

# The Future of Healthcare: Affordable Care Act and Market Reforms

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# Adapting to Changing Environment

- Integrating systems of care in the marketplace, driven by financial pressure and changes in care delivery
- Aligning public and private policies with what is now state of the art in care to improve sustainability of high quality services in rural places

# Adapting to Changing Environment

- Emphasizing value instead of service volume: translation is population health, which means need to think of the total community being served in the places they live, work, and play
- Blending health and human services
- Maintaining the appropriate, sustainable service mix locally

# Importance of Transitions to Optimize Opportunities

- Changes are coming, under auspices of reform or otherwise
- Implement the changes in the context of what is desirable for rural communities
- How do we pull that off?



# The Changes in Health Insurance Coverage

- Will influence “patient flow”
- Will also direct “consumers” to use system differently
- Will affect revenue
- Creates backdrop for different investment strategies

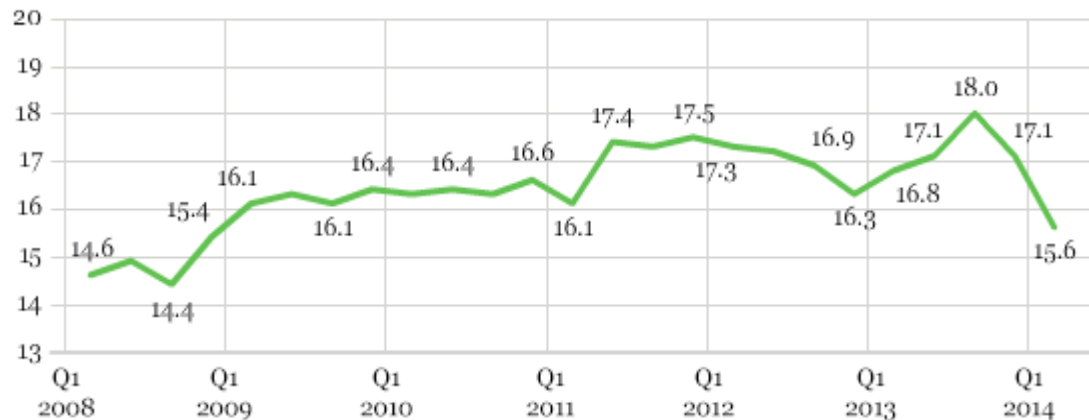
# Changes In Insurance Status

## Percentage Uninsured in the U.S., by Quarter

Do you have health insurance coverage?

Among adults aged 18 and older

■ % Uninsured



Quarter 1 2008-Quarter 1 2014

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP®

# Data from April 14 Gallup Poll

- 4% of US population newly insured as of April; 2.1% through exchanges, 1.9% not
- Among newly insured, 30% aged 18-29 (constitute 21% of population)
- Among newly insured, 75% with household incomes below \$60,000

Gallup Daily tracking poll of more than 20,000 adults, aged 18 and older

# Data from RAND Study

- Representative sampling design; 2,641 individuals aged 18 to 64, weighted to provide national estimates, changes September 2013 – March 2014
- Net gain of 9.3 million insured; gain in employer-sponsored insurance of 8.2 million and net loss in individual market of 1.6 million
- Marketplace enrollment of 3.9 million



# Changes to Medicaid

- Eligibility changed to 138% of federal poverty guideline
- No categorical eligibility
- Moves closer to insurance model
- Increased population covered, brings increased focus on cost and value

# New Medicaid Enrollment

- Some in all states, woodwork effect and marketplace redirecting some
- Total new enrollment: 6 million
- Variation by state (affected by expansion decision)
  - New Mexico: 63,210 (11% increase)
  - Arizona: 143,633 (12% increase)
  - California: 1,443,000 (15.8% increase)
  - Nevada: 136,551 (141.1% increase)

