Health Insurance Coverage in a Post-Election Landscape



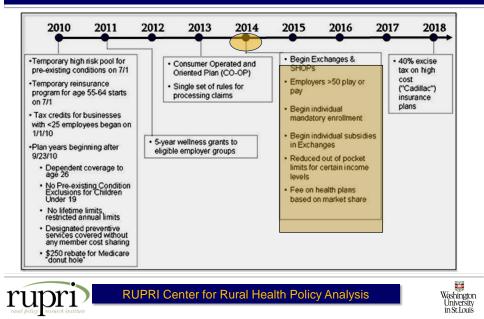




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Health Reform Implementation Timeline



The Affordable Care Act



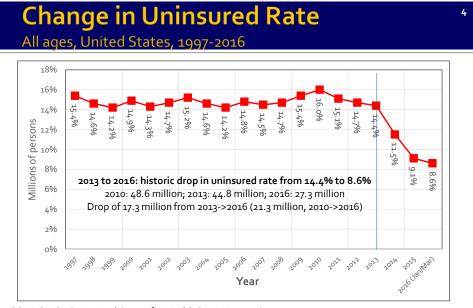
- Title II: The Role of Public Programs
- Title III: Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Health Care
- Title IV: Prevention of Chronic Disease and Improving Public Health
- Title V: Health Care Workforce
- Title VI: Transparency and Program Integrity
- Title VII: Improving Access to Innovative Medical Therapies
- Title VIII: Community Living Assistance Services and Supports Act (CLASS Act)
- Title IX: Revenue Provisions
- Title X: Reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act





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SOURCE: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, 2016..

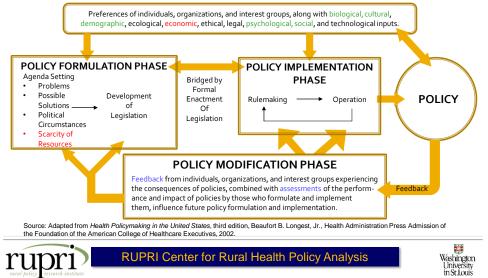






Health Policymaking in the U.S.

A Model of the Public Policymaking Process in the United States



Building Blocks: Expanding Insurance Coverage

Health Insurance Exchange:

- Access to affordable coverage for uninsured and small businesses
- Exchange offers access to Private insurance plans
- Modeled on Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan (FEHBP)

Insurance Reforms:

Eliminate pre-existing conditions, exclusions, rescissions, denials of coverage

Public Program Expansions:

Strengthen and Expand Medicaid (up to 133% of poverty line)

Subsidies:

Provide assistance to make insurance affordable (up to 400% of poverty line)

Mandates:

Individual and Employer Responsibility

Key points: no public option, expansions of coverage through PRIVATE plans



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Debate Questions on Obamacare

 KEN KARPOWICZ: Thank you. Affordable Care Act, known as Obamacare, it is not affordable. Premiums have gone up. Deductibles have gone up. Copays have gone up. Prescriptions have gone up. And the coverage has gone down. What will you do to bring the cost down and make coverage better?



- COOPER: Secretary Clinton, let me follow up with you. Your husband called Obamacare "the craziest thing in the world," saying that smallbusiness owners are getting killed as premiums double, coverage is cut in half. Was he mistaken or was his mistake simply telling the truth?
- COOPER: Mr. Trump, you have said you want to end Obamacare. You
 have also said that you want to make coverage accessible for people with
 pre-existing conditions. How do you force insurance companies to do
 that if you are no longer mandating that everybody has insurance? What
 does that mean?





Trump Response to Obamacare Question



Post-election: Some big ACA policy questions (on coverage)

- Will we repeal the ACA?
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How to analyze policy changes

- In order to move from research that contributes facts but may not have a policy impact, the investigator needs to consider at what point in the policy process he or she is hoping to interject.
 - Policy Formulation phase
 - Gather evidence to bring about a new policy
 - Policy Implementation phase
 - Figure out policy details, measure success
 - Policy Modification phase
 - Propose policy revisions, i.e. reformulations

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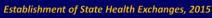
Marketplaces

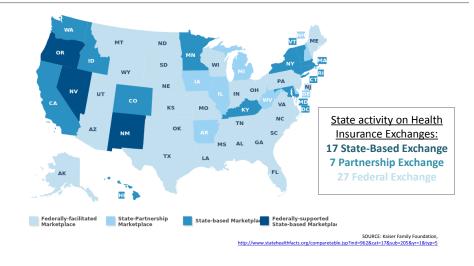


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Whither Health Reform?









