



Improving the Health of Texas

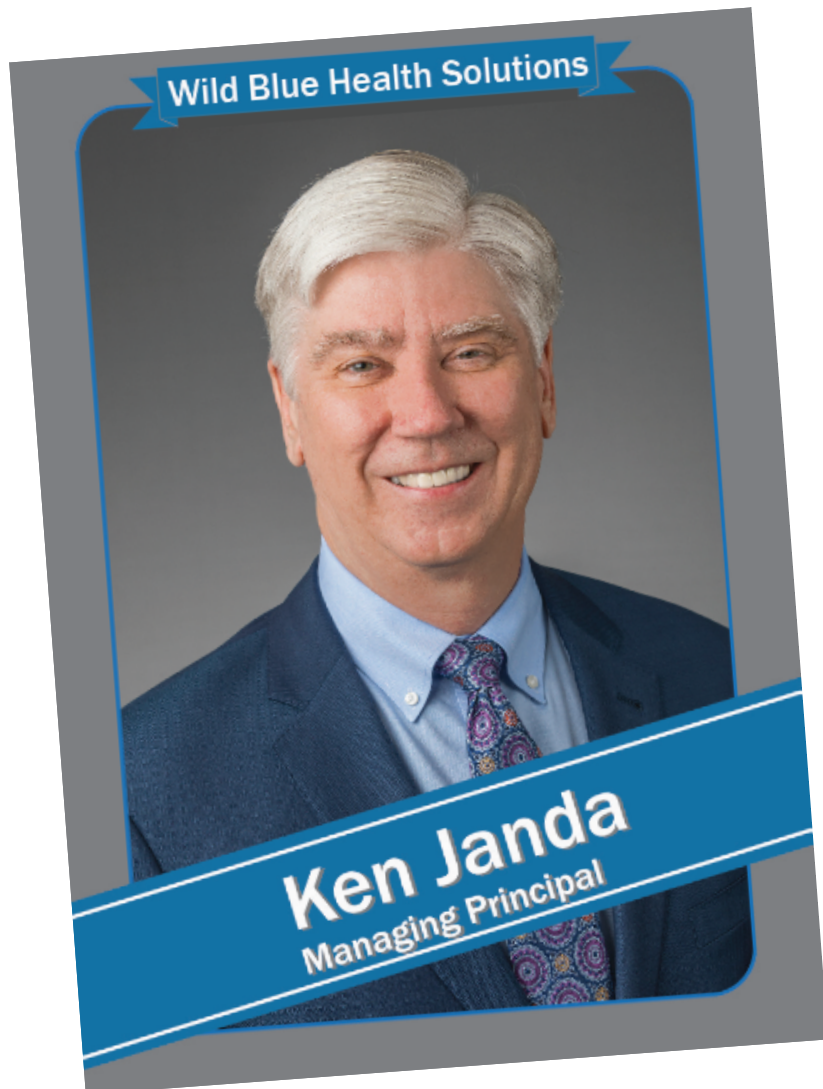
Health ≠ Health Care ≠ Health Insurance

March 2021

Ken Janda

Founder, Wild Blue Health Solutions
Adjunct Faculty, Univ. of Houston College of Medicine
Lecturer, Rice Univ. Jones Business School
Ken.Janda@wildbluehealthsolutions.com

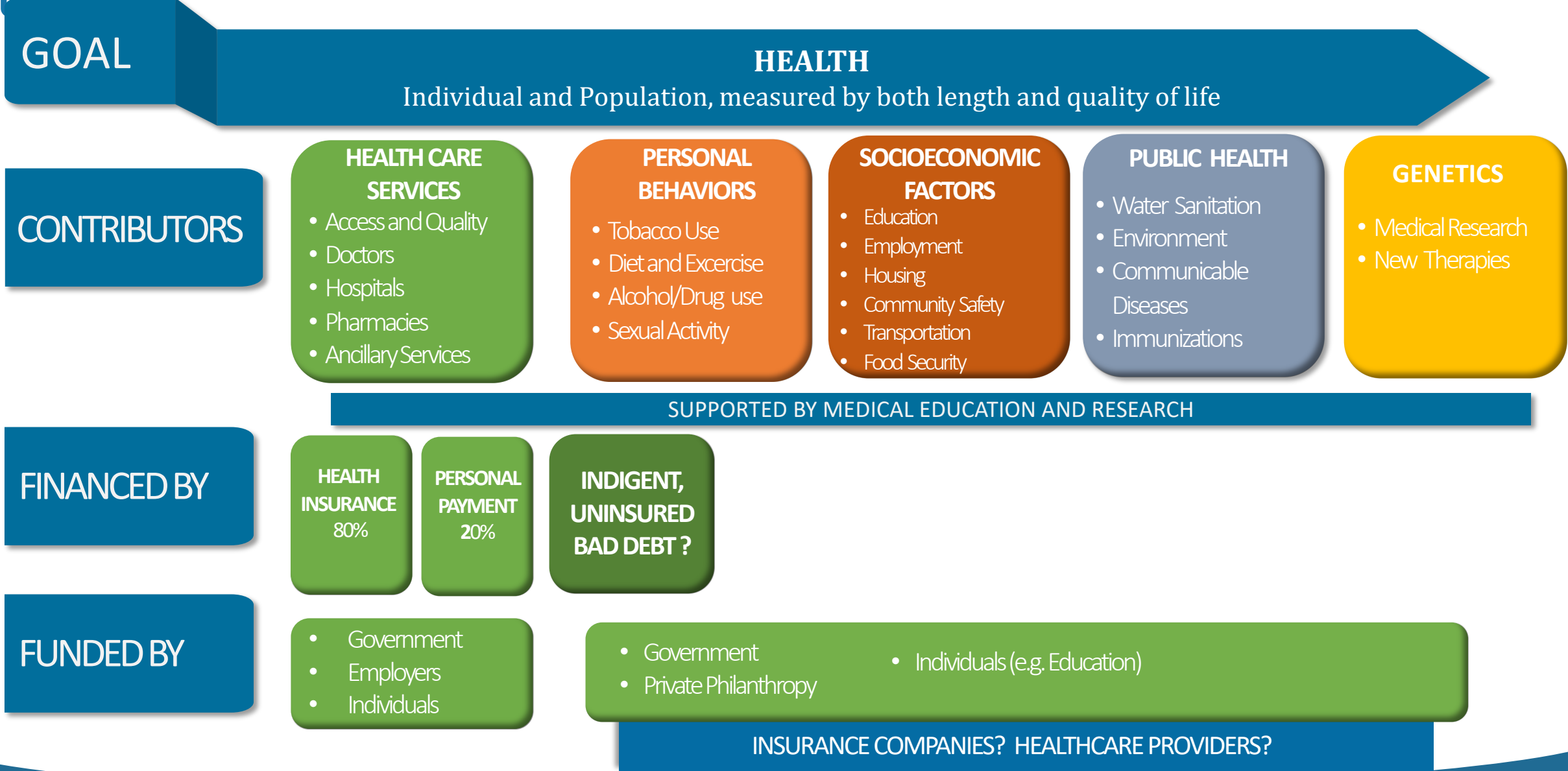
Slides at Wildbluehealthsolutions.com



- Principal, Wild Blue Health Solutions, a strategic consultancy taking on changing care and payment models, and increasing coverage for all Texans.
- Adjunct professor at University of Houston College of Medicine and Jones Business School, Rice University
- Former CEO of non-profit health insurer Community Health Choice, focused on low-income populations
- Over 25 years experience with national health insurers Prudential, Aetna and Humana
- Health policy work (Rice University, Texas Medical Center, Center for Public Policy Priorities and more)
- B.A. Rice University; J.D. U of H Law Center
- Native Texan...small town roots, big-city perspectives
- Husband, father of two and grandfather of four
- Community board volunteer (San Jose Clinic, Christ Clinic and others)
- Huge baseball fan. Still loves the Astros.

