

Willis Re .....

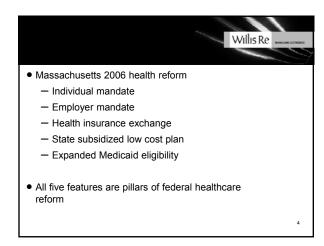
- Massachusetts healthcare reform
  - Decreased uninsured population 40-50%, primarily via Medicaid expansion
  - Lowered hospital WC claim frequency by 5-10%
  - No discernible impact on hospital WC claim severity or duration of treatment
  - Impact in Massachusetts may be function of low WC reimbursement rates

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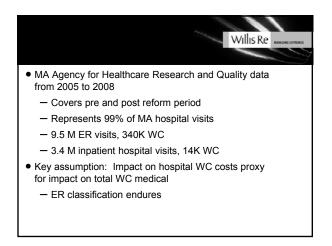
Willis Re BAAGASC LETTERES

- Why Massachusetts?
- The RAND study
  - Data
  - Results
  - Limitations
- Pending Supreme Court decision
- Conclusions

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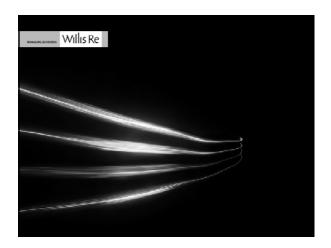


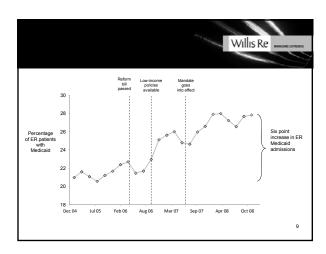






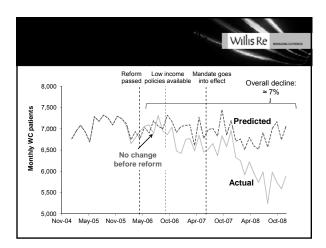
- Using the Massachusetts hospital data, we examined whether health reform:
  - Impacted insurance coverage, and how
  - Changed the number of hospital bills received by WC insurers (claim frequency)
  - Changed WC patients' billed charges (claim severity)





### Willis Re MANGING EXTREMES

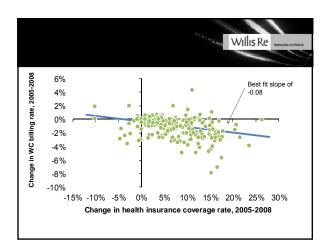
- RAND model predicts number of bills in 2006-2008 based upon 2005 pre-reform data
- Accounts for patient demographics, type of injury, time and day of week, and other factors
- Differences between realized bills and predicted bills may indicate impacts of reform
- Data from early 2006, before reform in effect, serves as "reality check" for model



	Willis Re MANAGE LIFERINE
What about recession?	
Chronic frequency declines?	
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- If coverage expansion is the driver, WC bills should decline most among populations with largest increases in coverage.
- Approach:
  - Divide people into cells by age / race / ZIP.
  - Control for change in county-level change in unemployment
  - Compute 2005 to 2008 coverage change in each cell
  - See if groups affected most by reform had largest WC shifts

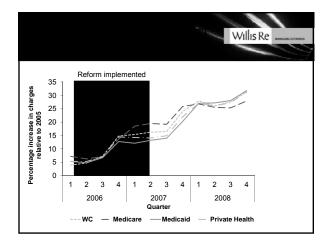


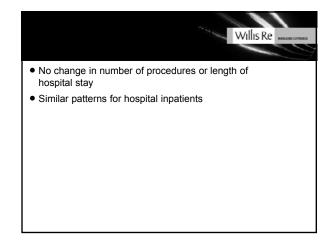
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- WC Billing change due to increased coverage
- =(Change in Coverage x Best Fit Slope)/(Prereform WC Billing Rate)
  - = (6 x -0.08)/4.2= <u>-11.4%</u>
- Indicated decrease in WC billing in line with predicted vs actuals
  - More granular
  - Controls for unemployment

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# RAND looked at this in two ways: Top 20% ER vs all ER bills Inpatient vs ER In both cases the observed WC billing declines were similar regardless of claim size WC claim mix not affected by Mass reform





## Willis Re • Massachusetts nuances - Very low WC reimbursement rate - Medicaid expansion differs by state • Impact of recession - RAND considering update to reflect data through 2012 Hospital data only Willis Re • Status quo

- Currently 56M on Medicaid
- Starting in 2014 expanded eligibility causes rolls to grow by 16-24M
- Impact not uniform by state
- Individual mandate unconstitutional, but severable
  - As above
- Mandate unconstitutional and not severable
  - State by state reform effects

### Willis Re

- Decreased uninsured population 40-50%, primarily via Medicaid expansion
- Coverage expansions resulting from reform reduced WC hospital bill frequency by 5-10%
  - Shifted billing to other insurers
- No discernible impact on claim severity
- Insured population with greatest increase in coverage likely to have greatest decrease in WC billing
- WC reimbursement levels relative to other coverage may impact billing decline

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