Healthcare Competition Workshop

Kim Holland, Vice President, State Affairs February 24, 2015



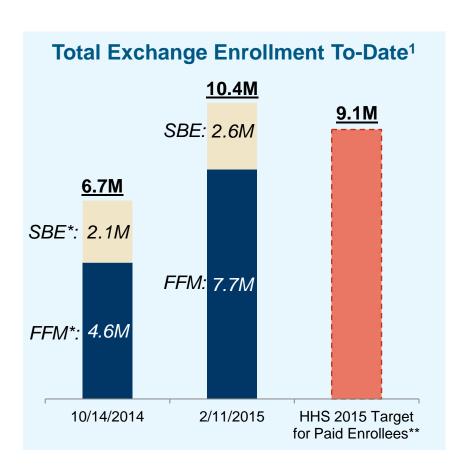


Meeting Market Demands

- As with other consumer goods and services, insurers develop products in response to market demands
- The market is demanding insurance products of high value, i.e. relatively low cost (the biggest barrier to individuals obtaining the health services they need), high quality (broad coverage and high performing providers), and choice (options that satisfy individual preferences)
- Our objective is to leverage our significant resources and provider relationships to meet those market demands



2015 enrollment tracking above HHS projection



Takeaways from FFM Experience²

Receiving Federal Subsidies:

- 87% of plan selections through 1/16/14
- Versus 85% in 2014

New vs. Renewals – Plan Selection:

- 42% (3.2M) new enrollees
- 58% (4.5M) re-enrolling (actively or passively)
 - ~100K shifted to ESI, Medicaid, etc.

Metallic Selection:

- 70% of enrollees in FFM states to-date selected Silver, up from 65% in 2014.
- Other levels +/-2% vs. 2014

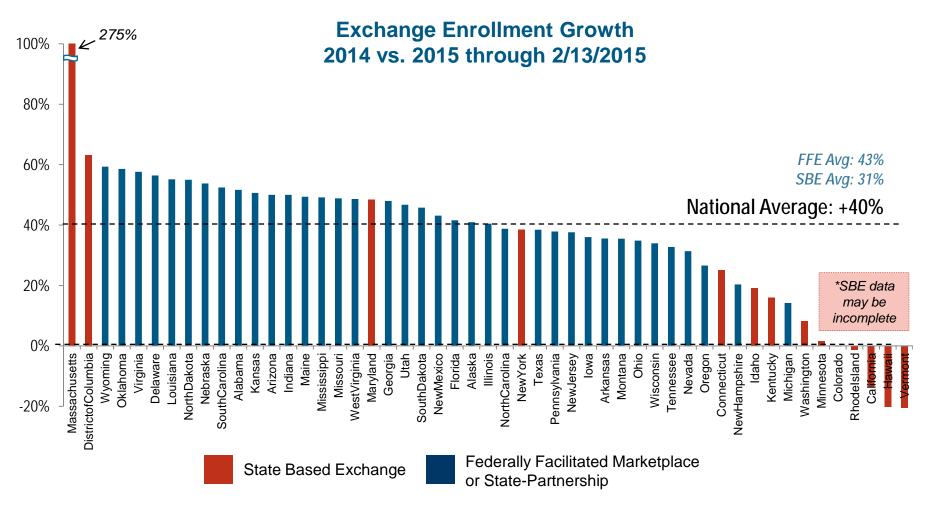
^{*2014} FFM estimate based on FFM/SBE enrollment percentage of total as of April 2014 ASPE figures. This percentage split was then applied to the 6.7M paid enrollees as of October 2014
**HHS projects 10.3M-11.2M QHP selections during Open Enrollment 2015

Note: FFM = Federally Facilitated Marketplace and SBE = State Based Exchange

 $FFM\ figure\ above\ includes\ Fed-Run\ states\ as\ well\ as\ Fed-Supported\ (NV,NM,OR)\ and\ State-Partnership\ (AR,DE,IL,IA,MI,NH,WV)\ states.$

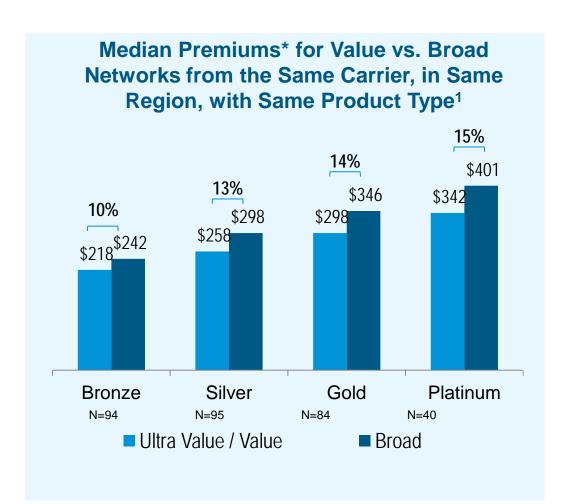


Average state enrollment up 40% over 2014 SBE states achieving less growth

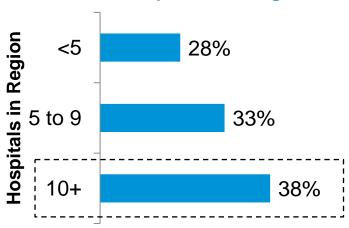




Carriers achieve double-digit premium reductions when leveraging value networks



Price Spread of Lowest Cost Silver Plans in Regions with 3 or More Competitors, by Number of Hospitals in Region



Price spread increases significantly when there are 10+ hospitals



Network/Product Design Considerations

- Competitive positioning
- Legal/regulatory compliance; accreditation
- Consumer needs and preferences
 - Value (cost/quality)
 - Access
 - Geographic and demographic considerations
 - Provider selection



Consumer Research on Network Design*

What are consumer preferences toward various emerging value network models?

