

Employers Taking Action to Improve Hospital Transparency

National Alliance for Health Care
Purchasers Coalition
July 9, 2019



EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA



Speakers



Gloria Sachdev, Pharm.D.
President & CEO, Employers' Forum of Indiana



Michael Thompson
President & CEO, National Alliance of Healthcare Purchaser Coalitions



EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA



ABOUT THE EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA



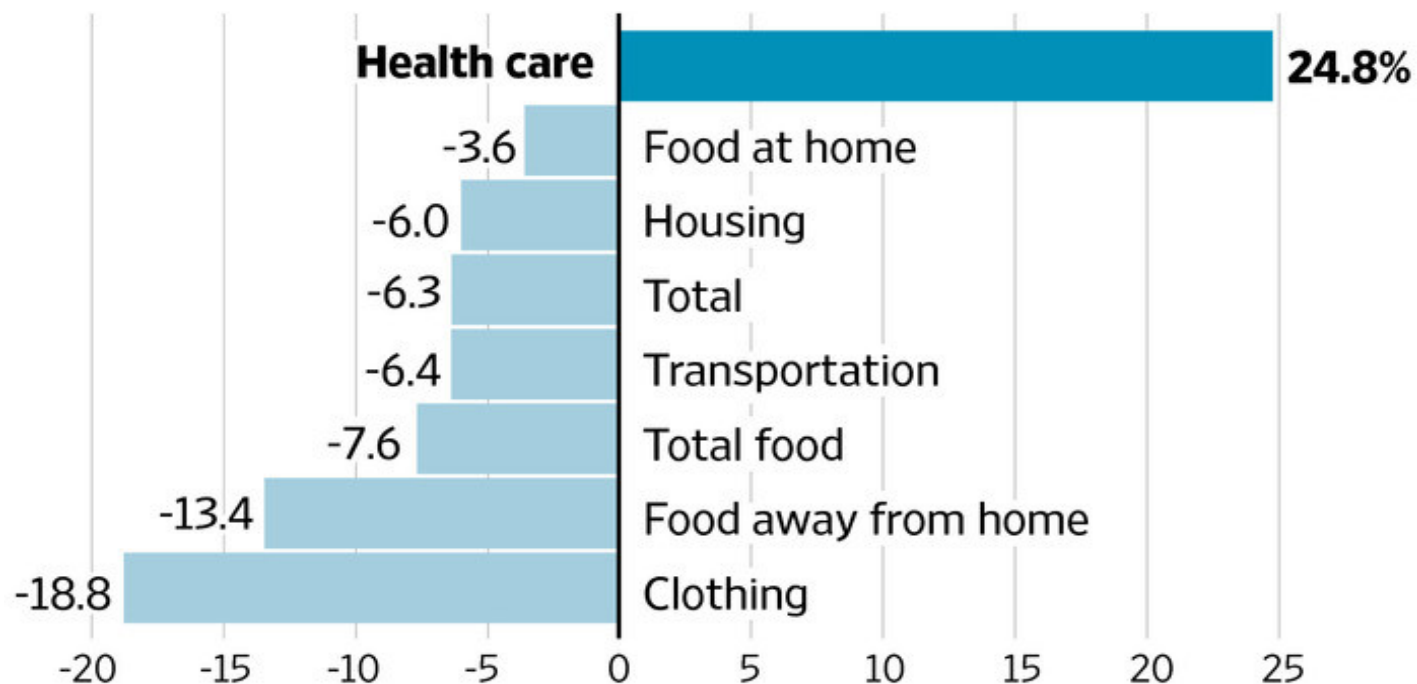
MEMBERS OF THE EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA

- Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield
- AON
- American Health Network
- Assured Partners
- Barnes and Thornburg**
- Castlight Health
- Chrysler (FCA)**
- Columbus Regional Hospital
- Community Health Network
- Cummins Inc.**
- Deaconess Hospital
- Eli Lilly and Company**
- Encore Health
- Eskenazi Health
- Fort Wayne Community School Corp**
- Franciscan Alliance
- Gregory & Appel
- Healthcare Options**
- Indiana Farm Bureau**
- Indiana State Teachers Union**
- Indiana Health Information Exchange
- Indiana Rural Health Association
- Indiana University**
- Indiana University Health
- Ivy Tech**
- JA Benefits
- LHD Benefit Advisors
- Mercer
- Merck (affiliate)
- Monarch Beverage**
- Northwest Radiology
- OneAmerica**
- OneBridge
- Ortho Indy
- Our Health Inc.
- Parkview Health
- Purdue University**
- Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Indianapolis**
- Roche & Genentech**
- St. Vincent Health
- State of Indiana**
- Suburban Health Organization
- The Henriott Group**
- Tippecanoe School Corp.**
- TrueRx
- United Healthcare
- Young at Heart Pharmacy

A Bigger Bite

Middle-class families' spending on health care has increased 25% since 2007. Other basic needs, such as clothing and food, have decreased.

Percent change in middle-income households' spending on basic needs (2007 to 2014)



Sources: Brookings Institution analysis of Consumer Expenditure Survey, Labor Department
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

The Health Market Place:
**Providing a Failing
 Value-Proposition**

EXPLODING
 HEALTHCARE COSTS

EDGING OUT SALARY GROWTH & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Opinions
Where did our raises go? To health care.



Personal finances, budgeting, living paycheck to paycheck. (Mark Jensen/Istock)

By **Robert J. Samuelson**
Columnist
September 2

It's wages vs. health benefits. On this Labor Day, just about everything seems to be going right for typical American workers, with the glaring and puzzling exception of wage stagnation. The unemployment rate is 3.9 percent, [near its lowest since 2000](#). The number of new jobs exceeds the peak in 2008 by about 11 million. Then there's [wage stagnation](#).

Corrected for inflation, wages are up a scant 2 percent since January 2015, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The gain is roughly one-half of 1 percent annually. Little wonder that many workers feel they're not getting ahead. They aren't.

March 5th, 2019

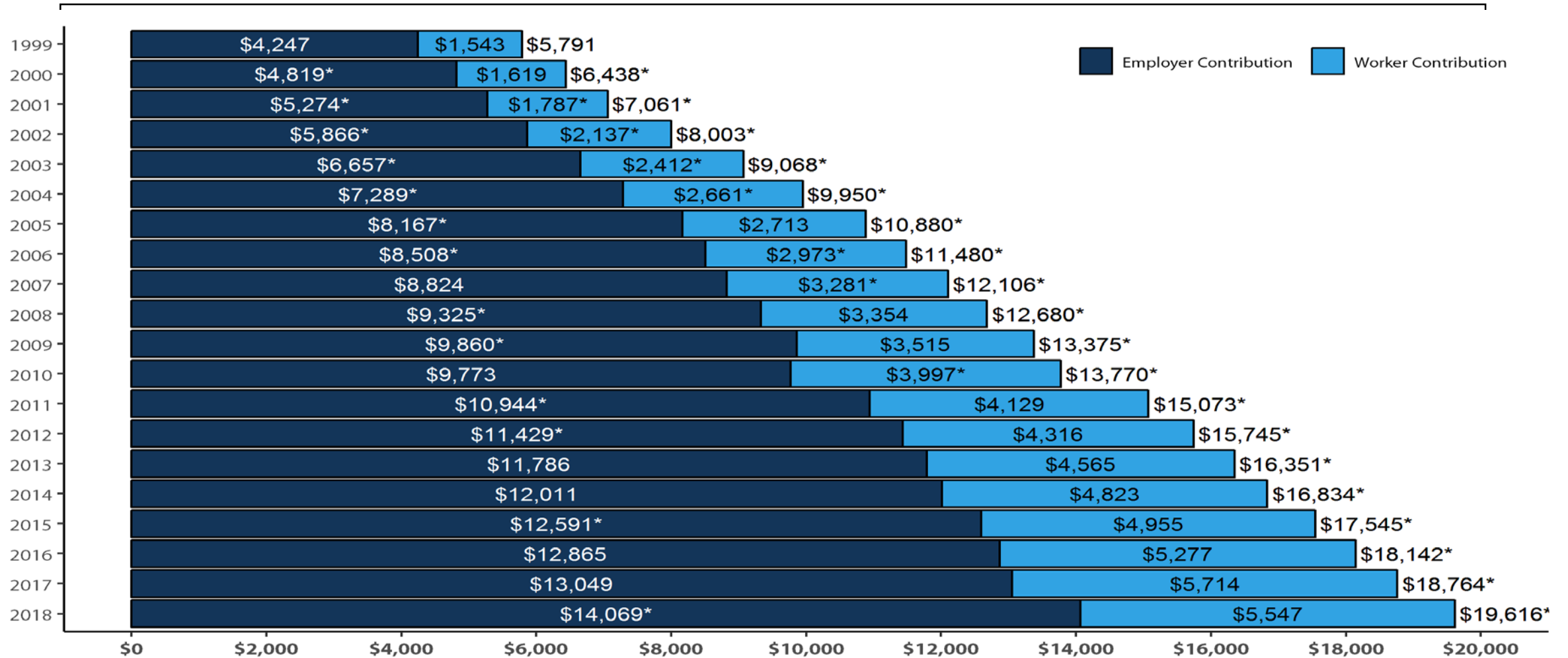
National Price Transparency Conference



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THE PROBLEM: EMPLOYER PREMIUMS HAVE RISEN, AND SO HAVE EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS.



