

### MESA FY2020 - FY2040

Long-Term Forecast of <u>Medicaid Enrollment and</u> <u>Spending in Alaska</u>

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# MESA: Medicaid Enrollment and Spending in Alaska

- 1) Background
- 2 Modeling approach
- (3) Recent historical trends
- 4 FY2020-FY2040 projection
- (5) Chronic conditions & Medicaid



### **MESA:** Background

- First forecast developed in 2005
- 20-year projection updated annually
- Assumes current Medicaid structure remains in place
- Provides benchmark for future initiatives
- Provides insight into how individual factors affect spending
  - o Population growth and demographic change
  - Changes in the rate of Medicaid enrollment
  - Changes in the rate of utilization of Medicaid services
  - Changes in the intensity of use of Medicaid services
  - Growth in healthcare price inflation

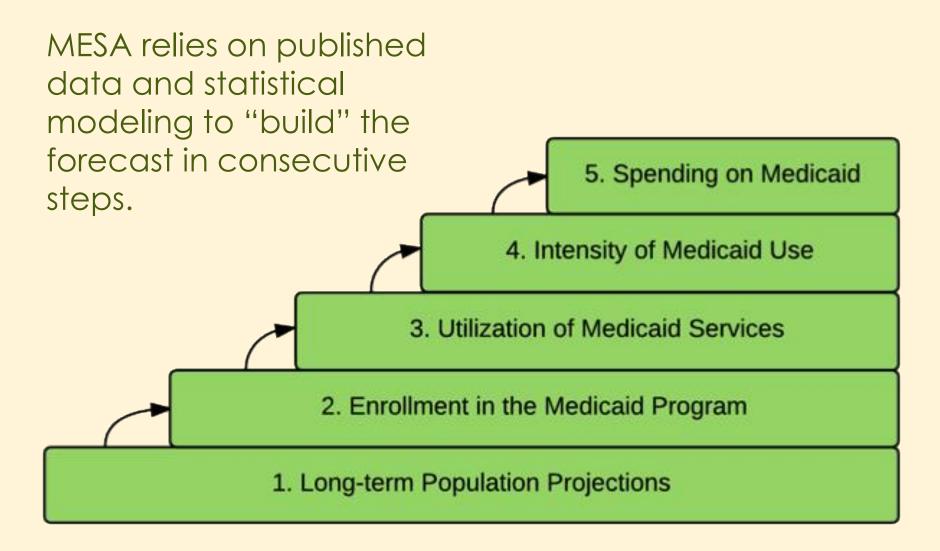


## Key Terms Used in Long-Term Forecast

- <u>Recipient</u>: A Medicaid enrollee who receives one or more Medicaid services during a fiscal year.
- <u>Utilization</u>: Annual unduplicated count of Medicaid recipients who received a specific type of Medicaid service during a fiscal year.
- Intensity of Use: Amount of the Medicaid service a recipient receives during a fiscal year.
- Healthcare price inflation: Measure of annual growth in the costs for healthcare services.
- <u>Date of Service</u>: Forecast is based on the date in which services were received.



## **MESA Modeling Approach**





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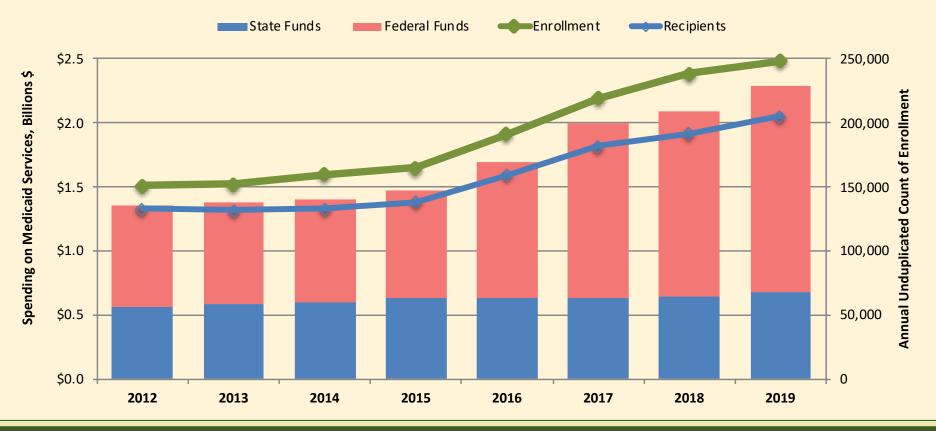
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### Substantial Growth Beginning in FY2016

