Hospital Ownership and Treatment Choices

Bayindir (2012)

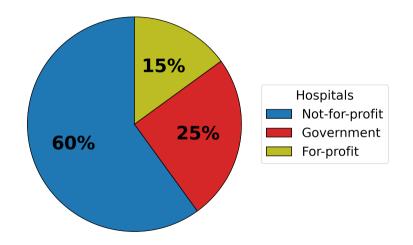
Pablo Estrada Emory University

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Topics to cover

- Hospital Ownership
- Treatment Choices and Hospital Ownership
- Econometric Framework
- Results
- Conclusion

Hospital Ownership



- Firm output maximization:

- For-profits in disguise:

- Total market output maximization:

- Firm output maximization: Not-for-profits maximize their own output.

- For-profits in disguise:

- Total market output maximization:

- Firm output maximization:

- **For-profits in disguise:** Not-for-profits and for-profits have the same objective function.

- Total market output maximization:

- Firm output maximization:

- For-profits in disguise:

- **Total market output maximization:** Generate more revenue by adding more profitable treatments but also increase the propensity to offer less profitable treatments.

- Firm output maximization:

- For-profits in disguise:

- Total market output maximization:

- **Mixture:** Some not-for-profits are true not-for-profits whereas others are for-profits in disguise.

- Firm output maximization: Not-for-profits maximize their own output.

- **For-profits in disguise:** Not-for-profits and for-profits have the same objective function.

- **Total market output maximization:** Generate more revenue by adding more profitable treatments but also increase the propensity to offer less profitable treatments.

- **Mixture:** Some not-for-profits are true not-for-profits whereas others are for-profits in disguise.

Treatment Choices and Hospital Ownership

- How to evaluate not-for-profit hospital theories?

- Examine whether the average probability of receiving a procedure differ by hospital ownership type.

$$E(PTP)_{ijt} = F\left(\beta_1 O_{it} + \beta_2 p_{jt} \times DRG_{jt} + \beta_3 H_{it} + \beta_4 P_{jt} + \beta_5 Y_t + \beta_6 M_i\right)$$

- *PTP*_{iit} dummy for patient treated with the procedure.
- *i* represents hospitals, *j* represents patients, and *t* is the year.
- O_{it} set of indicator variables for not-for-profit and government ownership.
- p_{jt} is the vector of procedure group dummies, DRG_{jt} is the vector of diagnosis related group (DRG) dummies

- ▶ *H* and *P*?
- ▶ Data?

$$\textit{E(PTP)}_{\textit{ijt}} = \textit{F}\left(\beta_0 + \beta_1\textit{O}_{\textit{it}} + \beta_2\textit{p}_{\textit{jt}} \times \textit{DRG}_{\textit{jt}} + \beta_3\textit{H}_{\textit{it}} + \beta_4\textit{P}_{\textit{jt}} + \beta_5\textit{Y}_t + \beta_6\textit{M}_i\right)$$

- For-profit in disguise: β_1 (not-for-profit) = β_1 (for-profit)
- Firm output maximization: β_1 (not-for-profit) $> \beta_1$ (for-profit)

$$E(PTP)_{ijt} = F\left(\beta_0 + \beta_1 O_{it} + \beta_2 I_{ji} + \beta_3 O_{it} \times I_{jt} + \beta_4 p_{jt} \times DRG_{jt} + \dots\right)$$

- *I_{ji}* is a set of indicator variables for the type of insurance of the patient *j*; Medicare, Medicaid, privately insured or uninsured.

$$E(PTP)_{ijt} = F\left(\beta_0 + \beta_1 O_{it} + \beta_2 I_{ji} + \beta_3 O_{it} \times I_{jt} + \beta_4 p_{jt} \times DRG_{jt} + \dots\right)$$

For-profit in disguise:

- β_1 (not-for-profit) = β_1 (for-profit)
- β_3 (not-for-profit $\times I_{jj}$) = β_3 (for-profit $\times I_{jj}$)

- Market output maximization:

- β_1 (not-for-profit) + β_3 (not-for-profit × Medicaid) > β_1 (for-profit) + β_3 (for-profit × Medicaid)
- β_1 (not-for-profit) + β_3 (not-for-profit × Uninsured) > β_1 (for-profit) + β_3 (for-profit × Uninsured)

