



Putting Out the Welcome Mat: Targeting Outreach Under the Affordable Care Act

## **Preliminary Findings from the 2012 Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association (MCHA) Enrollee Survey**

**Elizabeth Lukanen, MPH**

SHADAC, University of Minnesota

MN Health Services Research Conference

St. Paul, MN

March 5, 2013

# Acknowledgements

- SHADAC
  - Lynn Blewett, SHADAC Director and Professor
  - Kathleen Call, Professor
  - Elizabeth Lukanen, Senior Research Fellow
  - Karen Turner, Senior Program Analyst
  - Heather Dahlen, PhD Student and Research Assistant
- MCHA
  - Peggy Zimmerman-Belbeck , Director of Operations
  - Kirby Erickson, Executive Director
- Medica
  - Kris Messner, Strategic Account Manager
  - Anton Dmytrenko, Strategic Account Executive
- Support for this work was provided by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's State Health Reform Assistance Network

thank  
you!

# Presentation Overview

- MCHA and Health Reform
- 2012 MCHA Enrollee Survey
- Preliminary Results
- Implications for Outreach

# Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association

- Five Eligibility Avenues:
  - Loss of group coverage
  - Medicare ineligibility
  - Health-related rejection
  - Presumptive condition(s)
  - Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC) program
- Among the longest-running and largest state high risk pools in the country
  - Currently, 26,000 enrollees
- Premiums capped at 125% of individual market
- Lifetime maximum benefit of \$5,000,000
- Administered by Medica Health Plan



# Individuals with Preexisting Conditions and Health Reform

- The Affordable Care Act (ACA):
  - Prohibits pre-existing condition exclusions
  - Introduces premium rate restrictions in individual and small group markets
  - Prohibits lifetime or annual limits
  - 100% coverage for preventive care
  - Provides new coverage options
    - Medicaid (income  $\leq$  138% FPL)
    - Premium and cost sharing subsidies through the exchange (income 139 to 400% FPL)



# 2012 MCHA ENROLLEE SURVEY

# 2012 MCHA Survey: Objectives

- Provide information to MCHA to help transition enrollees into new ACA coverage options
  - Assess potential eligibility for Medicaid and exchange
  - Gauge enrollee familiarity with ACA changes
  - Collect information to inform outreach and communication strategies
- Gain knowledge of how MCHA enrollees might impact risk pools
  - Collect information on health status, pent-up demand

# Methodology

- Mail survey of 5,200 MCHA enrollees
  - Policy holders enrolled for 12 months
  - Excluded children and those with Ryan White and HCTC eligibility
- \$2 incentive payment with survey mailing
- Oversampling of low-income enrollees (used receipt of low income subsidy as proxy) and those in rural areas
- Survey response rate was 50.2%
- Weighting adjustments were conducted
- Income imputed for 6% of cases





