

HEALTH REFORM IN MN: STATUS AND IMPACT

MN Rural Health Conference

Duluth, MN

June 24, 2013

Diane Rydrych

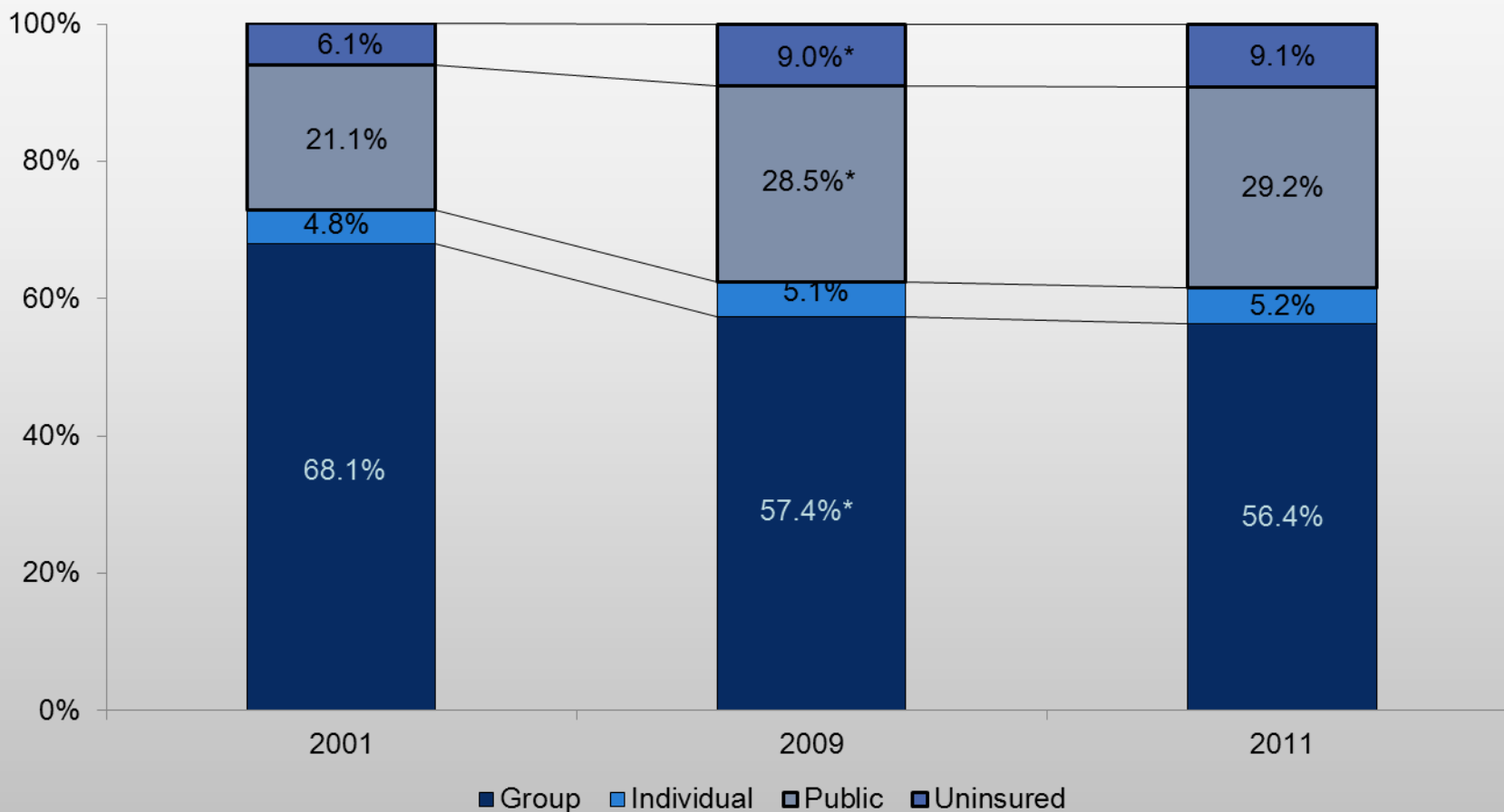
Director, Health Policy Division

Overview

- Why Health Reform?
- Health Reform Components
- What's Happening in MN Now?
- What Are the Next Steps/Challenges?

