



Maryland All-Payer Model: Hospital Global Budgets

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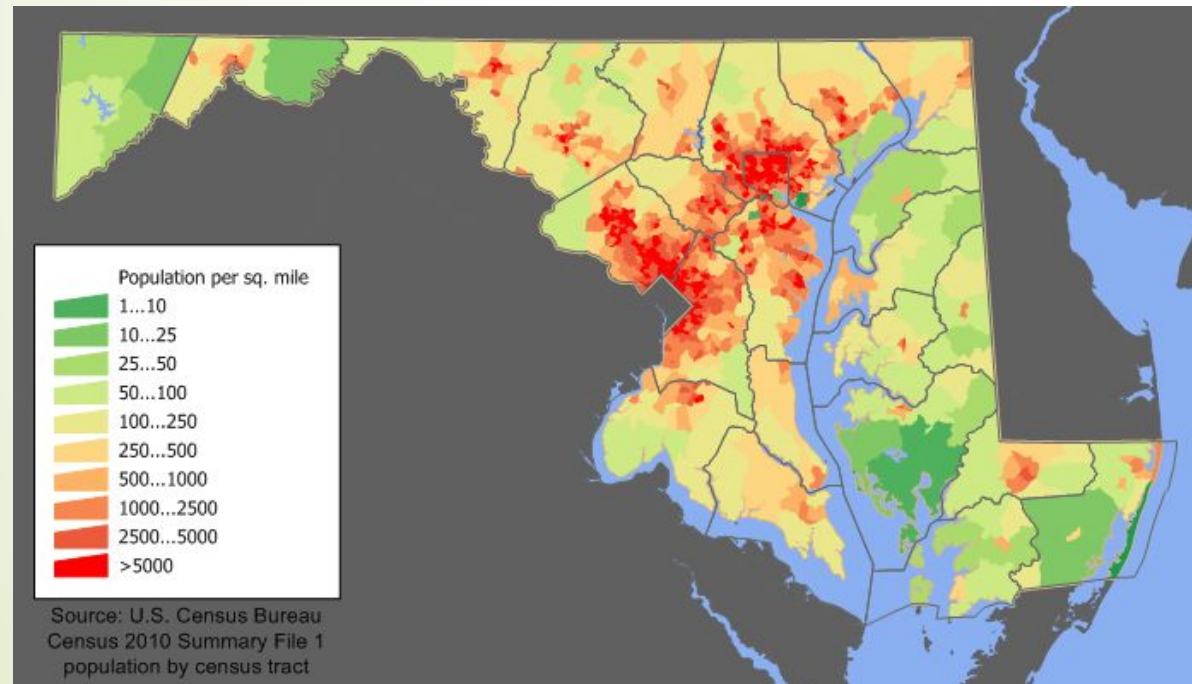
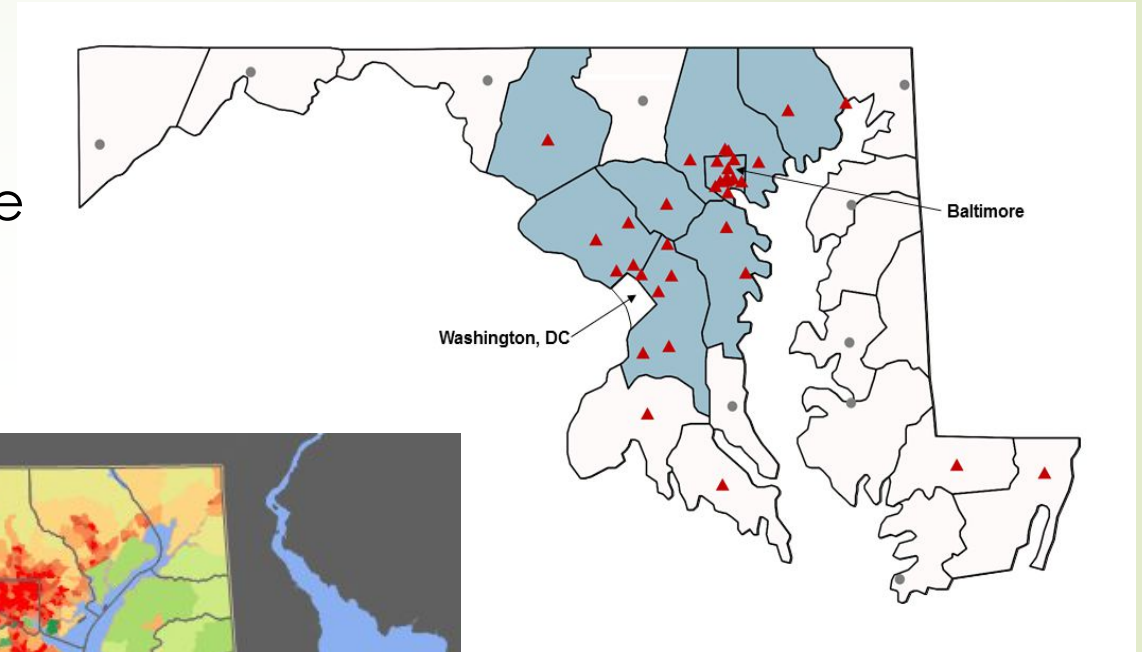
12th National Value-Based Payment and Pay for Performance Summit

