



Data to Inform Honest Conversations

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Employer Coalition of Louisiana Webinar June 13, 2023

ABOUT THE EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA

Employer-Led Healthcare Coalition Founded in 2001

Executive Committee Comprised of non-provider employers

Non-Profit 501(c)(3)

Aim: To improve the value employers and patients receive for their healthcare expenditures

https://employersforumindiana.org/



Employers' Forum of Indiana Members

Individual Members

- 1. Allison Transmission*
- 2. American Health Network
- 3. Anthem BCBS
- 4. Aon
- 5. ApexBenefits
- 6. Apollo Pain Center
- 7. Ashley Industrial Molding*
- 8. Barnes & Thornburg*
- 9. Cameron Memorial Community Hospital
- 10. Capital RX (affiliate member)
- 11. Carrum Health (affiliate member)
- 12. Central Noble Schools*
- 13. Certus Management Group
- 14. Chris Magiera, MD
- 15. Clear Healthcare Advocacy
- 16. Conner Insurance
- 17. Cummins*
- 18. Danzer Veneer Americas, Inc*
- 19. Deaconess Hospital
- 20. Delta Dental of Indiana (affiliate member)
- 21. Eli Lilly and Co.*
- 22. Encore Health Network
- 23. Eskenazi Health

- 24. Everside Health
- 25. Express Scripts/Cigna
- 26. Fiat Chrysler Automobiles*
- 27. Fort Wayne Medical Oncology & Hematology
- 28. Gibson
- 29. Goodman Campbell Brain and Spine
- 30. Gregory & Appel Insurance
- 31. Haynes International*
- 32. Healthcare Options*
- 33. Hylant
- 34. Indiana Health Information Exchange
- 35. Indiana Spine Group
- 36. Indiana State Teachers Association*
- 37. Indiana University*
- 38. Ivy Tech*
- 39. JA Benefits
- 40. LHD Benefit Advisors
- 41. Lutheran Health
- 42. Managed Health Services
- 43. Marathon Health
- 44. Merck (affiliate member)

- 45. Meridian Medical Services
- 46. Metro Plastics*
- 47. MJ Insurance
- 48. Northwest Radiology
- 49. OneBridge*
- 50. Ortho Indy
- 51. PatientMD (affiliate member)
- 52. Physicians Health Plan of Northern Indiana
- 53. Purdue University*
- 54. Qsource
- 55. Red Gold*
- 56. RE Sutton and Associates
- 57. Roche & Genentech*
- 58. Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Indianapolis*
- 59. Sacred Roots Birth & Wellness Center
- 60. Sandoz (affiliate member)
- 61. Sanofi Genzyme (affiliate member)
- 62. Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories*
- 63. Shery Roussarie, MHA/MBA
- 64. Suburban Health Organization

* Forum Executive Committee Members

- 65. The Alliance
- 66. The DeHayes Group
- 67. TrueRx
- 68. UnitedHealthcare
- 69. University of Notre Dame*
- 70. VeriVitae (affiliate member)
- 71. Weaver Popcorn*
- 72. Wellbridge Surgical

Group Members

- 73. American Physical Therapy Association, Indiana Chapter (over 1,800 members)
- 74. Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation*
- 75. Fort Wayne Community School Corporation*
- 76. Indiana Manufacturers Association
- 77. Patoka Valley Healthcare Cooperative*
- 78. South Central Indiana School Trust*

OUTLINE

Problem: Employer/Worker Healthcare Costs are Increasing at an Alarming Rate Solution: Need More Transparency to Inform Purchasing and Policy Decisions

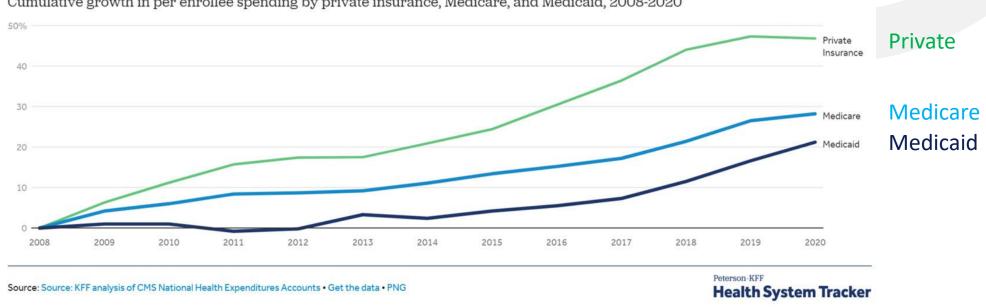


TO EMPLOYER PRICE X UTILIZATION



Private Insurance Spending (aka Total Cost) has Grown Faster than Medicare & Medicaid

On a per enrollee basis, private insurance spending has typically grown faster than Medicare and Medicaid spending



Cumulative growth in per enrollee spending by private insurance, Medicare, and Medicaid, 2008-2020

https://www.healthsystemtracker.org/chart-collection/u-s-spending-healthcare-changed-time/#Relative%20contributions%20to%20total%20national%20health%20expenditures,%202020



PROBLEM: U.S. Employees & Employers are Paying More for Health Insurance Premiums: <u>FAMILY</u> Coverage, Trend 1999-2022