# PRELIMINARY RESULTS

# Enrollee General Demographics

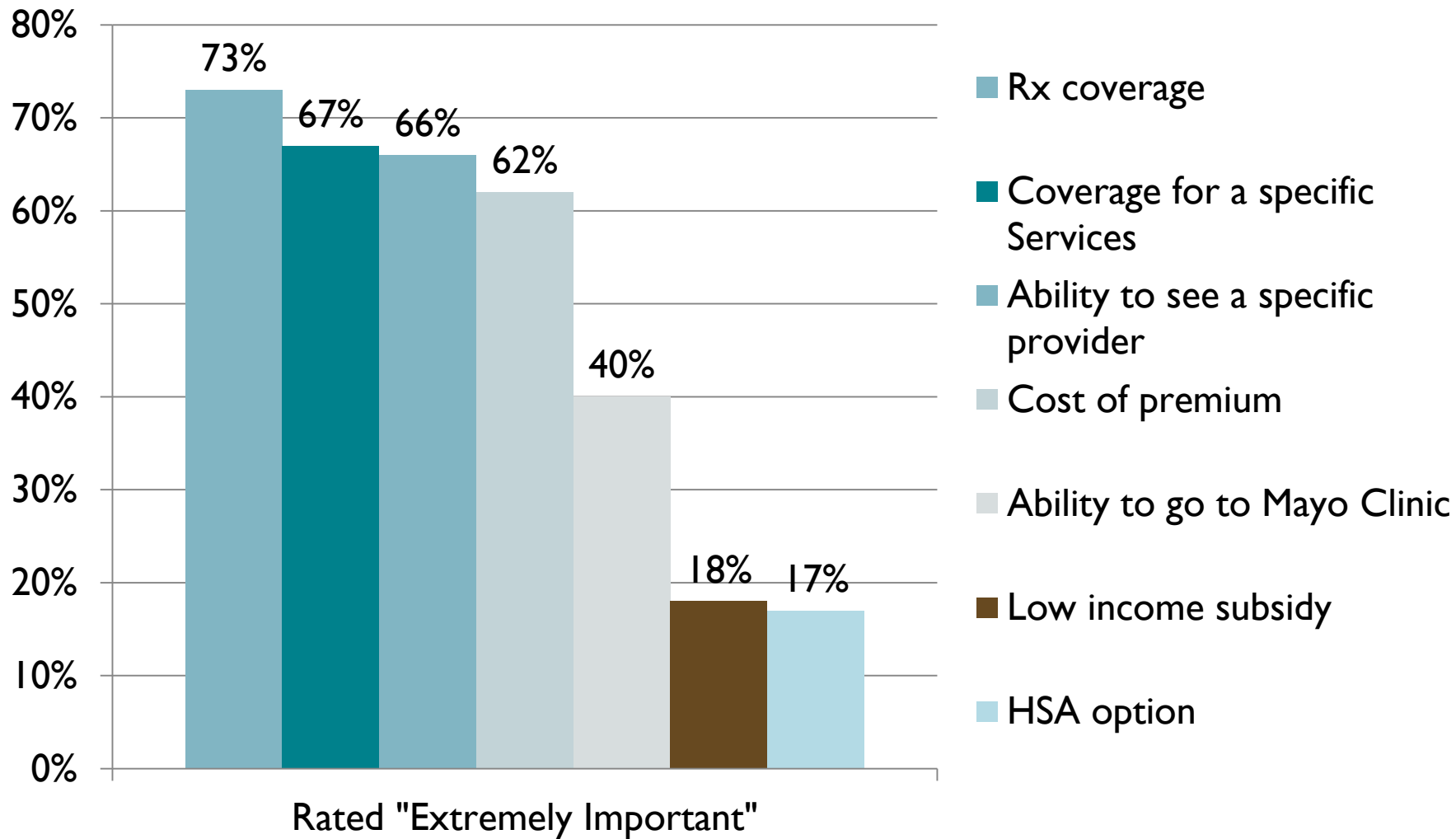
- Mean age is 52 years
- Slightly more females than males (53%)
- Almost 60% live in an urban area
- A quarter have less than a high school education
- 70% are employed or self employed
- Majority report incomes above 400% FPG
- 92% of enrollees report at least one chronic condition, 22% report more than four
- 45% reporting being in very good/excellent health