Unique All-Payer Model: Health Services Cost Review Commission (HSCRC)

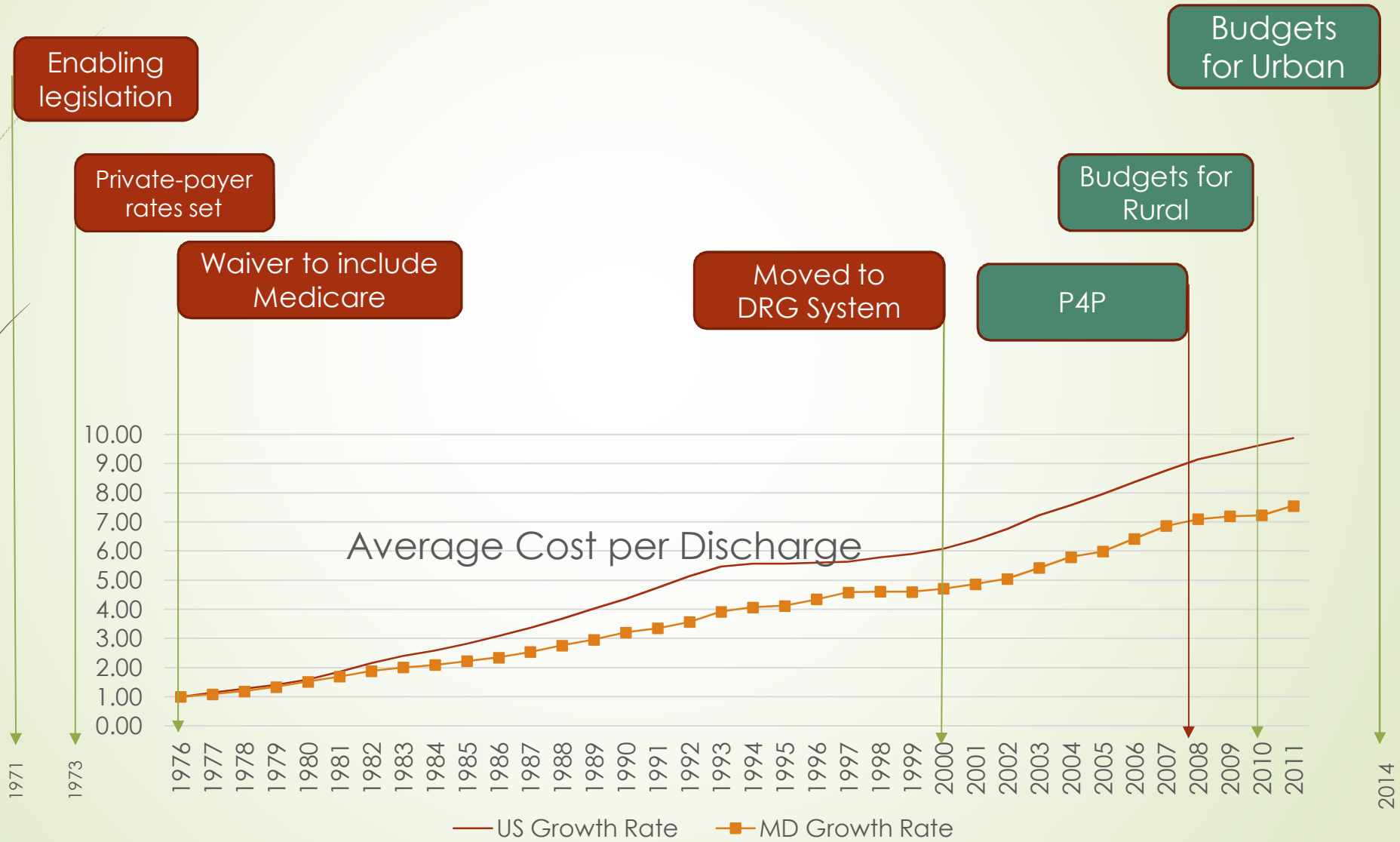
- ▶ **Oversees hospital rate regulation for all payers**
 - ▶ Unique governance structure - 7 volunteer Commissioners consist of stakeholder representatives appointed by the Governor
 - ▶ Rate setting authority extends to all payers, Medicare waiver since 1980s
 - ▶ Inpatient and outpatient hospital services (no Physicians services)
 - ▶ 47 Acute Care Hospitals - \$15 billion in revenue
- ▶ **Provides considerable value**
 - ▶ Limits cost shifting--all payers pay their share, including uncompensated care and graduate medical education
 - ▶ Innovates with stakeholders and regulates on a local level
 - ▶ Uses all payer metrics to measure outcomes and guide care improvement