Health ≠ Health Care ≠ Health Insurance

(based on work of D. Kindig, Social Determinants of Health)



Social and Healthcare Spending by Country

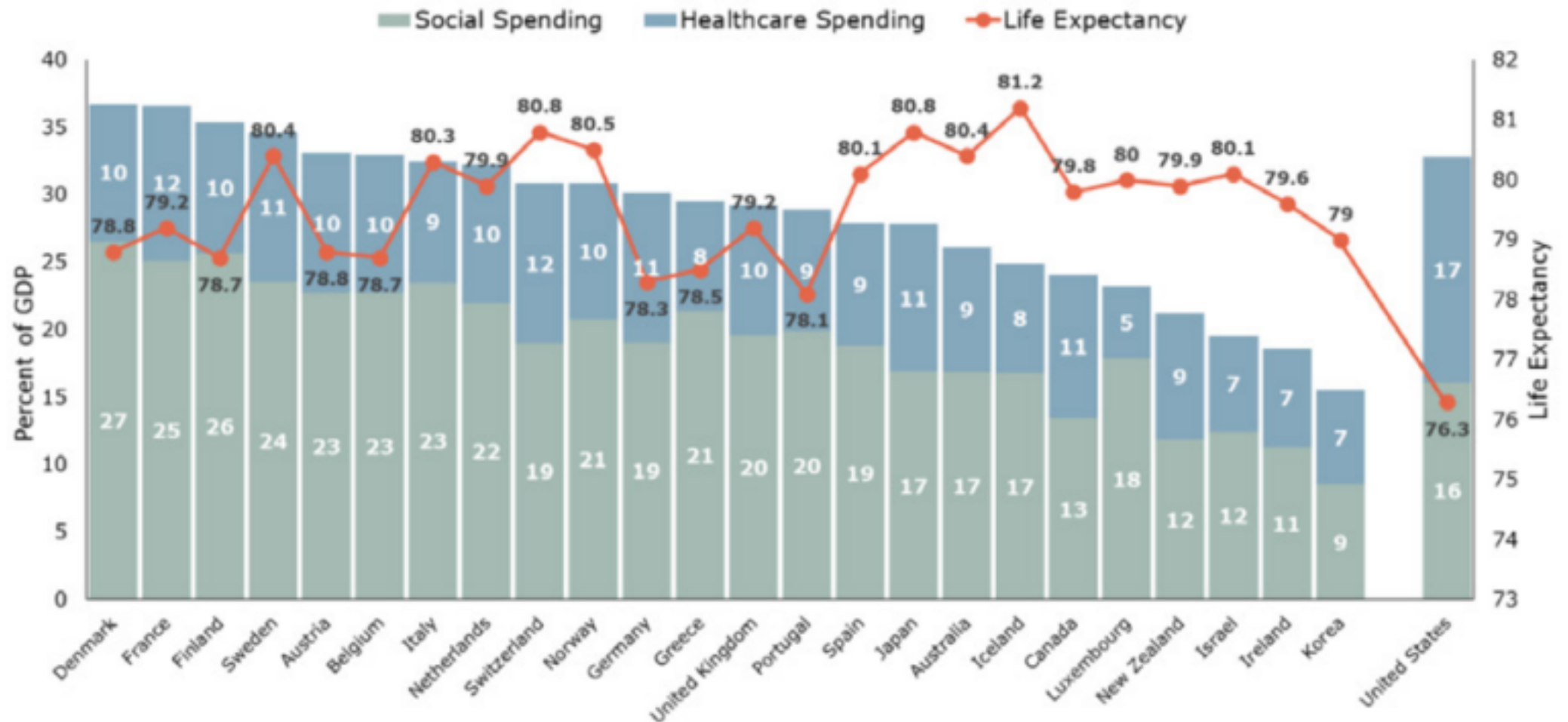
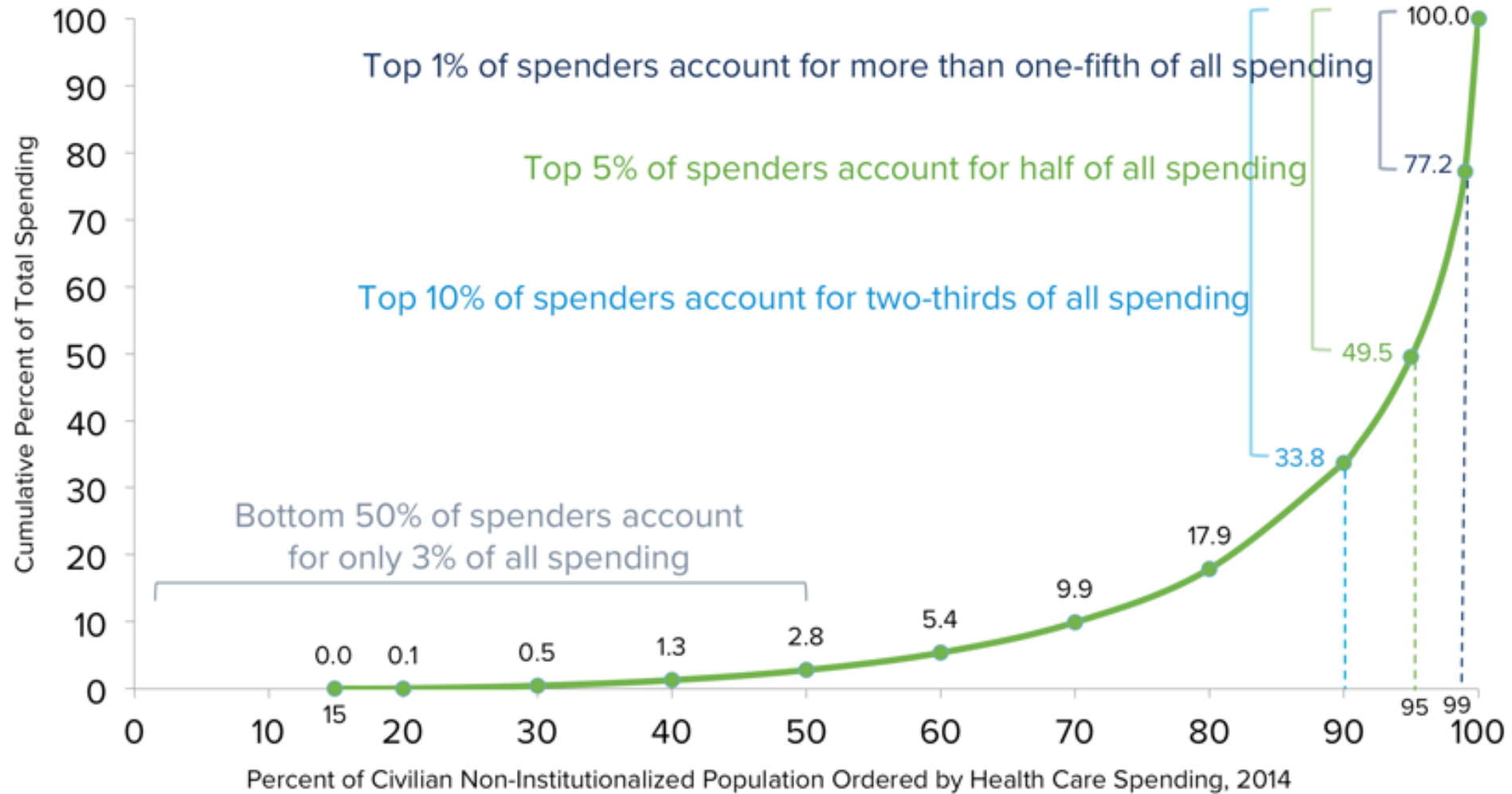


Image source: Episcopal Health Foundation, with data from Rubin, Jennifer, et al. "Are better health outcomes related to social expenditure?" Cambridge (UK): RAND Europe (2016) and OECD (2020) "Life expectancy at birth" (indicator). doi: 10.1787/27e0fc9d-en