SOURCE: KFF Employer Health Benefits Survey, 2018; Kaiser/HRET Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Benefits. 1999-2017

OUR GOAL IS TO IMPROVE VALUE, WHERE VALUE
INCLUDES COST AND QUALITY

$$\text{BEST Value} = \frac{\text{High Quality}}{\text{Cost}}$$

where Cost = Price + Quantity



QUESTIONS THE FORUM AIMED TO ANSWER



Part A:

- Are hospital prices high in Indiana?
- How do prices compare among our hospitals?
- Where can we find good value?
- What is our trend?

Part B:

- How do our prices compare to those in other states?



PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA AND RAND

FORUM's Role:

- commission and partner with RAND Corp to conduct Round 1.0, Round 2.0, and Round 3.0 analyses per MOU
- co-develop study design
- co-recruit nationally for study participation

RAND's Role:

- conduct all study analyses
- prepare study final reports and supplemental material
- co-develop study design
- co-recruit nationally for study participation

QUESTION-PART A: ARE HOSPITAL PRICES HIGH IN INDIANA?

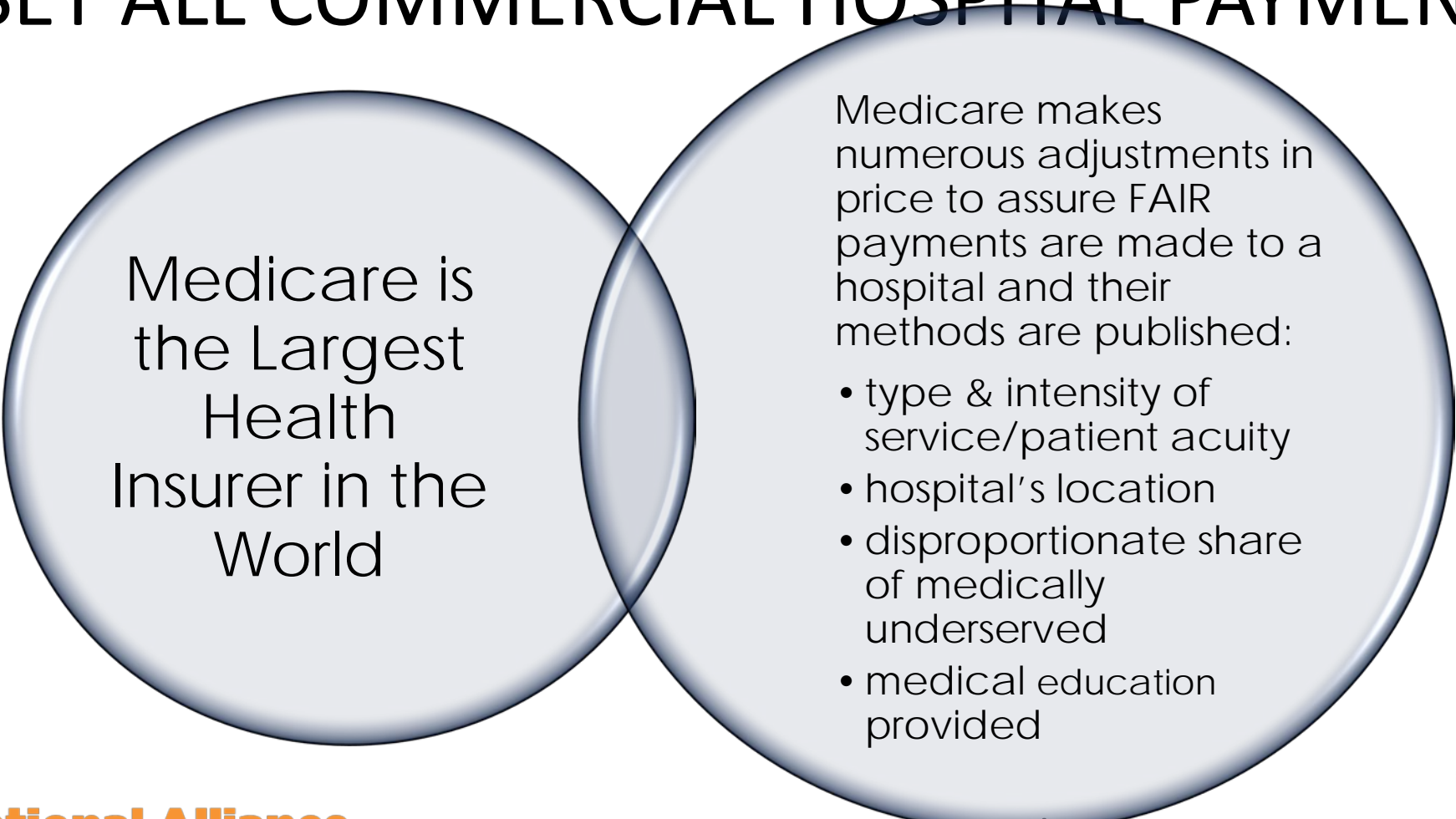
PRICE TRANSPARENCY ANALYSIS

Aim:
To develop a fair
method to
compare hospital
prices for public
reporting

- The best method the Forum believed was to convert allowable payments made by employers to what Medicare would have paid for the exact service, thus report relative prices
- For Example: the report shows that employers paid Hospital "A" 200% or 2X on average what Medicare would have paid and Hospital "B" was paid 350% or 3.5X on average what Medicare would have paid



THE RATIONALE FOR USING MEDICARE TO LEVEL SET ALL COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL PAYMENTS



Medicare is
the Largest
Health
Insurer in the
World

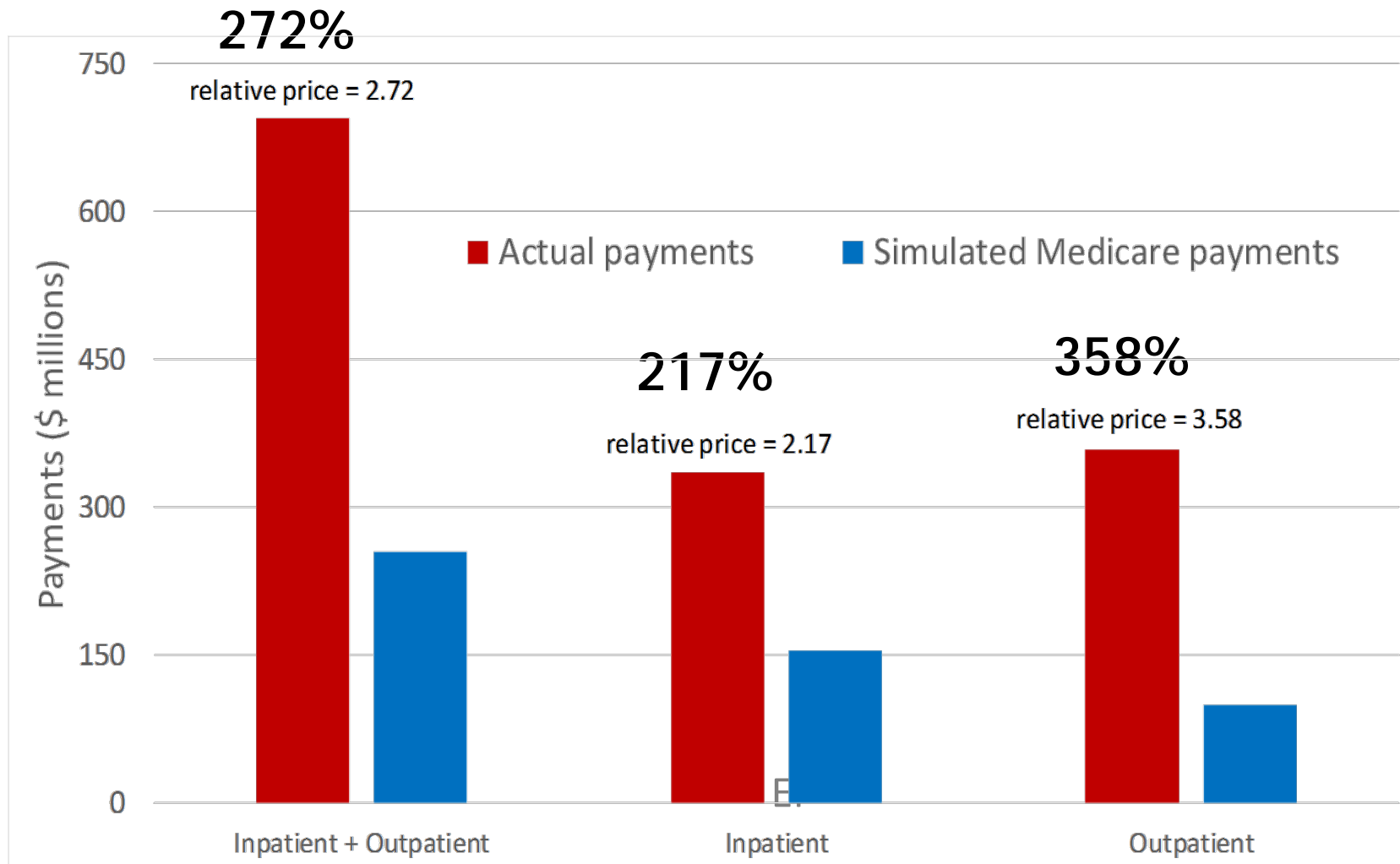
Medicare makes
numerous adjustments in
price to assure FAIR
payments are made to a
hospital and their
methods are published:

