How Does Big Med Drive Rising Healthcare Costs and What to Do About It

Distinguished Public Lecture Series Fralin Biomedical Research Institute at VTC Roanoke, Virginia

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Outline

- The rise of big med
- Consumer demand in healthcare
- Price Transparency

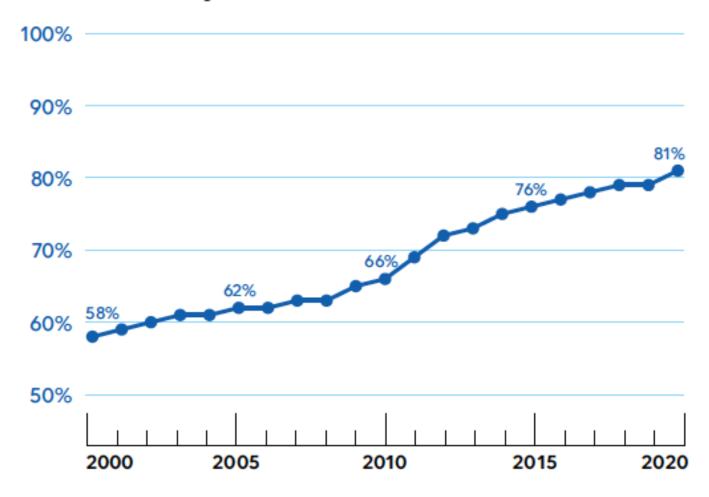
Why is U.S. Healthcare So Expensive?

- Overly generous insurance coverage leads many patients to have inelastic demand at the point of care.
- 2) Fee-for-service reimbursement rewards providers for higher quantity, but not better quality.
- 3) Providers are consolidating into mega-healthcare systems, raising their bargaining power vs. insurers.

Why is U.S. Healthcare So Expensive?

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Figure 1
Percent of U.S. Hospital Bed Capacity
that Is Part of Systems, 2000-2020



Source: AHA survey data computed by Elevance.

Merger Definitions

- **Horizontal**: combinations in the same product and geographic market and part of the value chain
- Vertical: combinations up or down the value chain

Hospital acquisition of physicians has vertical and horizontal components

Motives for Horizontal Integration

Example: shift from solo to group physician practice

- Reducing cost/improving quality
 - Economies of scale in production (clinic space, EHRs)
 - Economies of scale in purchasing
- Raising price
 - Product variety or improvements facilitated by scale can enable higher prices (value-creating)
 - Swallowing the competition can strengthen bargaining power (valuetransferring)

Motives for Vertical Integration

Example: Healthcare systems & insurers buying physician practices

- The obvious: product improvements and cost reductions from aligned incentives, improved communication; prevent leakage of proprietary info
- The less-obvious: Hospitals could add facility fees to physician services.
- Limit physician referrals to in-network providers.

Vertical Business Relationships Among Insurers, PBMs, Specialty Pharmacies, and Providers, 2023



- 2. Centene has announced that it would outsource its PBM operations to Express Scripts in 2024. In 2023, Centene rebranded its pharmacy benefit subsidiary as Centene Pharmacy Sevrices.
 3. In 2021, Centene sold a majority stake in its U.S. Medical Management to a group of private equity firms.
- 4. Since 2020, Prime has sourced formulary rebates via Ascent Health Services. In 2021, Humana began sourcing formulary rebates via Ascent Health Services for its commercial plans.
- 5. Previously known as Evernorth Care Group and Cigna Medical Group.
- 6. In 2021, Cigna's Evernorth business acquired MDLive.
- 7. In 2022, Cigna invested \$2.7 billion for an estimated 14% ownership stake in VillageMD. Walgreens owns a majority of VillageMD.
- 8. In September 2022, CVS Health announced its acquisition of Signify Health. In February 2023, CVS announced its acquisition of Oak Street Health. Both transactions closed in 2023.
- 9. Previously known as IngenioRx.
- 10. In 2021, Partners in Primary Care and Family Physicians Group businesses were rebranded as Centerwell Senior Primary Care.
- 11. In 2022, Kindred at Home was rebranded as CenterWell Home Health. In 2022, Humana announced plans to close a majority of its SeniorBridge home care locations. Source: The 2023 Economic Report on U.S. Pharmacies and Pharmacy Benefit Managers, Exhibit 234. Companies are listed alphabetically by corporate name.