WHY REFORM

Sources of Insurance Coverage in Minnesota, Select Years

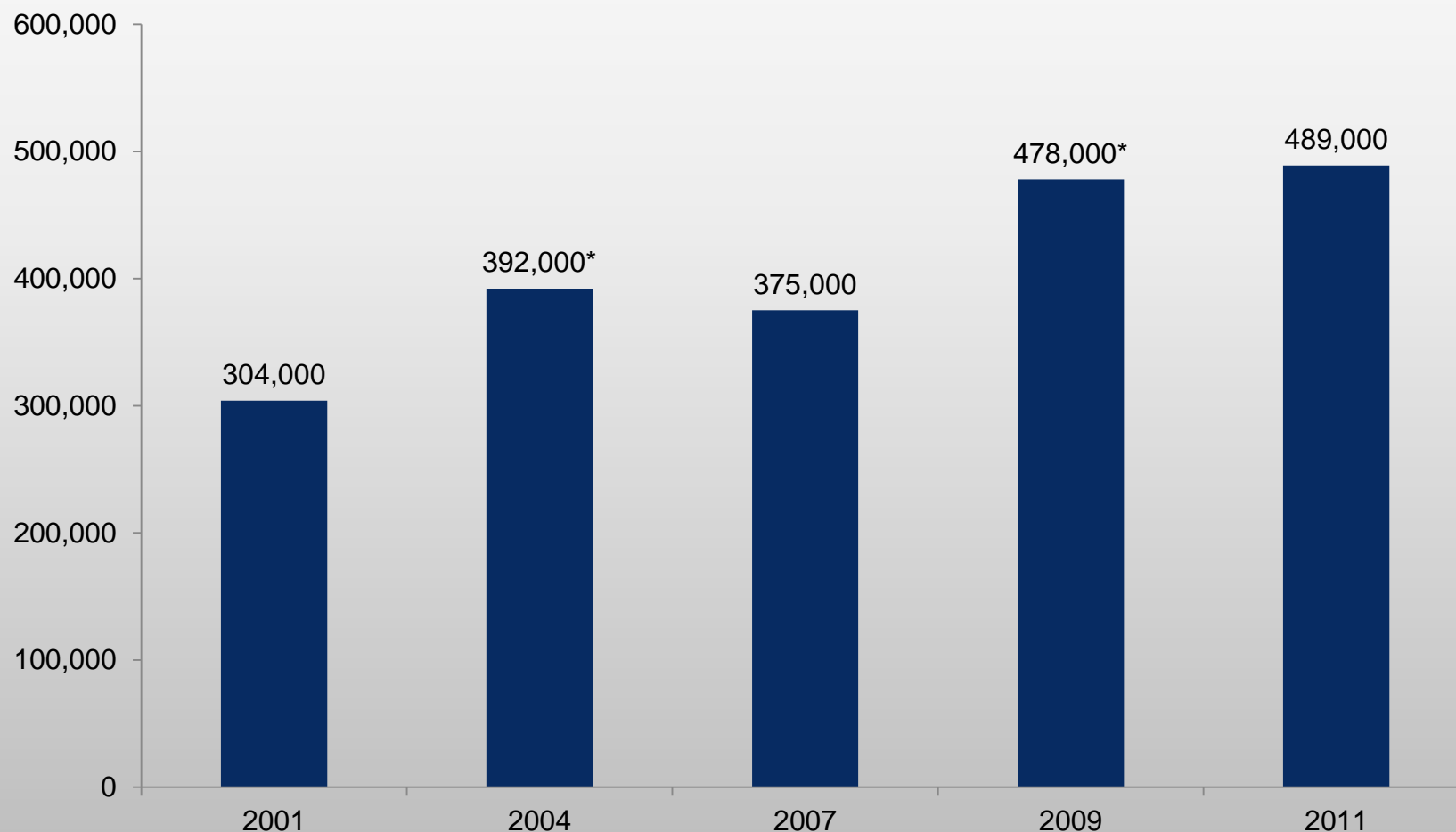


*Indicates statistically significant difference to year shown (95% level).

