

## **HPIO**

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# Agenda

- **Introduction to CPR**
- Momentum behind payment reform
- Mixed evidence on its impact
- Need for rigorous evaluation



- Deep Dive on CPR's Payment Reform Evaluation Framework
- What's Next?



#### CPR: Who We Are

- A critical mass of voices all asking for the same thing at the same time
- A light shining on the urgency of payment reform



- 3M
- Aircraft Gear Corp.
- Aon Hewitt
- Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (Medicaid)
- AT&T
- The Boeing Company
- CalPERS
- City and County of San Francisco
- Comcast
- Dow Chemical Company
- Equity Healthcare
- FedEx Corporation
- GE

- Google, Inc.
- Group Insurance
  Commission,
  Commonwealth of MA
  - Commonwealth of MA
- The Home DepotMarriott International,
- Marriott International, Inc.
- Mercer
- Michigan Department of
  - Community Health (Michigan Medicaid)
- Ohio Medicaid
- Ohio PERS
- Pennsylvania Employees
  Benefit Trust Fund
- Pitney Bowes

- Qualcomm Incorporated
- South Carolina Health & Human Services (Medicaid)
- TennCare (Medicaid)
- Towers Watson
- Verizon
- Communications, Inc. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
- The Walt Disney Company
- Wells Fargo & Company
- **Woodruff Sawyer**

#### **Shared Agenda**

# 20 Percent of Payments Proven to Enhance Value by 2020

- National Scorecard
- Regional Scorecards

# Leverage purchasers and create alignment

- Health plan sourcing, contracting, management and user groups
- Alignment with public sector

#### **Implement Innovations**

- Payment reform
- Pairings for payment reform with benefit and network design
- Price transparency
- Enhance provider competition



# What is Payment Reform?

# CPR defines payment reform as follows:



Payment that reflects provider performance, especially the quality and safety of care that providers deliver;

Payment methods that are designed to spur efficiency and reduce unnecessary spending; and,

It is not considered value-oriented payment, if a payment method only addresses efficiency - it must include a quality component.



# Defining Value-Oriented Payment

## Value-oriented payment means...

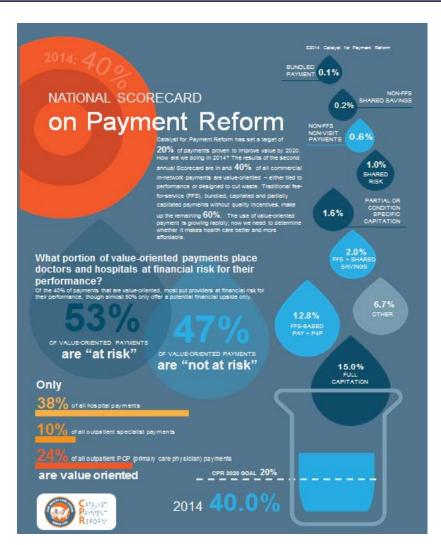
- Payment that reflects the performance (especially the quality and safety) of care that providers deliver
- Payment methods that are designed to spur efficiency and reduce unnecessary spending
- If a payment method only addresses efficiency, it is not considered value-oriented. It must include a quality component.



# Where are Payment Reforms Today?

# **2014 National Commercial Scorecard Results**

- 40% of commercial in-network payments are value-oriented; 29% jump from 2013 when it was 11%
- 53% of the value-oriented payment is considered "at-risk"
- 38% of payment to hospitals is value-oriented
- 10% of outpatient specialist and 24% of PCP payment is value-oriented
- Respondents may be larger than average health plans in the U.S. and include HMOs
- Scorecard results not statistically reliable, possibly biased upward as survey is voluntary and self-reported

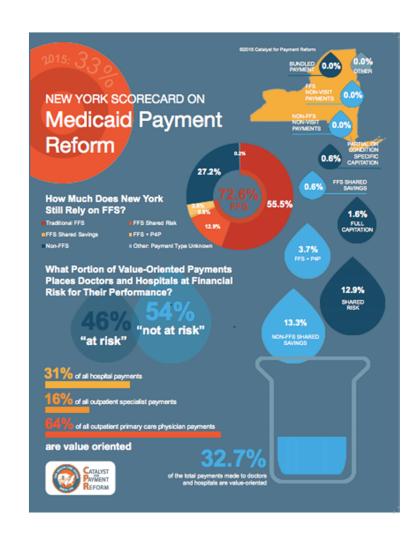




# Where are Payment Reforms Today?

# 2015 New York Medicaid Scorecard Results

- 32.7% of New York Medicaid's payments are value-oriented
- 27.2% of New York Medicaid's payments are not based on FFS
- 46% of the value-oriented payment is considered "at-risk"
- 31% of payment to hospitals is value-oriented
- 16% of outpatient specialist and 64% of PCP payment is value-oriented
- Respondents include most of New York state's Medicaid plans

