

Triple Aim measurement principles and strategies for safety net organizations

Pay for Performance Summit

March 25, 2014

Overview

■ Background

- What motivated our project
- Triple Aim measurement instrument
- Methods to inform instrument design

■ Findings

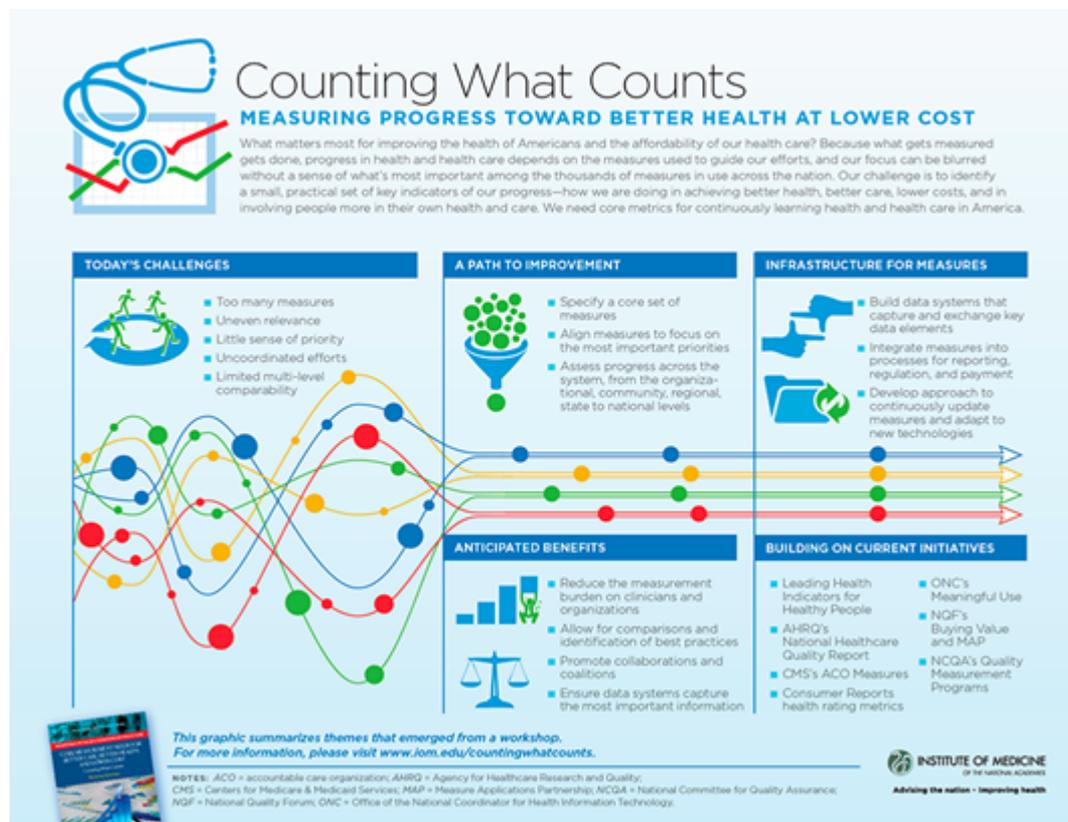
- Triple Aim measurement principles
- Measurement strategies and how strategies can be tailored for safety net organizations

Background

More safety net organizations are applying a Triple Aim framework

- More safety net organizations are taking a Triple Aim perspective and are rewarded for doing so
 - CMS Health Care Innovation Awards
 - Massachusetts Health Policy Commission's Community Hospital Acceleration, Revitalization, and Transformation Investment
 - Health Care Foundation of Greater Kansas City Safety Net Health Care projects

