



**Rutgers** Center for  
State Health Policy



# **Applying University-Based Health Services Research to Shape State Health Coverage Policy**

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Presentation to the

Center for Health Outcomes, Policy and Evaluation Studies  
(HOPES)

Ohio State University – College of Public Health

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# Collaborators & Sponsors



- Coverage research team
  - ✦ Alan Monheit, UMDNJ School of Public Health
  - ✦ Margaret Koller, CSHP Senior Associate Director
  - ✦ Research support by Carl Schneider, Piu Banergee and others
- Results of studies supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Commonwealth Fund, and HRSA-State Planning Grant

# Outline



- About Rutgers Center for State Health Policy
- Context of Health Coverage Reform
- CSHP Coverage Research & NJ Reform
- HSR and State Health Coverage Reform

# Rutgers Center for State Health Policy



## History

Established in 1999 with a major grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation within Rutgers Institute for Health, Health Care Policy and Aging Research

## Mission

To inform, support and stimulate sound and creative state health policy in New Jersey and around the nation

# Rutgers Center for State Health Policy



## Focus

- Access and Coverage
- Long-Term Care and Support Services
- Health and Long-Term Care Workforce
- Health System Performance Improvement
- Mental Health Services Policy\*
- Obesity Prevention Policy\*

\*developmental areas

# Rutgers Center for State Health Policy



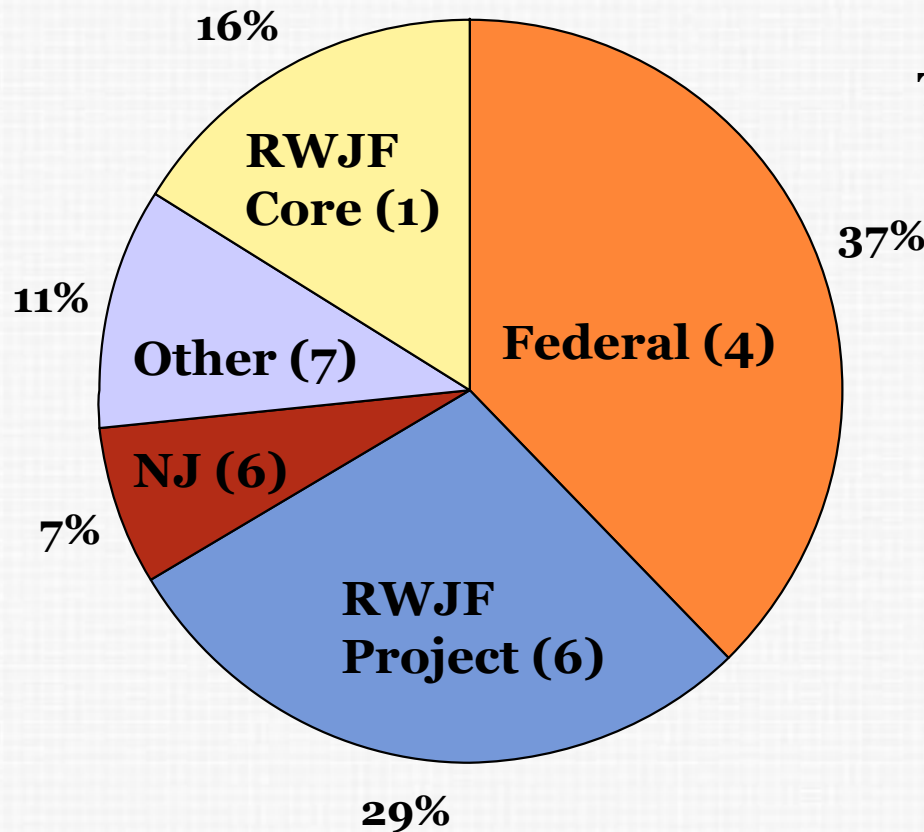
## Functions

- Health services research
- Policy analysis
- Policy & program evaluation
- Convening
- Technical assistance

## Skill Sets

- Qualitative research & policy analysis
- Econometrics, biostatistics
- Survey research
- Administrative data analysis
- Translational communication

# Sources of CSHP Support



**Share of Annualized Active Project Revenue** (4/07)  
Total = \$4.7 million (24 projects)

- **Major role of RWJF (45% of funds)**
- **State-sponsored projects do little to support infrastructure**
- **Single-state focus not always attractive to national sponsors**

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# SES & Demography



	US	OH	NJ
Poverty	17%	16% (22)	13% (41)
Median Income	\$46,367	\$44,961 (25)	\$59,989 (1)
White, Non-Hispanic	67%	83% (27)	64% (38)
Non-Citizen	7%	2% (36)	11% (2)

State rank shown in parentheses

# Coverage



	US	OH	NJ
Insured Adults (19-64)	79.5%	84.4% (14)	81.1% (29)
Insured Children (<19)	89.0%	92.0% (20)	89.4% (35)
SCHIP Elig.	---	200% FPL (12)	350% FPL (1)
Pregnant Women Elig.	---	150% (40)	200% (4)

State rank shown in parentheses

# Health Care Costs



	US	OH	NJ
Medicare Part A&B Spending per Beneficiary	\$6,611	\$6,470 (18)	\$8,076 (1)
Medicaid DSH per Beneficiary	\$187	\$197 (16)	\$633 (3)

State rank shown in parentheses

# Politics



	US	OH	NJ
President	--	51% Bush	53% Kerry
Governor	28D – 21R	D	D
State Senate	25D – 23R	R	D
State House	30D – 19R	R	D

# Summary

## Context for Reform: New Jersey & Ohio



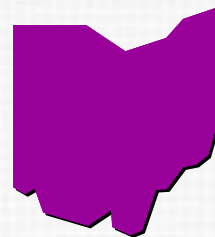
### New Jersey

- High income, moderate poverty
- Very high health care costs
- Diverse population, many immigrants
- High coverage eligibility
- Average uninsured rate
- Blue and getting bluer (single party rule)

