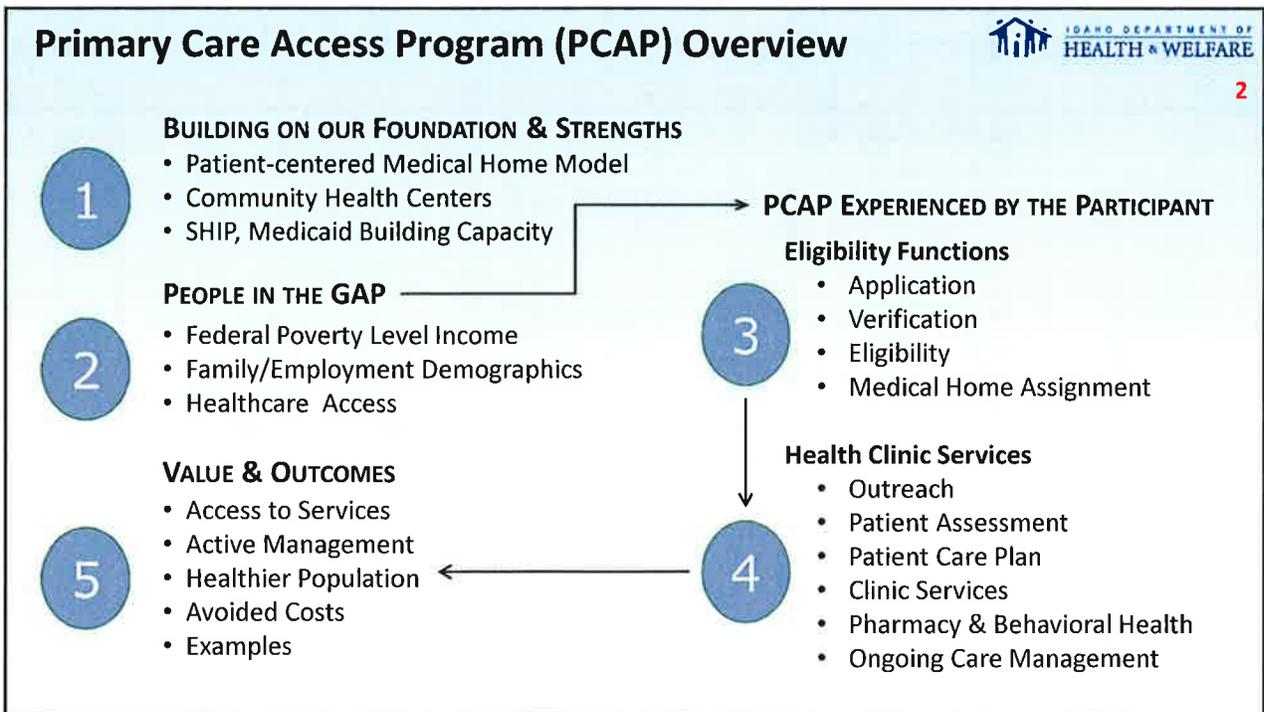
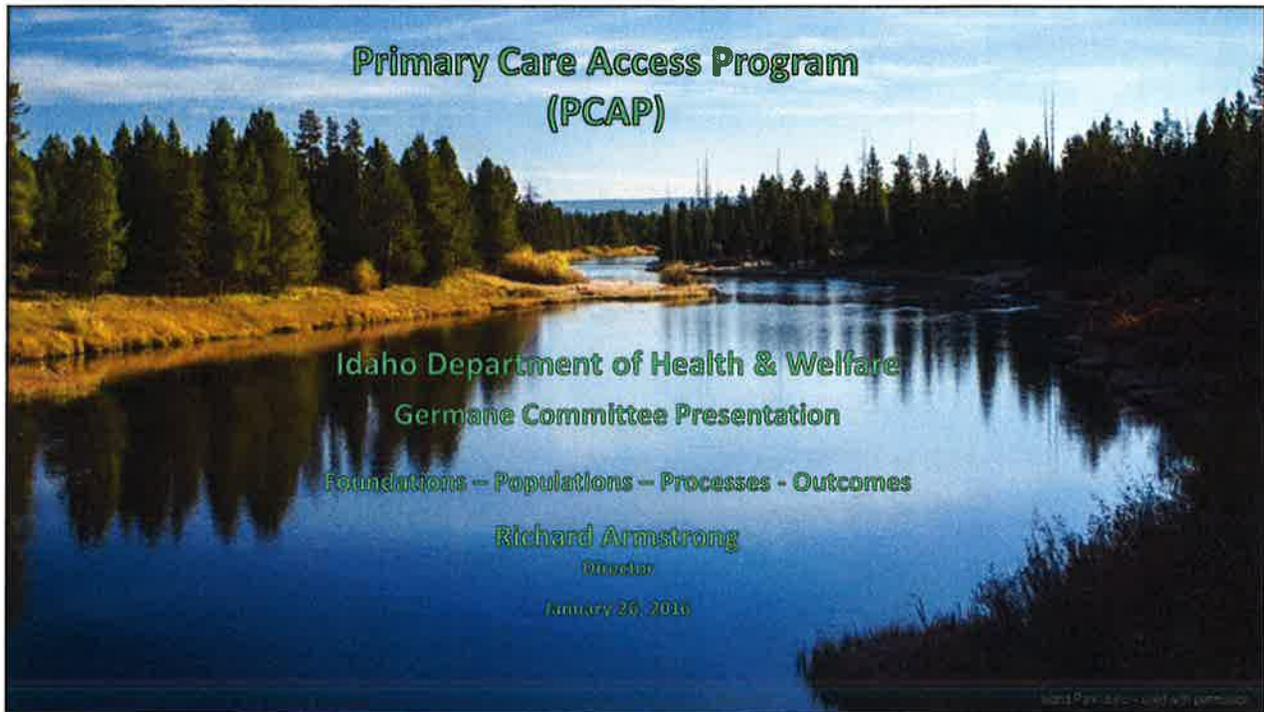
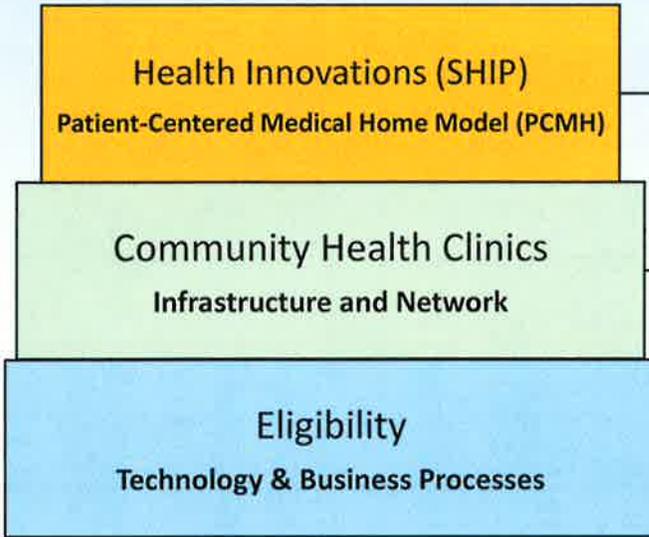


SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE COMMITTEE
Tuesday, January 26, 2016

ATTACHMENT 1



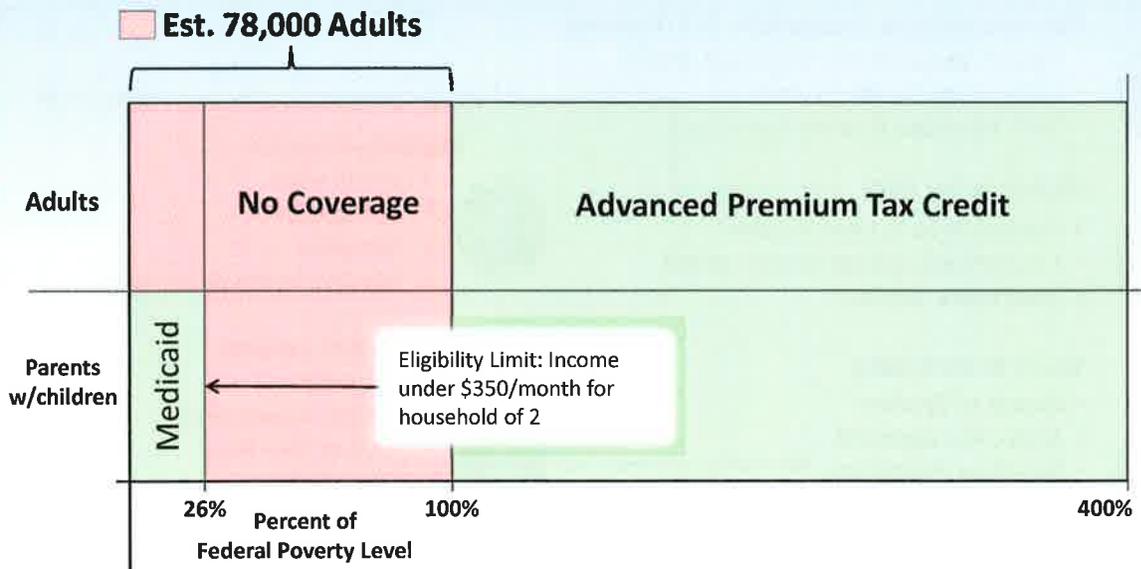
PCAP: Building on Existing Foundations and Strengths



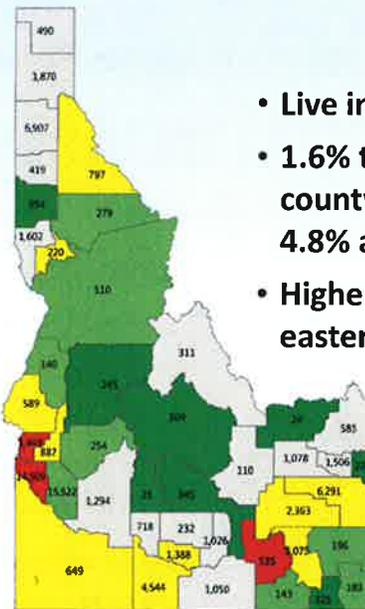
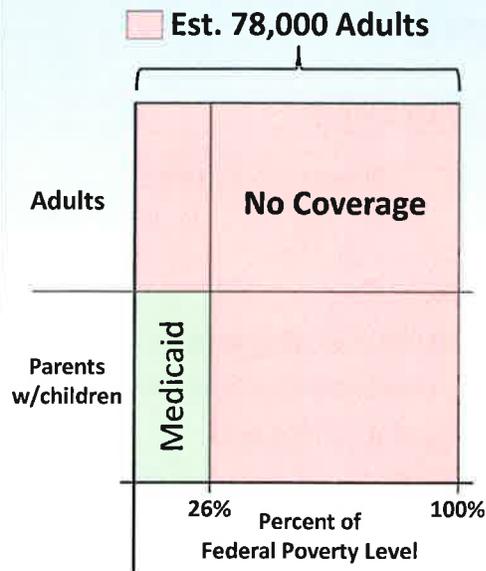
Foundation Value

- Improved care model
 - Improved patient outcomes
 - Efficient care delivery focus
 - Reduced healthcare costs
- 72 Existing clinic sites
 - Already serve low-income
 - Uses PCMH model
 - Have agreed to be in provider network
 - Engaging Rural Health Centers & private providers
- Existing IBES rules engine
 - Existing case management
 - Existing verification
 - Effective business processes

Target Population: People in the Gap



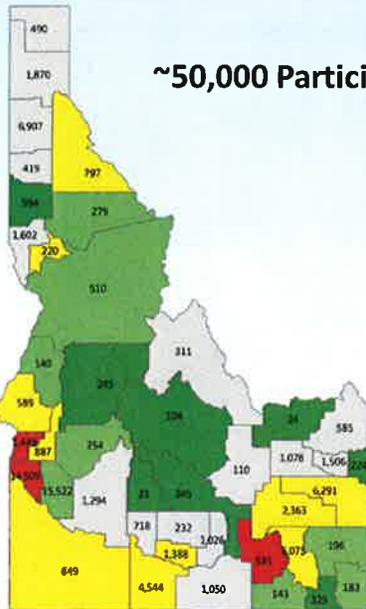
Gap Population: Where do They Live?



