

Medicaid and People with Disabilities: Emerging Policy Challenges

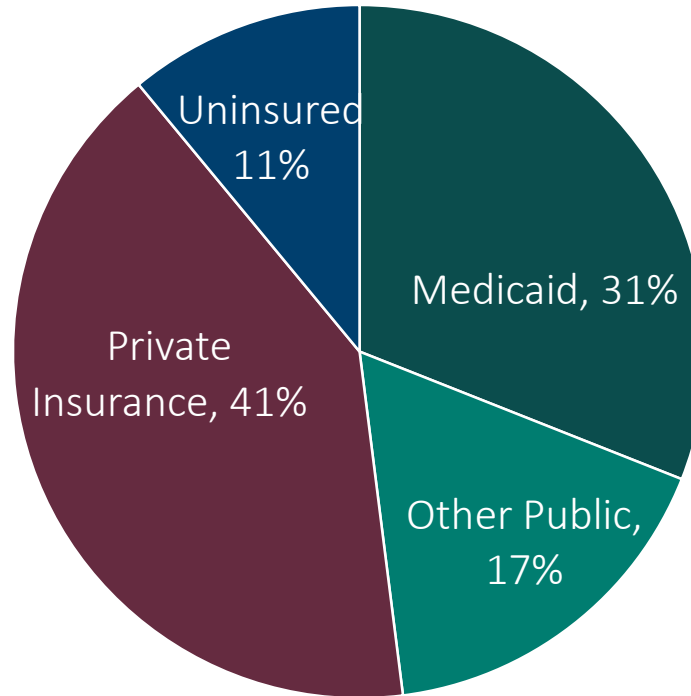
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Disability Policy Seminar

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Medicaid Plays a Major Role in Covering People with Disabilities in the United States, 2015



**Total = 22.1 million
nonelderly adults with disabilities**

NOTES: Includes adults ages 18-64. Excludes those in long-term care facilities. Disability includes limitation in vision, hearing, mobility, cognitive functioning, self-care, and/or independent living. Other public includes those with Medicare (excludes Part A only), military or Veterans Administration coverage (excludes Tricare), and other government or state-sponsored health plans. Medicaid includes those dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid. SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of 2015 National Health Interview Survey data.

Major Elements of Recent Progress in Medicaid



ACA and Medicaid expansion filled in a major gap in coverage

- 32 states have accepted Medicaid expansion; additional states discussing moving forward
 - In addition, eligibility process for most beneficiaries simplified, modernized, aligned with Marketplace
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Strengthening managed care

- Dominant and growing role in serving Medicaid beneficiaries
 - 2016 rules strengthened rates, networks, quality, consumer-facing processes
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Movement of long term care services from institutional to community-based care

- 55 percent of spending now in home and community based settings (in 1980, 100% Institutional)

Major New and Potential Medicaid Policy Changes

Unprecedented eligibility restrictions through 1115 demonstration waivers

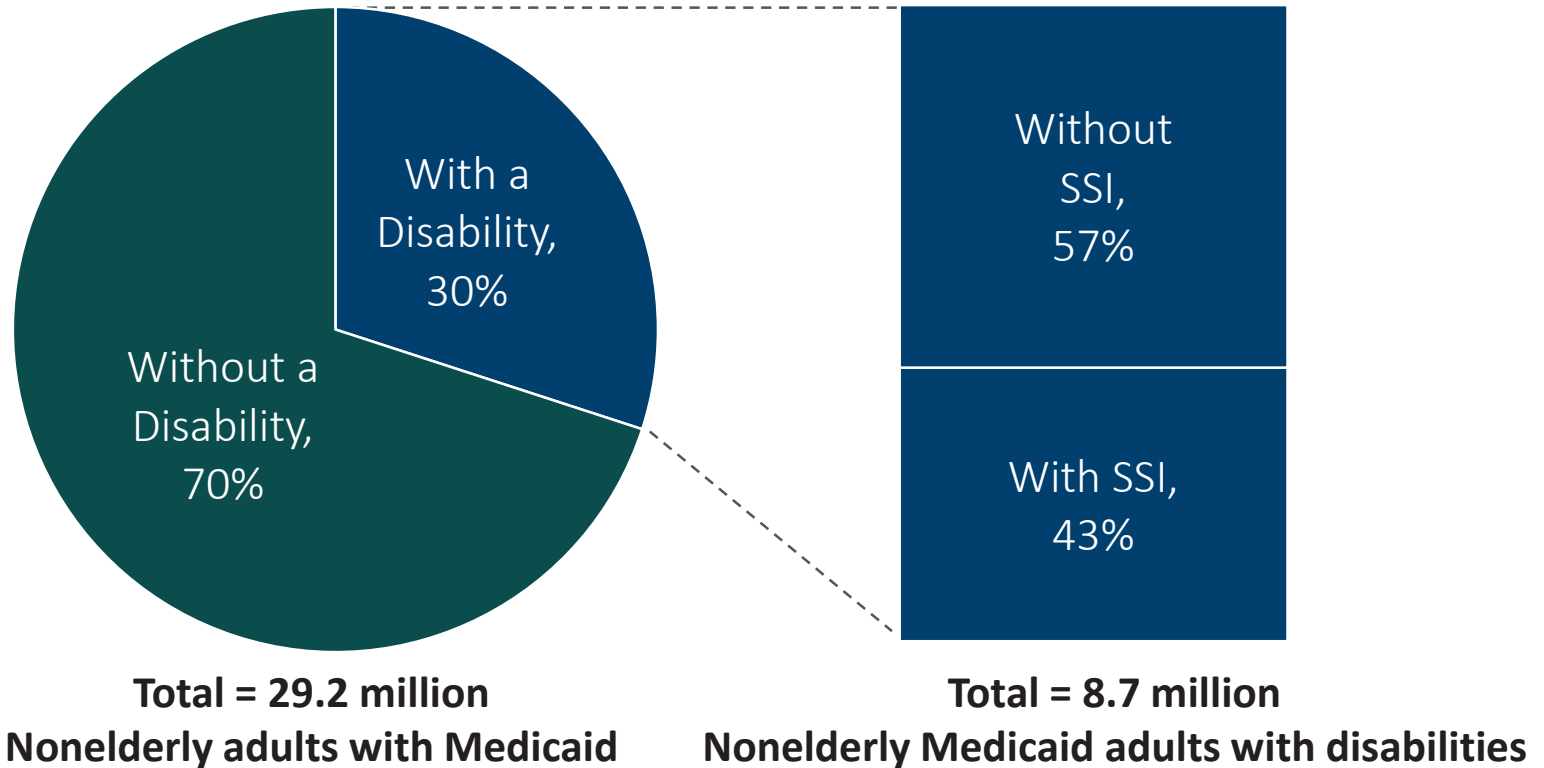
- Excluding people from coverage if they do not meet arbitrary standards for whether they work and how much
- Open enrollment periods, lockout periods for failure to complete paperwork or pay premiums, health literacy tests
 - Time limits proposed by some states

