

Health Insurance Exchange

Lynn A. Blewett, Ph.D.

Professor, Division of Health Policy and Management, University of Minnesota School of Public Health

Director, State Health Access Data Assistance Center

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Overview of Presentation

- Overview of Health Reform
- What is the Problem?
- Exchange Basics
- Exchange Timeline
- Key Decisions for States
- Current State Activity
- Existing Exchange Examples
- Recommended Reading



Brief Overview of Health Reform

- Exchange is just One Component
 - Coverage Expansions
 - Insurance Reform







2010

Bridge to Reform:

55-64

Reinsurance

Care

Coverage

Expanding Coverage

- ✓ Exchange
 - ✓ Indv Mandate
 - **√**<138% Medicaid
- **✓** 139-400% subsidies
- **√**139-200% **Basic Health** Plan (optional)
- ✓ No preexisting condition exclusions
- ✓ No rating on gender or health
- ✓ No annual limits

2014

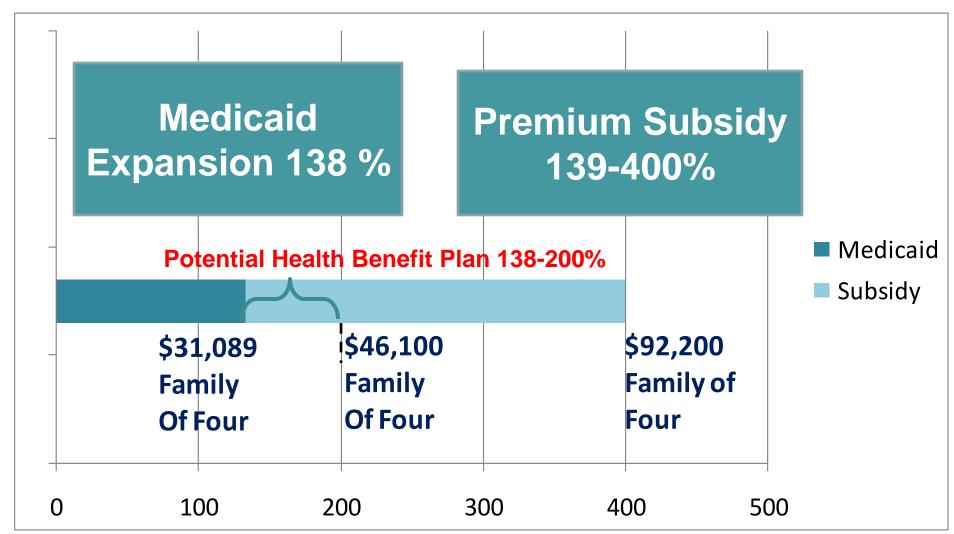
Covering the Cost of Expansion

 Percent of costs covered by Federal Medicaid expansion purchasing in the exchange:

Year	Percent of Costs
2014-2016	100%
2017	95%
2018	94%
2019	93%
2020+	90%



Coverage Expansion Categories



2012 Federal Poverty Guideline for a family of four = \$23,050*

*Refers to the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. The poverty guideline for Alaska www.shadac.ps \$28,820 for a family of four, and for Hawaii the guideline is \$26,510.

Individual Mandate - 2014

- Individuals are required to maintain minimum essential coverage for themselves and their dependents.
- Those who do not meet the mandate will be required to pay a penalty for each month of noncompliance:

Average annual penalty will be \$674 for average US citizen

Exemptions to the Individual Mandate

- Financial hardship
- Religious objections
- American Indians and Alaska Natives
- Incarcerated individuals
- Those for whom the lowest cost plan option exceeds 8% of income, and
- Those whose income is below the tax filing threshold

And the Undocumented



What policy problem is the Health Insurance Exchange trying to solve?

- 50 million uninsured increase access to
- Erosion of Employer
 Sponsored Insurance
- Unaffordable health insurance premiums
- Carriers underwriting people out of private market
- Lack of consumer info

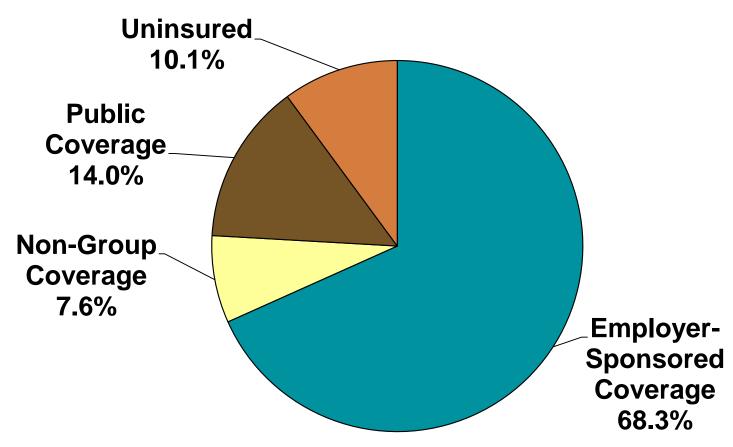


- Increase offerings for small employers
- Provide tax credits to reduce premiums for eligible indv
- Organize market into larger risk pool
 - Organize/present plan comparisons



