## **Benjamin Vatter**

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| Employment             | Assistant Professor of Economics, MIT Sloan School of Management2023-Postdoctoral Fellow, Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research2022-2023   |
| Education              | Ph.D. in Economics, Northwestern University<br>Advisors: David Dranove, Igal Hendel, Gaston Illanes, Amanda Starc2016–2022M.A., Economics, Northwestern University2016–2020M.A., Economics, University of Chile2014–2016B.Sc.Eng. Industrial Engineering, University of Chile2009–2015   |
| Research Areas         | Industrial Organization, Health Economics, Econometrics  |
| Working papers         | <b>"Quality Disclosure and Regulation: Scoring Design in Medicare Advantage"</b><br>(Revision requested at Econometrica)   |
|                        | <i>Abstract:</i> Policymakers and market intermediaries often use quality scores to alleviate asymmetric information about product quality. Scores affect the demand for quality and, in equilibrium, its supply. Equilibrium effects break the rule whereby more information is always better, and the optimal design of scores must account for them. In the context of Medicare Advantage, I find that consumers' information is limited, and quality is inefficiently low. A simple design alleviates these issues and increases consumer surplus by 2.4 monthly premiums. More than half of the gains stem from scores' effect on quality rather than information. Scores can outperform full-information outcomes by regulating inefficient oligopolistic quality provision, and a binary certification of quality attains 94% of this welfare. Scores are informative even when coarse; firms' incentives are to produce quality at the scoring threshold, which consumers know. The primary design challenge of scores is to dictate thresholds and thus regulate quality. |
|                        | <b>"Vertical Integration between Hospitals and Insurers"</b><br>with Jose Ignacio Cuesta and Carlos Noton<br><i>Abstract:</i> We study vertical integration between insurers and hospitals. The welfare  |
|                        | <i>Abstract:</i> We study vertical integration between insurers and hospitals. The weitare effects of vertical integration are ambiguous and depend on a trade-off between a variety of economic forces, including solving double marginalization and improving the use of resources within the firm, but also increasing market power and providing incentives to affect rivalsfi costs. To study the effects of vertical integration, we develop a model of health markets and show that vertically integrated firms have incentives to increase negotiated hospital prices to rivals in order to steer demand to their integrated partners. We estimate the model using administrative data on plan choices and hospital admissions from the Chilean private health market, where vertically integrated systems account for almost half of the market. Using our structural estimates, we find that banning vertical integration increases total welfare.   |
|                        | <b>"Spooky Action at a Distance: Why Do Cross-Market Mergers Affect Prices?"</b><br>with David Dranove<br><i>Abstract:</i> The standard theory for merger price effects requires the merging parties to  |

*Abstract:* The standard theory for merger price effects requires the merging parties to share some common demand. However, recent evidence has shown that hospital prices increase after acquisitions by remote systems. This work documents three things about these mergers: (i) traditional market power explanations cannot explain price increases;

|                         | (ii) employer overlap does account for a significant part of the price effect, validate previous theory by Vistnes and Sarafidis (2013) and Dafny et al. (2019); (iii) hospitals account of-market systems have nearly flat pre-merger prices, which disagrees with the previous theory and the standard Nash-in-Nash model for insurer-hospital prices show that an extension of the workhorse model that incorporates preliminary offer rationalize the pre-merger prices and account for a fraction of the remaining price var We show that the cross-market merger price effect stems from a combination of incomarket power due to employer overlap and a change in the pricing protocol create reduction in bargaining cost and adverse selection on preliminary offers.  | quired<br>h both<br>es. We<br>ers can<br>riation.<br>reased |
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|                         | <ul> <li>"Winners and Losers Under Counterfactual Health Risk Pooling"<br/>with Victoria Marone</li> <li>Abstract: We study public policy proposals that would decouple health risk pools<br/>employment pools in the US. These policies, such as fiMedicare for All,fi would pool<br/>risk at the state or national level, overturning the status quo of pooling risks at the firm<br/>Generally speaking, firms with on average healthy employees would be worse off, and<br/>with on average sick employees would be better off, but little is known about the existing variation along this dimension. We analyze a large, national data set of indiv<br/>with employer-sponsored health insurance and present novel evidence on the variat<br/>average health spending across firms.</li> </ul>  | health<br>n level.<br>l firms<br>tent of<br>viduals         |
| Other ongoing<br>work   | <b>"Who takes up incentives to delay retirement? Evidence form Chile"</b> with Gaston Illand<br>Manisha Padi<br><b>"Competition and regulation in the non-profit sector"</b> with Samuel Goldberg   | es and  |
| Fellowships &<br>Awards | Dissertation University Fellowship, Northwestern University 2021<br>Robert Eisner Graduate Fellowship, Northwestern University<br>Short research internships grant, University of Chile<br>Research internships grant, Millennium Center for the study of market imperfections<br>Masters students thesis grant, Millennium Center for the study of market imperfections  | -2022<br>2019<br>2015<br>2015<br>2015<br>2015               |
| Presentations           | Econometric Society Winter Meetings<br>Carnegie Mellon University Tepper School of Business<br>NBER Health care winter meetings<br>University of Wisconsin Madison<br>New York University Stern School of Business,<br>University of Navarra IESE Business School<br>MIT Sloan School of Management<br>New York University<br>Duke University<br>University of Pennsylvania,<br>Washington University in St. Louis Olin Business School,<br>Stanford University Graduate School of Business,<br>University of Chicago Booth School of Economica Aplicada,<br>University of Chicago School of Economics Summer Forum<br>University of California Berkeley<br>Yale University<br>Annual Health Econometrics Workshop | 2023  |

|                        | University of California Los Angeles<br>Columbia University<br>University of Leuven<br>Tilburg University<br>Federal Trade Commission   |                 |
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|                        | Israeli IO conference<br>European Economic Association-ESEM conference<br>Bar-Ilan University   | 2021            |
|                        | Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Reichman University,<br>Tel-Aviv University   |                 |
|                        | 46th Conference of the European Association for Research in Industrial Economics<br>16th Annual International Industrial Organization Conference (IIOC)<br>4th Empirics and Methods in Economics Conference (EMCON)   | 2019<br>2018    |
| Teaching<br>Experience | Teaching Assistant, Northwestern University<br>Econometrics (undergrad)   | 2018            |
| -                      |   | -2015<br>etrics |
| Refereeing             | The American Economic Review, Econometrica, The Review of Economic Studies, Ame<br>Economic Journal – Microeconomics, RAND Journal of Economics, Review of Economic<br>Statistics, The Economic Jornal, Economic Inquiry, International Journal of Health Econo<br>and Management | s and           |

\* - Forthcoming activities