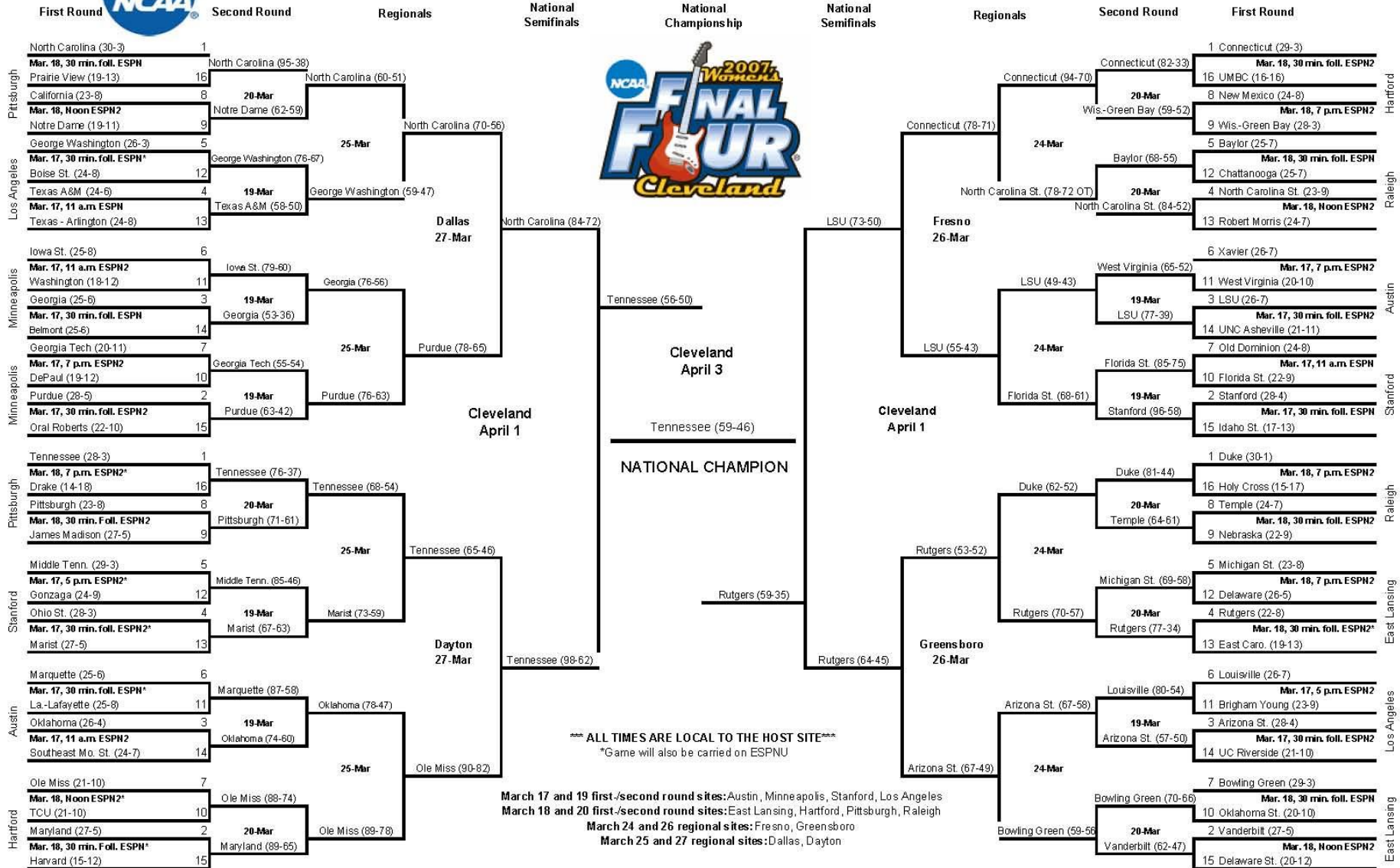


### Ohio

- Average income, poverty rate
- Average health care costs (still a lot)
- Fairly demographically homogeneous
- Average coverage eligibility
- Lower than average uninsured
- Purplish (divided government)



# 2007 NCAA Division I Women's BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP



\*\*\* ALL TIMES ARE LOCAL TO THE HOST SITE \*\*\*  
 \*Game will also be carried on ESPNU

# More New Jersey Context



## Late 1980's/Early 1990's

- All-Payer Hospital Rate Setting
  - ✦ First use of DRGs, cost containment goal
  - ✦ Cross-subsidized public goods (charity care, medical education, carrier of last resort...)
  - ✦ Medicare pulled out (1988)
  - ✦ Carrier of last resort (BCBS) in financial trouble (main source of non-group coverage)
  - ✦ ERISA challenge from self-funded union plans
  - ✦ Competition paradigm favored, hospital coalition weakens
- 1992 Comprehensive Reforms

# Key Features of 1992 Reforms



- Rate setting repealed
- New funding mechanism for charity care
- BCBS no longer carrier of last resort
- New Non-Group and Small-Group Market Regulations
  - ✦ Guaranteed Issue, Renewal, Portability
  - ✦ No health and limited demographic premium rating
  - ✦ Standardization of policies
  - ✦ Minimum loss ratio (75%)
  - ✦ Encourage participation (especially non-group market)



# Additional Features of Non-Group Market Reforms



- Pure community rating (small group regulations permit limited demographic/geographic variation)
- Carrier loss assessment mechanism
  - ✦ Intended to spread “excess” risk broadly & encourage entry/competition
  - ✦ Initially *very* poorly structured
  - ✦ Bad players under-priced premiums, enrolled many, were heavily subsidized, then exited
- Subsidies for low income participants
  - ✦ Subsidized enrolled peaked at 20,000
  - ✦ Phased out starting 1997 in favor of SCHIP
- **Trouble in paradise starting 1996 (*more in a moment*)**

## Other Important Developments (1997-present)



- S-CHIP (1997)
  - ✦ Children eligible up to 350% FPL
  - ✦ Parents eligible, with some difficulty sustaining
- Non-Group Market “Basic and Essential” plan (2003)
  - ✦ Modified community rating
  - ✦ Limited benefits, but riders permitted
  - ✦ 22% of non-group market lives (Q4-2006)
- Under 30 dependent coverage (2006)
  - ✦ Requires insurers to permit coverage of some adult children on employer plans
  - ✦ About 7,000 covered lives (Q1-2007)

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# CSHP Coverage Research



- Study of NJ Non-Group Market, 2002-04 (RWJF-HCFO Initiative and The Commonwealth Fund)
- State Planning Grant, 2002-06 (HRSA via NJ DHS)
  - The Uninsured
    - ✦ Two descriptive data books
    - ✦ Affordability study
    - ✦ Urban coverage disparity study
    - ✦ Support for State Task Forces
  - NJ FamilyCare (SCHIP)
    - ✦ Strategies to Improve Enrollment & Retention in NJ FamilyCare
    - ✦ Simulation of Full-Cost Buy In
    - ✦ Optimizing Premium Support Program
  - Health Coverage Markets
    - ✦ Expert Panel on State Health Insurance Regulations
    - ✦ Impact of Benefit Mandates
    - ✦ Expert Panel on Reinsurance

