

HUSKY Health Business Analytics Dashboard

December 2018

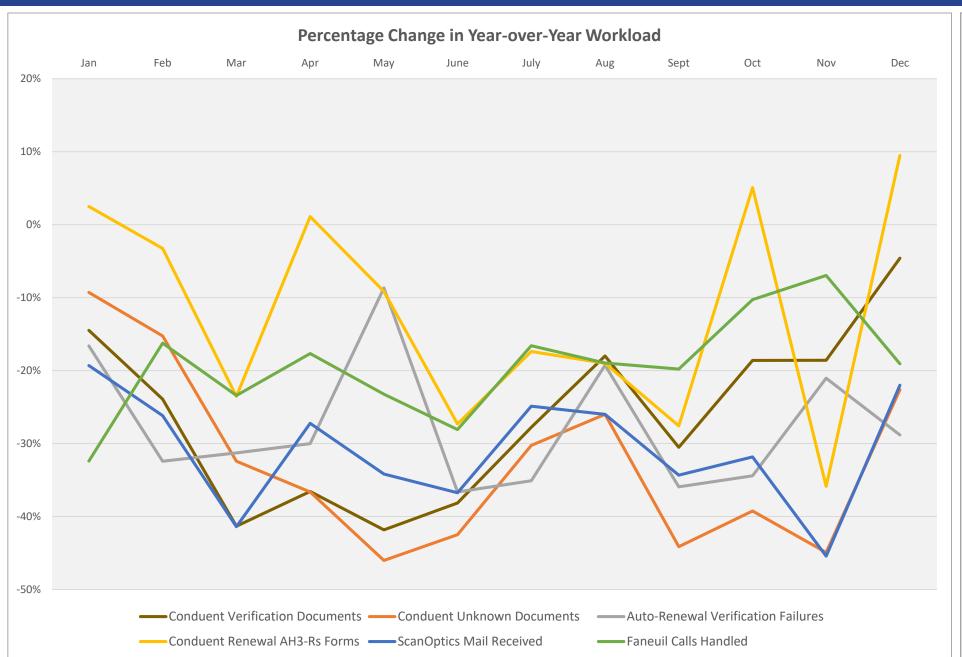




HIX 2018 Workload Adjustments

This temporary dashboard section provides an overview of 2018 reductions in key HIX work volumes.

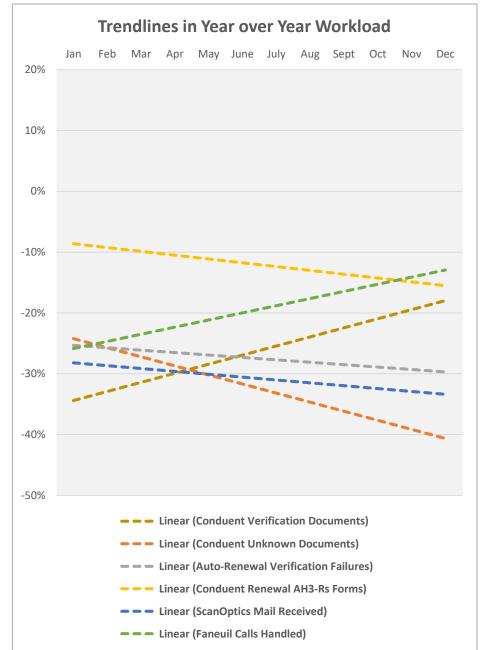
Significant Drop in 2018 Verification Related Workload (January through December)



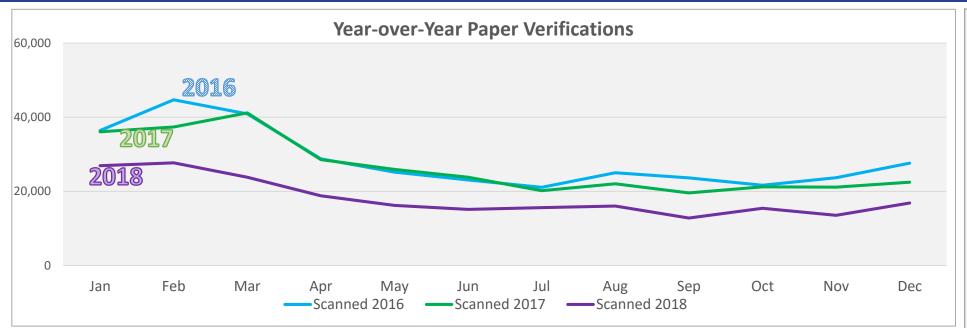
- This graph illustrates the year-overyear change in volumes for key verification-related business indicators.
- The changes are expressed as percentages for a given month between 2017 and 2018.
- This approach removes seasonal trends and volume differences between the different widget types.
 - There is volatility in these graphs, but the first observation is that all graph lines show a significant drop in volume compared to the previous year.
- This fall in work should be understood in the context that the enrollment volume has not decreased (it has increased).

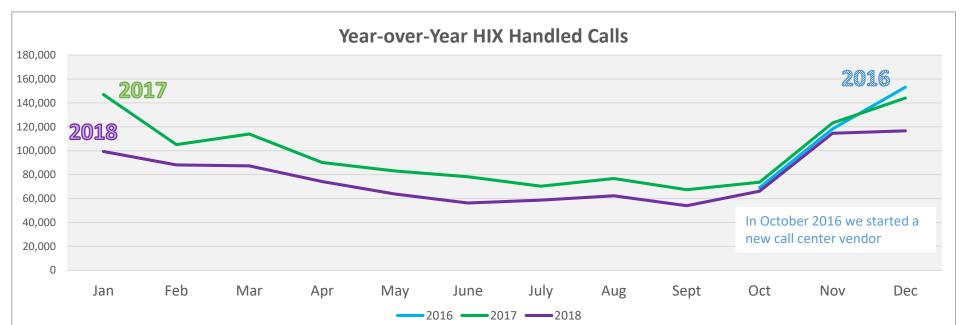
Significant Drop in Verification Related Workload (January through December)

	2017	2018	Δ%
Conduent Verification Documents	395,156	290,805	-26.4%
Conduent Unknown Documents	74,556	50,491	-32.3%
Auto-Renewal Verification Failures	35.6%	25.1%	-29.5%
Conduent Renewal AH3-Rs Forms	21,901	19,180	-12.4%
ScanOptics Mail Received	213,138	147,514	-30.8%
Faneuil Calls Handled	1,173,008	941,198	-19.8%

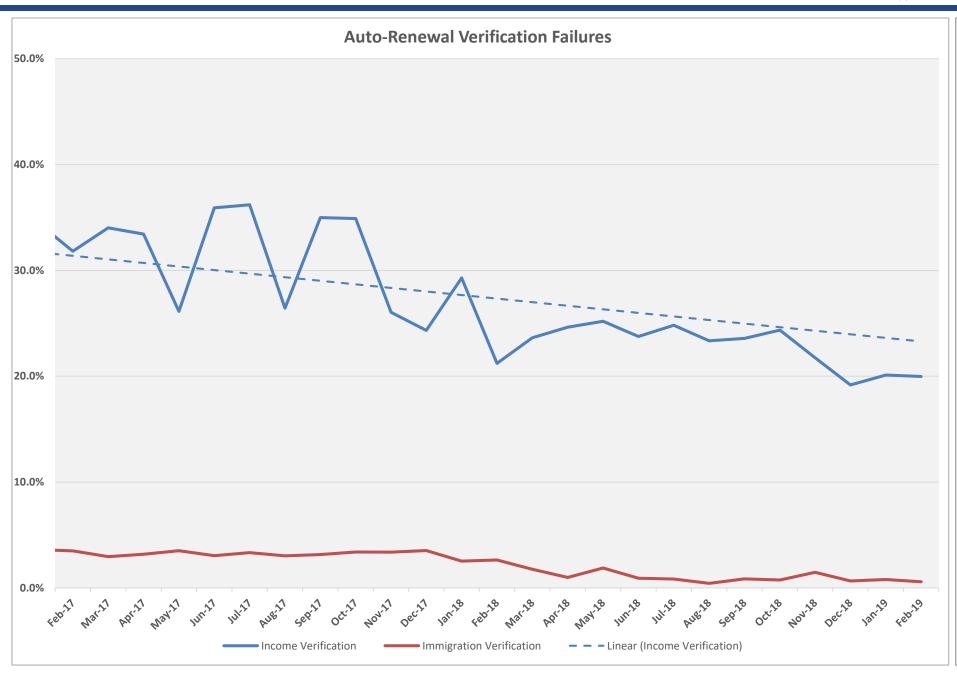


- The trendline view and the year-to-date table help cut through the volatility of the previous graph.
- We can see that there is approximately a 30% reduction is verifications.
- We can see the 30% supported by:
 - Paper verifications
 - Unknown documents (majority are normally verifications)
 - The auto-renewals verification failures.
 - Mail scanning (verifications is the largest volume by far, but Unknowns and Renewals have an effect).
- It is less clear why the 30% improvement in renewal verifications, which maps to an approximately equivalent reduction in initiated manual renewals, only reduces the AH3-R form values by approximately13% and not something closer to 30%.
- The Faneuil handled calls are reduced by 23.3%. Some of this may be attributable to reduced verifications, but the relationship is less clear.





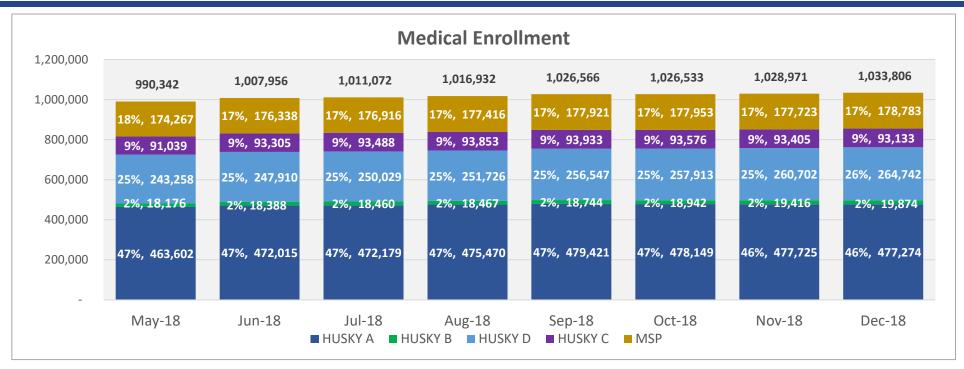
- The two graphs were selected as another illustration of the volume drop.
- In both graphs we can see that 2016 and 2017 lines almost overlay one another (with some fluctuation).
- However, 2018 is significantly different to the prior two years.
 - The paper verifications shows some drift in the second half of 2017.

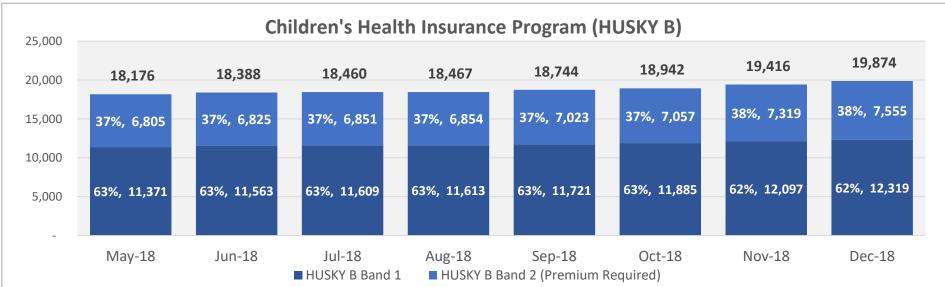


- This graph shows the trend-lines of the batch auto-renewal verification failures as a percentage of the renewal total.
- The overall root cause is still being investigated. However, from this graph we see that:
 - The biggest volume of verifications are income-related.
 - We have seen a gradual (if volatile) improvement in electronic income verifications.
 - Starting in January or February 2018 we saw a significant improvement in immigration verifications. However, these are a small percentage of the total verifications and so while positive its impact is limited.
- We can also attribute some improvement to the change in annual income tolerance from 10% to 20% for APTC (starting Q4 2018). However, this should not have an effect on HUSKY renewals and QHP is only 12% of the caseload.
 - This would help most in the months following open enrollment and we possibly see that effect.

