

Health Care Consolidation

Harms & Remedies August 15, 2023 TEXAS 38

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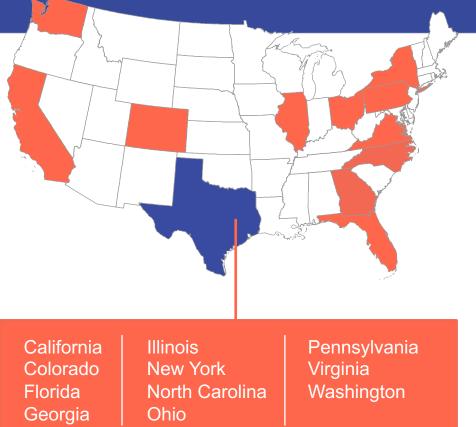


Assessing Texas' performance against competitors

Peer states identified based on index including **15 factors** across 3 domains

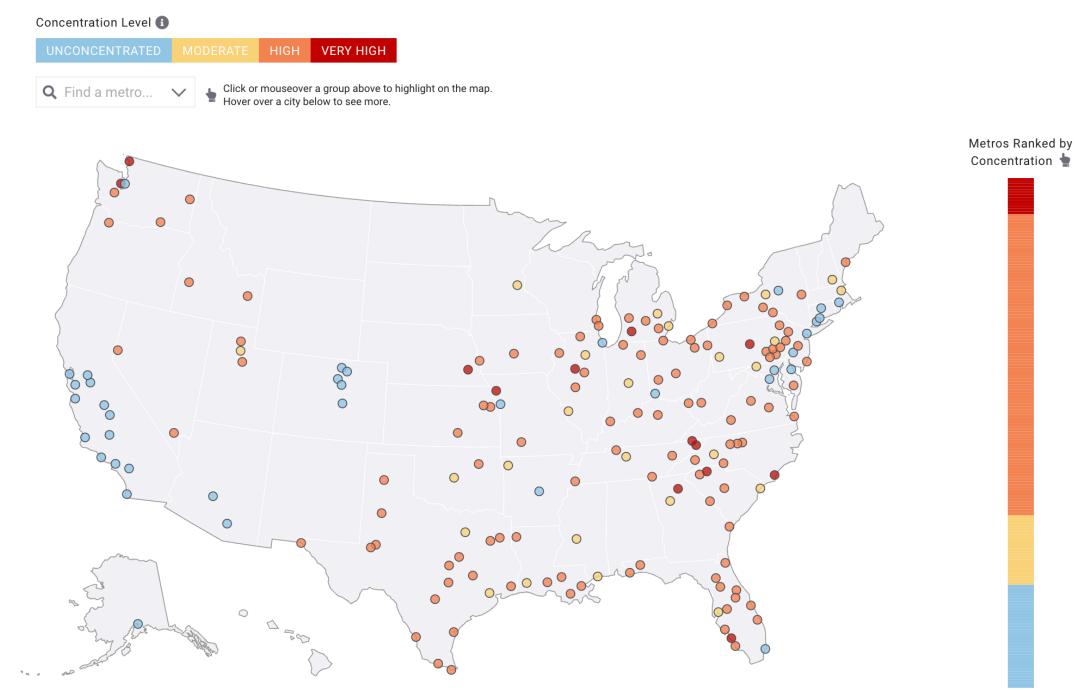


Together, Texas and its peers account for **58% of the total U.S. population** and **62% of total U.S. GDP**



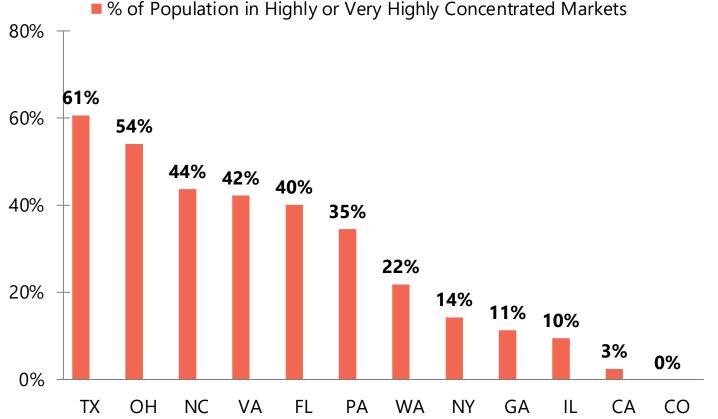
Market Background & Texas

Inpatient Hospital Market Concentration in U.S. Metros, 2021



Hospital Market Consolidation

Among peer states, Texas has the highest percentage of its population in Highly or Very Highly Concentrated Markets.