#### Between FY2015 and FY2019...

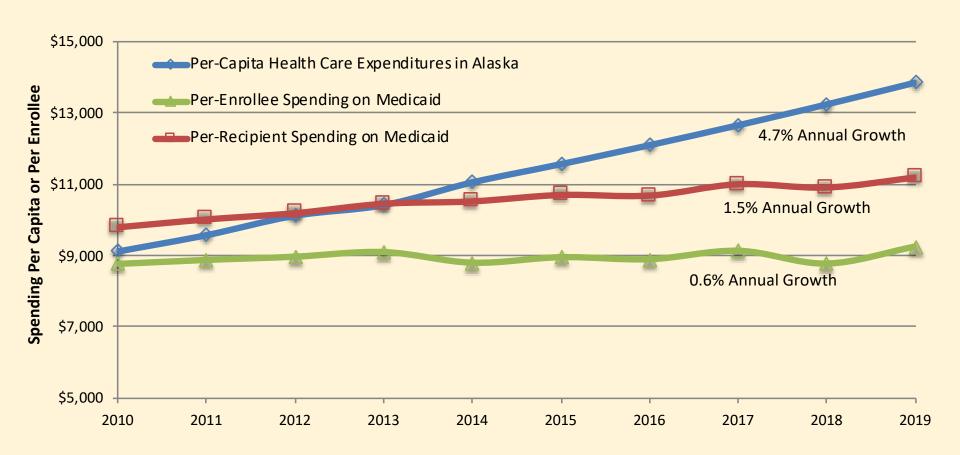
- Medicaid Enrollment grew by 51% (Recipients grew by 49%)
- Federal spending grew by 93%
- GF spending grew by 6%.





### Per-Enrollee/Recipient Spending Is Flat

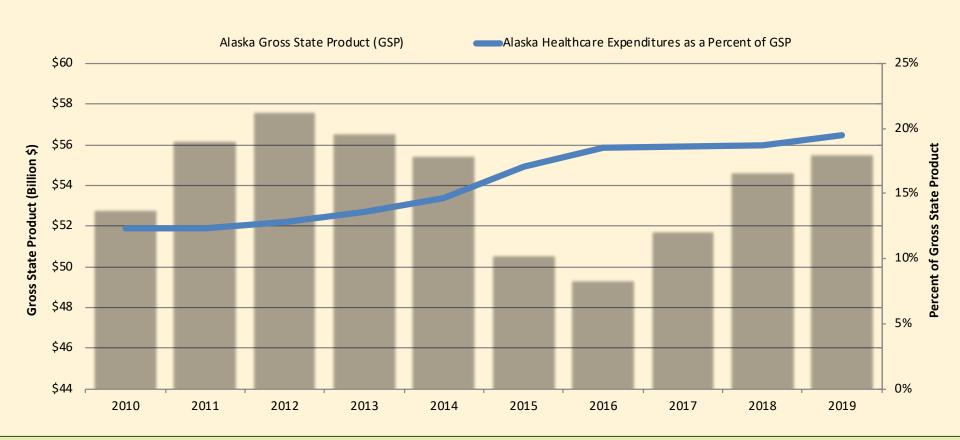
Over this same period, per-capita healthcare spending in Alaska experienced rapid growth.