Rolling back policies that promote access and accountability

- Revisions to regulations to promote access proposed in March
- Medicaid managed care regulations will be revised this year

Source: HHS letter to Governors, March 14, 2017; CMS Administrator Verma speech at NAMD, 11-7-17

Disability and SSI Status of Nonelderly Adults with Medicaid, 2016

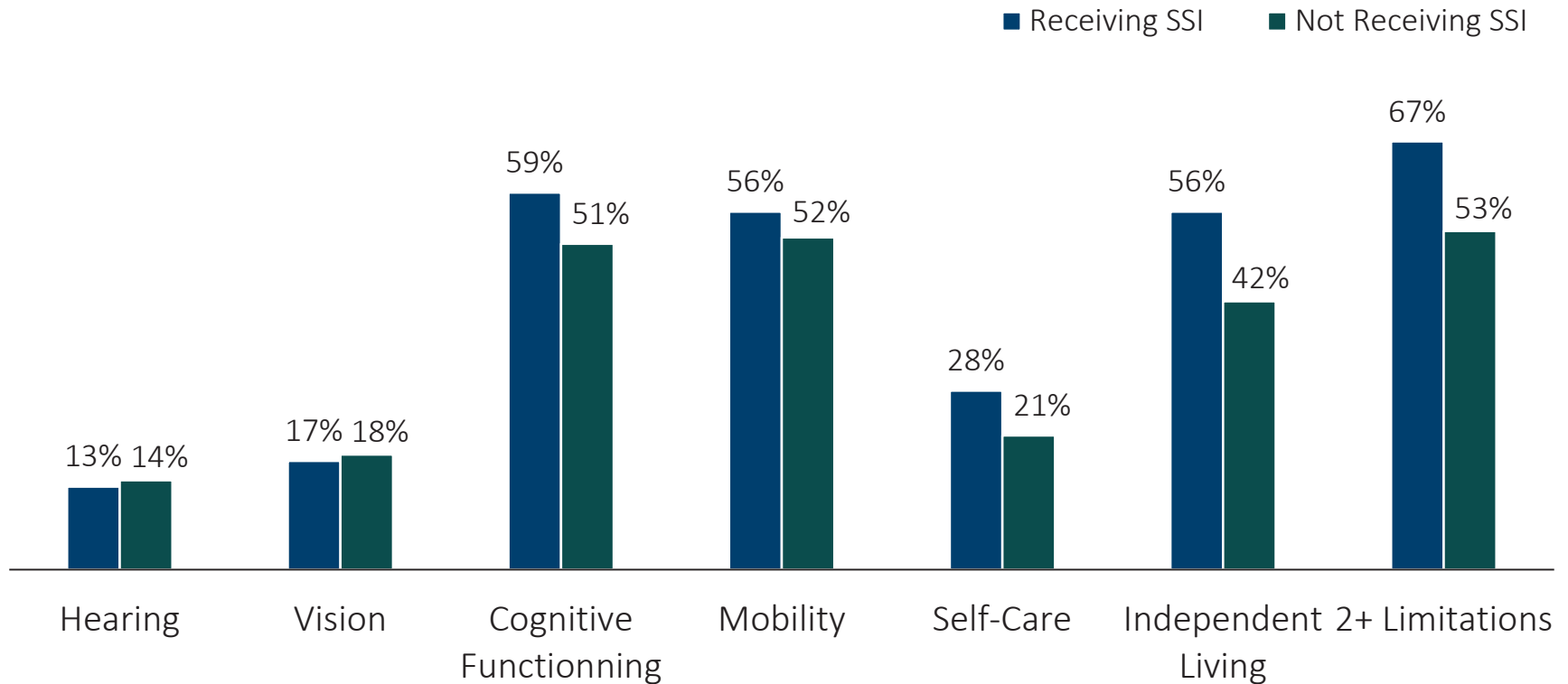


NOTES: Includes non-institutionalized nonelderly adults ages 19-64. Disability includes difficulty with hearing, vision, cognitive functioning, mobility, self-care, or independent living.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of the 2016 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.

Types of Limitations Among Nonelderly Medicaid Adults with a Disability, by SSI Status, 2016

Nonelderly Medicaid Adults Reporting Serious Difficulty With:

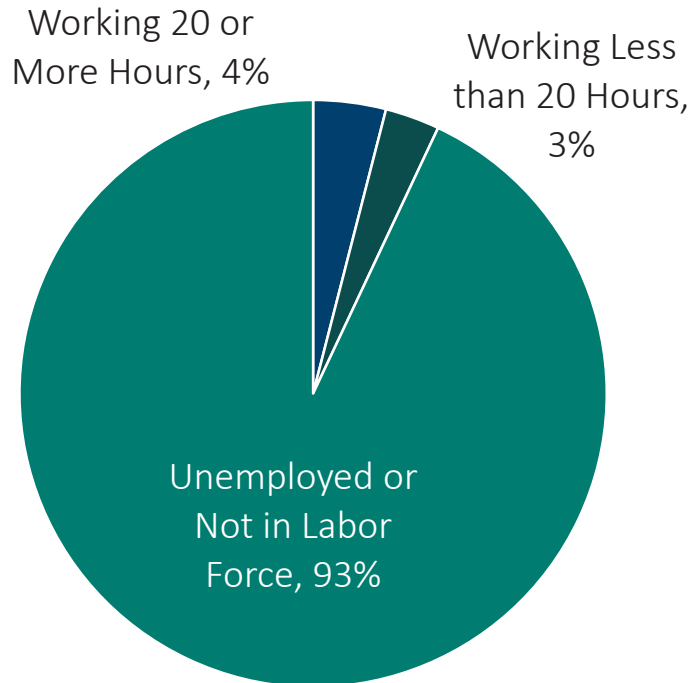