Health Care Spending is Highly Concentrated

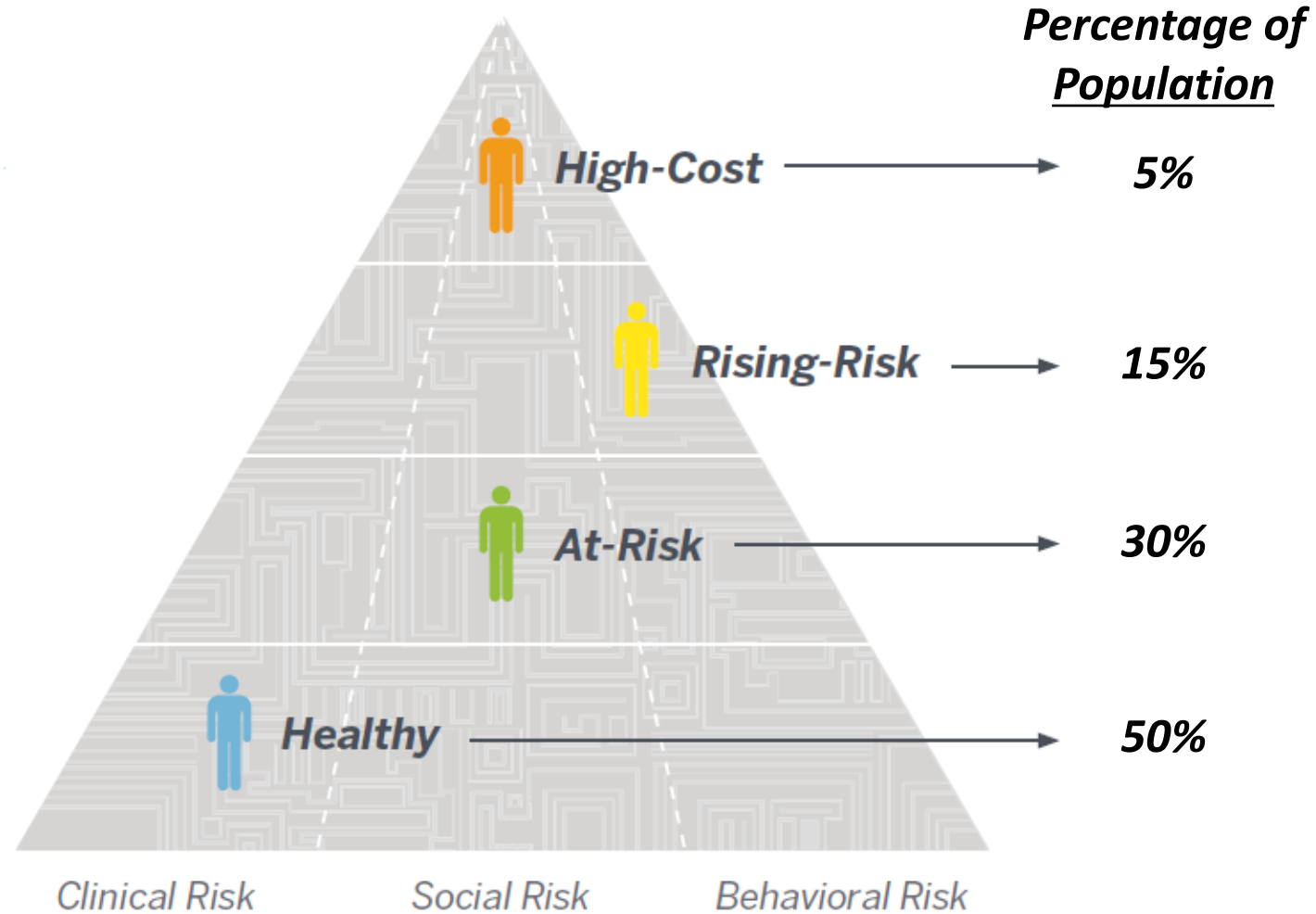
We need insurance, but spend too much on “sick care”



NIHCM Foundation analysis of data from the 2014 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey

Population Health Pyramid

Risk Stratification





Population Health Measures Commonwealth Fund State Rankings

Prevention and Treatment

- Adults without all recommended cancer screenings
- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test
- Children without a medical home
- Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit
- Children who did not receive needed mental health care
- Children without all recommended vaccines
- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Central line–associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication
- Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need
- Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment

Access and Affordability

- Uninsured adults
- Uninsured children
- Adults without a usual source of care
- Adults who went without care because of cost
- High out-of-pocket medical spending
- Employee insurance costs as a share of median income
- Adults without a dental visit

Healthy Lives

- Mortality amenable to health care
- Breast cancer deaths
- Colorectal cancer deaths
- Suicide deaths
- Alcohol deaths
- Drug poisoning deaths
- Infant mortality
- Adults who report fair or poor health
- Adults who smoke
- Adults who are obese
- Children who are overweight or obese
- Adults who have lost six or more teeth

Avoidable Hospital Use and Cost

- Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma
- Potentially avoidable emergency department visits ages 18–64
- Potentially avoidable emergency department visits age 65 and older
- Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64
- Preventable hospitalizations age 65 and older
- Hospital 30-day readmission rate ages 18–64
- Hospital 30-day readmission rate age 65 and older
- Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission
- Nursing home residents with a hospital admission
- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Adults with inappropriate lower-back imaging
- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee
- Medicare spending per beneficiary

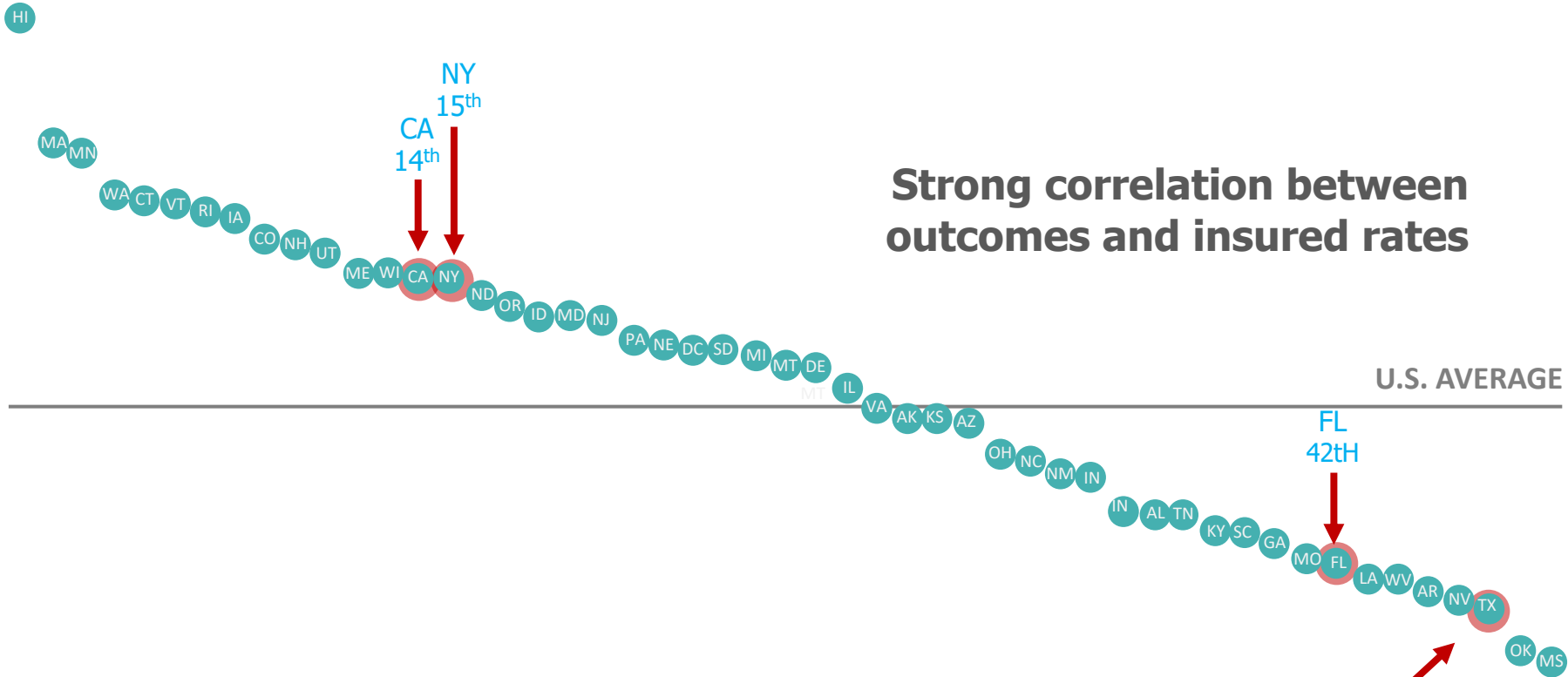
Health Outcomes by State

(Commonwealth Fund Example)