The State of Maryland

- 5.65 Million people
- 18% of population > age 64
- 3rd highest income per capita state
- High poverty rates
- Two major Academic Medical Institutions



Payment Innovation Timelines



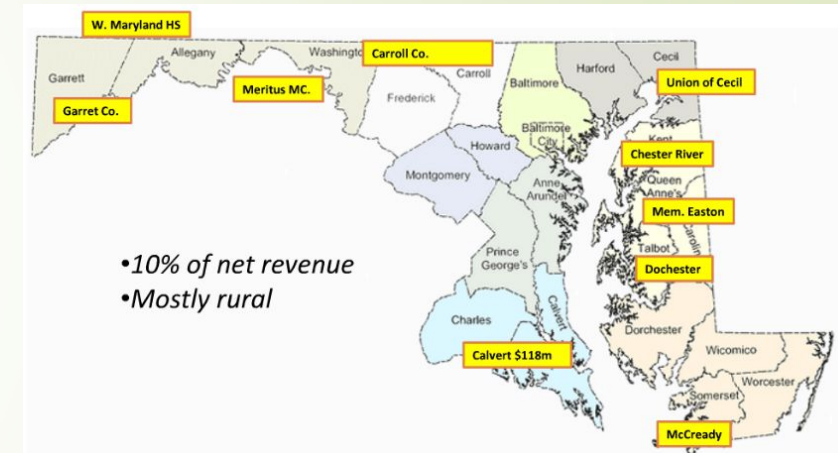
Payment Innovations

➤ Pay for Performance Programs

- July 2008- Hospital Value-Based Program
- July 2010- Hospital-Acquired Conditions

➤ Alternative Payment Programs

- **July 2010-Global budgets for 10 rural hospitals**
 - Population health focus
 - Stability for the rural hospital finances to reorganize services
- **July 2011-Hospital episode payments that incorporated all cause readmissions for all others**
 - Strong incentives to reduce readmissions and improve care