Guidance and infrastructure for Triple Aim measurement is a work in progress



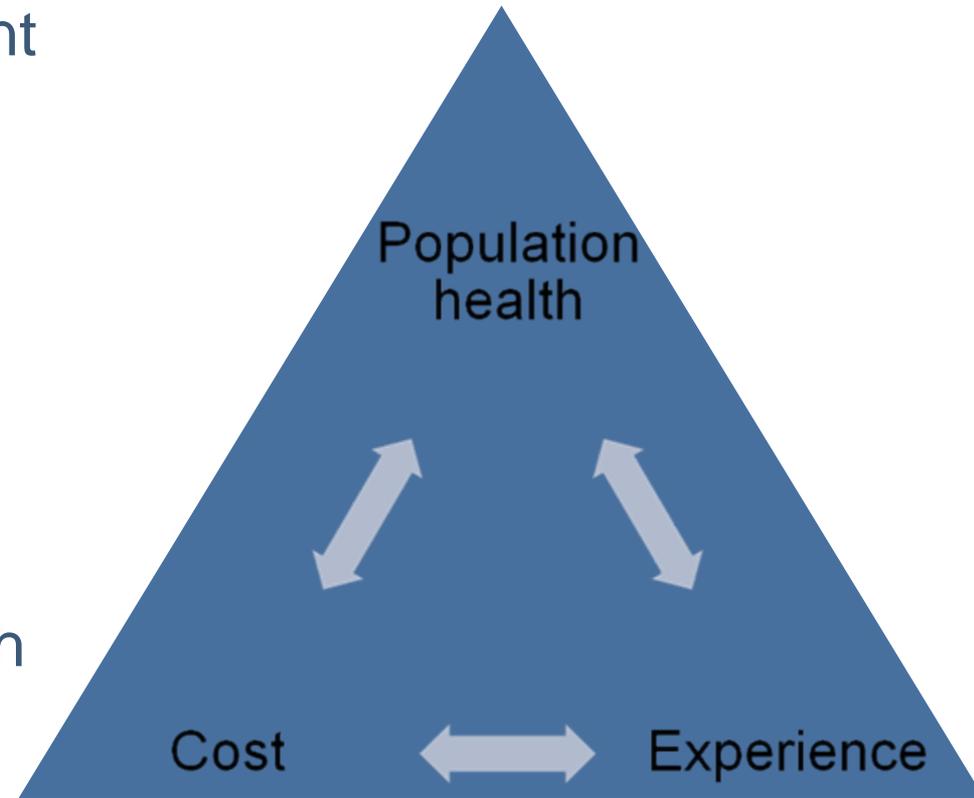
Triple Aim Measurement instrument

- help safety net organizations make progress on the Triple Aim by supplying a database and analytic tool supported by a consistent and collaborative measurement approach and data collection process

Triple Aim measurement principles

Improvement

- Measurement using current data is more actionable
- Measurement in all three aims captures value
- Measurement can help drive learning and improvement across health settings