Employer Contribution Worker Contribution

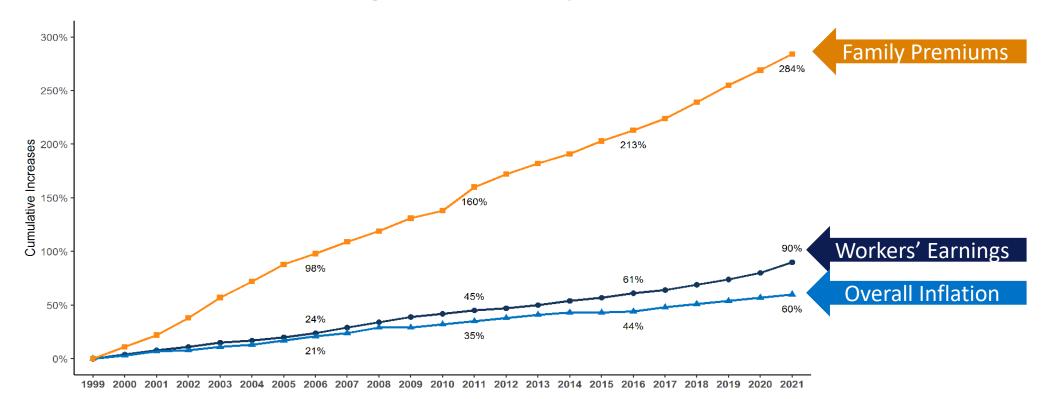
999 -		\$6,438*					
001-	\$5,274* \$1,78	and the second se					2022
002 -		\$2,137* \$8,003*					
003-	\$6,657*	\$2,412* \$9,0	68*				\$6,106 employee
004 -	\$7,289*	\$2,661*	\$9,950*				
005-	\$8,167*	\$2,71	3 \$10,880)*			\$16,357 employer
006 -	\$8,508*	\$2,	973* \$11,	480*			622 4C2 total
007 -	\$8,824		\$3,281*	512,106*			\$22,463 total
008 -	\$9,325*		\$3,354	\$12,680*			
009 -	\$9,860*		\$3,515	\$13,375*			
010 -	\$9,773		\$3,997	\$13,770*			
011 -	\$10,944*			\$4,129 \$	15,073*		
012 -	\$11,429			\$4,316	\$15,745*		
013 -	\$11,78	6		\$4,565	\$16,351*		
)14 -	\$12,0	11		\$4,823	\$16,83	34*	
015-	\$12,5	591*		\$4,95	5 \$1	7,545*	
016 -	\$12	,865		\$5,	277	\$18,142*	
017 -	\$1:	3,049			\$5,714	\$18,764*	
018 -		14,069*			\$5,547	\$19,6	516*
019-		\$14,561			\$6,015		\$20,576*
020 -		\$15,754*				\$5,588	\$21,342*
021-		\$16,253			1	\$5,969	\$22,221*
022 -		\$16,357				\$6,106	\$22,463

PROBLEM: U.S. Employees & Employers are Paying More for Health Insurance Premiums: <u>SINGLE</u> Coverage, Trend 1999-2022

				Employ	er Contributio	on 🔄 Worke	er Contribution			
1999 -		\$1,878	\$318 \$2	,196						
2000 -		\$2,137*		\$2,471*						
2001 -		\$2,334*		355 \$2,689*						
2002 -		\$2,617		\$466* \$3,0	83*					2022
2003 -		\$2,8	75*	\$508					+	
2004 -		\$3	,136*	\$55	\$3,695*				Ş1,327	employee
2005 -		,	\$3,413*		\$610 \$4,02	4*				
2006 -			\$3,615*		\$627 \$4	,242*			२७, 584	employer =
2007 -			\$3,785		\$694*	\$4,479*			¢7 01	1 total
2008 -			\$3,983		\$721	\$4,704*			٦٢, ٩٢	1 total
2009 -			\$4,045		\$77	79 \$4,824				
2010 -			\$4,150		\$	899* \$5,04	19*			
2011 -			\$4,508	*		\$921	\$5,429*			
2012 -			\$4,66	64		\$951	\$5,615*			
2013 -			\$4,8	85*		\$99	9 \$5,884*			
2014 -			\$4,	944		\$1,0	\$6,025	5		
2015 -			\$5	5,179*			\$1,071 \$6,	251*		
2016 -			9	\$5,306			\$1,129	\$6,435		
2017 -				\$5,477			\$1,213	\$6,690*		
2018 -				\$5,711*			\$1,186	\$6,896*		
2019-				\$5,946*			\$1,	242 \$7,1	88*	
2020 -	<u></u>			\$6,227*				\$1,243	\$7,470*	
2021 -				\$6,440				\$1,299	\$7,739*	
2022 -				\$6,584	4			\$1,327	\$7,911	
	\$0	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$9,000

PROBLEM: U.S. Family Health Insurance Premiums have Outpaced Inflation & Workers' Salaries, 1999- 2021

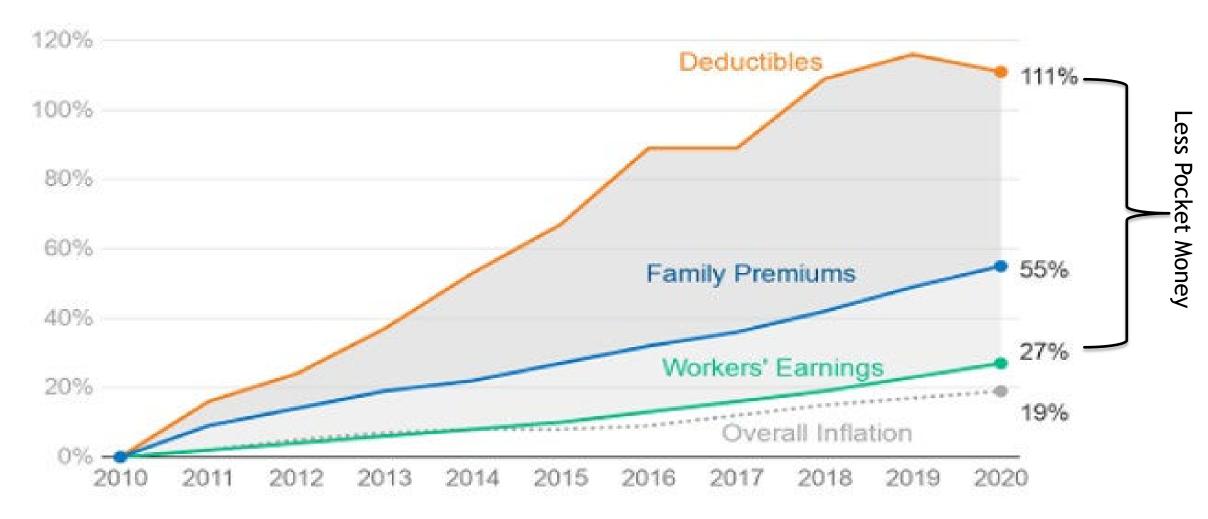
- Workers' Earnings - Overall Inflation - Family Premiums



SOURCE: KFF Employer Health Benefits Survey, 2018-2021; Kaiser/HRET Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Benefits, 1999-2017. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index, U.S. City Average of Annual Inflation, 1999-2021; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Seasonally Adjusted Data from the Current Employment Statistics Survey, 1999-2021.



