



Change is Coming:

How Employers and Other Purchasers Can Strive for Better Value

Suzanne F. Delbanco, Ph.D.

sdelbanco@catalyze.org

Executive Director

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Who is CPR?

What's Driving Health Care Costs Today?

What Can We Do to Address Cost?

The State of Payment Reform

Case Studies

How DFWBGH Members Can Make a Difference

WHO IS CPR?

About CPR

An independent non-profit corporation working to catalyze employers, public purchasers and others to implement strategies that produce higher-value health care and improve the functioning of the health care marketplace.

- 32BJ Health Fund
- 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
- Compassion International
- Covered California
- Dow Chemical Company
- Equity Healthcare
- FedEx Corporation
- GE
- General Motors Company
- Google, Inc.
- Group Insurance Commission, MA
- The Home Depot
- Mercer
- Miami University (Ohio)
- Ohio Medicaid
- Ohio PERS
- Pennsylvania Employees Benefit Trust Fund
- Pitney Bowes
- Qualcomm Incorporated
- Self Insured Schools of California
- South Carolina Health & Human Services (Medicaid)
- TennCare (Medicaid)
- US Foods
- Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
- Wells Fargo & Company
- Willis Towers Watson

Catalyst for Payment Reform's work is governed by three core beliefs:

- 
- **A small group of empowered purchasers can change the system**
 - **Consistent signals to the market will catalyze change faster**
 - **We need to track progress and hold the market accountable**

CPR's Goals

1. **Effective Payment Reform:** 20% of payments will flow through methods proven to improve value by 2020.
2. **Innovative Health Care Purchasers:** Health care purchasers will become more educated and activated on the use of benefit designs, payment methods, and other tactics that support higher-value health care.
3. **Better Health Care Marketplace:** Through greater visibility and competition, the health care marketplace will be more responsive to the needs of those who use and pay for health care.

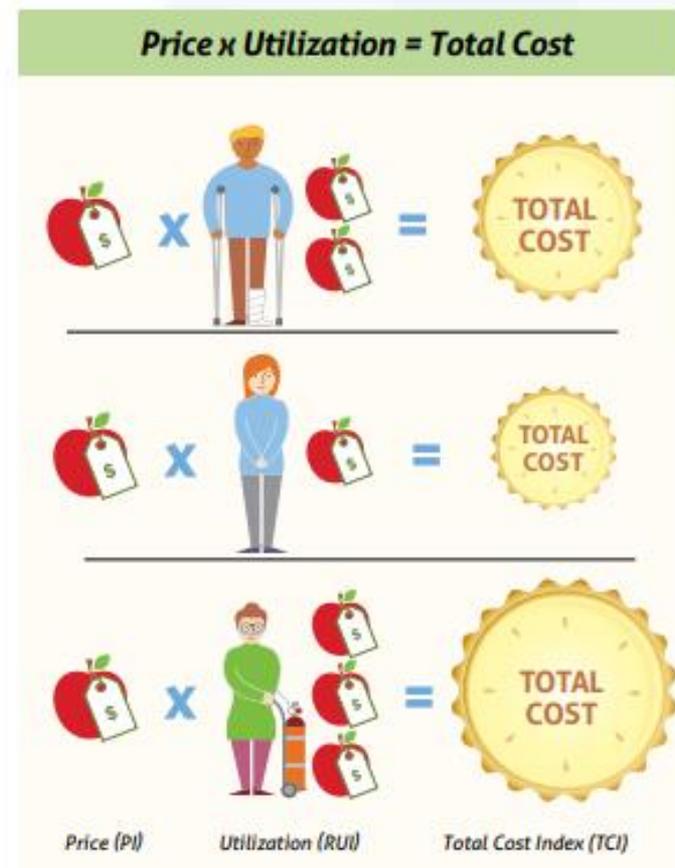
WHAT'S DRIVING HEALTH CARE COSTS TODAY?

Major Drivers

- Prices
- Intensity of care
- Utilization patterns (including use of technology)
- Population Growth
- Aging
- Disease Prevalence

Health Spending can't be sustained...