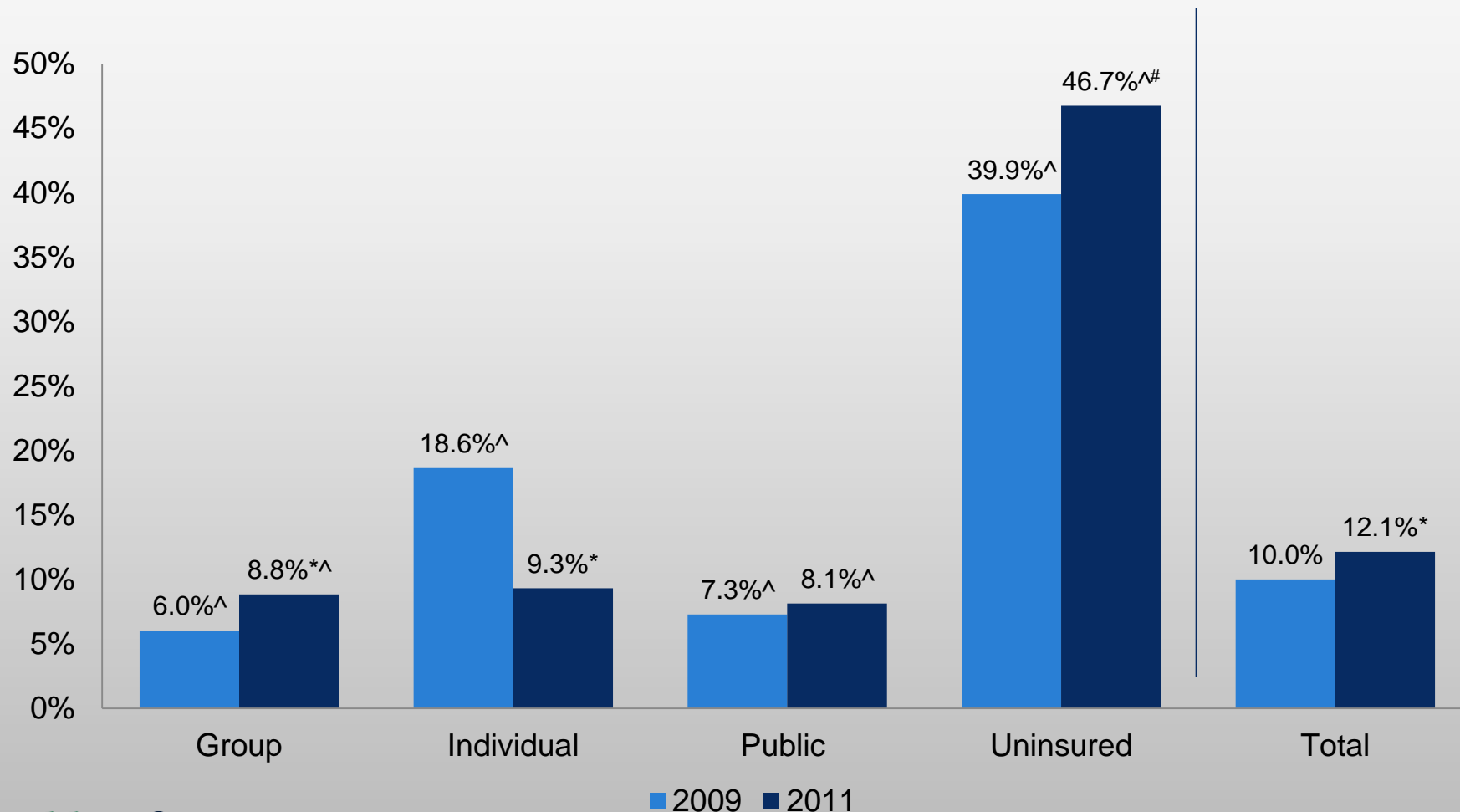
Estimates that rely solely on household survey data differ slightly from annual estimates that include both survey and administrative data.

Source: Minnesota Health Access Surveys, 2009 and 2011.