So what? Bigger could be better

- Little evidence this is true for horizontal combinations
 - For 366 hospital mergers between 2007 & 2011, prices ↑ 6% if hospitals w/in 5m. (Cooper et.al. QJE 2019)
 - For 558 mergers b/w 2009 & 2016, prices ↑ 5%.
 - Mergers identified by FTC for further review had 8% price ↑
 (Brand et. al. JLE 2023)
 - Insurance mergers lead to higher premiums even though providers may be paid less (Dafny, et.al. AER 2012; Trish & Herring JHE 2014)

So what? Bigger could be better, continued

- Discouraging evidence for non-horizontal integration
 - Independent hospitals acquired by systems OUTSIDE their market raise prices 14-18% (Lewis and Pflum RAND 2014)
 - Hospitals gaining a system member in the same state (but not same geo market) raise prices 7-9% (Dafny et. al. RAND 2019)
 - VI of PCPs w/ large health systems had 23% more specialist visits and 6% more spending per year

(Sinaiko et. al. JAMA HF 2023)

Patients in PPOs owned by hospitals vs. physicians have 5.8%
 higher annual spending
 (Ho et. al. JGIM 2019)

COVID-19, Market Consolidation, And

Price Growth 8/3/2020



COVID-19 a Catalyst for Healthcare Merger and Acquisition Activity 1/13/21

The Pandemic Will Fuel Consolidation in U.S. Health Care

3/9/21

Harvard

Business

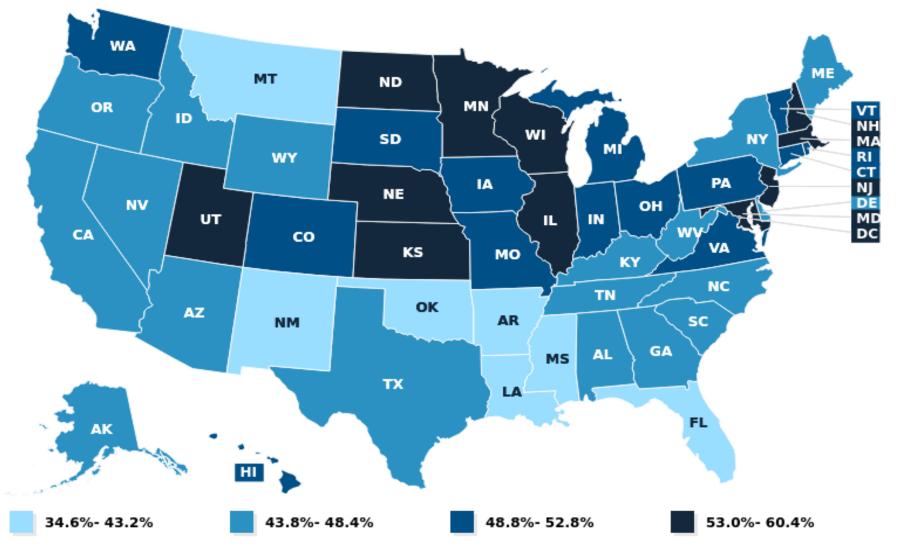
Review





Employer Sponsored Insurance Prevalence, 2023

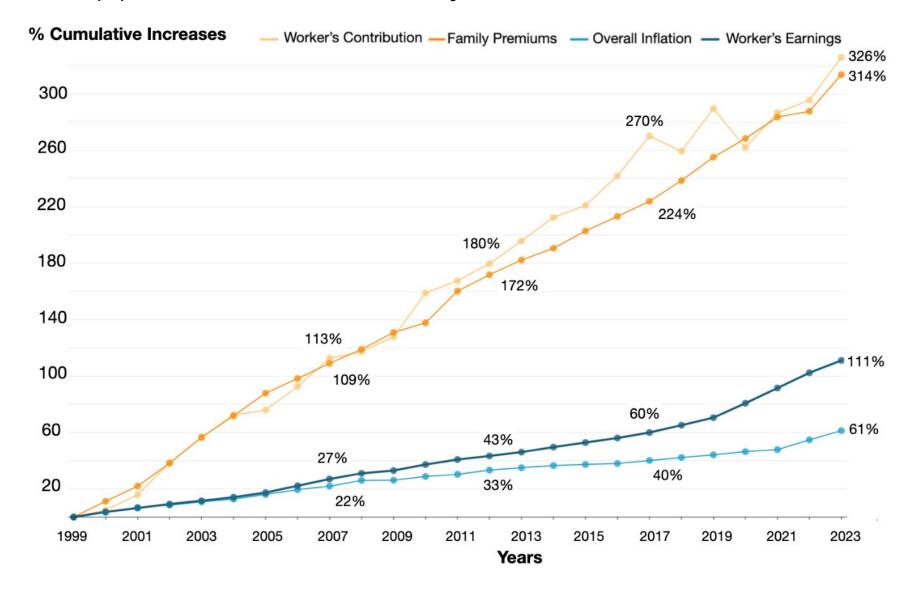




Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts.

