

# Navigating the Turbulent Waters of Change in Healthcare

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Presented to California's Annual Rural Health Conference  
December 4, 2014  
Sacramento, CA



# The Changing Waters

- \* Policy changes: insurance coverage, payment, regulations, spending
- \* Market Changes: Restructuring, competing health plans, accountable care organizations
- \* Emerging opportunities to improve local healthcare delivery



# Policy Change: Insurance Coverage

- \* More than 9 million newly insured in 2014: health insurance marketplace enrollment, Medicaid enrollment, employer-based insurance, purchase from traditional sources
- \* More people with insurance cards
- \* But even with required essential benefits facing new complexities and uncertainties
- \* And new payment contracts to negotiate for rural providers

# The Changes in Health Insurance Coverage

- \* Will influence “patient flow”
- \* Will also direct “consumers” to use system differently
- \* Will affect revenue
- \* Creates backdrop for different investment strategies

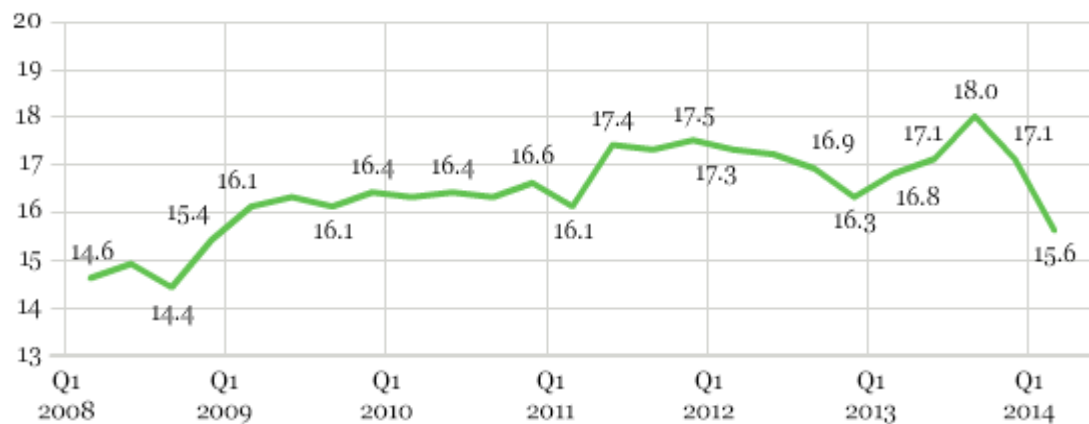
# Changes In Insurance Status

## Percentage Uninsured in the U.S., by Quarter

Do you have health insurance coverage?

Among adults aged 18 and older

■ % Uninsured



Quarter 1 2008-Quarter 1 2014

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

GALLUP®

# Data from April 14 Gallup Poll

- \* 4% of US population newly insured as of April; 2.1% through exchanges, 1.9% not
- \* Among newly insured, 30% aged 18-29 (constitute 21% of population)
- \* Among newly insured, 75% with household incomes below \$60,000

Gallup Daily tracking poll of more than 20,000 adults, aged 18 and older

# Data from RAND Study

- \* Representative sampling design; 2,641 individuals aged 18 to 64, weighted to provide national estimates, changes September 2013 – March 2014
- \* Net gain of 9.3 million insured; gain in employer-sponsored insurance of 8.2 million and net loss in individual market of 1.6 million
- \* Marketplace enrollment of 3.9 million

# Changes to Medicaid

- \* Eligibility changed to 138% of federal poverty guideline
- \* No categorical eligibility
- \* Moves closer to insurance model
- \* Increased population covered, brings increased focus on cost and value





# New Medicaid Enrollment

- \* Some in all states, woodwork effect and marketplace redirecting some
- \* Total new enrollment: 6 million
- \* Variation by state (affected by expansion decision)
  - \* New Mexico: 63,210 (11% increase)
  - \* Arizona: 143,633 (12% increase)
  - \* California: 1,443,000 (15.8% increase)
  - \* Nevada: 136,551 (141.1% increase)

# What the Change Means

- \* New sources of payment
- \* New rules associated with the sources of payment
- \* Initial federal involvement in raising payment for primary care (2013 and 2014)
- \* Rating areas, service areas, and network contracts with commercial insurers