Estimated Number of Uninsured in Minnesota, 2001 to 2011



Percent of Minnesotans Who Did Not Have a Usual Source of Care

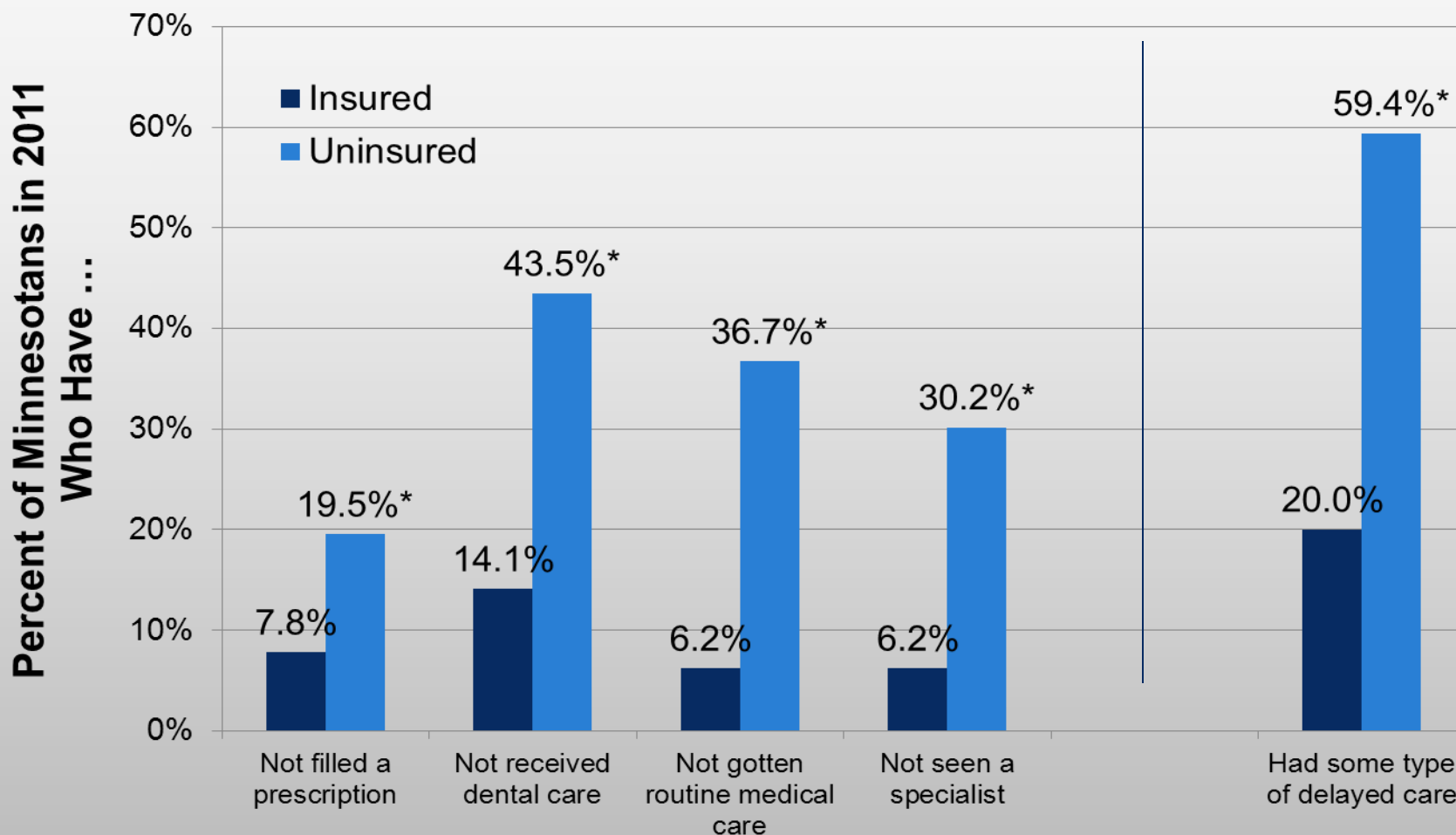


Main 4 Reasons for Lack of Coverage Among the Uninsured, 2011

	Did not Take-up of ESI When Offered	Did Not Purchase Coverage Directly	Reason for Loss of Coverage
Too expensive/ could not afford	47.6%	73.6%	
Too much hassle/ paperwork		3.6%	
Not eligible for reason other than health	5.5%	3.4%	
Don't like benefits package	6.9%		
Expect to be covered shortly		2.9%	
18 or older so does not qualify as dependent	5.2%		
Job that provided coverage ended			32.7%
No longer eligible for public insurance			14.9%
Did not get information to stay on coverage			11.6%
Just moved to state, haven't gotten coverage			8.1%

Barriers to Care Because of Costs, 2011

(Unmet Health Care Need)