- \$3.4 trillion
- \$10,372 per capita
- 18.1% of GDP



Network for Regional Health Improvement, Healthcare Affordability: Untangling Cost Drivers, 2018

Local Market Dynamics Matter

In every local market there is a **unique dynamic** among purchasers, payers and providers (along with laws and regulations).



Variation = Poor Value and Reliability

How well patients are treated and how they fare is dictated, in part, on who provides the care.

- Uneven adherence to care guidelines
- Disparities in outcomes among providers

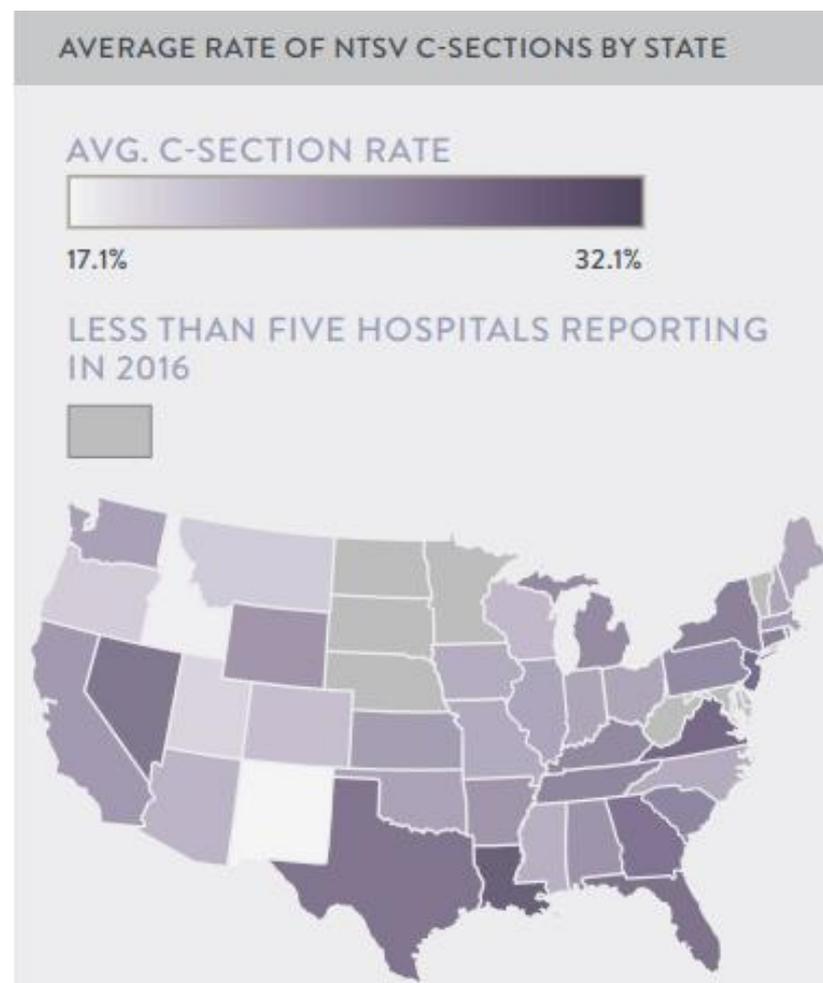
We pay wildly different amounts for the same services - regardless of the quality of care.

- Knee replacements were **priced more than double** at one hospital compared to another in the Dallas, TX area.
- In the Atlanta, GA area, the most expensive colonoscopy was **more than five times the price** of the least expensive.

Quality Also Varies

Example of Labor and Delivery Practices:

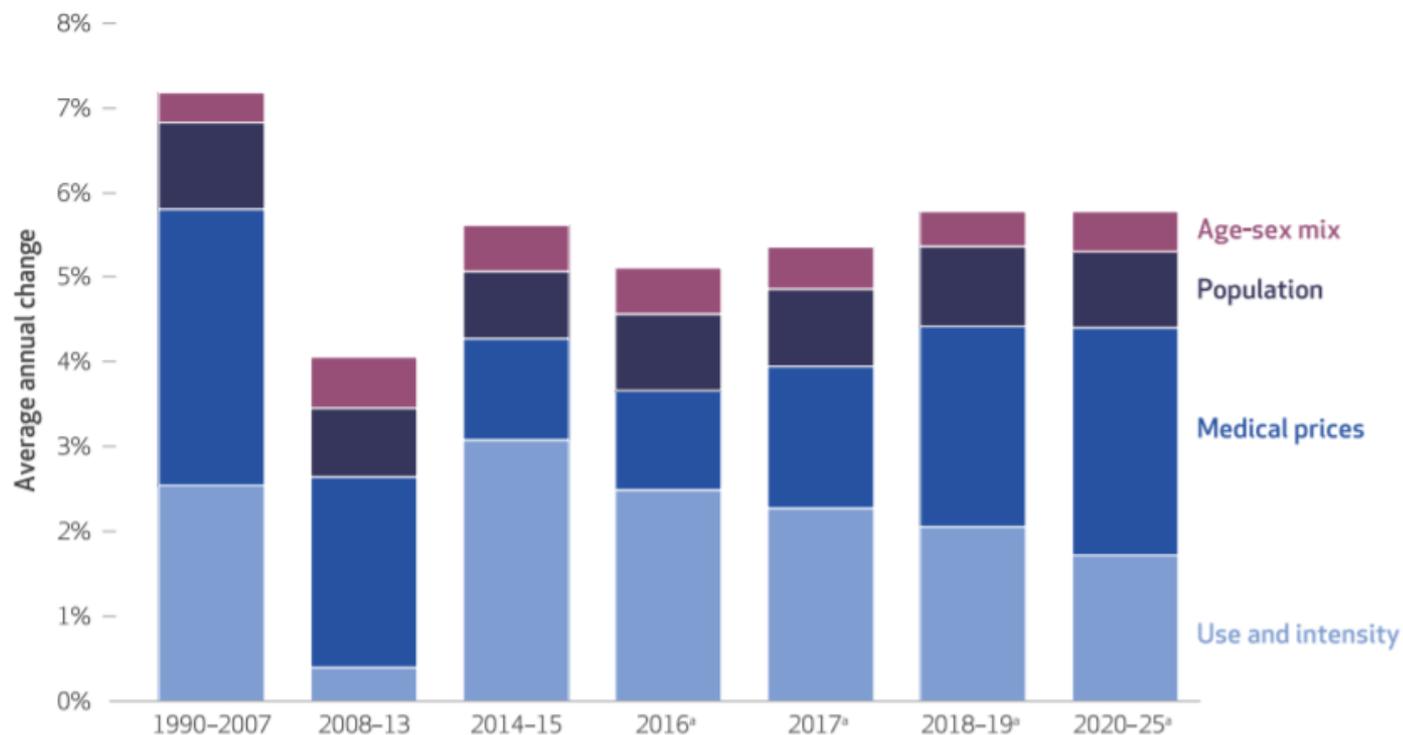
- Rate of cesarean deliveries in low-risk, first births vary by state and hospital.
- Odds of having a Cesarean delivery shouldn't be impacted by where a woman lives or which hospital she chooses.



http://www.leapfroggroup.org/sites/default/files/Files/Castlight-Leapfrog%20Maternity%20Report%202017_Final.pdf

Major Drivers in the Future - See Role of Prices!

Factors Accounting for Growth in Personal Health Care Expenditures, 1990-2025



Why Are Prices Rising? Provider Consolidation a Major Factor

There has been A LOT of hospital consolidation*

- 1,412 mergers from 1998-2015, which is about 28% of hospitals in operation in '98
- Only 35% of hospitals are independents by 2014
- ~1/2 of hospital markets are considered HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

And physician practice consolidation...