NOTES: Includes non-institutionalized nonelderly adults ages 19-64. SSI = Supplemental Security Income. Respondents can report multiple limitations. All differences between SSI groups are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of the 2016 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.

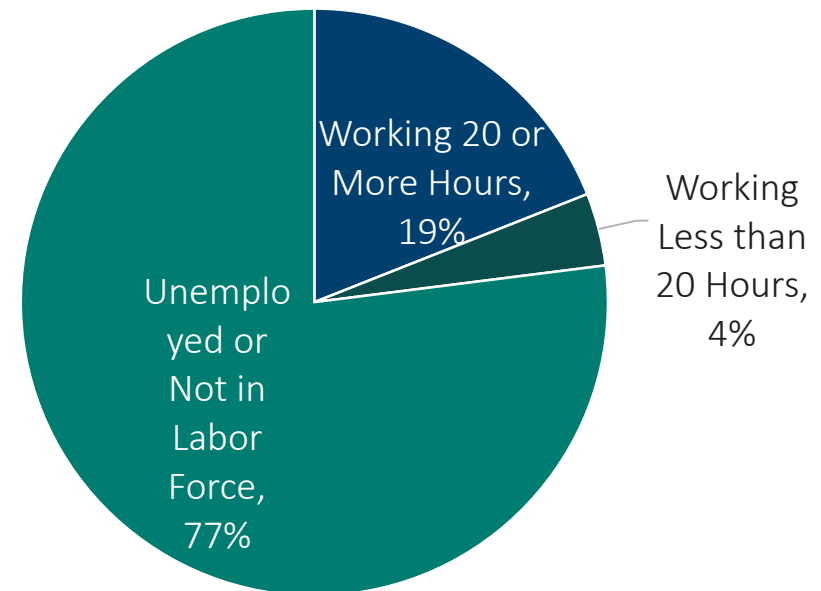
Typical Hours Worked by Nonelderly Medicaid Adults with a Disability Who Are Working, by SSI Status, 2016

With SSI:



Total = 3.8 million nonelderly Medicaid adults with disabilities receiving SSI

No SSI:



Total = 4.9 million nonelderly Medicaid adults with disabilities not receiving SSI

NOTES: Includes non-institutionalized nonelderly adults ages 19-64. SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of the 2016 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.



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