Certificate of Need

A Comprehensive Review of the Literature

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Game Plan

What is a Certificate of Need anyway?

A History Lesson

The Literature



What is a Certificate of Need anyway?





What is a Certificate of Need anyway?

CON-Regulated Services and Technologies in GA

Mobile Hi Technology (CT/MRI/PET, etc.)
Neonatal Intensive Care
New Hospitals or Hospital-Sized Investments
Nursing Home Beds/Long-Term Care Beds
Obstetrics Services
Open-Heart Surgery
Positron Emission Tomography (PET) Scanners
1 Ositi Off Effilission Tofflography (1 E1) Starificis
Psychiatric Services
Radiation Therapy
Rehabilitation
Substance/Drug Abuse



What is a Certificate of Need anyway?

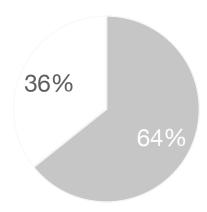
Anticompetitive Features of CON



Competitors are allowed to weigh-in on the CON process (Not so in NY, IN, LA, MI, NE)



"Duplication'



Formulas, including % utilization



Game Plan

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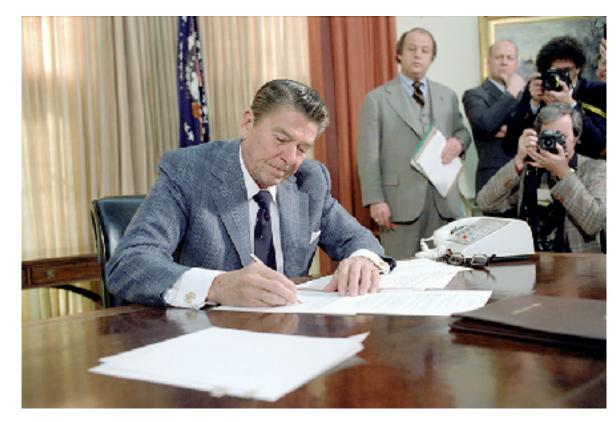
The Literature



A History Lesson



1974: The National Health Planning and Resources Development Act (NHPRDA)