- % of physicians who own their own practice fell from 76.1% in 1983 to 50.8% in 2014
- 56.7% increase in the number of doctors/dentists employed by hospitals 1999-2014

*<http://www.aha.org/research/reports/tw/chartbook/ch2.shtml>

Adapted from slides for CPR by Martin Gaynor, Carnegie Mellon, 2017

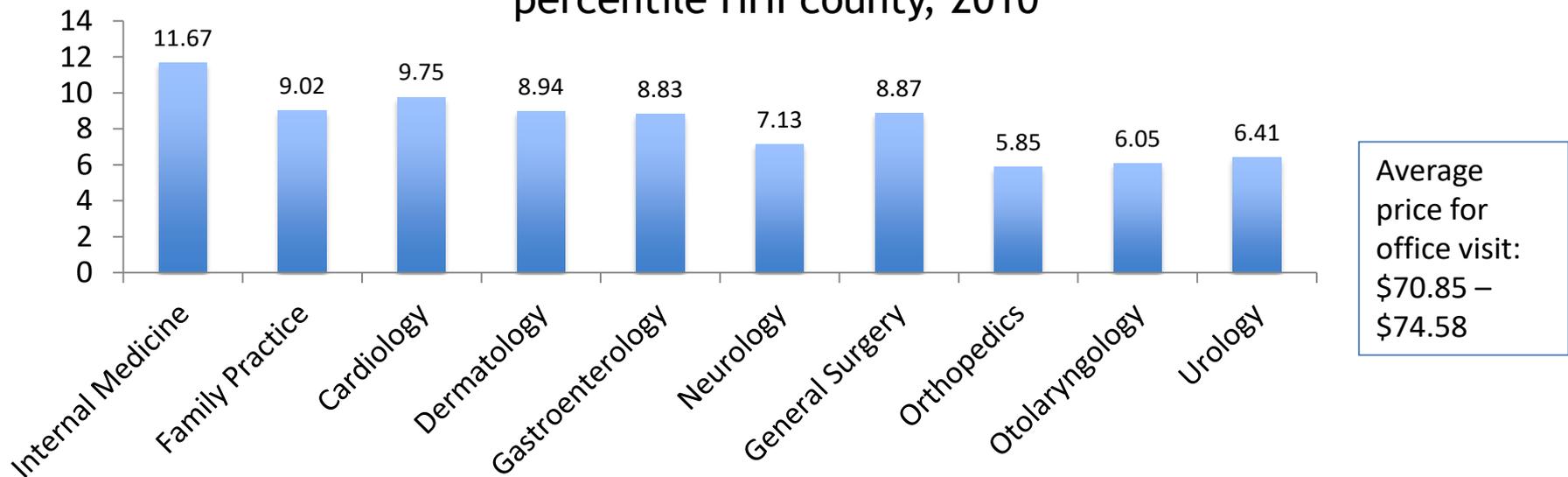
Evidence of Consolidation's Impact on Prices

In recent analysis, hospitals in monopoly markets had (private) price index 15-25% higher than hospitals in four-hospital+ markets

Source: Cooper, Craig, Gaynor, Van Reenen, NBER WP 2015;

Higher physician concentration associated with higher private insurance prices

Increase in Intermediate Office Visit Price Associated with moving from 10th to 90th percentile HHI county, 2010



Correlation Between Price and Quality

Medicare patients receiving care from high- vs. low-price physicians...

- 1) Experienced better care coordination, but
- 2) Reported no differences in care experiences, process measures of quality, or use of potentially preventable acute care/hospitalizations



Ateev Mehrotra and J. Michael McWilliams, *Health Affairs* 36(5): 855-864.; and Eric T. Roberts, Ateev Mehrotra and J. Michael McWilliams. *Health Affairs* 36(5): 855-864.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO ADDRESS COST?

Key Ingredients of High-Value Health Care Going Forward



TRANSPARENCY: insight into quality and prices, building block for other reforms



BENEFIT DESIGN: incentives for consumers



PROVIDER NETWORK DESIGN: guidance for consumers, leverage for payers, volume for providers



PAYMENT REFORM: financial incentives for providers

What Does Transparency Mean in Health Care?