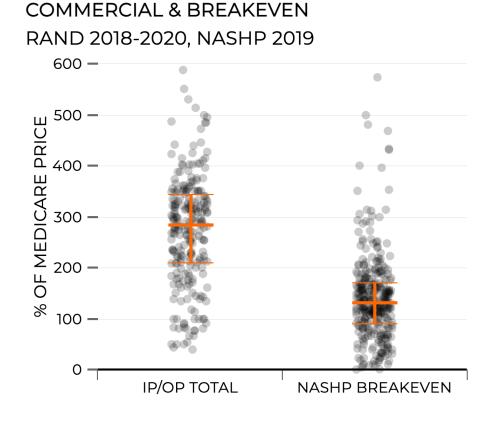


% of Population in Highly or Very Highly Concentrated Markets

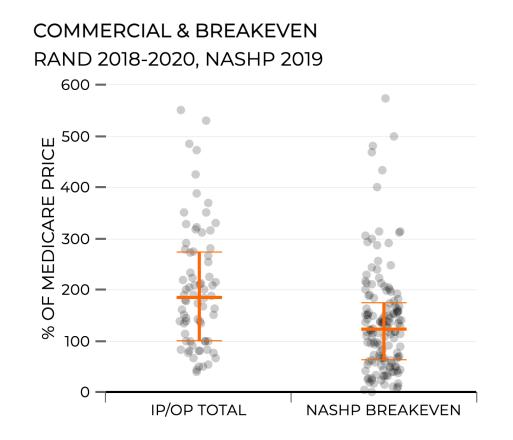


Commercial Prices vs Breakeven Prices

All Hospitals State-wide



Small Hospitals (<50 Beds)





Texas Policy Landscape

Policy Options to Address Consolidation

Know your state's environment – not all options are a good fit

Government Rate Setting

Directly

Direct rate setting can take several forms, including global budgets, out-of-network rate caps, service line rate caps, etc...

Indirectly

Rate setting can be done indirectly through oversight over insurance premiums, or as a a part of network adequacy reviews.

Deconsolidation

Forced Break-ups

A government agency requires consolidated entities to divest into smaller entities.

Incentivized Break-ups

Rather than forcing consolidated entities to break up, the government imposes rate-setting in markets that are overly consolidated, .

Anti-Competitive Contracting

Prohibition

Prohibit the use of anti-competitive contracting clauses such as "all or nothing," "all products clauses," "vertical tying clauses," "anti-steering/tiering," "gag clauses," "most-favored nation," and "inhouse referrals."

Targeted Prohibition

Enforcement or prohibition could be targeted only at entities that have more than a designated threshold of market share.



Our Approach & Messaging

HEALTHY MARKETS FOR HEALTHY TEXANS



INFORMED Markets require transparency.

Increase access to data on price and quality for health care

Research Transparency: Improving the APCD (HB 3414 by Oliverson)

(SB 2045 by Hancock)

Require providers to provide meaningful price estimates (HB 3218 by Klick)

COMPETITIVE Markets require options.

Options for coverage and care that all compete on a level playing field to meet Texans' health care needs.

> Fee Neutrality (HB 1692 by Frank) (SB 1275 by Hancock)

Consumer Choice **Benefit Plans** (HB 1001 by Capriglione) (SB 605 by Springer)



ENGAGED Markets require aligned incentives.

Reward those who choose high-quality, low-cost options.

