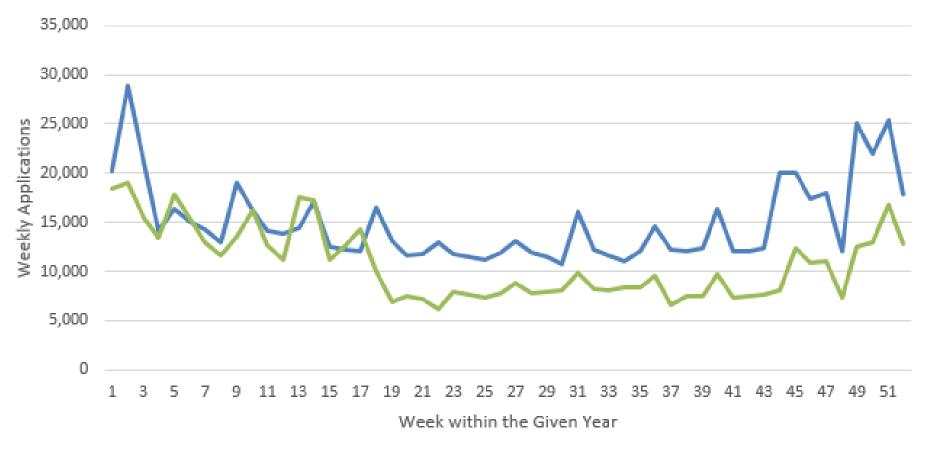
### COVID-19 enrollment trends

#### Enrollment in Minnesota Health Care Programs: Number of individuals



### COVID-19 application trends

Weekly applications for Minnesota Health Care Programs: Number of individuals represented in applications

