



CalAIM in Context

Melora Simon February 22, 2023

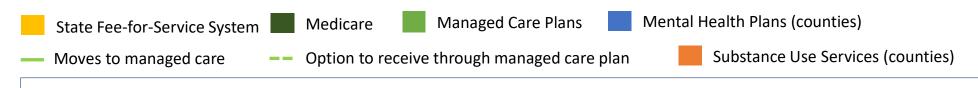
Agenda

- CalAIM in Context: The Medi-Cal Delivery System
- Health and Homelessness: A Deeper Dive

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Medi-Cal coverage is comprehensive, but it is a complex system to navigate





Who Medi-Cal covers:

- 1/3 of Californians
- ½ of school age children and births
- ½ of people with disabilities
- 2/3 of LTC days

Help at Home: In Home **Supportive Services**



California Children's Services*



Physical Health Care

Long-Term Care in **Nursing Homes*** (2023)

Mental Health Care



Non-Specialty

Specialty Mental Health Care

Substance Use Services*



Adult Day Health Services

CalAIM moved Long-Term Care to managed care and requires managed care to coordinate across services

Home and Community Based Services

Waiver Programs

* Varies by county; By 2027, Mental Health and Substance Use Services will undergo administrative integration statewide.

We know that people have difficulty getting what they need in the Medi-Cal system

Medi-Cal managed care performs in the bottom quartile nationally for patient experience of access to care

Getting Care Quickly



1 in 4 say sometimes or never

Getting Needed Care



1 in 4 say sometimes or never

Source: 2019 California CAHPS Survey Summary Report for Medicaid Managed Care.

These access and coordination challenges are marked for people with complex needs

Hard to get needed care in a timely way

"I want to go into rehab.' And they say, 'Okay, well call this number.' Then you call the number and they say, 'Okay, well, I can see you in two weeks.' What am I supposed to do? Keep drinking? I want to stop now."

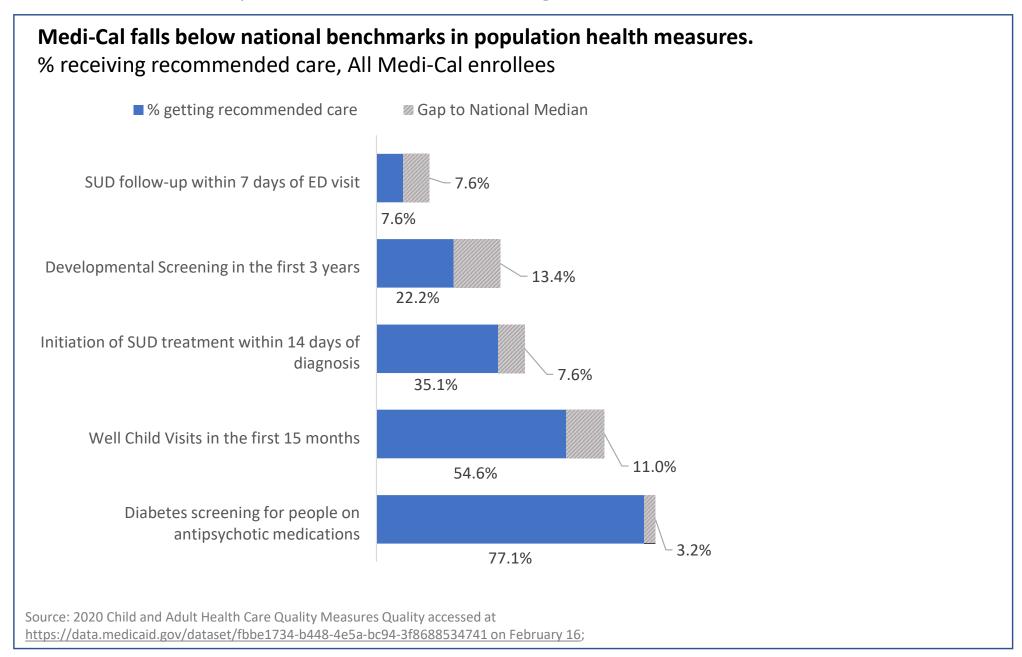
Listening to Californians with Low Incomes

Hard to get whole-person care

"I have to wonder if my primary doctor and my mental heath doctor...if they communicated better, if there would be something that would...guide me in better wellness."