Strategies and how strategies can be tailored for safety net organizations

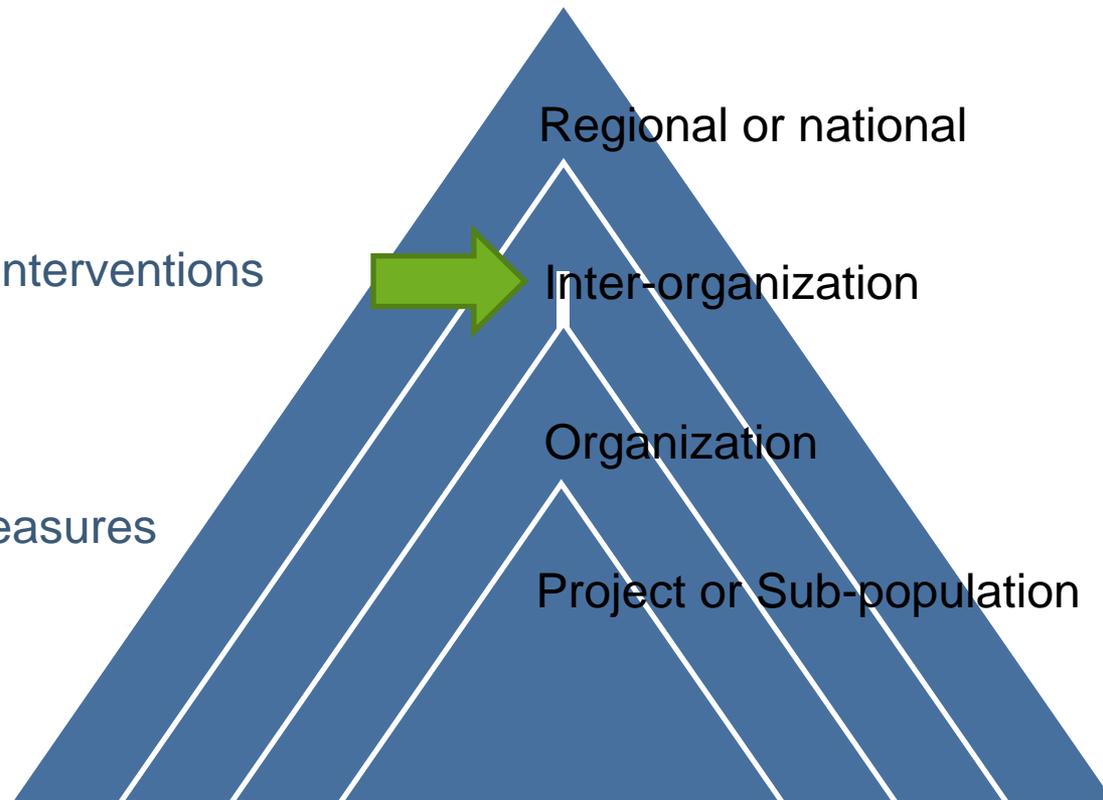
Health sector collaboration