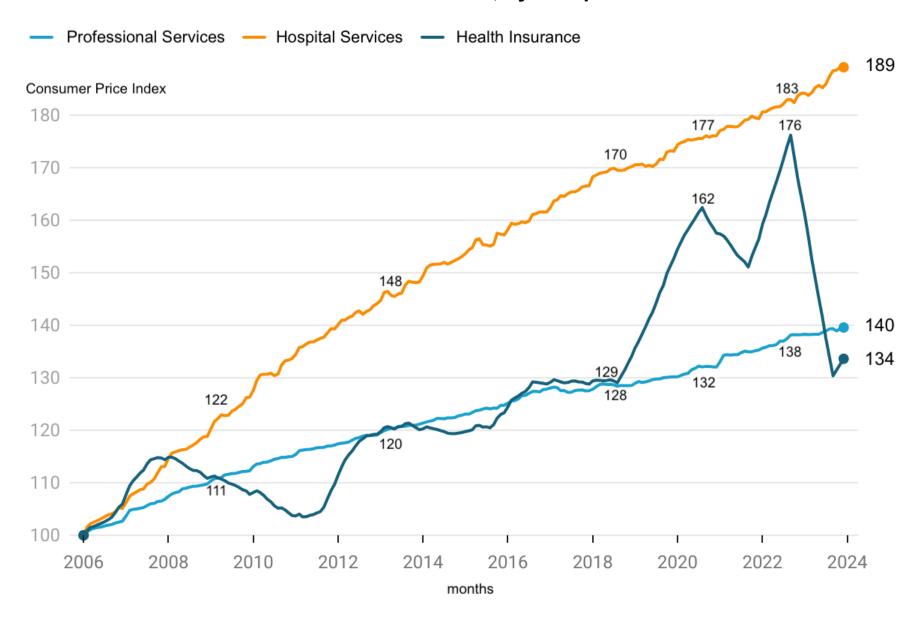
SOURCE: KFF's State Health Facts.

Cumulative Increases (%) in Workers' Contribution, Family Premiums, Overall Inflation and Workers' Earnings, 1999-2023



Source: Figure 1, Kanimian S, Ho V. "Why does the cost of employer-sponsored coverage keep rising?" Health Affairs Scholar, 2024, 2 (6). June 4, 2024. https://academic.oup.com/healthaffairsscholar/article/2/6/qxae078/7687295?searchresult=1

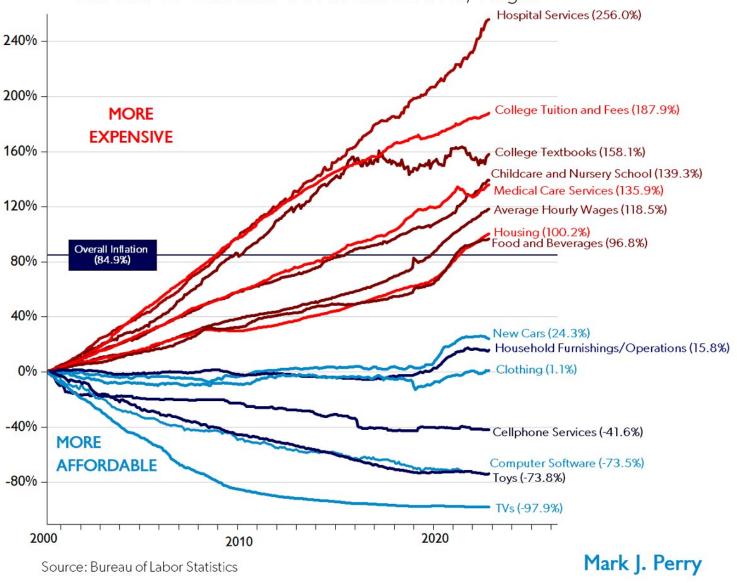
Consumer Price Index: Medical Care, by Component 2006-2023