Health Insurance Coverage (2009)

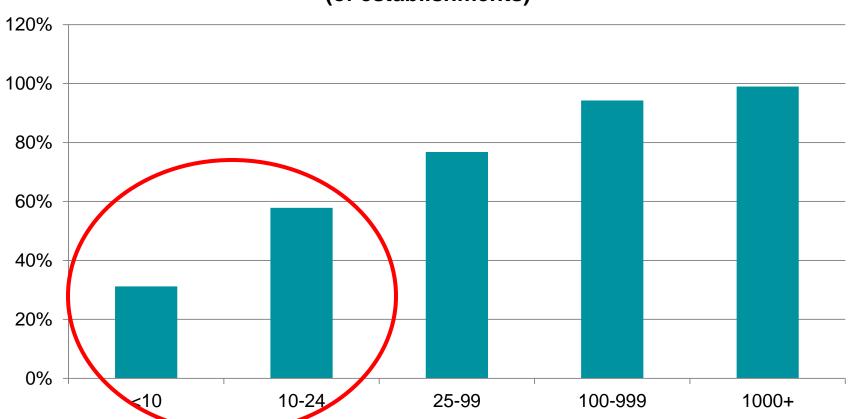
Type of Coverage for Minnesotans Age 0-64





Offer Rate of Private Employer ESI by Firm Size, 2009/10 Minnesota

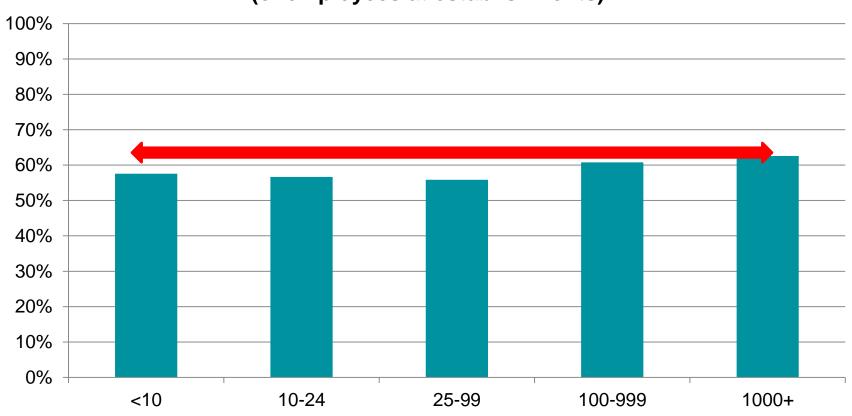
Offer (of establishments)



Source: 2009, 2010 MEPS-IC, Table IIA2

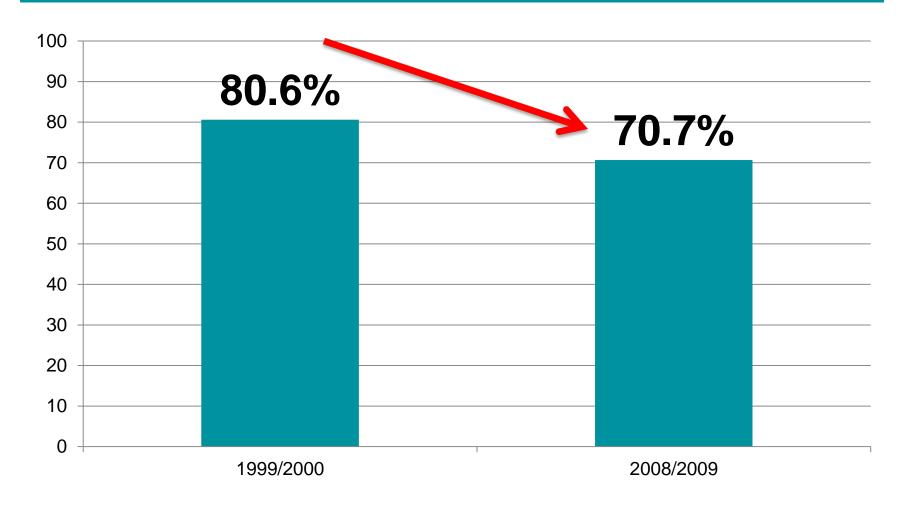
Take-up Rate of Private Employer ESI by Firm Size, 2009/10 Minnesota