Listening to Californians with Low Incomes

Medi-Cal performs well overall, but falls below national benchmarks on measures that require coordination during transitions or handoffs



Medi-Cal is also not immune to significant racial and ethnic inequities

- Quality of mental health care: Only 36.5% of Black adults diagnosed with major depression and started on an antidepressant remained on it for 180 days, compared to almost 50% of their white counterparts.
- **Childhood prevention:** Only 22% of Black children are fully immunized at the age of two, compared to 40% statewide.
- Chronic disease care: Almost half of Black and Native American people with diabetes live with poorly controlled blood sugar, compared to 41% statewide.

"The more you advocate about your own health, the more issues get addressed. And if you're not an advocate, sometimes you can be left kind of on the sidelines."

Listening to Black Californians

Source: 2020 Health Disparities Report, Department of Health Care Services, December 2021.

Millions of people with Medi-Cal coverage have complex needs – CalAIM has specific reforms for many of these populations of focus

2.2 million seniors and people with disabilities

- 1.6 million who are dually eligible for Medi-Cal and Medicare
- ~50,000 who are in institutions but could thrive in the community

270,000 children/youth in California Children's Services

and/or the Health Care Program for Children in Foster Care ILLUSTRATIVE SCALE –
DEGREE OF OVERLAP
LARGELY UNKNOWN

125,000 people experiencing homelessness and have a disabling condition

350,000 people transitioning from incarceration with a behavioral health diagnosis

650,000 people in county behavioral health systems

Source: Medi-Cal enrolled seniors and persons with disabilities and those dually eligible for Medi-Cal and Medicare, September 2021, Medi-Cal Fast Facts (PDF); People accessing homeless services in 2019 with a disabling condition, Homeless Data Integration System; Medi-Cal enrollees served in Specialty Mental Health System, FY 18–19; Adults (PDF) and Youth (PDF). People treated in public substance use disorder system, FY 17–18; Substance Use Almanac, CHCF; People in Jails with a mental health condition, The Prevalence of Mental Illness in California Jails is Rising: An Analysis of Mental Health Cases & Psychotropic Medication

Prescriptions, 2009-2019; California Health Policy Strategies (PDF); Prison population with substance use disorder and/or mental health concerns, 2011; RAND. 2012.

"Understanding the Public Health Implications of Prisoner Reentry in California." (PDF); California Children's Services Population from CCS Advisory Group Discussion (PDF), April 2021 and Children in Foster Care from Kids Data.

CalAIM's Promise: Raising the bar for all

- Narrowing the gap in payment rates: Increasing provider payment rates for primary care, behavioral health care, and OB/GYN and doula services
- Strengthening incentives: Incorporating performance on access, quality and equity into how managed care plans are paid
- Leveling managed care playing field: Consistent population health management approach alongside standardization of managed care enrollment and benefits that will enable apples-to-apples comparison
- Increasing managed care oversight: Application of uniform sanctions, expanded oversight of timely access across delivery systems, and transparency around medical spending including

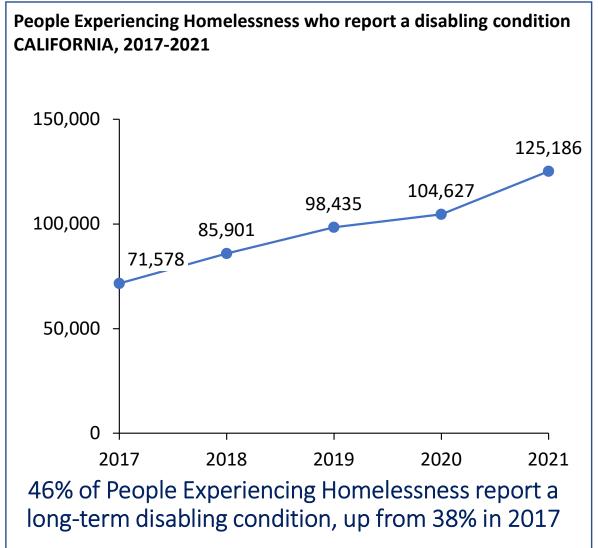
CalAIM's Promise: Better care for people with complex needs