Moving Away from Volume

Former Hospital Payment Model:

Volume Driven

Units/Cases

✗ Rate Per Unit
or Case



Hospital Revenue

- Unknown at the beginning of year
- More cases lead to more revenue

New Hospital Payment Model:

Population and Value Driven

Revenue Base Year

✗ Updates for Trend,
Population, Value



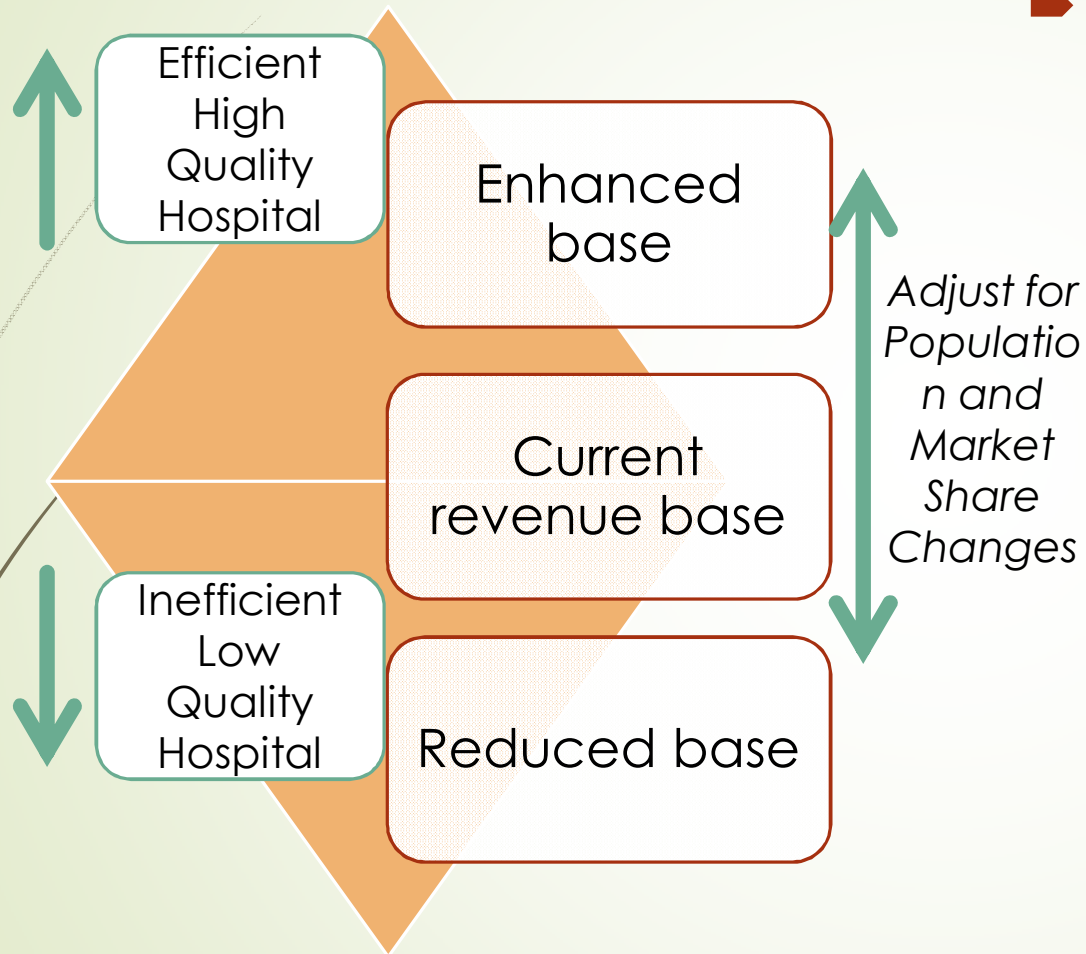
Allowed
Revenue for Target Year

- Known at the beginning of year
- More cases do not lead to more revenue

Maryland's New All-Payer Model Agreement with CMS- January 2014

- **Modernizes Maryland's Medicare 40-year waiver**
 - Moved from inpatient average cost per discharge to per capita total hospital cost
- **Statewide All-Payer hospital per capita revenue growth ceiling tied to the long term economic growth rate**
 - All-Payer limit is set for 3.58 % for the first three years with an option to update afterword's.
- **Quality and performance targets to promote care improvement**
 - 30-day readmissions
 - Hospital acquired conditions
- **Payment transformation away from fee-for-service for hospital services**
 - Expanding global budgets to urban/suburban hospitals
 - Models to focus on total health spending and transformation

Global Budget Model



- The Global Budget Model: revenue budget with annual adjustments
 - *The initial revenue budget would be based on historical revenue*
 - *This budget could be enhanced or reduced based on hospital efficiency and utilization*
 - *The budget would be adjusted annually for changes in market share, population and quality*