Better performance



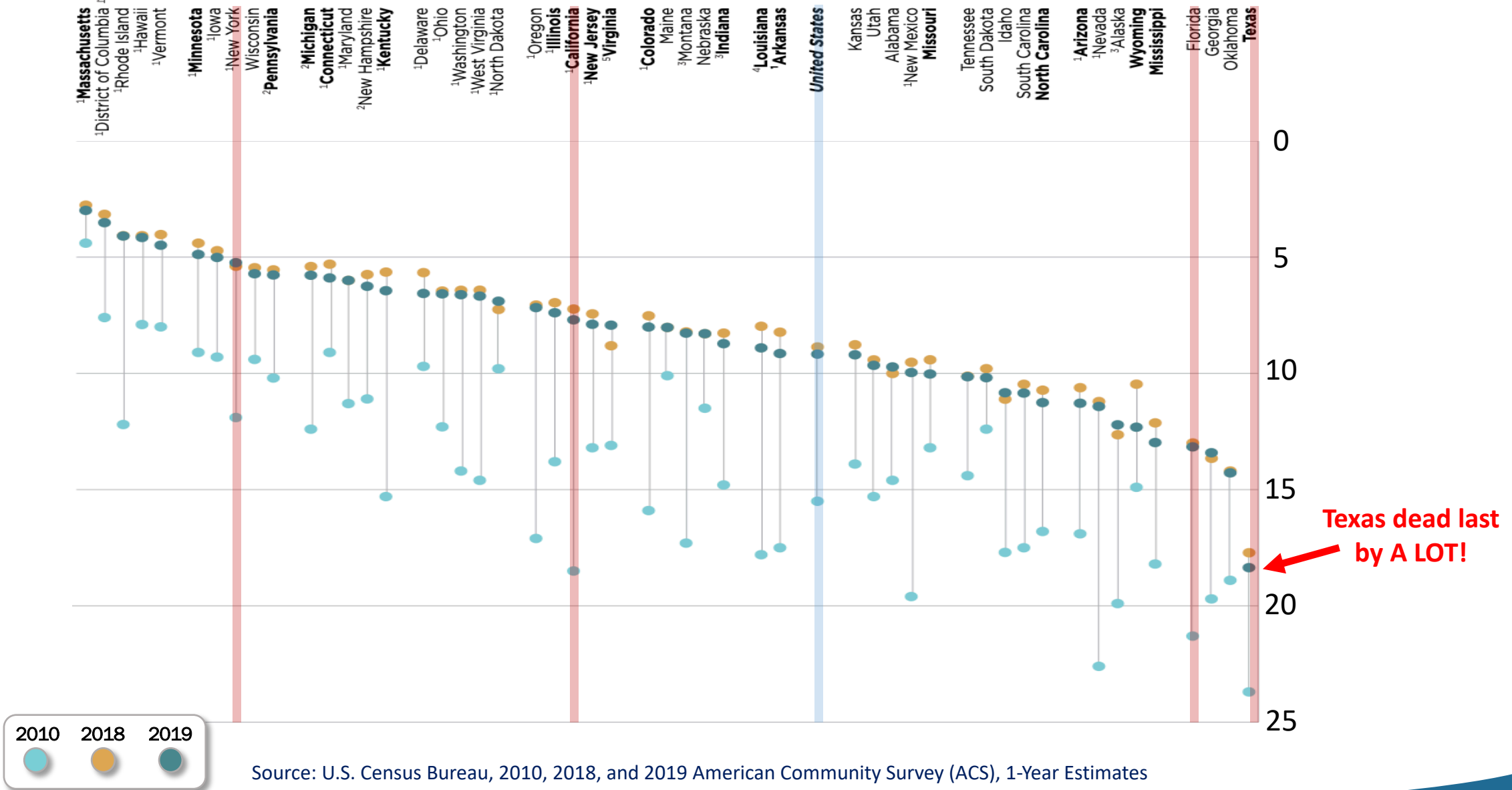
Worse performance



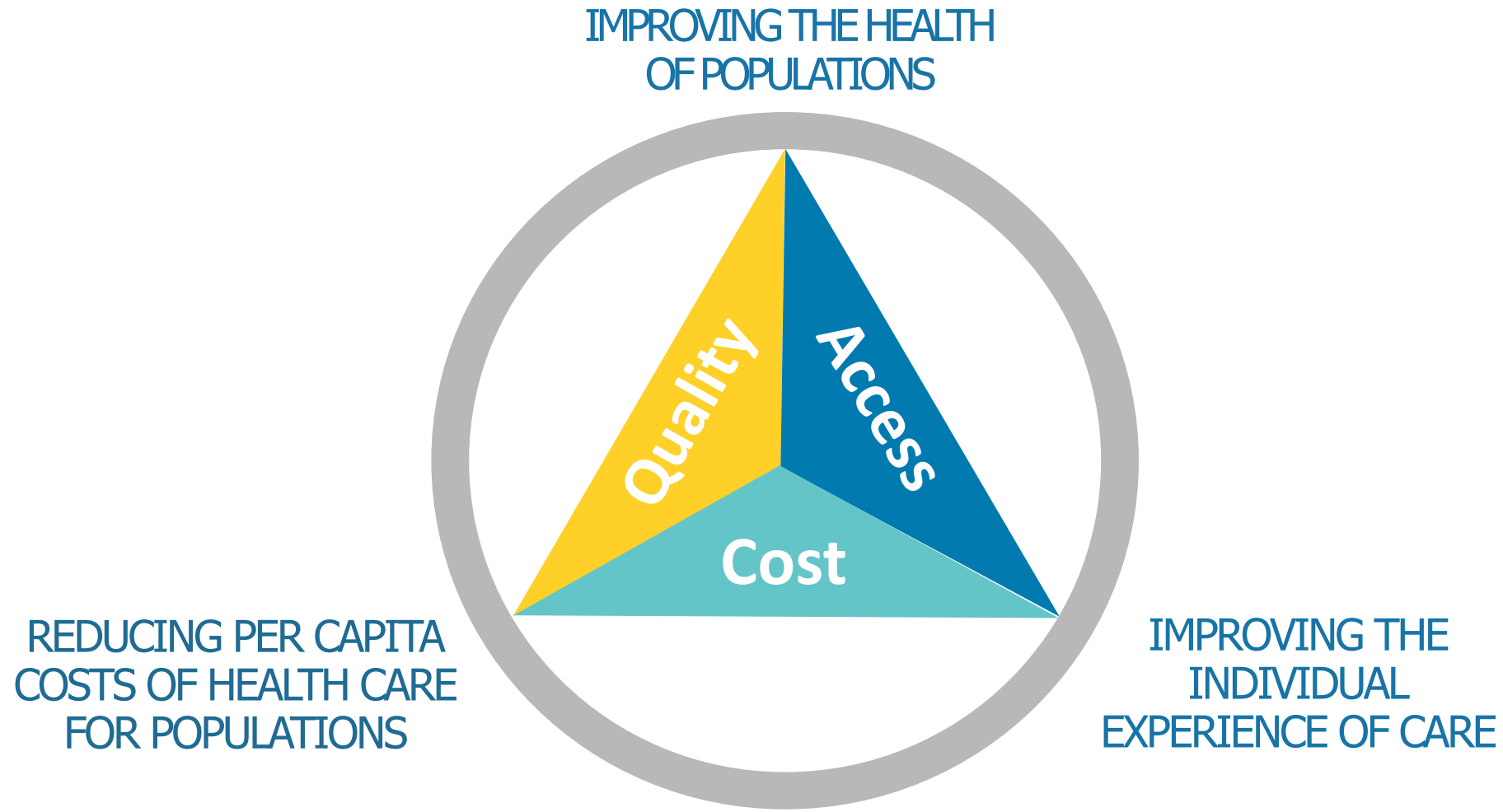
Texas is 48th in composite of 47 indicators

States are arranged in rank order from left (best) to right (worst), based on their overall 2019 State Scorecard rank.

Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2010, 2018, and 2019



The Health Care Triple Aim, not The Iron Triangle



Berwick, IHI vs. Kissick, Penn. "Infinite Needs vs. Finite Resources"

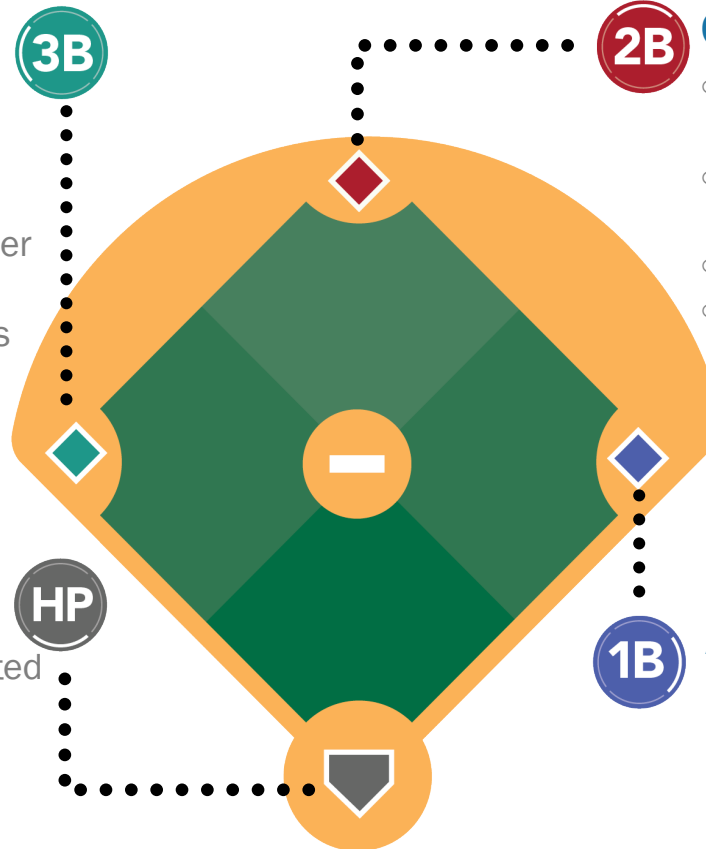
Our Goals: A Health Policy Home Run

Simplify Funding and Administration of Programs

- Reduce administrative burden through consistent program administration
- Reduce complex supplemental provider funding in government programs
- Integration/interoperability of systems
- Blended health and social funding

Slow Cost Increases through Provider Payment Reform

- Encourage coordinated, less fragmented care (medical homes, ACOs, etc.)
- Restructure provider payments to reward efficiency and quality (value-based payments)
- Assure fair payment rates across programs and providers, incl Rx



2B Coverage for Everyone

- A basic benefit plan for all based on age, income, disability
- Choices and ability to “buy up” for additional services
- Everyone in the pool
- Subsidies based on age and income

1B Personal & Community Accountability for Health

- Healthy behaviors
- Community/social determinants
- Choices, transparency and consumerism
- Everyone pays something: based on income

The future of Texas' health, for our children and grandchildren, depends on our actions



Texans love our liberty, but health is dependent on "e pluribus unum"



Thank you!

