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at BROOKINGS

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Leonard D. Schaeffer Center
for Health Policy & Economics

Fostering Competition in Health Care

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Context for Policy to Foster Competition

- **Not a partisan issue**
 - Support in both parties for greater competition in health care
- **But still very challenging**
 - Strong opposition from stakeholders who benefit from lack of competition

Much More than Antitrust Policy (1)

- **Antitrust policy has had success**
 - **But it has limits**
 - ◆ **Consolidation from past mergers and organic growth**
 - ◆ **Limited resources at FTC and DOJ**
 - ◆ **Important merger types not yet addressed**
 - **Cross-market mergers**
 - **Vertical integration**

Much More than Antitrust Policy (2)

- **Three additional policy areas**
 - **Maintain and enhance competitiveness of markets**
 - ◆ Example: Site neutral payments
 - **Promote entry of new competitors**
 - ◆ Example: Eliminate Certificate of Need laws
 - **Prevent anti-competitive practices**
 - ◆ Example: Ban use of anti-tiering and anti-steering clauses in contracts between providers and insurers

MAKING HEALTH CARE MARKETS WORK: COMPETITION POLICY FOR HEALTH CARE

ACTIONABLE POLICY PROPOSALS FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH,
CONGRESS, AND THE STATES

APRIL 2017



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Site-of-Service Differentials (1)

- **Purpose: Funding hospital standby costs**
- **Expansion of physician employment by hospitals**
 - **Specialties commonly practiced outside of hospital**
 - **No basis for sharing standby costs**

Site-of-Service Differentials (2)

- **Result**

- **Subsidize hospital employment of physicians**
 - ◆ Can pay physicians more and accept lower productivity
- **Higher payments by insurers**
 - ◆ Facility payments
 - ◆ Higher negotiated rates for physician services
- **Reduce competition**
 - ◆ Many specialist physicians compete with hospitals
 - ◆ Employed physicians unlikely to refer to other hospitals
 - ◆ Undermine formation of physician organizations that can pursue ACO/bundled payment contracting

Site-of-Service Differentials (3)

- **MedPAC proposal**
 - End extra payment for services commonly provided outside of hospital
 - 2015 legislation ended payment for new physician facilities based off campus
 - ◆ Useful but limited

Tax Treatment of Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance (ESI) (1)

- **Enormous subsidy**
 - Marginal income tax rates for federal and state
 - Employer and employee payroll taxes
 - Budgetary cost of \$250 billion per year
- **Large implications for design of health insurance**
 - More comprehensive benefits
 - Broader provider networks
 - Less resistance to provider prices
 - Employees pay through lower wages

Tax Treatment of Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance (ESI) (2)

- **Limit the amount of premium excluded from taxation**
 - Preserve incentive to offer coverage
 - Limit impact on health care spending
- **Cadillac tax has similarities**
 - Slated to take effect in 2020
 - ◆ But vulnerable to further postponement