# Focus for Today

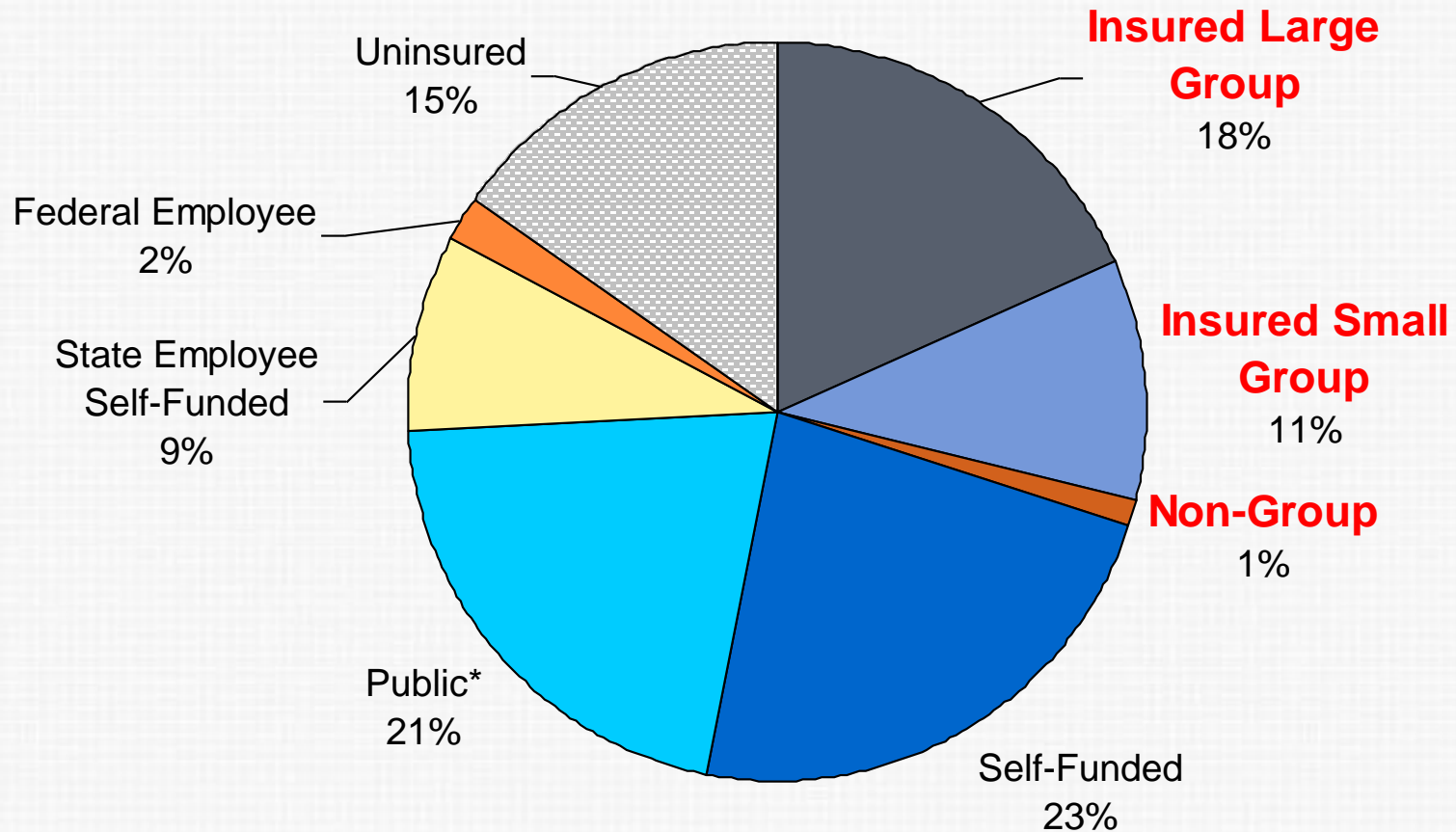


- Coverage composition and trends
  - Trends following the 1992 reforms
  - Causes of the decline of the non-group market
- Options for reform in the non-group market
- Current policy debate in NJ