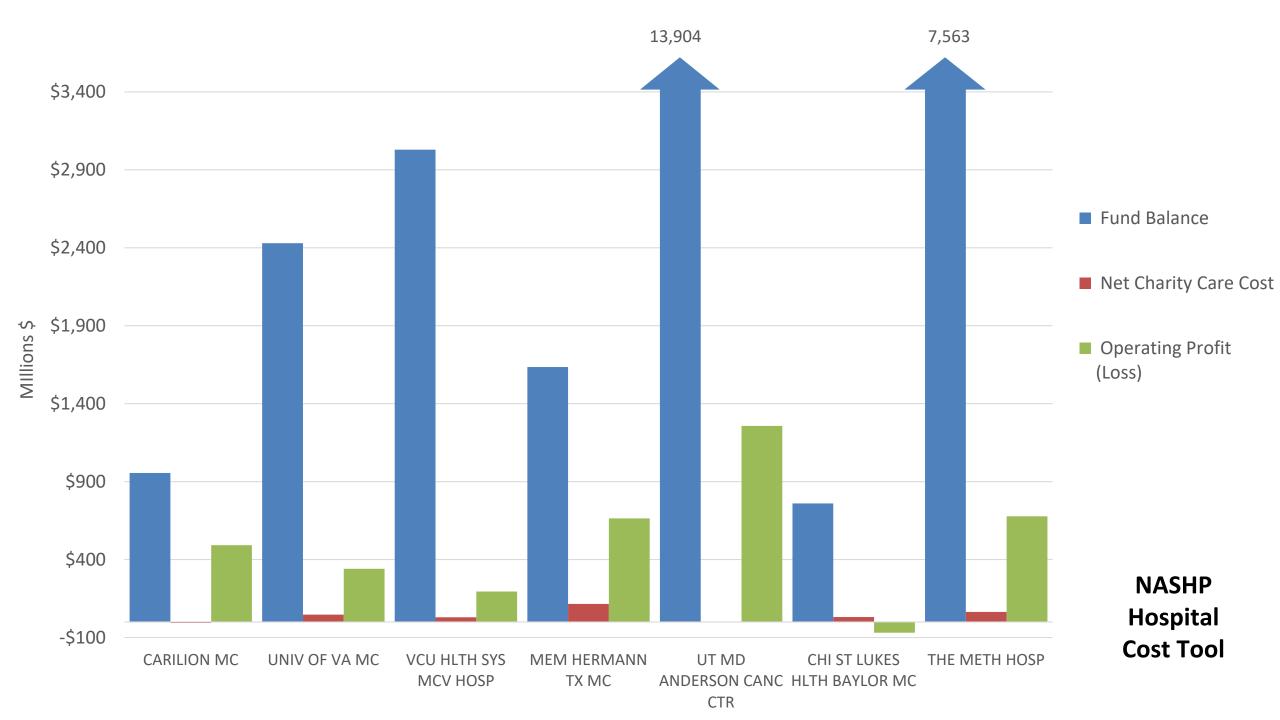
Source: Figure 2, Kanimian S, Ho V. "Why does the cost of employer-sponsored coverage keep rising?" Health Affairs Scholar, 2024, 2 (6). June 4, 2024. https://academic.oup.com/healthaffairsscholar/article/2/6/qxae078/7687295?searchresult=1

Price Changes: January 2000 to June 2024





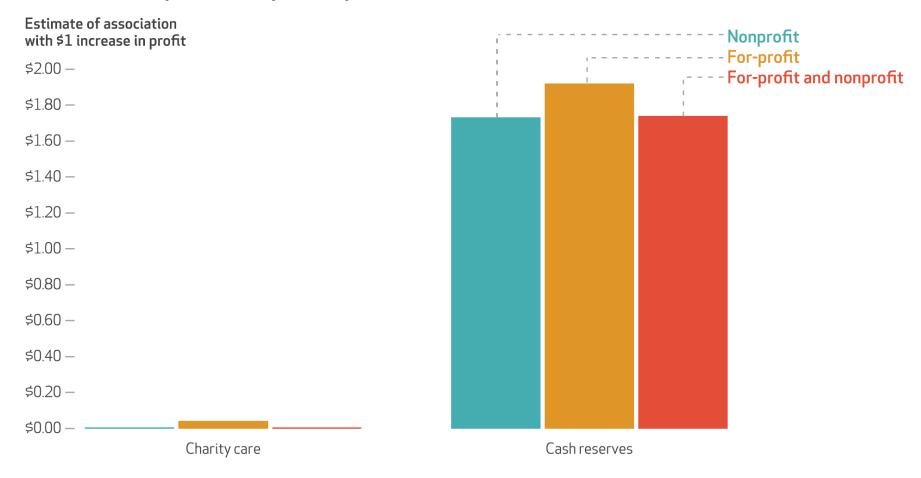
Mark Perry's Chart of the Century.



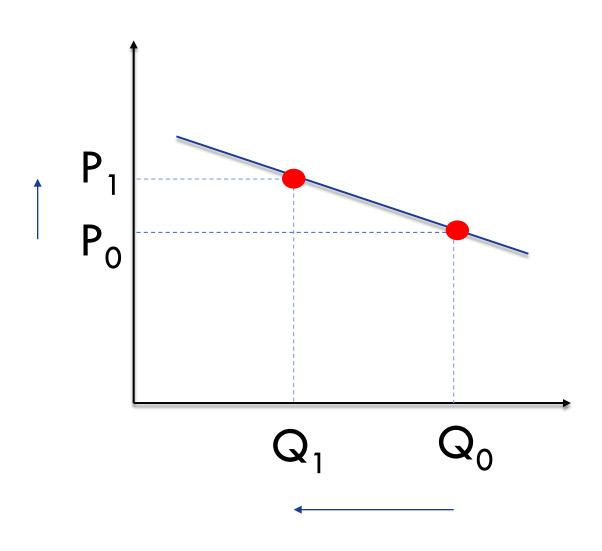
	Fund Balance		Net Charity Care Cost		Operating Profit (Loss)	
CARILION MC	\$	955,476,690	\$	(6,120,248)	\$	492,308,158
UNIV OF VA MC	\$	2,429,006,587	\$	47,089,821	\$	340,757,208
VCU HLTH SYS MCV HOSP	\$	3,028,836,708	\$	30,038,057	\$	195,400,564
MEM HERMANN TX MC	\$	1,634,990,111	\$	115,581,867	\$	664,290,382
UT MD ANDERSON CANC CTR	\$ 1	13,903,940,052			\$	1,257,502,704
CHI ST LUKES HLTH BAYLOR MC	\$	759,963,374	\$	31,708,800	\$	(68,891,325)

EXHIBIT 1

Adjusted estimates of the association between a one-dollar increase in profit and changes in charity care and cash reserves in US nonprofit and for-profit hospitals from 2012 to 2019



Standard Demand Curve



Insurance Alters the Demand Curve



Employers pay an insurance company to negotiate prices with healthcare providers.