> Smart Shopper Protections (HB 2002 by Oliverson)

Empowering Employers to Design Smart Networks (HB 711 by Frank)



Support Healthy Markets in Texas HB 711 by Rep. James Frank and Sen. Lois Kolkhorst



Texas employers and families are struggling to pay rising hospital and health care costs.

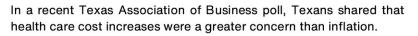


Texas has a highly-concentrated health care market.

A majority of Texas' population (61%) lives in "highly" or "very highly concentrated" hospital market concentration, as compared to 3% in California and 10% in Illinois.

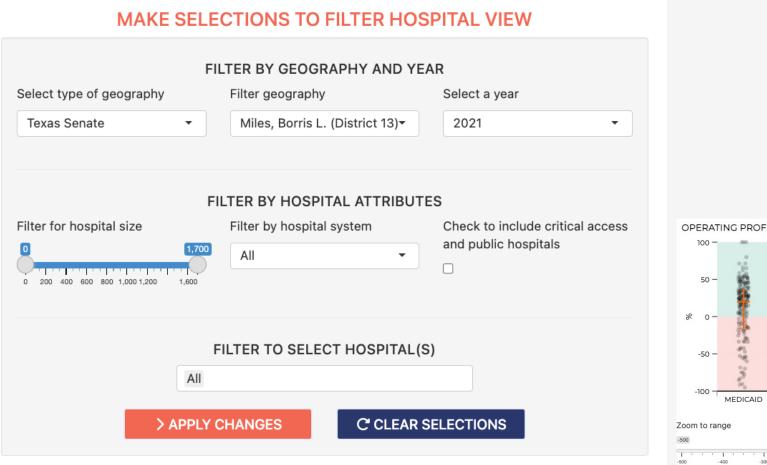
Texans are concerned about the cost of health care.

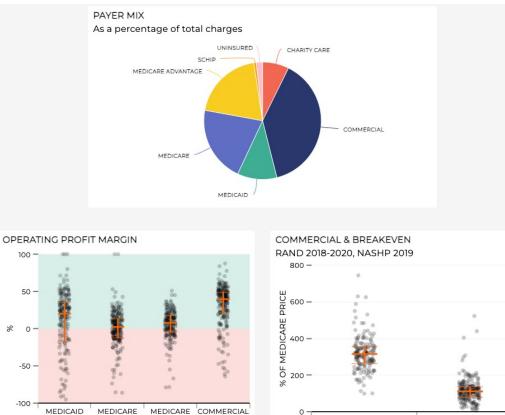




On average, employer-sponsored health insurance now costs \$22,000 per covered family, which is about one-third of the median wage of a Texas household.







ADVANTAGE

IP/OP TOTAL

Zoom to range

100

NASHP BREAKEVEN

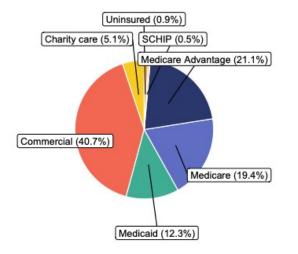
Harnessing the NASHP Cost Tool

Area: Miles, Borris L. (District 13) | Hospital Size: 0 - 1700 beds | Hospital System: All

Payer Mix

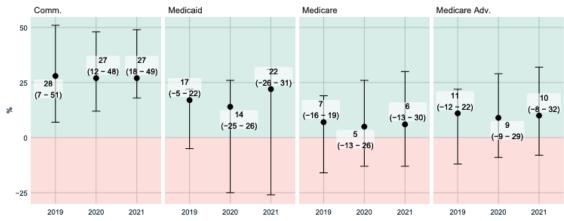
As a percentage of total charges

2021



Payer	2019	2020	2021
Charity care	5.2	5.2	5.1
Commercial	39.6	39.7	40.7
Medicaid	13.0	13.1	12.3
Medicare	23.0	21.5	19.4
Medicare Advantage	17.8	19.0	21.1
SCHIP	0.4	0.4	0.5
Uninsured	1.1	1.1	0.9

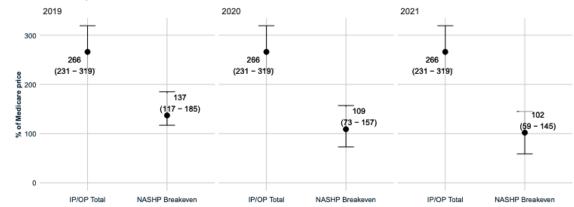
Operating Profit Margin



The point and the top number in the label represent the median value for the selected hospitals. The error bars and numbers in parentheses represent the interquartile range.