Key Aspects of Hospital Global Budgets

- **Fixed revenue base for 12-month period with annual adjustments**
 - Hospitals bill based on rates per unit which are the same for each payer
 - Hospitals raise and lower rates within corridors to stay on budget
- **Retain revenue related to reductions in potentially avoidable utilization**
 - Invest savings in care improvement
- **Annual adjustments for price and volume**

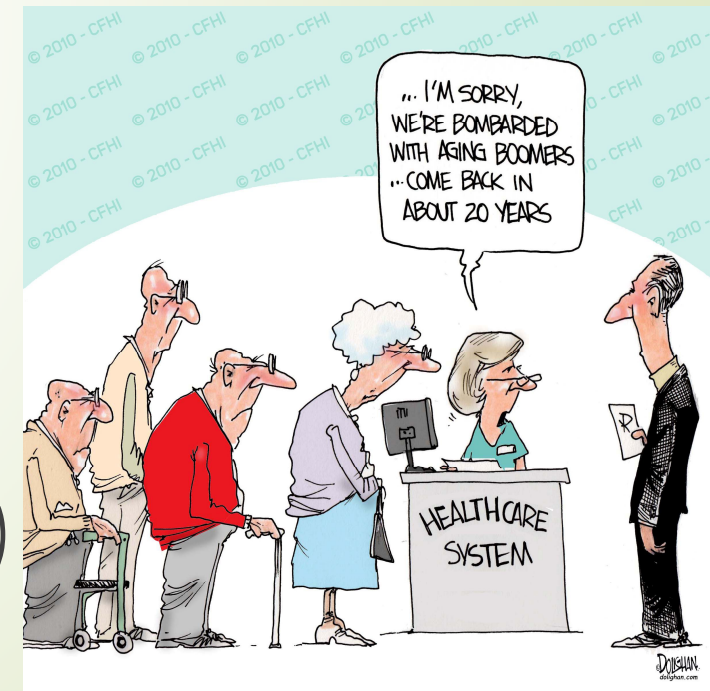
Medical Inflation Adjustment

- Overall budget adjustment (based on single Market-basket Inflation Rate)
- Special circumstances that are beyond hospital's control
 - New Drugs
 - Supply and drugs



Volume Adjustments

- **Population growth in primary service area**
 - Rural hospitals based on counties
 - Urban/Suburban based on zip codes and market share
- **Higher adjustment rates for aging**
- **Other factors**
 - Coverage expansions (2014)
 - Flu epidemic (2015)
 - Specialized services
(transplants, specialized cancer patients)



New Incentives: Cost, Quality, Patient-Centeredness

- ▶ **Balance between incentives to reduce avoidable utilization and provide necessary resources**
 - ▶ Transfers: cost neutral adjustments to the budgets for major changes in transfer patterns (for both sending and receiving hospitals)
 - ▶ Market Shifts : encourage competition while maintaining strong incentives to reduce avoidable utilization
 - ▶ Strong pay for performance programs: readmissions, hospital acquired conditions, mortality, patient experience, population health measures