# What the Changes May Mean

- \* Types of insurance plans may “devolve” when premiums increase
- \* Could be more shifting into “consumer driven” health insurance design
- \* Increase in deductibles and copayments drives consumer behavior
- \* Premium dollar becomes a source of revenue in new risk-sharing arrangements

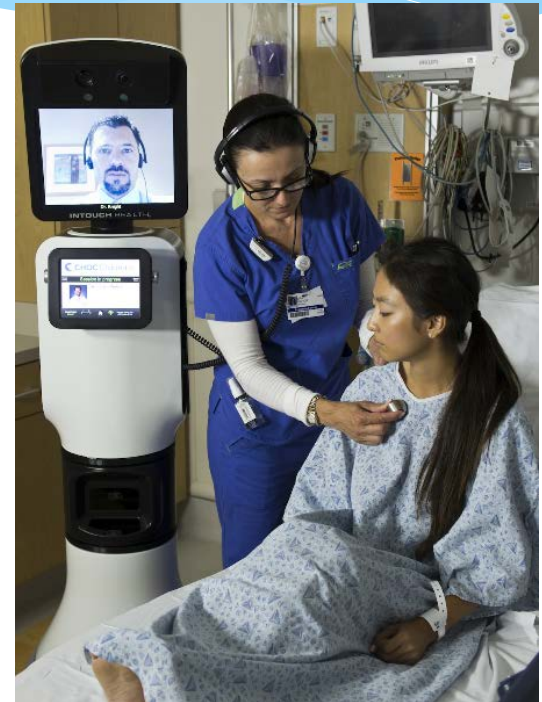
# Policy Changes: Payment

- \* The primary care payment increase was temporary
- \* Primary care bonus payment functioning as expected
- \* Reductions through adjusting annual increase for PPS hospitals
- \* New approaches: Value based, shared savings, bundled payment, other contractual arrangements



# Policy Changes: Payment

- \* Rural payment systems continue, but for how long?
- \* Payment decisions for specific services for as long as we have a fee-for-service system: telehealth, provision of services by certain professionals



# Policy Changes: Regulatory

- \* Conditions of participation for hospitals
- \* Scope of practice for professionals
- \* Specific regulations such as anti-trust and “Stark” provisions
- \* Insurance regulations regarding out-of-pocket limits, coverage of specified services

# Policy Changes: Population Health

- \* The Public Health Trust Fund
- \* Demonstration in payment systems such as the Pioneer Accountable Care Organizations, State Innovation Models
- \* Changes in state Medicaid programs



# Market Forces Shaping Rural Health

- \* Hospital closure: 40 since 2010 (*USA Today* story from November 14, 2014)
- \* Enrollment into insurance plans and function of choice and cost (“Geographic Variation in Plan Uptake in the Federally Facilitated Marketplace”  
[http://www.shepscenter.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/EnrollmentFFMSeptember\\_rvOct2014.pdf](http://www.shepscenter.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/EnrollmentFFMSeptember_rvOct2014.pdf))
- \* Choices among plans (“Geographic Variation in Premiums in Health Insurance Marketplaces”  
<http://cph.uiowa.edu/rupri/publications/policybriefs/2014/Geographic%20Variation%20in%20Premiums%20in%20Health%20Insurance%20Marketplaces.pdf>)
- \* Development of health systems
- \* Growth in Accountable Care Organizations





# The Headlines

- \* A big shift in Chicago's hospital market (Becker's Hospital Review Sept 16)
- \* CHI-Aetna health care network to expand reach (Omaha World Herald Sept 12)
- \* CHI Franciscan Health, Virginia Mason and others form health network (Becker's Hospital Review Sept 12)

# The Headlines



- \* U.S. Health Services total Deal Value for Q1 2014 Rose 152% (pwc PRNewswire May 22)
- \* Rural hospitals pressured to close as healthcare system changes (Reuters Sept 3)
- \* Wal-Mart is now a primary care provider

# Elements HCO Responsiveness

- \* Strategic planning: consciousness of mission, vision, values and how they “play out” in changing environment
- \* Adapting to changing market: change or wither away?
- \* Knowledge management: the most critical currency of the modern HCO