PROBLEM: Employee Deductibles & Premiums have Risen Much Faster than Wages, 2010-2020



NOTE: Average general annual deductibles are for single coverage. Workers in plans without a general annual deductible for in-network services are assigned a value of zero. Source: KFF Employer Health Benefits Survey, 2020; Kaiser/HRET Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Benefits, 2010 and 2015: <u>https://www.kff.org/health-costs/report/2020-employer-health-benefits-survey/</u>

PROBLEM: DEBT IN AMERICA: AN INTERACTIVE MAP

Last updated June 23, 2022; credit data from February 2022

Interactive map noting <u>"Share of medical debt in collections</u>" and Median amount in collections per country, state, national levels

- Conducted by Urban Institute, non-profit research organization
- Includes 10 million lives
- Provides demographic information at county level including: white vs communities of color, share without insurance, avg household income
- Downloadable Excel Spreadsheets for country, state, and national level data available



PROBLEM: Medical Debt in Louisiana

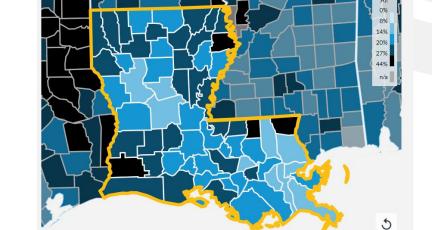
Louisiana

- 18% of the adult population have medical debt in collections. This includes all 64 counties. RANGE = 10% to 30%.
- Counties with the highest medical debt:
 Calcasieu = 30%
 - St. Helena = 29%
 - Madison = 28%
 - Washington = 27%,
 - De Soto = 27%

Neighboring States

- Texas = 19%
- Arkansas = 18%
- Mississippi = 16%

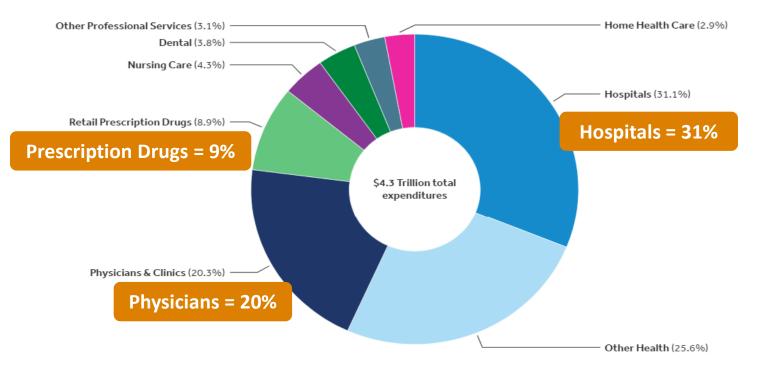
NATIONAL AVERAGE = 13%



EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA Addressing the challenges of the local healthcare marketplace https://apps.urban.org/features/debt-interactive-map/?type=medical&variable=medcoll

Where are We Spending Healthcare Dollars? Hospital & Physician Services Represent Half of Total Spend, 2021

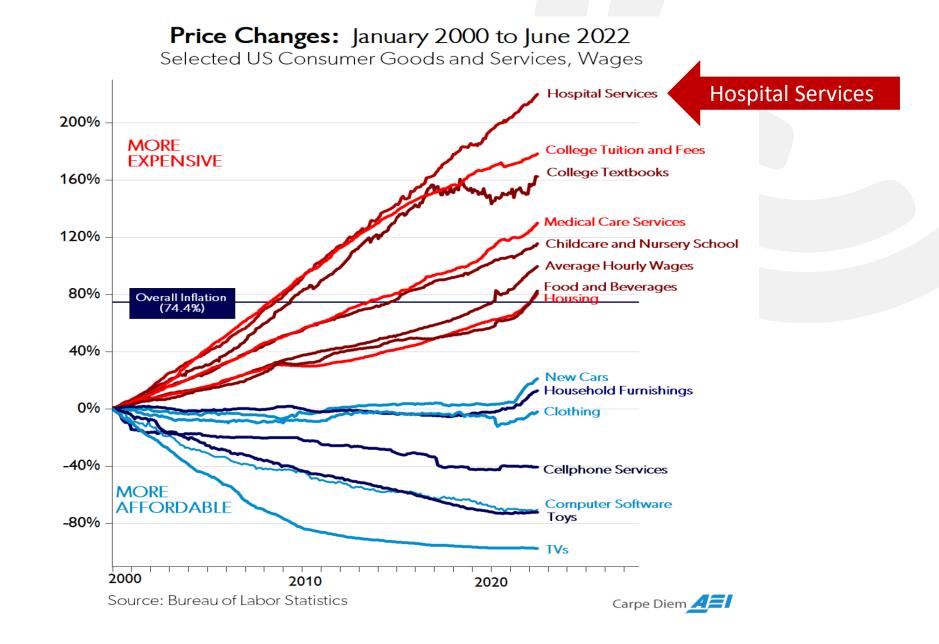
Relative contributions to total national health expenditures, by service type, 2021



Note: 'Other Health' includes spending on durable and non-durable products; residential and personal care; administration; net health insurance; and other state, private, and federal expenditures. 'Other professional services' includes spending for services provided by chiropractors, optometrists, physical, occupational, and speech therapists, podiatrists, private-duty nurses, and others. Nursing care represents expenditures for nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities.

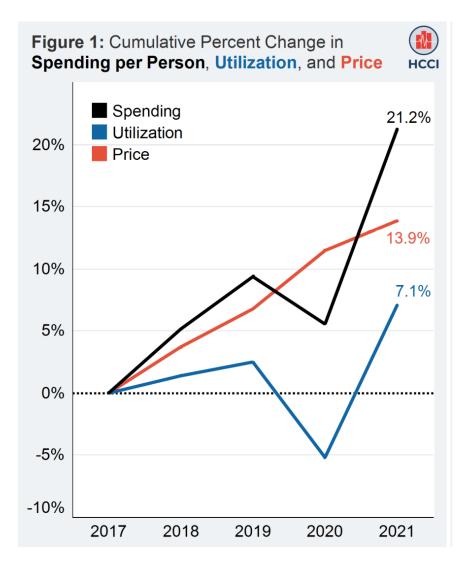
Source: KFF analysis of National Health Expenditure (NHE) data • Get the data • PNG