Approach to Moving to a More Patient-Centered System

Focus

Improving Patient-Centered Care

Chronic Care & Care for Patients with High Needs

Collaboration & Coordination Across Providers/Others

Utilization of Patient-Centered Measures

Reducing Avoidable Utilization

Maryland's Hospital Acquired Conditions

PQIs: Prevention Quality Indicators

Readmissions and Rehospitalizations

Ensuring Consumer Protections

Global Budget Contracts

Market Shift, Transfers, Transplants/Other

Data Analytics: Detailed Monthly Reports on Volumes

Global budget model opens up new avenues for innovation

- ▶ **All-payer nature lends a greater ability to focus on common outcomes, which yields better care and outcomes for patients**
- ▶ **Success and sustainability dependent on:**
 - ▶ Reducing avoidable utilization and improving population health
 - ▶ Partnering with other providers, communities, and patients to integrate and coordinate care
 - ▶ Developing effective care coordination—emergency room, transitions, addressing complex patients, disease management, long-term care and post-acute integration

Hospital Global Budget Experience

Challenges

Data and Analytics

ED utilization,
Readmissions,
Length of stay

Provider Alignment

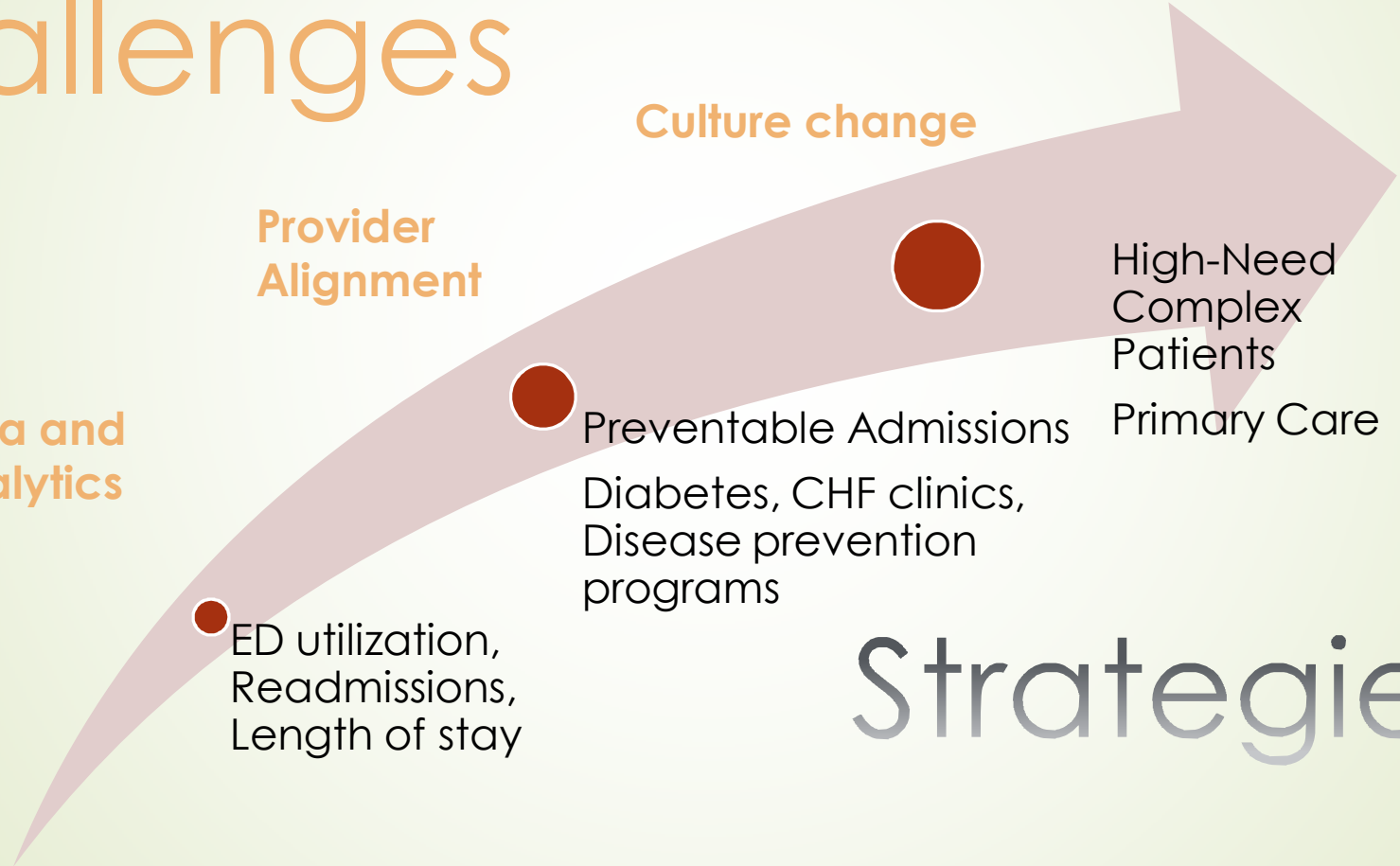
Preventable Admissions
Diabetes, CHF clinics,
Disease prevention programs