# NJ Health Insurance Coverage by Source, 2004



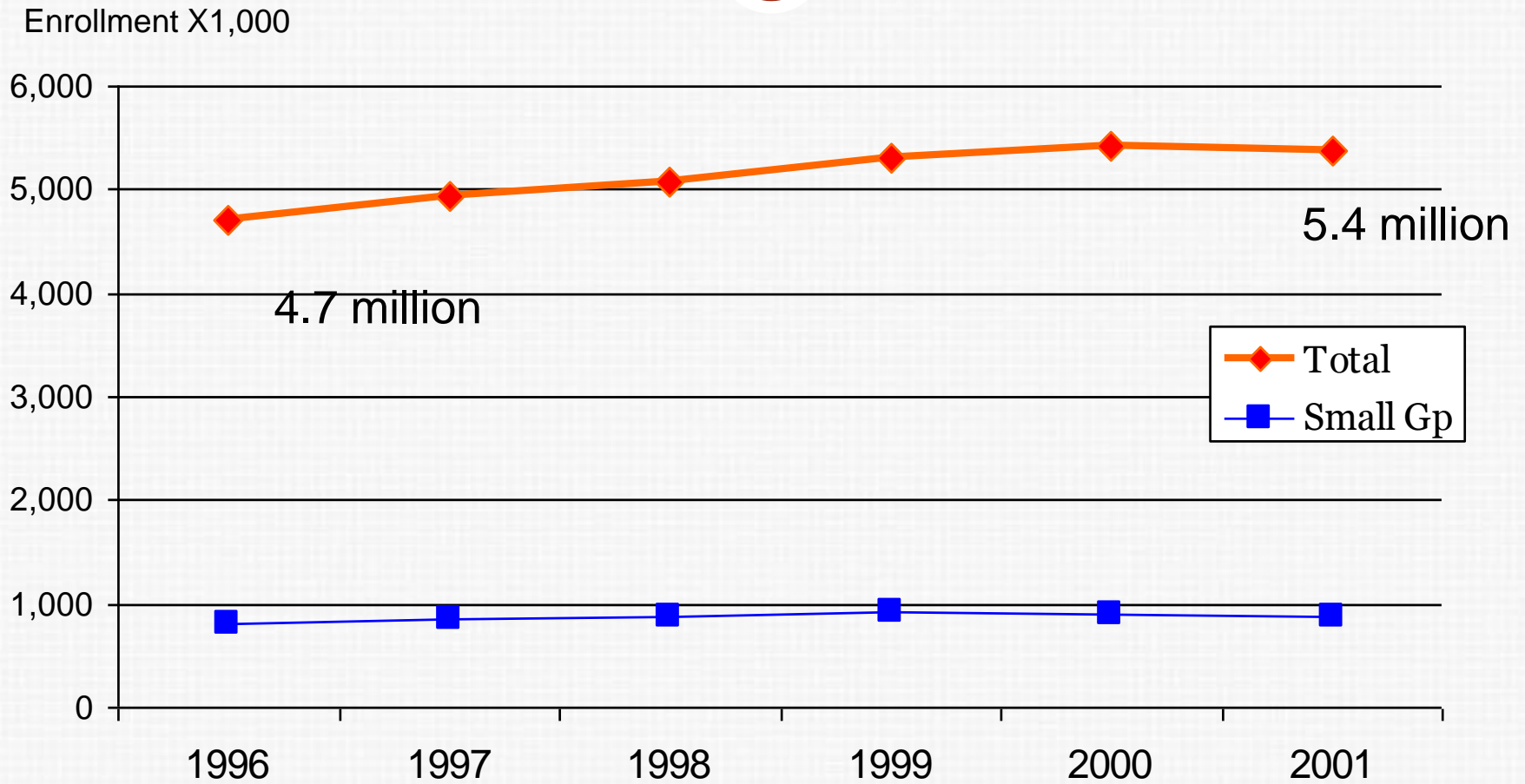
**8.7 million persons**



\*Medicare, Medicaid, SCHIP, Military

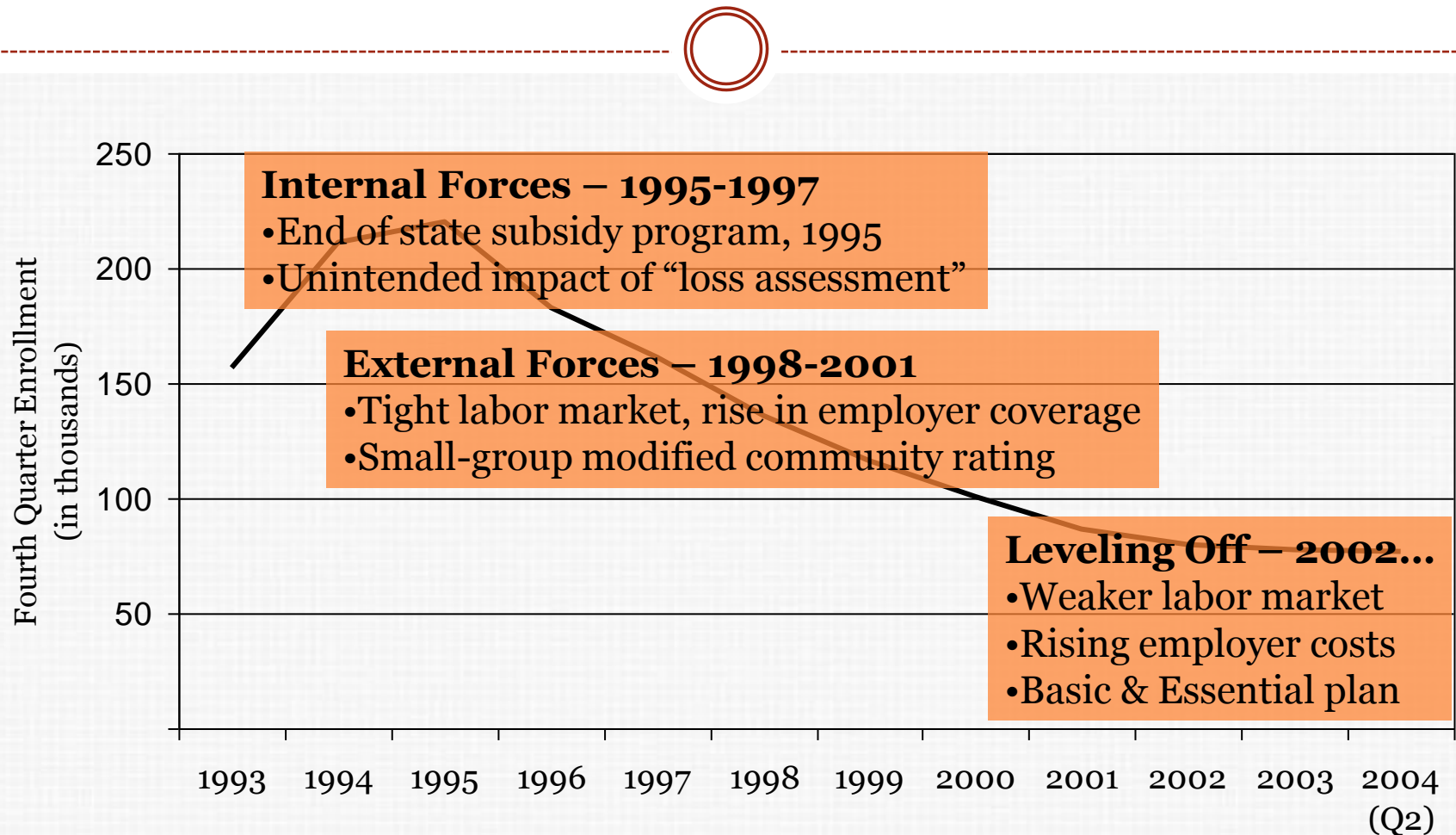
Source: Adapted from NJ Dept. of Banking and Insurance analysis of CPS & administrative sources

# NJ Total Employer and Small Group Coverage



Source: Current Population Survey and the NJ Small Employer Health Benefit Program