- Live in every county
- 1.6% to 7.3% of county population; 4.8% average
- Higher in southwest & eastern Idaho

Gap Population: Demographics

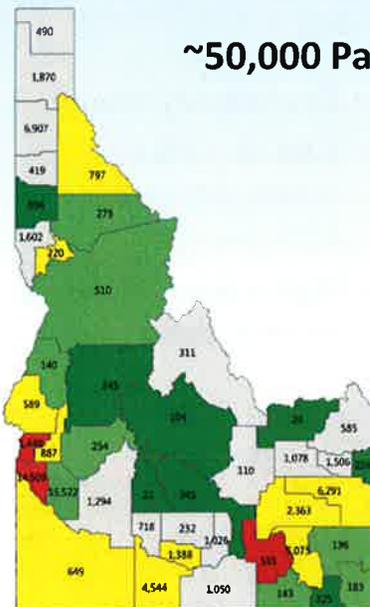
~50,000 Participants known in Idaho Benefit Eligibility System (IBES)



- 55% are female; 45% male
- 84% between ages 18-50; 16% are older than 50
- 65% live in households with at least one child (*Child usually in Medicaid; parents stuck in the Gap*)
- 25% are a household of one, 17% with two, and 58% in households with 3 or more

Gap Population: Demographics

~50,000 Participants known in IBES



77% have household income

- 65% are in a household with earned income
- Typical jobs include:
 - Food service workers
 - Laborers in construction, farming and forestry
 - Home health aides, childcare workers, retail sales
 - Transportation, janitorial, office and administrative support
- Other income often includes Social Security, child support, pensions

Gap Population: Current Health Demographics

- Uninsured, low-income adults are under-served by medical system
 - Poor uninsured create bad debt, driving up costs for everyone
 - Private providers reluctant to serve
- Gap folks access care through:
 - Hospital emergency departments
 - Community Health Centers
 - Rural Health Clinics
 - Charity care
 - Indigent healthcare programs
 - Catastrophic healthcare programs
- Gap adults access episodic care, frequently waiting until conditions escalate, resulting in the most expensive and least effective care
 - No preventive plan
 - No chronic condition management
 - No treatment plan
 - No care coordination



Gap Population: Higher Incidence of Chronic Diseases

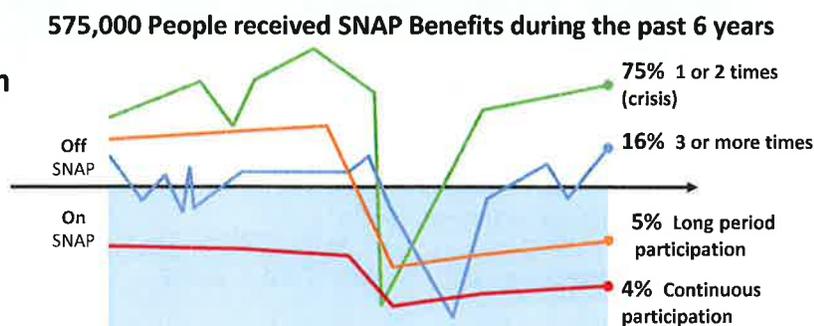
Poverty's Impact on Chronic Disease Prevalence			
Chronic Condition	In Poverty	Not In Poverty	Difference
Depression	30.9%	15.8%	>95%
Asthma	17.1%	11.0%	>55%
Obesity	31.8%	26.0%	>22%
Diabetes	14.8%	10.1%	>46%
High Blood Pressure	31.8%	29.1%	>9%
Heart Attack	5.8%	3.8%	>52%