### Healthcare's Share of Economy Has Grown

Medicaid expansion coinciding with Alaska's recession has increased the relative importance of the healthcare sector

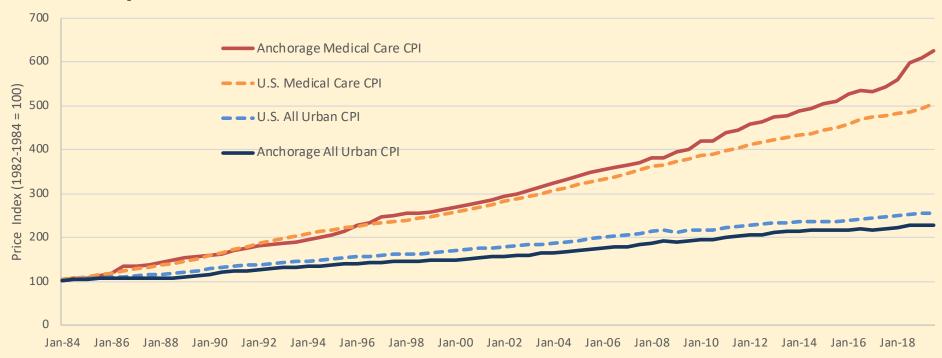




### **Healthcare Costs Have Risen Fast**

- Healthcare price inflation is rising faster in Alaska than in U.S. as a whole
- General price inflation is rising at roughly the same rate

### Comparison of Rates of Price Inflation in Alaska and the U.S.





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### Population: Past, Present, Future

The rate of growth in Alaska's population has slowed considerably in recent decades, and slower growth is expected to continue.





### Alaska's Population Is Aging

Even while overall population growth will remain slow, the senior population will experience strong growth through the 20-year projection period.

### Alaska's Population by Age Cohort for Selected Years, 2020-2040

| Age Group        | 2020    | 2025    | 2030    | 2035    | 2040    | Avg. Annual<br>Change |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| Children (0-19)  | 209,481 | 213,170 | 213,413 | 216,375 | 220,453 | 0.26%                 |
| Adults (20-64)   | 439,271 | 435,870 | 440,950 | 453,319 | 468,359 | 0.32%                 |
| Seniors (65+)    | 97,828  | 121,354 | 136,414 | 138,671 | 134,957 | 1.62%                 |
| Total Population | 746,580 | 770,394 | 790,777 | 808,365 | 823,769 | 0.49%                 |



### **ACA No longer Impacting Enrollment Growth**

- Growth in enrollment will slow over the projection period.
- Enrollment of seniors will outpace children and younger adults.
- Nevertheless, seniors will remain less than 10% of enrollees
- Medicaid now covers more adults than children
- In FY2000, median age of Medicaid enrollee was 14
  - Today it's 23
  - By FY2040, it will be 25

#### **Medicaid Enrollment Growth Past & Future**

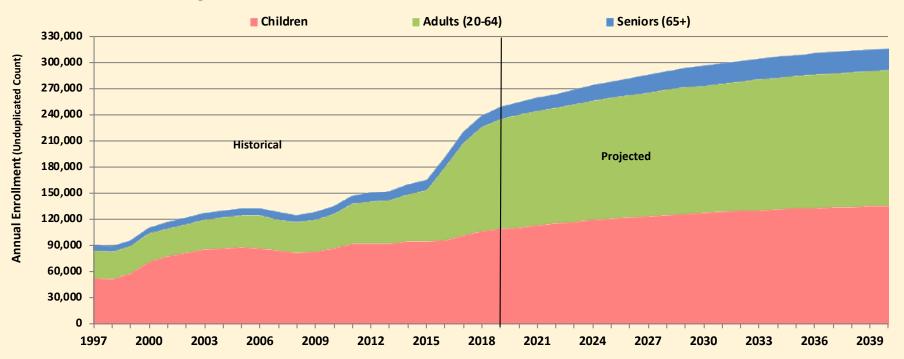
| Age Cohort  | Children (0-19) | Working Age (20-64) | Seniors (65+) | All Ages |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|
| FY2015-2020 | 3.2%            | 16.8%               | 4.7%          | 9.0%     |
| FY2020-2040 | 1.0%            | 1.0%                | 2.9%          | 1.1%     |



## Medicaid Enrollment – the Long View

- In 1999, there were fewer than 100,000 enrollees.
- Today, there are about 250,000.
- By 2040, there will be more than 300,000.