Take-up (of employees at establishments)



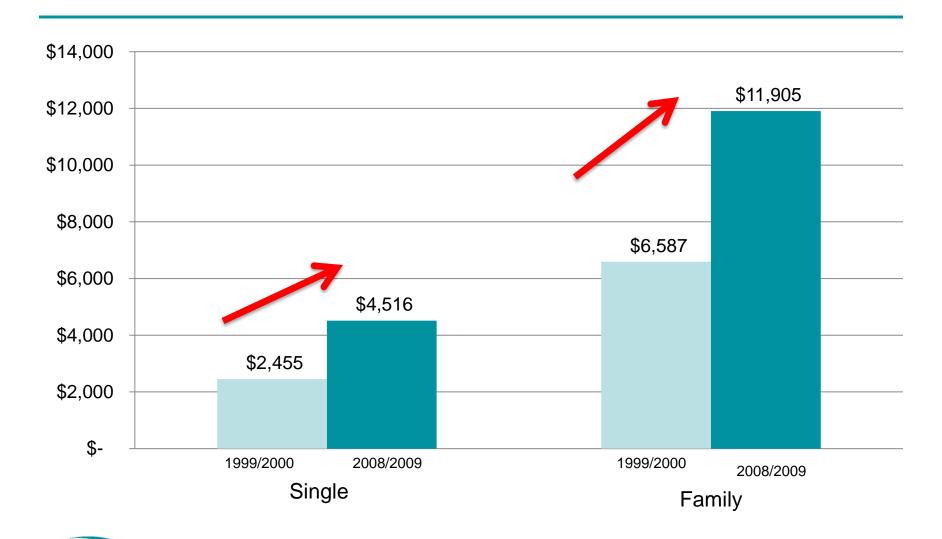


Percent with Employer Sponsored Insurance (Age 19-64) 1999 to 2009 Minnesota





Single and Family Premiums, Minnesota





Source: 1999/2000, 2008/2009 MEPS-IC

Exchange Basics

- What is an Exchange under the ACA?
 - A web-based marketplace that organizes information about all available health insurance coverage options in a standardized format that allows comparison across plans with respect to premiums, cost-sharing, coverage and quality ratings
 - Consumers can select and enroll in coverage through the Exchange
 - If a consumer is identified as Medicaid-eligible, he/she can enroll in Medicaid through the Exchange or potentially quality for premium subsidy through the form of a tax credit

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Plans Offered through the Exchanges

- All plans offered through the Exchange must fall into one of four categories based on actuarial value
- Plans within each of these four options will be similar so the consumer will be comparing apples to applies
- Plans may offer catastrophic coverage available only for young adults (under 30)
- All plans offered through the Exchange must offer at least one silver and one gold plan
- All plans must cover the Essential Benefits Package



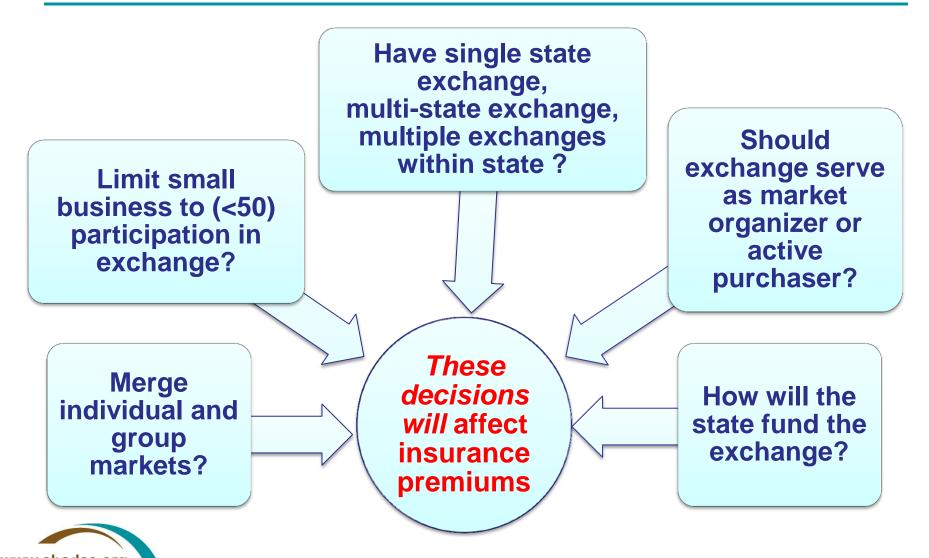
Examples of Benefit Designs for Various Actuarial Values

Plan	Actuarial Value	Deductible	Out-of- Pocket Maximum	Coinsurance
Platinum	90%	\$250	\$2000	15%
Gold	80%	\$500	\$4000	35%
Silver	70%	\$1500	\$5000	45%
Bronze	60%	\$2000	\$7500	50%