# Enrollee Experience with MCHA



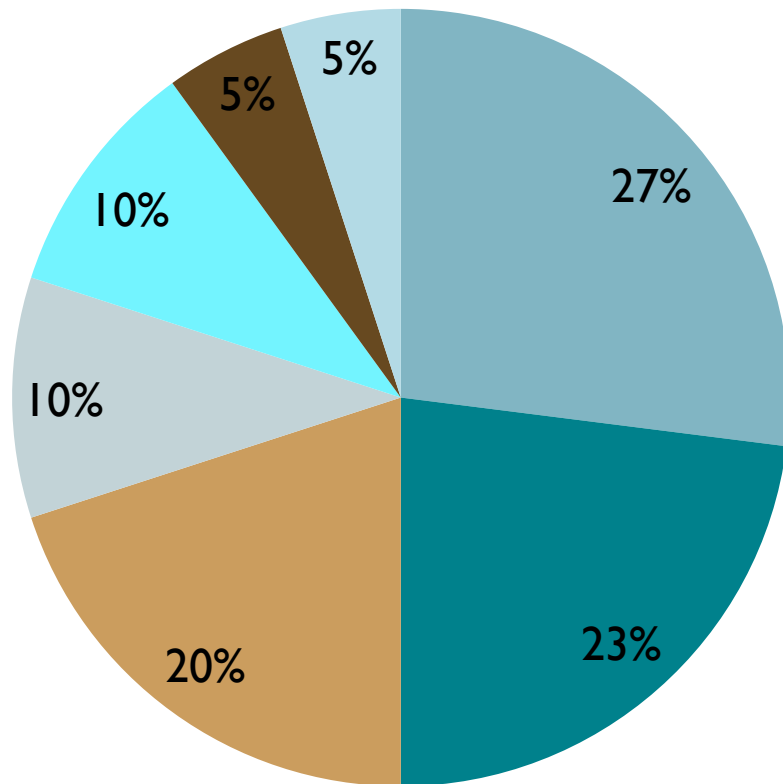
- More than two-thirds have been in MCHA for more than 4 years
- Almost a quarter have been in MCHA for 10 years or more
- 81% report being somewhat/very satisfied with their MCHA insurance coverage

# Features of MCHA Coverage that are Important to Enrollees



# Reasons Enrollees Would Leave MCHA

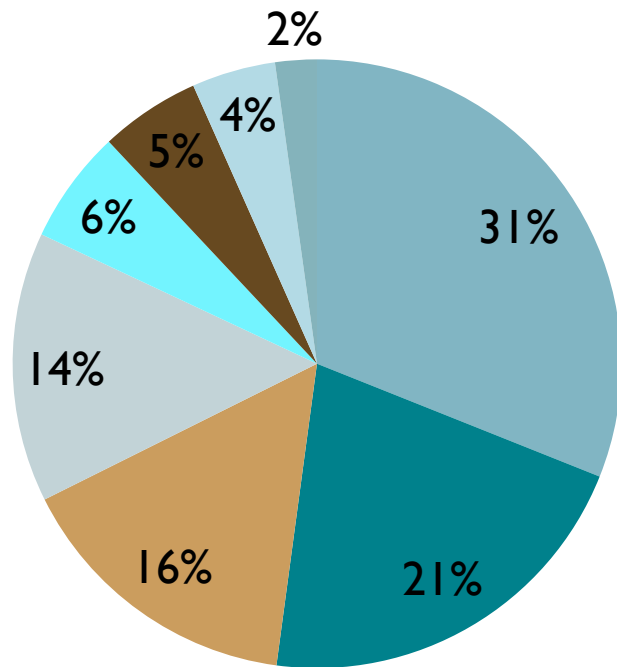
## Primary Reason



- Can no longer afford premium
- New job with Insurance offer
- Nothing would make me leave
- My health improves and I can get in private market
- Turning 65
- MCHA doesn't offer benefits I need
- Other