PRICE is the Main Driver of Healthcare Spending



Solution: Need More Transparency to Inform Purchasing and Policy Decisions





RAND HOSPITAL PRICE TRANSPARENCY STUDIES

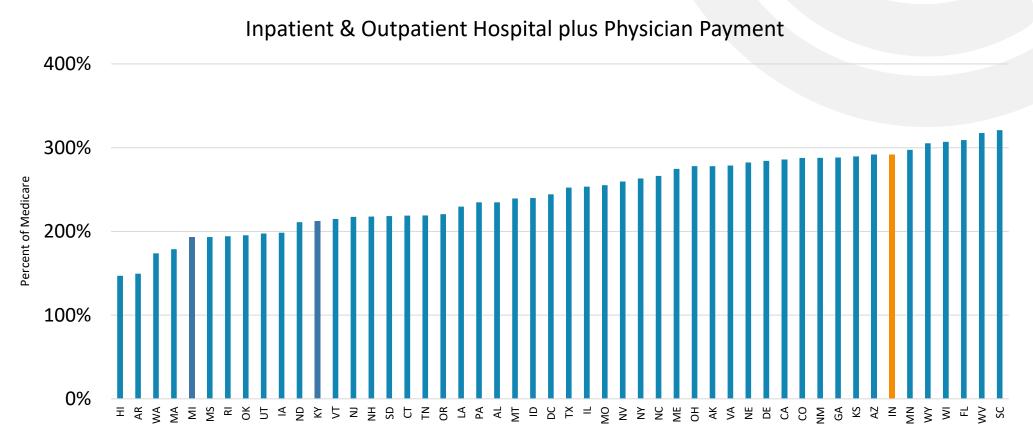
- First-of-its-kind study in the country to publish negotiated prices by hospitals name, noted as Percent of Medicare & Standardized Prices
- Conceived and commissioned by the Employers' Forum of Indiana
- Analysis and published report conducted independently by RAND Corporation
- Funded by Employers, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, & Arnold Ventures (no funding accepted from insurers or hospitals)
- Does not include Rx drug prices





TOTAL HOSPITAL COMMERCIAL PRICES RELATIVE TO MEDICARE

Indiana is 7th highest = 292% Median of states = 248%

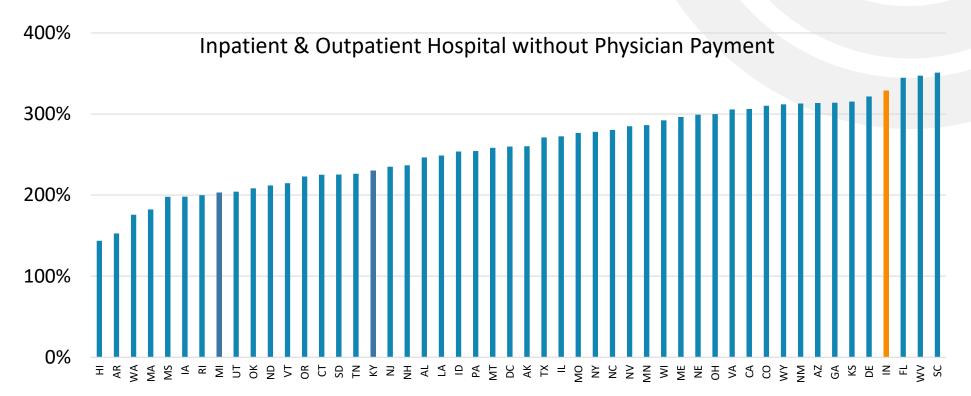


RAND 4.0 study, C. Whaley et al. https://employerptp.org/rand/4-0/

g the challenges of the local healthcare marketplace

FACILITY PRICES RELATIVE TO MEDICARE

Indiana is 4th highest = 329% Median of states = 260%

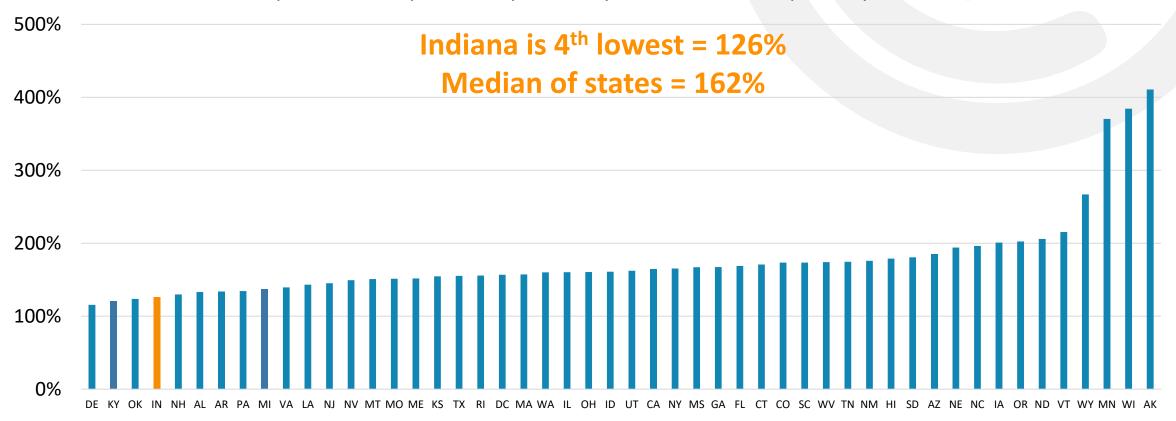




RAND 4.0 study, C. Whaley et al. https://employerptp.org/rand/4-0/

PROFESSIONAL FEES RELATIVE TO MEDICARE

Inpatient & Outpatient Physician Payment without Hospital Payment





RAND 4.0 study, C. Whaley et al. https://employerptp.org/rand/4-0/

Employers' Forum of Indiana's Response



Market Solutions





Legislative Policy Solutions



Trying to Fix Health Care

Functional Market Foundation

- 1. Must have <u>CHOICE</u>.
- 2. Employers & people can't make choices if they don't have price & quality <u>transparency</u> AND provider <u>competition</u>.
- 3. Either we have both or consider alternates, such as payment regulation & public option.

Legislation

- 1. Policy is needed to unwind outrageous ongoing practices & place guardrails.
- 2. Transparency alone will NOT reduce healthcare prices.
- 3. Policy makers must
 <u>USE</u> transparency data
 to make <u>evidence-</u>
 <u>based decisions</u>, not
 listen to stakeholder
 lobbyists.

Provider Solution

1. Many hospitals & Independent physician groups have stepped forward & aim to be part of the solution, so let's partner with them in a tiered network, direct contract, RBB, bundled payment, etc.

2. This will create pressure for other providers to <u>compete</u> based on quality & price.

Employers 1. Own & Use your data

2. Hold entire supply chain <u>accountable</u>

3. Bring all data analyses in house or have trusted, <u>unbiased third-party</u> partner.



How are Employers using Price, Quality, and Cost Data to Create Market Change?









Direct Contracting, Bundled Payments/COEs

Purdue University with Franciscan Mooresville and Cummins with Ortho Indy, both for orthopedics

Narrow Network/ Tiered Networks

State of Indiana, Purdue University, and Red Gold have optional narrow network

Data Informed Decisions

Using independent vendors. Several employers partner with data analytic firms.

Performance Guarantees

On a variety of price and quality measures for TPAs, vendors, and benefit consultants = accountability. University placed Percent of Medicare performance guarantee in Insurer contract.