# Decline of the NJ Non-Group Market

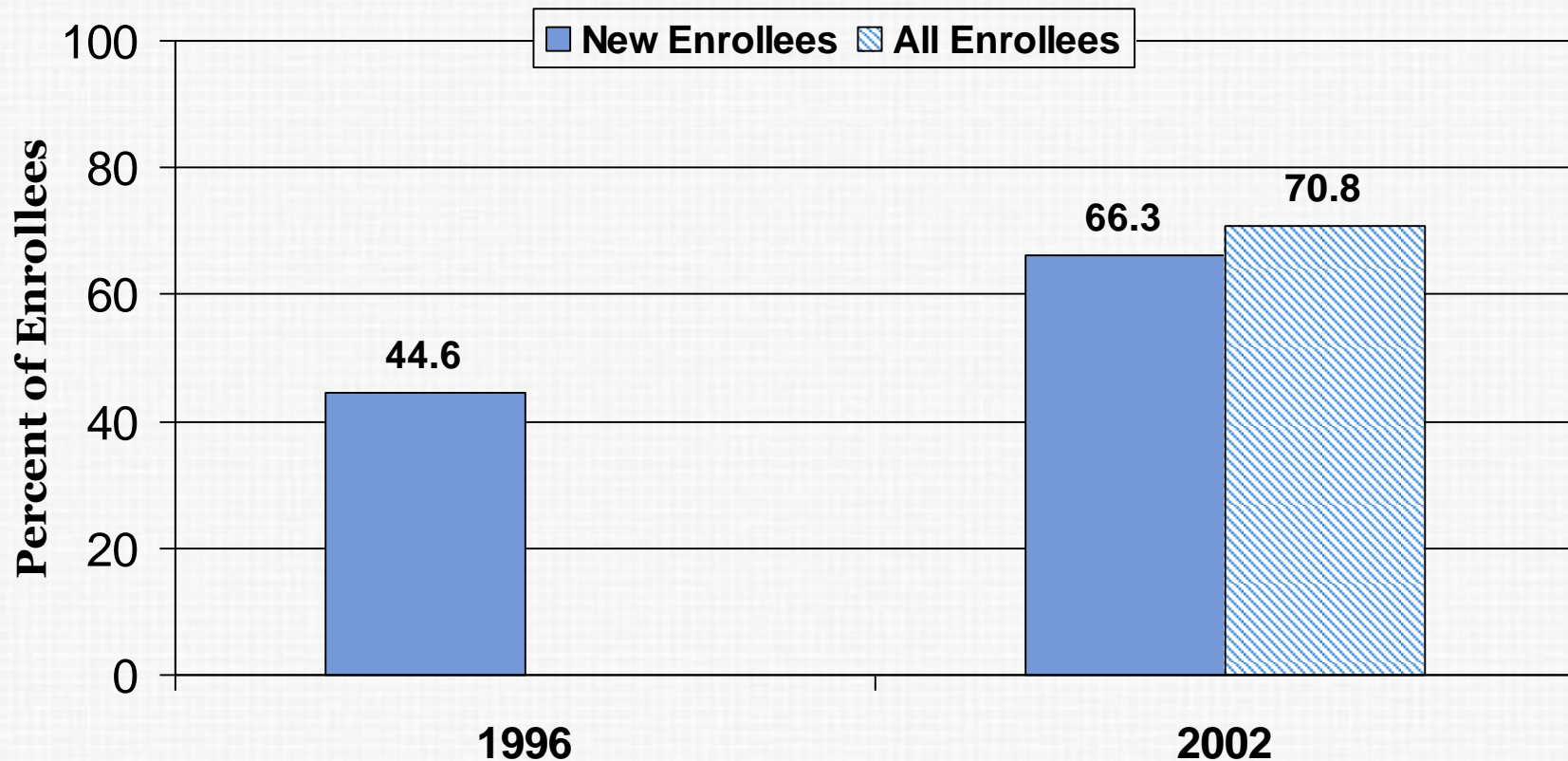


Source: Monheit, et al. Health Affairs, July/August 2004.



# Older Average Age in Non-Group Market

Percentage age 45-64



Sources: 1996 data from Swartz and Garnick and 2002 data from Monheit, et al.

# Need for Reform



- **Dysfunctional non-group market**
  - 3% per quarter enrollment decline since 1996
  - Enrollment growing older and sicker
  - “Basic & Essential” plan stopped the decline
- **1.3 million uninsured**
  - Average rate - despite high income & progressive eligibility policy
  - High cost, affordability gap

# Non-Group Market Policy Simulation



- **Alternative scenarios**
  - Shift from pure to modified (age, sex) community rating
  - Add universal reinsurance
  - Sensitivity analysis
- **Population**
  - Non-elderly adults (21-64)
  - Single coverage
- **Simulate decisions to participate or withdraw**
  - Compare *projected “reservation price”* to *projected premiums*
  - Assume no person pays >10% of family income for coverage

# Simulation Data Sources



- **New Jersey Family Health Survey (NJFHS)**
  - 500 uninsured individuals, random digit dial, 2001
  - 701 non-group market subscribers, supplemental sample from 4 of five largest carriers' enrollment lists, 2002
- **2000 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) – Household Component**
  - Model health plan payout based on demographics and health characteristics
  - Apply model to project payout estimates to NJFHS populations

# Simulation Details



## Reservation price

$R_i = 0.5 * r_i * V(\$)_j + E(\$)_i$ , where:

$r_i$  = risk aversion parameter for *individual i*

$V(\$)_j$  = variance of expected plan payout for *rating group j*

$E(\$)_i$  = expected plan payout for *individual i*

## Expected plan payout

- MEPS two part model predicting likelihood of any payout and level, as function of age, gender, region, health, and coverage
- Apply to NJFHS non-group and uninsured populations