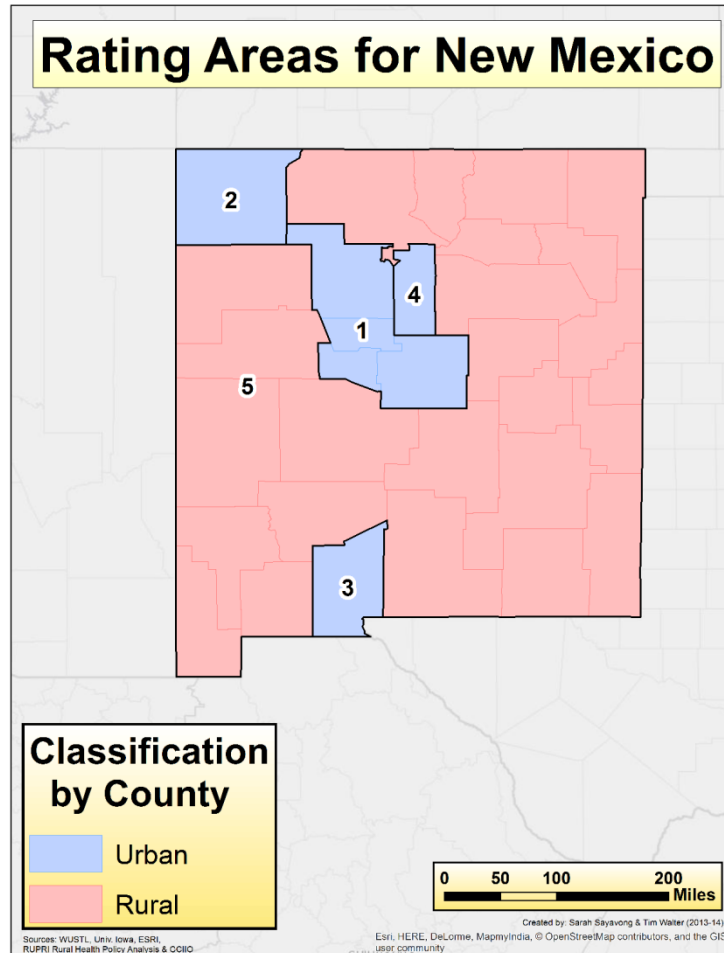
# What the Change Means

- New sources of payment
- New rules associated with the sources of payment
- Initial federal involvement in raising payment for primary care (2013 and 2014)
- Rating areas, service areas, and network contracts with commercial insurers

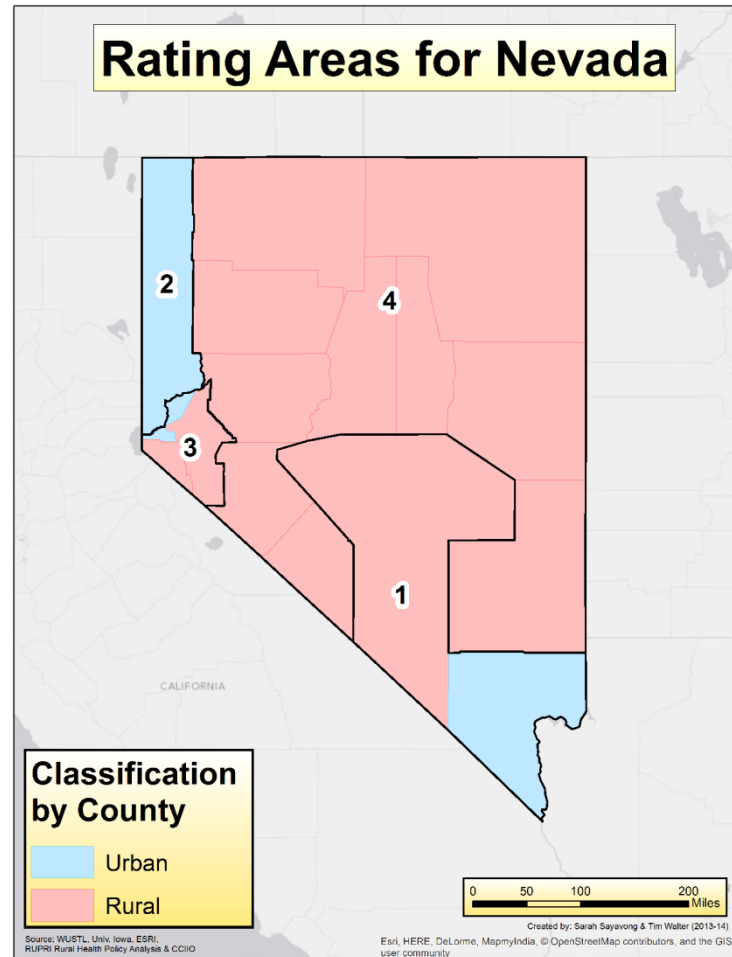
# What the Changes May Mean

- Types of insurance plans may “devolve” when premiums increase
- Could be more shifting into “consumer driven” health insurance design
- Increase in deductibles and copayments drives consumer behavior
- Premium dollar becomes a source of revenue in new risk-sharing arrangements