Enrollment in Marketplaces, 2014-16



SOURCE: ASPE and CMS reports on Marketplaces.



Key Questions

- What is the variation in marketplaces across geographic areas?
- What changes have we seen in the marketplaces in 2016 relative to 2015?
- Note: Marketplaces designed so ONLY variation allowed by age, tobacco use, and geographic Rating Area.
 - But this assumes market forces are working. Is there enough competition? How does competition vary across geographic areas?



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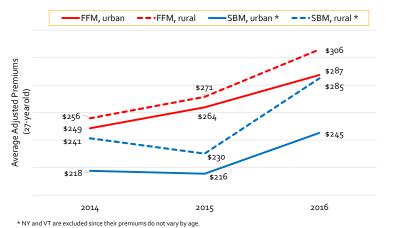
14

Data (RUPRI)

- RUPRI has compiled a large database on Marketplaces
 - Nearly all rating areas in the U.S. (n=500)
 - both Federally-facilitated Marketplaces (FFMs) and State-Based Marketplaces (SBMs)
 - Data for all plans, all metal types and for 2014, 2015, 2016
 - Linked to other data at the geographic level
 - Data available on ALL types of marketplace plans, and adjusted for type of plan and cost of living (COL).
- Received access to a county-level, uncensored 2015 enrollment data for all FFM and partnership marketplaces



Marketplace Premiums, 2014-16



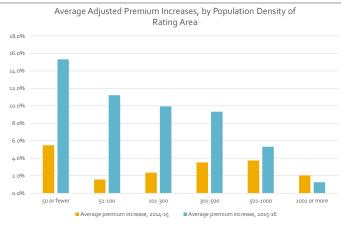
 Bigger increases in 2016, relative to 2015; FFMs higher than SBMs; Rural higher than urban (after COLA)



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Premium Changes by Population Density, 2014-16



- Premium increases have taken off in 2016, relative to 2015.
 - A distinct pattern, where highest increases in areas with lowest population density.



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Marketplace Entry/Exit, 2015-16

tribution of Counties by Change in Number of Firms, 2014-2016				
Change in Number of Firms	2014->2015	2015->2016	Net change: 2014 to 2016	
-4 or more	0.0%	1.7%	0.4%	
-3	0.1%	0.4%	1.2%	
-2	0.8%	8.1%	2.0%	
-1	8.9%	25.1%	17.4%	
+0	32.9%	44.6%	26.7%	
+1	33.8%	15.9%	34.4%	
+2	13.9%	3.9%	9.1%	
+3	6.4%	0.3%	4.2%	
+4 or more	3.3%	0.03%	4.7%	
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Percent of counties with exits: 2014-15 (9.8%); 2015-16 (35.3%); Net 2014-16 (21%) .

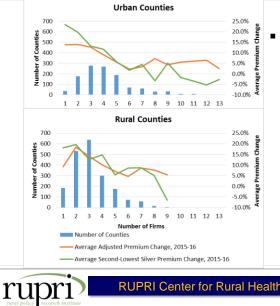


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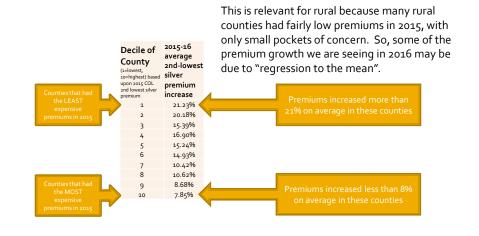
Numbers of Firms Participating



- There is a clear relationship emerging between numbers of firms participating and premium growth, even looking just at rural counties
 - . The underlying reason may still relate to population density, since firm participation is correlated with population density



Regression to the Mean







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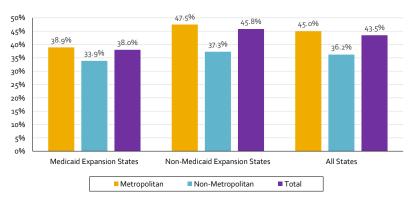
Marketplace Enrollment



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Enrollment in Marketplaces, 2015

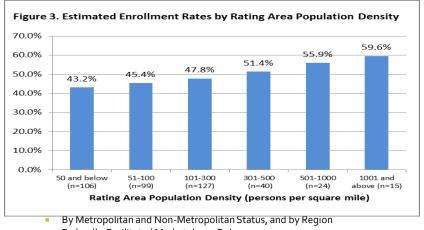


Sources: Numerators come from ASPE's report on 2015 plan selections by county. Denominators are based upon Kaiser potential HIM market estimates, June 2015, assigned in proportion to 2012 SAHIE the county-level uninsured estimates and aggregated according to metro/non-metro status of county.