- "Choice-Based" approach was used to measure consumer preferences
 - Consumers select from a series of dual choice options
 - Based on choice, can determine preferences for the price, network, and service features
- This approach has the following advantages:
 - Consumers actually choose rather than rate items so preference is measured in terms of market-like decision-making
 - Measure consumer preference for various features by requiring trade-off features, i.e. price and access, similar to market-place choices
 - Models expected consumer behaviors under different market scenarios

^{*}National survey of nearly 1800 commercially insured consumers including oversample of direct and Exchange customers



Key Findings - Consumer Network Research

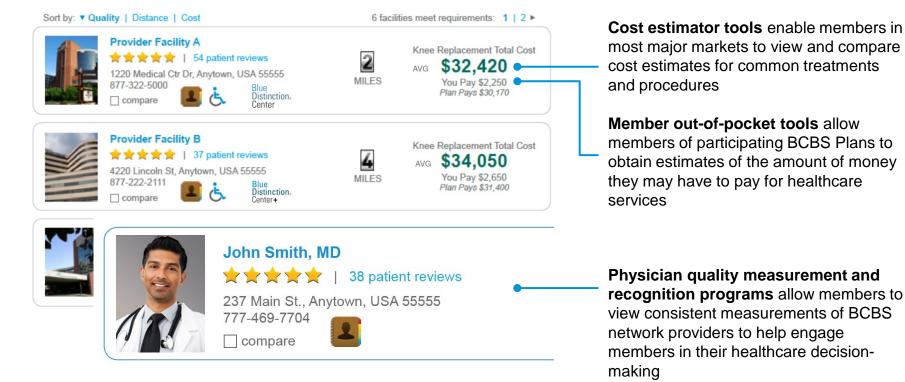
Main Takeaway: Most Consumers will trade-off broad choice to obtain lower cost

- Cost—particularly OOP cost—is the most important factor in consumer decision-making
 - Three out of four consumers are willing to trade-off some network choice to get lower premiums and lower OOP expenses
 - Value networks become more attractive than broad when the premium is discounted around 10% and out of pocket savings is around \$1000
- Most consumers view access as being able to see the <u>doctor</u> they want
 —hospital choice is less important
 - The relative importance of doctor choice in selecting health coverage is three times greater than that of hospital choice
 - Preference for value networks increases slightly by offering tailored networks that enhance PCP choice



Robust Transparency Tools Drive Informed Decisions

Leveraging BCBS information and resources to power user-friendly transparency tools that ensure member access to meaningful cost and quality information





The Health of America Report

A collaboration between the Blue Cross Blue Shield Association and Blue Health Intelligence

- Aims to mine market-leading claims information to uncover key trends and provide insight into healthcare dynamics
- Support improved quality and affordability for Americans
- This is the first report



Hip and Knee Replacement Cost Variation Study

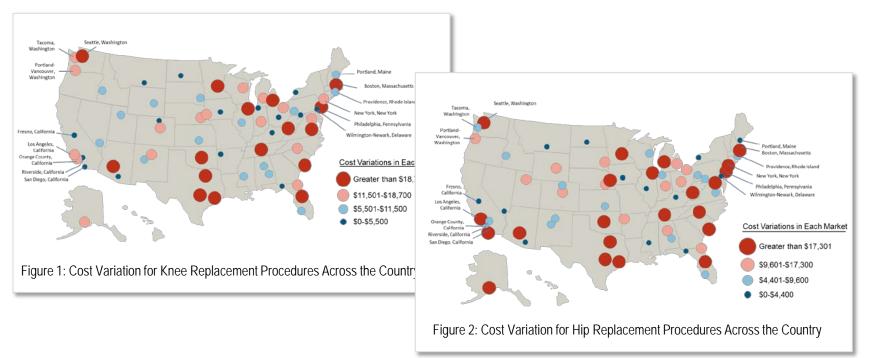
- Sophisticated methodology to measure provider cost
- Includes nationwide payment information over 36 months
- Evaluated typical episode costs for Hip and Knee Replacements across 64 MSAs
 - Selected MSAs required at least two facilities with at least six procedures performed
- Longitudinal evaluation episodic costs include the first physician appointments, the hospital stay, the device and follow up visits to the doctor



BCBSA Study Reveals Extreme Cost Variations for Knee and Hip Replacement Surgeries

The two maps below highlight cost variation within 64 markets across the country, based on average episodic costs for typical knee and hip replacement procedures.

This confirms generally accepted industry findings that **significant cost variation exists** across the country.





Key Finding

Some hospitals charge tens of thousands of dollars more than others for the same medical procedures, even within the same metropolitan MSA

 Cost can vary by as much as 313 percent, depending on where the surgeries are performed



Additional Analyses

- BHI can also consider variation of quality based on BHI's Adverse Outcome Index (AOI)
 - Adjusts for potentially avoidable complications
 - Indexes the facility's rate of complications per episode and the costs associated with complications
 - Adjusts for readmissions
 - Indexes the facility's rate of readmissions and the costs associated with readmissions
- Information can be used to ensure networks include high performing facilities based on a combined cost <u>and</u> quality index



Summing it up....

- Partnerships with high performing providers via networks is the most effective lever insurers employ to ensure quality and lower cost to members
- Anything that interferes with this lever will negatively impact insurer effectiveness in managing healthcare cost and quality on behalf of consumers
 - Restrictive, one size fits all quantitative standards; proscribed contract requirements
 - Any willing provider and like legislation that creates incentives for providers NOT to contract
- Dynamic environment; flexibility necessary to ensure evolution that is mutually beneficial