Indiana Healthcare Accomplishments 2023 Legislative Session





Employers' Forum of Indiana 2023 Healthcare Legislative Agenda

First Priority

- 1. Eliminate Hospital Facility Fees for Services Rendered OFF a Hospital Campus
- 2. Physician Non-Competes
- 3. Pharmacy Benefit Manager(PBM) and Prescription Drug Price Transparency
- 4. Hospital and Insurer Price Transparency
- 5. Hospital Price Benchmark to National Average
- 6. Hospital Not-for-Profit Status

Second Priority

- 7. Funding Public Health
- 8. Prohibit Anti-Competitive Contract Language Between Providers and Insurers
- 9. Pharmacist Prescribing Contraceptive
- 10. Establish a State Affordability Commission

Indiana House Speaker Huston and Senate President Pro Tem Bray Sent Letters to Hospital & Insurer CEOs, 2022

By 4/1/2022 hospitals and insurers executives must submit to legislators a plan regarding how they are going to get hospital prices to the national average by 1/1/2025

State of Indiana	General Assembly			
Senator Rodric D. Bray President Pro Tempore 200 W. Washington Street Itolfanapolo, Indiana 46204 Senati: (317):225-2416 E-mail: S37@ijas.in.gov	Representative Todd M. Hustes Speaker of the Hous 2000 W. Washington Street Indianapolis, Indiana 4620 House: [17] 223-601 E-mail: HJ7@jpg.in.go			
December 17, 2021				
«CEO_or_Equivalent_First_Name» «CEO_or_ «Hospital_System» «Address» «City», «State» «Zip_Code»	Equivalent_Last_Name», «Position»			
Dear «CEO_or_Equivalent_First_Name»,				
the state. The past nineteen months have height and dedication of medical professionals who h	Is are critical to the viability of communities across ened every Hoosier's appreciation for the expertise awe worked tirelessly and at great personal risk to mmitment to the health and welfare of each patient ling.			
enduring. We recognize the tremendous responses asked to operate. With the utmost respect for t	ty both before and throughout the pandemic we are onsibilities and burdens under which hospitals are the work that you do each and every day, we write ressing a pressing challenge that faces the Hoosier			
Corporation has conducted a series of comp comparing the cost of healthcare among variou September 2020 compared prices across 49 stat	are, in Indiana is inordinately high. The RAND rehensive studies focused on understanding and as states: The latest study, RAND 3.0, published in test. The study found that Indiana's hospital facility ging 340% of the Medicare rate. Nationally, the edicare.			
Using a different methodology. A Harvard Uni fees were the 2 nd highest in the nation (345% of were the 3 rd highest in the nation (385% of Me	iversity study found that Indiana's inpatient facility Medicare) and that Indiana's inpatient facility fees dicare).			
Corporation's Standardized Pricing Model calculations. Indiana has one of the lowest pro-	using a Standardized Pricing Model. The RAND included professional (physician) fees in its ofessional fee rates in the nation. The inclusion of light (ranking 18 th in inputtent fees and 16 th in			

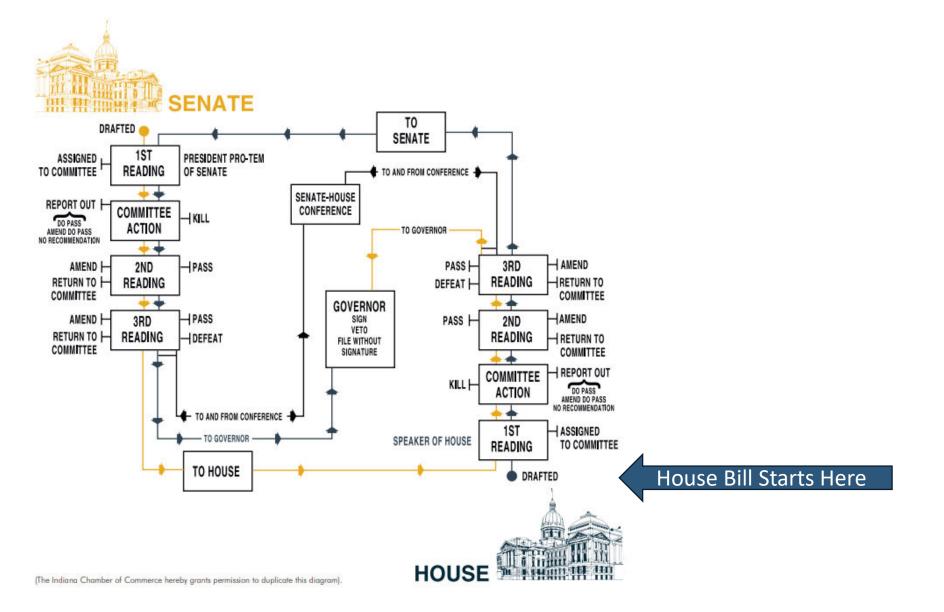
Letter to Hospitals: Link

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State of Indiana	General Assembly
Senator Rodric D. Bray President Pro Tempore 2000 W. Washingson Storet Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 Senate: (317) 223-249416 In-mail: S37/gilga.in.gov	Representative Todd M. Huast Speaker of the Hour 200 W. Wunington Stre Indianapolis, Indiana 462 House: (17) 122396, E-smail: (137)@gai.n.ga
December 17, 2021	
«CEO_or_Equivalent_First_Name» «CEO_or_Equiva «Health_Carrier» «Address»	alent_Last_Name», «Notes»
«City», «State» «Zip_Code»	
Dear «CEO or Equivalent First Name»,	
significant economic activity. Hoosier businesses an	na's economy, employing thousands of Hoosiers, and generatin d citizens place their trust in insurers to negotiate fair prices for ital to the well-being of the state, Hoosier businesses, and Hoosie
a series of comprehensive studies focused on understa The latest study, RAND 3.0, published in Septembe	fiana is inordinately high. The RAND Corporation has conducte nding and comparing the cost of healthcare among various state 2 020 compared prices across 49 states. The study found th e country, averaging 340% of the Medicare rate. Nationally, th
	ty study found that Indiana's inpatient facility fees were the 2 adiana's inpatient facility fees were the 3 rd highest in the natio
(385% of Medicare). The RAND Corporation also compared prices usin Standardized Pricing Model included professional (p professional fee rates in the nation. The inclusion of in inpatient fees and 16 th in outpatient frees). When pre-	g a Standardized Pricing Model. The RAND Corporation hysicianj fees in its calculations. Indiana has one of the lowe this data showed Indiana in a more favorable light (ranking 18 dissional fees are backled out of the equation, and a cost-of-livit diana's hospitals rank as the 6^{6} most expensive for inpatient fe





How a Bill Becomes a Law



INDIANA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, APRIL 20, 2023 Chaired By Representative Donna Schaibley





Evidence-Based Data

HEA 1004

https://iga.in.gov/pdf-documents/123/2023/house/bills/HB1004/HB1004.07.ENRS.pdf

Prohibiting Facility Fees (Site of Service)	 Requires Indiana's 5 largest non-profit hospital systems that bill for health care services (defined as health care related services or products rendered or sold by a provider within the scope of the provider's license or legal authorization. The term includes hospital, medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical services or products.) Applies to health services in an office setting (defined as providing examination, diagnosis, non-invasive treatment) in <u>off-campus</u> (defined as greater than 250 yards from main hospital owned in whole or in part by a hospital) Providers must submit on an individual provider form, not on an institutional, aka facility fee, form. 	LAW
	 Exceptions: county hospitals, CAH, RHC, FQHC, mental health or addiction disorders, and oncology treatment facilities. 	
	 An insurer, health maintenance organization, employer, or other person responsible for the payment shall not accept a bill for the health care services that is submitted on an institutional provider form. 	