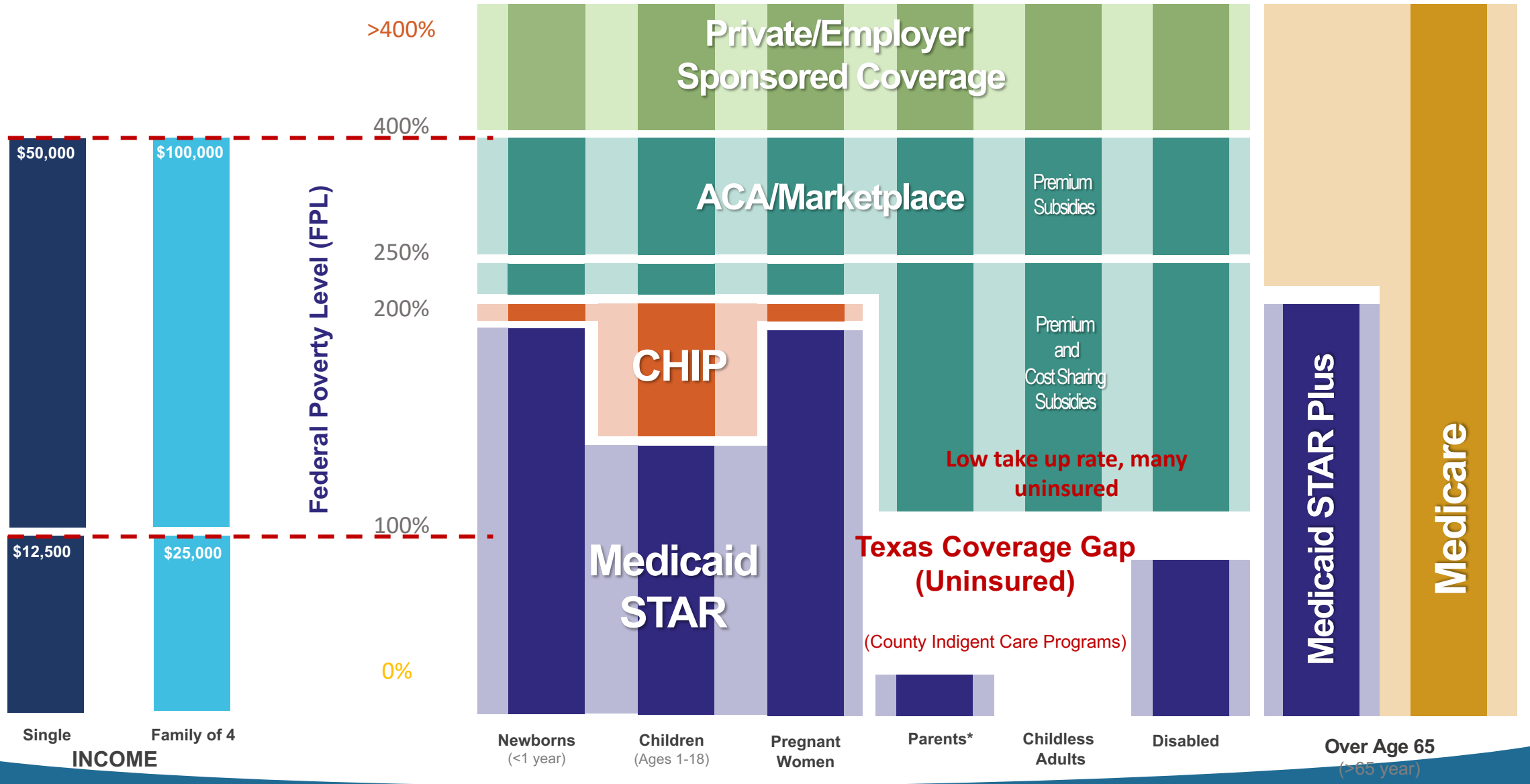
Ken Janda
713.826.3195

Ken.Janda@wildbluehealthsolutions.com

Additional slides

Texas Health Insurance is Too Complicated

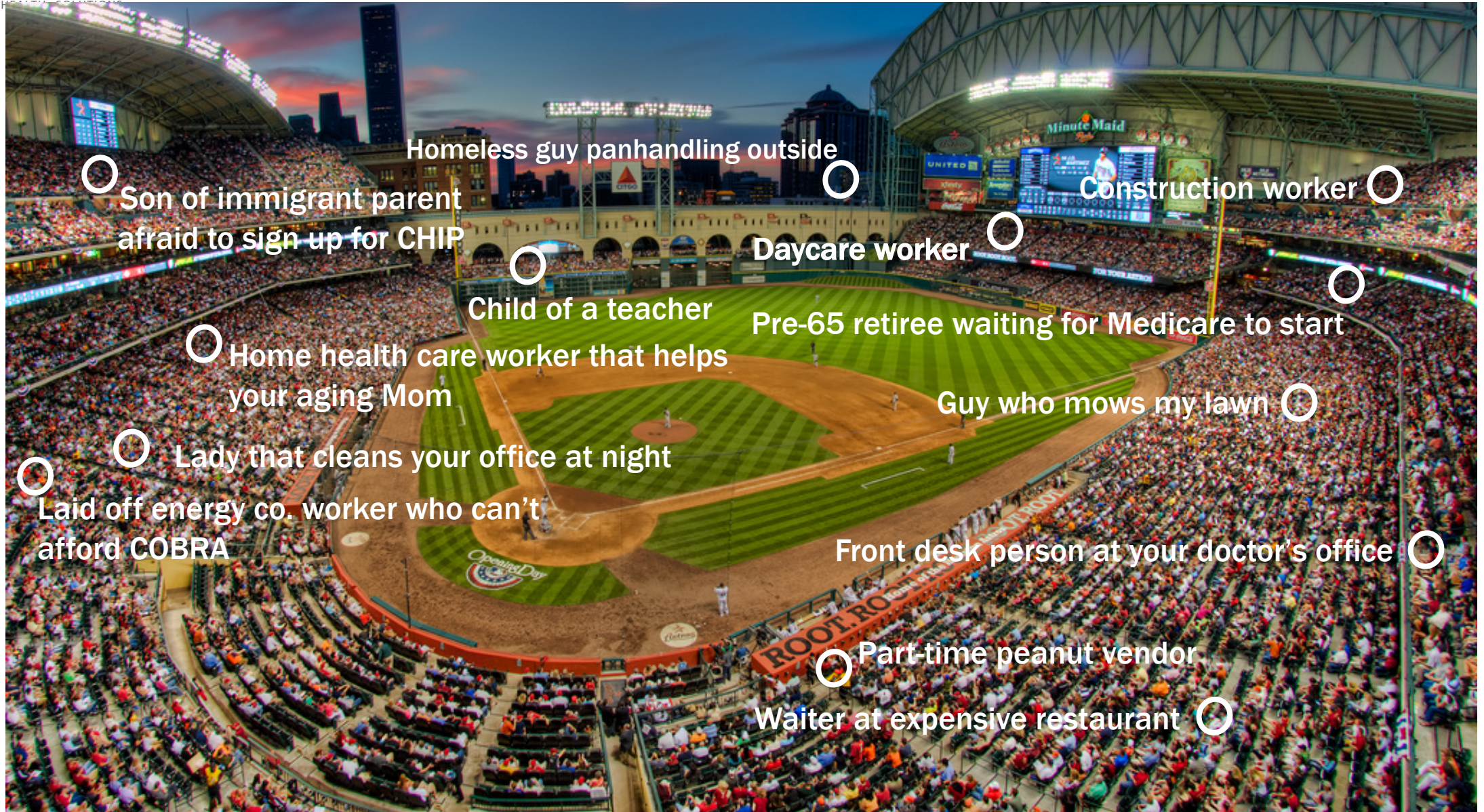
Predominant Coverage by Age and Income- Texas





WildBlue

Who are these uninsured people?



○ Son of immigrant parent afraid to sign up for CHIP

○ Homeless guy panhandling outside

○ Construction worker

○ Daycare worker

○ Child of a teacher

○ Pre-65 retiree waiting for Medicare to start

○ Home health care worker that helps your aging Mom

○ Guy who mows my lawn

○ Lady that cleans your office at night

○ Laid off energy co. worker who can't afford COBRA

○ Front desk person at your doctor's office

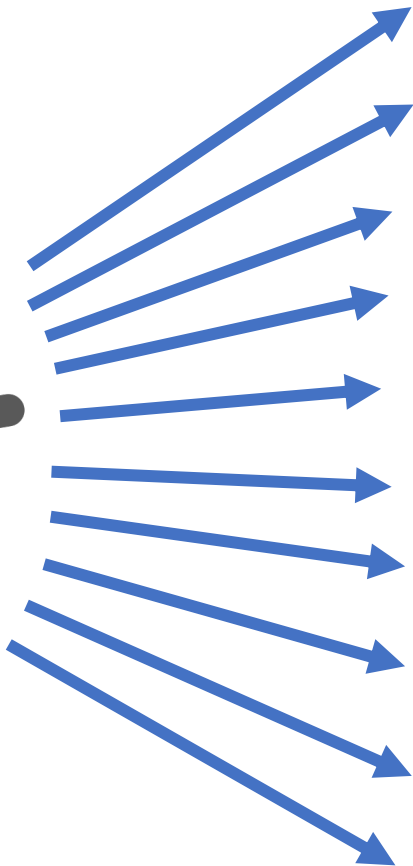
○ Part-time peanut vendor

○ Waiter at expensive restaurant

We Pay for the Uninsured: Inefficient Financing and Poor Outcomes (Coverage is Better)

LOW INCOME/
UNINSURED PATIENTS

Where do I go
for care?

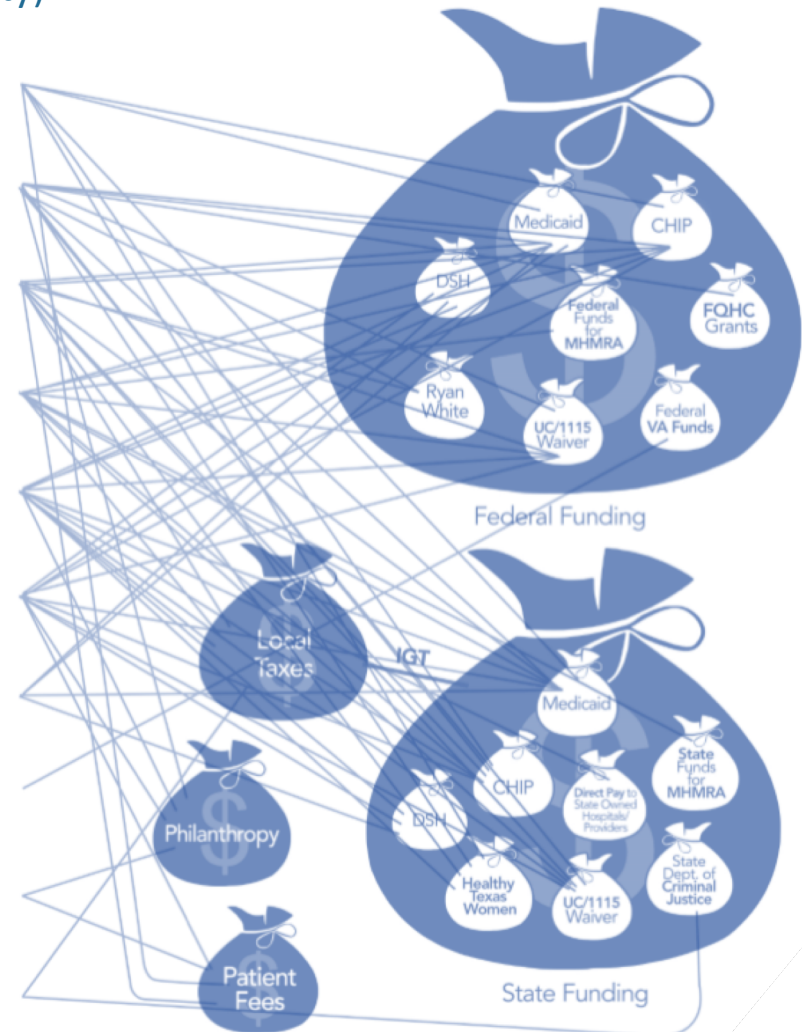


- Private physicians
- FQHCs
- City / County Clinics
- Local Mental Health Authority
- Urban County Public Hospitals
- Private Hospitals
- State Hospitals
- Veteran Affairs
- Charity Clinics
- Jail