- type & intensity of service/patient acuity
- hospital's location
- disproportionate share of medically underserved
- medical education provided



RAND STUDY 1.0 STUDY FINDINGS

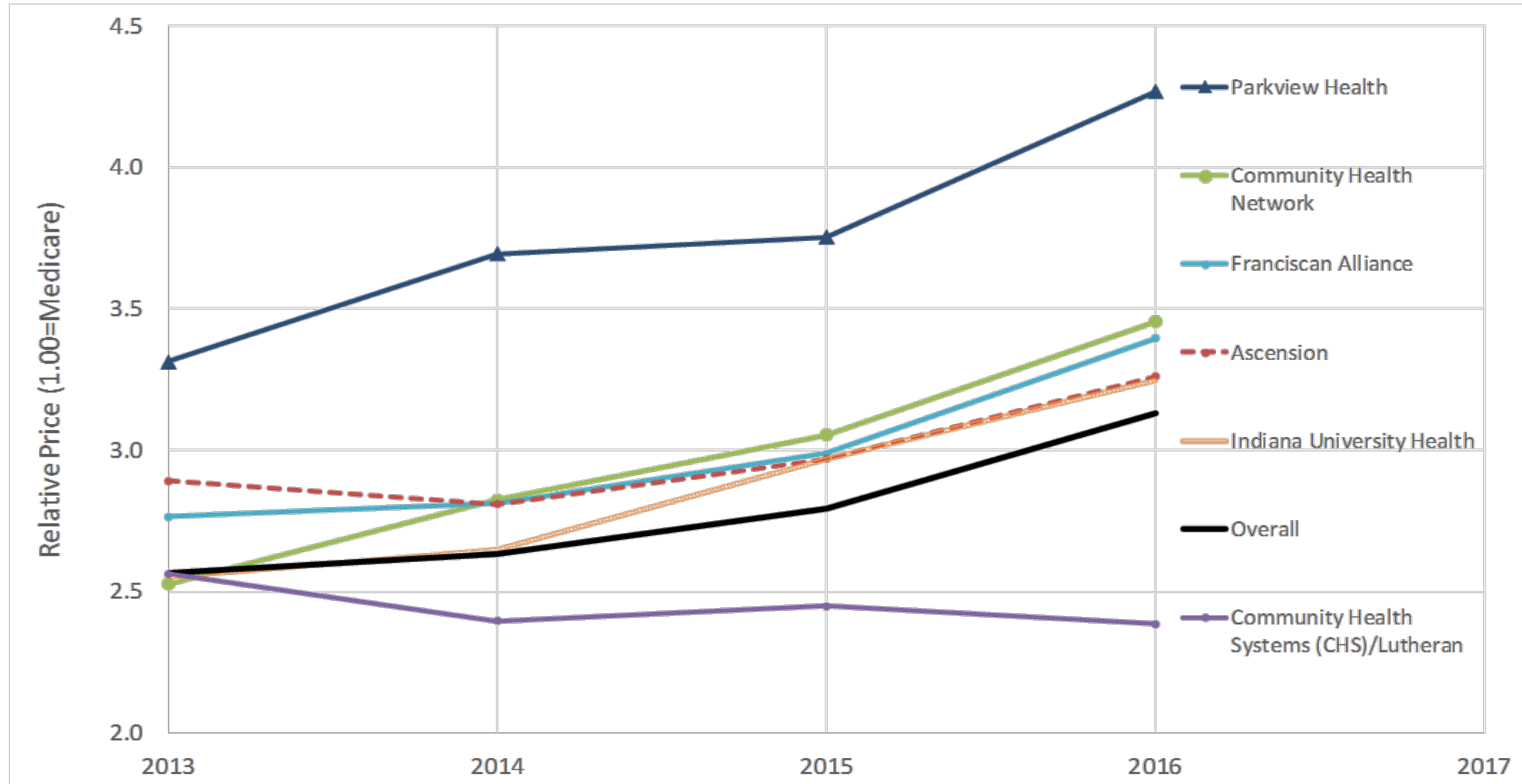
Indiana Commercial Hospital Allowable Prices Paid as a Percent of What Medicare Would Have Paid for the Same Services



Source: White, 2017, Hospital Prices in Indiana.

RAND 1.0 STUDY FINDINGS

Relative Prices are Trending Up Away From Medicare



Source: White, 2017, Hospital Prices in Indiana.

Part B: How Does Indiana Compare to other States: RAND 2.0 Study was Published on May 9, 2019

We have created a webpage that includes everything: RAND 2.0 National Hospital Price Transparency Report, Rand 2.0 Supplement Database, RAND 2.0 Interactive Map Tool, News, Sign up for RAND 3.0, FAQ for RAND 3.0 and more:

www.employerPTP.org

You may also find the full report and supplement database on the RAND website:

https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR3033.html



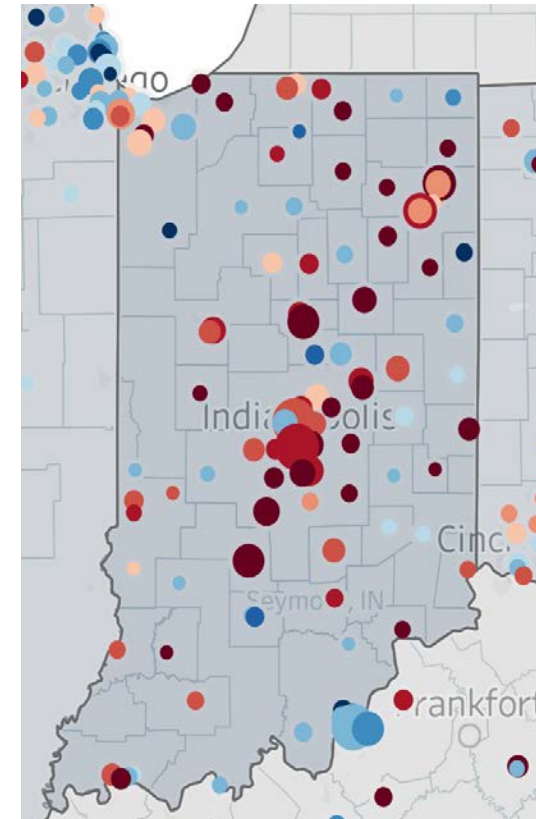
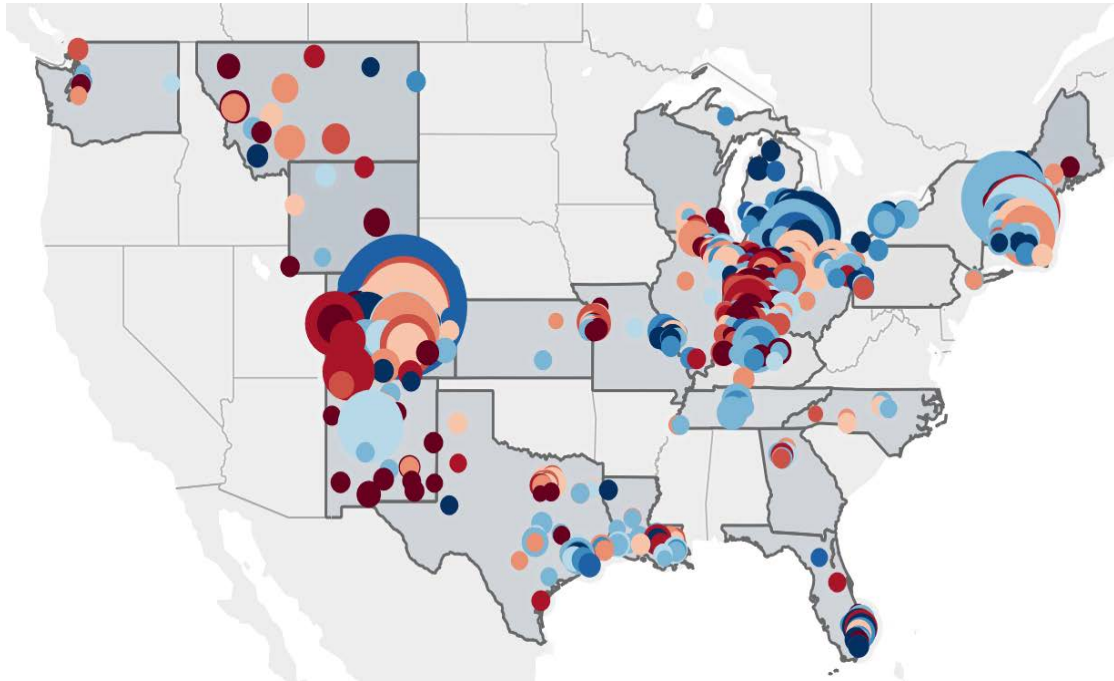
Our Study Made National & Local News...over 30 News Outlets, including:

- [Many Hospitals Charge Double or Even Triple What Medicare Would Pay](#)
The New York Times, May 9, 2019
- [Study: Employers Pay 240% More Than Medicare For Hospital Care](#)
Forbes, May 9, 2019
- [What Employers Pay Hospitals Varies Widely, Study Finds](#)
Wall Street Journal, May 9, 2019
- [Employer Health Plans Pay Hospitals 241% of What Medicare Would Pay](#)
Modern Healthcare, May 9, 2019
- [Private Insurers Paid Hospital 241% of what Medicare Would Have](#)
HealthLeaders, May 9, 2019
- [Private Plans Pay Hospital Prices 241% Higher Than Medicare, RAND Finds](#)
AJMC, May 9, 2019
- [Private Insurers Pay Hospitals 2.4 Times What Medicare Pays](#)
Becker's Hospital Review, May 9, 2019
- [Market Muscle: Study Uncovers Differences Between Medicare And Private Insurers](#)
Kaiser Health News, May 9, 2019
- [Study: Indiana hospitals charge private health plans 311% of what Medicare would pay](#)
Indianapolis Business Journal, May 9, 2019



INTERACTIVE MAP OF US HOSPITAL PRICES

employerptp.org



RAND 2.0 SUPPLEMENTAL STUDY DATABASE

FREELY AVAILABLE

Hospital name	Hospital Compare Star	Number of Outpt. services	Total Private Allowed Outpt. (\$ millions)	Simulated Medicare Outpt.	Relative price for Outpt. Services	Stand. price per Outpt. service	Number of Inpt. stays	Total Private Allowed Inpt. (\$ millions)	Simulated Medicare Inpt.	Relative price for Inpt. services	Stand. price per Inpt. stay	Total Private Inpt. and Outpt. (# millions)	Simulated Inpt. and Outpt. (\$ millions)	Relative price for Inpt. and Outpt. services
Parkview Regional Medical Center	3	34863	30.1	5.8	515%	\$353.93	2401	18.1	6.5	280%	\$17,359	48.2	12.3	392%
Eskenazi Health	4	5494	1.0	.3	332%	\$249.98	375	2.1	1.3	157%	\$14,679	3.1	1.6	189%
Indiana University Health	3	61214	33.5	7.0	475%	\$359.29	4431	52.8	21.1	249%	\$24,954	86.2	28.2	306%



EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA



RAND 2.0 NATIONAL HOSPITAL PRICE STUDY OF 25 STATES CONDUCTED BY RAND, COMMISSIONED BY EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA

Services	Hospital inpatient, hospital outpatient
States	CO, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, ME, MI, MO, MT, NH, NC, NM, NY, OH, PA, TN, TX, VT, WA, WI, WY
Years	2015-2017
Hospitals	1598 short-stay general medical/surgical
Allowed amount (2015-7)	\$12.9 billion in payments (\$6.3 billion inpatient, \$6.6 billion outpatient)
Claims (2015-7)	330,000 claims inpatient, 14.2 million outpatient line items
Data sources	2 all payer claims databases, many health plans, ~45 self-funded employers
Funders	RWJF, NIHCR, THFI, self-funded employers (not health plans or hospitals)