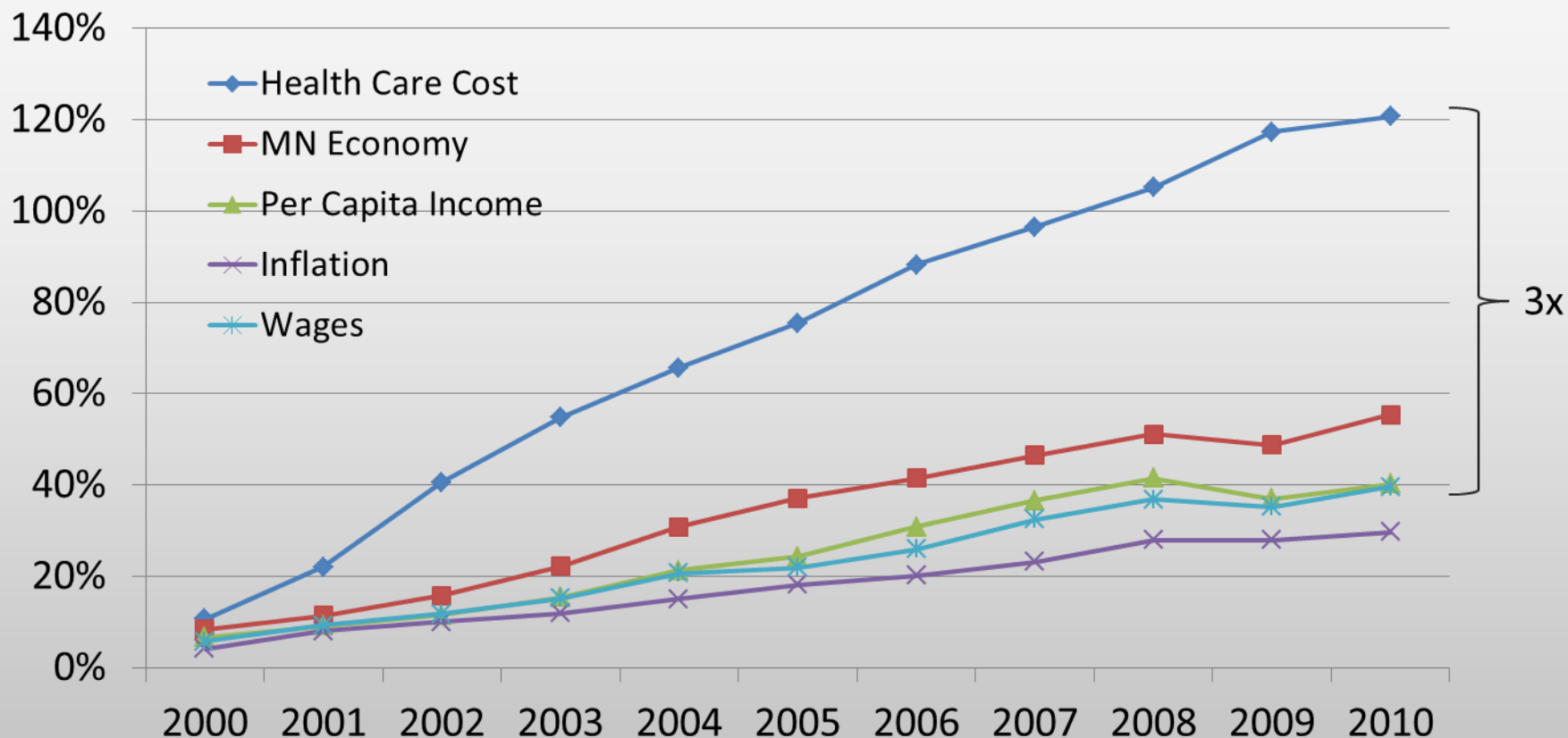


*Indicates statistically significant difference between insured & uninsured

Source: 2011 Minnesota Health Access Survey

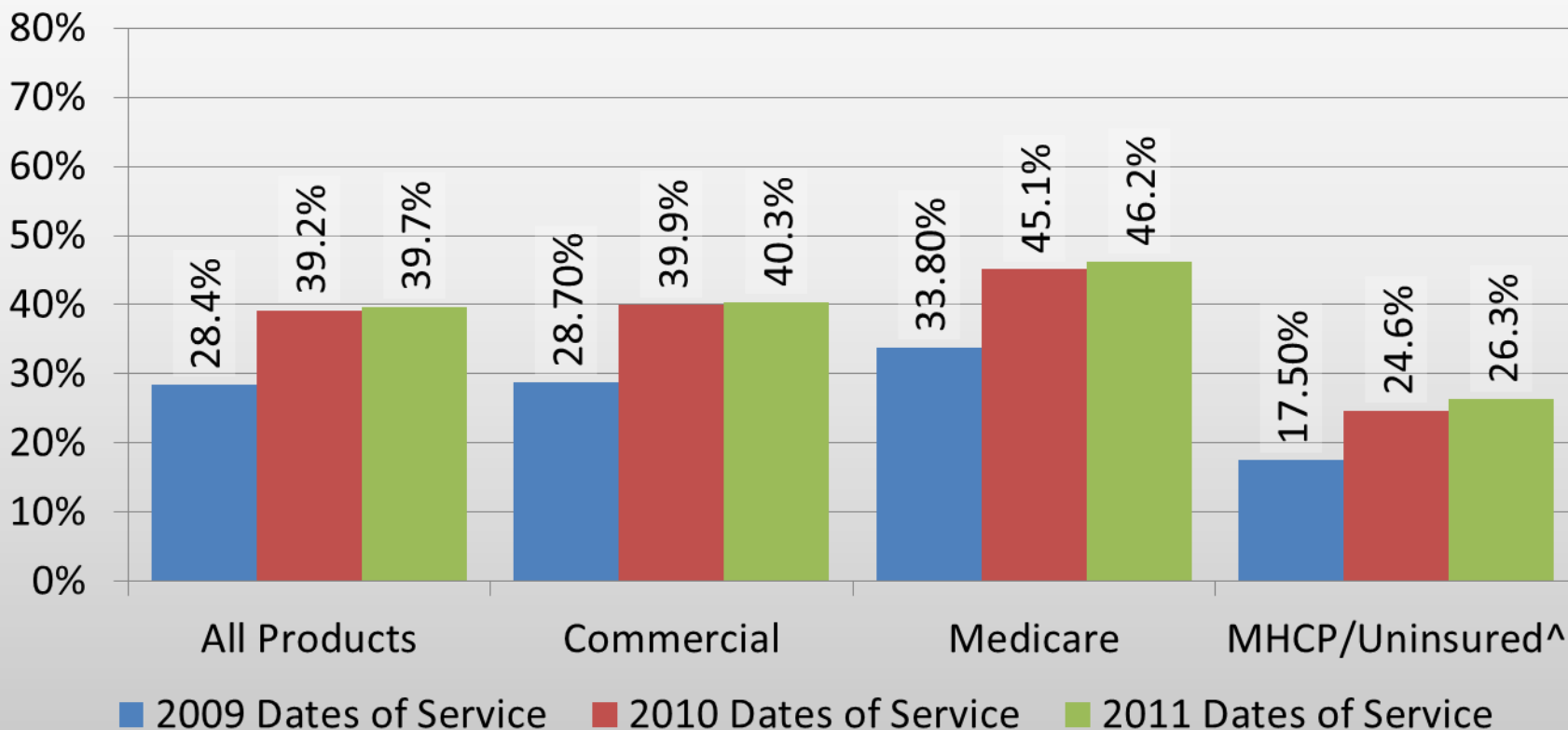
A Better State of Health

Health care cost growth exceeds growth in income and wages



Source: HEP analysis of annual health plan reports, preliminary

Example: Percent of Minnesota diabetics who receive optimal diabetes care (ODC)