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index: 2012 Report

- Prevalence of chronic conditions for adults 45-64 is more than twice as high among those in poverty
- Men with incomes > 400% poverty live an average of 8 years longer than men in poverty
- Other factors contributing to poor health outcomes for adults in poverty
 - Substandard housing
 - Food insecurity
 - Lower level of education
 - Risky behaviors

Gap Population: Not a Static Population

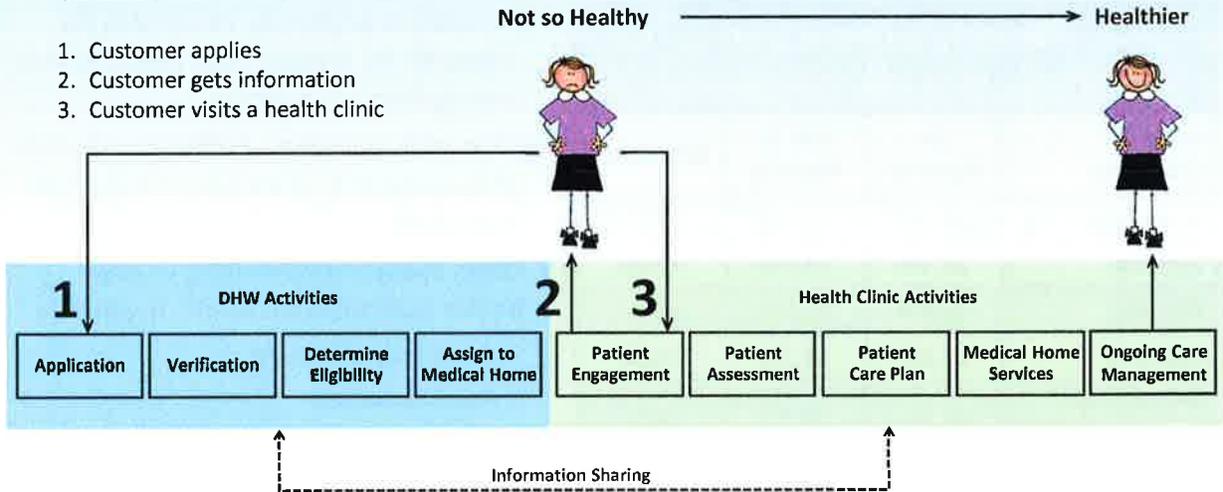
- Income fluctuates with job changes, employment loss, family changes, insurance opportunities
- Participants are expected to move on and off PCAP program as circumstances change and health issues are stabilized
- Data from SNAP illustrate the dynamic changes to individual participation: month to month the participant count may change little but the individuals churn on and off services continuously



The Primary Care Access Program 9 Step Process

Customer Interactions

1. Customer applies
2. Customer gets information
3. Customer visits a health clinic



The PCAP Process: Step 1 - Application



- Completed by the individual or by someone acting on their behalf
- Healthcare Coverage applications will also consider Medicaid and APTC
- Applications can be submitted in many venues:
 - Online 24/7 at DHW's idalink site or Your Health Idaho
 - By phone during DHW office hours
 - In person at 19 DHW state offices statewide
 - Paper applications by mail, email or FAX
 - Enrollment assistors at CHCs
- Average processing time is less than 5 days



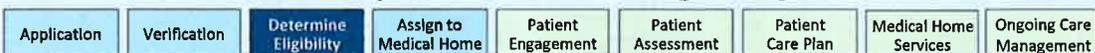
The PCAP Process: Step 2 - Verification



PCAP
will verify
individual
circumstances
for eligibility

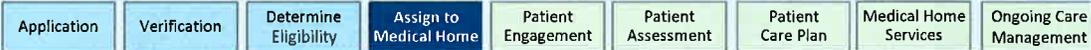
- Identity ✓
- Residence ✓
- Income ✓
- Citizenship ✓
- Other Insurance ✓
- Household ✓