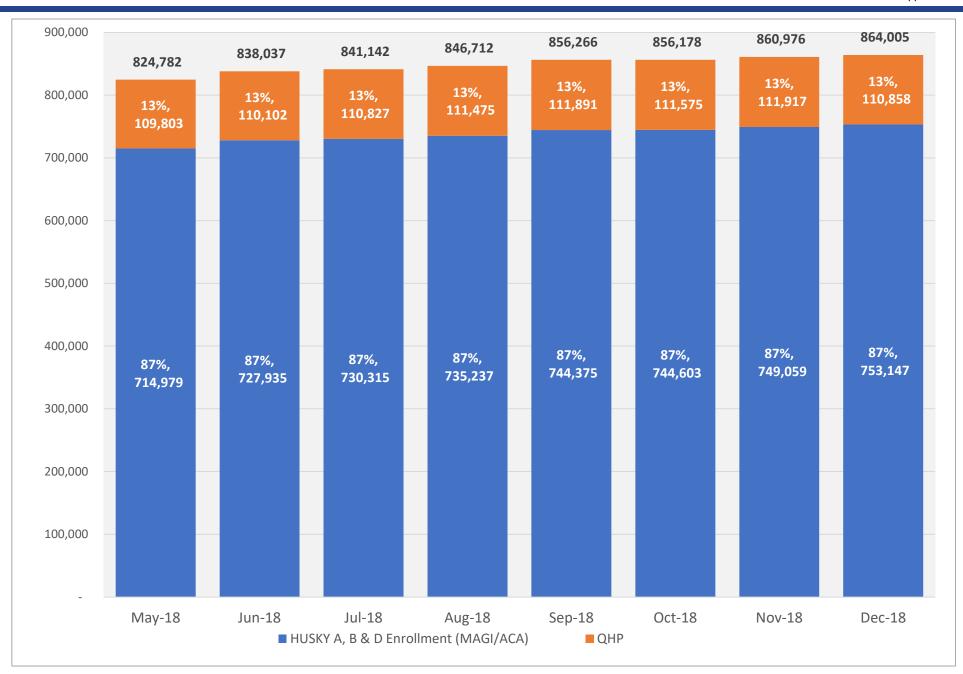


Enrollment

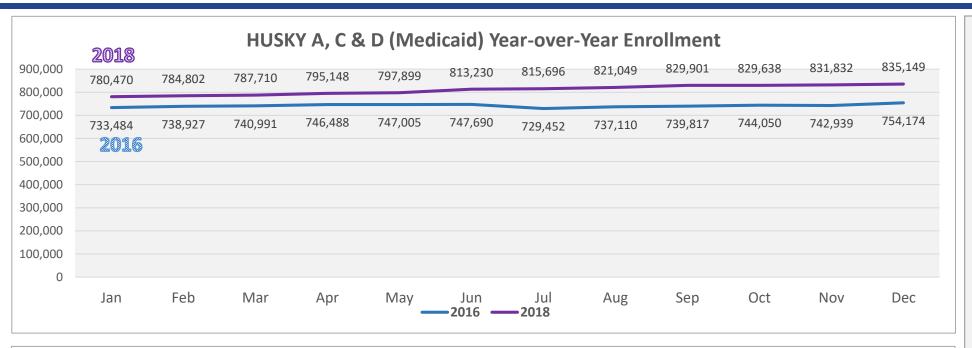


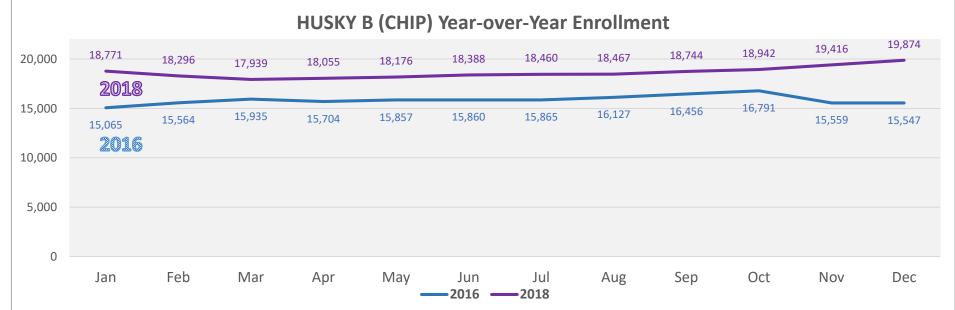


- Medical consists of the HUSKY programs (A, B, C & D) and the Medicare Savings Program (MSP).
 - HUSKY A Medicaid for children, parents, pregnant women, etc.
 - HUSKY B Children's Health
 Insurance Program
 - HUSKY C Medicaid for the aged, blind and disabled
 - HUSKY D Medicaid for low income adults
- For the most part HUSKY A, B and D use the streamlined MAGI/ACA coverage rules.
- The rules for HUSKY C can be complex and can include asset tests and disability assessments.
- 88% of HUSKY is ACA/MAGI-based.
- Dual eligible MSP and HUSKY C recipients are duplicated in the counts.
- There are ~10k individuals (2%) HUSKY A clients determined using non MAGI rules, e.g., DCF foster children.
- HUSKY B band 2 includes individuals who have yet to pay their first premium and so while eligible are not truly enrolled.



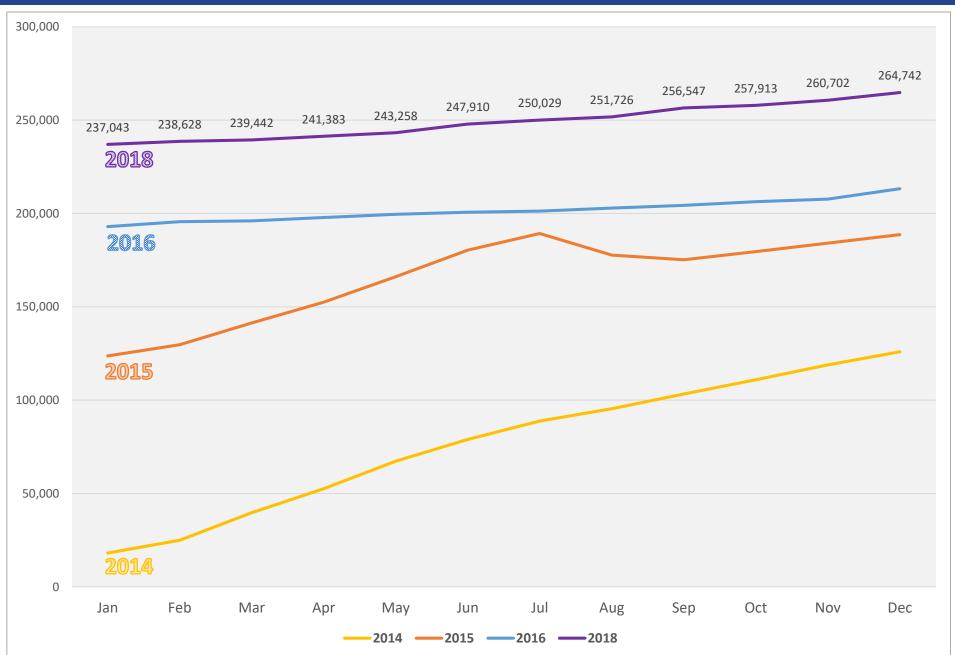
- The health insurance exchange (HIX) is a shared system between Access Health CT (AHCT) and the Department of Social Services (DSS).
- The chart shows the percentage split by program in the HIX system. These are counts of active enrollments.
- The HIX system determines eligibility for most types of HUSKY A, B and D. The HIX does not support HUSKY C or MSP type determinations, emergency Medicaid, Presumptive Eligibility and some specialized categories of HUSKY A, e.g., DCF foster children and refugees.





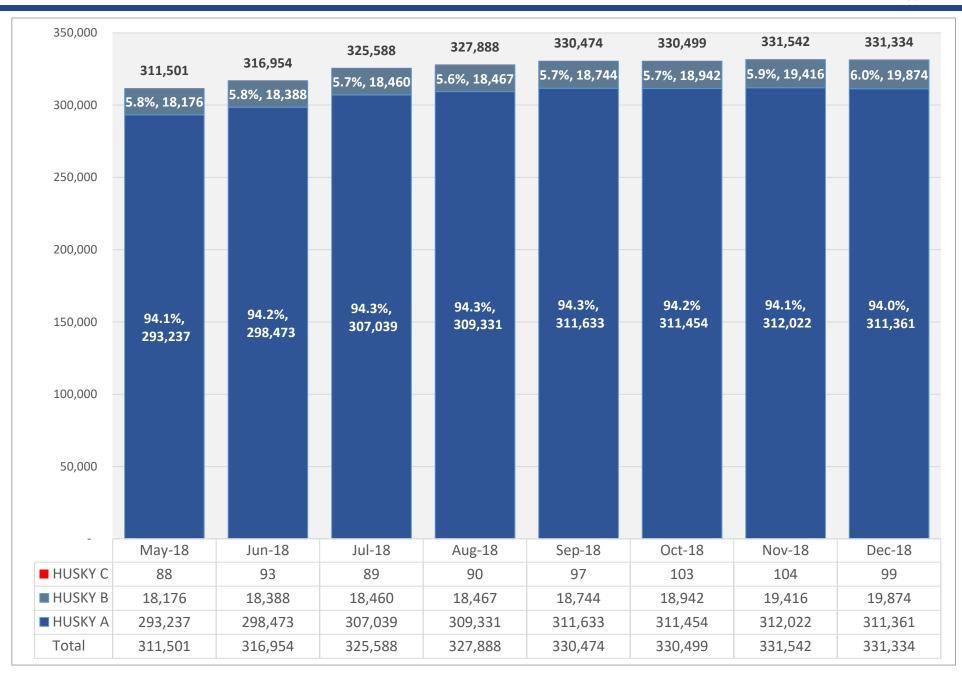
- Shows year-over-year growth.
- 2017 data is missing as it was a period of complex system and program transitions.
- In July 2015 the parent FPL was reduced to 155%. It took a year to see the full effect as most parents received Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA).
- In December 2017 the State reduced the Parent FPL threshold to 138% and then effective July 1 2018 the FPL% was reinstated. Most individuals moved to TMA coverage for that period and were then reinstated. The Department notified those who were determined ineligible during this period.
- 2016 data is sourced from EMS.
 - It does not include non-MAGI HUSKY A individuals (~10k). These are included in 2018.
- 2018 A, B & D data is sourced primarily from the HIX.
- 2018 HUSKY C data is sourced from ImpaCT.
- HUSKY B includes individuals who have yet to pay their first premium and so while eligible are not truly enrolled.

Year-over-Year HUSKY D (Adult Expansion Group) Enrollment HUSKY Described Dashboard



- Shows year-over-year growth of the Medicaid expansion population (Adult groups are also included in the totals in the prior graphs).
- 2015 drop is attributable to catching up on backlogged discontinuance actions.
- 2017 data is missing (a period of complex system transition).

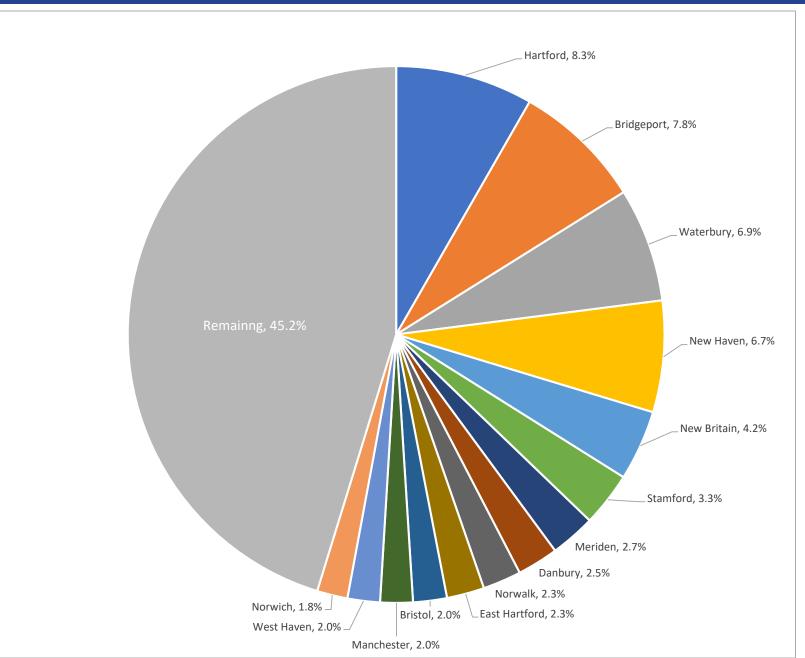
- 2014 2016 data is sourced from EMS.
- 2018 D data is sourced from the HIX.
 - Does not include a small population (~1000) of institutionalized nondisabled consumers who are determined eligible by ImpaCT.