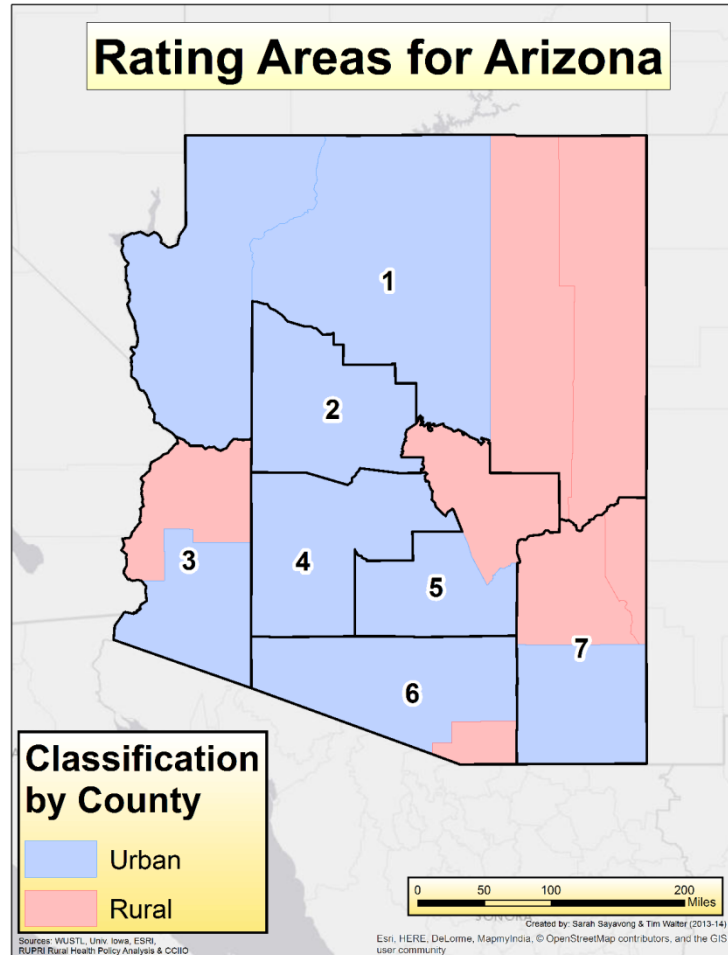
# Variation Within the State



# Variation Within the State



# Variation Within the State



# Basic Forces Motivating Change

- “Form follows finance”
- Commercial insurance changing, and employer plans changing
- Medicare changes are dramatic and could be more so
- Medicaid changes spreading





# Commercial Insurance and Employers

- Value-based insurance design to steer utilization: wellness, disease management, medication management
- Payment methodologies shifting to value-driven, at least in part
- Engagement in care management, population health
- Use of narrow networks



# Medicare Payment Changes

- Uncertain future (at best) for cost-based reimbursement, unless through exceptions (FCHIP)
- Demonstrations of new methods, including bundled payment, value-based for Critical Access Hospitals
- Value-based purchasing across provider types
- ACOs as a harbinger