This example accounts for anticipated higher utilization as the expected behavioral response to lower cost-sharing—based on national average experience

Source: http://publications.milliman.com/publications/healthreform/pdfs/health-exchange-impact-

Key State Decisions That Will Affect Premiums



Additional Information

- Timeline
- Risk Adjustment
 - Reinsurance
- Essential Benefits



Significant Dates for Exchange Implementation

 January 1, 2013: States must demonstrate that exchanges can be operational by January 1, 2014

Jan 2013: Exchanges undergo testing

Oct 2013: Open Enrollment begins

Jan 2014: States begin to offer coverage through

the exchanges

Jan 2015: Exchange must be financially Self-

Sufficient



Help with potential enrollment of High-Risk Enrollees

- Risk Adjustment for Individual and Small group market
 - Adjusting premiums to reflect risk profile of the insured group. Zero-sum game. Plans with individuals with higher risk will receive \$\$ adjustments to reflect higher costs, those with lower risk profile may have reductions to premiums
- Temporary Reinsurance Pool Individual market Only
 - Corridors set by HHS
 - "Insuring the insurers" up to a point

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Risk Adjustment

- Federal Risk Adjustment model to be released by October 2012
- States that want an alternative model must:
 - Submit model for approval by Nov 2012
 - Develop own model or adjust federal model
- Feds will turn around approval or suggestions for change by January 2012



State Risk Adjustment Decisions

- Prospective vs. concurrent model
- Existing or home-grown model
- Include pharmacy or not
- Data fields to be used (include comorbidities?)
- Rating variables and rating integration
- Geographic area adjustments
- How to score members with little experience

Role of all-payers claim data base

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Temporary Reinsurance Pool - 2014

- 1) Each state establish a temporary 3-year reinsurance pool for the individual market, and
- 2) HHS establish will administer temporary risk corridors for payments to qualified health plans.
- 3) The formula for payments provides that aggregate amounts will total
 - \$10 billion in 2014,
 - \$6 billion in 2015,
 - \$4 billion in 2016



Essential Health Benefits (EHBs)

- Set of services that must be included in health plans offered both in and outside of the exchange.
- EHBs must include items and services in these 10 categories:
 - Ambulatory patient services
 - Emergency services
 - Hospitalization
 - Maternity and newborn care
 - Mental health and substance use disorder services, including behavioral health treatment
 - Prescription drugs
 - Rehabilitative and habilitative services and devices
 - Laboratory services
 - Preventive and wellness services and chronic disease management, and
 - Pediatric services, including oral and vision care



Flexibility for State Essential Health Benefits

- "Benchmark approach"
 - each state to select a benchmark plan that reflects the scope of services offered by a typical employer plan in the state
- If a state don't choose a benchmark plan, HHS
 will propose that the default benchmark be the
 small group plan with the largest enrollment
 in the state



Options for State Benchmark Plan

- 1. One of the three largest *small group* plans in the state (by enrollment);
- One of the three largest state employee health plans;
- One of the three largest federal employee health plan options by enrollment;
- 3. The largest *HMO plan* offered in the state's commercial market by enrollment.

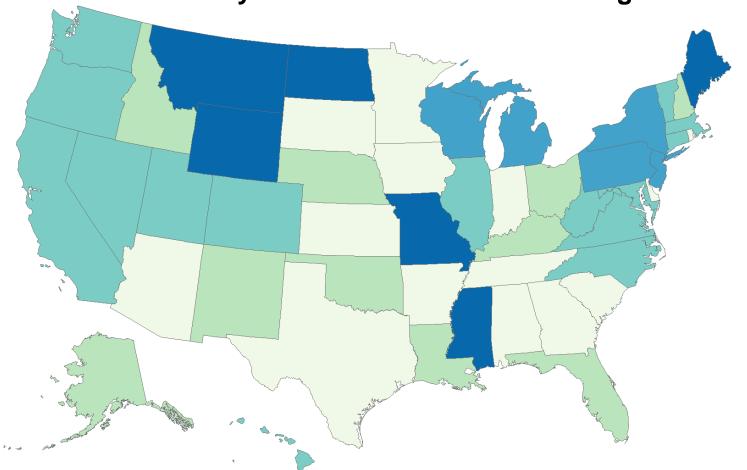


Other State Activity

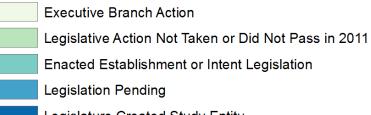
- 28 states doing something
- MA example of existing exchange
 - Utah example