■ Benefits

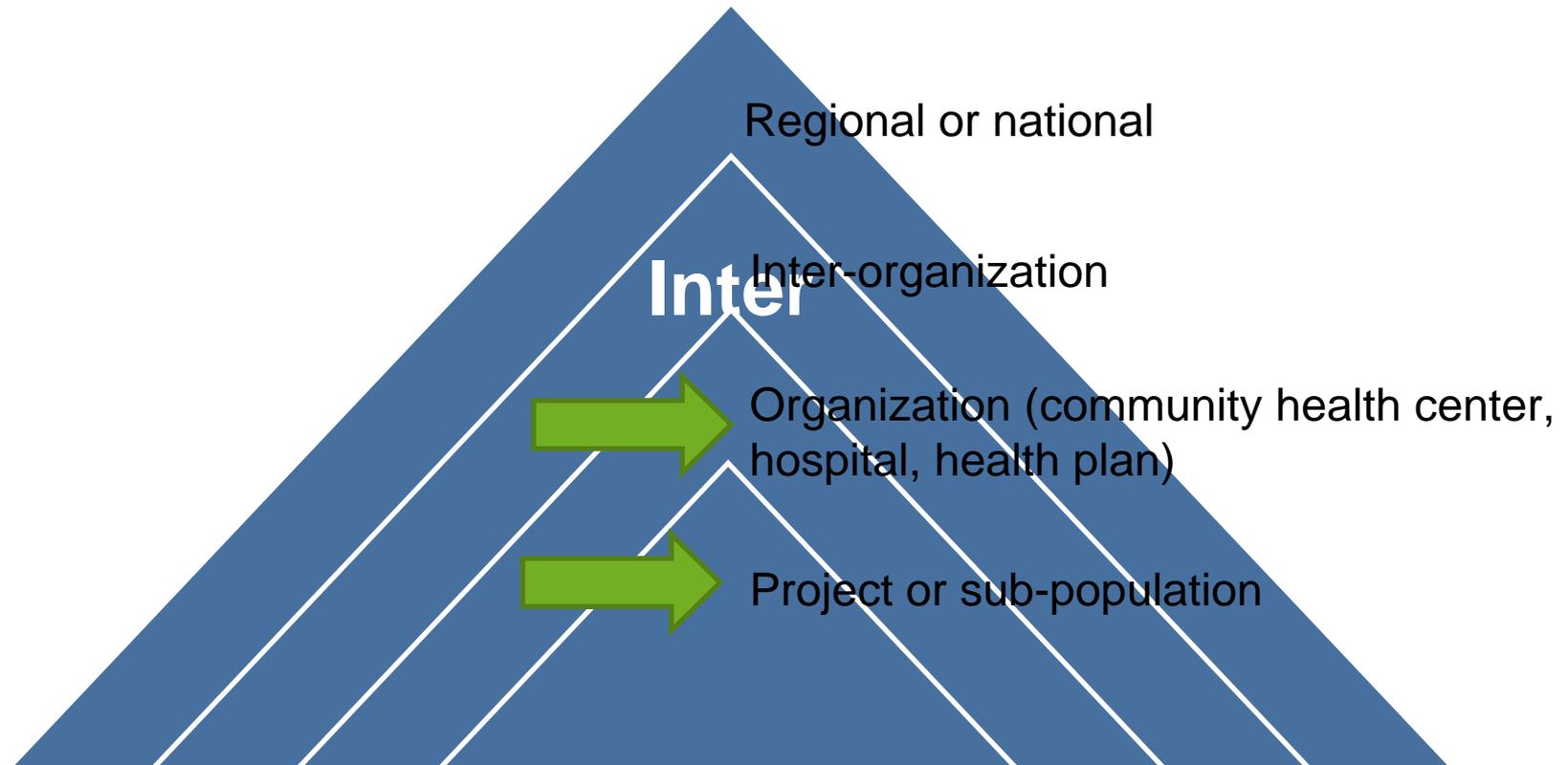
- Fill data gaps
- Support benchmarking
- Study inter-organizational interventions