### **Annual Unduplicated Count of Medicaid Enrollment**

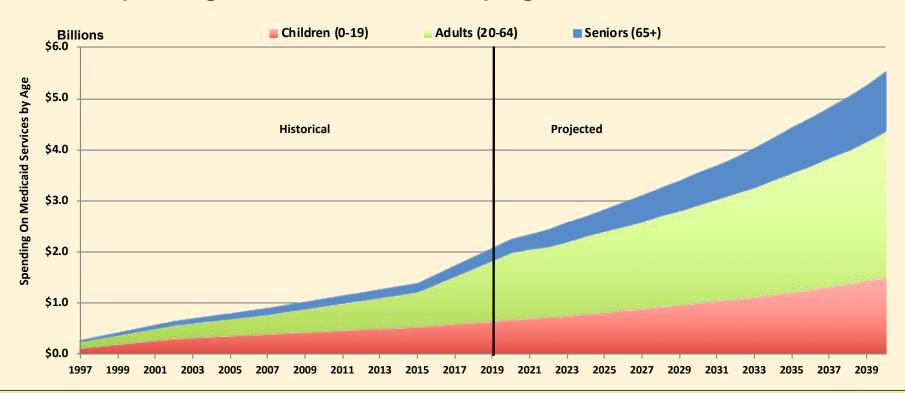




## Spending to Slow, But Keep Growing

Between FY2020 and FY2040, we project spending on Medicaid services will increase on average by 4.6% per year.

#### Total Spending on Medicaid Claims by Age Cohort, FY2020-FY2040

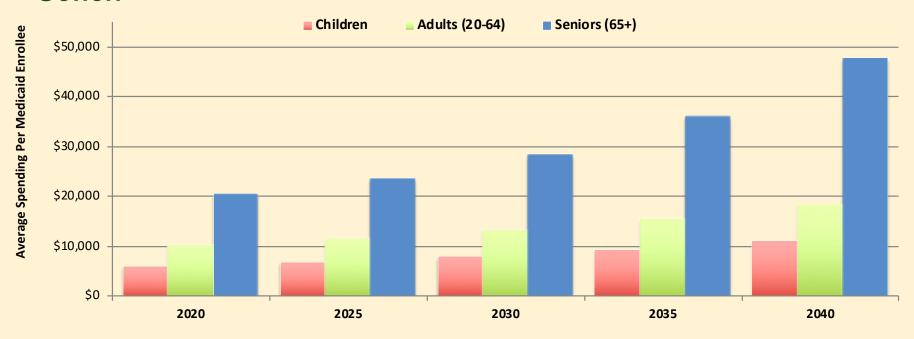




### Healthcare Spending Increases with Age

On a per-enrollee basis, spending on Medicaid services for children will continue to be much lower than for adults.

# Average per Enrollee Spending on Medicaid Services by Age Cohort





### Growth in Medicaid Spending Will Slow

- Federal & GF spending will grow at about the same rate.
- Savings from rebasing offset by decrease in expansion FMAP+
- Assumes no future changes to FMAPs

# Projected State and Federal Spending on Medicaid Services, FY2020 - FY2040 (Millions \$)

| Fund Source                 | 2020    | 2025     | 2030    | 2035    | 2040    | Annual<br>Growth |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| State and Other Match Funds | \$677   | \$853    | \$1,070 | \$1,335 | \$1,663 | 4.60%            |
| Federal                     | \$1,581 | \$1,978  | \$2,471 | \$3,078 | \$3,842 | 4.54%            |
| Total Spending*             | \$2,258 | \$2,83 I | \$3,541 | \$4,413 | \$5,505 | 4.56%            |