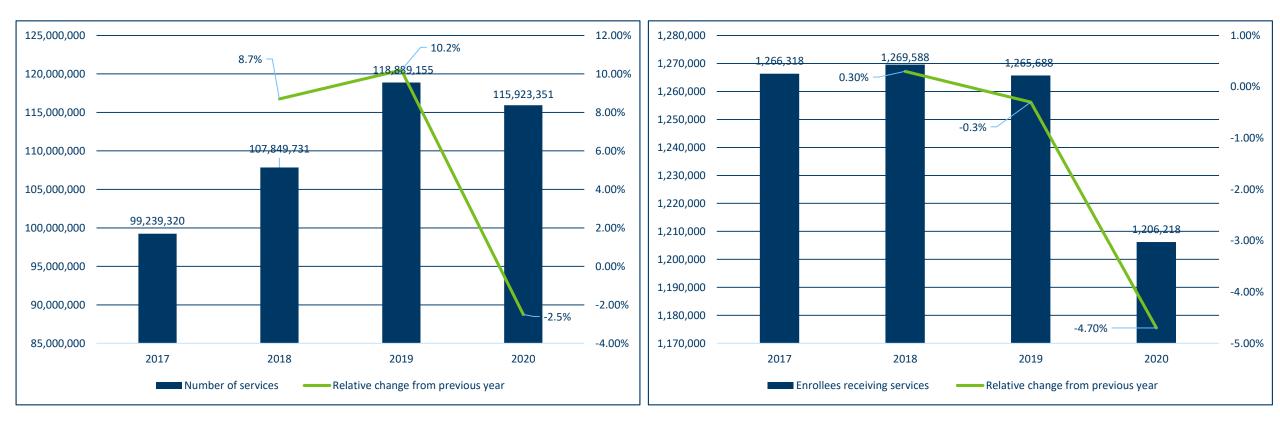


2019 -2020

### Acute care utilization trends during COVID-19

#### Number of services

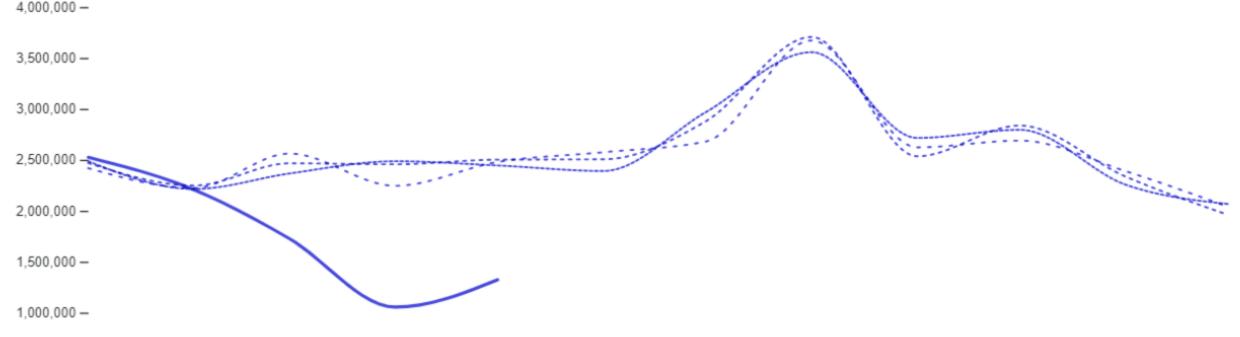
#### Unique count of enrollees receiving services



### COVID-19 trends on national child-screening services

Child screening services: Child screening Years: 2017 · · , 2018 · · · , 2019 · · · · , 2020 —

Service use among selected Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries 18 and under

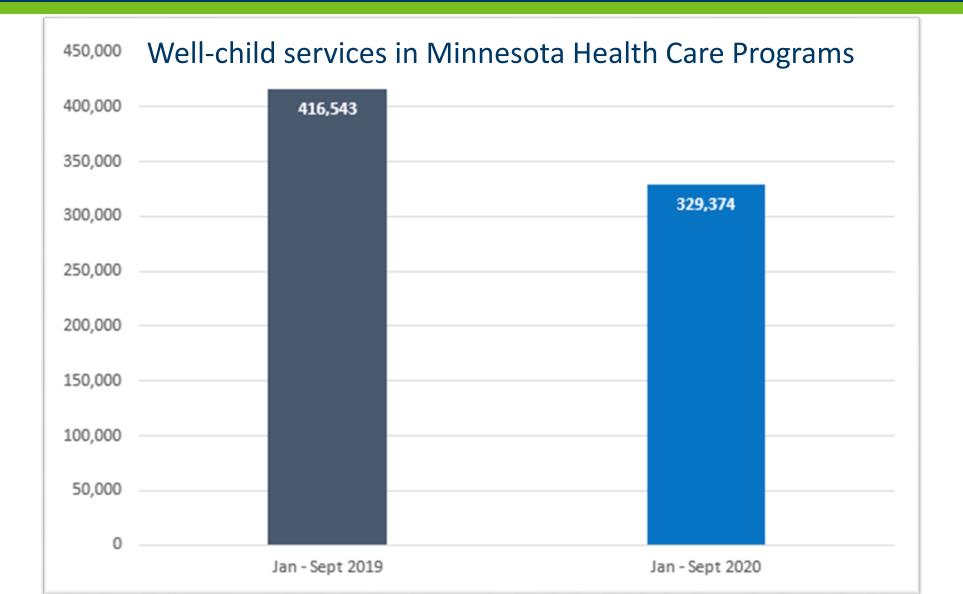


~44% fewer (3.2 million) child screening services between March through May 2020, compared to March through May 2019



Source: CMS "Service use among Medicaid & CHIP beneficiaries age 18 and under during COVID-19 - Preliminary Medicaid & CHIP Data Snapshot - Services through May 31, 2020." <u>https://www.medicaid.gov/resources-for-states/downloads/medicaid-chip-beneficiaries-18-under-COVID-19-snapshot-data.pdf</u>.