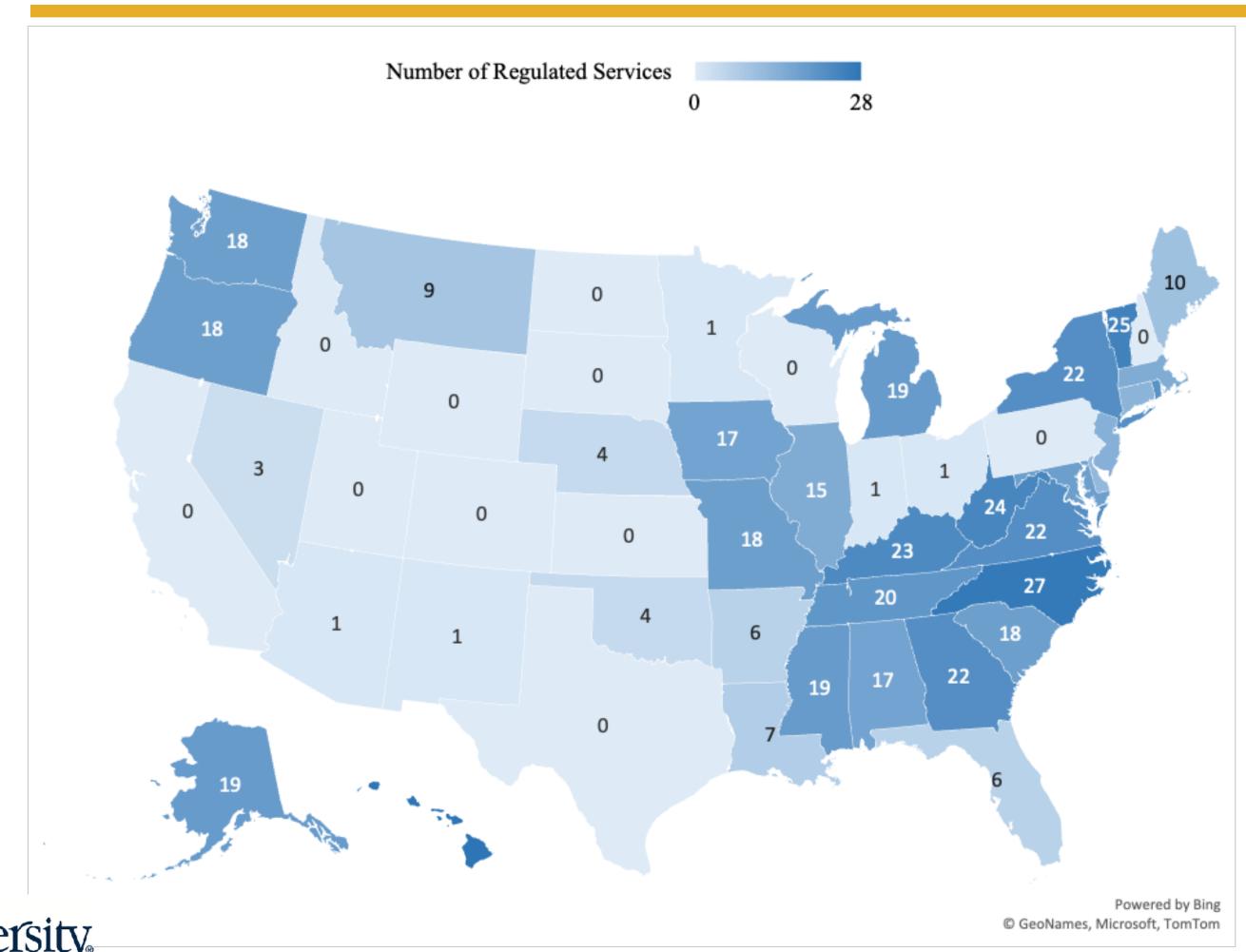
1986: NHPRDA Repealed



1988: Rep. Roy Rowland (D-GA): "It's time to abolish it throughout the nation."