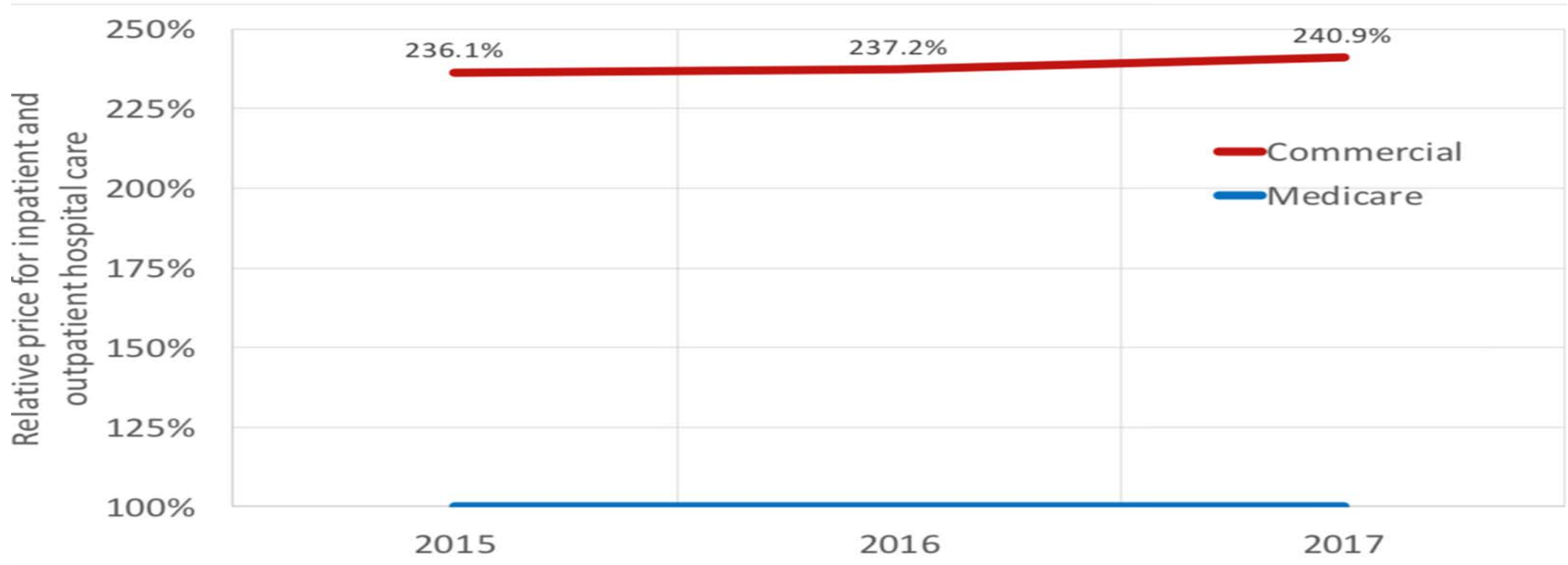


EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA

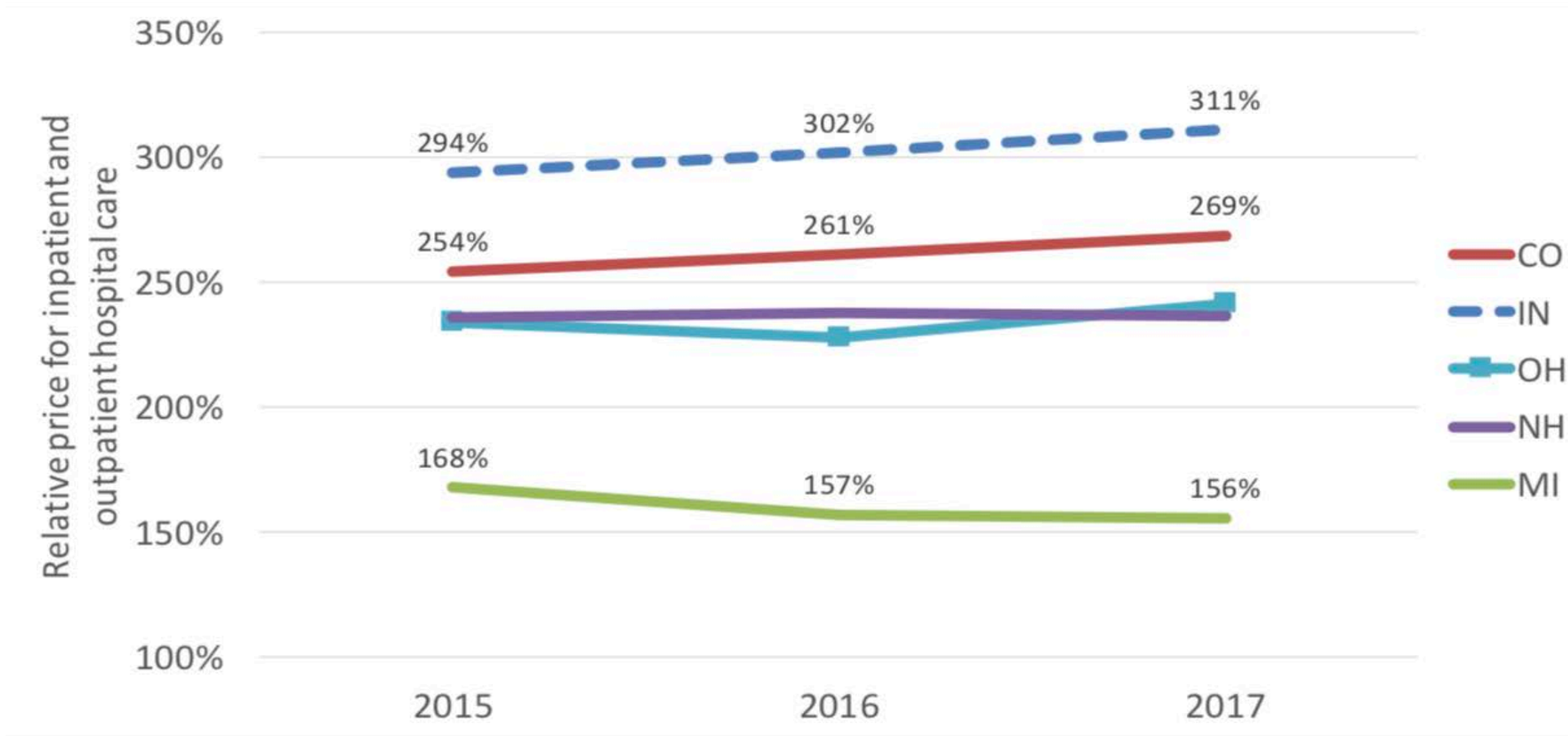


Across 25 States: Employer Health Plans Pay Hospitals 241% of What Medicare Would Pay and Overall Trend in Increasing

Figure 4.1. All-State Trends in Relative Prices

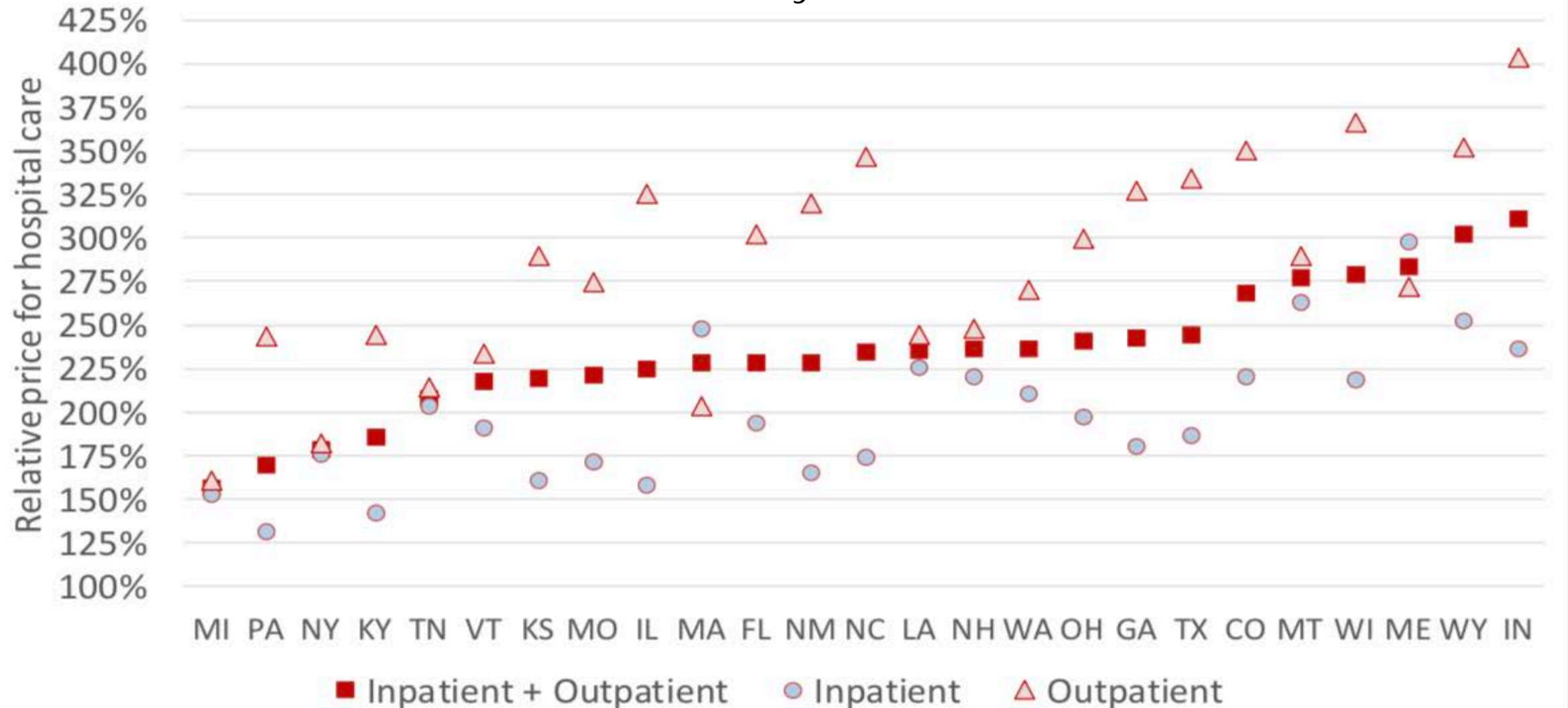


Commercial Relative Price TREND Varies at the State Level: Comparison of 5 States