Administrative Services Only (ASO) contract.



Insurance companies can use volume of business from multiple employers to negotiate lower prices for a network of providers.

Insurance Alters the Demand Curve

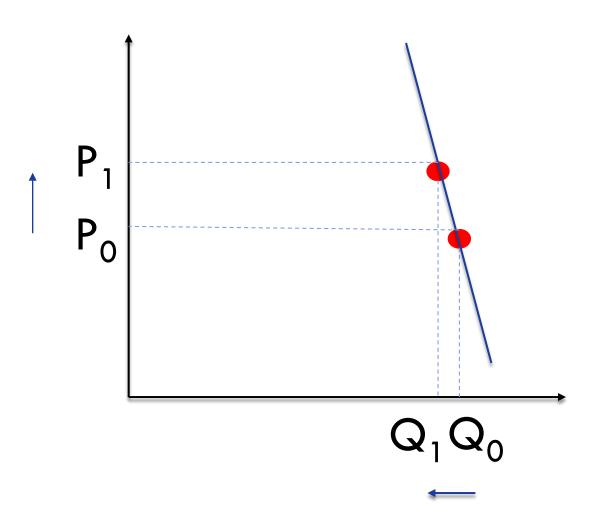
Employers are in a "war for talent."

• Firms are worried they will lose workers, so they offer generous benefits.

Insurers will threaten to remove a hospital from their network if prices are too high.

• But if the employer disagrees, the insurer will give in.

Demand Curve with Generous Insurance



Insurance Alters the Demand Curve

Hospitals can raise their prices and expect little decline in demand.

 Higher prices generate even more profits. Because employers selfinsure, higher hospital
spending translates into
higher insurance premiums the
following year.



Hospital Price Transparency

Empowering patients with the necessary information to make informed health care decisions.

Key Provisions







Most institutions in the United States that are licensed as hospitals or otherwise approved as meeting applicable licensing requirements must post their standard charges prominently on a publicly available website.

For additional details on the definition of hospital refer to 45 CFR §180.20 and on the federally owned or operated hospitals already deemed to be in compliance refer to 45 CFR §180.30.

Standard charges must be posted 2 ways:

Machine readable file of: gross charges, discounted cash prices, payer-specific negotiated charges, and de-identified minimum and maximum negotiated charges.

Consumer-friendly
Display of Shoppable
Services

Display of at least 300 "shoppable services"



Plans and Issuers

Empowering consumers with the necessary information to make informed health care decisions.

Key Provisions





Transparency in Coverage (TiC) Requirements

- Machine-readable files
 - In-network rates
 - Out-of-network allowed amounts & billed charges

Internet-based price comparison tool for 500 items and services

 2024: price comparison tool for all items and services



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U.S. News & World Report has named Houston Methodist Hospital the Best Hospital in Texas* for 12 years in a row and recognized us on the Honor Roll seven times.

*Two-way tie

Learn More







Machine Readable Files

To download a Houston Methodist machine-readable pricing file, please click on the name of the applicable hospital below. All machine-readable pricing files are updated annually.

```
74110155_the-methodist-hospital_standardcharges.json
741287015_houston-methodist-baytown-hospital_standardcharges.json
464389870_houston-methodist-clear-lake-hospital_standardcharges.json
760545192_houston-methodist-the-woodlands-hospital_standardcharges.json
760545192_methodist-sugar-land-hospital_standardcharges.json
760545192_methodist-west-houston-hospital_standardcharges.json
760545192_methodist-willowbrook-hospital_standardcharges.json
452118_Houston Methodist Continuing Care Hospital_Standard Charges.json
```