<sup>+</sup> Federal Medical Assistance Percentage

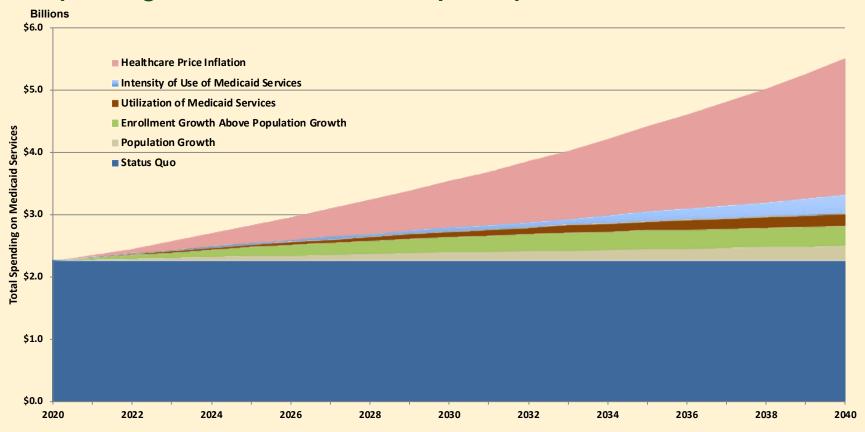
<sup>\*</sup> Due to rounding, some totals may not precisely match the sum of components shown in table.



### Inflation Will Drive Spending Growth

Population, enrollment, utilization, and intensity of use will have a relatively low impact on spending growth.

#### Spending on Medicaid Services by Component of Growth

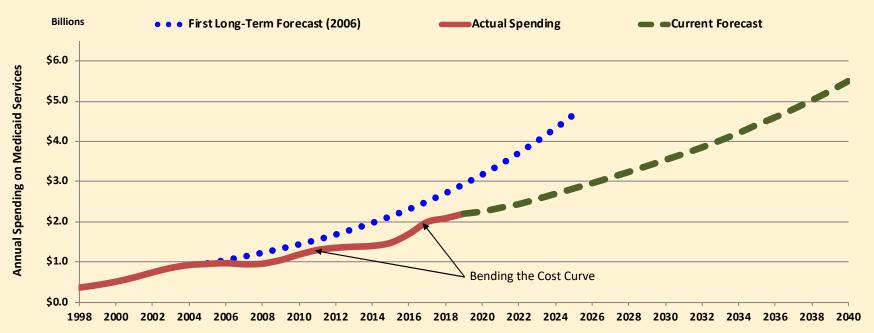




### **Bending the Cost Curve**

- Cost containment efforts have worked.
- Actual spending on Medicaid has been much lower than was projected in 2006.

## Comparing Projected Spending from Current Forecast and First Long-Term Medicaid Forecast

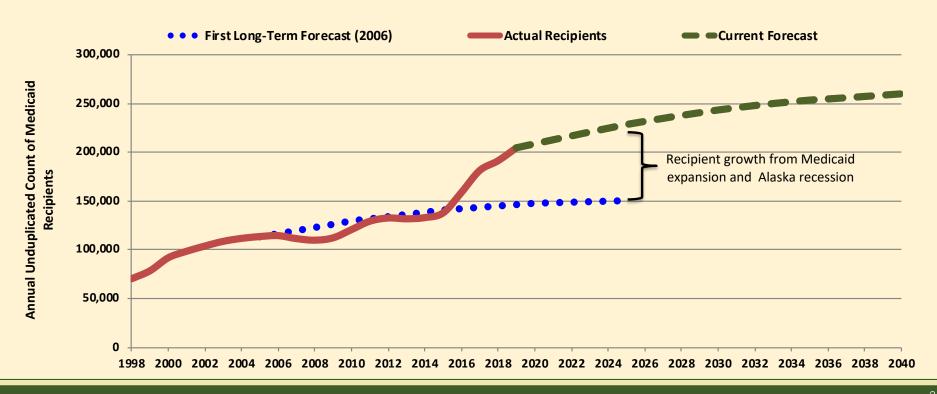




# Many More Alaskans Receiving Medicaid Services

More recipients than expected in 2006 due to features of the ACA, most notably Medicaid expansion, and the Alaska recession.