State Activity on Health Insurance Exchange



State Actions to Implement Health Insurance Exchanges

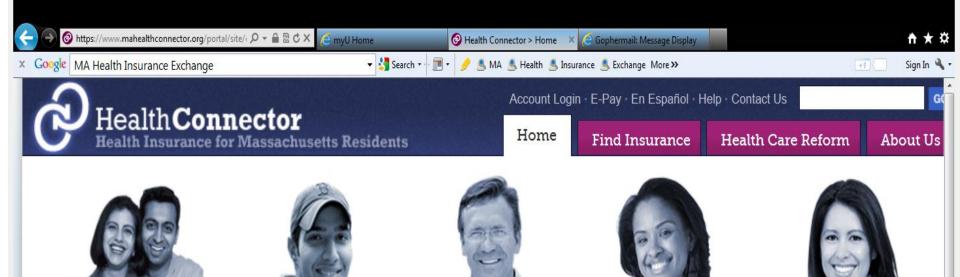


Legislature Created Study Entity

Existing Exchanges: Massachusetts

- Massachusetts: Two exchanges under the umbrella "Health Connector" exchange
 - Commonwealth Care: Exchange for subsidy-eligible individuals (up to 300% FPL)
 - Participation:159,000 members
 - Commonwealth Choice: Combined exchange for small-group and unsubsidized non-group insurance
 - Participation: 41,000 members
 - Active purchaser model
 - State collects a portion of premiums for products sold through the Connector to fund its operation





Individuals
Families
Get Started

Young Adults
Get Started

Employees
Get Started

Employers

• Get Started

Brokers
• Get Started

Connect to good health, Massachusetts!

Our online Commonwealth Choice marketplace is the only place where you can compare plans from the state's major insurers. We're an independent state agency, so you can shop with confidence.

Our Commonwealth Care program offers low-or-no-cost health insurance for people who qualify. It provides comprehensive benefits and a choice of health plans.

Find the plan that's right for you and enroll today!

Glad to be insured

"I was young, healthy. I always thought that I was invincible. It never even crossed my mind that I could get hurt..."

—Andrew Herlihy of Malden Hear Andrew's story and more Plans from top Mass insurers!