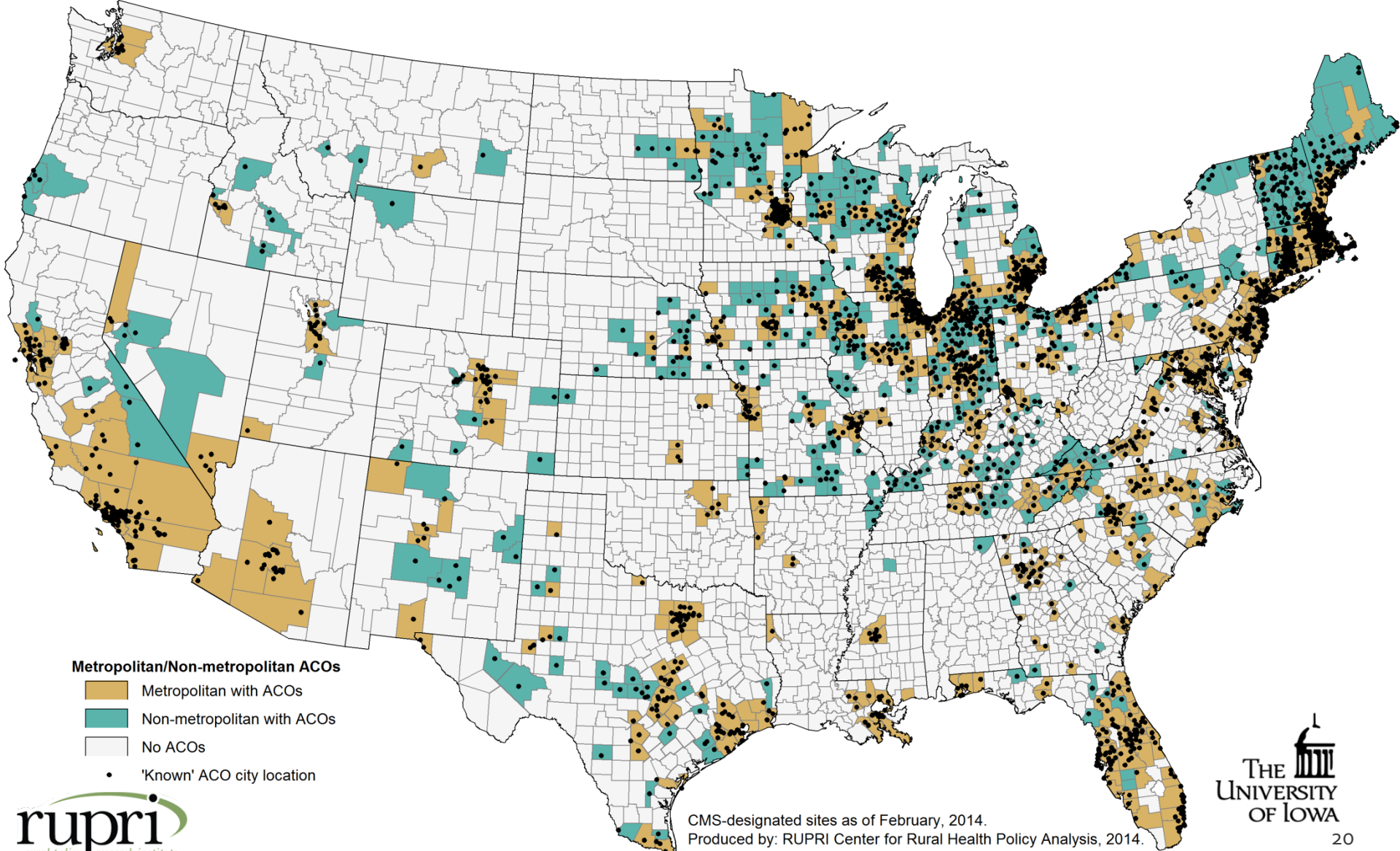


# Tally Sheet

- 66 public and private ACOs
- 366 Medicare ACOs
- 23 Pioneer ACOs
- 35 are Advance Payment
- Medicare ACOs located in 48 states (and DC and Puerto Rico)



# County Medicare ACO Presence Continental United States



# Medicaid

- ACO development being seen as an answer to cost of current and expanded program
- Reduced payments in systems based on pay for service
- Other innovations to reduce cost such as primary care case management, divert from emergency rooms



# Early Results in Medicaid

- Colorado: \$44 million in gross savings or cost avoidance in FY 2013; reduced hospital readmissions 15-20%
- Oregon: in place 16 months, 90% of Medicaid beneficiaries

Source: *ACO Business News* January, 2014

# Aligning Market Based Changes with Clinical and Delivery Changes

- Shifts in modality of care
- Shift in vision/mission to be more encompassing
- Innovation consistent with vision/mission and changing financial and policy context



# Changes in Delivery Modalities Create Opportunities

- Telehealth
- Using professionals to full capacity of licensing
- Care in different settings
- Inter-disciplinary care





# Innovate to accelerate pace of change

- In health care work force: community paramedics, community health workers, optimal use of all professionals, which requires rethinking delivery and payment models – implications for regulatory policy including conditions of participation
- In use of technology: providing clinical services through local providers linked by telehealth to providers in other places – E-emergency care, E-pharmacy, E-consult
- In use of technology: providing services directly to patients where they live

