

analysis to advance the health of vulnerable populations

The Hilltop Health Care Reform Simulation Model

Hamid Fakhraei, Ph.D. July 2012

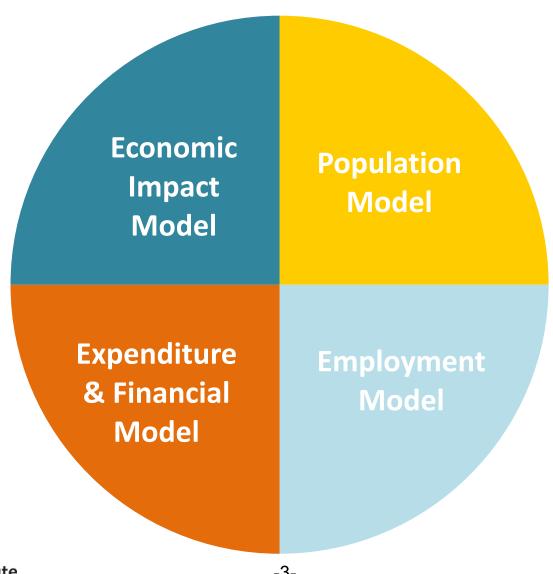


Overview of the Hilltop Health Care Reform Simulation Model

- The model consists of four component models:
 - Population Model
 - Employment Model
 - Expenditure and Financial Model
 - Economic Impact Model



Overview of the Hilltop Health Care Reform Simulation Model



Population Model Population Economic Impact Expenditure Employment & Financial

Population Model

Projects:

- Population and number of uninsured by age group, disability, and FPL (federal poverty level) status
- Number of people eligible for Medicaid expansion
- Number of individuals who are eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid, but are likely to enroll with health care reform ("woodwork effect")



Current Population Survey: Number of Uninsured Individuals by Percentage of the FPL

Health Insurance Coverage 2009 to 2010: Number of Uninsured

	Income-to-Poverty Ratio, 2009 to 2010						Total
Age Group	Below 50%	50% to below 139%	139% to below 150%	150% to below 200%	200% to below 400%	400% and above	
00 to 20	16,494	37,647	8,768	27,038	36,608	13,949	140,504
21 to 64	72,196	117,572	23,340	88,316	189,177	105,635	596,236
65 to 80+	2,216	2,944	649	634	4,362	1,795	12,600
Total	90,906	158,162	32,758	115,988	230,147	121,379	749,340

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



Forecasting Numbers of Uninsured

- To forecast number of uninsured by age group and FPL status, adjustments are made to account for:
 - Over-reporting number of uninsured in lower FPL categories by comparing to actual Medicaid data
 - The effects of the aging of the population
 - Changes in economic conditions



Unemployment Rate

- Unemployment rate projections are used in both Population and Employment Models
- Estimated econometric model to forecast state's unemployment rate as a function of national unemployment rate
- Used the long-term forecast of the national unemployment rate published by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO)



Unemployment Rate and Number of Uninsured

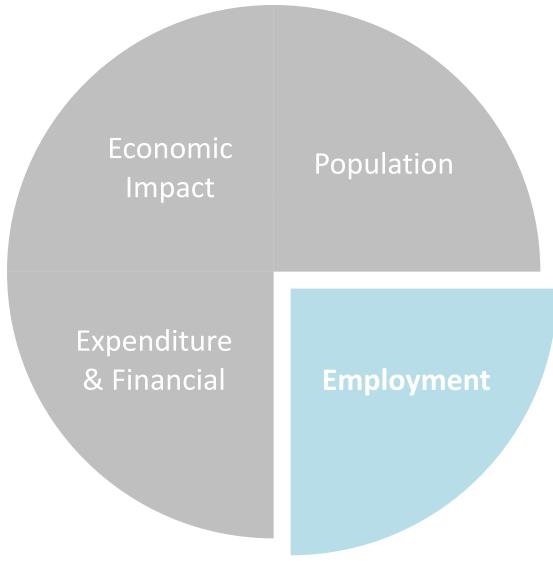
- Increase in unemployment rate leads to decrease in employer-sponsored insurance (ESI) and increase in number of people with Medicaid coverage (Gruber & Levitt, 2002)
 - Explains recent rapid growth in Medicaid enrollment due to economic recession
 - Addresses the "crowd-out" or "substitution" effects
- Effects of change in unemployment rates are included in the Population and Employment Models



Citizenship Status

The model takes into account state's population that has U.S. citizenship and would be eligible for enrollment in Medicaid expansion or for coverage through the exchange, with or without subsidies

Employment Model



Employment Model

- Projects insurance take-up rate for individuals above 138% of the FPL
- Three econometric sub-models project ESI and individual direct purchase coverage:
 - Employer Offer of Insurance
 - Employee Take-Up of Insurance
 - Direct Purchase of Insurance