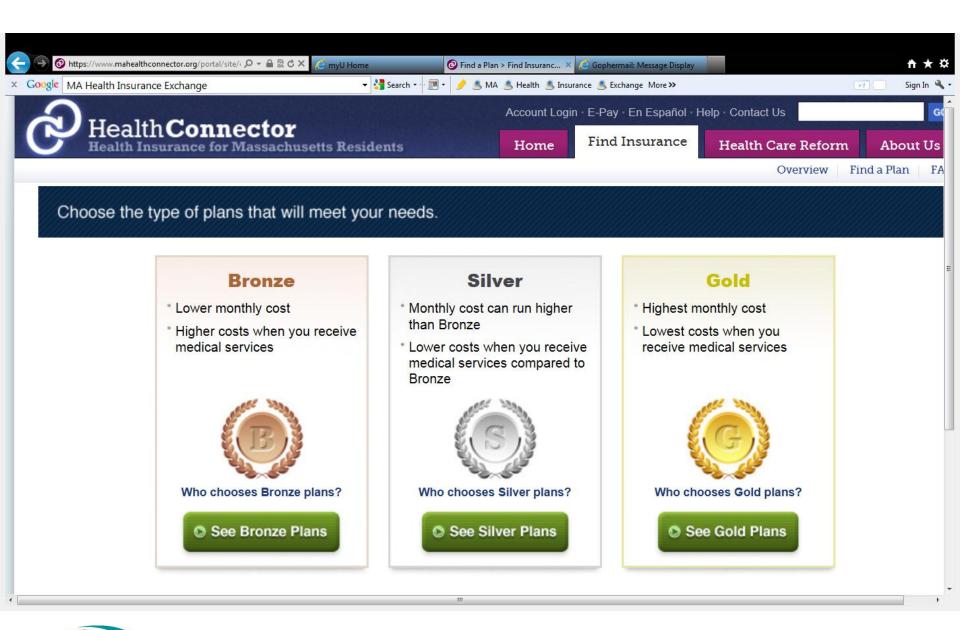
For Commonwealth Care Members Only

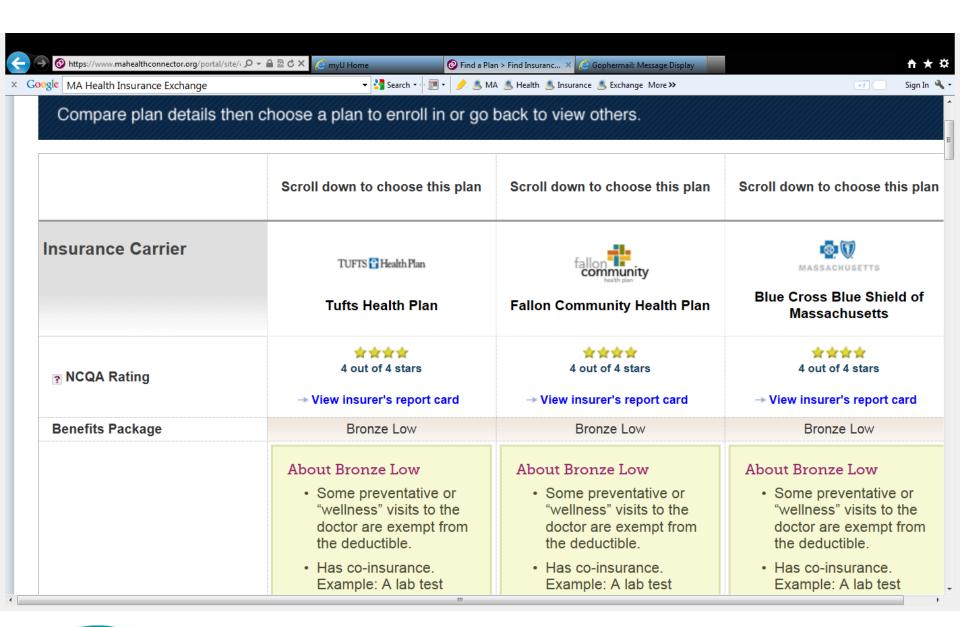
If you've been accepted for this subsidized health plan:

→ Log in to your account

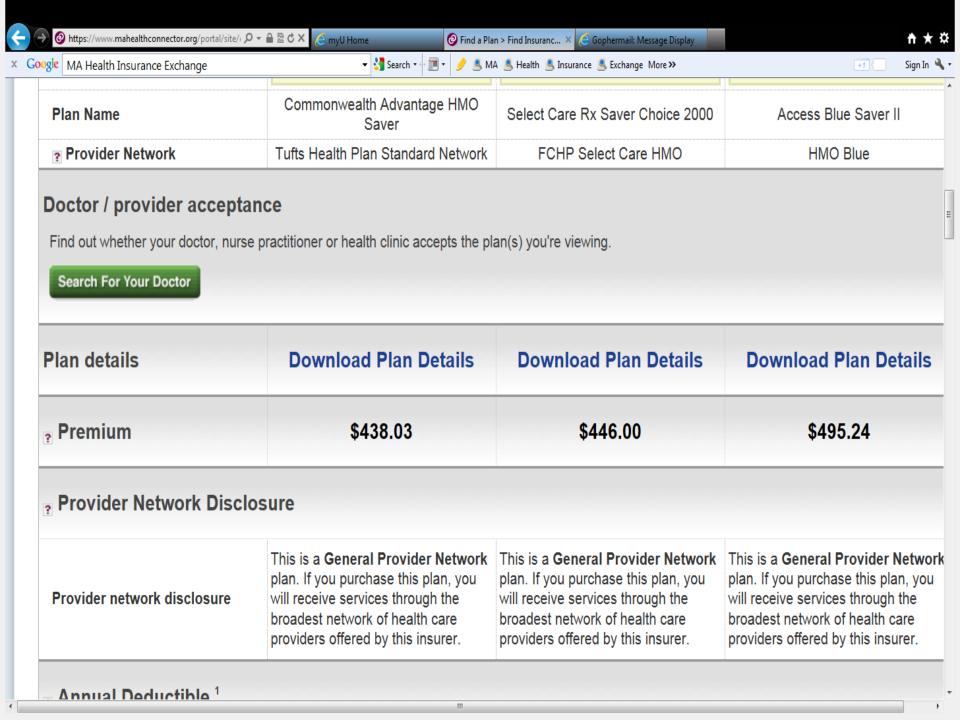
Posicior to got online access to your account

