# Connecticut Ambulatory Surgery Centers

Making the cost of Connecticut healthcare less taxing

In the interest of public health, and cost savings for patients, insurers and employers—including the State of Connecticut—ASCs should be lauded for making healthcare more affordable, not be penalized for it.

#### **CT ASC Taxes**

### **3X HIGHER**

At 6%, Connecticut's ASC tax rate is AT LEAST 3 TIMES HIGHER than in other states, where the tax rates are 1-2%. In other states the tax has been repealed.

MA - FAILED

RI - 2% REPEALED

**WI - 3.87% REPEALED** 

Unlike hospitals, ASCs already pay taxes that other small businesses pay: state income tax, sales tax, and property tax. An ASC should be taxed like any other small business OR taxed like a non-profit care provider—but not both.

Changes to the CT ASC tax law have been made in the past two years — **but it's not enough** to have significant impact on reducing healthcare costs for the people of Connecticut.

# The ASC tax is a top-line tax.

effective income tax rate of 30%, since it doesn't allow for deductions for expenses, such as property, sales and use taxes.

# ASCs and Connecticut's Aging Population

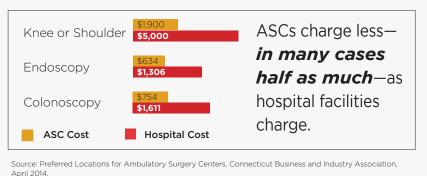
More than 1 Million
Connecticut residents
are between 50 and 75
years of age

ASCs are critically important for providing services—*like cataract procedures and colonoscopies*—to an increasingly older Connecticut population.

A recent study shows that the average cost of a colonoscopy at a Connecticut ASC is \$754, but at a hospital-owned facility the average is \$1,611—more than double.

#### **ASCs vs Hospital Owned Facilities**

Outpatient Surgery: Average Hospital vs. ASC Cost



Ambulatory Surgery Centers (known as ASCs)

are modern healthcare facilities focused on providing same-day surgical care, including diagnostic and preventive healthcare procedures that are less expensive and reduce long-term healthcare costs for patients, insurers and employers.

The most common procedures performed at ASCs are cataract surgeries, colonoscopies, endoscopies and orthopedic procedures.

# Ambulatory Saridery Centers

#### Connecticut's 61

surgery centers should be part of the solution for reducing healthcare spending. They are the lower cost, high-quality health care providers in this state.

In 2015, a tax was levied on ASCs with no warning, no public hearing and no input from the industry. As a result, where other states are seeing growth in the ASC industry, growth in Connecticut has been curtailed.

Ambulatory Surgery Centers—credited with improving the health of Connecticut residents and reducing healthcare costs—are not hospitals, and should not be taxed as such.

Relief from the onerous ASC tax will save money for everyone—but none more so than for the State of Connecticut and the 200,000 people for whom it provides healthcare coverage.

A study published in *Health Affairs* found that ASCs save money and increase efficiency for Medicare, insurers and patients alike, while providing the same high-quality care as hospitals.

ASCs are a high-quality, lower-cost alternative to hospitals for outpatient surgery

ASCs perform about

200,000

medical procedures in Connecticut each year

Connecticut patients saved more than

### \$6.4 million

and insurers save tens of millionsin just one year when patientshave their colonoscopies in ASCs.

(Source: ASCA, 2014 data)

ASCs add considerable value to the U.S. economy, with a nationwide economic impact of

\$90 billion including more than

\$5.8 billion in tax payments.

(Based on 2009 data)

# Economic Impací

of a single CT ASC

\$7 million
in economic output

34jobs \$4 million

**\$318,000** in state and local taxes



Impact estimates are based on data from a 2018 report from the American Medical Association and a conservative estimate of 3 ASC physicians.

ASC employment growth projections have slowed since the ASC tax was introduced. Four years ago, outpatient care centers (which includes ASCs) had a 10-year projected employment growth rate of more than 39%. The latest projections

show growth at just 32% through 2026.

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor Data



#### Connecticut Association of Ambulatory Surgery Centers

An economic impact brief from the

# It's unhealthy to pick winners and losers in the tax code and in healthcare.



#### For more information

www.CTSurgeryCenters.com

Connecticut Association of Ambulatory Surgery Centers

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## Ambulatory Surgery Centers

Ambulatory Surgery Centers known as ASCs, are modern healthcare facilities focused on providing same-day surgical care, including diagnostic and preventive healthcare procedures. The most common procedures are cataract surgeries, colonoscopies, endoscopies and orthopedic procedures.

Not to be confused with hospital-owned outpatient facilities, ASCs are private practices that—unlike hospital facilities—are responsible for paying a wide variety of taxes, just as private businesses do—including property taxes, inventory taxes, sales tax and income taxes. Hospitals are exempt from these taxes.

Another dramatic difference between ASCs and hospital-owned facilities: The cost of services and the level of (private or government) insurance reimbursement. ASC services cost less—in many cases, half of what is charged at a hospital facility—yet surgical procedures performed at hospital centers are reimbursed by Medicare and insurance companies at rates that are, on average, 50 percent higher than what is reimbursed to ASCs.

What's more, ASCs make valuable contributions to the evolution and improvement of healthcare by advancing innovations in anesthesia practice, new devices and surgical techniques. For example, the industry has led the development of minimally invasive procedures and the advancement of technology to replace the intraocular lens. This procedure is now commonly used nearly a million times each year to restore vision for Medicare patients with cataracts. Once an inpatient hospital procedure, cataract surgery can now safely be done at an ASC at a much lower cost.