## Premium

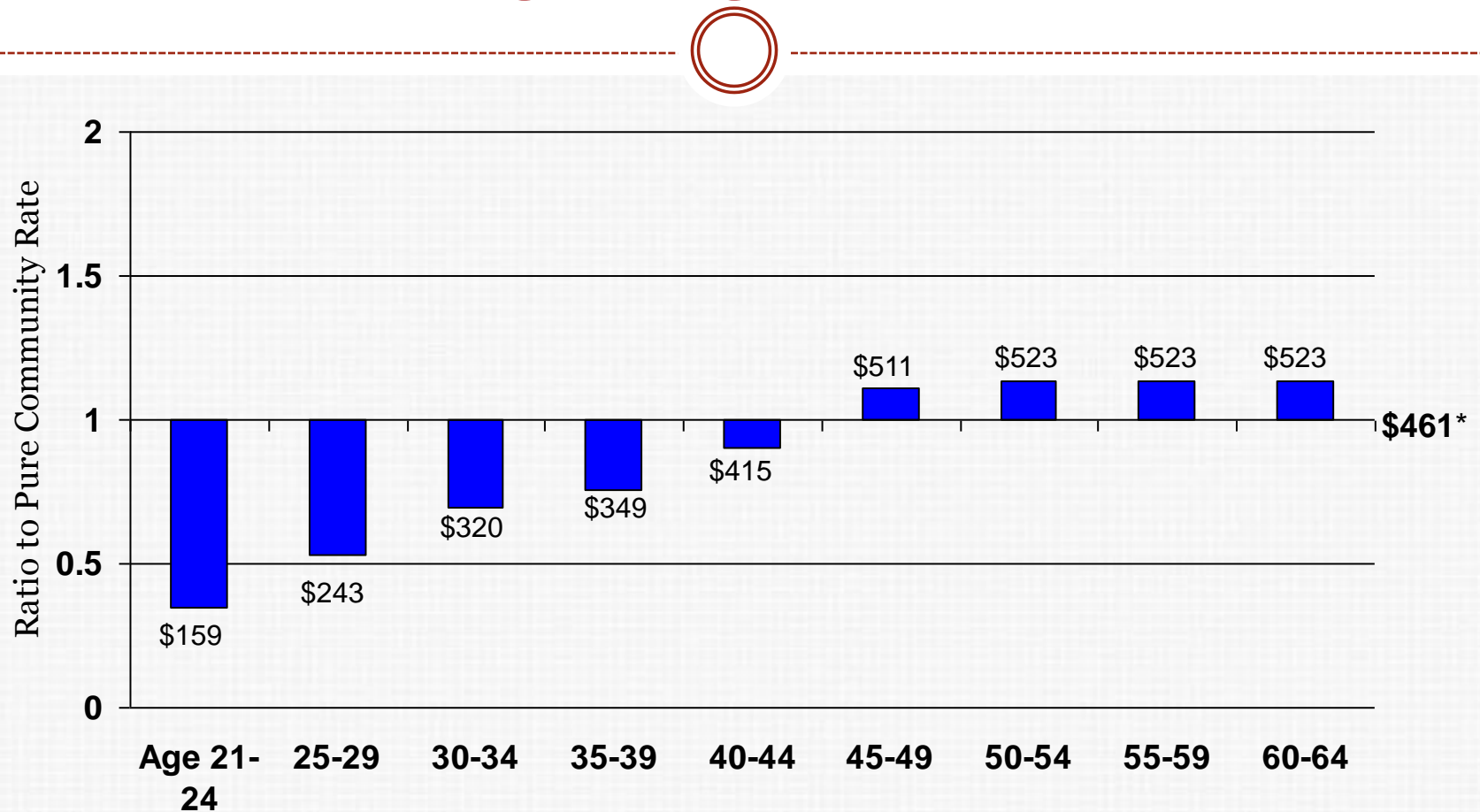
- Expected plan payout \* 1.25 for each rating group

# Simulation Assumptions



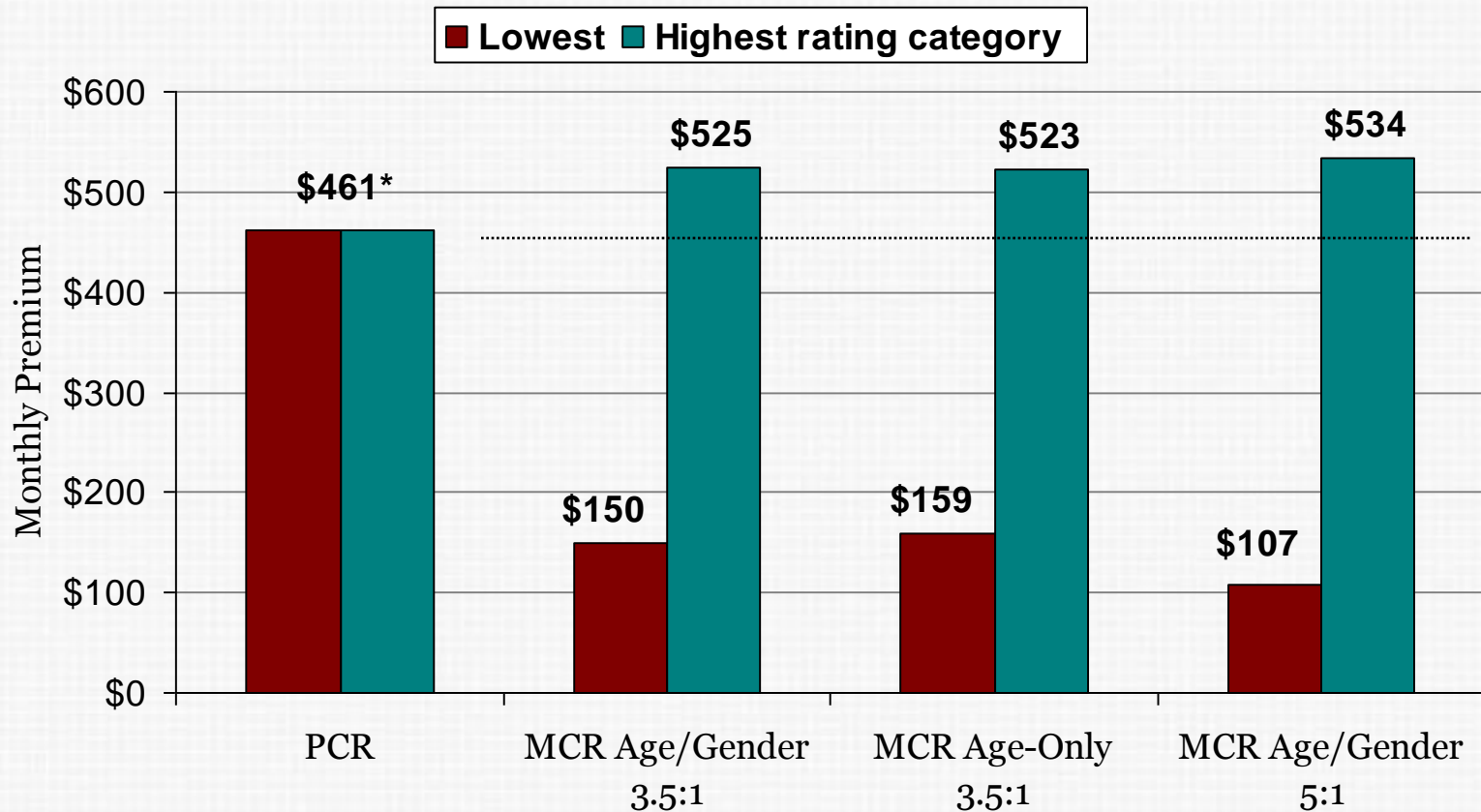
- **Price sensitivity assumptions**
  - Assume 0.4 price elasticity, consistent with recent studies
  - Test lower price responsiveness (0.2 elasticity)
- **Affordability limit**
  - Assume no individual will pay >10% of income
  - Test purchase under no income limit assumption
- **Reinsurance assumptions**
  - Reallocate top 10% of predicted expenditures for top decile of individuals in the expenditure distribution
  - Mandatory for all carriers must participate
  - Examine impact of internal versus external financing