- By Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Status
- Federally-Facilitated Marketplaces Only
- As a Percentage of Potential Eligible Uninsured Persons in the area



Enrollment in Marketplaces, 2015



- Federally-Facilitated Marketplaces Only
- As a Percentage of Potential Eligible Uninsured Persons in the area



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Enrollment in FFM Marketplaces, 2015

Number of Firms Number (%) of FFM Average Enrollment Participating, 2015 Rating Areas Rate 1 15 (4%) 34.4% 2 39 (9%) 43.8% 3 83 (20%) 46.4% 4 90 (22%) 49.8% 5 62 (15%) 49.8% 6 40 (10%) 49.1%		
		5
1	15 (4%)	34.4%
2	39 (9%)	43.8%
3	83 (20%)	46.4%
4	90 (22%)	49.8%
5	62 (15%)	49.8%
6	40 (10%)	49.1%
7	31 (8%)	47.1%
8+	51 (12%)	46.4%
TOTAL	411 (100%)	47.3%

Fewer than four firms and enrollment seems to fall?



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Key Characteristics of Marketplace Enrollees

		2014	2015	2016
By Enrollment	New Enrollees	100%	53%	39%
Status	Re-enrollees		47%	61%
By Age of	Age<35	34%	36%	36%
Enrollee:	Age 35+	Age 35+ 66% 64% With subsidies 85% 86%	64%	
By Subsidy	With subsidies	85%	86%	83%
Status:	Without subsidies	15%	14%	17%
By Household	<150% FPL	na	43%	41%
Income (as Percent of Federal Poverty Line)	150-200%FPL	na	25%	25%
or rederal Poverty Line)	>200%FPL	na	32%	34%
	Bronze plans	20%	22%	23%
By Plan Metal	Silver plans	65%	67%	68%
Level.	Gold, Platinum plans	15%	11%	9%

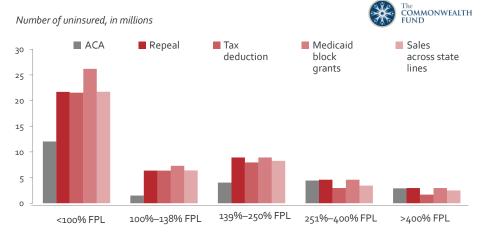
SOURCE: ASPE, "Health Insurance Marketplaces 2016 Open Enrollment Period, Final Report," March 2016.



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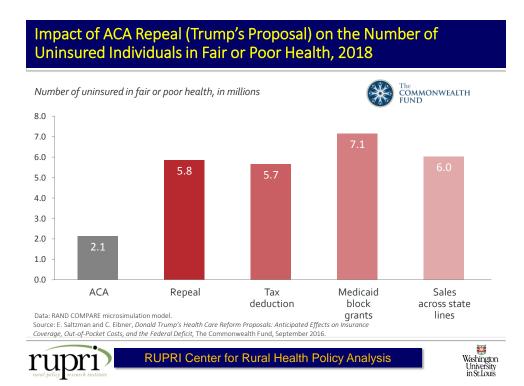


Potential Impact of Repealing the ACA (Trump's Proposal) on Income Distribution of the Uninsured, 2018



Notes: PL = federal poverty level. Specific numbers are available in Appendix Table A.3. Data: RAND COMPARE microsimulation model. Source: E. Saltzman and C. Eibner, Donald Trump's Health Care Reform Proposals: Anticipated Effects on Insurance Coverage, Out-of-Pocket Costs, and the Federal Deficit, The Commonwealth Fund, September 2016.

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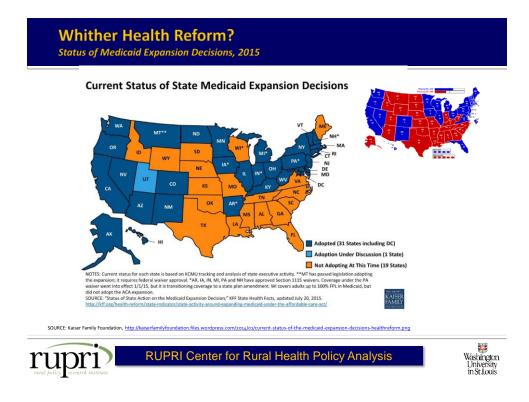


Medicaid



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Post-election: Some big ACA policy questions (on coverage)

