

Patient-Centered Health Reform

How Patient Choice and Private Competition
Can Achieve Universal Coverage

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ACA EXCHANGE ENROLLMENT FAR SHORT OF PROJECTIONS

Predicted vs. actual ACA exchange enrollment, 2014-2026 (millions of enrollees)



ACA EXCHANGE PREMIUMS HAVE DOUBLED SINCE 2013

Median annual single individual market premium for 27-, 40-, & 64-year-old non-smokers



A TALE OF TWO PLANS: 2013 VS. 2014

- Two Kaiser plans in Sacramento, CA
 - Equivalent actuarial value
 - Identical provider network
 - Nearly identical deductibles and benefits (except Rx)

	2013 Kalser 50/5000	2014 Kalser Bronze
Monthly premium	\$100	\$205
Actuarial value	60.5%	60.4%
Key Features		
Deductible	\$5,000	\$5,000
Out-of-pocket maximum	\$4,000	\$4,400
Coincurance (after deductible)	30%	30%
Benefits / Copays (5) / Coinsurance (%)		
Preventive care	10	10
Primary care office visit	540	\$60*
Specialty care office visit	540	570
X-rays & lab tests	\$10	30%
MRI, CT, PET	\$150	30%
Inputient hospital care	30%	30%
Outputient surgery	30%	30%
Prenetal visit	\$0	\$0
Labor & delivery	30%	30%
ED (waived if admitted)	30%	\$300
Generic drugs	Not covered	525
Preferred brand drugs	Not covered	550
Non-preferred brand drugs	Not covered	575
Specialty-drugs	Not covered	30%

A TALE OF TWO PLANS: 2013 VS. 2014

- Two Kaiser plans in Sacramento, CA
 - Equivalent actuarial value
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 - Nearly identical deductibles and benefits (except Rx)
- 105% higher premiums
- Higher out-pocket maximum

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Outpatient surgery	30%	30%
Prenatal visit	\$0	\$0
Labor & delivery	10%	30%
ED (walved if admitted)	30%	\$100
Generic drugs	Not covered	\$25
Preferred brand drugs	Not covered	550
Non-preferred brand drugs	Not covered	\$75
Specialty-drugs	Not covered	30%

A TALE OF TWO PLANS: YOUNG VS. OLD

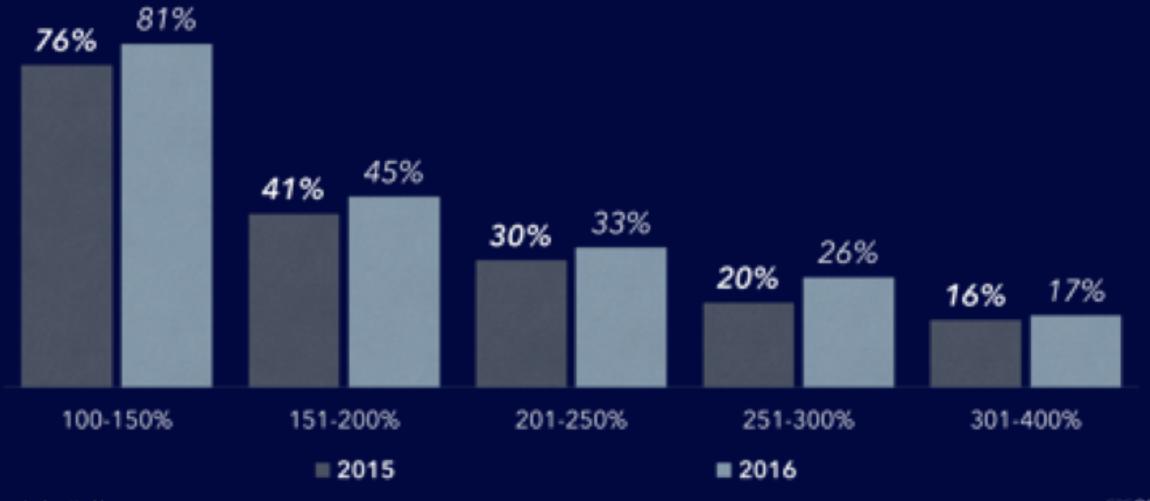
Components of Silver plan premium increases in Wisconsin, 2014 vs. 2013

	27 y/o Healthy Male	57 y/o Unhealthy Female
3:1 Age Rating & 1:1 Gender Rating	44%	2%
Risk Pool Composition & Adverse Selection	35%	35%
Actuarial Value & EHB Mandates	26%	26%
1:1 Health Status Rating	10%	-27%
Pent-up Demand	2%	2%
Exchange Fee	2%	2%
Insurers Fee (ACA §9010)	2%	2%
Reinsurance Pay-In	1%	0%
Research Fee	0%	0%
Reinsurance Claims Impact	-15%	-15%
TOTAL RATE CHANGE	146%	16%

