



Developments Affecting Health Care Spending and What Can Be Done

Paul B. Ginsburg, Ph.D.
President, HSC and Research Director, NIHCR

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Key Factors behind Rising Costs (1)

- Extensive third party payment
 - Encouraged by tax expenditure
- Predominance of fee for service payment
 - Lack of incentives for efficient delivery
 - Penalties for reengineering delivery



Key Factors behind Rising Costs (2)

- Advancing technology
 - Much improves outcomes
 - But some is overused
 - And some unproven technology in broad use
- Increasing obesity
- Aging
 - But its role is modest



Recent Developments Relevant to Cost Trend



Deeper Penetration of Consumer-Driven Health Plans

- Recent shift by smaller employers
- Few larger employers have gone to total replacement
 - Indianapolis an exception
- But focus on lower premiums—not on consumerism
- Increasing deductibles in PPOs and HMOs



Hospital Geographic Expansion Strategies

- Seeking privately-insured patients
- Part of “service-line” strategies
- Outpatient and ED facilities as well as inpatient
- New facilities or acquiring existing



Physician Employment by Hospitals (1)

- Rapidly developing trend
- Attractive in current payment environment
 - Also position for future integration of delivery



Physician Employment by Hospitals (2)

- Short-term implications for payers
 - Higher private payment rates
 - Higher Medicare/Medicaid rates
 - Potential for higher volume
- Potential to increase primary care supply in an area



Increasing Provider Leverage

- Leverage is very variable—by market and by provider
 - Market (submarket) consolidation, provider size, reputation
 - Small physician practices lack leverage
- More aggressive use of leverage over time



Limited Network Benefit Designs

- Growth in limited network designs in small group market
- Barriers to tiered networks in many areas
 - Recent Massachusetts legislation



Opportunities to Slow Rising Spending



Provider Payment Reform (1)

- Replacing FFS by blending it with capitation and per episode payment
- Enthusiasm in provider and payer sectors
- But important development process ahead
- Coordinating payment method changes with improved delivery



Provider Payment Reform (2)

- Coordinating payers
 - Public sector leadership
 - Critical mass and credibility
 - But highly constrained environment
 - Private sector leadership
 - Lack of critical mass in some markets
 - Coordination challenging



Consumer Price Incentives

- Continuing trend in employer-based coverage
 - “Cadillac” tax likely to accelerate it
- But no developments in Medicare
 - Continuing implicit subsidy to Medigap
 - Medicare Advantage plans cannot have more cost sharing than Medicare
 - Addressable with premium support



Prices for Services-- Market Approaches

- Benefit design with incentives to choose more efficient providers
 - High deductible plans do little at present
 - Need to steer patients before they reach deductible
 - Tiered networks
 - Limited networks
- Can regulation support market approaches?



What if Market Approaches Do Not Succeed?

- Some markets already too consolidated for competition
- Powerful providers can resist tiered networks
- Potential for implementation of health reform to increase “cost shifting”
- Would employers advocate rate setting?



Potential Rate Setting Approaches (1)

- State approach more likely than federal
- Likely to focus on nongovernment payers
 - Control over Medicaid budgets
- Need to address variation in prices as well as trend



Potential Rate Setting Approaches (2)

- Opportunity and challenge of fostering payment reform
 - Coordinate private payer (and perhaps public payer) approaches
 - Allow for review and approval of innovative contracting