PROVIDERS
(Determine eligibility)



FUNDING SOURCES*

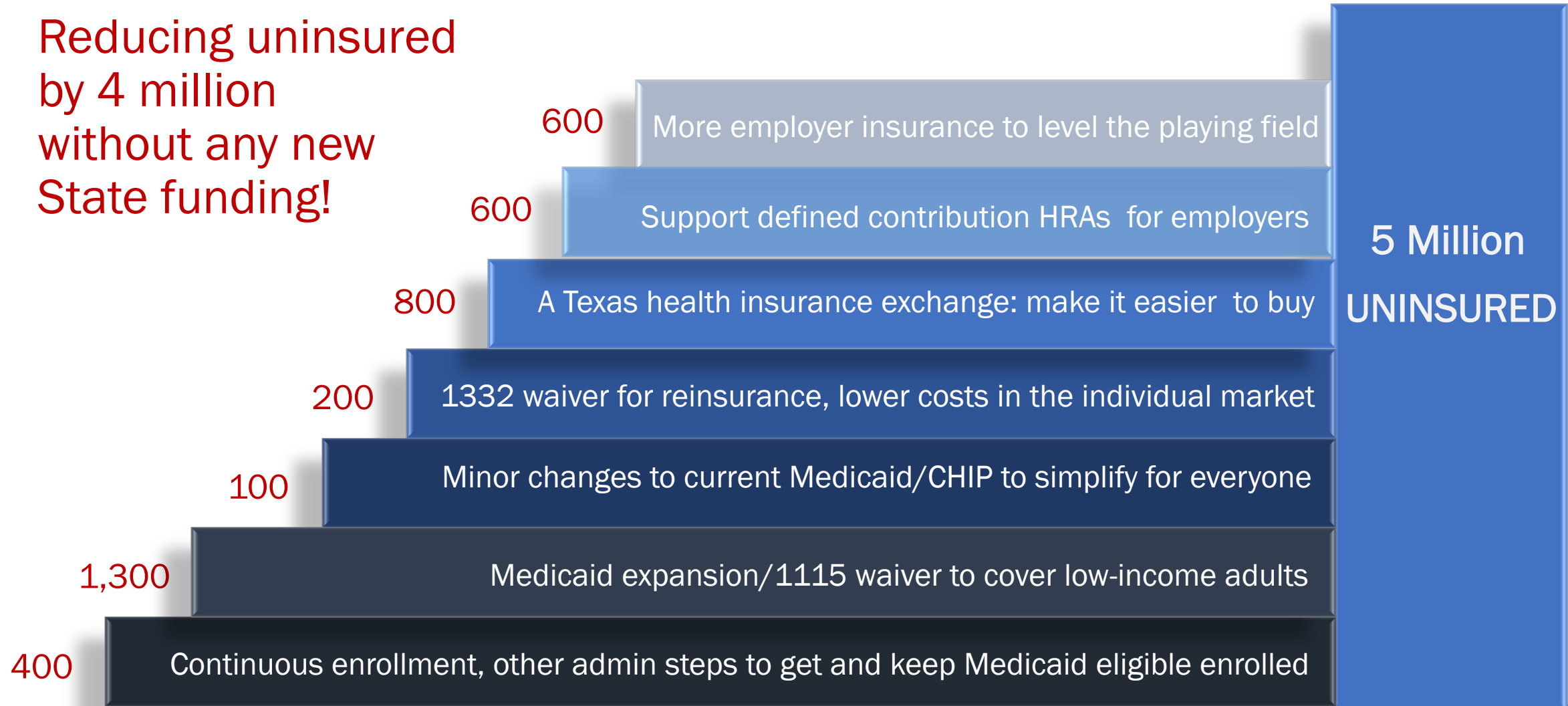




Seven Steps to a Comprehensive Texas Solution

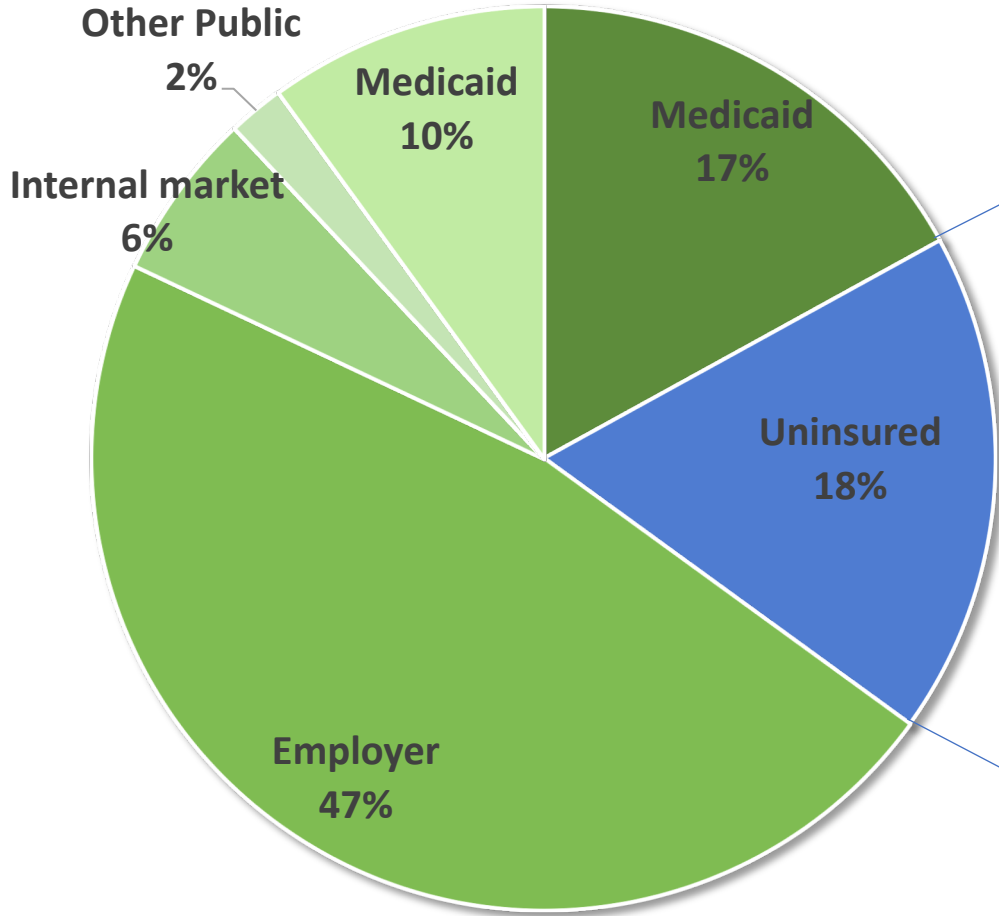
(without new State funding)

Reducing uninsured
by 4 million
without any new
State funding!



Five Million Uninsured Texans

(Pre-COVID... Now nearly 6 million?)