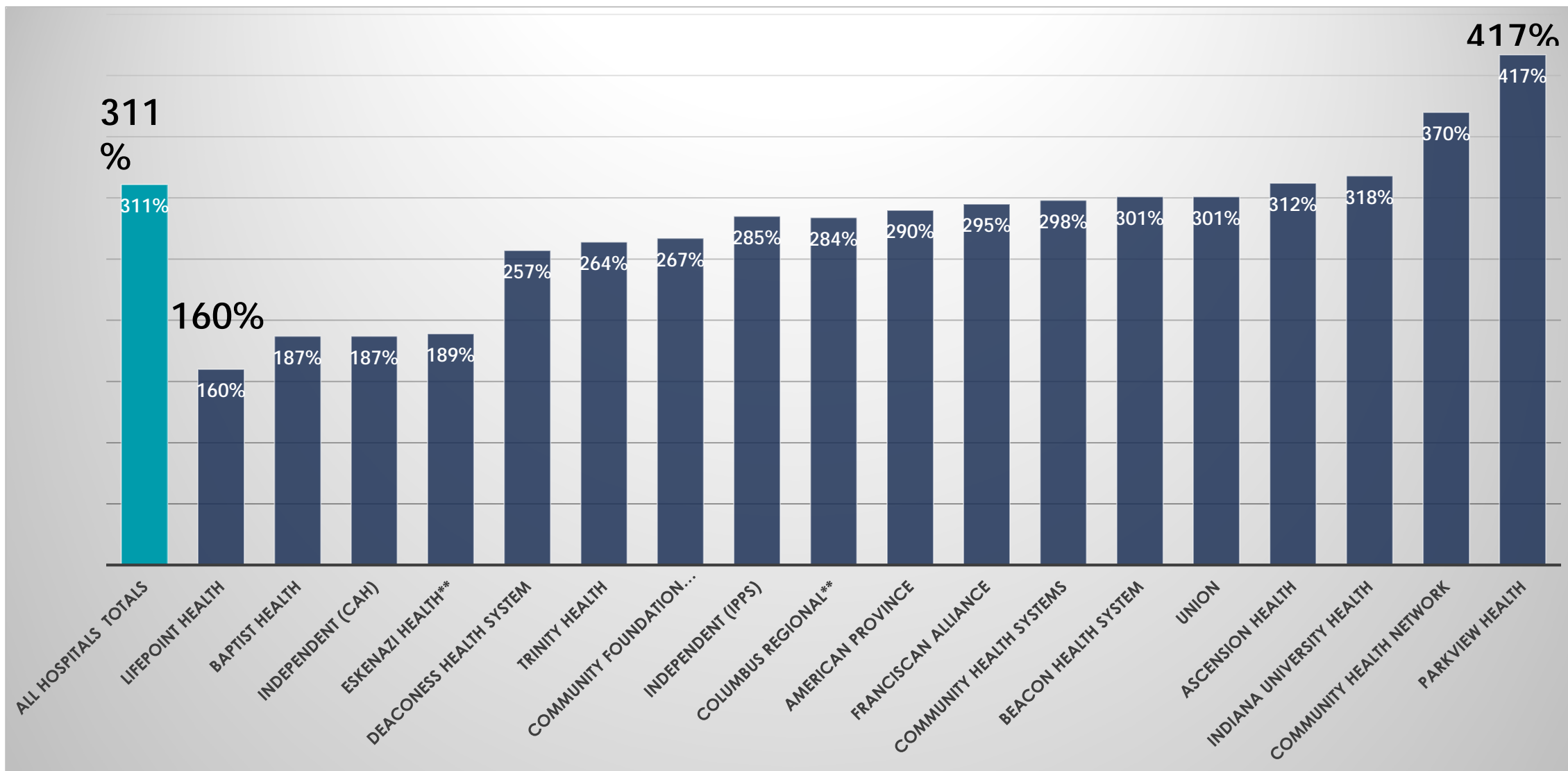


Across 25 States: Average Relative Hospital Prices, 2017

Percent Employer Health Plans Pay Hospitals Relative to What Medicare Would Pay

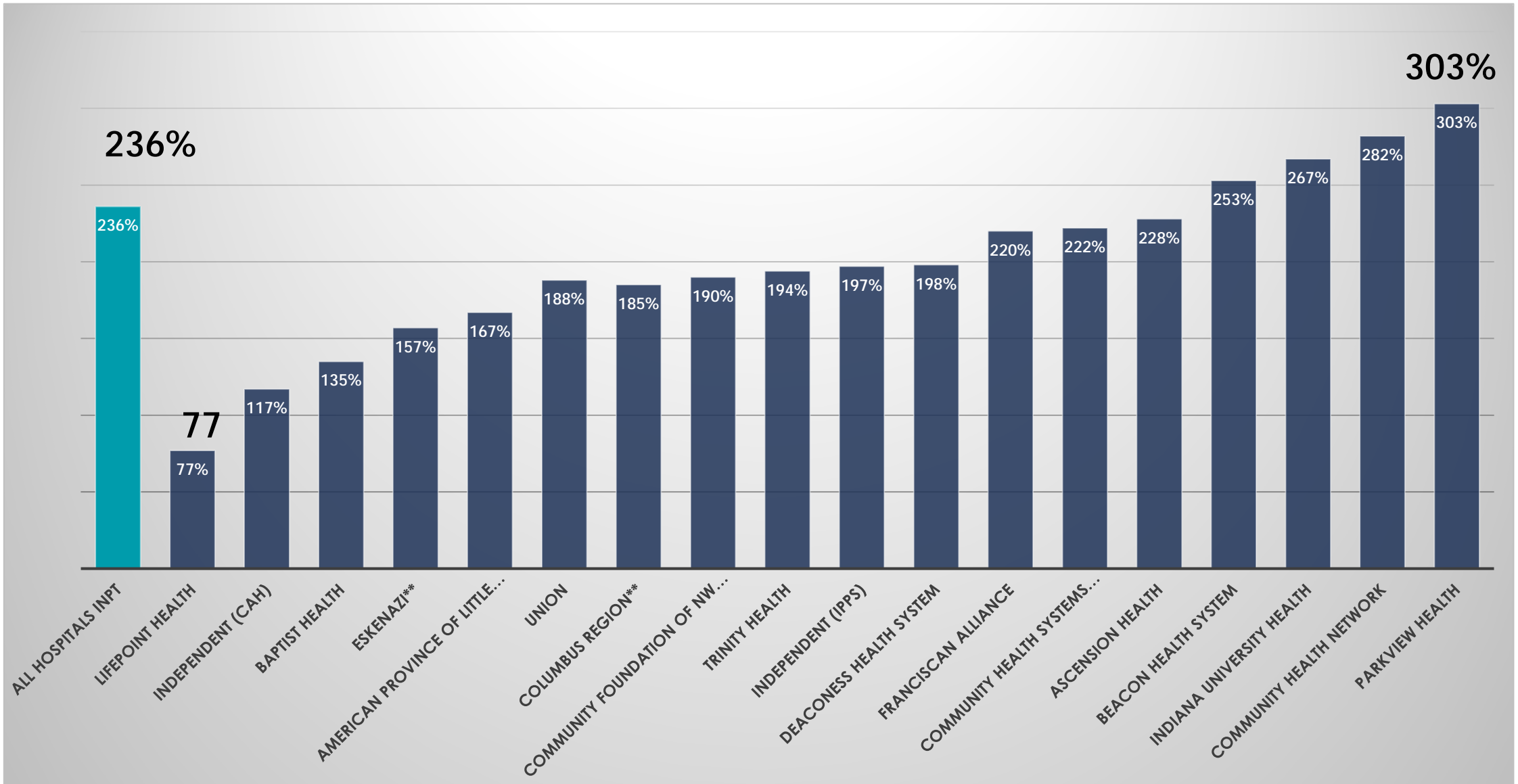


Source: White, 2019, Prices Paid to Hospitals by Private Health Plans are High Relative to Medicare and Vary Widely-Findings from an Employer-Led Transparency Initiative



** RAND 2.0 Study period (2015-2017) averages as study does not provide 2017 relative prices for these two hospitals only