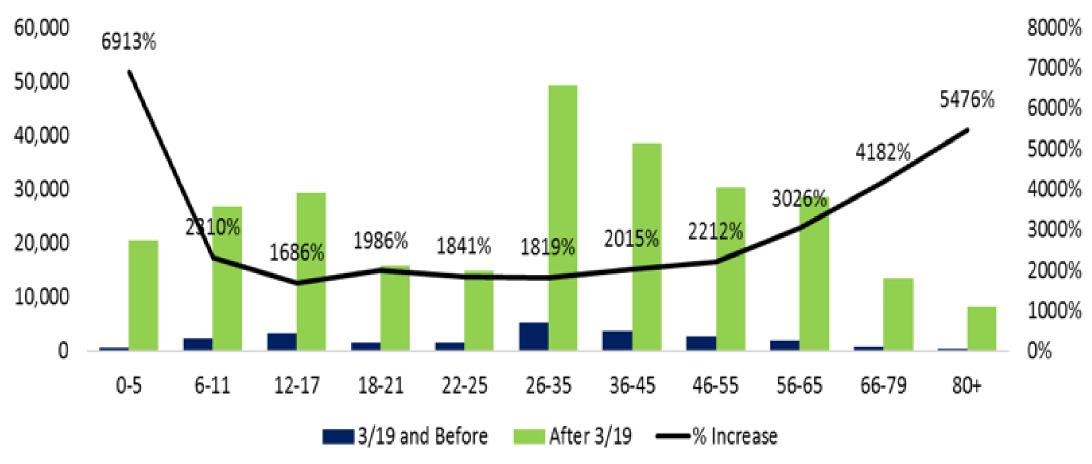
### COVID-19 trends on well-child services in Minnesota



11

### COVID-19 telehealth trends in Minnesota by age

Telemedicine Utilization by Age Before 3/20/2020 (N= 22,941) and After (N=276,014)



Minnesota Department of Human Services | mn.gov/dhs

### COVID-19 fee for service claim trends

| Service Category    | April 1 – Sept. 30, 2019 | April 1 – Sept. 30, 2020 | % change |  |  |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--|--|
| Inpatient hospital  | \$173,772,030            | \$131,319,847            | -24.43%  |  |  |
| Outpatient hospital | \$56,952,070             | \$34,486,800             | -39.45%  |  |  |
| Physician           | \$97,489,225             | \$77,785,504             | -20.21%  |  |  |
| Other practitioners | \$27,500,556             | \$19,059,359             | -30.69%  |  |  |
| Mental health       | \$116,825,107            | \$92,056,896             | -21.20%  |  |  |
| Pharmacy            | \$96,973,350             | \$88,186,692             | -9.06%   |  |  |

### COVID-19 spending trends

\$13,000,000,000 6.00% 8.00% \$11,000 5.3% 5.1% 7.6% \$12,614,926,869 10,458 7.00% \$12,500,000,000 5.00% \$10,500 \$12,296,642,615 5.5% 6.00% \$10,000 4.00% \$12,000,000,000 9715 5.1% 5.00% \$11,695,522,148 \$9,500 3.00% \$11,500,000,000 9,212 4.00% 2.6% 8.769 \$11,103,742,733 \$9,000 3.00% 2.00% \$11,000,000,000 \$8,500 2.00% \$10,500,000,000 1.00% \$8,000 1.00% \$10,000,000,000 0.00% \$7,500 0.00% 2017 2018 2019 2020 2017 2018 2019 2020 Relative change from previous year ------ Relative change from previous year Total spending Average spending per person

#### Average spending per person<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Per unique enrollee who utilized services. This does not reflect average spending per person for the total enrolled.

**Total spending** 

### Managed care risk corridors

- DHS amended 2020 and 2021 managed care contracts to add risk corridors to mitigate unexpected gains or losses.
- Minnesota was one of several states that implemented risk corridors to address uncertainty of how the public health emergency will impact utilization, spending.
- Risk corridors tied to medical utilization
  - If MCO has lower than anticipated utilization, it will owe money back to the state.
  - If MCO has higher than expected utilization, it will receive additional money from the state.
- Anticipated utilization tied to state's target Medical Loss Ratio (MCO medical costs divided by capitation payments).