	HEA 1004 Continued	
Benchmark Hospital Prices	 Requires Indiana's 5 largest hospital systems submit prices to Department of insurance (DOI) for years 2021-2023 and DOI must partner with a third-party contractor to compare commercial hospital prices to <u>285% of Medicare</u> beginning January 1, 2025. Provide report by December 1, 2024 and submit report to DOI, legislative task force, and budget committee 	LAW
Hospital Price and Net Revenue Transparency	 For 2023 only All hospitals must provide Medicaid prices for inpatient, outpatient and professional. All hospitals must provide Net Revenue on paid claims for Medicare, Medicaid, Commercial by inpatient, outpatient, facility, & professional fees. Penalty of \$1000/day if late. 	LAW
More	 Healthcare Task Force: Comprised of 6 legislators who will study a long list of items including noncompete agreements, PBM reporting, competition in the insurance market, etc. Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) incentive Physician practice ownership incentive of \$20K x 3 tax credit 	LAW

SEA 7

https://iga.in.gov/pdf-documents/123/2023/senate/bills/SB0007/SB0007.05.ENRH.pdf

 Beginning 7/1/23 noncompete agreements are prohibited between a primary care physician and an employer.

Banning Physician Non-Competes

- Beginning 7/1/23 a noncompete agreement is unenforceable if;
 (1) Employer terminates physician's employment without cause
- (2) Physician terminates the employment for cause, or
- (3) Physician's employment contract expires and both parties have fulfilled obligations of the contract



LAW

SEA 8

https://iga.in.gov/pdf-documents/123/2023/senate/bills/SB0008/SB0008.06.ENRH.pdf

- For the individual health care plan, insurers must pass along at least 85% of the rebates they negotiate with drug manufacturers in exchange for covering their drug.
- For those who have a health plan through their employer, 100% of the rebates must be passed along but the employer decides how to apply the savings.
- Require PBMs to report every 6 months overall aggregate amounts charged to a health plan for pharmaceutical claims and paid to pharmacies for the claims they process. Includes provisions requiring certain percentages of rebates be passed on to covered individuals and plan sponsors and increases transparency in the process.

EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIAN Addressing the challenges of the local healthcare marketpla

PBM Transparency

LAW

SageTransparency.com



Transparency

Free, public, customizable Hospital price, quality, and cost online tool





Sage

Sage Transparency is made up of 5 Data Sources

PUBLIC

RAND 4.0

<u>Prices paid</u> by employers & insurers

Claims data from employers, insurers, and APCDs

NASHP Hospital Cost Tool

Commercial <u>breakeven price</u>

Federal government data submitted by hospital

CMS Hospital Star Rating Quality ratings

Posted by the federal government

Turquoise Health Prices posted by payer

Hospitals' own websites aggregated by Turquoise Health into clinical categories

Quantros/Healthcare Bluebook Quality ratings

Determined by Quantros







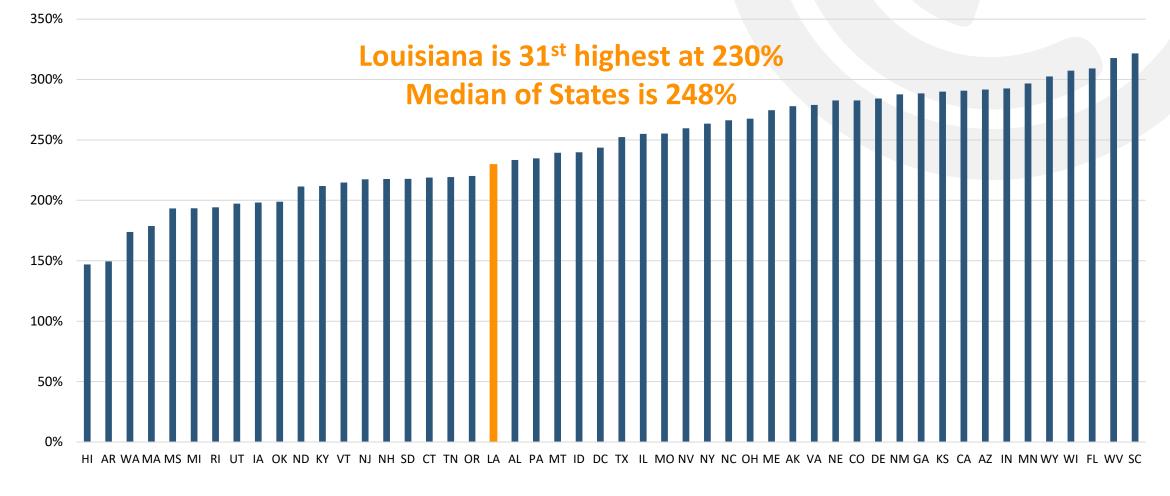


THANK YOU!