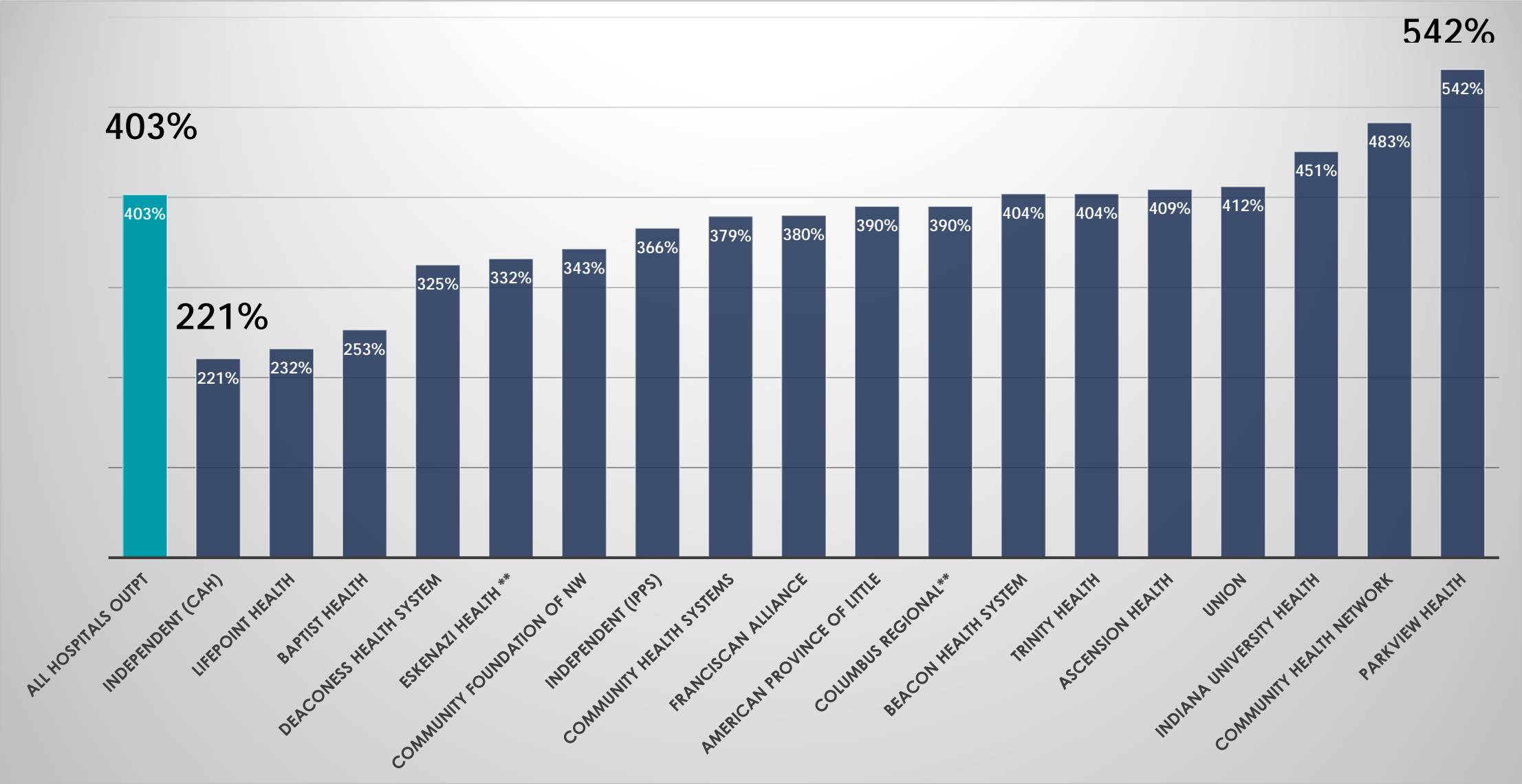
INDIANA: INPATIENT COMMERCIAL PRICES RELATIVE TO MEDICARE, 2017



** RAND 2.0 Study period (2015-2017) averages as study does not provide 2017 relative prices for these two hospitals only

Source: Derived from Supplement, White, 2019, Prices Paid to Hospitals by Private Health Plans are High Relative to Medicare and Vary Widely-Findings from an Employer-Led Transparency Initiative

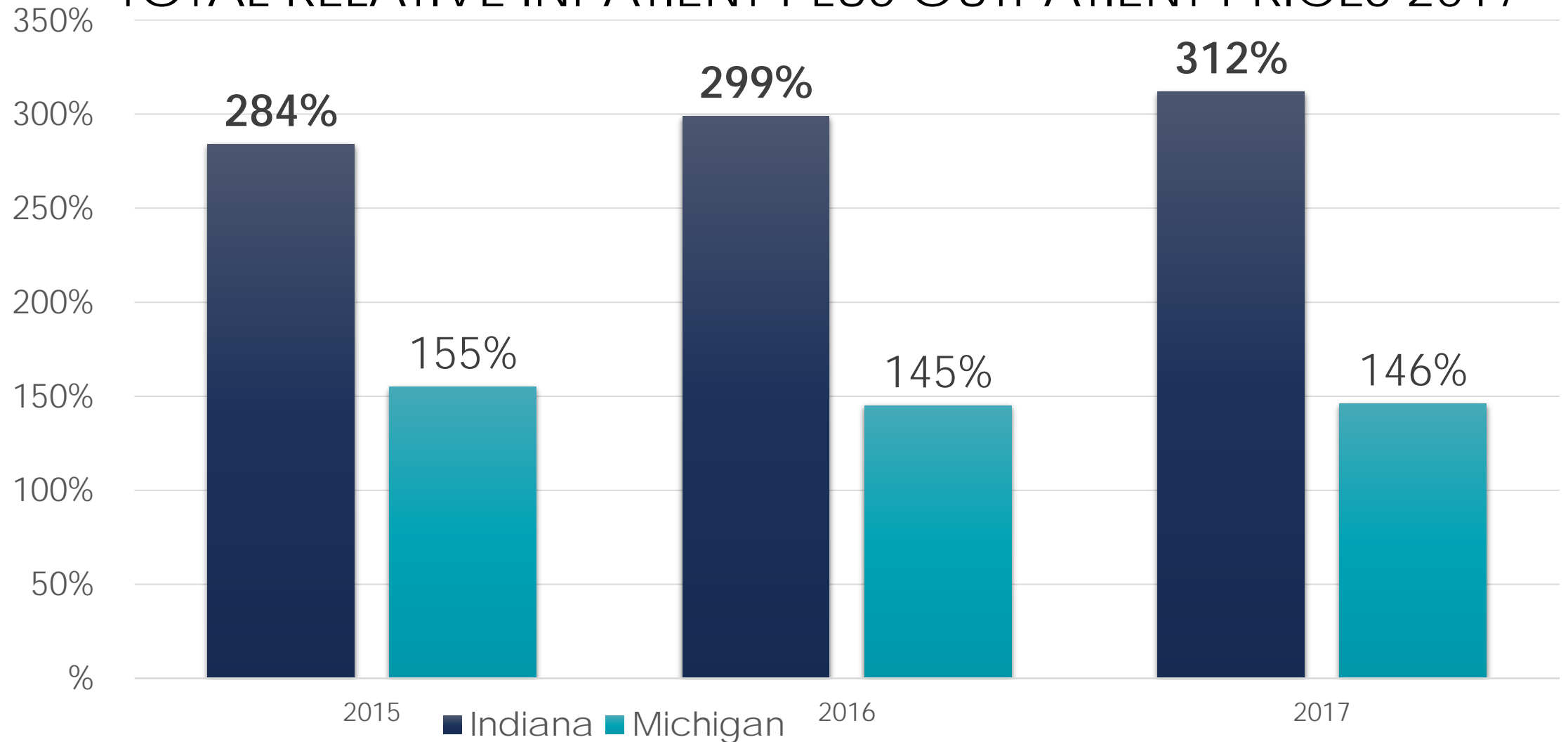
INDIANA: OUTPATIENT COMMERCIAL PRICES RELATIVE TO MEDICARE, 2017



** RAND 2.0 Study period (2015-2017) averages as study does not provide 2017 relative prices for these two hospitals only
Source: Derived from Supplement, White, 2019, Prices Paid to Hospitals by Private Health Plans are High Relative to Medicare and Vary Widely-Findings from an Employer-Led Transparency Initiative