# Change in Monthly Non-Group Single Premium Simulation of Age Rating with 3.5 to 1 Rate Bands



\*Monthly premium for the lowest cost HMO in the NJ non-group market (\$15 copay plan in October, 2004).

# Monthly Non-Group Single Premiums Baseline and Alternative Policy Scenarios

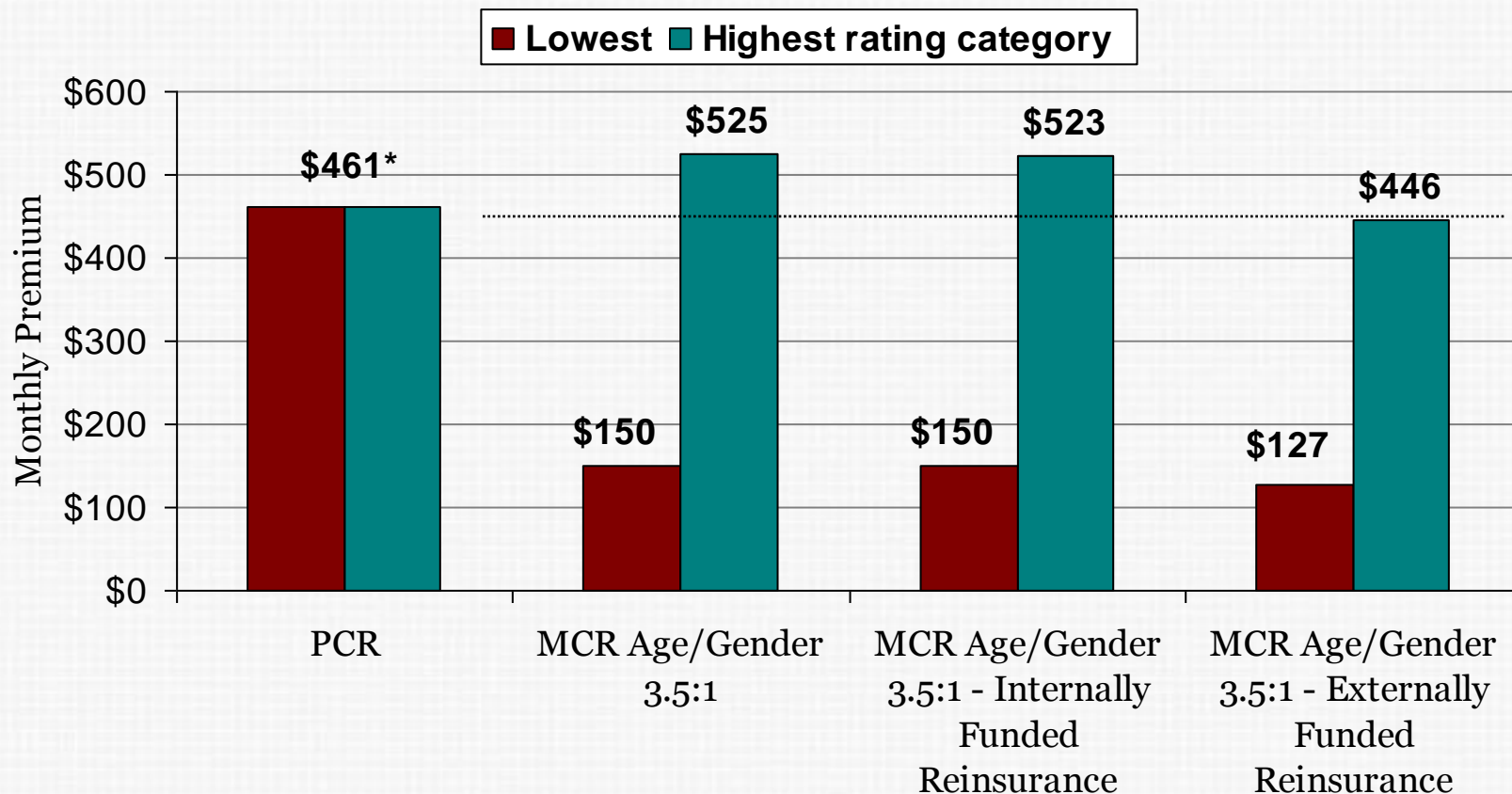


\*Monthly premium for the lowest cost HMO product in the NJ non-group market (\$15 copay plan in October, 2004). PCR is pure community rating and MCR is modified community rating



