

BURDA ON HEALTHCARE

Affordability of Medical Care Stuck on Healthcare's Back Burner

By David Burda

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Hey, I'm healthcare affordability! Remember me? I was a growing problem before the pandemic. I kept at it while the rest of you understandably were coping with COVID-19. When the pandemic ends, I'll be here, even more expensive than ever. What are you going to do about it?

OK, back to the real me, a healthcare journalist who's been tracking healthcare affordability despite the pandemic, looking for evidence that medical care has gotten more affordable for customers. I'm sorry to report that I'm coming up short. Here's a rundown of some of the things I've seen.

ONE BILL CAN KILL YOUR CO-PAY

In February, researchers from Emory, Vanderbilt and Boston universities published their study in *Health Affairs* that looked at when people incur out-of-pocket healthcare costs and how that affects how much care they can afford. You can download the study [here](#).

The researchers' study pool was 18 million people who had commercial health insurance in 2017 for the entire calendar year. They defined healthcare encounters as days for which patients incurred a claim for inpatient care, outpatient care or a prescription medication. They defined out-of-pocket spending as the total of deductibles, co-pays and coinsurance payments of those claims. And they looked at patients' out-of-pocket financial responsibility at three levels depending on their plan: \$400; \$1,300; and \$7,150.

Here's what they found:

- **40 percent** of the patients **incurred half of their annual out-of-pocket spending with just one encounter.**
- **26 percent** of the patients **incurred 90 percent of their annual out-of-pocket spending with just one or two encounters.**
- **26 percent** of the patients **incurred at least \$400 in out-of-pocket spending in just one month** during the calendar year.

"The distribution of out-of-pocket spending throughout the year is an important determinant of healthcare affordability. As a consequence, a large healthcare expense at a given moment may be unaffordable," the researchers said.



SKIPPING CARE BECAUSE OF THE COST

In March, Gallup and West Health released the results of a consumer poll that led the survey sponsors to proclaim that “an estimated 46 million cannot afford needed care” in the U.S. You can download the survey of nearly 4,000 adults [here](#).

Some of the survey lowlights:

- **18 percent** of the respondents said they **would not be able to afford quality healthcare today** if they needed it.
- **18 percent** of the respondents said they or someone in their household **had a healthcare problem within the previous 12 months** but skipped medical care because of the cost.

- **12 percent** of the respondents said they **reduced their spending on food** within the previous 12 months to pay for medical care or prescription medicine.

“The cost of healthcare and its potential ramifications continues to serve as a burdensome part of day-to-day life for millions of Americans, illustrating the enduring nature of the issue as the U.S. slowly enters the closing stages of the pandemic,” the sponsors said.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED

In April, NORC at the University of Chicago released the results of a consumer poll that led it to proclaim that “millions of Americans continue to donate to crowdfunding sites to help others pay medical bills.” You can download the 11-page survey report [here](#).

Some of the lowlights of NORC’s survey of more than 1,000 adults:

- **18 percent** of the respondents said they **donated to a campaign to help someone else pay** for their medical expenses.

- Of those who said they donated, **52 percent** said they **donated to a campaign for a friend’s medical bills**.
- **39 percent** of the respondents **cited cancer** as the medical condition that led to the campaign to which they donated.

“This information highlights again where gaps in insurance coverage — such as high out-of-pocket costs — may exist and the challenges that Americans with serious illnesses continue to face,” NORC said.

BROTHER, CAN YOU SPARE A FEW THOUSAND?

Three months before NORC released its survey results, researchers from the University of Missouri in Kansas City published their analysis of crowdfunding campaigns on the **GoFundMe** website. You can download the researchers' research letter, published in January in *JAMA Network Open*, [here](#).

Of the more than one million campaigns started on the GoFundMe website between May 2010 and December 2018:

- **26.7 percent** were created **to cover healthcare-related costs**.
- **119,373 healthcare fundraising campaigns** were created in 2018 alone, up from just 42 in 2010.
- **34.9 percent** of the healthcare fundraisers were **created to cover the cost of cancer treatment**.

"Online fundraising to cover healthcare-related expenditures has grown substantially over the past years," the researchers said. "These results highlight how many people are relying on the charity of others for raising money to cover healthcare costs."



Even before the NORC survey and the JAMA research letter, our own David Johnson at 4sight Health was on to crowdsourcing and GoFundMe stats as barometers of medical care affordability. Read Johnson's "GoFundMe Misery" [here](#).

Read my follow-up piece "Confirming Suspicions About Why Patients Are Crowdfunding Healthcare," [here](#).

IT'S HARD TO BE A GOOD HEALTHCARE CONSUMER

Other than crowdsourcing or buying higher-priced insurance coverage, another way patients can try to make care more affordable is by shopping for it like they do for other consumer goods and services. In theory, consumers should be able to comparison shop for elective medical care by looking up prices on provider websites. Then, they can choose care that fits their budget. But, alas, providers don't seem to be that cooperative.

You probably saw this [story](#), "Hospitals Hide Pricing Data From Search Results," in the *Wall Street Journal* on hospitals using computer codes to make it harder for patients to find prices on hospital websites. I have no firsthand knowledge of that, but I do have firsthand knowledge of one of the three reporters who wrote the story, and I can vouch for her accuracy.

And then there's this [study](#) that ran in *Health Affairs* in March. An economist and a policy analyst from the Hilltop Institute at the University of Maryland looked at the websites of the 100 largest hospitals in the U.S. to see if they were complying with CMS' price transparency regulations that took effect on Jan. 1. They found that 65 of the 100 were "unambiguously noncompliant."

"We strongly believe that compliance with this regulation is a necessary step for adding much needed price transparency into healthcare markets," the researchers said.

I'd agree with that. And I'd agree that medical care isn't getting any cheaper and, in fact, is getting more expensive and unaffordable, especially when you get it from legacy healthcare providers. That's why we need market-based innovations and competition from entrepreneurs, disruptors, start-ups and new market entrants. It's not going to come from incumbent healthcare organizations that are horizontally and vertically integrating like mad to protect their market share and maintain the status quo.

We need someone to make care more affordable for customers. That was true before the pandemic. And it will be true after the pandemic.

AUTHOR



Dave Burda began covering healthcare in 1983 and hasn't stopped since. Dave writes his own column, "Burda on Health," for us, contributes to the weekly 4Sight Health blog and manages our weekly e-newsletter, 4sight Friday. Dave believes that healthcare is a business like any other business, and customers—patients—are king. If you do what's right for patients, good business results will follow.

Dave's personnel experiences with the healthcare system both as a patient and family caregiver have shaped his point of view. It's also been shaped by covering the industry for 35 years as a reporter and editor. He worked at Modern Healthcare for 25 years, the last 11 as editor.

Prior to Modern Healthcare, he did stints at the American Medical Record Association (now AHIMA) and the American Hospital Association. After Modern Healthcare, he wrote a monthly column for Twin Cities Business explaining healthcare trends to a business audience, and he developed and executed content marketing plans for leading healthcare corporations as the editorial director for healthcare strategies at MSP Communications.

When he's not reading and writing about healthcare, Dave spends his time riding the trails of DuPage County, IL, on his bike, tending his vegetable garden and daydreaming about being a lobster fisherman in Maine. He lives in Wheaton, IL, with his lovely wife of 35 years and his three children, none of whom want to be journalists or lobster fishermen.

Visit 4sight.com/insights to read more from Dave Burda.