# Reasons Enrollees Would Remain on MCHA

## Primary Reason (for those who indicated nothing would make them leave)



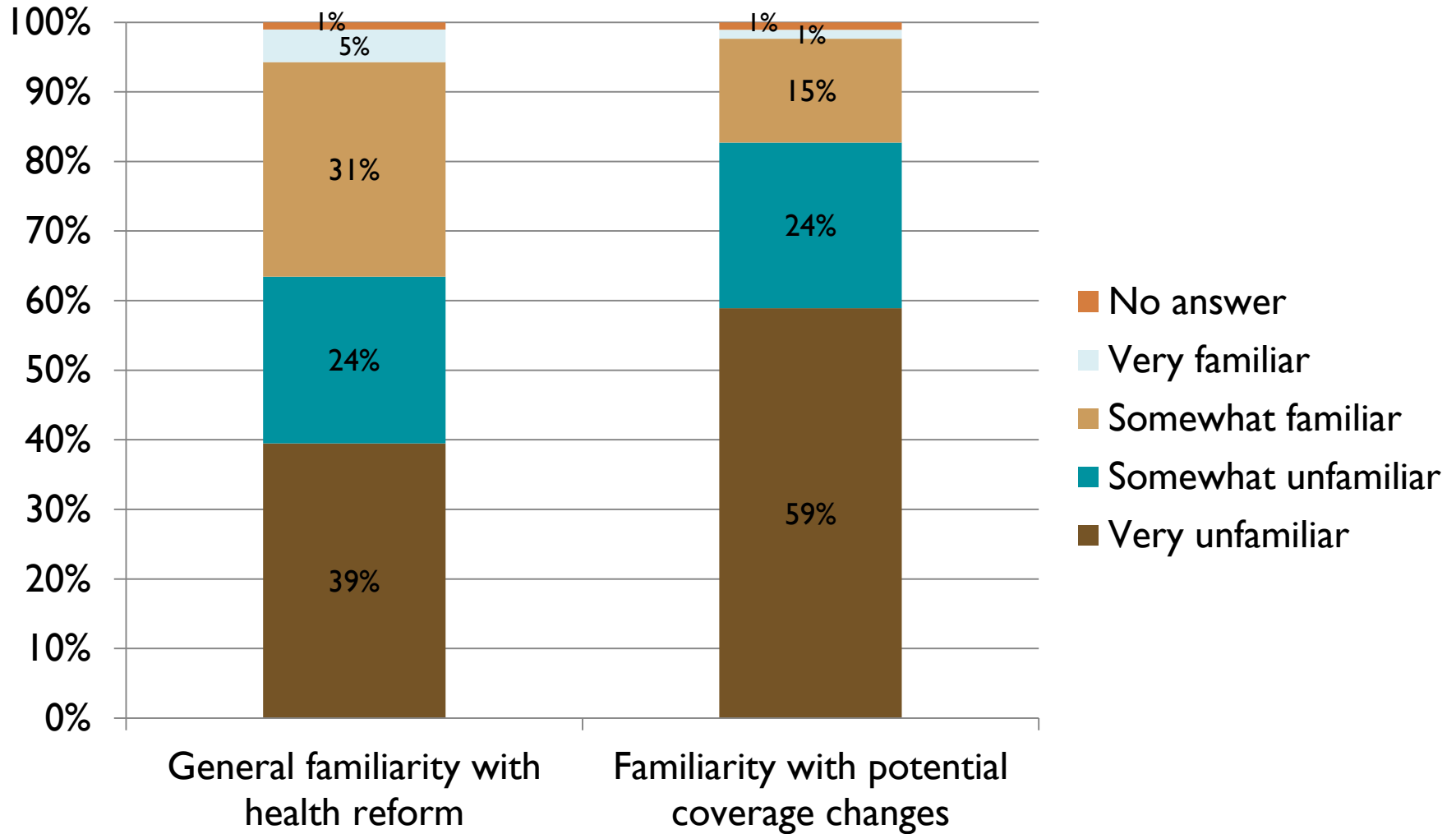
- Unaware of other options
- Other companies will not cover my pre-existing conditions
- MCHA is only coverage I can find with Mayo
- Other companies will not cover me
- MCHA offers benefits other plans do not
- Satisfied with coverage
- Other
- Don't know how to change plans

# MCHA Enrollees Potential Eligibility for New Coverage Options in 2014

- The majority of enrollees will likely get no federal financial support for their health insurance coverage

Income as % FPG	% MCHA Enrollees	Eligibility for Financial Support
Less than or equal to 138% FPG	9%	Medicaid
139-400% FPG	37%	Premium and cost-sharing subsidies through the exchange
Above 400% FPG	55%	None