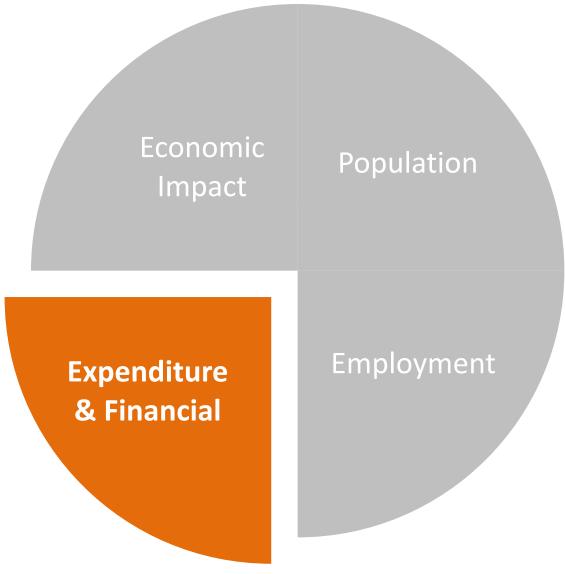


Variables Affecting These Sub-Models

- Unemployment rate
- Price of medical care
- Insurance premiums
- Employee portion of premiums
- Employer penalty under the ACA
- Average workers' income
- Percentage of workers in firms of different sizes



Expenditure and Financial Model



Expenditure & Financial Model

- These models show summaries of revenues, expenditures, and savings
- Estimates are based on:
 - Projections of the population and employment models
 - Detailed calculations based on the ACA law and specific to state



Medicaid Expansion

- Cover individuals with income up to 138% of the FPL
- Costs of Medicaid Expansion =
 (Number of Medicaid Expansion enrollees)
 multiplied by
 (Average cost per Medicaid enrollee)



Health Status of New Medicaid Enrollees

- Research-Based Assumptions:
 - New Medicaid enrollees will have better health status than existing Medicaid disabled enrollees
 - Similar to current Medicaid Expansion enrollees
 - Eligible individuals with a disability will have largely enrolled in Medicaid by 2014



Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP)

- FMAP rates for Medicaid Expansion:
 - 100% in federal fiscal years (FFYs)2014 2016
 - 95% in FFY 2017
 - 94% in FFY 2018
 - 93% in FFY 2019
 - 90% in FFY 2020 and later



Impact on Employers and Employees

- Federal assessment of employers under the ACA:
 - Fewer than 50 employees: exempt from penalties
 - More than 50 employees with no insurance coverage: Penalty of \$2,000 per employee, excluding 30 employees



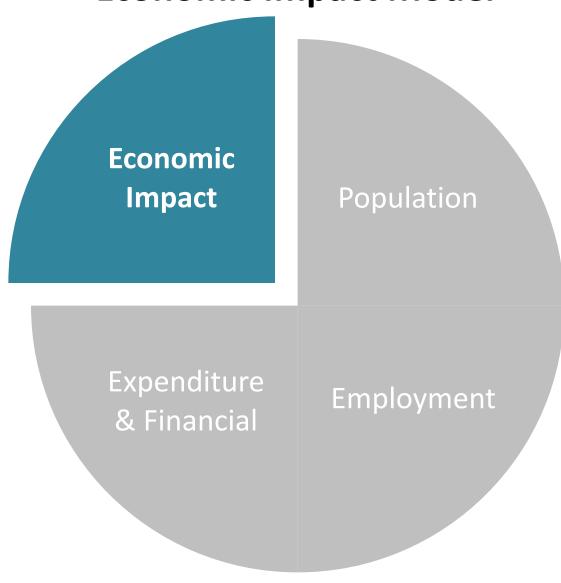
Federal Subsidy Payments (Tax Credits) for Individuals

Insurance premiums of individuals with incomes less than 400% of the FPL will be capped at:

Income % of the FPL	Max Payment
Up to 133%	2.0% of income
134% to 150%	4.0% of income
151% to 200%	6.3% of income
201% to 250%	8.05% of income
251% to 400%	9.5% of income



Economic Impact Model



Economic Impact Model

- Estimates new spending in the state health care sector due to the ACA
- Evaluates the total economic impact of the ACA on the state's economy
- Estimates the effects of spending in health care sector on other sectors of the economy



Impact on the State Economy

- Results of the Simulation Model are used by the IMPLAN input-output model to evaluate the total economic impact of the ACA on the state's economy
- Estimates of increase in employment are included in the Simulation Model through reductions in projected state unemployment rates
- Multiple iterations of the two models are done



Model Output Includes

- Flow of new federal funds through the state economy
- Additional state products/outputs generated
- Total uninsured (with and without ACA)
- Uninsured as % of total population
- New employment due to ACA
- Unemployment rate with and without ACA
- Federal subsidies to individuals
- Increases in health care expenditures



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