Source: Statewide Quality Reporting and Measurement System, Health Economics Program

[^]MHCP are Minnesota Health Care Programs, which include Medicaid and MinnesotaCare

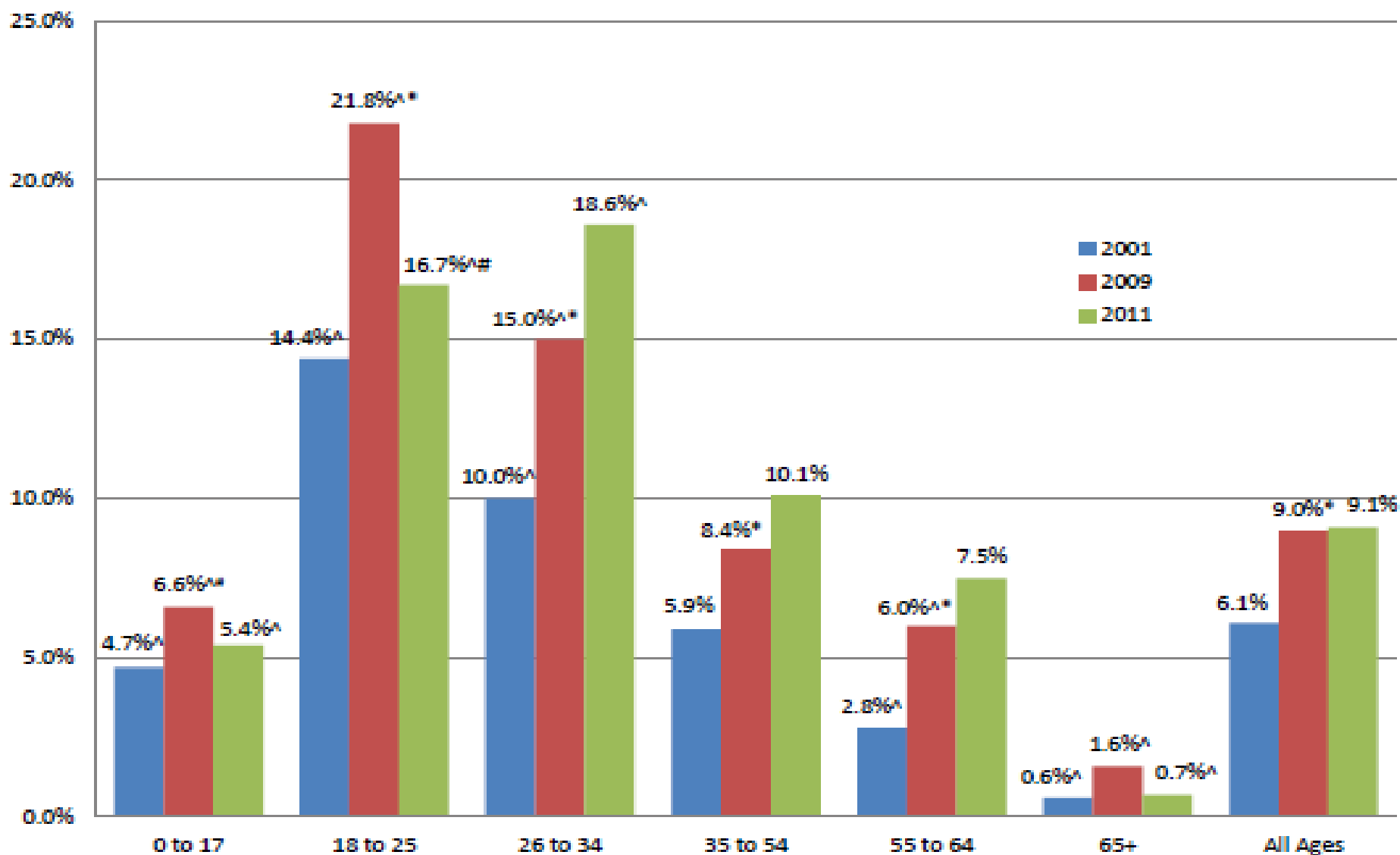
REFORM COMPONENTS

Affordable Care Act (ACA) Framework

- Coverage Expansion
- Health Insurance Market Reform
 - Standard benefit options (essential benefits and benefit tiers)
 - Dependent coverage (through 25 years)
 - Market rules (e.g., remove lifetime limits, remove ability to rescind coverage, require offer of plan)
 - Consumer protection
 - No cost sharing for prevention in qualified health plans
- Payment/Delivery System Reforms
 - Medicare shared savings, Pioneer ACOs
 - Medical Homes/Behavioral Health Homes
 - HIT incentives
- Workforce

