

Supplemental Digital Content 2. Appendix Table A – Market Concentration and Anesthesia Payment, 2002-2010 (Alternate Specifications)

	Procedure (CPT)					
	Index	790	840	1400	1480	1961
Dependent Variable=HHI	-0.143 (-0.359, 0.0726) p = 0.192	-0.244 (-0.518, 0.0303) p = 0.081	-0.168 (-0.441, 0.106) p=0.229	-0.257 (-0.552, 0.0374) p=0.087	-0.177 (-0.586, 0.231) p=0.392	-0.0115 (-0.246, 0.224) p=0.924
Dependent Variable=ln(HHI)	-0.0379 (-0.100, 0.0245) p=0.232	-0.0547 (-0.122, 0.0129) p=0.112	-0.0388 (-0.106, 0.0292) p=0.263	-0.0606 (-0.129, 0.00832) p=0.085	-0.0357 (-0.135, 0.0638) p=0.480	-0.00776 (-0.0619, 0.0463) p=0.778
N	2,061=229 counties x nine years					
R ² (Dependent Variable=HHI)	0.959	0.943	0.948	0.952	0.936	0.928
R ² (Dependent Variable=ln(HHI))	0.959	0.943	0.948	0.952	0.936	0.928

Table A shows the results of a multivariate regression examining the effect of market concentration on anesthesia payments for the given anesthesia Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) code, as well as the “Index,” which is an overall summary measure of anesthesia payments calculated as a weighted average of the payments for the five individual CPTs. The values shown are the regression coefficients associated with statistical models in which the dependent variable of interest is either the Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index (HHI) or the natural log of HHI. In the case of HHI, the regression coefficient is the approximate payment change associated with a 10,000 point HHI increase, while in the case of the natural log of HHI, the regression coefficient that is shown is the estimated payment change associated with a one percent HHI increase. Not shown are controls for procedure, county, and year, as well as controls for population, median income, white share of the population, linear county trends, and share of the population over 65. Standard errors shown in parentheses are adjusted for clustering at the county level.