The PCAP Process: Step 3 Determine Eligibility



- **Adults 19-64 years old with no access to health insurance coverage**
- **Income below 100% federal poverty: \$ 981/m for 1; \$ 1,328/m for 2**
- **Must be U.S. citizen or legal resident who meets 5-year requirement**
- **Individuals move to appropriate coverage based on circumstances**
Eligibility testing will move individuals to Medicaid or APTC as warranted
- **Eligibility starts in the month of application**
- **Up to 12 month certifications aligned with other Health Coverage programs**
- **Individuals must contribute to healthcare costs**
- **Individuals must engage in their treatment plans for prevention/treatment**

The PCAP Process: Step 4 Assign to Medical Home



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- Geo coding will be used for medical home assignments
- Participant notified of clinic assignment; participant can change to a preferred location
- Provider notified of participant assignment; automatically assumes responsibility to provide PCMH services to individual
- 24x7 database delivers real-time eligibility status to all providers

The PCAP Process: Step 5 – Patient Engagement



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- Provider pro-actively contacts and welcomes participant to PCMH via phone, email or letter
- Provider explains:
 - PCMH model of care, health assessment process, care plan
 - Participant responsibilities include paying share of costs, active participation in both assessment and care plans
 - Next steps



The PCAP Process: Step 6 – Patient Assessment



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- Practice contacts patient after patient is assigned to their medical home
- Initial assessment is completed over telephone or in-person with clinic staff to assess current health status
- Assessment results indicate patient's current health status and ongoing level of care needed
- Patient/practice arrange office visit to develop care plan



The PCAP Process: Step 7 - Patient Care Plan



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Patient Assessment results used to develop Patient Care Plan



- Healthy individual:
Basic preventive care, guidance for self-care and education about how to access appropriate care when needed



- Individual w/some concerning issues:
Meets with provider to develop care plan, access needed medications, and agree to actively participate in self-care



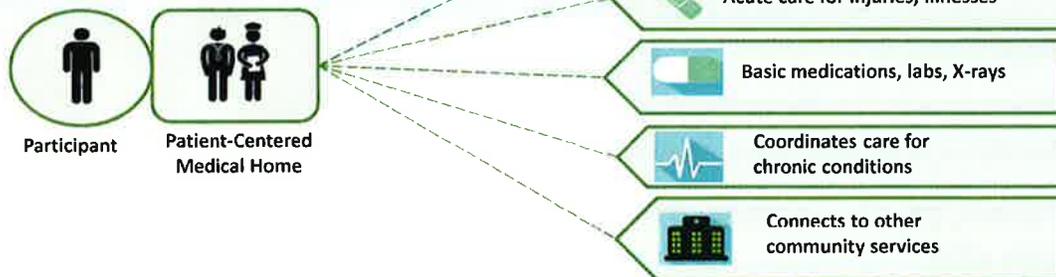
- Individual with one or more chronic conditions:
Meets with provider to develop care plan, regular monitoring by PCMH, agree to actively participate in care plan

The PCAP Process: Step 8 – Medical Home Services



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The primary care provider is responsible for a patient's basic preventive, physical and mental health needs



The PCAP Process: Step 8 – Medical Home Services



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PCAP provides access to prescriptions, often at deeply discounted pricing

- CHCs either have an on-site pharmacy or contract with a local pharmacy to provide discounted medications
- The community health centers presently have access to comprehensive out-patient formulary at very low costs
- Examples:
 - Diabetes medication: Average wholesale price is \$484; PCAP participant pays \$17.16
 - Asthma inhaler: AWP is \$85.39; PCAP participant pays \$17.08



The PCAP Process: Step 8 – Medical Home Services



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Office-based Behavioral Health

- Community Health Centers care for individuals with behavioral health issues that can be managed in a primary care setting
- Presently 22% of their patients have behavioral health issues
- All participating PCAP providers will be expected to provide behavioral health services on-site and connect patients with more serious conditions to community resources
- Individuals with more serious behavioral health issues may also be referred to, and served in partnership with, the local DHW Behavioral Health Office