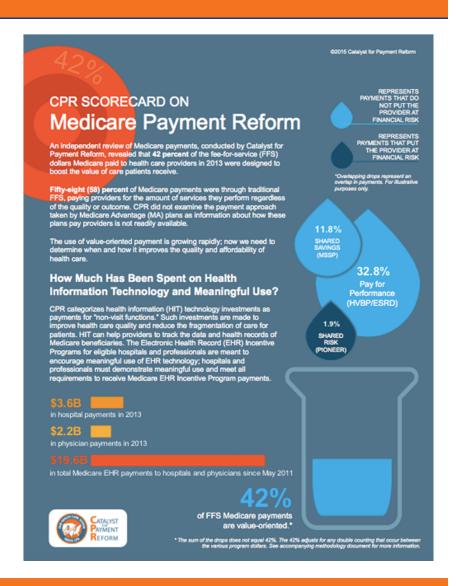




# Where are Payment Reforms Today?

#### **2015 Medicare Scorecard Results**

- 42% of FFS Medicare payments are valueoriented
- 1.9% of the value-oriented payment is considered "at-risk"
- \$19.6 billion in total Medicare EHR payments to hospitals and physicians since May 2011
- All information was collected via public sources with direct verification from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Center from Medicare and Medicaid Innovation (CMMI)

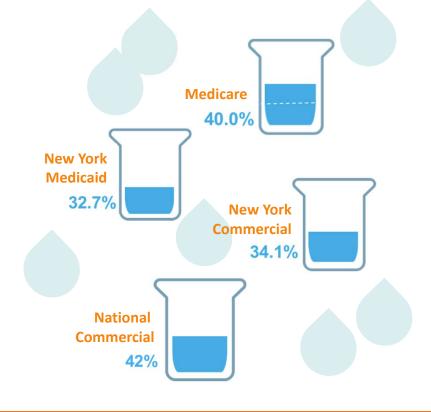




## **Comparison Across Sectors**

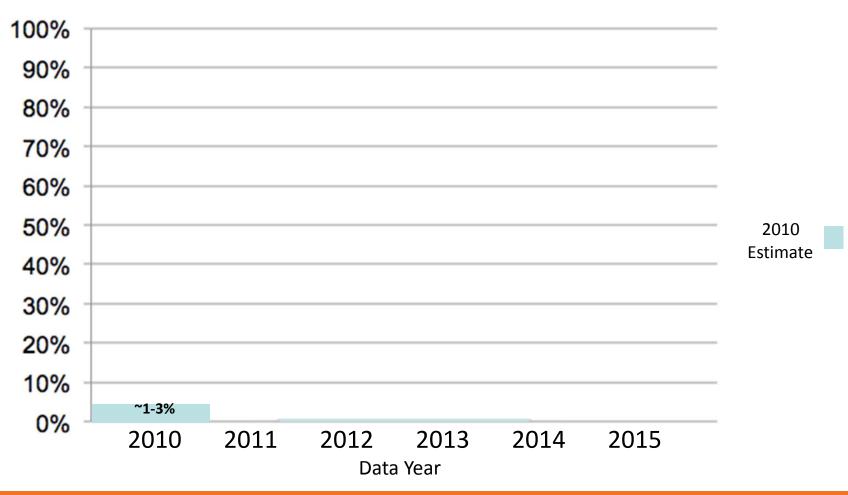
# Bottom Line Similarities, Differences and Opportunities Across Public and Private Sectors

- Medicare versus commercial sector
- Medicaid versus commercial sector (New York)
- State level multi-payer efforts (webinar series)



