Legislative Commission on Health Care Access: Exchange Work Group Comparison of Different Exchange Roles

	Facilitator	Selector	Purchaser
Description	 Offers all products available in market Applies certification rules to all products 	 Selects limited number of plans/products that voluntarily want to participate May or may not apply certification rules to all products 	 Uses a bidding process/negotiates with health plans that voluntarily want to participate May or may not apply certification rules to all products
Adverse Selection	• Low risk of adverse selection	 Risk of adverse selection Risk could be mitigated by prohibiting insurers from using assumed risk selection and actual risk experience in product pricing – but unclear if this can be done adequately 	 Risk of adverse selection Risk could be mitigated by prohibiting insurers from using assumed risk selection and actual risk experience in product pricing – but unclear if this can be done adequately
Value and Affordability	 Could use ratings or other incentives to direct consumers to high value plans, products, and providers 	Could limit to highest value plans and products and thus direct consumers to those plans and associated providers	• Could get greater discounts/more services through bidding/negotiation and thus direct consumers to those plans and associated providers - but unclear how single risk pool applies
Competition and Innovation	 Maximizing participation and transparency may facilitate competition New entrants could more easily enter Innovation may come faster outside of an established participation process 	 Limiting participation may encourage competition to provide best value New entrants may find it hard to compete Selection process may slow innovation 	 Bidding/negotiation may encourage plans to compete to participate New entrants may find it hard to compete Bidding/negotiation process may slow innovation
Choice	 Maximizes choice of products May make choice of product harder More IT functionality needed to help consumers make comparisons 	 Limits choice of products May make choice of product easier Less IT functionality needed to help consumers make comparisons 	 Limits choice of products May make choice of product easier Less IT functionality needed to help consumers make comparisons
Portability and Mobility	 Allows consumers to keep plan from year to year if they like it Promotes longer-term consumer/plan relationships and care management 	 Consumers may not be able to keep plan if they want to keep the subsidy May not encourage long-term consumer/ plan relationships and care management 	relationships and care management
Functions and Costs	 No plan selection, negotiation, or contracting functions/administrative costs Potential for higher IT cost 	Plan selection, but no/limited contracting functions/administrative costsMay have lower IT cost	Negotiation and contracting functions/administrative costsMay have lower IT cost

Sources: Minnesota Departments of Health and Commerce; Minnesota Department of Health, "Health Insurance Exchange Study," February 2008; Bob Carey, "Preparing for Health Reform: The Role of the Health Insurance Exchange," State Coverage Initiatives, January 2010; Jon Kingsdale and John Bertko, "Insurance Exchanges Under Health Reform: Six Design Issues for the States," Health Affairs, June 2010; Jon Kingsdale, "Health Insurance Exchanges – Key Link in a Better-Value Chain," New England Journal of Medicine, June 10, 2010; Stan Dorn, "State Implementation of National Health Reform: Harnessing Federal Resources to Meet State Policy Goals," State Coverage Initiatives, July 2010; Timothy Jost, "Health Insurance Exchanges and the Affordable Care Act: Key Policy Issues," The Commonwealth Fund, July 2010.