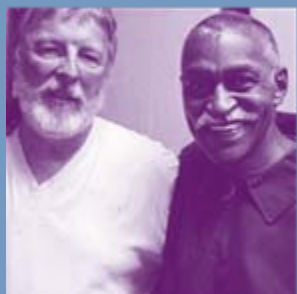


Pay for Performance for Medicaid and Safety Net Providers: Innovations and Trends in 2009

March 13, 2009

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Center for Health Care Strategies



Overview

- Background on CHCS
- P4P Innovations
 - ▶ Fee-for-service delivery system
 - ▶ Managed care delivery system
- Trends in 2009
- Recommendations for State Medicaid Programs

CHCS Mission

MISSION: To improve health care quality for low-income children and adults, people with chronic illnesses and disabilities, frail elders, and racially and ethnically diverse populations experiencing disparities in care.

CHCS Priorities

- Improving Quality and Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities
- Integrating Care for People with Complex and Special Needs
- Building Medicaid Leadership and Capacity

National Reach

- 47 states
- 160+ health plans



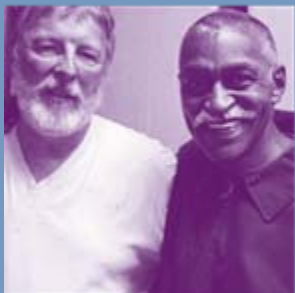
Creating National Leaders in Medicaid Quality Improvement

- **CHCS Purchasing Institutes** = Build the capacity of public purchasers to measure, publicly disclose, and reward quality.
- **Health Plan Quality Workgroups** = Build the capacity of health plans to implement and evaluate quality improvement programs in Medicaid managed care.
- **Multi-Stakeholder Collaboratives** = Work across stakeholders (e.g., states, plans, providers, consumer organizations, and others) to develop and implement innovative quality strategies at the point of care.
- **Medicaid Leadership** = Build the capacity of Medicaid Directors and staff.
- **National Initiatives** = Work with national leaders on standardizing measures relevant to Medicaid.

Medicaid's Challenges and Opportunities

63 Million	Number of people covered by Medicaid
\$361 Billion	Annual cost of Medicaid — the dominant health care purchaser in the United States
1 Million	Number of additional Medicaid/SCHIP beneficiaries resulting from a 1% increase in unemployment
41%	Percentage of births covered by Medicaid
28%	Percentage of children covered by Medicaid
41%	Percentage of total long-term care costs financed by Medicaid
27%	Percentage of total mental health costs financed by Medicaid
21%	Average percentage of entire state budget spent on Medicaid; ranges from 9% in Wyoming to 31% in Pennsylvania

Innovations in Medicaid Fee-for-Service (FFS) Delivery Systems



Oklahoma: Advancing the Medical Home

- Initiated in 2008
- Stage 1: Practice facilitation engagement (\$500)
- Stage 2: Pay for reporting (quarterly)
 - ▶ Target chronic conditions: diabetes, CHF, CAD, asthma, others
 - ▶ Available for year 1 only
- Stage 3: Pay for improvement (annual)
 - ▶ 40% achievement is minimum requirement
 - ▶ 10% improvement in core measures

Minnesota: Rewarding Optimal Diabetes Care

- Direct reward for optimal care for Medical Health Care Program (MHCP) enrollees
- FFS enrollees with diabetes
- P4P program for providers (physicians or clinics) serving patients remaining in fee-for-service
- \$125 per patient with optimal diabetes care (every 6 months)
- MHCP participates in Bridges to Excellence
 - ▶ Participation via managed care delivery system
 - ▶ Concern: payments are based on proportion of patients covered by each payer, not actual performance; therefore, are MHCP patients truly receiving optimal diabetes care?
- Opportunity to compare FFS and managed care outcomes

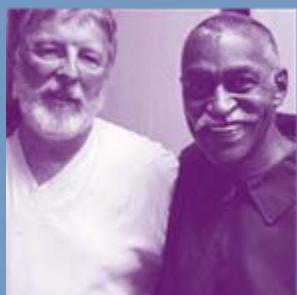
Indiana: Strengthening Care Coordination