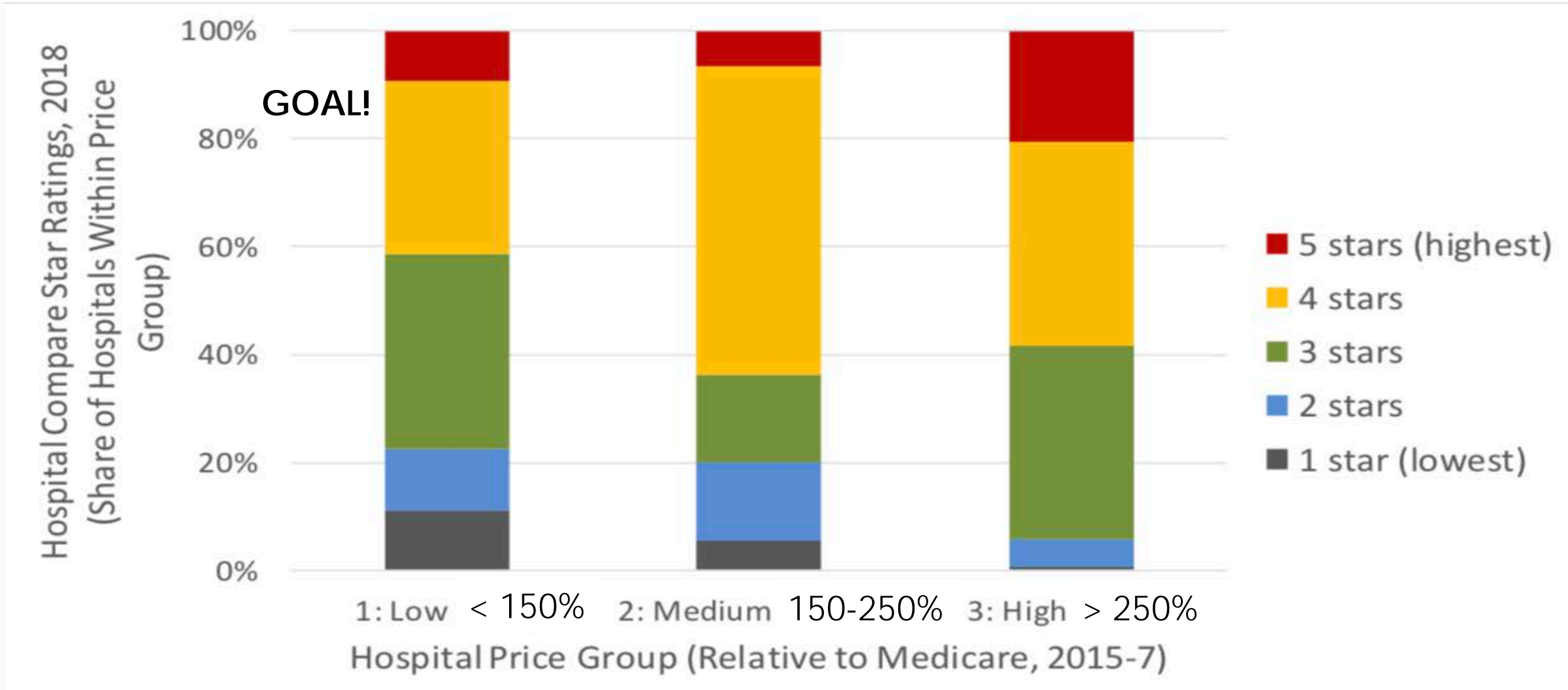
SINGLE HEALTH-SYSTEM: INDIANA VS. MICHIGAN

TOTAL RELATIVE INPATIENT PLUS OUTPATIENT PRICES 2017



Best Quality Using CMS Hospital Star Ratings and BEST PRICE Using RAND 2.0

Study Findings: Across 25 States



Source: White, 2019, Prices Paid to Hospitals by Private Health Plans are High Relative to Medicare and Vary Widely-Findings from an Employer-Led Transparency Initiative

NEXT STEPS



Benefit Design Levers

can be built on a foundation of contracting
a multiple of Medicare pricing so prices are comparable

Bundled Payments for COEs

Narrow/Tiered networks

Reference based benefits

Direct employer to hospital contracting



Policy Levers

Prohibit gag clause between carriers and hospitals

Prohibit anti-tiering/anti-narrow contract provisions

Limit/cap on out-of-network charges

State Monitoring Org for Quality & Price Transparency



LEGISLATIVE ROUND TABLE: HOW DO HIGH HEALTH CARE COSTS IMPACT INDIANA EMPLOYERS

- Limits:
 - employee salary wage raises
 - hiring the best talent (as need competitive wages and benefit
 - financial reserves (which results in more lay-offs in business slump)
 - funds available to invest in business expansion
 - health care services offered to retirees
 - funds available for community support
- Increases:
 - Employer and employee out-of-pocket contributions for health care (which limits employee household funds available for other living expenses)



LEGISLATIVE POLICY

FEDERAL BILL: **LOWER HEALTH CARE COST ACT**

DRAFT RELEASED MAY 23, 2019, SENATOR LAMAR ALEXANDER (R-TENN)

- **Lower Health Care Cost Act** (165 page bill) but here is terrific 9 page summary:

[https://www.help.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHCC%20Act%20section%20by%20section%205 23 2019.pdf](https://www.help.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHCC%20Act%20section%20by%20section%205%2023%202019.pdf)



FEDERAL BILL: LOWER HEALTH CARE COST ACT

Covers a wide range of topics, of which 3 sections are noted below:

1. Sec. 301. Increasing transparency by removing gag clauses on price and quality information.

- Bans gag clauses in contracts between providers and health plans that prevent enrollees, plan sponsors, or referring providers from seeing cost and quality data on providers.
- Bans gag clauses in contracts between providers and health insurance plans that prevent plan sponsors from accessing de-identified claims data that could be shared, under HIPAA business associate agreements, with third parties for plan administration and quality improvement purposes.



FEDERAL BILL: LOWER HEALTH CARE COST ACT

CONTINUED

Sec. 302. **Banning anticompetitive terms** in facility and insurance contracts that limit access to higher quality, lower cost care.

- **Prevents “anti-tiering” and “anti-steering” clauses** in contracts between providers and health plans that restrict the plan from directing or incentivizing patients to use specific providers and facilities with higher quality and lower prices.
- **Prevents “all-or-nothing” clauses** in contracts between providers and health plans that require health insurance plans to contract with all providers in a particular system or none of them.
- **Prevents “most-favored-nation” clauses** in contracts between providers and health plans that protect an insurance company’s dominant position in a market by requiring that the insurance company be given the most favorable pricing of any health plan in the market.
- **Prohibits** obligations on plan sponsors to agree to terms of contracts that the sponsor is not party to and cannot review, **which could conceal anti-competitive contracting terms.**



FEDERAL BILL: LOWER HEALTH CARE COST ACT

CONTINUED

Sec. 303. Designation of a nongovernmental, nonprofit transparency organization to lower Americans' health care costs.

- Designates a nongovernmental, nonprofit entity to improve the transparency of healthcare costs.
- The nonprofit entity, in compliance with current privacy and security protections, will use deidentified health care claims data from self-insured plans, Medicare, and participating states to help patients, providers, academic researchers, and plan sponsors better understand the cost and quality of care, and facilitate state-led initiatives to lower the cost of care, while prohibiting the disclosure of identifying health data or proprietary financial information.
- Creates an advisory committee composed of public and private sector representatives to advise the entity on the format, scope, and uses of this data, and establish the entity's research and reporting objectives.
- Creates custom reports for employers and employee organizations seeking to utilize the database to lower health care costs.
- Authorizes grants to states to maintain or create similar transparency initiatives.



RAND 3.0 ENROLLMENT IS ONGOING NOW

.....ALL EMPLOYERS ACROSS THE US ARE WELCOME

- The more states and the more hospitals per state that participate in RAND 3.0, the more valuable it becomes to employers as it helps inform their local strategy towards paying for value.
- Cost to participate in the study, 2 options:
 1. No charge (free) if wish to contribute claims data to RAND for the PUBLIC report as we will have grant funding to support this work, or
 2. For employers, who in addition, wish to have a PRIVATE employer-level report, the charge is \$0.20 per member (min of \$1000, up to a max of \$15,000 for jumbo employers, payable to RAND Corp.)



WHAT IS NEW IN RAND 3.0?

- Adding provider allowed professional fees
- Adding allowed facility fees
- Wish list with many items:
 - percent Medicare and Medicaid per hospital
 - CMS Hospital Quality Star Ratings per state
 - Hospital Profit Margins per the CMS HCRIS reports that hospitals submit to CMS
 - ...and more



TO SIGN UP FOR RAND 3.0, VISIT EMPLOYERPTP.ORG

- RAND 3.0

- **Sign up form if interest – then Emily Hoch, RAND project manager, will reach out to you. She will send you everything you need to get started.**
- FAQ
- DUA
- Cost-Sharing Agreement

- RAND 2.0

- Master Slide Deck – use as you wish on your with your own logo for any purpose (including invite slides for RAND 3.0)
- PDF of report
- Excel Database
- Tableau interactive map



RAND 3.0 STUDY TIMELINE

Month, Year	Milestone
March, 2019	Recruitment of self-funded employers, APCDs, and health plans
July-August, 2019	Agreements in place between RAND and employers, DUAs in place between RAND and health plans/APCDs, and authorizations sent by self-funded employers to their TPAs
September-October, 2019	Data delivery to RAND complete
November, 2019	Data testing and analysis
First Quarter, 2020	Public report finalized and made public online, private employer-level reports distributed



Question & Answers



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Michael Thompson
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