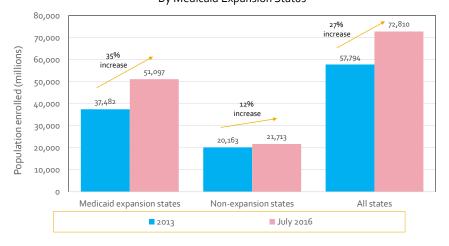
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Increase in Medicaid enrollment, 2013-16



By Medicaid Expansion Status

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DD Analysis of the ACA

Changes In Coverage, Access To Care, And Health After The First Year Of Medicaid Expansion In Arkansas And Kentucky (Expansion States) Versus Texas (Nonexpansion State), 2013 And 2014

Outcome	Baseline mean in expansion states (2013)	Net change after expansion*	p value
COVERAGE	54465 (2015)	expansion	produce
Uninsured Medicaid Private insurance	41.0% 25.0 20.7	-14.0 9.4 7.6	<0.01 <0.01 0.02
ACCESS TO AND AFFORDABILITY OF CARE			
Had personal doctor Had usual source of care ^b Had cost-related delay in care Skipped prescribed medication because of cost Had trouble obtaining primary care appointment Had trouble obtaining specialist appointment ED was usual location of care ^b Had ED visit because office visit was unavailable Had trouble paying medical bills Annual out-of-pocket medical spending	56.9% 80.8 39.5 39.2 15.7 14.0 9.6 12.9 42.9 \$434	7.9 38 -43 -9.9 3.6 2.6 -5.1 4.9 -8.9 -0.24 ^c	0.07 0.31 0.20 <0.01 0.24 0.37 0.06 0.05 <0.01 0.06
UTILIZATION			
Office visits in past year (number) Any office visits in past year ED visits in past year (number) Any ED visits in past year Any hospitalization in past year	2.8 55.5% 1.2 21.0% 16.9%	0.5 2.2 -0.1 -1.7 -1.7	0.22 0.46 0.47 0.55 0.54

Source: Benjamin D. Sommers, Robert J. Blendon and E. John Orav. "Both The 'Private Option' And Traditional Medicaid Expansions Improved Access To Care For Low-Income Adults" Health Affairs 35, no.1 (2016):96-105



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Before/After ACA - Access to Care

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EXHIBIT 4

Health care use by adults ages 26-64, by type of insurance

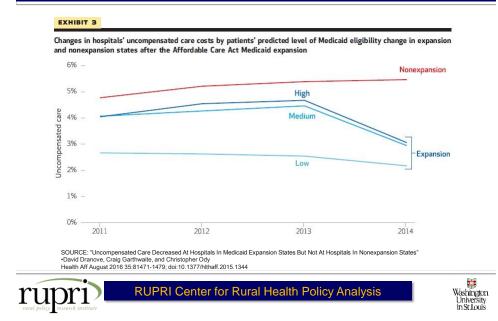
	No insur	ance	Medicaid		Individual private	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO:						
Saw a generalist	39.0%	36.6%	74.7%	73.6%	60.4%	73.9%**
Saw a specialist	9.2	6.9	30.8	30.0	30.3	22.8
Saw any health professional®	7.0	5.9	25.7	25.7	16.8	16.6
Got care more than 10 times	4.4	4.6	24.9	19.4**	9.6	11.9
Had an ED visit	18.0	14.7*	38.8	33.0	13.4	17.3
Had an overnight hospital stay	5.2	4.4	16.4	15.2	6.3	7.3
AVERAGE NUMBER OF TIMES:						
Saw a health professional, if seen at least once"	1.6	1.3**	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4

source Authors' analysis of data for the fourth quarter of 2013 and 2014 from the National Health Interview Survey (see Note 1 in text). Nores Insurance is at the time of the survey. Respondents who were surveyed in the first three quarters of either year are excluded. All measures refer to within the past twelve months except where noted. Significance refers to difference from 2013. All results shown as significant are also different from the trend in the period 2008-14 (p < 0.10) except for the number of times the uninsured saw a health professional. ED is emergency department. In the past two weeks. $^{\circ}p < 0.10 ^{\circ\circ}p < 0.05$

Jacobs et al., "Changes In Health Status And Care Use After ACA Expansions Among The Insured And Uninsured," Health Affairs 2015.



Before/After ACA - Uncompensated care



Conclusion

- The ACA: bit of wild ride
 - First few years a path to 'equilibrium"
 - First year: turmoil; Years 2-3, adjustment; Year 4: ???
 - Are we there yet?
- Moving forward
 - Concerns: affordability, Co-Ops, exit of some plans, narrow networks
- We need a legislative fix for the ACA!





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