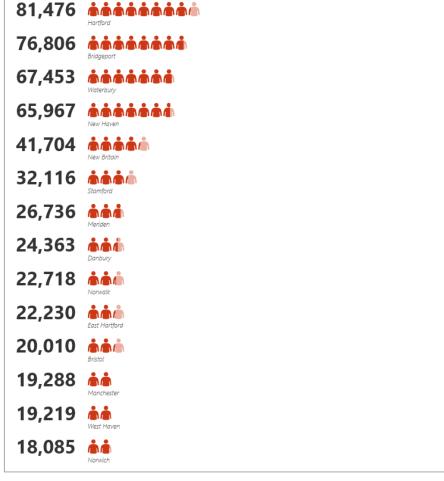


- Shows the HUSKY children, i.e., the under 19s and including newborns.
- HUSKY B is CMS Performance 8.h.
- The total of CMS Performance Indicators 8.c (MAGI) and 8.f (non-MAGI) equal the sum of HUSKY A and HUSKY C, i.e., MAGI and non-MAGI is mixed across HUSKY A and C.

- Through June 2018 the data was sourced from ImpaCT and EMS.
- July 2018 onwards the data is sourced from ImpaCT and HIX as appropriate.
- From July 2018 the DCF children were counted in the HUSKY A coverage groups (previously incorrectly counted in the HUSKY C Category.

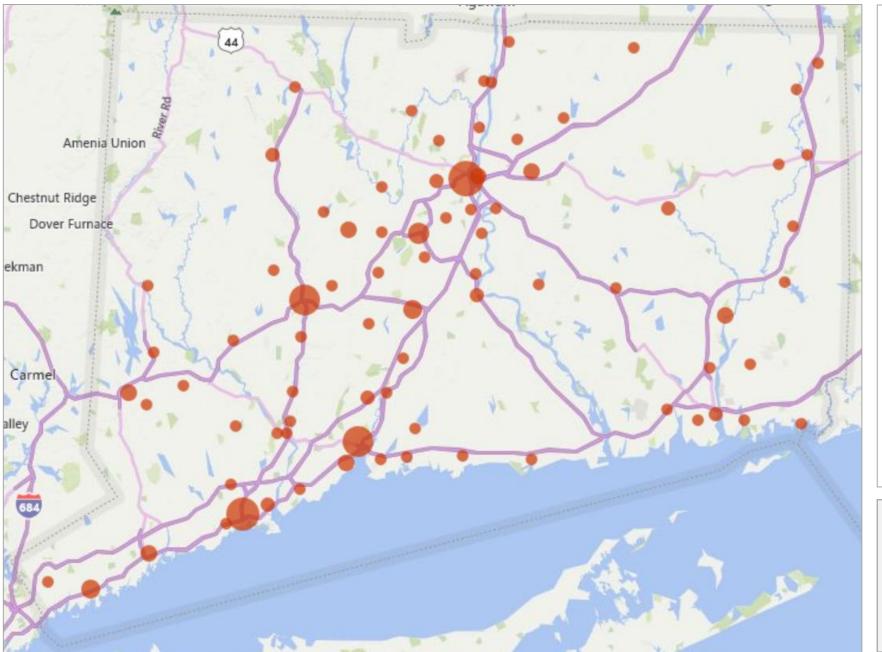
Geographical Enrollment - Medical Enrollment by Largest Towns, as of May 2018 Analytics Dashboard

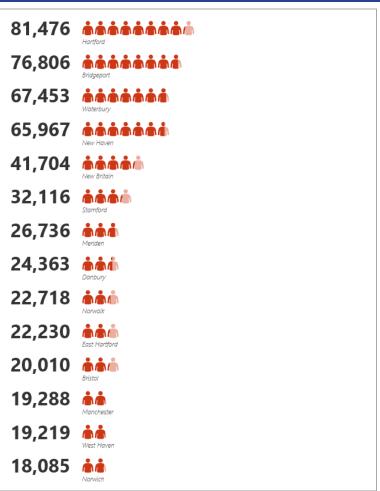




- These are DSS medical enrollments; includes some small specialized State programs.
- The remaining 156 towns account for 444.704 (45%) of the medical recipients, i.e., most of these "remaining towns" have less than 1% of the enrollees each.

Geographical Enrollment - Medical Enrollment by Largest Towns, as of May 2018 Analytics Dashboard

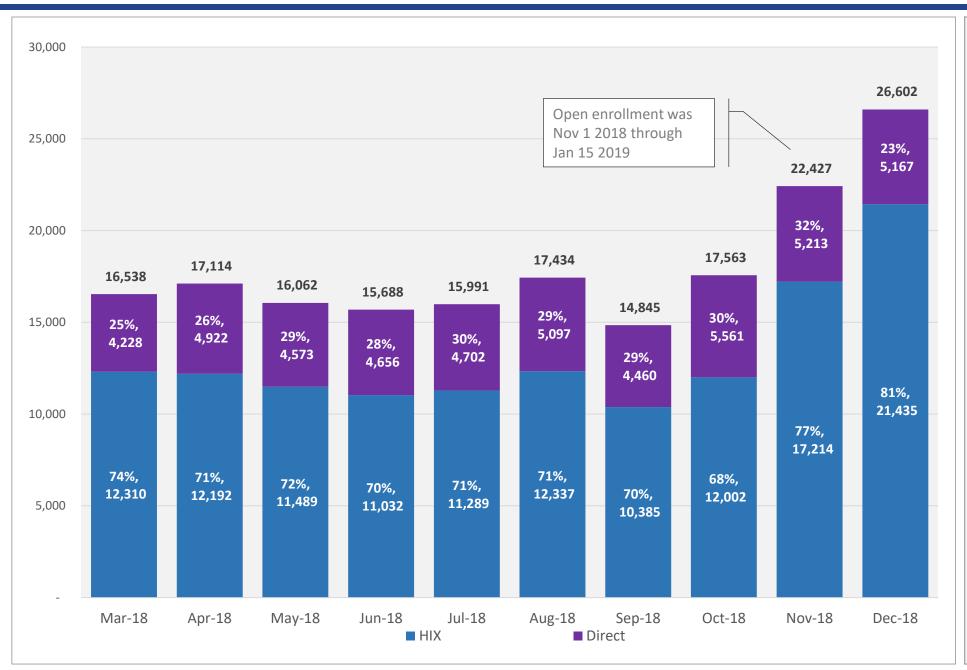




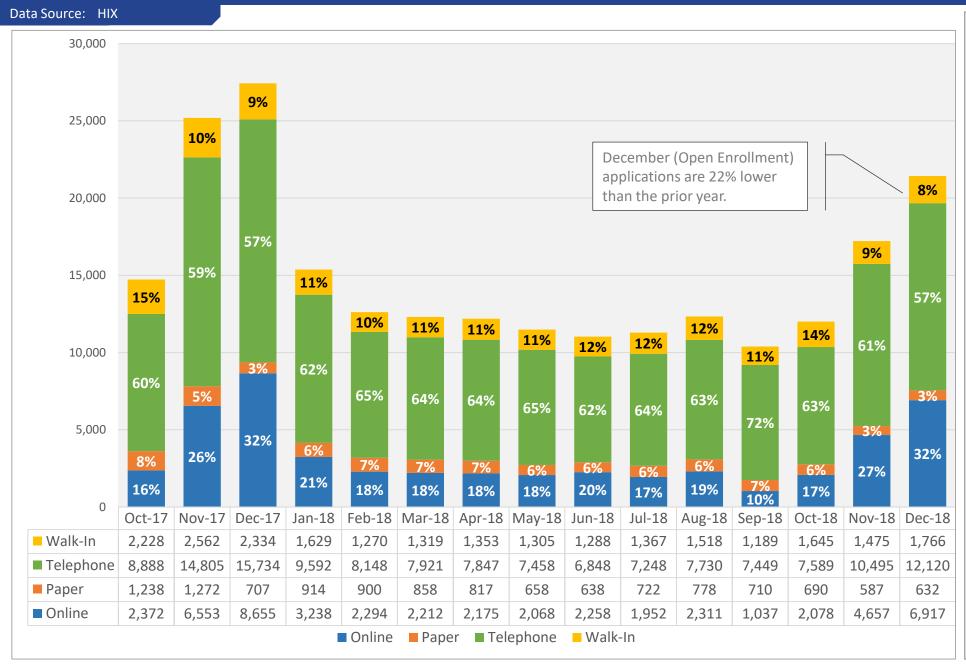
- These are DSS medical enrollments; includes some small specialized State programs.
- The map shows the top 80 towns. These are towns with 2,000 or more recipients.



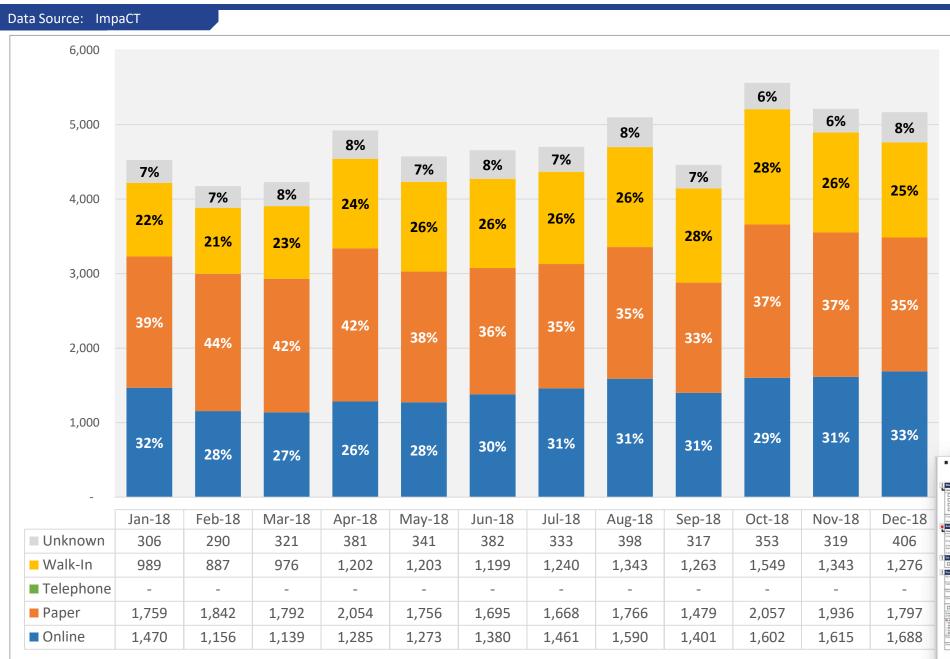
Applications



- This is a count of the subsidized applications with a filing (application) date in the month and:
 - Application status is in-process or determined (not inactive or canceled);
 - Application is not a change, renewal or in the renewal reconsideration period.
- This includes HUSKY and MSP applications
- The total is CMS Performance Indicator # 5.a.