# Enrollee Familiarity with Health Reform



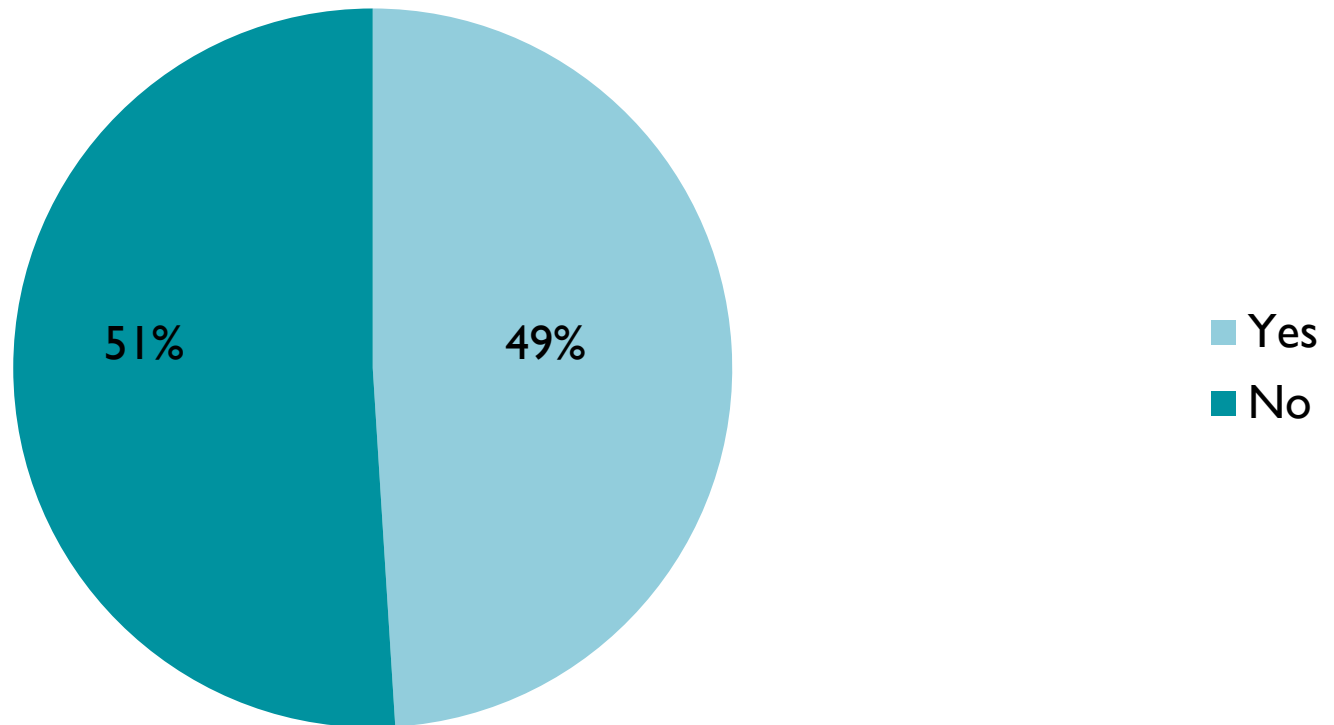


# Enrollees Worries About Changes Under Health Care Reform

Self Report of Worried/Very Worried	% Enrollees
Having to pay more for premiums	91%
Having to pay more for deductibles and coinsurance	89%
Not being able to afford the health care services you think you need	85%
Not being able to afford the prescription drugs you need	78%
Having to change doctors	72%
The quality of health care services you receive getting worse	70%
Not being able to get the health care services you need for reasons other than money	70%
Having to change health plans	66%