The PCAP Process: Step 9 - Ongoing Case Management



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- Amount of ongoing care management depends on participant's health status and care plan
- Individuals in good health may not need regular monitoring, but will require periodic check-in to ensure their health status has not changed
- Participants with one or more chronic conditions may need to:
 - Report regularly to clinic regarding health indicators such as weight, blood sugar levels, blood pressure readings
 - Participate in group visits/classes with other individuals with similar conditions, such as health education class for diabetics



Outcomes: Tracking & Reporting

Providers are required to track patient care and outcomes

- Service utilization by participants:
 - Successful engagement
 - Breakdown of health status of participants
 - Percentage adhering to care plan
- Clinical measures for participants:
 - Aggregate data on participants with chronic conditions
 - Percentage of chronic conditions under control, etc.
- Data will be reported to Legislature for program evaluation



Value for Taxpayers

Possible impact on County/State Indigent Costs

SFY 2015 State and County Indigent/CAT Caseloads		
Total Served: 3,680 People		Total Amount Paid: \$36.3 M.
Possible PCAP Covered Services in 2015 Caseloads		
Diagnosis	People Served	Amount Paid
Mental Illness	1,594	\$5.8 M.
Coronary	278	\$6.4 M.
Chronic Disease	129	\$2.4 M.
Respiratory	97	\$2.1 M.
Infectious Disease	15	\$170,000
Total	2,113	\$16.8 M.

Medical reviews in CAT program identify specific preventable hospitalization cases

1. 61-year-old obese male w/history of edema, diabetes, etc. Hospital charge = \$191,382.
2. 42-year-old female, hospitalized for foot abscess due to undiagnosed diabetes. Lack of regular care – Hospital charge = \$70,353
3. 41-year-old uninsured male with history of hypertension and sleep apnea – had undiagnosed diabetes - hospital charge = \$96,182

Value Provided by PCAP Services

Application

Verification

Determine
Eligibility

Assign to
Medical Home

Patient
Engagement

Patient
Assessment

Patient
Care Plan

Medical Home
Services

Ongoing Care
Management

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The Primary Care Access Program provides:

- **Patient Engagement**
 - Pro-active participant contacts and expected participant engagement
 - Education for appropriate health care system use
 - Education for emergency vs medical home use
- **Patient Assessment**
 - Identify individuals with emerging or chronic health conditions manageable in a medical home setting
- **Patient Care Plan**
 - Develops appropriate care and preventive plans
 - Engages the individual with a long term view of their own health
- **Ongoing Care Management**
 - Special focus on those with chronic conditions



Value to Communities

Application

Verification

Determine
Eligibility

Assign to
Medical Home

Patient
Engagement

Patient
Assessment

Patient
Care Plan

Medical Home
Services

Ongoing Care
Management

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- **Healthier, more productive workforce**
- **Lower healthcare costs for non-Gap Idaho citizens**
- **Utilizes current medical infrastructure and state systems to reduce costs**
- **Engages the Gap group in regular medical care that Idaho can use to build on for the future if there is consensus to improve program**
- **Other community resources can empower people in poverty to improve their lives: Work training, nutrition education, housing, etc.**

PCAP is NOT an Entitlement Program

- Enrollment is subject to available funding: If funding does not support demand, a waiting list will be created and used
- Participants must pay share of costs and be invested in their care plan, or they can be disenrolled
- Eligibility criteria can be adjusted to improve program performance or administrative efficiency
- Annual utilization and clinical quality report allows legislators and stakeholders to regularly review program results and monitor effectiveness
- 5-year automatic sunset clause if performance outcomes are not achieved or state wants to change program



PCAP: Next Steps

If Approved

January 2017						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Start Date
Jan. 1, 2017

- Programming PCAP Rules and Verification in IBES begins after SNAP multi-day issuance launches on July 1, 2016
- Modifying business processes and hiring and training new staff starting on July 1, 2016 to support startup efforts between July and December 2016
- Coordinating PCAP eligibility with current insurance exchange open enrollment, which begins October 2016, for administrative efficiencies and reduced state costs
- Allowing CHCs and other providers to evaluate demand so they can expand staff and administrative capacity/training to provide for projected enrollees

QUESTIONS?