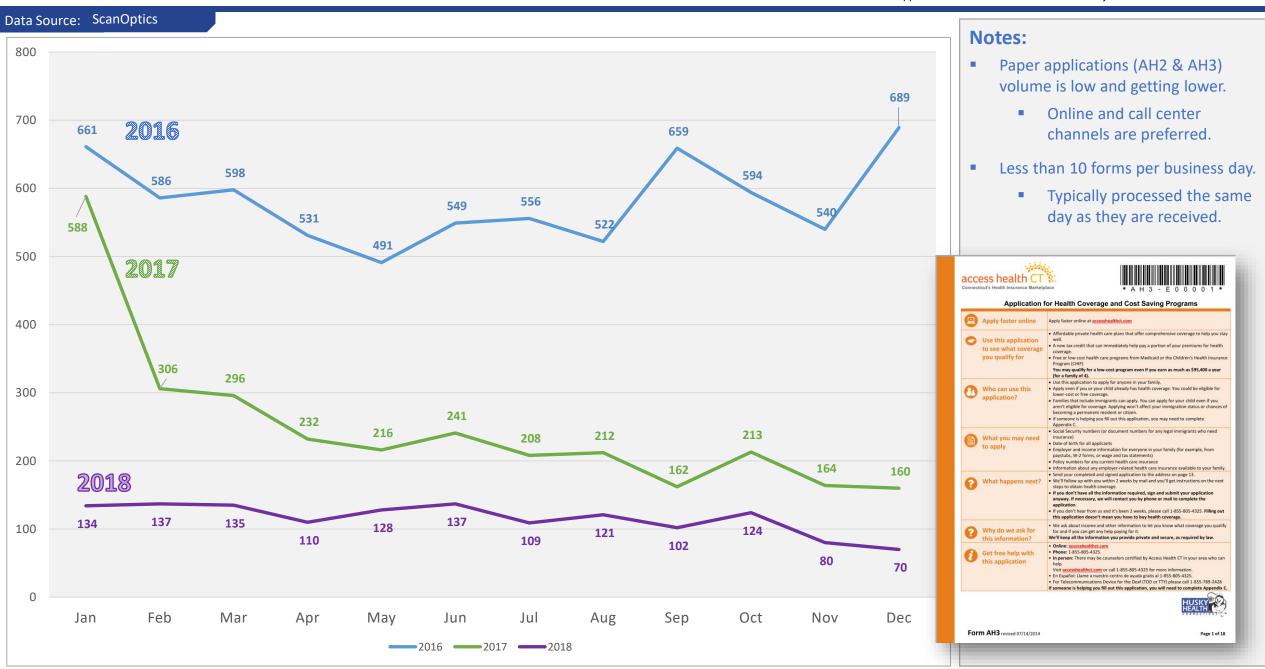


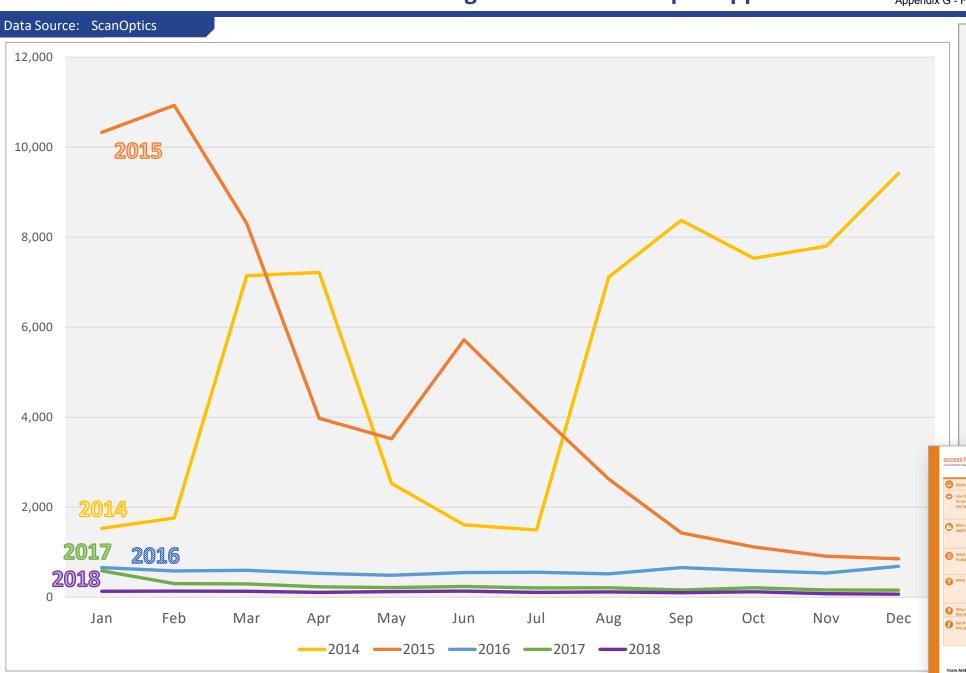
- This is the HIX component of the CMS #5 Performance Indicator. It is a count of the financial-assistance type applications, by channel, with a filing (application) date in the month and:
 - Application status is in-process or determined (not inactive or canceled);
 - Application is not a change, renewal or in the renewal reconsideration period.
- The HIX paper channel is small, but higher than expected when compared to the actual paper processing tasks performed in the HIX channel, i.e., typically process less than 10 per day.
 - We attribute much of this to clients incorrectly using the W1-E paper form and mailing channel; DSS workers identify these and enter them into the HIX.



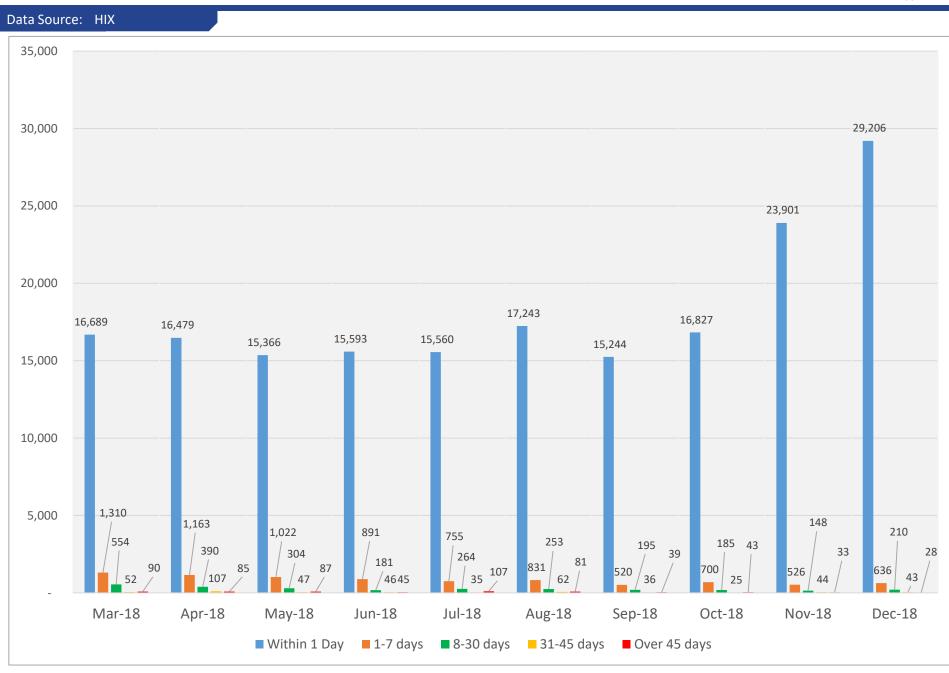
- This is the direct (i.e., non-HIX) component of the CMS #5 Performance Indicator. It is a count of the applications, by channel, with a filing (application) date in the month and:
 - Application status is in-process or determined (not inactive or canceled);
 - Application is not a change, renewal or in the renewal reconsideration period.
- The "Unknown" channel is related to "add a program" activity. This task type does not capture the channel





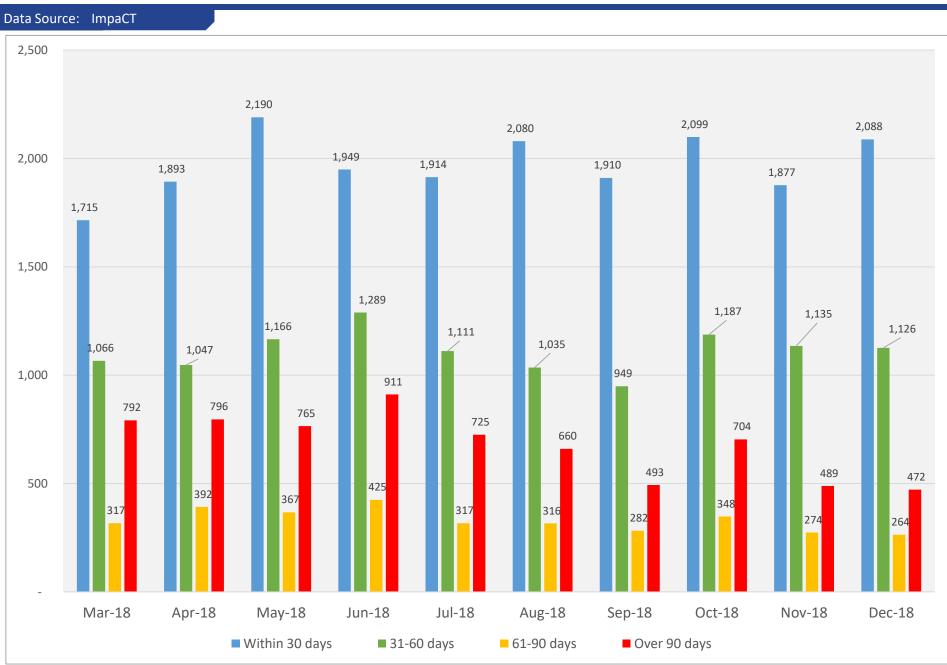


- The Application processing profile of 2014 and 2015 has peaks due to Open Enrollment and the renewal transition of clients from EMS to HIX. The renewal moratoriums are possible causes for the application troughs.
- Once most clients were transitioned from EMS (completed around Q3 2015) the number of paper applications per month falls and continues to fall through 2018.
- Paper W-1E applications that come through the DSS scanning channel and that are entered into the HIX (clients used the wrong form) are missed from these numbers.



- This is the CMS performance indicator #12 for the MAGI population.
- The median processing time is zero
 (0) days.
- Note that this CMS performance indicator counts unique applicants and not applications, i.e., there can be multiple applicants on a single application.
- There are very few applications that fall outside the 45-day standard of promptness (SOP). The Department conducted a review to understand the scenarios that are causing these exceptions and is refining process guidance, etc.

- This data is sourced from the HIX system.
- A very small number of MAGI applications are processed directly by ImpaCT, but these would not be enough to materially change the results.

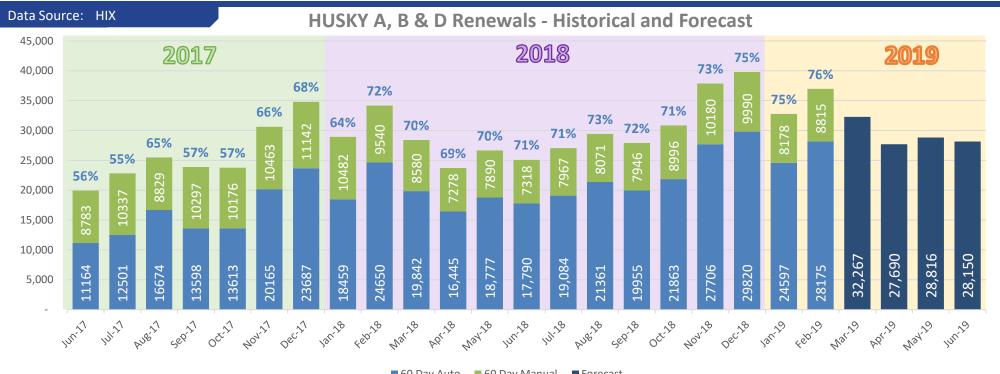


- This is the CMS performance indicator #12 for the non-MAGI population.
- The standard of promptness for long term care is 90 days.
- The median processing time is 31 days.

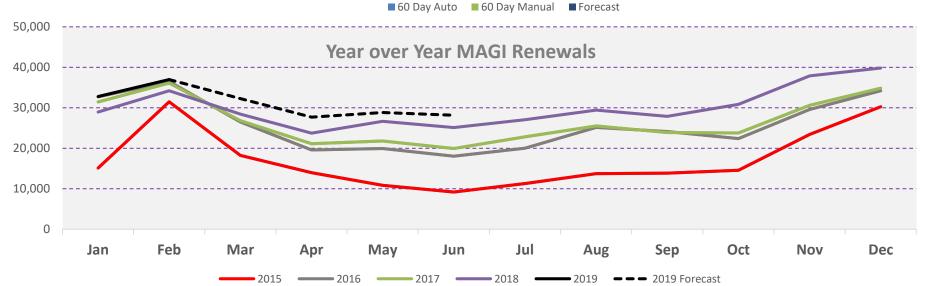
- This data is sourced from the ImpaCT system.
- The results are primarily for HUSKY C and MSP applicants. However, it also includes DCF applications, refugee applications and a very small number of direct MAGI applications.