Culture change



High-Need Complex Patients
Primary Care

Strategies

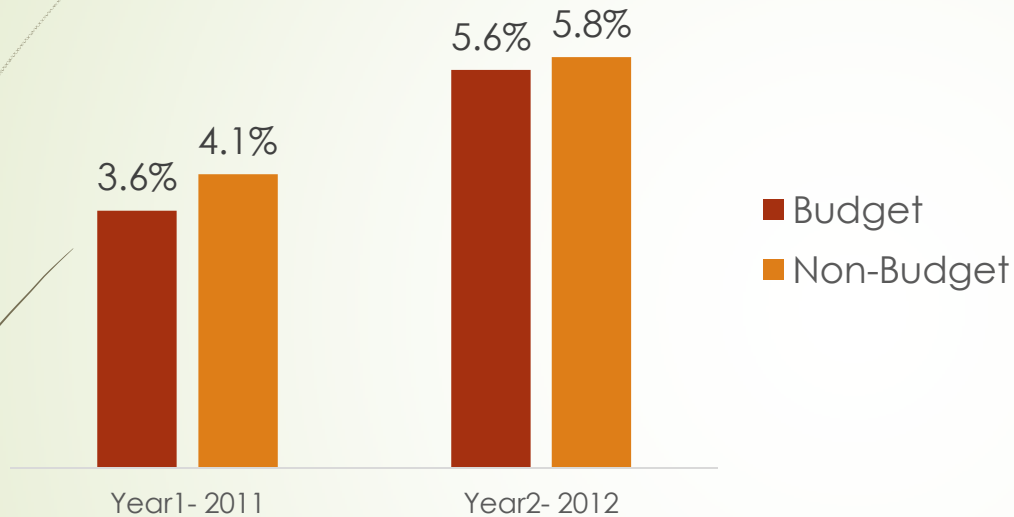


Initial Results of the Rural Hospital Budgets

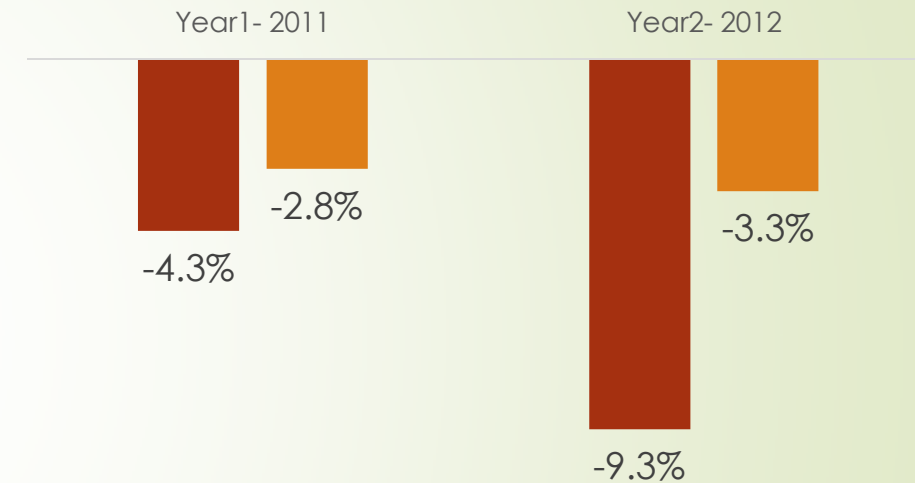
	Budget Hospitals in Maryland	Non-Budget Hospitals in Maryland
Inpatient Admissions		
FY2010	91,672	668,319
FY2013	75,478	608,166
% Change	-18%	-9%
Same Hospital Readmissions		
FY2010	9,530	64,842
FY2012	7,729	58,269
	-19%	-10%
Avoidable Admissions (PQI 90)		
CY2010	11,551	65,517
CY2013	9,593	57,148
	-17%	-13%

Similar Revenue Growths, Faster Inpatient Admission Declines=Higher Average Cost

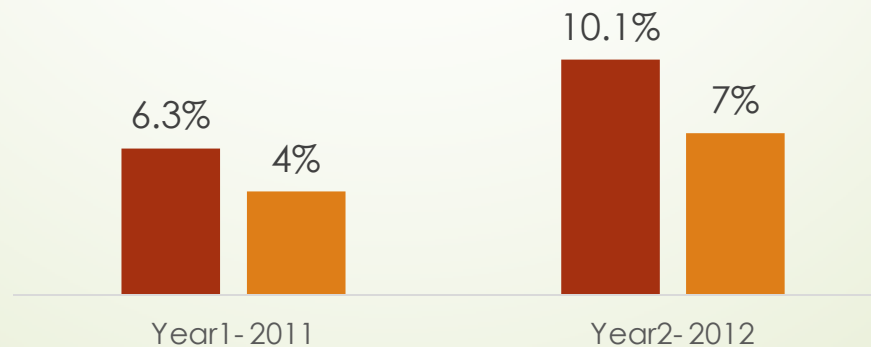
Total Revenue Growth



Inpatient Admission Decline



Average Cost per Inpatient Admission



Hospital Success Story

- Development of relationships with surrounding home care facilities;
- Adoption of the Coleman Model — a discharge model that provides an in-home visit within 72 hours of discharge for patients who don't qualify for home care services;
- Addition of a full-time Emergency Department Care Manager focused on development and communication of a comprehensive discharge plan; and
- Creation of a Discharge Advocacy Center with personnel who assist patients in following the discharge plan by making follow-up doctor appointments for them, among other things.

Source: Experiment, or Our Future? Key Insights Monday, March 25, 2013 Maryland Hospital Association

Other State Solutions—Maryland Helps Provide Leadership for National Problem

➤ **Pennsylvania Rural Health Model**

- Begins with 6 rural hospitals on global budgets in 2016, expanding to at least 30 of 42 rural hospitals by year 3
- Transitions from inpatient-focused delivery to greater emphasis on outpatient services and population health
- Focuses directly on improved quality and safety
- Leverages technology with a common approach

➤ **Vermont All-Payer ACO Model**

Summary

- **Maryland's new All Payer Hospital Model tests all-payer innovation implemented at a state and local level**
- **Global budgets may provide effective mechanism to both control cost and provide resources for reorganizing care**
 - All-Payer per capita growth trend is below national average
 - \$400 mil. Savings to Medicare
 - Substantial improvements in quality
 - Improved hospital finances
- **Multiple approaches can be developed to implement global budgets**



Thank you!

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