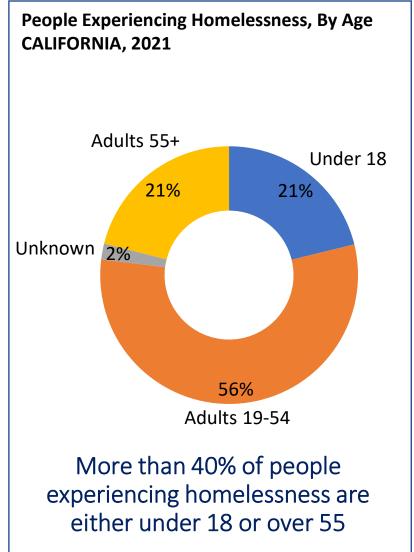
- Enhanced care management to provide intensive coordination of health and health-related services to engage and support ten populations of focus with the highest level of need
- Plan incentives to offer Community Supports non-traditional services such as housing navigation, asthma remediation, or wraparound services in an assisted living facility
- Re-entry support: Selected services in the 90 days prior to release from incarceration
- Integrated care for people dually eligible for Medicare and Medi-Cal
- Improved data sharing across systems

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Almost half of people experiencing homelessness have physical and mental health needs; many of them are under 18 or over 55



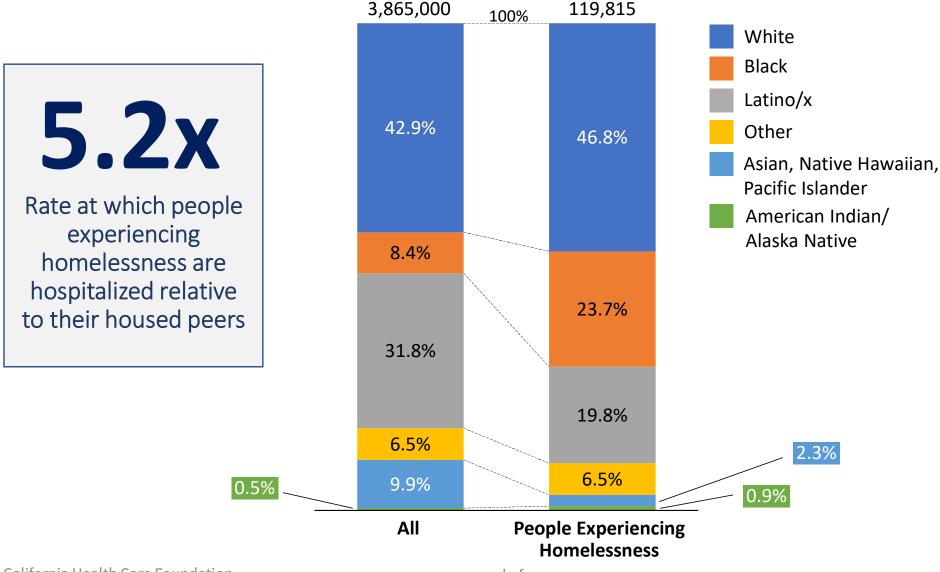


Notes: Disabling condition includes physical, mental or emotional impairment that has a long-term disabling effect; a developmental disability; HIV/AIDS; or injury/illness incurred or aggravated during military service.

Source: California Homeless Data Integration System, accessed February 15, 2023.

People experiencing homelessness are hospitalized at 5x the rate of all Californians; Black and Native people disproportionately impacted





Rosalind's Story



- Diagnosed with bipolar disorder as an adolescent after a suicide attempt
- Turned to alcohol to self-medicate
- Became homeless and cycled in and out of the hospital for years
- Getting housing was the breakthrough
- Now stable and supported by a team that helps her remember to take her medication and go to the doctor

www.chcf.org/dualdiagnosis