Gloria Sachdev gloria@employersforumindiana.org

TOTAL HOSPITAL COMMERCIAL PRICES RELATIVE TO MEDICARE

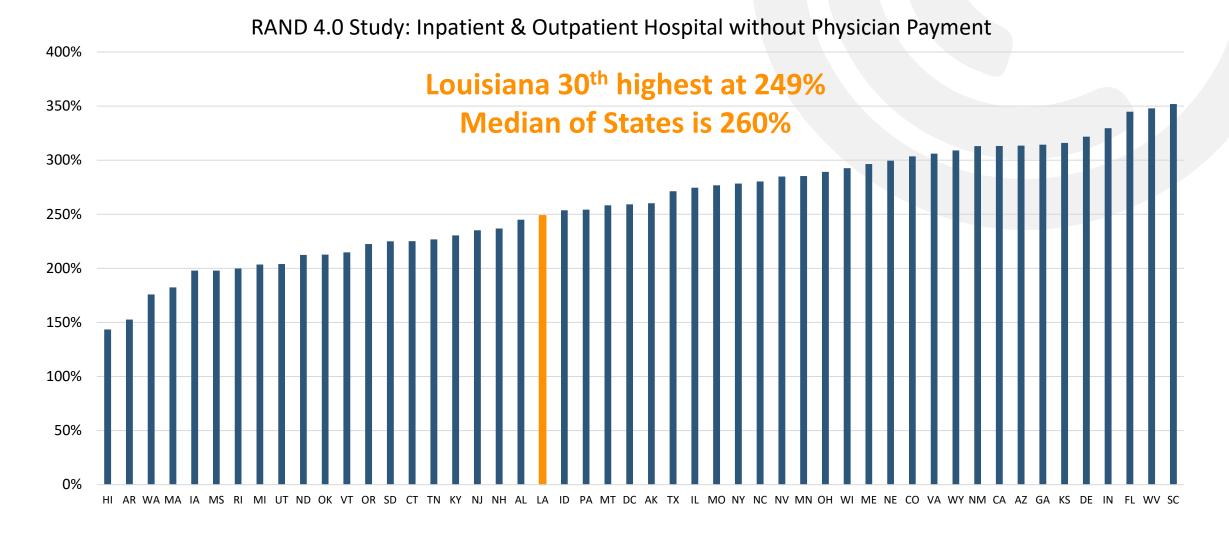
RAND 4.0 Study: Inpatient & Outpatient Hospital plus Physician Payment, 2020





RAND 4.0 study, C. Whaley et al. https://employerptp.org/rand/4-0/

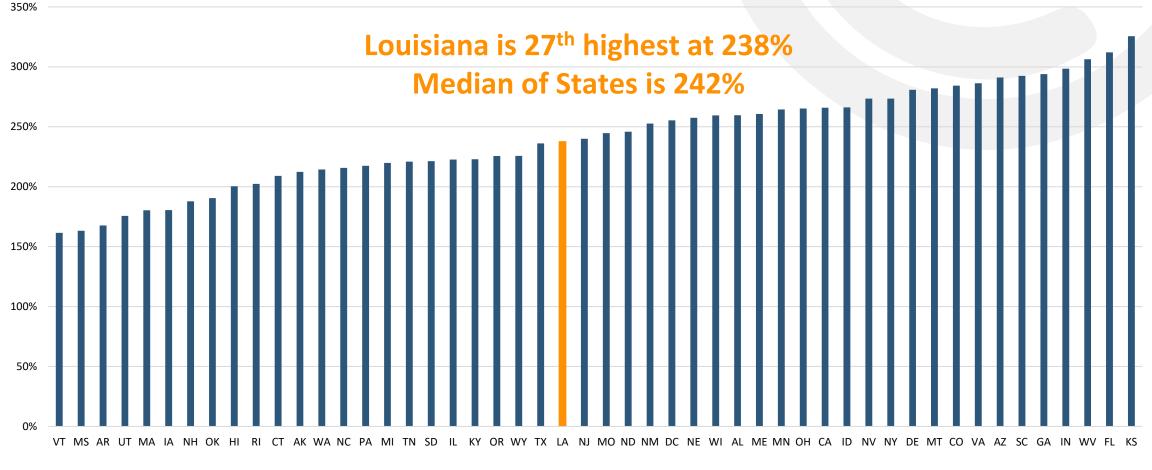
HOSPITAL FACILITY PRICES RELATIVE TO MEDICARE



CMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA ddressing the challenges of the local healthcare marketplace
RAND 4.0 study, C. Whaley et al. <u>https://employerptp.org/rand/4-0/</u>

HOSPITAL INPATIENT FACILITY PRICES RELATIVE TO MEDICARE

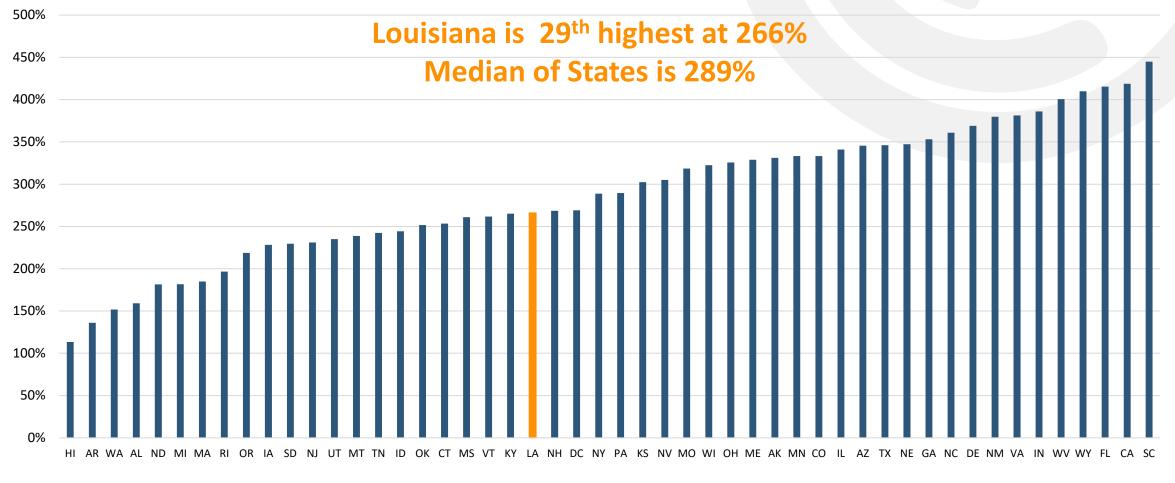
RAND 4.0 Study: Inpatient Hospital without Physician Payment



EMPLOYERS' FORUM OF INDIANA Addressing the challenges of the local healthcare marketplace RAND 4.0 study, C. Whaley et al. https://employerptp.org/rand/4-0/

HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT FACILITY PRICES RELATIVE TO MEDICARE

RAND 4.0 Study: Outpatient Hospital without Physician Payment



Addressing the challenges of the local healthcare marketplace

RAND 4.0 study, C. Whaley et al. https://employerptp.org/rand/4-0/

HOSPITAL PROFESSIONAL FEES RELATIVE TO MEDICARE

RAND 4.0 Study: Inpatient & Outpatient Physician Payment without Hospital Facility Payment

450%							
400%	Louisiana is 11 th lowest at 143% Median of States is 162%						
350%							
300%							
250%		╁					
200%							
150%		t					
100%							
50%							
0%	DE KY OK IN NH AL AR PA MI VA LA NJ NV MTMOME KS TX RI OH DC MAWA IL ID UT CA NY MS GA FL CT SC CO WV TN NM HI SD AZ NE NC IA OR ND VT WYMN WI	AK					