■ Challenges

- Agreement on common measures

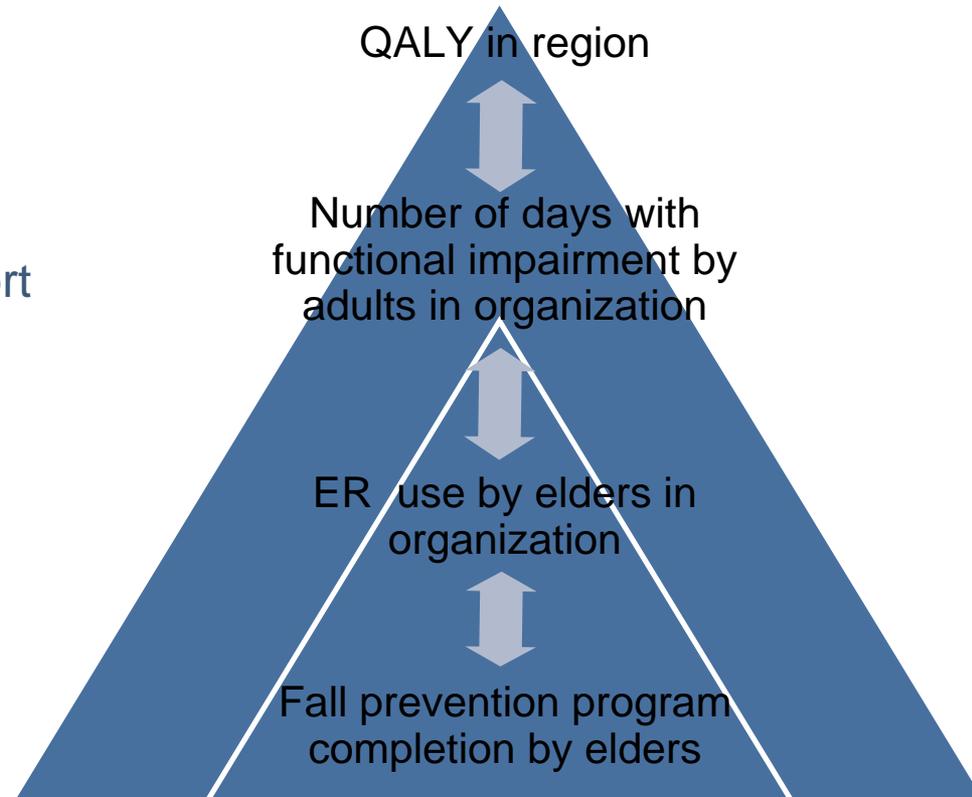


Start with populations that support organizational goals



Hierarchical measurement

- **Includes**
 - top-level population outcome measures for each aim
 - related outcome and process measures for projects that support each aim
- **Benefit**
 - Relationships between project/sub-populations and broader Triple Aim outcomes
- **Challenge**
 - Expectations around influence



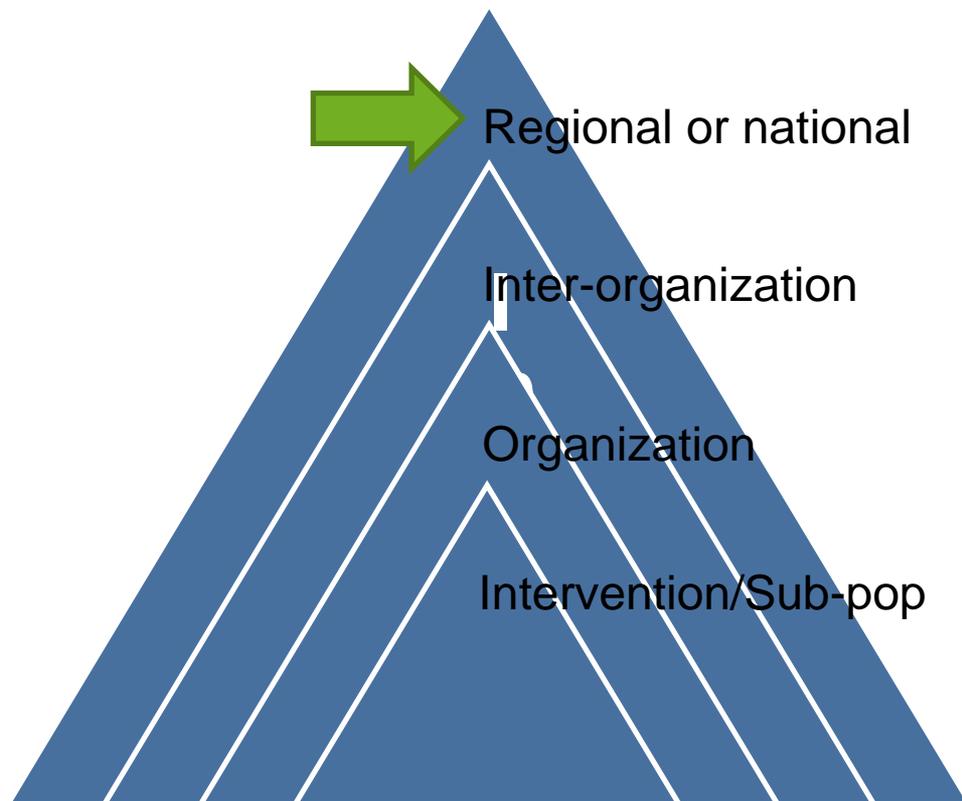
Use secondary data for regional or national measures

■ Benefits

- Links organizations to broader public health goals
- Provides context to steer quality improvement strategies

■ Challenge

- Interpretation (e.g., different time horizons)



Feasibility

- **Challenge**

- Few validated measures draw solely on data readily available in safety net organizations
- Data infrastructure

Summary

- Measurement should support improvement
- Guidelines for Triple Aim measurement will need to be tailored for safety net organizations

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