



Health Policy Innovation: The View from the States

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The Hilltop Institute was formerly the Center for Health Program Development and Management.

50 Policy Laboratories

- It is one of the happy incidents of the federal system that a single courageous State may, if its citizens choose, serve as a laboratory; and try novel social and economic experiments without risk to the rest of the country.
 - Louis D. Brandeis 1932





State Efforts to Expand Coverage to the Uninsured

- The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) funded study of state efforts to implement affordable private and public coverage insurance products
- Six states—Arizona, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, and Utah





Six-State Study

- Each implemented a public or private insurance program for low-income workers – programs varied greatly
- Initial study compared approaches in four broad areas:
 - Program Design
 - Program Financing
 - Program Affordability
 - Program Administration

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Follow-Up Study

- Sought to better understand two additional elements
 - Marketing
 - Enrollment
- States included:
 - Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma





The Healthcare Group of Arizona (HCG)

- Created in 1985, statewide in 1993, for:
 - Sole proprietors
 - Small businesses (< 50 employees)
 - Political subdivisions (cities and towns)
 - FT employees & dependents at qualifying firms
- Public-private partnership under Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, separate from Medicaid and SCHIP
- Coverage via private MCOs & a statewide PPO
- Self-funded via premiums in 2005/2006, seeking additional funds
- 22,400 covered as of April 2008 8,000 small businesses





Insure Montana

Established in 2005

- Includes a tax credit for small businesses in danger of losing insurance
- A purchasing pool, with premium assistance, for small businesses not offering insurance
- Targeted small businesses with 2 to 9 employees earning < \$75,000
- Funded via cigarette tax
- Enrollment at 9,300 as of April 2008
 - 700 businesses with 5,000 employees on wait list
 - Lifting wait list would require \$11.3 million in new funds





New Mexico State Coverage Insurance

- Began enrolling small employers (< 50 employees) and individuals on July 1, 2005
 - Individuals must have incomes < 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL)
 - Funded via unspent SCHIP funds and employer and employee contributions
 - Heavily subsidized state/fed cover 80% of premiums
- Coverage via 3 statewide MCOs selected through competitive bidding
 - Benefits are similar to a comprehensive commercial plan, but there is a \$100,000 annual benefit limit
- Around 17,000 adults & 700 employers covered by 2008

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Oklahoma Employer/Employee Partnership for Insurance Coverage (O-EPIC)

- Two programs: the Premium Assistance Partnership Program and the Premium Assistance Public Program (Individual Plan)
 - Assists small businesses and employees in paying private health insurance premiums
 - Funded via federal matching funds, state tobacco tax funds, and individual and employer premiums
- Premium Assistance began November 2005 (1,100 employers, 2,000+ lives)
- Individual Plan began January 2007
 - Administered by the state Medicaid office
 - Provides a limited package of benefits
- Enrollment as of May 2008
 - Premium Assistance: 2,550 employers, 8,137 employees
 - Individual Plan: 2,639 members





Marketing Challenges

- Diffuse Target Population
- Lack of Dedicated Human Resources Staff
- Program Design and Product Appeal
- Shaping Public Perception





Challenge: Diffuse Target Population

- Target small employers (often < 50 employees)
 - Typical small employer < 5 employees</p>
- How to reach a concentration of small employers
 - Significant effort to reach small employers, yet result is only a few additional covered lives
 - Many states were dealing with rural populations





Challenge: Lack of Human Resources Staff

- Many small employers have no dedicated HR staff
- States, or intermediaries, spend considerable time educating employers and employees
- Time spent comes at expense of marketing and outreach to new participants
- Requires that state officials understand intricacies of small group market and needs of small employers





Challenge: Program Design and Product Appeal

- Good marketing cannot compensate for an unappealing product
 - Product must be competitive with private plans (price and benefits)
 - Enrollment process
 - Incentives for brokers to market
 - Is it a competitive product or an insurer of last resort
- Details may be out of Program Administrator's hands