RAND 4.0 study, C. Whaley et al. <u>https://employerptp.org/rand/4-0/</u>

Harvard Study Published In May 2020 Corroborates RAND 2.0 Findings

- Includes 48 states (excluding MD and SC)
- Provides state-level comparison of hospital inpatient prices, hospital outpatient prices and professional fees
- Data source is 2017 IBM MarketScan data, representing 14 million commercial employees
- Reports commercial paid relative to Medicare payment at the state level
- Louisiana State Rankings:
 - Outpatient Hospital: #36th highest
 - Inpatient Hospital: #33rd highest
 - Professional fees: #8th lowest



Michael E. Chernew, Andrew L. Hicks, and Shivani A. Shah
AFFILIATIONS
PUBLISHED: MAY 2020 No Access https://doi.or

https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2019.01377

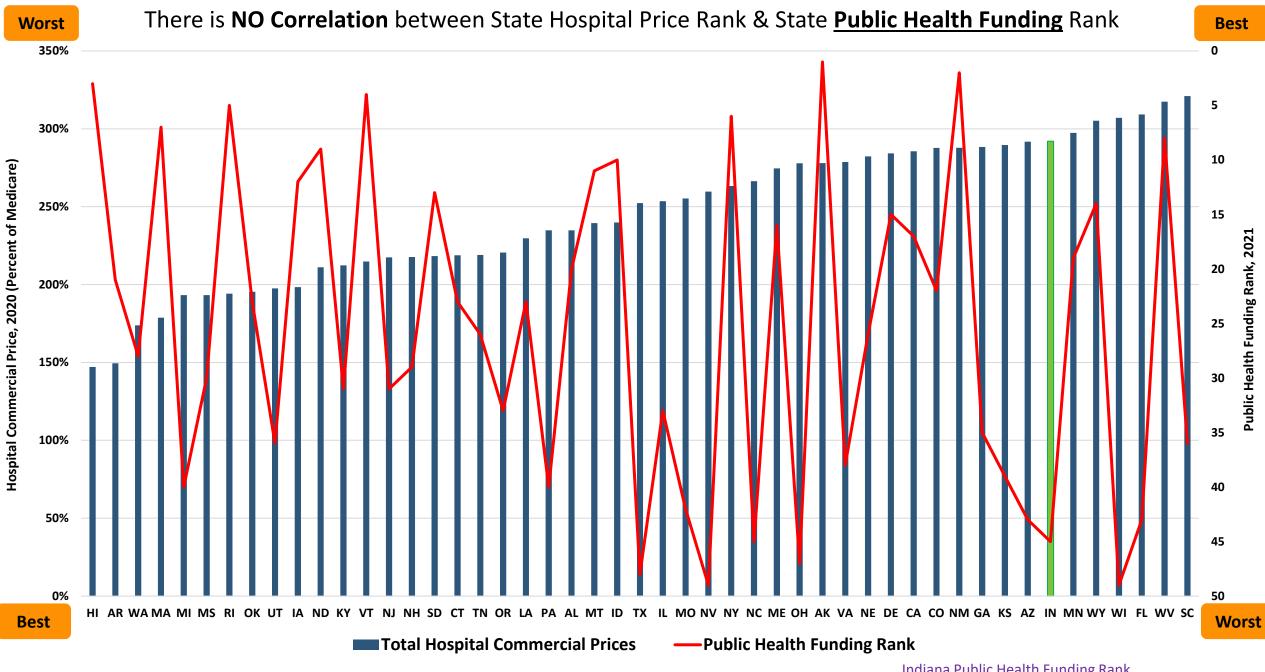


There is <u>NO CORRELATION</u> between hospital prices in a state

AND

The state's level of public health funding NOR

The state's health outcomes

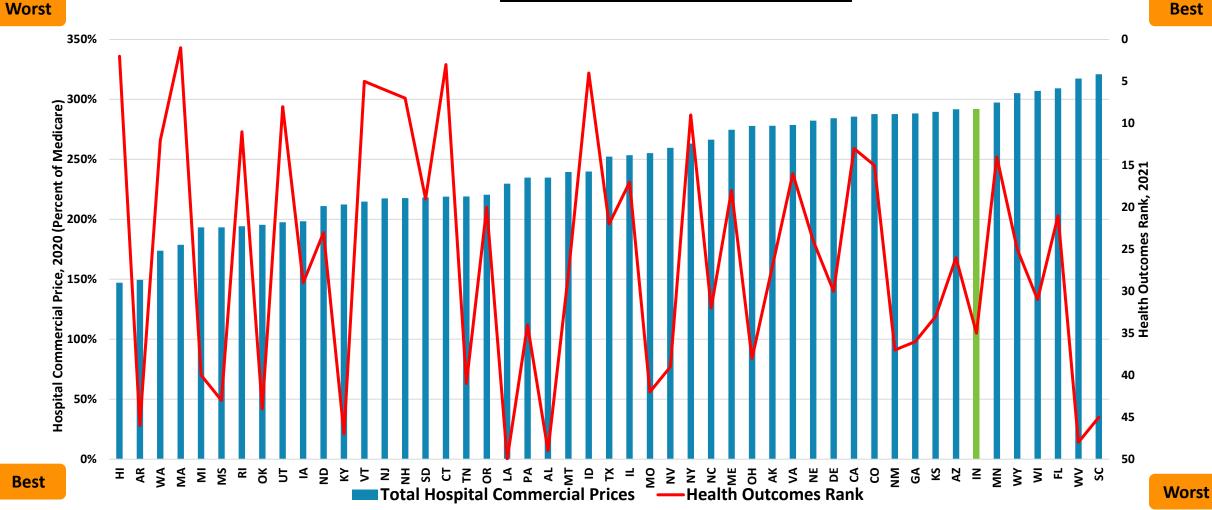


Public Health Funding Rank: <u>https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/PH_funding/state/ALL</u> RAND 4.0 Hospital Price Transparency Study: <u>https://employerptp.org/rand/4-0/</u>

Indiana Public Health Funding Rank 2021 = 45th & 2020 = 48th

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THERE IS **NO CORRELATION** BETWEEN STATE HOSPITAL PRICE RANK & STATE <u>HEALTH OUTCOMES</u> RANK



Indiana Health Outcomes Rank 2021 = 35th & 2020 = 36th

Health Outcomes Rank: <u>https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/Outcomes/state/ALL</u> RAND 4.0 Hospital Price Transparency Study: https://employerptp.org/rand/4-0/