#### Comparing Projected <u>Recipients</u> from Current Forecast and First Long-Term Medicaid Forecast

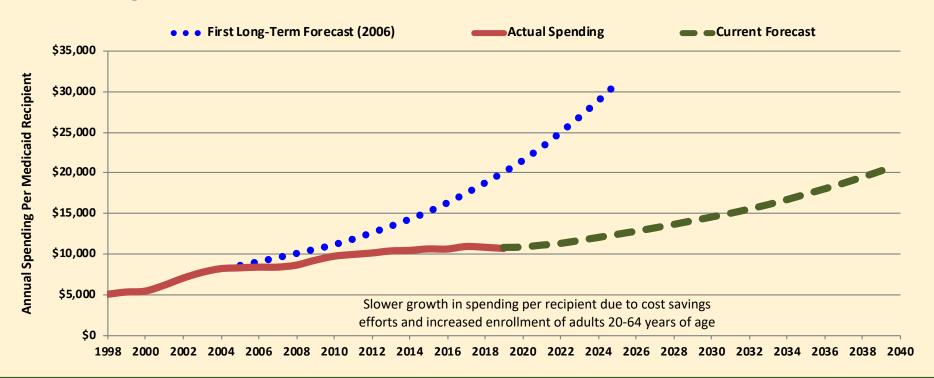




### More Recipients & Lower Spending Means...

- Spending per recipient is about \$9,000 lower today than projected in 2006.
- Cost containment initiative by DHSS will likely continue to suppress growth in spending.

# Comparing Projected Spending per Recipient from Current Forecast and First Long-Term Medicaid Forecast





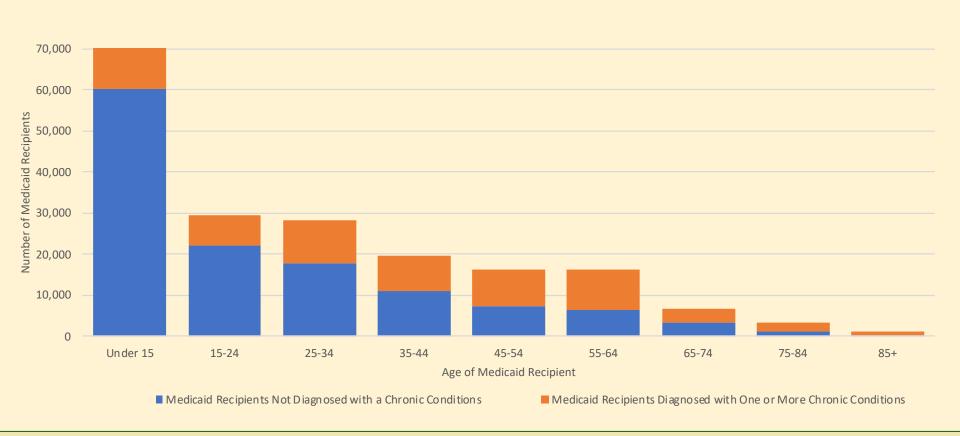
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### Chronic Conditions and Age, FY2018

# Most Medicaid recipients do *not* have a diagnosed chronic condition





### Impact of Age on Chronic Conditions

- Prevalence of chronic condition is positively related to age
- Many Medicaid recipients have multiple chronic conditions