Commercial & Breakeven

RAND 2018-2020, NASHP 2019



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Individualized Legislative District Reports

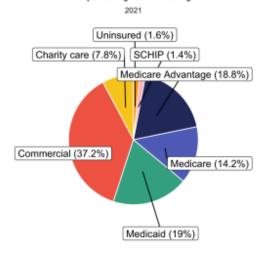
MEMORIAL HERMANN TEXAS MEDICAL CNTR (HOUSTON)

6411 FANNIN HOUSTON, TX 77030

Memorial Hermann Healthcare System | 1067 beds

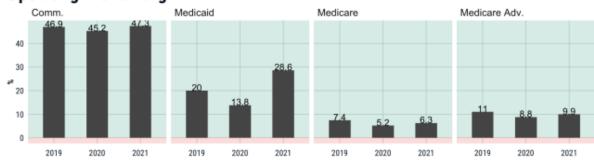
Payer Mix

As a percentage of total charges



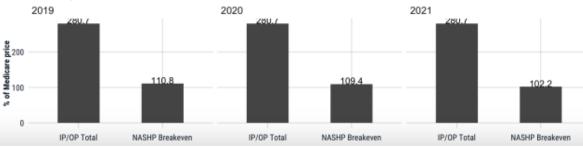
Payer	2019	2020	2021
Charity care	6.7	6.9	7.8
Commercial	36.8	36.2	37.2
Medicaid	19.8	19.8	19.0
Medicare	17.4	15.6	14.2
Medicare Advantage	16.9	18.5	18.8
SCHIP	1.0	1.1	1.4
Uninsured	1.4	1.8	1.6

Operating Profit Margin



Commercial & Breakeven

RAND 2018-2020, NASHP 2019



Individual Hospital Reports











PB Purchaser Business **GH** Group on Health











HB 711: A Broad Coalition of Support

Industry Responses & Thoughts



Hospitals

- Strongly Opposed "All or Nothing."
- Unsuccessfully tried to water down anti-steering & anti-tiering
- Asked for delayed effective date
- Association was negotiated to neutral, but individual CEOs called legislative leadership in opposition



Doctors & Providers

- Strongly Opposed All or Nothing
- Lightly asked for inclusion of "all products clauses"
- Disorganized politically on these issues
- Some physician legislators were so angry at hospitals for other bills that they voted yes on this bill out of spite



Insurers

- Were generally supportive
- Played a background role
- Were strongly opposed to imposing a fiduciary duty on PBMs that steer or tier
- Also sought changes to state laws to allow fully-insured products to steer and tier (open to fiduciary duty)



HB 711 restores competition to Texas' health care markets by prohibiting contracts that include:

- Anti-steering clauses that restrict employers and health plans from encouraging enrollees to obtain services at a competitor or from offering incentives to use specific providers
- Anti-tiering clauses that require employers and health plans to place all physicians, hospitals, and other facilities associated with a hospital system in the most favorable tier of providers
- Gag clauses that prohibit any party from disclosing relevant price or quality information to the government, enrollees, treating providers, plan sponsors, and potential enrollees and plan sponsors
- Most favored nation clauses that prevent providers from offering prices below those contracted with a particular carrier

HB 711 also imposes a fiduciary duty on health benefit plans: If they encourage enrollees to obtain a service from a particular provider, including offering incentives to encourage specific providers, introducing or modifying a tiered network plan, or assigning providers into tiers, they must do it for the primary benefit of the enrollees, not themselves.

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Political Notes

- a. Differing Republican Leadership
- b. House Select Committee & Report
- c. COVID Impact, Data, & Trust
- d. Invested Legislative Champions
- e. Flood the Zone & Other Legislation

Thank You!



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