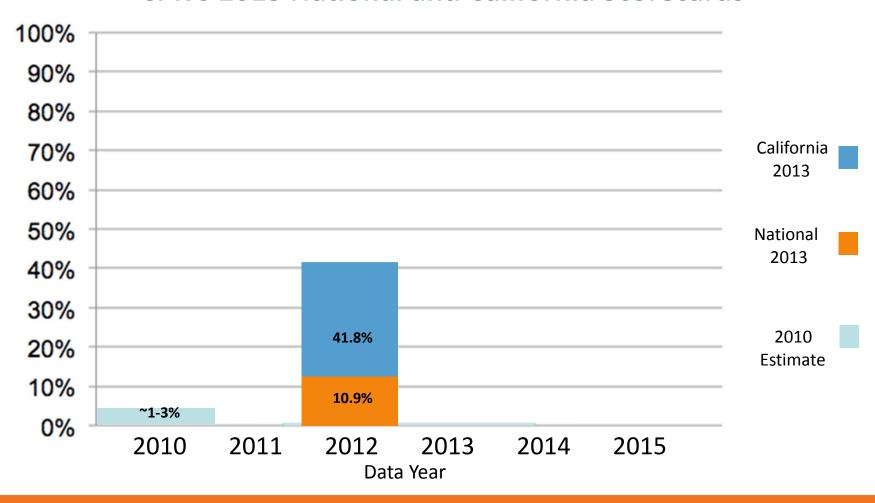


#### **CPR's 2010 Estimate**



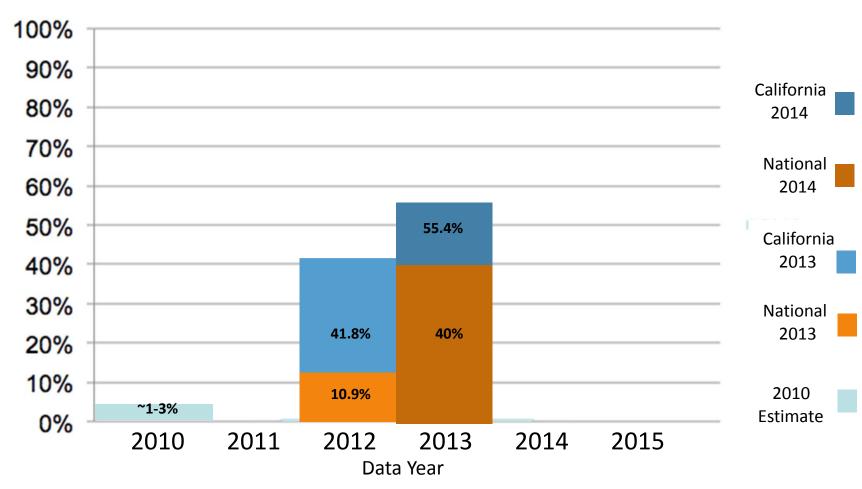


#### **CPR's 2013 National and California Scorecards**



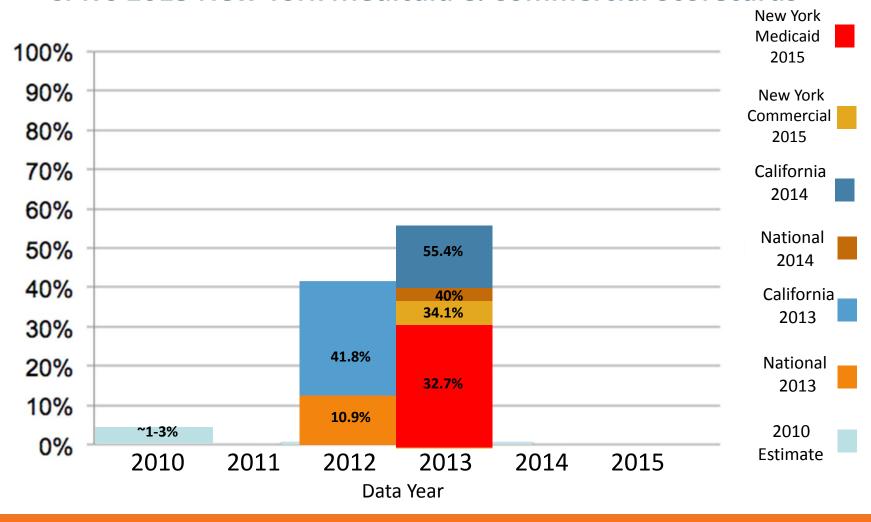


#### **CPR's 2014 National and California Scorecards**

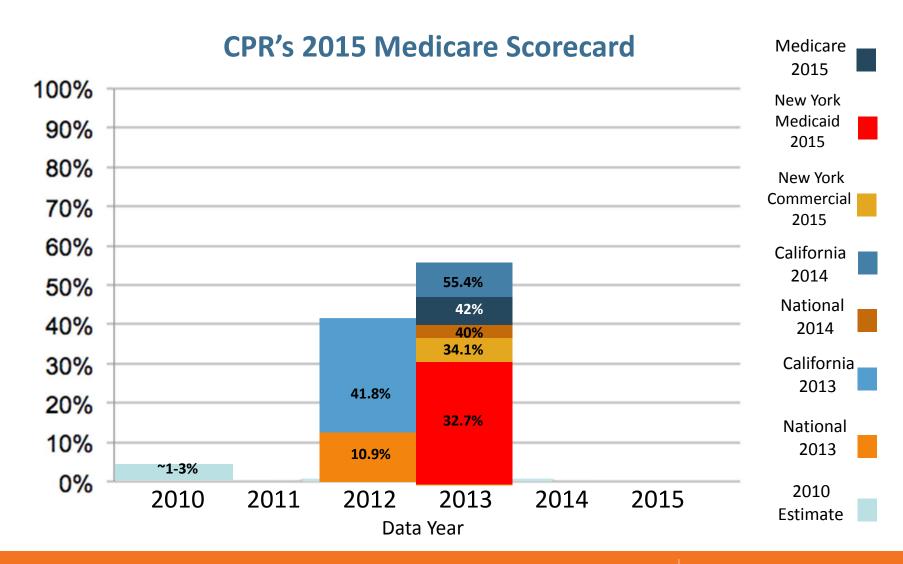




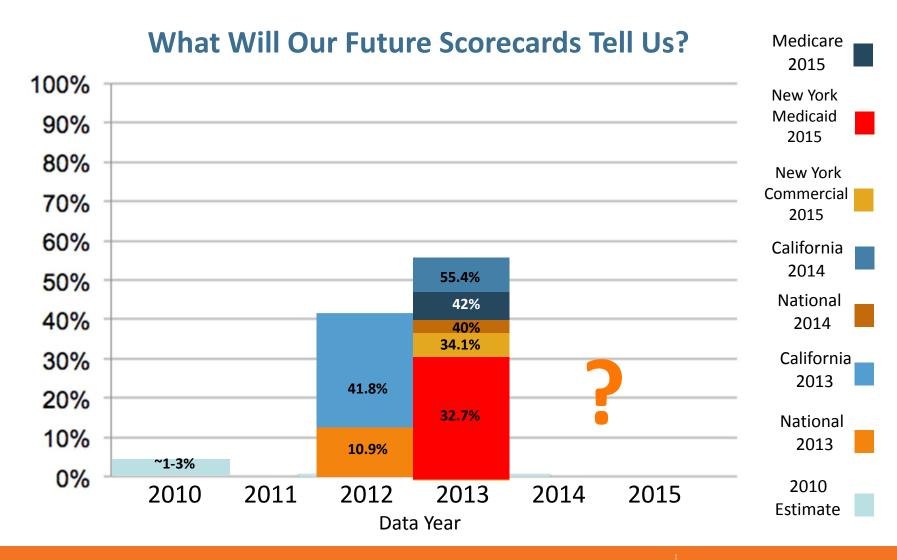
#### **CPR's 2015 New York Medicaid & Commercial Scorecards**











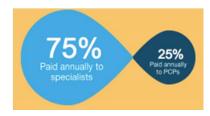


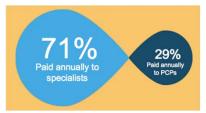
# Changes in the Landscape

### Evolution in health care delivery

# Slight rebalancing between primary and specialty care

 From 75% paid annually to specialist and 25% to PCPs in 2012, to 71% paid annually to specialists and 29% to PCPs in 2013\*