### **Prevalence of Chronic Condition Diagnosis**





### **Chronic Conditions Drive Spending, FY2018**

| a.  | b.                | C.  | d.                                      | e.                                  |  |
|---|-------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Average Spending Per Medicaid Recipient Increme |                   |   |   |                                     |  |
| Age of<br>Recipient                             | All<br>Recipients | Without a Diagnoses for a Chronic Condition | One or More Chronic Condition Diagnoses | Cost of Chronic<br>Condition (d – c |  |
| Under 5   | \$7,656           | \$5,510                                     | \$26,000                                | \$20,490                            |  |
| 05-09   | \$5,065           | \$2,765                                     | \$17,932                                | \$15,167                            |  |
| 10-14   | \$6,939           | \$2,688                                     | \$25,311                                | \$22,623                            |  |
| 15-19   | \$10,023          | \$3,247                                     | \$30,550                                | \$27,302                            |  |
| 20-24   | \$9,178           | \$4,310                                     | \$22,907                                | \$18,597                            |  |
| 25-34   | \$11,284          | \$4,395                                     | \$23,256                                | \$18,861                            |  |
| 35-44   | \$12,281          | \$3,604                                     | \$23,226                                | \$19,622                            |  |
| 45-54   | \$15,403          | \$3,525                                     | \$25,191                                | \$21,666                            |  |
| 55-64   | \$17,677          | \$3,590                                     | \$26,778                                | \$23,188                            |  |
| 65-74   | \$14,915          | \$3,101                                     | \$25,376                                | \$22,275                            |  |
| 75-84   | \$26,357          | \$7,828                                     | \$37,759                                | \$29,931                            |  |
| 85+   | \$48,105          | \$20,100                                    | \$60,632                                | \$40,532                            |  |
| All Recipients                                  | \$10,951          | \$3,891                                     | \$25,699                                | \$21,635                            |  |

Source: Medicaid claim-level data from MMIS; Data queried by date of service



### Incremental Cost of Chronic Conditions, FY2018

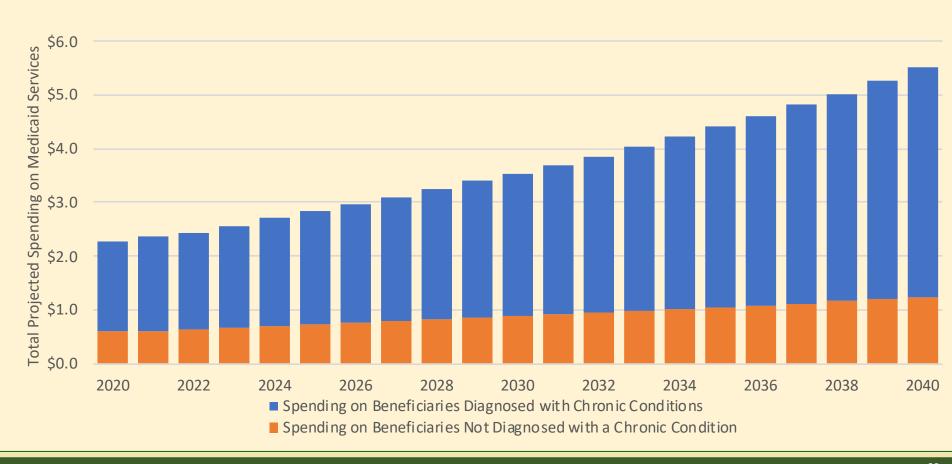
| a.                  | e.   | f.   | g.   |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Age of<br>Recipient | Incremental Cost of Chronic Conditions Per Recipient | Recipients with One or<br>More Diagnosed Chronic<br>Conditions | Total Incremental Cost of Chronic Conditions (e * f) |
| Under 5             | \$20,490   | 2,696  | \$55,239,805   |
| 05-09               | \$15,167   | 3,538  | \$53,659,227   |
| 10-14               | \$22,623   | 3,910  | \$88,457,294   |
| 15-19               | \$27,302   | 4,409  | \$120,376,024  |
| 20-24               | \$18,597   | 3,084  | \$57,353,246   |
| 25-34               | \$18,861   | 10,167   | \$191,758,106  |
| 35-44               | \$19,622   | 8,646  | \$169,651,690  |
| 45-54               | \$21,666   | 8,768  | \$189,968,451  |
| 55-64               | \$23,188   | 9,913  | \$229,865,085  |
| 65-74               | \$22,275   | 3,614  | \$80,502,220   |
| 75-84               | \$29,931   | 1,997  | \$59,772,106   |
| 85+                 | \$40,532   | 930  | \$37,695,156   |
| All Recipients      | \$21,635   | 61,672   | \$1,334,298,408                                      |

Source: Medicaid claim-level data from MMIS; Data queried by date of service



### Cost Impact of Chronic Conditions Will Grow

Today 73% of Medicaid spending is on beneficiaries diagnosed with one or more chronic conditions; This will grow to 78% by 2040





## Alaska Long-Term Medicaid Forecast

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