South Carolina

2021 Healthcare Affordability Policy Checklist

KEY
= implemented by state
= the state has implemented policies, but could improve
= not implemented by state

Polling data repeatedly shows that healthcare affordability is the number one issue that state residents, on both sides of the political aisle, want their policymakers to work on. This checklist identifies areas where South Carolina is doing well and areas where it can improve.

1. Curb Excess Healthcare Prices:	
• Implement free, public-facing healthcare price transparency that reflects negotiated rates and features treatment- and provider-specific prices.	×
 Create an all-payer or multi-payer claims database to analyze healthcare price inflation, price variation and utilization.¹ 	\otimes
Create a permanently convened health spending oversight entity.	X
Create all-payer healthcare spending and quality benchmarks for the state.	X
2. Reduce Low-Value Care:	
Require validated patient-safety reporting for hospitals. ²	
• Universally implement antibiotic stewardship programs using CDC's 7 Core Elements. ³	\bigcirc
Analyze claims and EHR data to understand how much is spent on low- and no-value services.	X
3. Extend Coverage to All Residents:	
Expand Medicaid to cover adults up to 138% of the federal poverty level.	×
 Provide high-quality, affordable coverage options for people whose incomes are too high to qualify for Medicaid, e.g., Basic Health Plan, reinsurance or augmented premium subsidies. 	×
 Provide options for immigrants that don't qualify for the coverage above.⁴ 	
 Conduct strong rate review of fully insured, private market options.⁵ 	
4. Make Out-of-Pocket Costs Affordable:	
The Mare Out-of-Focket Costs Affordable.	
 Protect patients from inadvertent surprise out-of-network medical bills.⁶ 	×
Limit the availability of short-term, limited-duration health plans.	×

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Require insurers in a state-based exchange to offer evidence-based standard plan designs.

· Waive or reduce cost-sharing for high-value services.

NOTES

- 1. Claims submission to South Carolina's APCD is voluntary.
- 2. Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) and catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI) are two common forms of hospital-acquired infections. South Carolina mandates reporting and validation for CLABSI, but not for CAUTI. For more information, see: https://www.cdc.gov/hai/data/portal/progress-report.html#Data_tables.
- 3. 97% of SC hospitals have adopted antibiotic stewardship. For more information, see: https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/stewardship-report/current.html.
- 4. SC offers Medicaid coverage to lawfully residing immigrant pregnant women and children without a 5-year wait. SC does not offer Medicaid coverage for undocumented children/pregnant people/adults.
- 5. SC has effective rate review as classified by CMS, but does not incorporate affordability criteria into rate review.
- 6. The federal No Surprises Act prohibits surprise medical billing in most plans effective January 2022. However, it does not cover ground ambulances which often result in surprise bills for consumers. An analysis by Johns Hopkins University conducted specially for Altarum revealed that data on ground ambulance surprise medical billing was not available for SC.











ABOUT ALTARUM'S HEALTHCARE VALUE HUB

With support from Arnold Ventures and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Healthcare Value Hub provides free, timely information about the policies and practices that address high healthcare costs and poor quality, bringing better value to consumers. The Hub is part of Altarum, a nonprofit organization with the mission of creating a better, more sustainable future for all Americans by applying research-based and field-tested solutions that transform our systems of health and healthcare.

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