

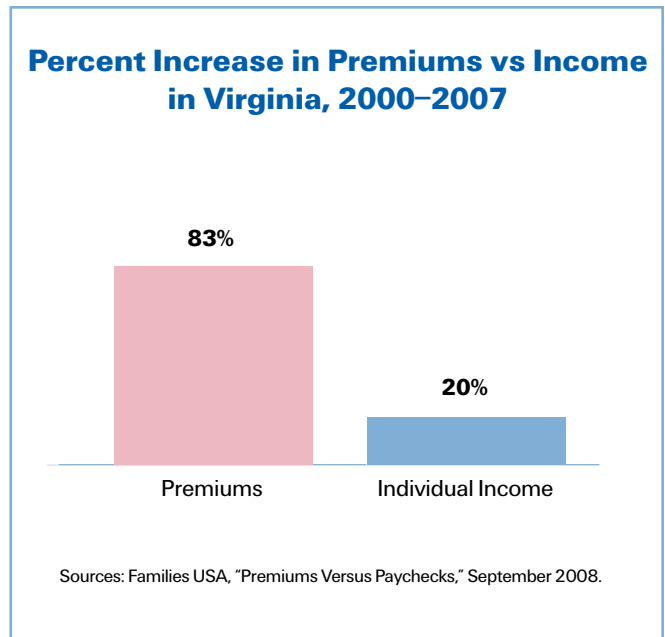
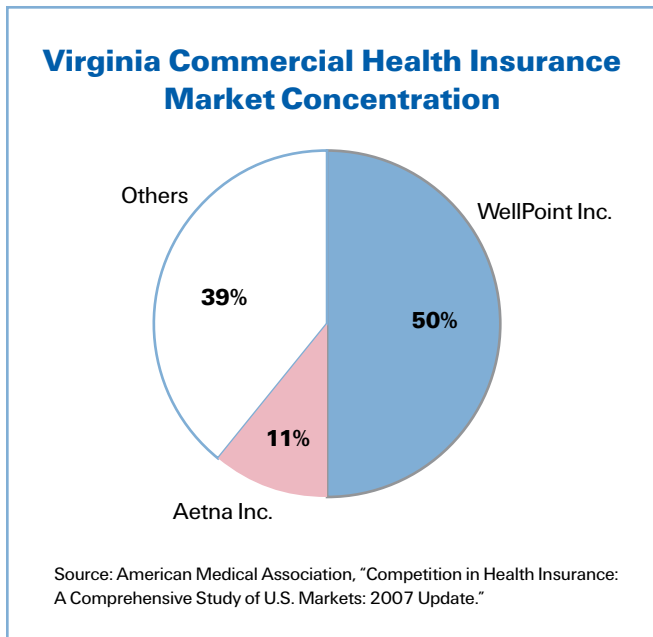
# Virginia Consumers Pay the Price For Health-Insurance Market Failure

- WellPoint Inc., the state’s dominant health insurer, holds 50 percent of the Virginia market through its Anthem subsidiary. Together with Aetna Inc., they control 61 percent of the commercial market.<sup>1</sup>
- Health insurance premiums for Virginia working families have skyrocketed, increasing 83 percent from 2000 to 2007.<sup>2</sup>
- For family health coverage in Virginia during that time, the average annual combined premium for employers and employees rose from \$6,684 to \$12,198.<sup>3</sup>
- For family health coverage in Virginia, the average employer’s portion of annual premiums

rose 81 percent, while the average worker’s share grew 85 percent.<sup>4</sup>

- From 2000 to 2007, the median earnings of Virginia workers increased 20 percent, from \$26,459 to \$31,800. During that time health insurance premiums for Virginia working families rose 4.1 times faster than median earnings.<sup>5</sup>

When a firm has more than a 42 percent share of a single market, the U.S. Justice Department considers that market to be “highly concentrated.” This means that an insurer could raise premiums and/or reduce the variety of plans or quality of services offered to customers with impunity.<sup>6</sup>



## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup>AMA data in this report are based on combined enrollment in preferred provider organizations (PPOs) and health maintenance organizations (HMOs) in states and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. The AMA calculates market share by dividing an insurer's enrollment in a given product by the total enrollment across all insurers in a market multiplied by 100. Total enrollment is for commercial products only, including self-insured employer-sponsored PPO plans and individual coverage, and does not include Medicare, Medicaid, or Children's Health Insurance Program enrollments. Self-insured employer plans refer to PPOs only. Accessed at <http://www.ama-assn.org/go/competition2007>.

<sup>2</sup>Families USA, "Premiums versus Paychecks," September 2008. Accessed at <http://www.familiesusa.org/resources/publications/reports/premiums-vs-paychecks-2008.html>.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>US Department of Justice, "The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index." Accessed at [http://www.usdoj.gov/atr/public/guidelines/horiz\\_book/15.html](http://www.usdoj.gov/atr/public/guidelines/horiz_book/15.html); American Hospital Association, "The Case for Reinvigorating Antitrust Enforcement for Health Plan Mergers and Anticompetitive Conduct to Protect Consumers and Providers and Support Meaningful Reform," May 11, 2009. Accessed at <http://www.aha.org/aha/content/2009/pdf/09-05-11-antitrust-rep.pdf>.

This report makes use of data published by the American Medical Association (AMA), which is not a member of the Health Care for America Now coalition. The AMA did not collaborate with HCAN on this report.