- *CareSelect* program for aged, blind and disabled
- State withholds 20% from Care Management Organization's contract
- State parses out payments for specific quality and financial targets
 - ▶ Conducting and completing member assessments in a timely manner
 - ▶ Assigning stratification code to members
 - ▶ Completing care plan and sharing with medical team
 - ▶ Reporting PQI measures *and* achieving targets
 - ▶ Achieving ER utilization targets
- Addresses challenge of adding risk to non-risk arrangement

Alabama: Sharing Savings with Providers

- **Payment recognizes:**
 - ▶ Efficiency: The actual amount Medicaid spent on behalf of a PMP's panel compared to the expected expenditures.
 - ▶ Performance: Actual utilization by the PMP's panel compared to what was expected for Generic Dispensing Rate, Non-Certified Emergency Room Visits, and Office Visits.
 - ▶ Calculation:
 - Percent variance was determined, and based on the ranking
 - of the variance of all PMPs, a score is applied.
 - Score is multiplied by the number of member months to determine the "share points."
 - Each point is worth \$0.2105 from the efficiency pool and worth \$0.0444 in from the performance pool.

P4P Innovations in Medicaid Managed Care Delivery Systems



Rhode Island: Advancing a Multi-Payer Medical Home Pilot

- Patient-centered medical home pilot funded by public and commercial payers and plans
- 5 primary care practices participating in pilot (covering 67% of insured residents in state)
- Payers, plans and practices agree to:
 - ▶ Common practice sites
 - ▶ Common performance measures
 - ▶ Common services provided to practices
 - ▶ Common chronic conditions
- Consistent Payment Model
 - ▶ FFS payment for service rendered
 - ▶ PMPM payment for care management/ coordination
 - ▶ P4P payment for achieving clinical outcomes

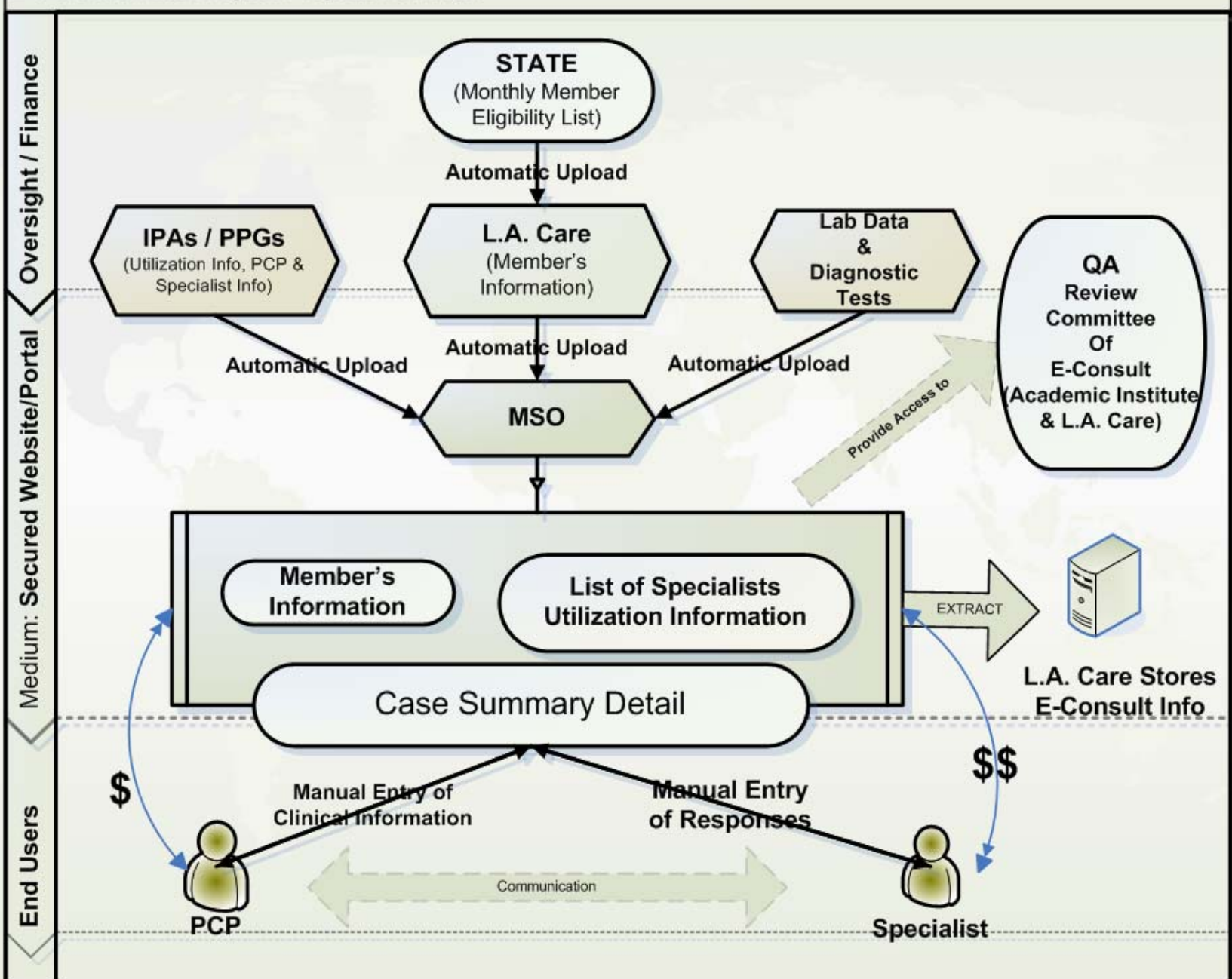
Pennsylvania: Using P4P to Reduce Disparities