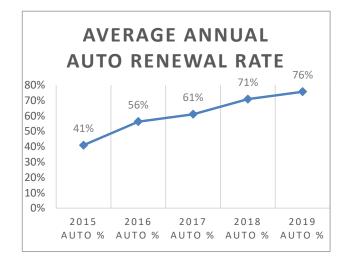


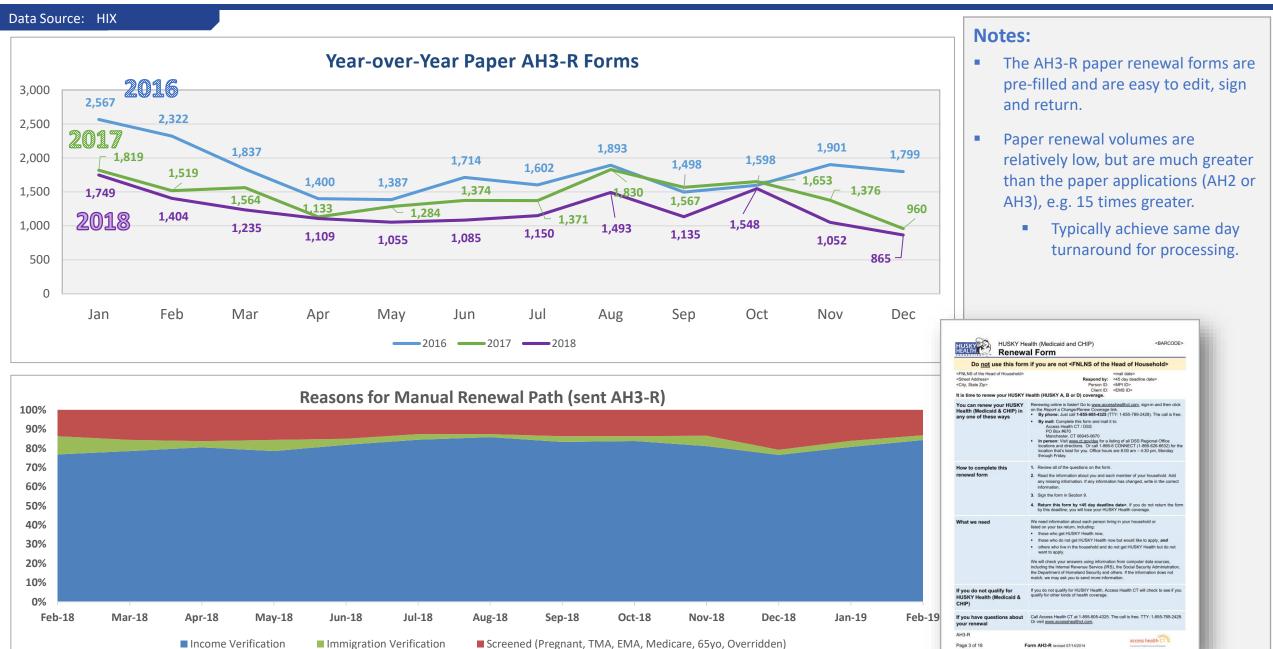
Renewals

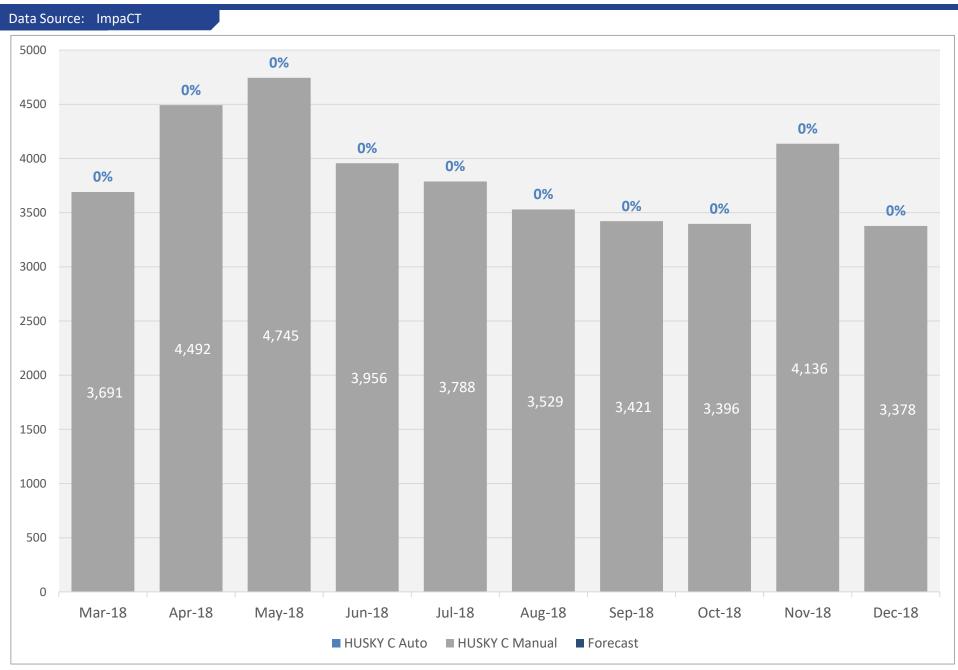


- Currently the auto-renewal rate is running around **70**%
- Each month approximately
 7% of the auto-renewal will report changes to the Department.
- Each month approximately 15% of the renewals are manual and non-responsive by the 15th of the month.

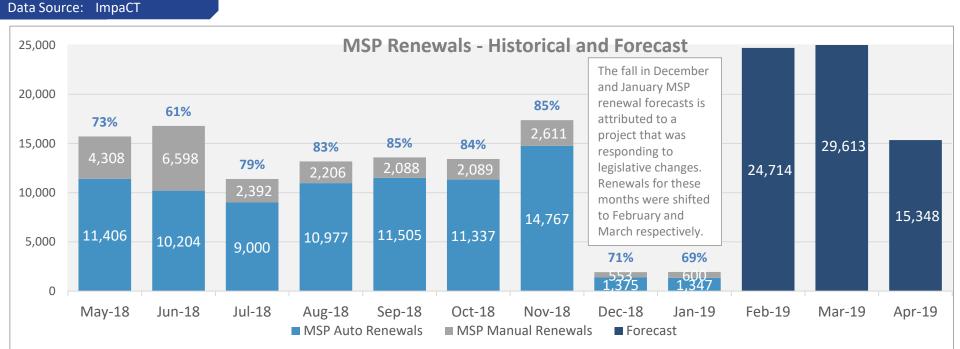


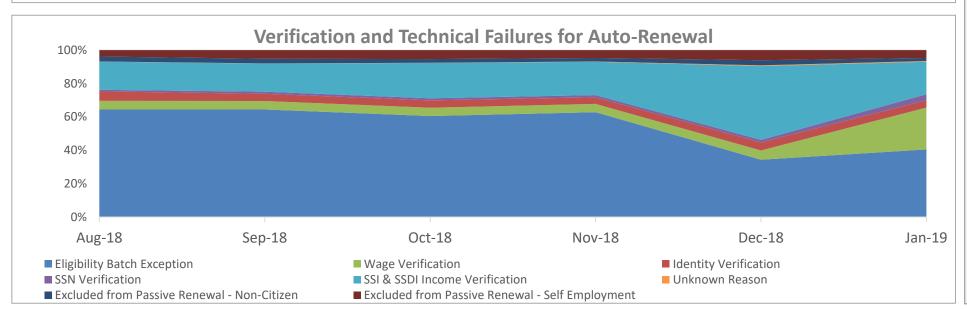




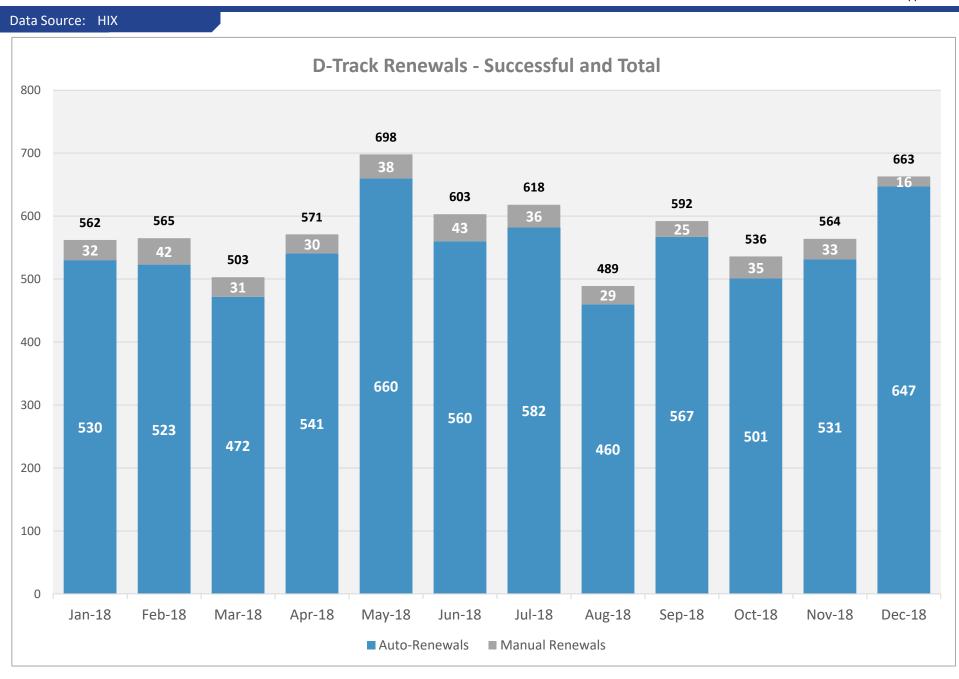


- Currently, HUSKY C does not have an auto-renewal process, similar to the other HUSKY programs and MSP.
- This shows the number of HUSKY C households who are sent a manual form. There are no auto-renewals.





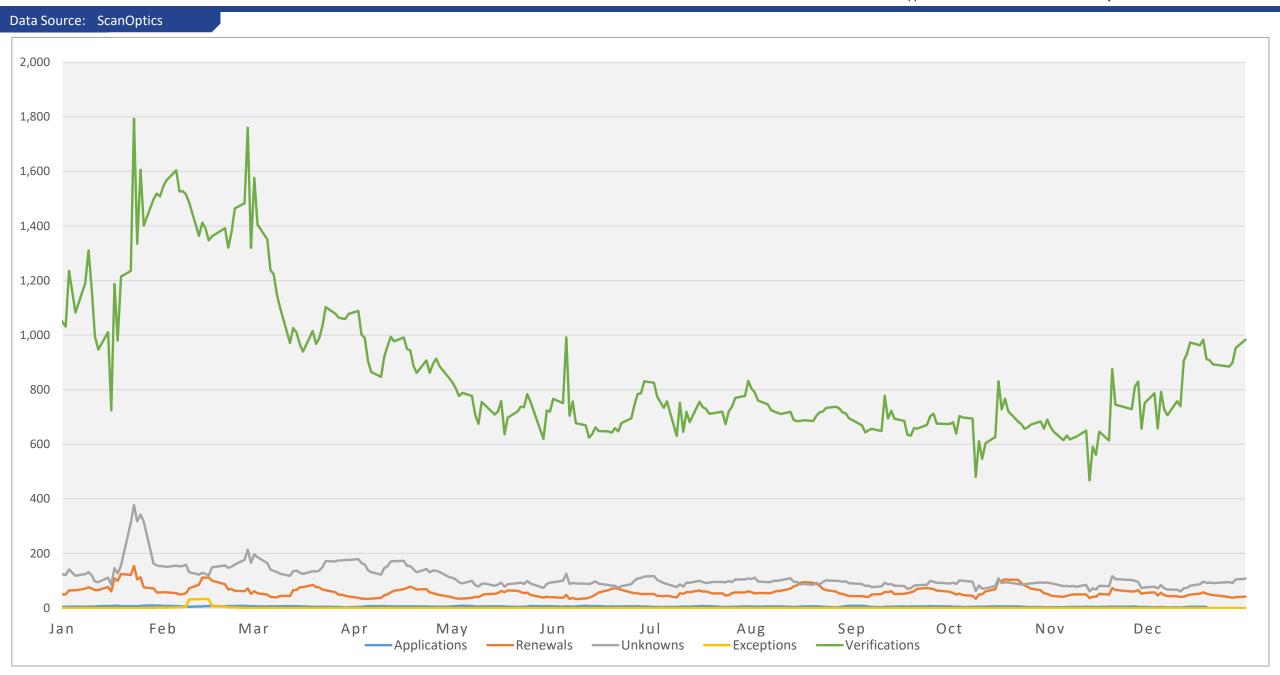
- The MSP auto-renewals work a little differently from the MAGI auto renewals:
 - A single notice sent 40-days in advance. The notice includes a renewal form (MAGI does a determination 60 days in advance and sends a basis of eligibility and then later sends the finalization ~12 days before).
 - Income sources are updated and if greater than coverage threshold, it is considered a denial.
- The MSP process:
 - Anyone with selfemployment has to do a manual renewal.
 - There is no interface with the IRS as an income source.

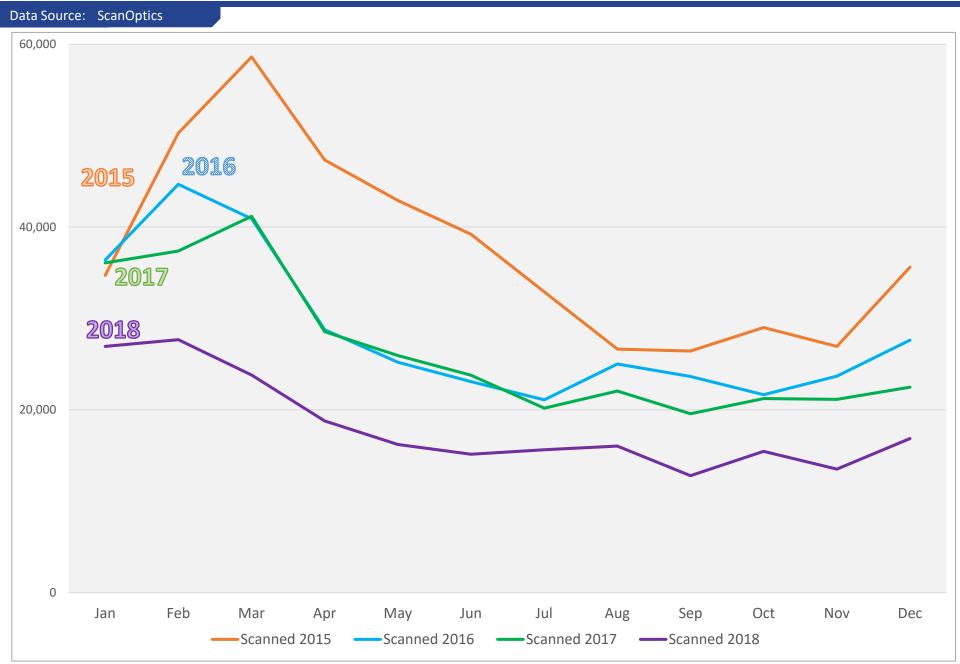


- The DCF Medicaid coverage groups (D01, D03 and D04) are renewed using a simplified auto-renewal process.
- The renewed clients have 12 months of benefits created and are sent a notification accordingly.
- One exception is for the D04 children who have an Authorized Representative; these are not autorenewed and are sent application forms.
- Note that enrollees in the Statefunded DCF programs (D02 and D05) are also sent traditional renewal forms.