74110155_the-methodist-hospital_standardcharges.json

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1			Blue Cross Blue Shield							
			MH	St Luke's	MH	St Luke's	MH Blue Cross			M
			Blue Cross	BCBSTX	Blue Cross	BCBSTX PPO	PPO/CHOICE/OT	Methodist	St Luke's	Unit
2	Code	Description	Essentials	Premier	Premier	TRAD	Н	BCBS	United HMO	Navig
5	7	LUNG TRANSPLANT	352,631.81	141,181.00	352,631.81	171,079.00	352,631.81	506,207.00	155,361.83	169,
6	652	KIDNEY TRANSPLANT	119,124.71	76,166.00	119,124.71	92,643.00	119,124.71	162,835.00	42,710.64	46,
7	219	CARDIAC VALVE AND OTHER MAJOR CARDIOTHORACIC PROCEDURES WITHO		74,173.13		88,026.38		159,921.00	108,123.61	
8	473	CERVICAL SPINAL FUSION WITHOUT CC/MCC	33,595.52	22,343.10	34,582.64	26,516.10	39,523.02	66,147.00	34,097.10	37,
9	274	PERCUTANEOUS AND OTHER INTRACARDIAC PROCEDURES WITHOUT MCC	37.78	26,991.90	37.78	32,033.16	37.78	80,103.00	44,099.92	
10	273	PERCUTANEOUS AND OTHER INTRACARDIAC PROCEDURES WITH MCC		34,896.23		41,413.77		82,942.00	51,506.74	
11	460	SPINAL FUSION EXCEPT CERVICAL WITHOUT MCC	57,162.93	39,145.28	58,842.53	46,456.41	67,248.60	132,093.00	52,788.63	57,
12	286	CIRCULATORY DISORDERS EXCEPT ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, WITH (21,724.95		25,782.50		34,082.00	29,719.86	
13	247	PERCUTANEOUS CARDIOVASCULAR PROCEDURES WITH DRUG-ELUTING STEE	29,407.58	20,627.10	30,271.66	24,479.61	34,596.18	40,352.00	26,687.61	28,
14	215	OTHER HEART ASSIST SYSTEM IMPLANT	182,441.40	71,441.00	187,802.02	86,569.00	214,630.88	603,877.00	149,772.49	154,
15	467	REVISION OF H OR KNEE REPLACEMENT WITH CC		33,908.55		40,241.62		96,191.00	48,003.33	
16	220	CARDIAC VALVE AND OTHER MAJOR CARDIOTHORACIC PROCEDURES WITHO		50,117.92		59,478.41		100,545.00	72,482.86	
17	700	OTHER KIDNEY AND URINARY TRACT DIAGNOSES WITHOUT CC/MCC	56.94	7,570.88	56.94	8,984.88	56.94	11,465.00	9,997.45	
18	870	SEPTICEMIA OR SEVERE SEPSIS WITH MECHANICAL VENTILATION >96 HOURS	89,128.86	59,373.60	91,747.70	70,462.76	104,854.52	358,427.00	86,240.09	94,
19	236	CORONARY BYPASS WITHOUT CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION WITHOUT MCC	55,588.56	37,867.05	57,221.90	44,939.45	65,396.45	62,816.00	54,776.58	60,
20	235	CORONARY BYPASS WITHOUT CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION WITH MCC		56,341.35		66,864.18		114,880.00	80,943.37	
21	454	COMBINED ANTERIOR/POSTERIOR SPINAL FUSION WITH CC		63,343.80		75,174.47		168,496.00	81,854.80	
22	872	SEPTICEMIA OR SEVERE SEPSIS WITHOUT MECHANICAL VENTILATION >96 H(14,906.96	10,282.35	15,344.96	12,202.78	17,537.10	15,725.00	13,712.94	15,
23	177	RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS AND INFLAMMATIONS WITH MCC		18.044.33		21.414.45		28.405.00	24.769.46	
	Negotiated Prices +									

An Early Comparison of Prices at 3 Major Texas Medical Center Hospitals

Table 1: Average Prices Negotiated by Insurers for Services where Prices were Reported by Each of 3 TMC Hospitals

		Average Negotiated Prices				
Insurer	Number of Services	St. Luke's	Memorial Hermann	Houston Methodist		
BCBSTX	139	20,019.28	29,764.56	48,933.86		
UnitedHealthcare	71	24,186.30	28,211.14	58,584.73		

Source: V. Ho, G. Kneidel. Baker Institute Report, Oct. 10, 2022. "An Early Comparison of Prices at 3 Major Texas Medical Center Hospitals." https://www.bakerinstitute.org/research/early-comparison-prices-3-major-texas-medical-center-hospitals



Hospital Price Files Finder

The federal hospital price transparency rule requires hospitals to publish their prices for all items and services online in a machine-readable standard charges file for all negotiated rates by payer and plan, including discounted cash prices.