#### Slight drop in readmissions

 From 9% of hospital admissions as readmission in 2012, to 8% in 2013\*





<sup>\*</sup>CPR 2013 and 2014 National Scorecards on Payment Reform



# Are Reforms Having Intended Impact?

#### **Evidence** is Mixed

 The same method of payment in different circumstances may help quality and affordability or hinder it

#### **Evidence is Incomplete**

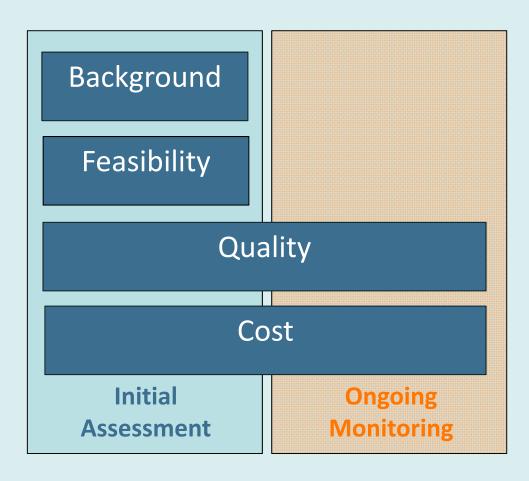
 New methods of payment haven't been around long enough or in use broadly enough to know their lasting impact

And there is no consistent, rigorous approach to evaluation to allow solid comparisons...