- Covering individuals with preexisting conditions is not the largest driver of ACA premium increases
- Requiring young people to pay higher premiums is the single biggest issue

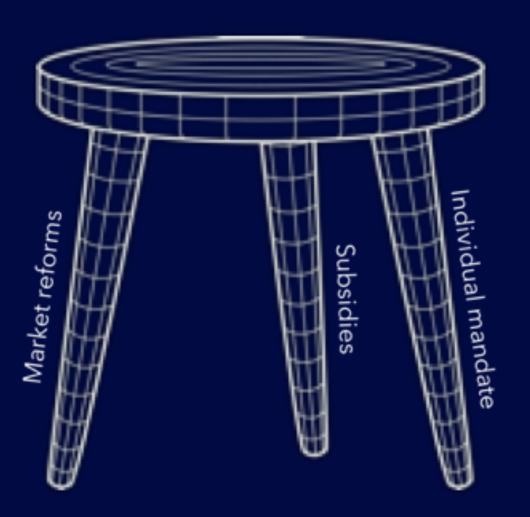
HIGH PREMIUMS HAVE LED TO LOW ACA ENROLLMENT

Percentage of eligible individuals in exchange plans, by income (% of Federal Poverty Level)



THE ACA'S 'THREE LEGGED STOOL': IN THEORY

- Market reforms
 - Higher premiums
 - Adverse selection
- Subsidies (tax credits)
- Individual mandate





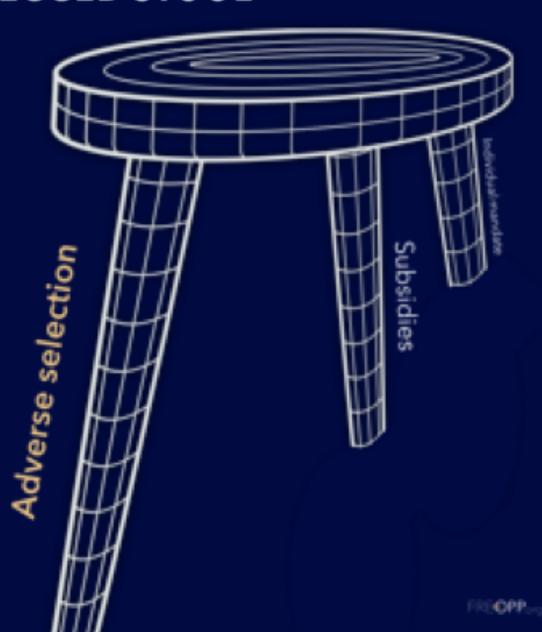
THE ACA'S 'THREE LEGGED STOOL': IN REALITY

- Market reforms
 - Higher premiums
 - Adverse selection
- Subsidies (tax credits)
- Individual mandate



REBALANCING THE ACA'S 'THREE-LEGGED STOOL'

- Democratic proposals
 - More regulations (limit cost sharing et al.)
 - Increase subsidies
 - (Strengthen individual mandate)
- Republican proposals
 - Reduce adverse selection
 - Reduce or reform subsidies
 - Replace individual mandate



REDUCE ADVERSE SELECTION

- Repeal age-based community rating (3:1 age band)
 - Means-tested (or age-adjusted) tax credit subsidizes coverage for near-elderly
- Reform actuarial value requirements ('Copper' plans)
- Return essential health benefit management to states
 - Consider subsidizing maternity coverage as a separate rider
- Repeal health insurance premium tax

REFORM PREMIUM AND COST-SHARING SUBSIDIES

- Preserve means-tested structure of ACA tax credits
 - This is essential for assisting those with high actuarial risk (aged, sick)
 - Improve administrative burden by using previous year's tax returns
- Reform premium assistance structure
 - Incorporate age adjustment from BCRA to attract younger enrollees
 - Adjust sliding scale to account for premium cliffs
- Convert cost-sharing subsidies into HSA deposits

REPLACE INDIVIDUAL MANDATE

- Repeal individual mandate
- Limit ability to game the system
 - Six weeks open enrollment (instead of three months)
 - Documentation required for special enrollment periods
 - Longer time between open enrollment periods (2 years vs. 1 year)
 - Shorten grace period
 - Late enrollment fees
- Auto-enrollment?

THE RESULT: MORE COVERAGE, HIGHER QUALITY, LOWER COST

- Expanded coverage above ACA levels
 - 12 million additional insured due to exchange reforms
 - Reduces single commercial premiums by 25%
- Paired with broader reforms, can achieve significant savings
 - Deficit reduction of >\$8 trillion over three decades
 - Reduction in net federal & state tax revenues
 - Medicare trust fund permanently solvent
 - Medicaid reform = improved state fiscal stability
 - Improved health outcomes for the poor