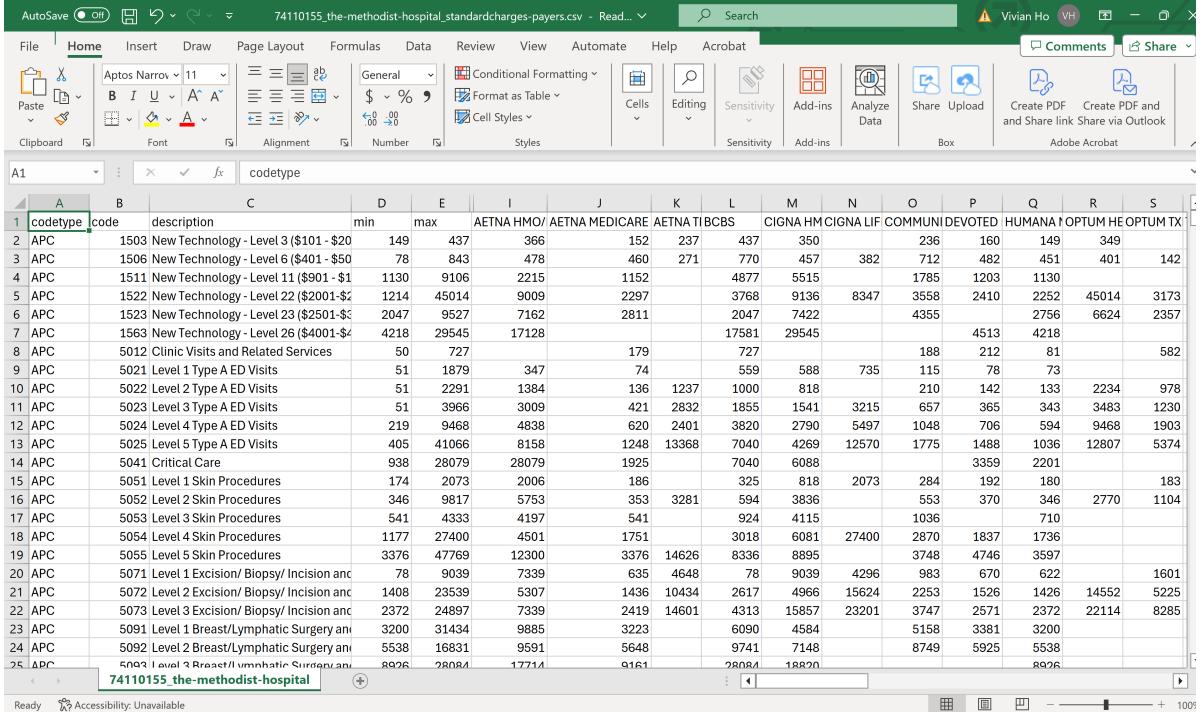
PatientRightsAdvocate.org aggregated publicly available price transparency data from 6,000 U.S. hospitals to empower all Americans with actual, upfront hospital prices. We are working on behalf of patients, employers, unions, and workers in the fight for systemwide healthcare price transparency to reduce healthcare costs through a functional, competitive market.

Click here to watch a video on how to use the Hospital Price Files Finder.

Because of the scope and constantly changing nature of hospital prices, PRA makes no warranty, and expressly disclaims all warranties, as to the accuracy or completeness of the files and other information provided. Price and other information should always be verified directly with hospitals and service providers. All use of this site and database is governed by our Terms of Service.

Select a State







Ranking cost-sharing designs

37

Best achievable designs

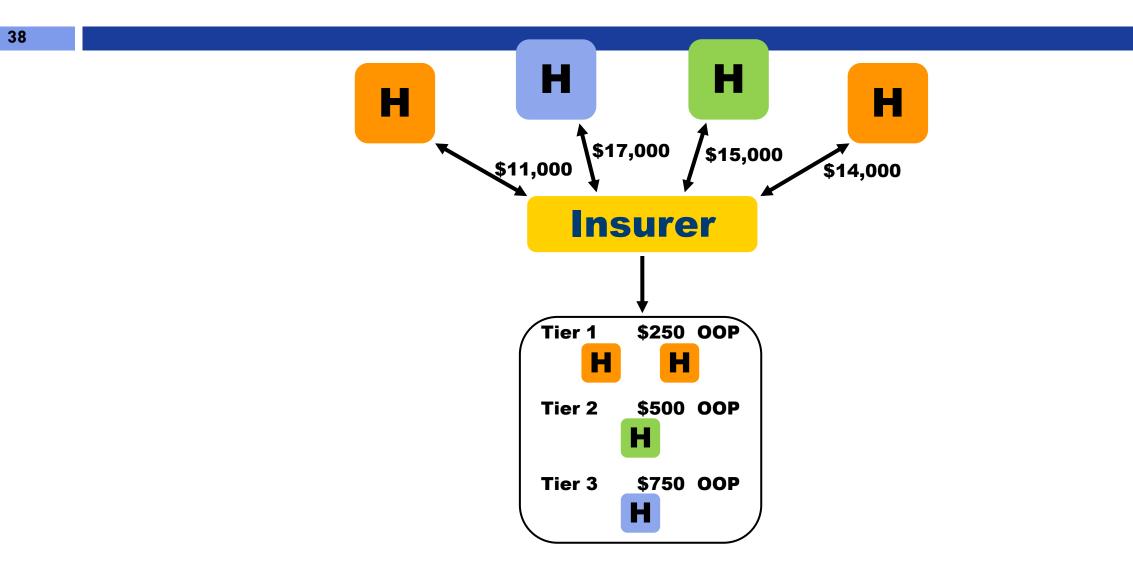
Reference pricing
Tiered networks with copays

Bad designs

High-deductible health plans
Coinsurance cost-sharing
Complex price transparency



What is a tiered network?