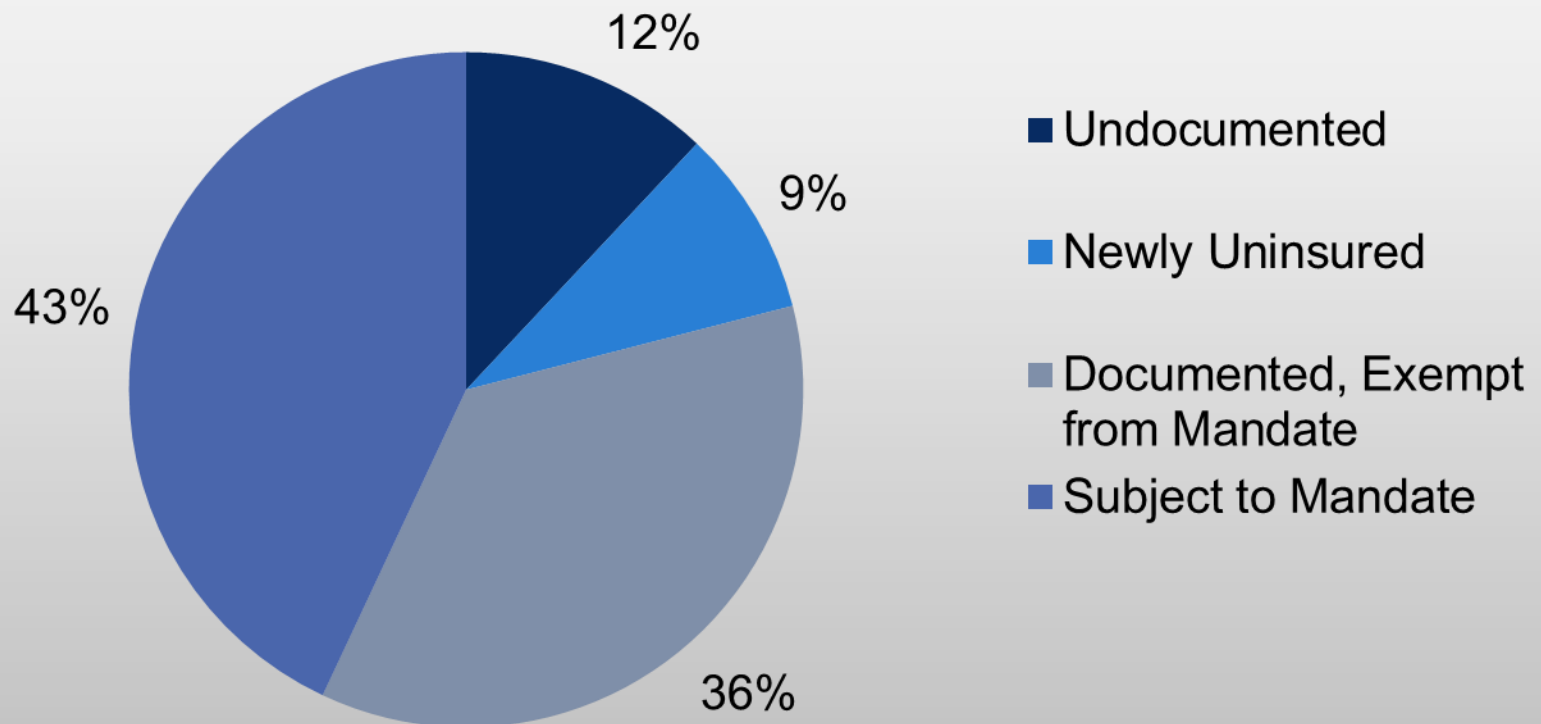
WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Rates of Uninsurance in Minnesota by Age, Select Years