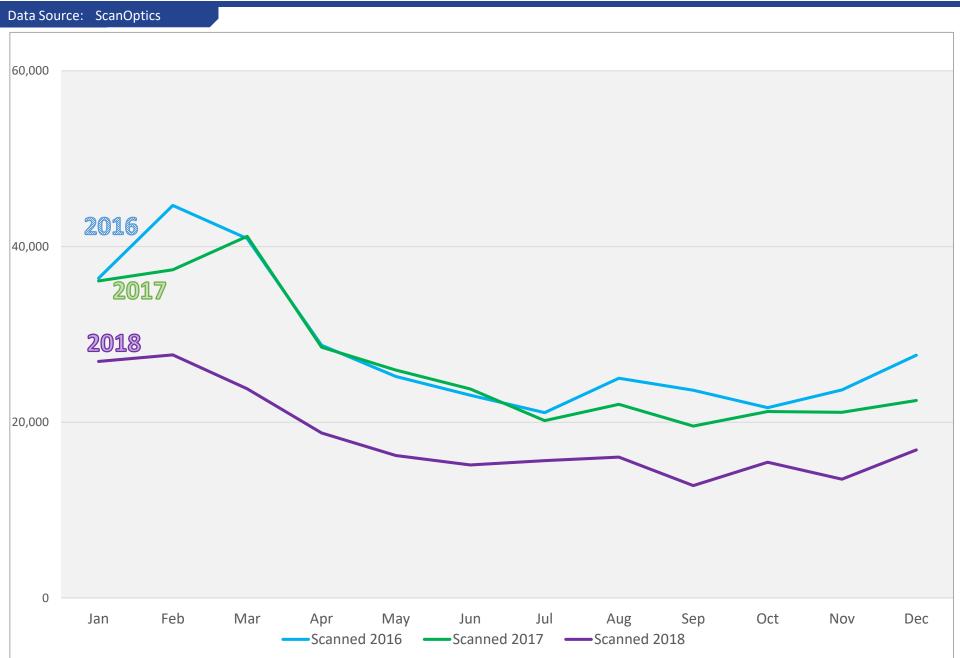
Other HIX-based Paper Processing



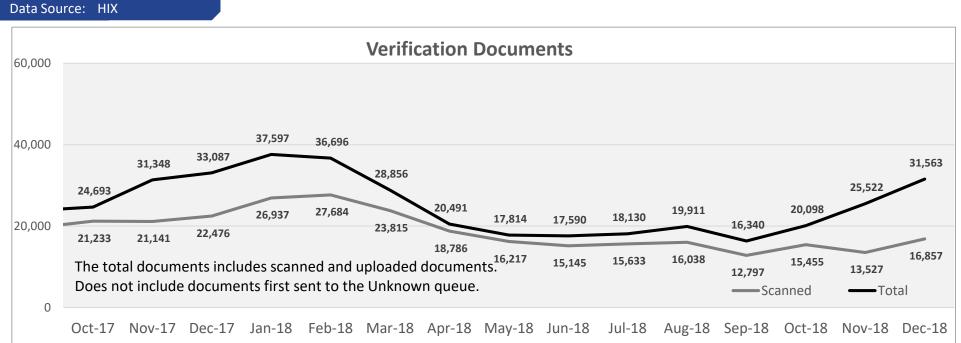


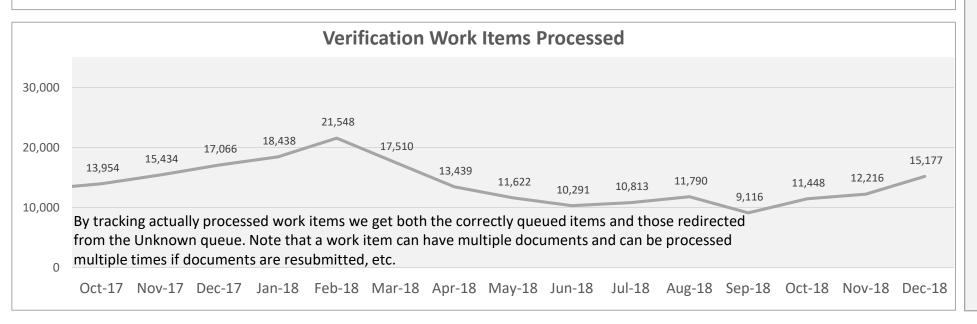
- The 2015 volume is significantly higher than other years
- The 2015 spike in volume was primarily due to an increase in application processing (transitioning non-MAGI recipients to MAGI) in conjunction with some system issues (MIA, etc.). The increased workload was likely compounded by recipients resending the same verifications as they received multiple reminder notices, etc.

Year-over-Year Scanned HIX HUSKY A, B and D Verification Documents to Business Analytics Dashboard

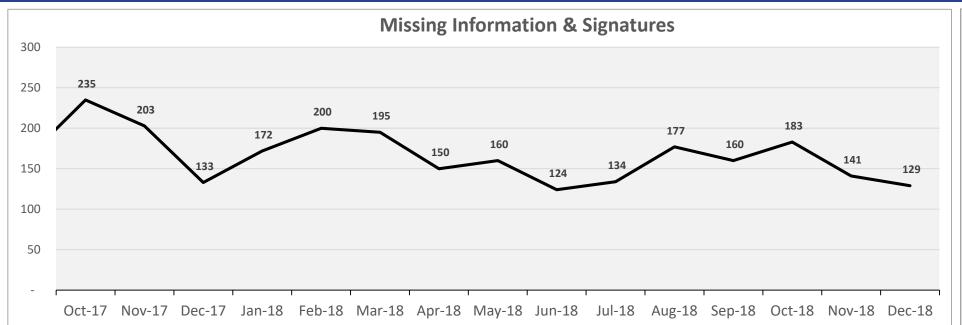


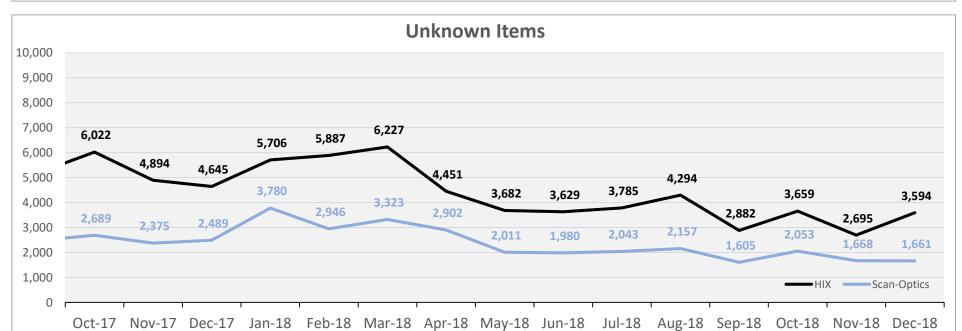
- Whereas 2016 and 2017 were (reasonably) aligned, 2018 volumes are significantly lower (~45%).
- Each year can have its own "one-off" events that can disguise broader trends. Such events include:
 - Changes in the start and end dates for Open Enrollment.
 - One-time changes in FPL thresholds. If these result in TMA then the full impact can be 12 months later.
- wore successful electronic verifications cause an increase in auto-renewals (shown on other charts), therefore a reduction in manual verifications (shown on this chart), and that would result in an increase in enrollment (shown on other charts) as there would be less monthly client "churn".
 - The exact correlation and rootcause of the trends are under review.
 - From an operational perspective we should rework staffing plans against this now 7-month trend.



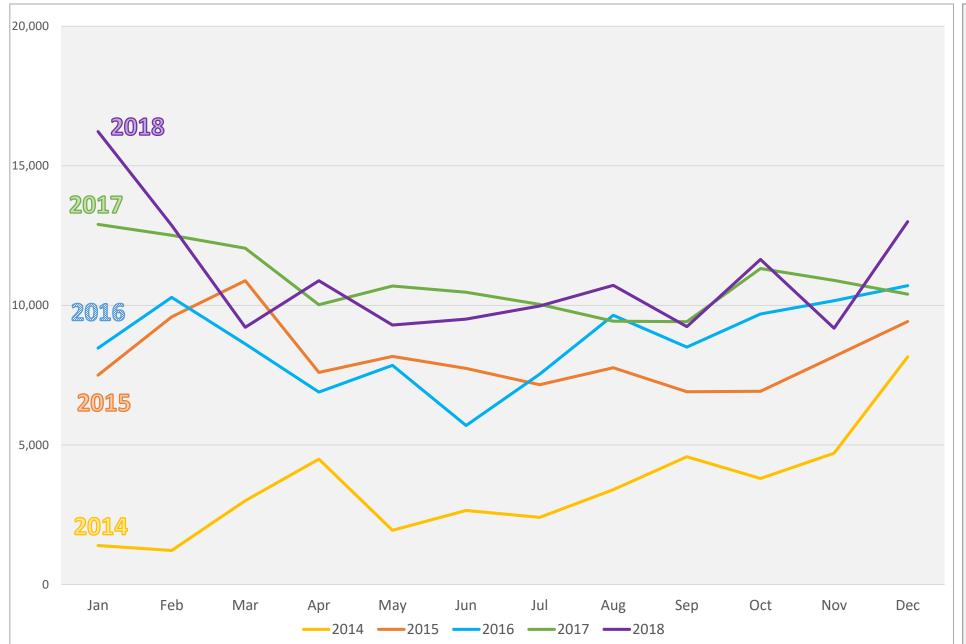


- The first graph effectively shows relative changes in work over time as opposed to absolute counts (since missing the redirected Unknown documents).
- The bottom graph shows the verification work items that were processed.
 - Scanned and uploaded documents are attached to verification work items created by eligibility determination. The work items are "reused" when documents have to be resubmitted, etc. Verification documents that are sent to the Unknown queue (no cover sheet) get a new and different work item and it remains distinct.





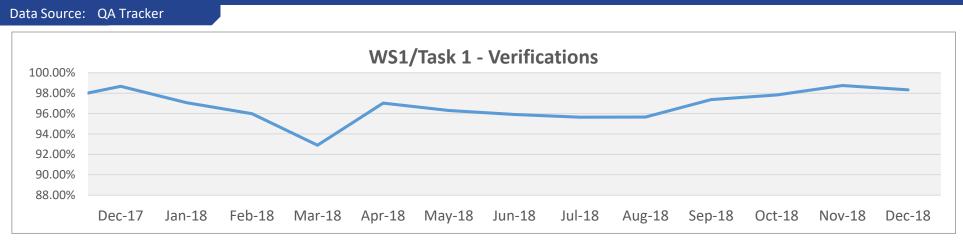
- The Missing Information queue is tracked using work items in HIX, but they equate to a single document.
- The Missing Information queue has low volumes but there maybe opportunities for reducing the volumes still further, e.g., encourage clients to call the call center. Note also that much of the missing information queue consists of missing renewal form signatures.
- The Unknown Items shows the two different definitions; scanned unknowns vs total unknowns.
- The scanned unknowns are documents sent without a cover sheet and are primarily verification documents. There are a low volume of genuinely unexpected documents also, e.g., ad-hoc letters.
- The HIX count includes the scanned documents and also notices that don't have a dedicated queue, e.g., incorrectly mailed appeal forms, end-of-life 1304 forms.