A History Lesson

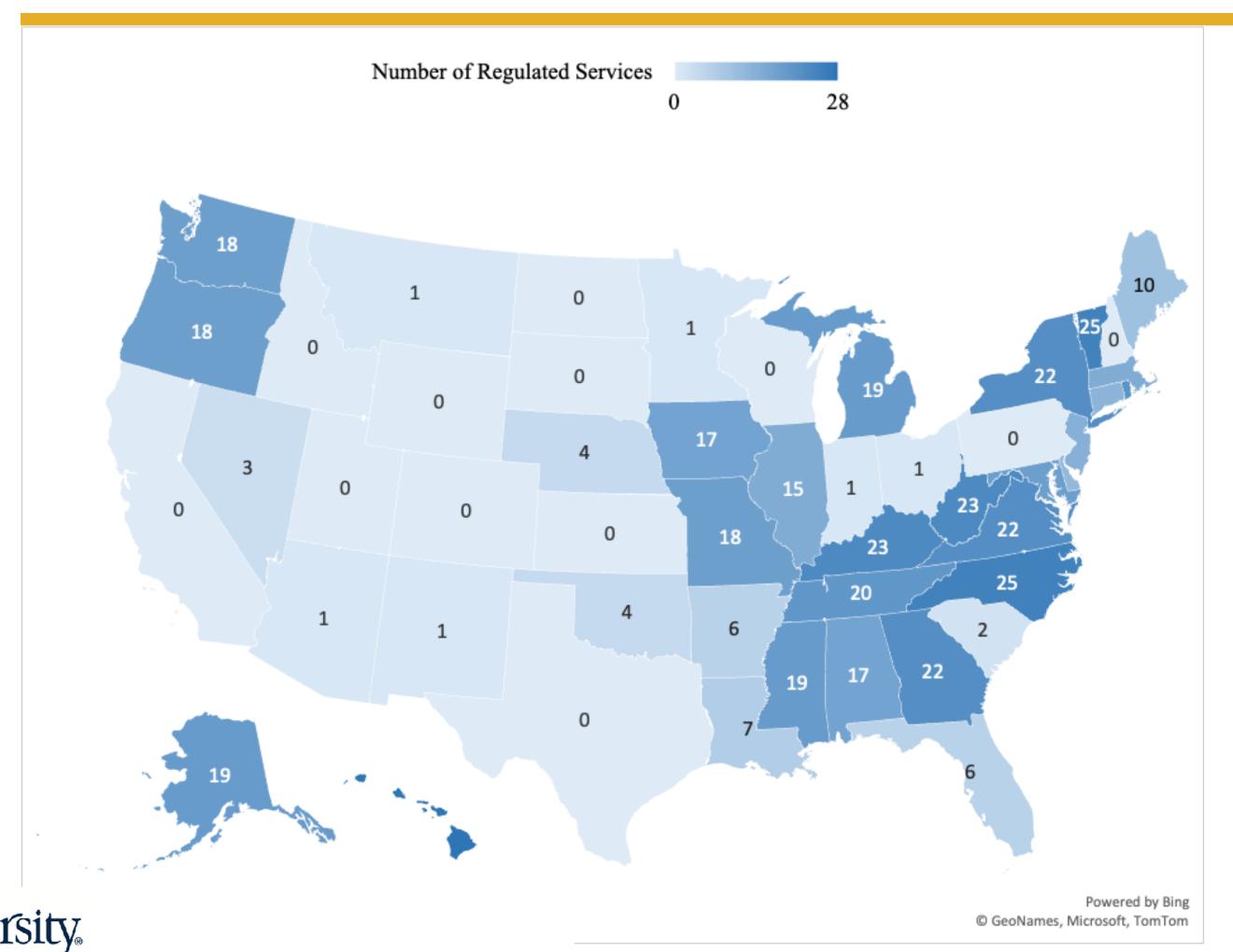




2022

A History Lesson

2024
MT, WV, NC, and SC reforms







Game Plan

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Peer-reviewed studies





415 tests



Spending

Access

Quality

Underserved Populations







\$/Q

\$/person

Output/
input

"Price"

"Expenditures"

"Efficiency"



\$/Q

"Price"

7% associate CON with lower \$/Q

3 tests

28%
Find mixed or inconclusive results

12 tests

(43 \$/Q tests)

65% associate CON with higher \$/Q

28 tests



(Ho and Ku-Goto
Hospital charges
years after repea
Medicare reimbut
percent lower in r

- Reimbursement costs for coronary artery bypass grafts fell 2.8
 percent in Ohio and 8.8 percent in Pennsylvania following repeal
 (Ho and Ku-Goto 2013)
- Hospital charges are 5.5 percent lower in repealing states five years after repeal (Bailey 2016)
- Medicare reimbursements for total knee arthroplasty are 5 to 10
 percent lower in non-CON states than in CON states (Browne et al.
 2018)
- Spinal surgery reimbursements fell faster in non-CON than in CON states (about 11 percent per year) (Ziino et al. 2020)



\$/person

"Expenditures"

16% associate CON with lower \$/Person

8 tests

38%
Find mixed o inconclusive results

19 tests

46%
associate
CON with
higher \$/
Person

23 tests



(50 \$/Person tests)



- •Medicaid community-based care expenditures per capita are higher in CON than in non- CON states (Miller, Harrington, and Goldstein 2002)
- •Hospital expenditures per adjusted admission are higher in CON than in non-CON states (Rivers, Fottler, and Younis 2007)
- •States that eliminate CON experience **5** percent reductions in real per capita health care spending (Bailey 2019)
- •Medicare spending per rural beneficiary is \$295 more in CON than in non-CON states (Stratmann and Baker 2020)



Output/ input

"Efficiency"

40% associate
CON with
higher output/
input

4 tests

20%
Find mixed or inconclusive results

2 tests

associate CON with lower output/input

40%

4 tests



(10 output/input)

Output/ input

"Efficiency"

- CON is associated with lower bed utilization rates (Jomon, Ni, and Bagchi 2019)
- States with bed CONs had 12 percent higher bed utilization rates during COVID (Mitchell and Stratmann 2022)





Spending

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Quality

Underserved Populations







"Crudely put, the butter producers wish to suppress margarine and encourage the production of bread."

-George Stigler, 1971







Are Services (easily) Available?



Do People Use the Services?





Are Services (easily) Available?

8% associate CON with greater availability of services

6 tests

14% Find mixed or inconclusive results

11 tests

(80 availability of services tests)

79%
associate CON
with diminished
availability of
services

63 tests





Are Services (easily) Available?



Do People Use the Services?





Do People Use the Services?