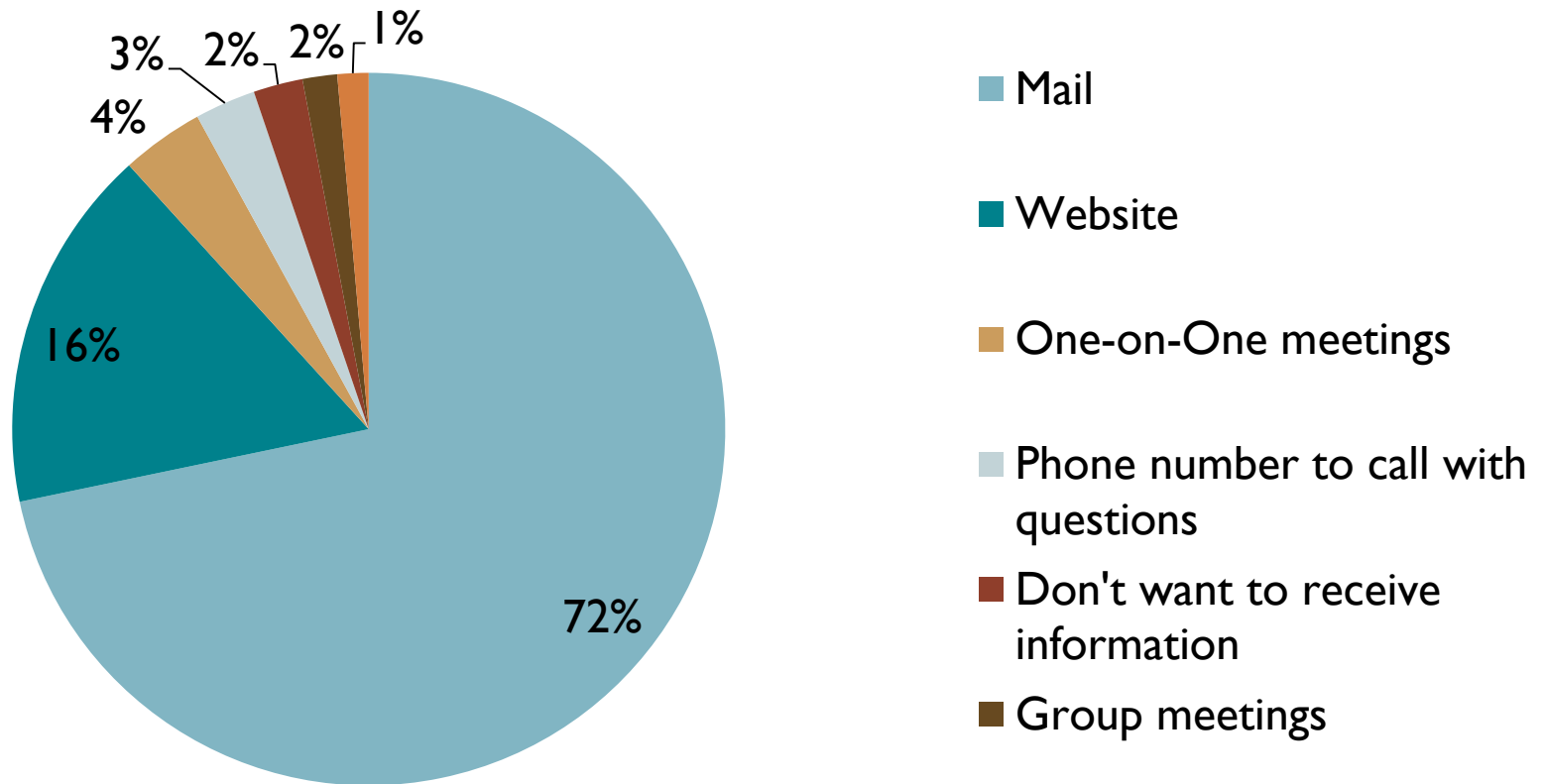
# Willingness to Enroll in a Public Program

**If you learned you were eligible for a public program at no cost, would you enroll?**



# Possible Outreach Methods

**How would you most like to receive information about coverage changes?**



# Implications for Outreach

- The “selling” of the new coverage options needs to start now in a variety of formats
- Messaging should include:
  - No exclusion based on pre-existing conditions
  - First dollar coverage for preventive services
  - No lifetime limits
  - Financial support (for those that qualify)
  - Information about finding insurance that covers preferred doctors and Rx



# Implications for Outreach

- Messaging and outreach may need to differ by:
  - Rural vs urban
  - Eligibility type (Medicaid vs exchange)
- Outreach will need to address expectations about the cost of new coverage options (very difficult!)
- Messaging needs to combat the negative image of “public programs”
- Ideally, assistance should be specialized for this population (e.g. special training for in person assisters)

# Contact Information

**Elizabeth Lukanen**

Senior Research Fellow

[elukanen@umn.edu](mailto:elukanen@umn.edu)

612.626.1537



Sign up to receive our newsletter and updates at

[www.shadac.org](http://www.shadac.org)



Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

School of Public Health