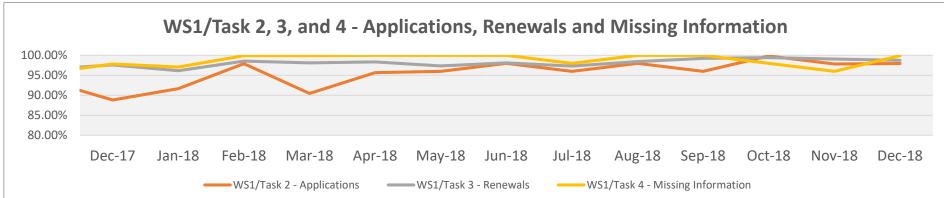


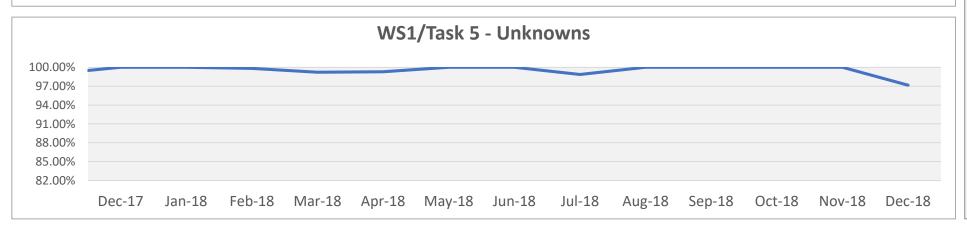
 This is mail sent from the HIX system and returned by the post office. It is collected by ScanOptics.



HIX Paper-Processing Quality Assurance Details







- This QA detail is limited to Conduent Works Stream 1 tasks.
 These are some of the most critical tasks and highest by volume.
- The 2017 focus was on rolling out the new statistical-based QA Plan and adjusting as needed.
- The change in QA approach successfully identified the need for changes in processes. Various refinements were adopted and the quality was incrementally improved across the tasks.
- The increased focus on quality measurements initially had a detrimental effect on worker productivity. Further operational changes were rolled out in 2017 in order to maintain the quality with the desired productivity.

Grade	Percentage
А	96% and above
В	93% to 96%
С	90% to 93%
F	Below 90%

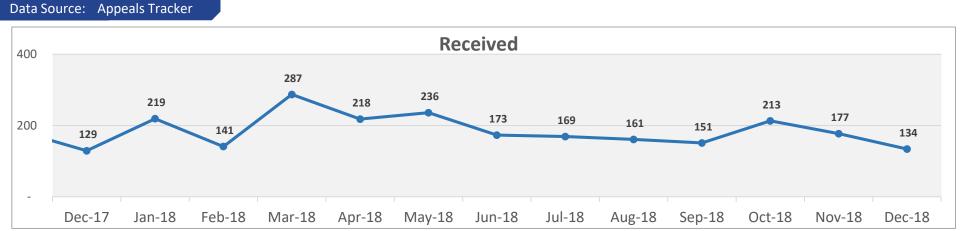
Data Source: QA Tracker													
Task	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
Work Stream 1 - MAGI Data Entry Support													
Task 1 - Paper Verifications	А	А	В	С	А	А	В	В	В	А	А	А	А
Task 2 - Paper Applications	F	С	А	С	В	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А
Task 3 - Paper Renewals	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А
Task 4 - Missing Information	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А
Task 5 - Unknown Items	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А
Work Stream 2 - MAGI Case Maintenance													
Task 1 - Manual VLP Steps 2 and 3												А	А
Task 2 - Age-Outs												А	А
Task 3 - Pregnancy Income Lock In												А	А
Task 4 - Past Due Pregnancy												А	А
Work Stream 3 - General Administrative Support													
Task 1 - HUSKY C & MSP Referrals	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	Α	А	А	А	А	А
Task 2 - Premium Billing Support	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А
Task 3 - Spend-Down Expense Support	А	А	А	А	А	С	А	А	С	А	А	А	А
Work Stream 4 - Call Center Services													
Task 1 - ConneCT MyAccount	A	Α	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	A

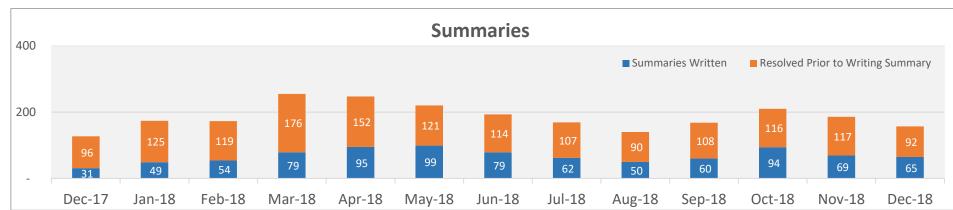
 The grades are based on the overall percentage of the Task Item for that month.

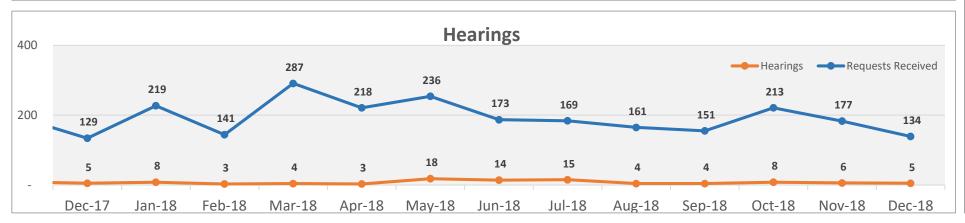
Grade	Percentage
А	96% and above
В	93% to 96%
С	90% to 93%
F	Below 90%



HIX Hearings and Appeals



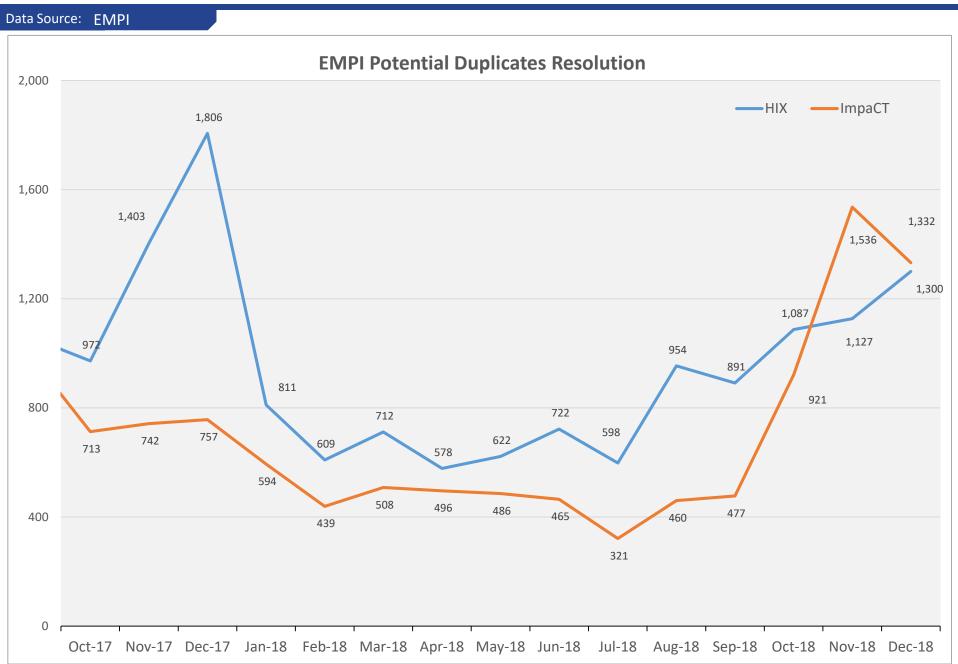




- This tracks appeals from the Conduent perspective, i.e., the preparation of Hearing Summary Documents for HIX.
- There is a distinct pattern where 25% to 50% of the Appeals can be resolved prior/during Summary preparation. The number of actual hearings then further drops to between 2 & 4 per week.



Enterprise Master Person Index

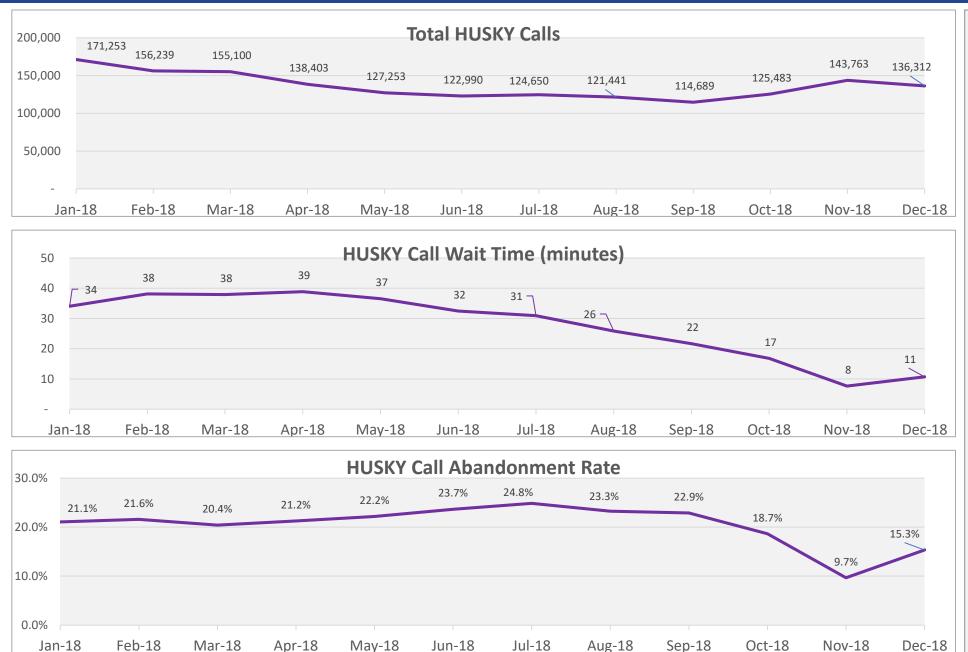


 DQM is the system used to report on the merge activity with the EMPI.

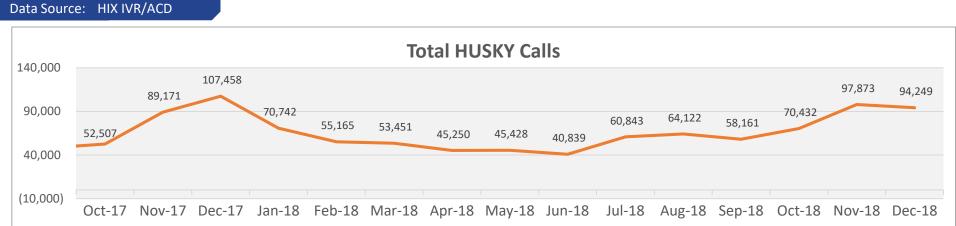


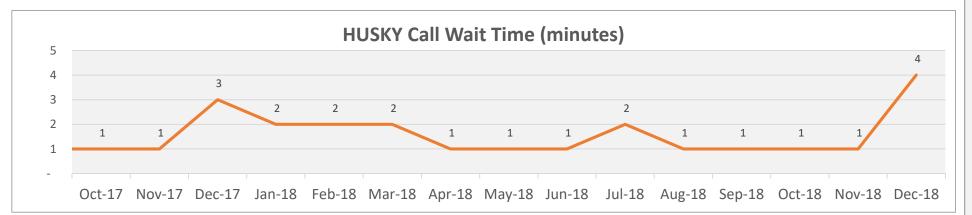
HUSKY Call Centers

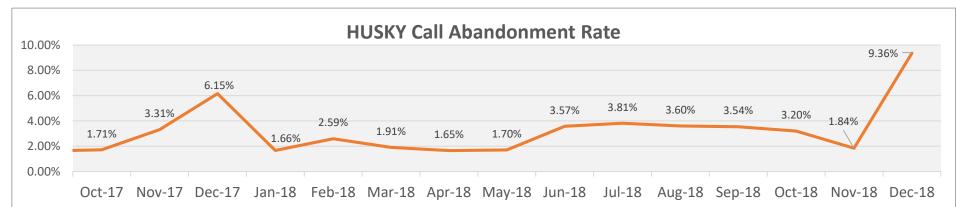
Combined HUSKY Call Centers – Performance Indicators G - HUSKY Health Business Analytics Dashboard



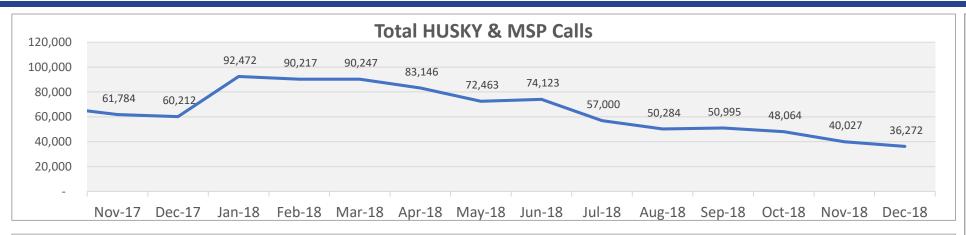
- There are three call centers providing HUSKY eligibility and enrollment support:
 - Client Information Line for speaking to a DSS case worker
 - Access Health CT for MAGI HUSKY support. Outsourced to Faneuil.
 - Ancillary Client Info Line Support – for technical MyAccount, 1095-B and HUSKY Premium support. Outsourced to Conduent.
- We exclude the SNAP, TANF and QHP calls from the total call numbers by using enrollment percentages and previously agreed upon cost allocation percentages.
- The three charts are the three CMS performance indicators.
- The wait time and abandonment rate are combined using a weighting ratio of the post IVR volume, i.e., excludes calls handled in the IVR and includes handled and abandoned calls.