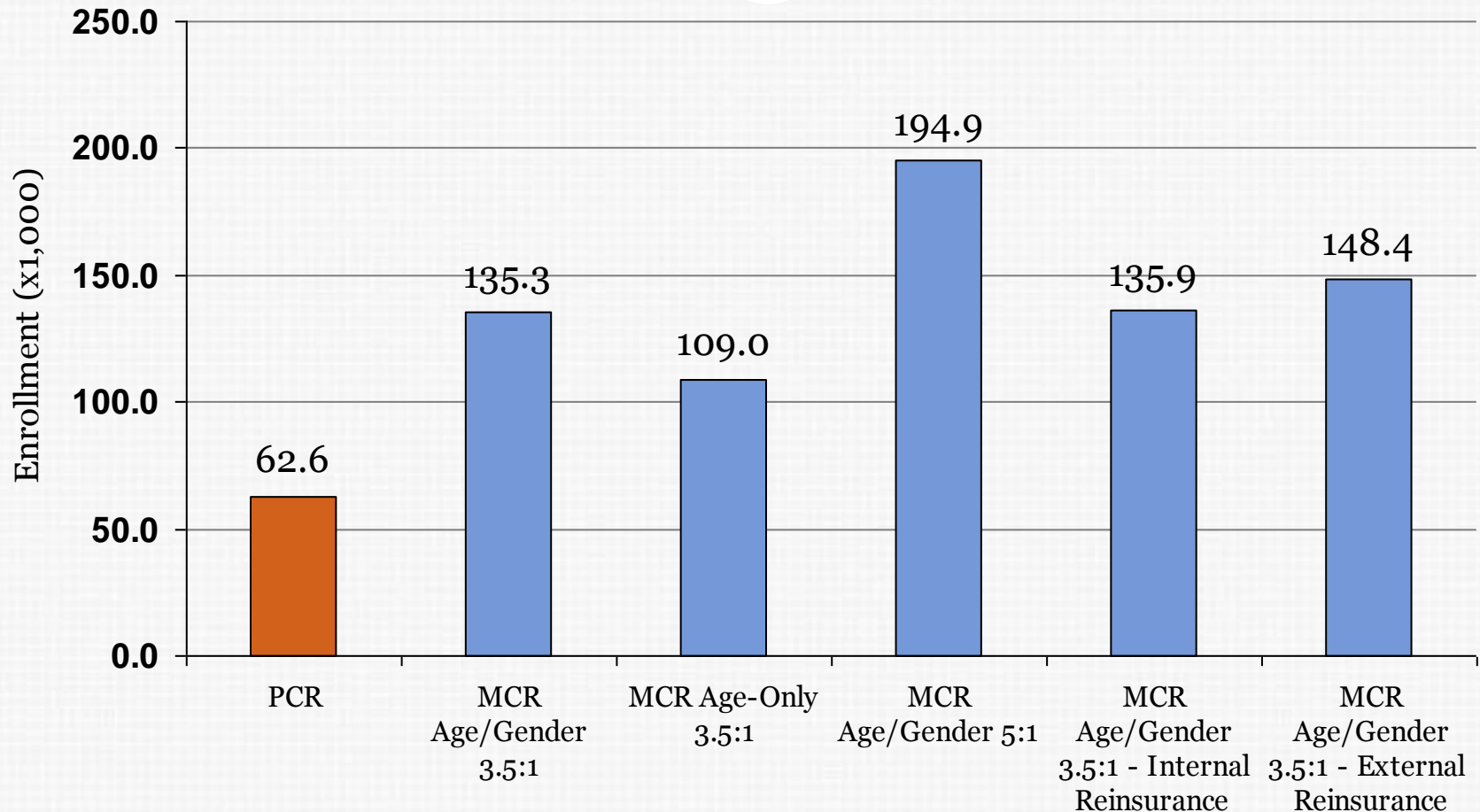
# Monthly Non-Group Single Premiums

## Baseline and Alternative Policy Scenarios (continued)



\*Monthly premium for the lowest cost HMO product in the NJ non-group market (\$15 copay plan in October, 2004). PCR is pure community rating and MCR is modified community rating.

# Non-Group Enrollment Actual and Alternative Policy Scenarios



Notes: Enrollment in four of the five largest carriers, representing 95% of total covered lives.  
PCR is pure community rating and MCR is modified community rating.

# Summary of Simulation Findings



- **Large increase in total enrollment**
  - 1.7 to 3 fold increase across policy scenarios
- **Higher premiums for older adults, but few drop out**
  - Up to about 15% premium increase under MCR
  - Externally funded reinsurance holds older adults harmless
- **Much lower premiums for younger adults, *many* enroll**
  - Up to 55% to 77% decline in premiums
  - 21 to 39 year old grow from about 16% to over half of market
  - Moderate income individuals gain coverage (data not shown)

# CSHP Communication Strategy



- **Disseminate written report**
- **Extensive policymaker and stakeholder briefings**
  - Key legislators
  - Regulatory officials and board
  - Stakeholders (individual carriers, AARP, etc.)
- **Peer presentations and publication**
  - Rutgers seminars
  - Commonwealth, HCFO
  - Academy Health ARM
  - *Health Affairs*
  - *HSR*

# CSHP Communication Strategy (continued)



- **Two full day “Expert Panels” engaging officials & stakeholders**
  - State Health Insurance Regulation
    - ✦ Outside papers, panels
    - ✦ Edited volume
  - Reinsurance Options
    - ✦ Dept. of Banking and Insurance
    - ✦ Outside Experts
    - ✦ Issue Brief

# CSHP Work & the New Jersey Policy Debate



- **Corzine Administration reform proposal under development**
  - Key features of CSHP focus adopted during campaign
- **Modified community rating in non-group market**
  - Bills introduced
  - Supported by carriers, BCBS CEO op-ed
  - Vigorous high-level debate
- **Reinsurance**
  - BCBS lobbying
  - Limited bill introduced last year
  - Vigorous high-level debate
- **Merging Non-Group and Small Group Markets**
  - Discussed, but not simulated by CSHP
  - Vigorous high-level debate
- **Key Legislator to introduce Massachusetts-style Individual Mandate**

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# HSR and State Health Coverage Reform



- Engage with policymakers and stakeholders early and often
- Communicate in policymakers' own terms
  - Oral communication critical
  - Short-format reports



# HSR and State Health Coverage Reform



How researchers communicate:

- Intro (problem, significance)
- Data and Methods
- Findings
- Discussion
  - Evidence
  - Caveats
  - Limitation
  - Future research

How policy audience hear researchers:

- Stating the obvious
- Obsessing over details
- Not getting to the point
  
- Dismissing own findings

# HSR and State Health Coverage Reform



- **Engage with policymakers & stakeholders early, often**
- **Communicate in policymakers' own terms**
  - Oral communication critical
  - Short-format reports
  - Reverse the presentation (i.e., bottom line first, details in an appendix)
- **Manage risks**
  - Guard reputation/impartiality (actually be impartial)
  - Broad communication, share with everyone
- **Be patient and persistent**
  - HSR can provide fodder for debate but does not trump politics
  - Be an expert resource, not just a study author

# Selected Bibliography

See [www.cshp.rutgers.edu](http://www.cshp.rutgers.edu)



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