# Health Care Organizations of the Future

- Accepting insurance risk
- Focus on population health
- Trimming organization costs
- Using the data being captured (e.g., electronic health records)
- Health care as retail business



# Elements of a Successful System Redesign

- Clear Vision
- Principles for redesign (reliability, customization, access, coordination)
- Teamwork
- Leadership
- Customer focus
- Data analysis and action plans
- Inclusive beyond health care system



Source: *Pursuing the Triple Aim*, Bisognano and Kenney. Jossey-Bass. 2012.

# Actions to Consider

- Measure organizational performance
- Inform key stakeholders regarding performance
- Consider employees for care management
- Negotiate payment for measurable quality and patient satisfaction
- Collaborate with health care and human services providers
- Strategic focus on patients/community

# Considerations

- Using population data
- Evolving service system (e.g., telehealth)
- Workforce: challenges to fill vacancies, and shifts to new uses of new categories
- Best use of local assets; including physical plant (the hospital)



Source: The U.S. Census Bureau

# How to Succeed with Collaboratives

- Use population data (County Health Rankings)
- Shared governance of resource use
- Methodology for sharing savings and re-investing
- Understand linkages between health outcomes and determinants – “patient responsibility”



# Being an Effective Leader or Partner

- Focus on center of excellence or pillar of excellence
- Proving cost effectiveness, including ability to reduce costs
- Engaging board of trustees and stakeholders



# Pursuing the possible

- When community objectives and payment and other policy align
- Community action is where policy and program streams can merge
- Community leadership a critical linchpin
- Pursuing a vision





# All About Value

- Value will determine payment, initially partial eventually all
- Responding to those changes
- Value will take on a new meaning beyond the hospital/clinic walls
- Responding to those changes -- population health

# Illustration: Chief Medical Financial Officer

- Bonner General Hospital in Sandpoint, Idaho: CAH conversion in 2011
- Meld financial and clinical goals – example of opening wound center after physician recognized market potential
- “Engaging physicians to cut costs while maintaining quality” (from article cited below)

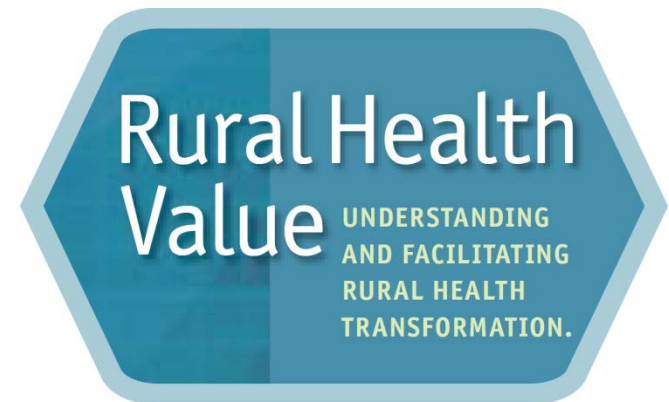
# Illustration: Chief Medical Financial Officer

- Dr. Kenneth Cohn, CEO of Healthcare Collaboration: “It’s about giving doctors a more proactive role in strategy and identifying physician finance champions”
- CFO conducts rounds with physicians

Source: Bob Herman, “In the Future, Will Hospitals Have a Chief Medical Financial Officer?”  
*Beckers Hospital Review* April 8, 2014.

# RuralHealthValue.org

- Rural Health System Analysis and Technical Assistance
  - Assess the rural implications of policies and demonstrations
  - Develop tools and resources to assist rural providers and communities
  - Inform and disseminate rural health care innovations
- Share an innovation with RHSATA that has moved your organization (or another) toward delivering value.
- Continue to be a leadership voice for rural health care value.
  - Our glass is at least half full. A positive attitude is infectious!



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

# Collaborations to Share and Spread Innovation

- The National Rural Health Resource Center
- The Rural Assistance Center
- The National Rural Health Association
- The National Organization of State Offices of Rural Health
- The American Hospital Association



# For Further Information

## The RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis

<http://cph.uiowa.edu/rupri>

## The RUPRI Health Panel

<http://www.rupri.org>



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