# Future Pathways: Providers and Payers

- \* Maryland's all payer global budgeting approach
- \* Michigan health systems joining BC/BS of Michigan in new reimbursement model (24 hospitals)
- \* Acting as if Medicare the only payer



# Change is What You Make of It

- \* Address social issues with prescriptions and follow up
- \* Take holistic approach to population health
  - \* Affiliate with organizations who are not healthcare providers
  - \* Truman Medical Center in Kansas City partnered to open grocery store, bank
- \* Promote price transparency
- \* Include physicians in administrative decision-making
- \* Serious about hospitality
  - \* Patient experience as area of expertise in upper management

# Elements of a Successful System Redesign

## Elements

- \* Clear Vision
- \* Teamwork
- \* Leadership
- \* Customer focus
- \* Data analysis and action plans
- \* Inclusive beyond health care system

Source: *Pursuing the Triple Aim*, Bisognano and Kenney. Jossey-Bass. 2012

# Examples From Rural Institutions

- \* Available from the Rural Health Value project:  
<http://cph.uiowa.edu/ruralhealthvalue/innovations/Profiles/>
- \* Community Outreach in Delhi, LA
- \* System Transformation in the Mercy Health Network, IA
- \* Service Delivery Integration & Patient Engagement in Humboldt County, CA

# Other Innovations

- Chief Medical Financial Officer in Banner General Hospital in Sandpoint, Idaho (CAH)
- Chief Patient Experience Officer named at Johns Hopkins Medicine
- All about value for the patient/customer



# Where Do We Go From Here?

- \* From “Advancing the Transition to a High Performance Rural Health System” by the RUPRI Health Panel, document and brief available from [www.ruprihealth.org](http://www.ruprihealth.org)
- \* Four approaches, with accompanying policy considerations



# Approach 1: Community-appropriate health system development and Workforce Design

- \* Characterize new roles for local health care providers, such as Rural Health Clinics and Federally Qualified Health Centers, in system delivery design
- \* Pay for services developed in new system configurations, such as new payment to primary care providers for care management



# Approach 2: Governance and Integration Approaches

- \* Target capital to rural providers and places engaged in service integration and redesign, and explore additional means of aggregating capital for local investment
- \* Identify inconsistencies among funding streams in required composition of local organizations and recommend changes; create locally based “megaboards” that could unify decision making among local entities

# Approach 3: Flexibility in Facility or Program Designation to Care for Patients in New Ways

- \* Reconfigure facilities as medical hubs to provide essential local services that do not include inpatient hospitalization; will require change in regulatory and payment policies
- \* Develop person-centered health homes, under programs for health homes (e.g., Sections 2703 and 3502 of the ACA)

# Approach 4: Financing Models that Promote Investment in Delivery System Reform

- \* Value-based purchasing methods should use achievement and improvement in tandem
- \* Incentives for investment should change in parallel to incentives in payment methods



# The Worst of Times

- \* Confusion associated with changes in the insurance market
- \* Uneven effects based on state decisions
- \* Uncertain policy environment following political winds
- \* Payment through traditional mechanisms reduced
- \* The giant sucking sound

# The Best of Times



- \* More of our neighbors with affordable health insurance coverage that meets minimum standards
- \* Importance of quality of health care experience
- \* Attention to population health
- \* Throwing off the shackles of discrete payment for discrete encounters
- \* Getting the attention of systems with resources to leverage

# RuralHealthValue.org

## ❖ Rural Health System Analysis and Technical Assistance

- Assess the rural implications of policies and demonstrations
- Develop tools and resources to assist rural providers and communities
- Inform and disseminate rural health care innovations



[www.RuralHealthValue.org](http://www.RuralHealthValue.org)

- ❖ Share an innovation with RHSATA that has moved your organization (or another) toward delivering value.
- ❖ Continue to be a leadership voice for rural health care value.
  - Our glass is at least half full. A positive attitude is infectious!



# Collaborations to Share and Spread Innovation

- The National Rural Health Resource Center



- The Rural Assistance Center



- The National Rural Health Association



- The National Organization of State Offices of Rural Health



- The American Hospital Association



# For Further Information

**The RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis**

<http://cph.uiowa.edu/rupri>

**The RUPRI Health Panel**

<http://www.rupri.org>



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