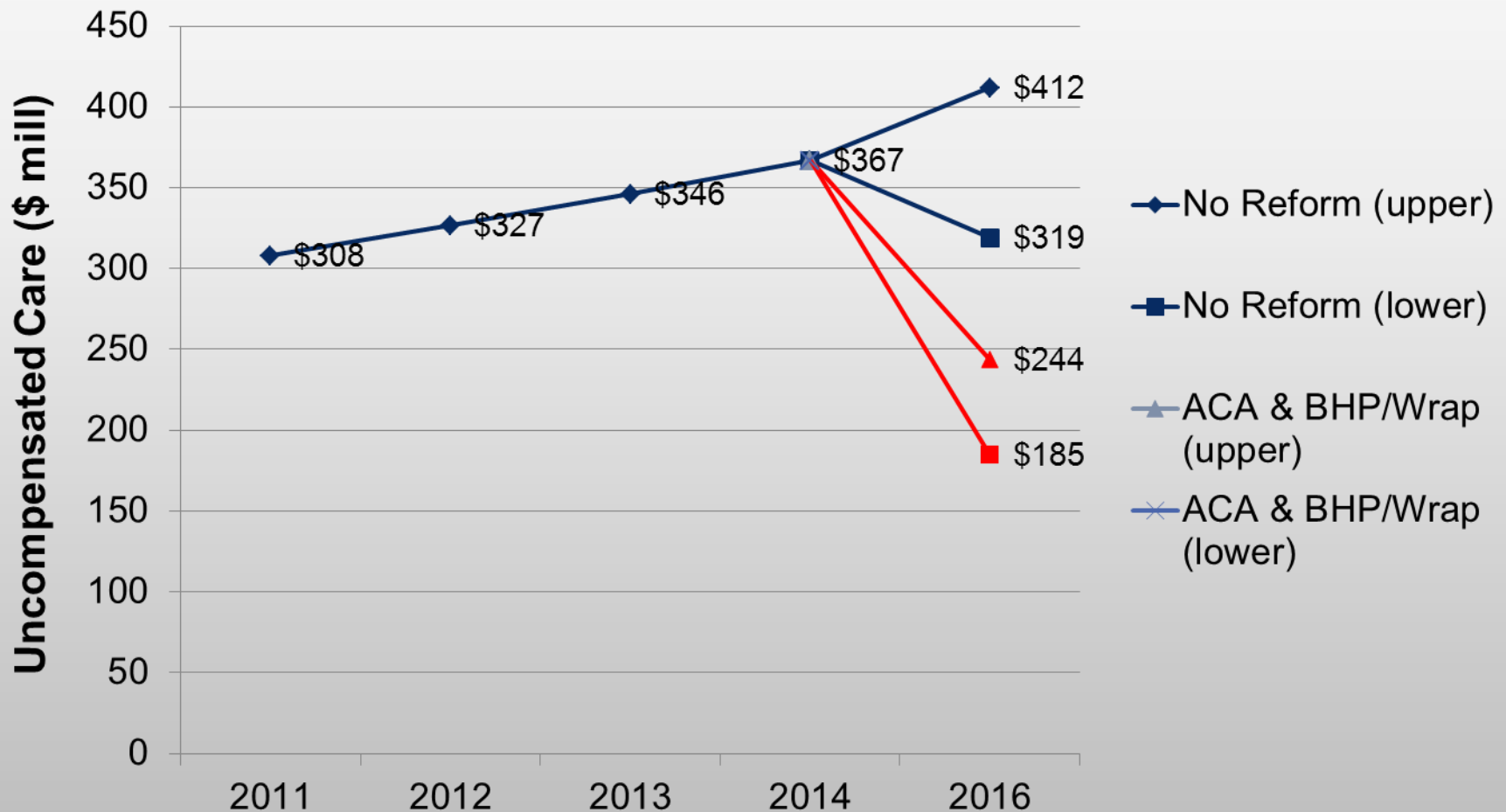


Distribution of Minnesota's Uninsured, 2016

Estimated Uninsured: 210,000



Estimated Effect of ACA Implementation on Hospital Uncompensated Care



Payment reform

- Market moving towards TCOC/shared savings models
 - 1/3 – 2/3 in commercial market?
 - Many are still ‘upside only,’ with no downside risk sharing
- 3 of 32 Pioneer ACOs in MN: Allina, Fairview, Park Nicollet (HP)
- Medicare Shared Savings Program ACO: Essentia Health
- Health Care Delivery System Demonstration
- Alternative models
- Bundled payment models (inpatient/acute, post-acute)

Technology

- HITECH
 - Beacon: childhood asthma, adult type II diabetes
 - Shared Services
 - EHR adoption/MU incentives
 - Connectivity grants: hospitals, LPH, LTC
- MEIP
 - 1,000 + hospitals have been paid \$26M
 - 1,700 + providers have been paid \$22M

Innovative Models

- Courage Center: Community-Based Medical Home for Non-Elderly Disabled
- ICSI: Care Mgmt of Mental and Physical Comorbidities
- Mayo Clinic: Patient-centric electronic environment for improving acute care performance
- Sanford: Primary/Behavioral Health Integration

Minnesota State Innovation Model (SIM)

- MN was one of 6 states awarded a grant (\$45 mill)
- Minnesota's Model: address the current fragmentation and integrate services for the whole person across the continuum of care
 - transform our delivery system to improve health and lower costs for people with complex health needs
 - emphasize care models that integrate behavioral health, long-term care and social services
 - close the current gaps in health information technology
 - ensure that the majority of providers are able to securely exchange data
 - create up to 15 Accountable Communities for Health
 - accelerate adoption of ACO models in Minnesota with aim to have more Minnesotans cared for in a shared-savings model

Common Threads

- Care coordination
 - Across settings
 - Across communities
- Managing complex patients
- Leveraging technology
- Leveraging data
- Learning/spreading what works...lowering costs

Risks/Challenges

- Consolidation/Merger/Affiliation
 - History of rural collaboration
- HIT/EHR Interoperability – and costs
- Cost pressures with MA expansion
- Rural issues
 - Small populations
- Integration with community services/public health
- Workforce needs
 - Primary care
 - New providers/changed provider roles
- Alignment