13% associate CON with greater utilization of services

58% Find mixed or inconclusive results

29%
associate CON
with diminished
utilization of
services

12 tests

53 tests

26 tests



(91 utilization of services tests)

- The typical patient in a CON state has access to fewer hospitals, ASCs, hospice care facilities, dialysis clinics, cancer treatment facilities, home health agencies, psychiatric care facilities, drug and substance abuse centers, open-heart surgery programs, revascularization programs, and percutaneous coronary intervention programs.
- There are also fewer rural hospitals and rural ASCs in CON states
- Patients in these states have access to fewer hospital beds and are more likely to have been denied beds during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- These patients have access to fewer medical imaging devices.
- Patients in states with CON laws must travel longer distances for care, are more likely to leave their state for care, and must wait longer for care.





Spending

Access

Quality

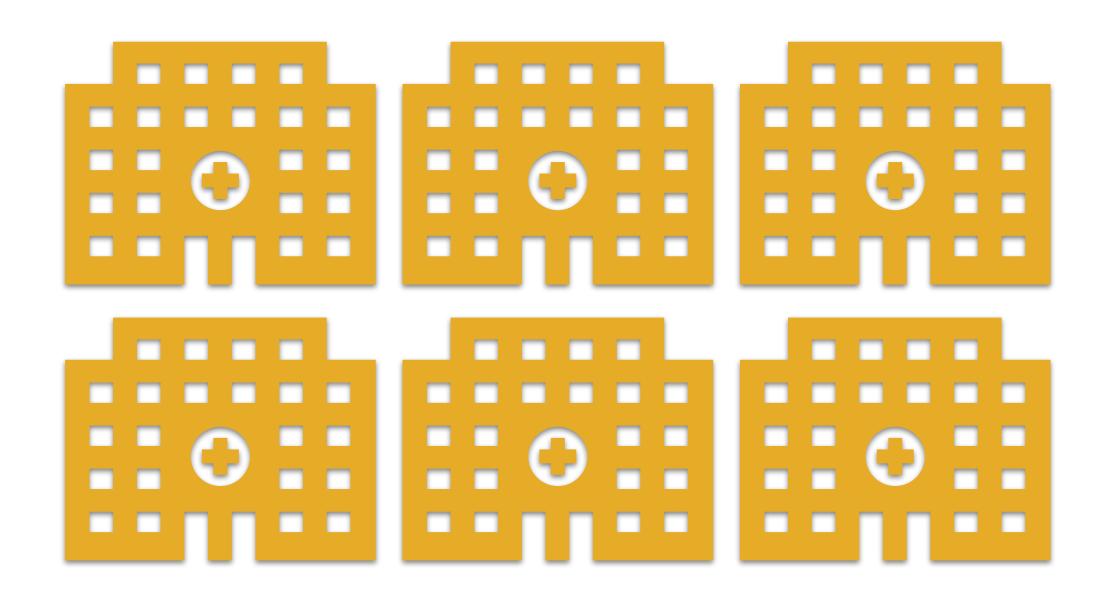
Underserved Populations













7% associate CON with greater quality

40% Find mixed or inconclusive results

53%
associate
CON with
diminished
quality

6 tests

36 tests

48 tests



(90 quality tests)

- Higher mortality rates following heart attack, heart failure, and pneumonia.
- · Higher readmission rates,
- · Higher death rates from postsurgery complications,
- Lower hospital ratings,
- Lower nursing home ratings,
- · Lower home health agency scores,
- Nursing home patients are more likely to be restrained,
- · Home health agency clients are less likely to see improvements in mobility,
- Surgeries are more likely to be performed by lower-quality surgeons.
- Most positive quality results suggest that CON suppresses unwarranted or expensive procedures.

(90 quality tests)





Spending

Access

Quality

Underserved Populations



How CON Affects: Underserved Populations

0% associate
CON with
enhanced care
for
underserved
populations
0 tests

23% Find mixed or inconclusive results

77%
associate CON
with diminished
care for
underserved
populations

10 tests



(13 underserved populations tests)

3 tests

How CON Affects: Underserved Populations

- Rural hospitals in CON states are less likely to adapt (D'Aunno et al. 2000)
- Safety net hospitals in CON states have lower margins (Dobson et al. 2007)
- A large black-white disparity in angiography disappeared after repeal (Cantor et al. 2009; DeLia et al 2009).
- No difference in charity care between CON and non-CON states (Stratmann and Russ, 2014)



41 "good" neutral results Results (11%) (36%)

136

205 "bad" results (54%)

Spending Access Quality Underserved Populations



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