- Three health plans supporting intensive practice improvement in 14 primary care practices in Philadelphia
 - Common registry
 - Common performance measures
 - Common nurse care manager/quality coach
 - Common financial incentives through P4P
- Practices are high-volume, high-opportunity, “low resource”
- Practices are eligible for financial incentives for 1) participation and 2) for process measures related to diabetes care
- Practices are shown the total amount of financial dollars “on the table”

California's LA Care: Improving Access by Paying E-Consults

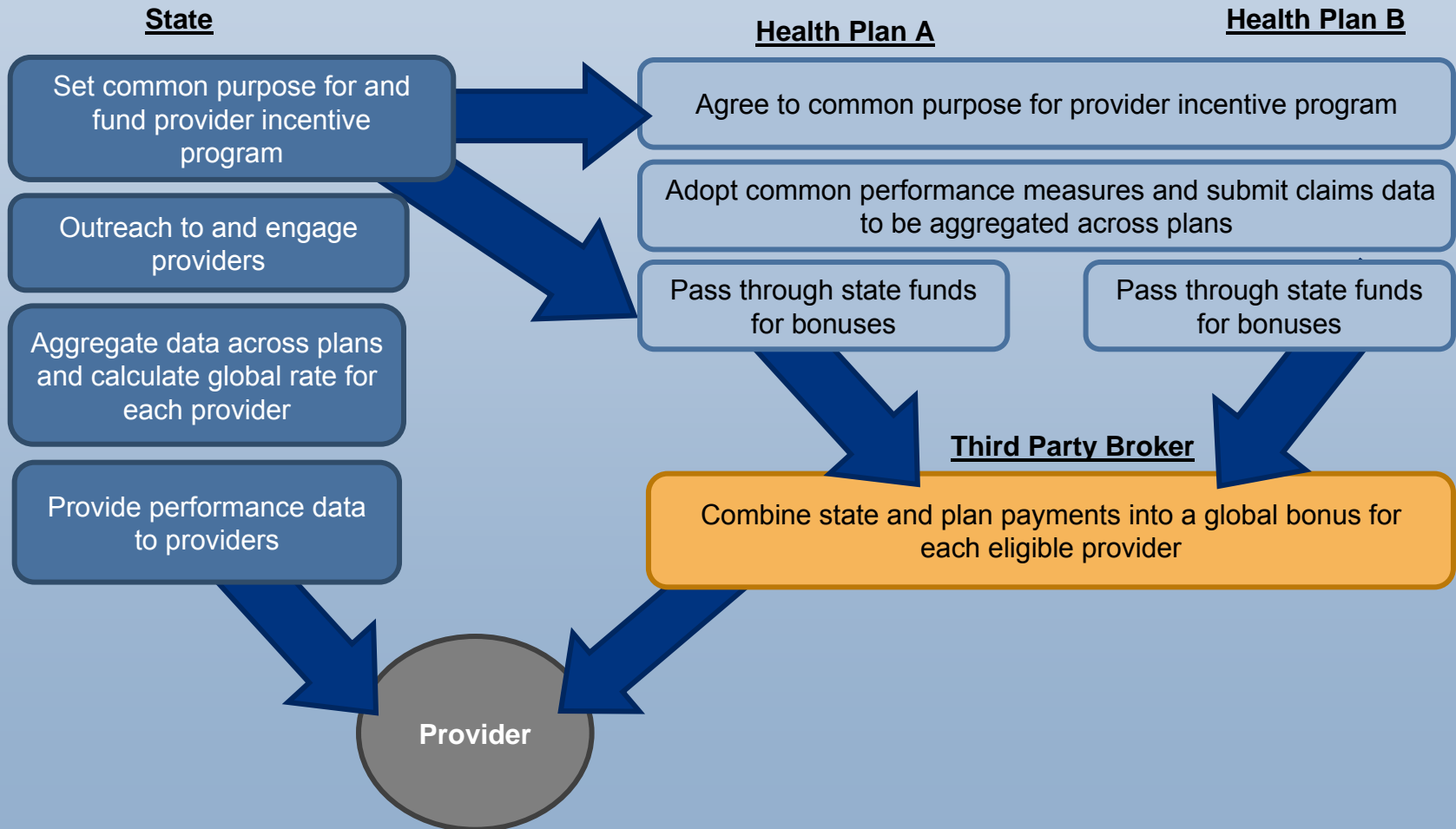
- E-consults
 - ▶ PCPs receive non-urgent consults from specialists through an e-consult platform
 - ▶ Helps address the challenges (access and communication), inefficiencies, and costs incurred in accessing specialty physician network
 - ▶ PCP and specialists receive payment for e-consults

E-Consult Pilot Project Project Concept



Arizona: Aligning Measures and Incentives at the Physician Level across Plans....On Hold

Alignment of Purpose, Measures and Payment Across Plans Using a Third Party Broker (Arizona)



Trends in Medicaid P4P in 2009

- States are:
 - ▶ Staying away from paying for outcomes
 - ▶ Using P4P to create much needed infrastructure, specifically in primary care
 - ▶ Struggling with fiscal realities
 - ▶ Straddling P4P and true payment reform
 - ▶ Sharing risk in a targeted way
 - ▶ Focusing on medical home, which mirrors goals of P4P

What Steps Should States Take in 2009?

- Shift toward payment reform, particularly for primary care
 - ▶ Strengthen primary care infrastructure by recognizing what primary care physicians are worth
 - ▶ P4P is not the tool to do this
- Play larger role in funding EMRs for practices
 - ▶ Use stimulus package to significantly invest in infrastructure
- Require greater alignment across Medicaid plans
 - ▶ Work toward common measures, common requirements, common reporting, common QI support
- Seek out synergistic opportunities with the commercial sector by exploring:
 - ▶ Existing opportunities with local BTE initiative, or use Medicaid to initiate one
 - ▶ Opportunities with regional quality improvement initiatives, like Aligning Forces for Quality

Provider Incentive Programs: An Opportunity for Medicaid to Improve Quality at the Point of Care

CHCS
Center for
Health Care Strategies, Inc.

Issue Brief

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By:
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Made possible through support from The Commonwealth Fund.

March 2009

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