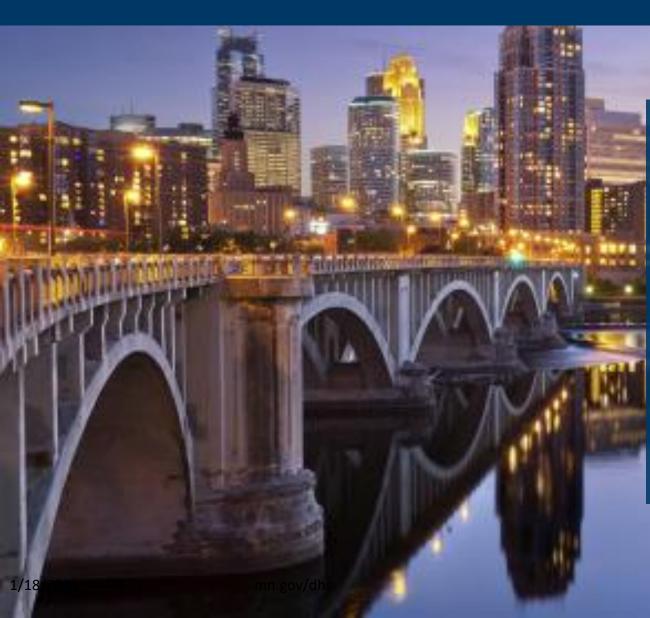


### 2019 MN Community Measurement report: Major findings by race/ethnicity

| DDS MEASURE   | 2019 MHCP<br>Managed<br>Care<br>Statewide<br>Rate* | RACE                                     |   |                               |       |       |                  |                       |                 |  | ETHNICITY |                 |                      |  |
|---|--|--|---|-------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
|   |  | American<br>Indian/<br>Alaskan<br>Native | Native<br>Hawaiian/<br>Other<br>Pacific<br>Islander | Black/<br>African<br>American | Asian | White | Multi-<br>Racial | Some<br>Other<br>Race | Unknown<br>Race | Chose Not<br>to<br>Disclose/<br>Declined | Hispanic  | Not<br>Hispanic | Unknowr<br>Ethnicity |  |
| Colorectal Cancer<br>Screening                                | 56.4%  | •  | •   | •                             | •     |       | •                | •                     | •               | •  | •         | •               | •                    |  |
| Optimal Diabetes<br>Care                                      | 46.0%  | •  | •   | •                             |       | •     | •                |                       |                 | •  |           | •               | •                    |  |
| Optimal Vascular<br>Care                                      | 33.8%  | •  | •   | •                             |       | •     | •                |                       | •               |  |           | •               | •                    |  |
| Optimal Asthma<br>Control - Adults                            | 43.6%  | •  | •   | •                             | •     |       | •                |                       | •               | •  | •         | •               | •                    |  |
| Optimal Asthma<br>Control - Children                          | 54.0%  | •  | •   | •                             | •     | •     | •                | •                     | •               | •  | ٠         | •               | •                    |  |
| Adolescent Mental<br>Health and/or<br>Depression<br>Screening | 86.2%  | •  | •   | •                             | •     |       | •                | •                     | •               | •  | •         | •               |                      |  |
| Adult Depression:<br>Remission at Six<br>Months               | 4.9%   | •  | •   | •                             | •     |       | •                | •                     | •               | •  | •         | •               | •                    |  |

\* Statewide rate in tables 3 and 4 were re-calculated for those with race/ethnicity information available

### COVID-19 managed care risk corridor quality incentive



DHS identified outcome measures with the greatest disparities, including:

- Well-child visits and vaccinations
- Cancer screenings
- Initiation and follow up of behavioral health treatment
- Managing chronic conditions
- Avoiding unnecessary Emergency Department use and hospitalizations

Managed care plans can retain additional payment if they reduce racial disparities while maintaining quality outcomes for enrollees.

### Why do we re-procure MCO contracts?



Federal law requires competitive procurement

State law requires re-procurement every five years Procurement promotes highest quality care for best value Managed care contracts cost more than \$5 billion annually

### 2021 procurement update

- DHS, Association of Minnesota Counties, and Minnesota Association of County Social Service Administrators established workgroup in May 2020 to explore changes to procurement process
- Metro-area families and children RFP released Jan. 4, 2021
  - DHS and metro-area counties jointly developed RFP; will score proposals together
  - RFP reflects shared DHS and county priorities of better health, fuller lives, equitable outcomes, at lower cost growth
- Contract awards anticipated in May



### Upcoming procurement schedule

- January 4, 2021 RFP for
  2022 contracts: Metro counties families and children and MinnesotaCare
- October 2021 RFP for 2023 contracts: Statewide Seniors and SNBC
- January 2022 RFP for 2023 contracts: Greater Minnesota families and children and MinnesotaCare





## Questions?