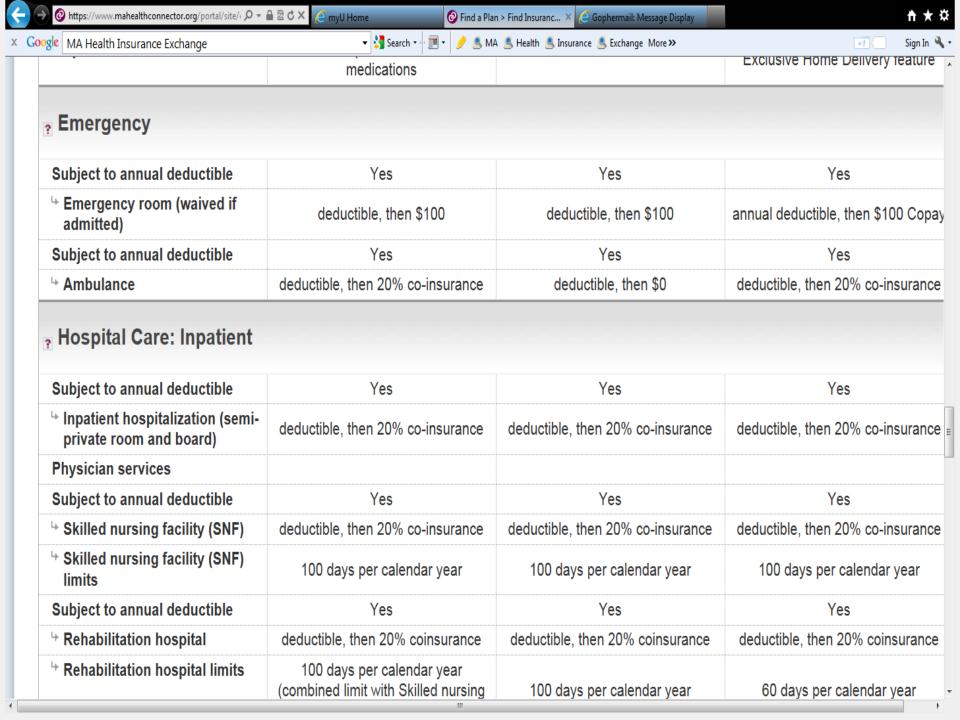


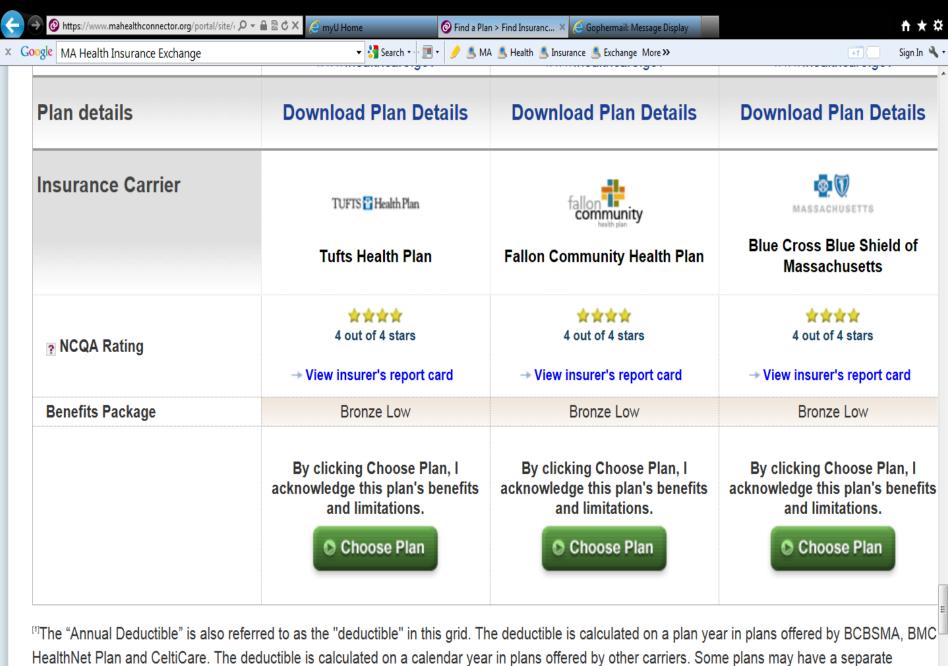








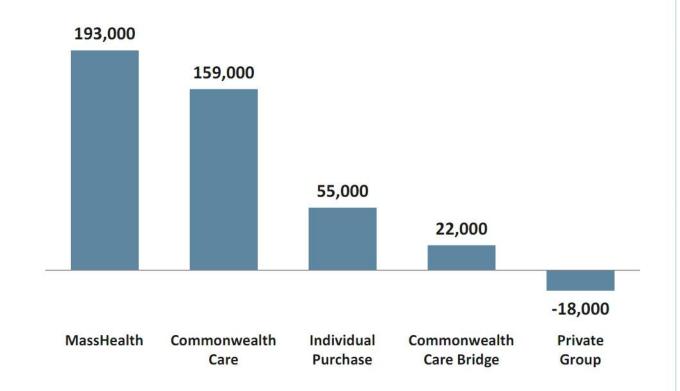




deductible for specific benefits. For example, some plans may have a separate prescription drug deductible.