Challenge: Shaping Public Perception

- Questions about funding and stability
- Misconceptions about eligibility
- Reluctance to participate in a "public" program
- Belief among young, single, healthy workers that insurance is all cost and little benefit





Marketing and Enrollment Strategies

Creating Program Awareness

- Identify the target population
- Find the target population
- Capitalize on "free" marketing
- Marketing the Product
 - Educate potential enrollees
 - Use agents and brokers
- Enrolling Eligible Individuals
 - Streamline the enrollment process
 - Facilitate the renewal process





Lessons Learned

- Marketing and Public Awareness Requires Diverse Approach
- Application and Enrollment Process Requires Support and Multiple Entry Points
- Plan Design Encourages, but does not Assure, Enrollment
- Involving Agents and Brokers can be Beneficial





Lessons: Marketing and Awareness

- Presents ongoing challenges
- Target population is diverse and dispersed
- Requires creative strategies
- Found little consensus on "best" approach
 - Word of mouth, local Chambers of Commerce, news coverage (free media) generated most awareness
- Know your population and target them





Lessons: Application and Enrollment

- Must have multiple points of entry
 - Health plans, agents/brokers, state offices
- Employers and employees may require considerable assistance
- Paperwork, eligibility determination, enrollment
 - Considerable time spent but only a few covered lives





Lessons: Involve Agents and Brokers

- Agents and brokers know the market and small employers – use that expertise
 - All but one state recognized significant role
- States relying on commercial market reported greater broker involvement
 - Brokers described as: "important," "necessary," "critical," and "essential"
- States with a public initiative reported less broker involvement
 - May redound to issue of commissions





Marketing Tips: Enrollment Brokers

- Offer Continuing Education Credits for brokers who attend training sessions
- Offer to list brokers' contact info on program website if they participate in training sessions
- Share broker marketing costs for materials that promote the Coverage Initiative





Best Practices: Marketing

- Arizona uses in-house sales staff, participating plan sales staff, and brokers
- Oklahoma
 - Internet presence <u>http://www.oepic.ok.gov</u>
 - Works with Chambers of Commerce
 - Extensive certification and training of brokers
 - Share marketing costs
 - Continuing Education credits
 - Brown bag lunch series





Best Practices: Marketing O-EPIC



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Best Practices: Marketing O-EPIC



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Best Practices: Build on Existing Market

- Arizona incorporates brokers in marketing product
- Oklahoma uses the existing insurance market
 - Provides a subsidy to pay for existing insurance policies





Best Practices: Utilize Existing State Infrastructure

- Arizona uses MMIS and state managed care expertise
- New Mexico providers already contracted with Medicaid MCOs
 - Familiar with state administrative requirements
- Oklahoma uses Medicaid FFS network, MMIS, and State Insurance Commission

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Best Practices: Administrative Simplicity

- Provide subsidies to pay for ESI
 Utah UPP, O-EPIC
- Minimal employer responsibility
 - Utah UPP bi-annual reporting to state





Parting Thoughts

- Take-up process will be a long slog
- Coverage must be affordable and meaningful
- Consider a survey of small employers
- Consider employer and employee share of the premium
- Ease for employers does not assure ease for the state
 - Coverage Initiative can be difficult to administer





Parting Thoughts

- Hire a marketing staff or use agents/brokers
 - Brokers must receive meaningful compensation
- Individual means testing is a huge administrative burden
- Expect high initial costs due to pent-up demand
- In the absence of premium subsidies, design affordable benefit packages
 - Appreciate the tension between meaningful benefits and low program costs
- Know your target population

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The Studies

Efforts to Expand Coverage to the Uninsured: Program Design Challenges and Tradeoffs in Six States <u>http://www.hrsa.gov/stateinsurance/</u>

Marketing State Insurance Coverage Programs: Experiences from Four States

http://www.statecoverage.net/pdf/issuebrief1107.pdf





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*formerly the Center for Health Program Development and Management





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