How patients choose in a tiered network

Participating hospitals and their tiers

Massachusetts					
Hospital	Tier				
Addison Gilbert Hospital	2				
Anna Jaques Hospital	1				
Athol Memorial Hospital	2				
Baystate Franklin Medical Center	3				
Baystate Mary Lane Hospital	2				

Inpatient Hospital Care – Medical

Harvard Pilgrim Health Care tiers its hospitals based on quality and cost:

Tier 1: 100% after \$250 per admission

Tier 2: 100% after \$500 per admission

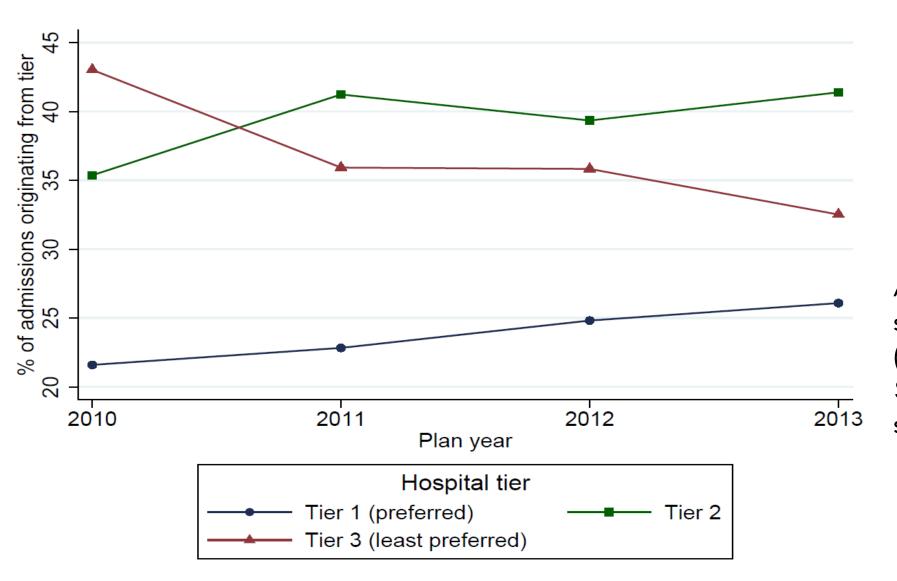
Tier 3: 100% after \$750 per admission

(Elena Prager, AEJ Applied Econ 2020)



40

What a tiered network does



After 3 yrs, spending falls 8.4% (\$1,500) If tier 3 is \$1,500 copay, spending falls 17.4% (\$3,700)







How it works

Providers

Employers

Brokers

Members

Performance

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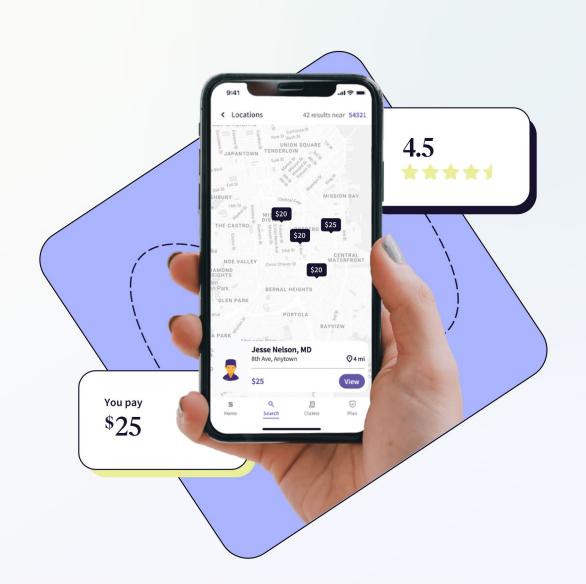
Sign in ✓

A health plan with clear pricing in advance.

Surest, a UnitedHealthcare company, is an ACA-compliant employersponsored health plan available to employers with 51+ employees offered on a fully insured and self-funded basis.

See how

Contact us



Surest Enrollees Have 54% Lower Out-of-Pocket Costs and 11% Lower Total Medical Costs than Other Commercially Insured Individuals



Assigns copays according to quality and total medical cost. Lower copays are assigned to high-value providers that achieve better outcomes, deliver care more effectively, avoid complications, reduce unnecessary services, and charge reasonable prices for their services.

https://www.unitedhealthgroup.com/content/dam/UHG/PDF/2023/2023-12-uhg-surest-medical-costs-brief.pdf











Why Coupe?∼

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MEMBER LOGIN

Take a better healthcare ride.

Welcome to Coupe, the alternative health plan that saves you money without sacrificing top-quality healthcare.

No deductibles. No co-insurance. No complicated paperwork. No surprises.

Conclusions

- Provider consolidation is driving up healthcare prices.
- Rising hospital prices are the main reason premiums are rising.
- Hospital prices are becoming more transparent.
- The only way to force hospitals to stop raising prices is for employer sponsored plans to demonstrate they are price sensitive.