# Deep Dive on CPR's Payment Reform Evaluation Framework

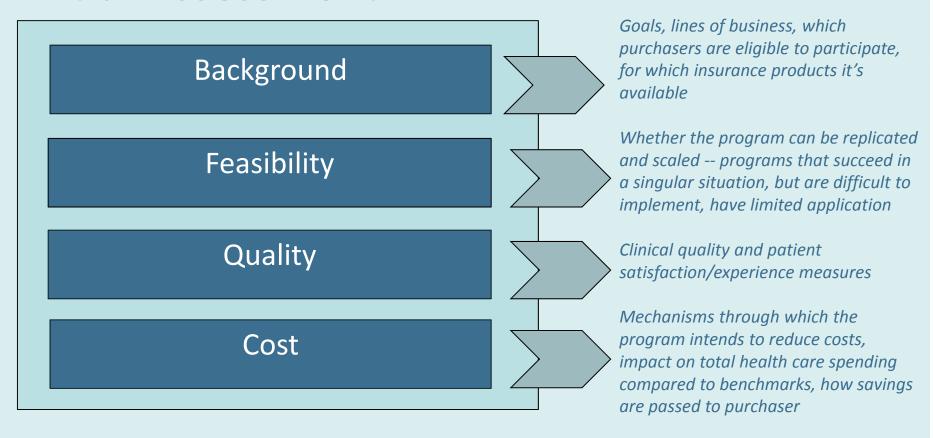
# Four Domains of Evaluation





# Deep Dive on CPR's Payment Reform Evaluation Framework

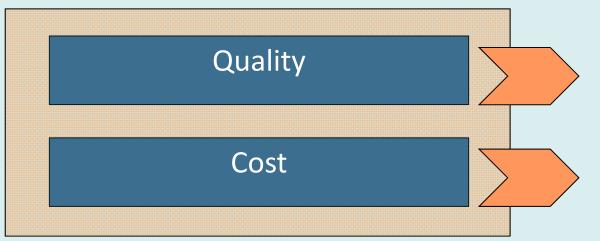
## **Initial Assessment**





# Deep Dive on CPR's Payment Reform Evaluation Framework

# **Ongoing Monitoring**



How the program has impacted quality - results on the clinical quality and patient satisfaction/experience measures, unintended negative consequences resulting from incentives

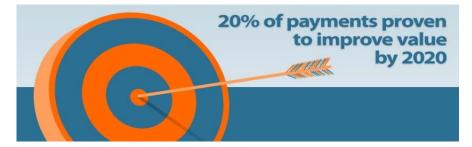
Whether the program generates savings, incurs costs, or has an impact on total health care spending, and results on measures of efficiency



## Will Our Goals Be Realized?

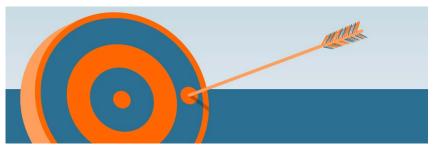
Are we going to hit our target but miss the bull's-eye?

#### **CURRENT**



- We are measuring use of "valueoriented payment" methods;
- What happens if we get to 60, 70, or 80 percent by 2020 but value has not improved?

#### **FUTURE**



- We need to build an evidence base of what works in what context;
- We need to get to a preponderance of payment flowing through methods proven to produce "value";
- We need to engage in collaboration between multiple players



#### CPR Goals for 2016

Continue to hold the health care system accountable for making progress with the implementation of payment reforms

Draw attention to the need to analyze the impact of payment reform, at the program and macro health care system level

Stimulate purposeful pairing of health insurance benefit designs with provider payments to align the incentives from the patient to provider

Help employers and other purchasers continue to learn from each other about value-oriented purchasing strategies through case studies, educational programming and small group collaboration



#### What's Next?

- Change is a foot on many fronts
  - Continued evolution of health care payment and delivery models
  - Significant elections at state and federal level that could lead to new and different initiatives in health care
- The momentum is likely here for the foreseeable future
  - CMMI has five more years in first round of \$10 billion in funding
  - Many private contracts have been signed for 3-5 year terms
  - New technologies in health care will keep the heat on to figure out affordability



# **Questions?**

# Contact information: www.catalyzepaymentreform.org

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