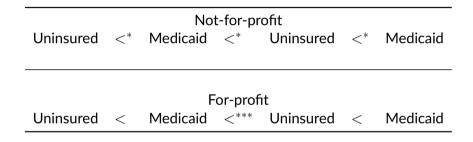
$$E(PTP)_{ijt} = F\left(\ldots + \beta_4 O_{it} \times T_{it} + \beta_5 I_{ji} \times T_{it} + \beta_6 O_{it} \times I_{jt} \times T_{it} + \ldots\right)$$

- T_{it} is a teaching status dummy
- If teaching hospitals focus on the right treatment, treatment choice should be independent of the type of insurance of patients:
 - β_5 (teaching $\times I_{ji}$) = β_5 (teaching $\times I_{ji}$)

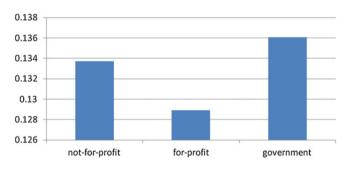
Testing the theory

Medicaid	Not-for-profit	>**	For-profit
Uninsured	Not-for-profit	>***	For-profit
Medicaid	Government	>**	For-profit
Uninsured	Government	>***	For-profit
Uninsured	Government	>**	Not-for-profit

Testing the theory

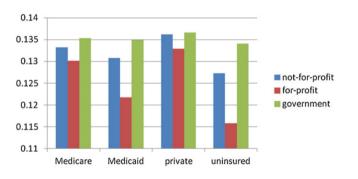


Predicted Probability of receiving the Procedure



 Not-for-profits and government hospitals are significantly more likely than for-profit hospitals to give the procedure as treatment.

Predicted Probability of receiving the Procedure



 Patients of all insurance types have the highest probability of receiving the procedure at government hospitals and are least likely to obtain the procedure at a for-profit hospital.

Conclusion

- Not-for-profit hospitals seem to lie between for-profit and government hospitals in terms of profit-seeking behavior.
- Significant differences from for-profit hospitals in terms of treatment choices of unprofitable patients.
- This supports that not-for-profits and for-profits have different objective functions.
- Not-for-profits care more about less profitable patients such as Medicaid and uninsured patients than their for-profit counterparts.

Appendix!

Not-for-profit Hospitals and Taxes

https://www.statnews.com > tax-exe... ▼ Traducir esta página

Tax exemptions for nonprofit hospitals: a bad deal for taxpayers?

5 abr 2021 — A new analysis shows that **nonprofit hospitals** provide less **charity** care than do for-profit **hospitals**, calling **tax** exemptions into question.

https://www.statnews.com > nonpro... ▼ Traducir esta página

Many nonprofit hospitals aren't earning their tax exemptions

17 feb 2022 — Most U.S. hospitals are nonprofit organizations that receive sizeable subsidies in the form of exemptions from state and federal income ...

https://www.healthaffairs.org > fore... · Traducir esta página

Use The Hospital Compare Website To Make ... - Health Affairs

10 sept 2021 — **Nonprofit hospitals** are exempt from paying federal and state income tax, sales tax, and property tax, and enjoy other tax-related benefits such ...

https://www.medicaleconomics.com > ... ▼ Traducir esta página

How nonprofit hospitals get away with the biggest rip off in ...

17 ene 2020 — **Nonprofit hospitals** also use their **tax**-free surplus in more insidious ways. They use it to buy up independent medical practices in their ...

Vector of Hospital and Patient Characteristics

- Hospital Characteristics:

- bed size
- number of nurses per bed
- teaching status
- location (urban/rural)

- Patient Characteristics:

- age
- race
- sex
- comorbidity of the patient

- Data:

- Patient data comes from the Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS)
- Hospital data comes from the American Hospital Association's annual surveys of hospitals during 1999-2005

Description of the data

- 20% random sample of general medical and surgical acute care community hospitals.
- 38 states participate in the NIS.
- 231 procedure categories grouped by computer classification software.
- For each procedure there are 3 most frequent Diagnosis-related groups (DRGs) in the NIS.
- She included the patient records with one of these three DRGs as potential candidates of receiving the procedure as the treatment
- ▶ Econometric Framework 1