411,000 MORE RESIDENTS HAVE COVERAGE THAN HAD IT BEFORE HEALTH REFORM

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF INSURED MASSACHUSETTS RESIDENTS BETWEEN 2006 AND 2010, BY COVERAGE TYPE



As of December 2010, most of the increased coverage since reform has been through public programs, such as MassHealth (47 percent), Commonwealth Care (39 percent) and Commonwealth Care Bridge (5 percent). This was preceded by increases in employersponsored insurance which have since declined as a result of the recession.

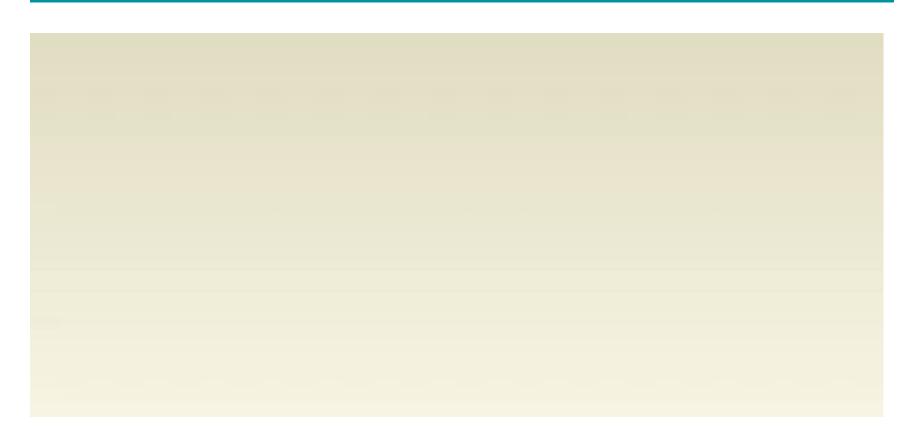
SOURCE: Massachusetts Division of Health Care Finance and Policy, Key Indicators, May 2011.

Existing Exchanges: Utah

- Utah: One exchange
 - Utah Health Exchange: Single state exchange through which both small and large employers can make a defined contribution toward health insurance
 - No subsidies
 - Focus on transparency, consumer choice, and employer access to defined contribution market
 - Participation: 225 employer groups; 5,513 covered lives
 - Market organizer model
 - Funded by \$650K annual allotment from the State



Utah Health Exchange – An Introduction



Source: http://www.exchange.utah.gov/



A few more things about Minnesota

- Jonathan Gruber modeling findings
 - Exchange Advisory Board making progress
 - MCHA



Gruber's Estimate of Size of Exchange

Individuals with/in	Size of population	Enrollment
1. Premium Subsidies (138-400% FPL)	390,000	390,000
2. >400% FPL (no subsidy)	130,000	70,000
3. Firms <50 receiving Tax Credit	70,000	70,000
4. Firms <50 not receiving Tax Credit	380,000	95,000
5. Firms 50-99	100,000	25,000
PRIVATE		650,000
6. Public Programs	500,000	500,000
TOTAL		1,150,000

Note: with no BHP, Jonathan Gruber MN presentation; 11-17-2011

Additional Gruber Findings

 Premium changes in Minnesota's individual and small group market range from

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-7% to +18%
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- Carrier who aggressively underwrite today will experience greater premium disruptions
- Carries who moderately underwrite will experience less premiums

Governor Adopted Exchange Board Recommendations

- Things are moving...
- Keeping a level playing field between marketplaces inside and outside the exchange;
- Structuring provisions to encourage innovation and competition;
- Stimulating participation by small employers;
- Pursuing a state-level risk adjustment model.

Still need to think about the 28,000 individuals enrolled in MCHA – (another talk..)



Remember the problem and the target population...

- Health Insurance Exchange is one part of health reform
- Focus in on individual and small employer market – target population
 - Creating options for affordable coverage
 - Providing conduit for premium subsidy
 - Organizing information for easy selection
- Exchange can go forward without the mandate



Recommended Reading

Sonier, Julie and Patrick Holland. November 2010. "Health Insurance Exchanges: How Economic and Financial Modeling can Support State Implementation." AcademyHealth-State Coverage Initiatives/SHADAC Issue Brief.

http://www.shadac.org/files/shadac/publications/Brief_ExchangeModels_Nov2010.pdf

State Health Access Data Assistance Center. October 2010. "Health Insurance Exchanges: Implementation and Data Considerations for States and Existing Models for Comparison." Issue Brief.

http://www.shadac.org/files/shadac/publications/IssueBrief23.pdf

State Health Reform Assistance Network. Risk Adjustment and Reinsurance: A Work Plan for State Officials *Prepared by Wakely Consulting Group.*December 2011

http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/73728.wakely.reinsurance.12.12.11.pdf



Contact information

Lynn Blewett, <u>blewe001@umn.edu</u>
State Health Access Data Assistance
Center (SHADAC)

blewe001@umn.edu

612-624-4802