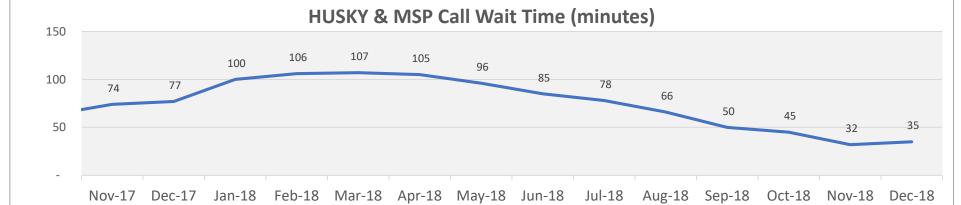


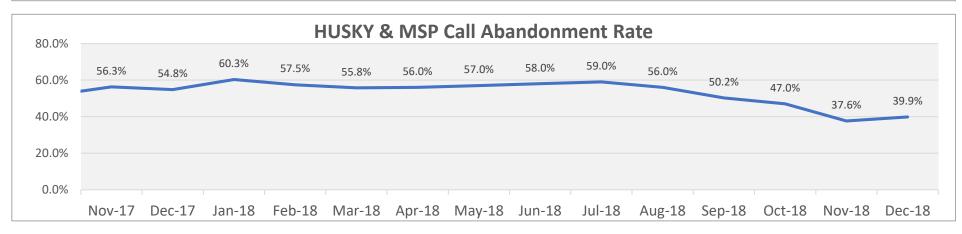




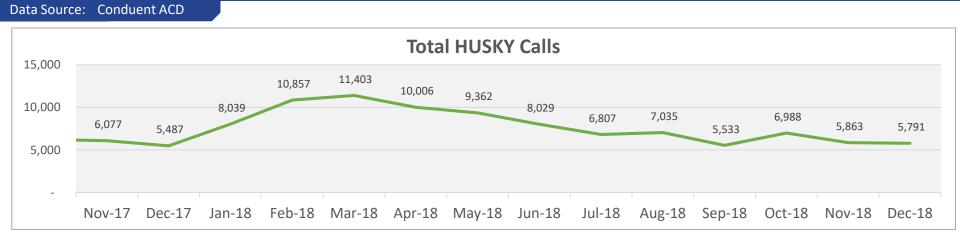
- The three charts are the three CMS performance indicators applied to just the HIX call center.
- 88% of HUSKY is supported by this call center; specifically HUSKY A, B and D. HUSKY C and MSP are supported by the DSS Benefit Center (along with other DSS programs).
- Approximately 30% of the calls are QHP related and these have been removed in order to provide a HUSKY-only total.
- Per the CMS instructions, wait time is reported in minutes and is rounded up or down based on the 30 second break point.
- The abandonment rate is measured for calls abandoned after an initial 30 second threshold.

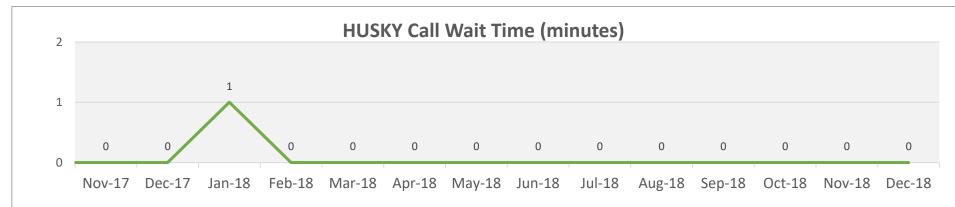


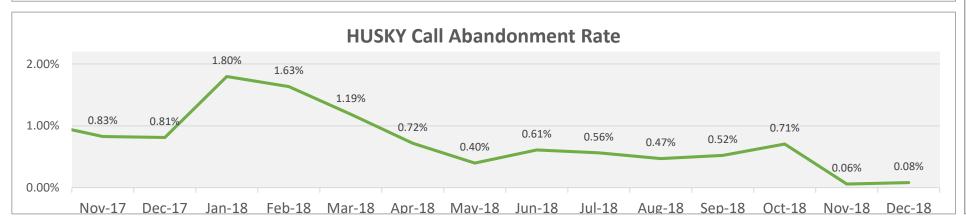




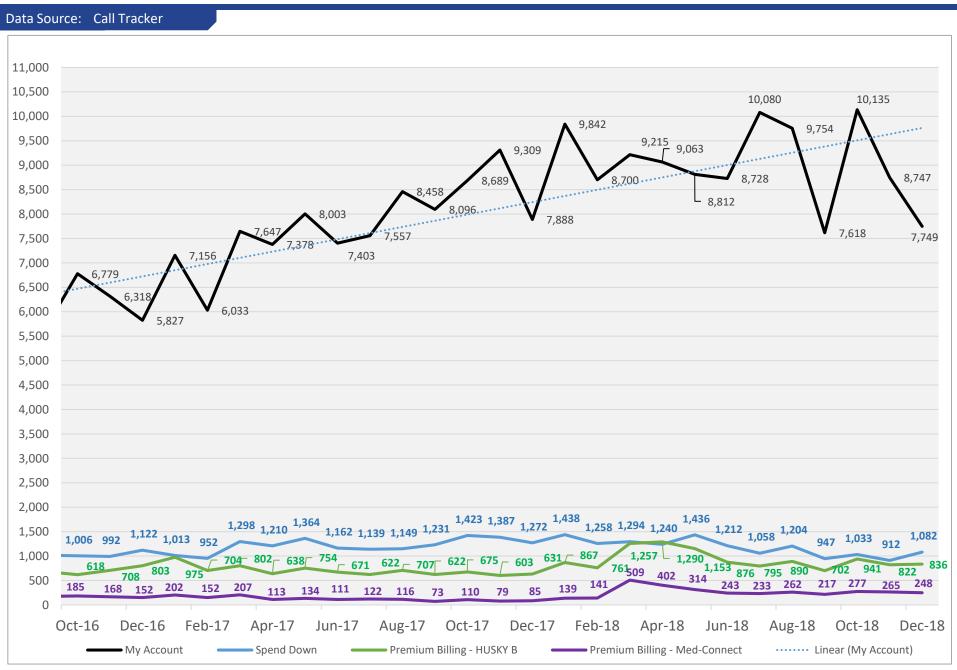
- The three charts are the three CMS performance indicators applied to just the Benefits Center call center.
- This call center provides support for HUSKY C, MSP and administrative support for HUSKY A, B and D, e.g., new HUSKY medical cards.
- Around 67% of the calls are estimated (based on enrollment) to be non-health related calls and these are removed in order to provide a **HUSKY-only total.**
- Per the CMS instructions, wait time is reported in minutes and is rounded up or down based on the 30 second break point.
- The abandonment rate is measured for calls abandoned after an initial 30 second threshold.







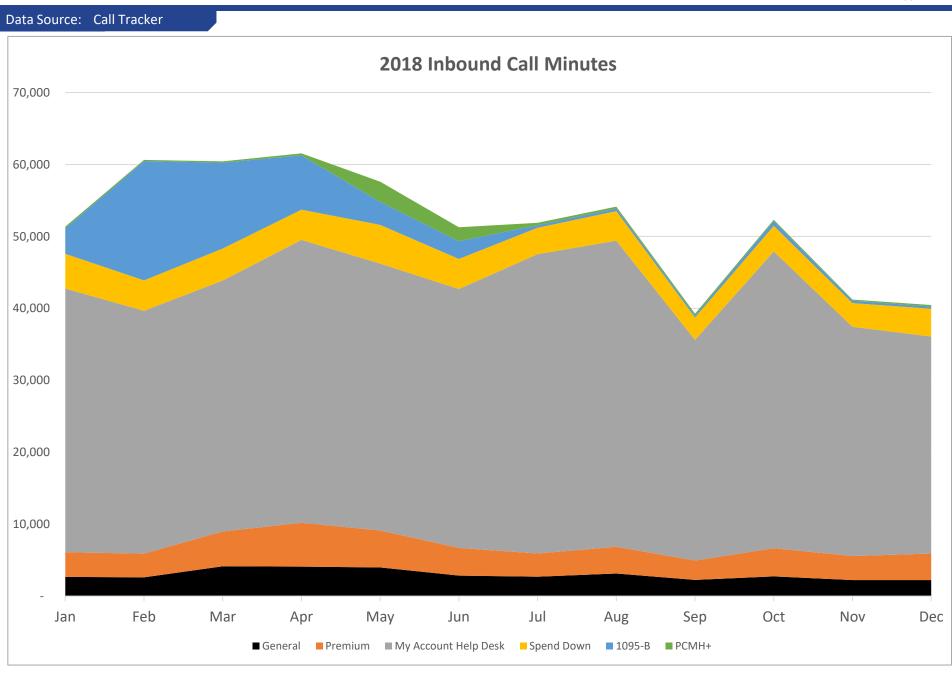
- The three charts are the three CMS performance indicators applied to just the Conduent call center.
- The Conduent call center is a logical component of the DSS Benefits Center for some non-eligibility functions.
 - The majority of the calls are for technical support for MyAccount. However, support is also provided for premium billing, spend down expenses and 1095-Bs
- MyAccount support includes non HUSKY programs (SNAP and TANF) and we break out this support to provide HUSKY-only totals.
- Per the CMS instructions, wait time is reported in minutes and is rounded up or down based on the 30 second break point.
- The abandonment rate is measured for calls abandoned after an initial 30 second threshold.



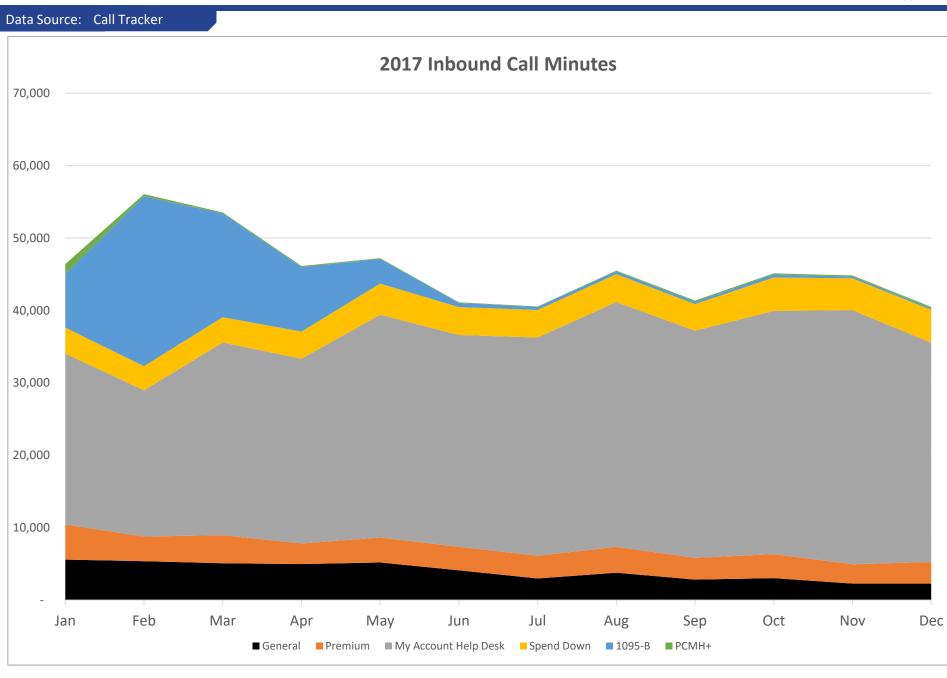
- The largest volume of calls are associated with My Account (ConneCT) password resets. These calls are also trending upwards as more clients try to meet their needs online.
- The remaining Spend Down and Premium Billing call volumes are small and relatively flat.
- Premium Billing support is provided for HUSKY B Band 2 and MED-Connect (Medicaid for Employed Disabled).
 - There has been a recent uptick in Premium Billing calls. This is associated with a change in the bank address and a change in the timing of bills.



- 1095-B volume call center support is seasonal.
- Temporary staff are hired and trained for the peak duration.
- As consumers get used to receiving 1095-B forms the volume of calls have fallen year over year.



- This is included to show the mix of business support and relative size and seasonality of some of that support.
- The call types supported are as follows:
 - My Account password and IVR resets
 - Spend Downs
 - Premium Billing
 - 1095-Bs
 - PCMH+



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