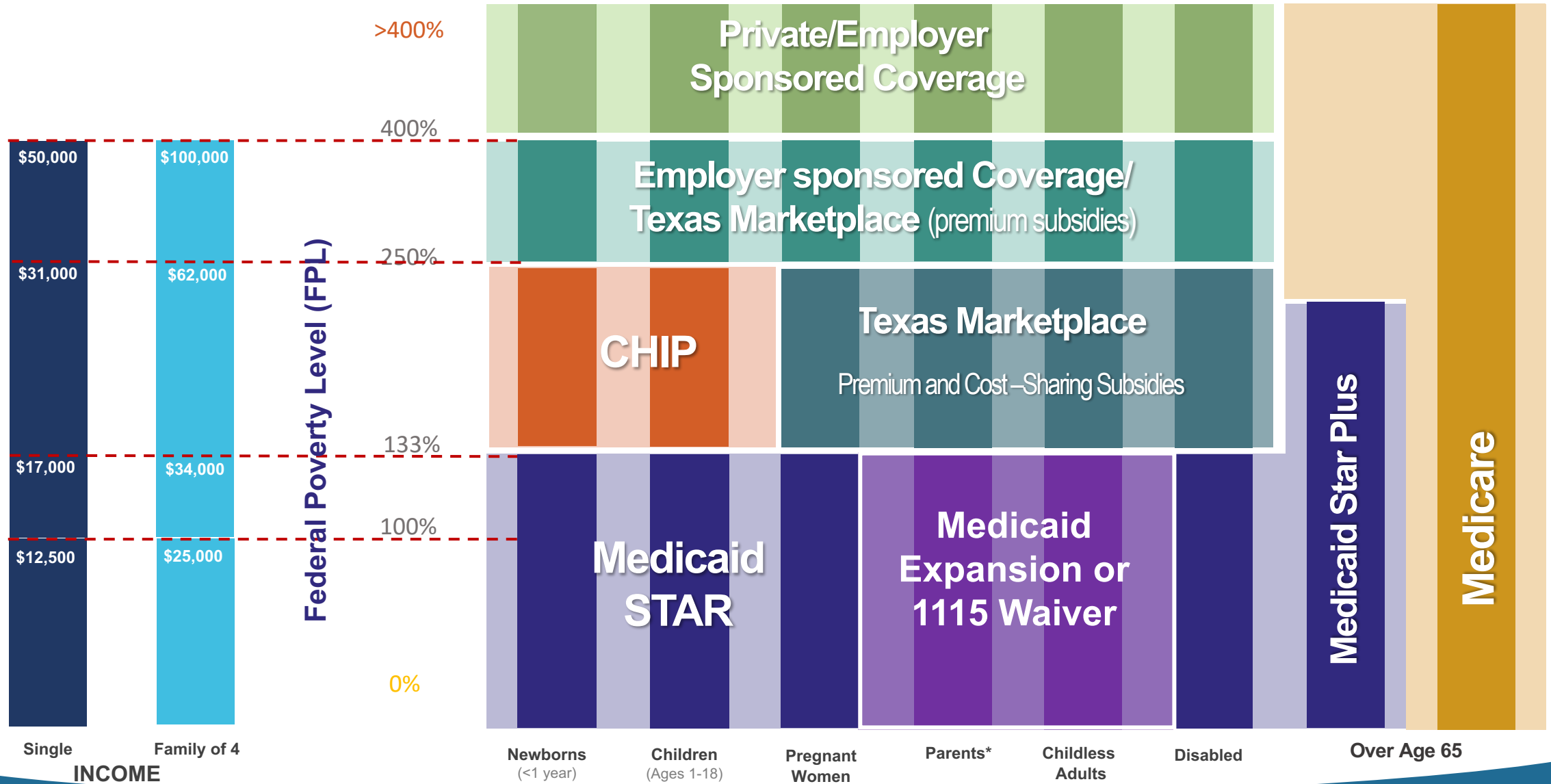


1.3 Million Adults could be covered under a Medicaid 1115 HAO waiver	2.5 Million low-wage Texans and their families NOT offered NOT eligible or cannot afford employer insurance
400K are Currently Eligible NOT enrolled in Medicaid	
800K Undocumented working immigrants	



A New Vision for Health Insurance In Texas

Comprehensive Approach Across Age and Income



A Texas Solution to Medicaid Expansion

Coverage to reduce disparities. Support providers. Save State \$ in budget.

Poor health is big contributor to unemployment, poverty



Rural and urban safety net providers desperately need funded patients



90% paid with federal dollars, 10% state share from offsets or provider fees. \$1 billion budget savings?



Can be done with flexibility, new 1115 waiver



Address institutional racism



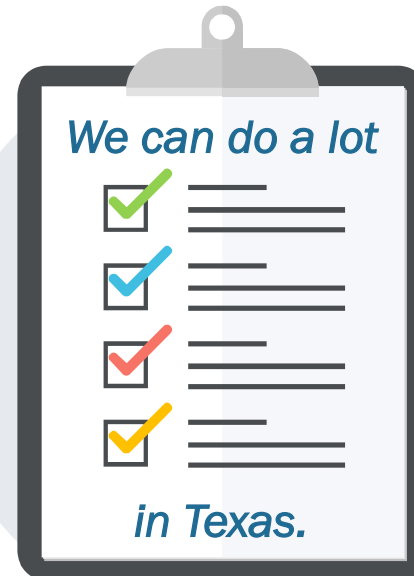
Current funding for uninsured is a complex mess, focused on providers not patients



1115 waiver DSRIP coming to end. Need to act now!



Coverage allows better measurement of results, value



Why a Texas-based Insurance Exchange?

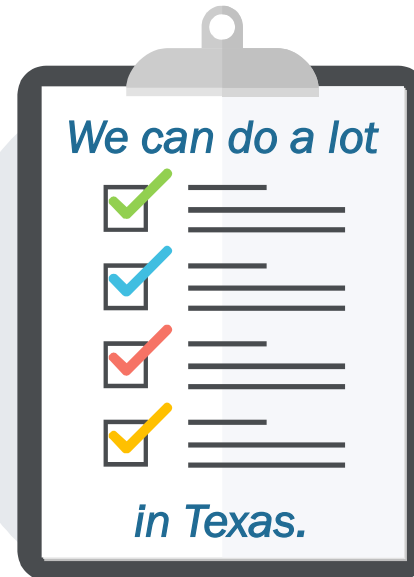
Lower Marketplace premiums. A better experience. Cover more people.

Medicaid expansion covers low-income adults now in FFM*, lowers risk profile and premiums

1332 waiver for reinsurance lowers costs in the individual marketplace

Defined contribution HRAs from employers increases funds for workers, supports “gig” economy

Workers have more plan options, with ACA protections, increases take-up rate



Texas exchange would push insurers to lower rates, less confusing plans

Texas exchange fees lower than FFM, additional reduction in premiums or funding source for reinsurance

Work closely with brokers to increase employer and employee buy-in

Advertising, navigators and promotion of coverage not done currently

2nd to 3rd Base: Administrative Improvements

Administrative improvements will lower costs and improve patient and provider satisfaction

Reduce provider payment variation between Medicaid, other programs



Reduce complex, opaque supplemental payment programs using Medicaid funds



Improve systems interoperability to simplify for providers, insurers



Reduce provider payment, administrative rule variations between plans



End surprise provider billing



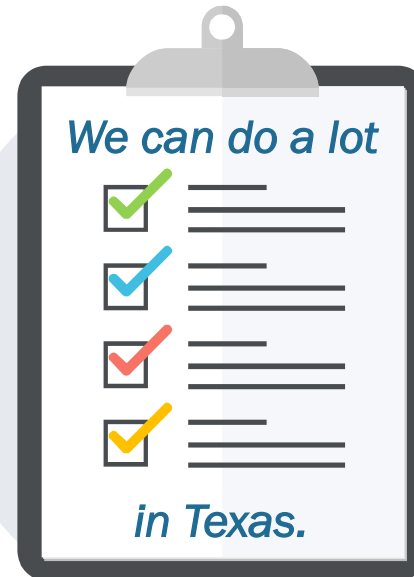
Increase transparency of payment rates



Consistent eligibility and enrollment requirements across multiple programs



Fix provider participation and directory issues



Don't leave us stranded on 3B Cost is a Big Issue for Everyone

...but it's hard to slow cost growth unless everyone is covered



Administrative simplification
and standards across
segments



Payment reform: pay for value,
not volume



Encourage insurers to compete
on premiums in all segments



Simplify financing and increase
transparency to reduce provider
cost-shifting (price discrimination)



Recognize that market forces can't
do it all: Regulate certain Rx drug
prices, hospital-based physicians