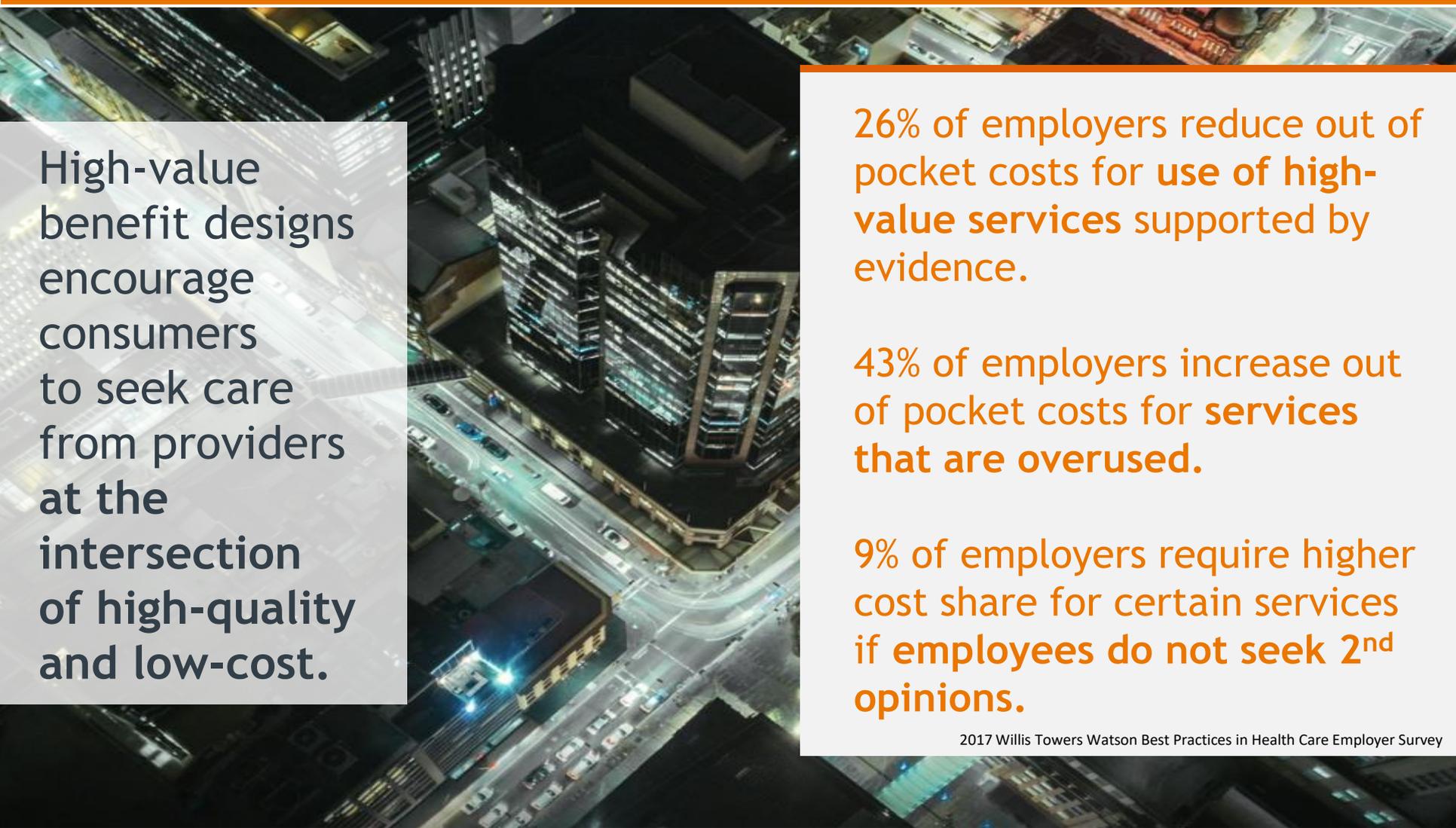
Transparent = “Easy to perceive or detect, unconcealed”

Transparency provides **insight** into what’s happening in the health care system.



- Helps employers, other health care purchasers, and consumers **understand the value** (cost and quality) of what they are buying.
- Highlights and reduces unknown and **unwarranted quality and price variation** in the health care system.
- Enables high-value benefit designs and payment reforms.

High-Value Benefit Designs are Taking Off



High-value benefit designs encourage consumers to seek care from providers at the intersection of high-quality and low-cost.

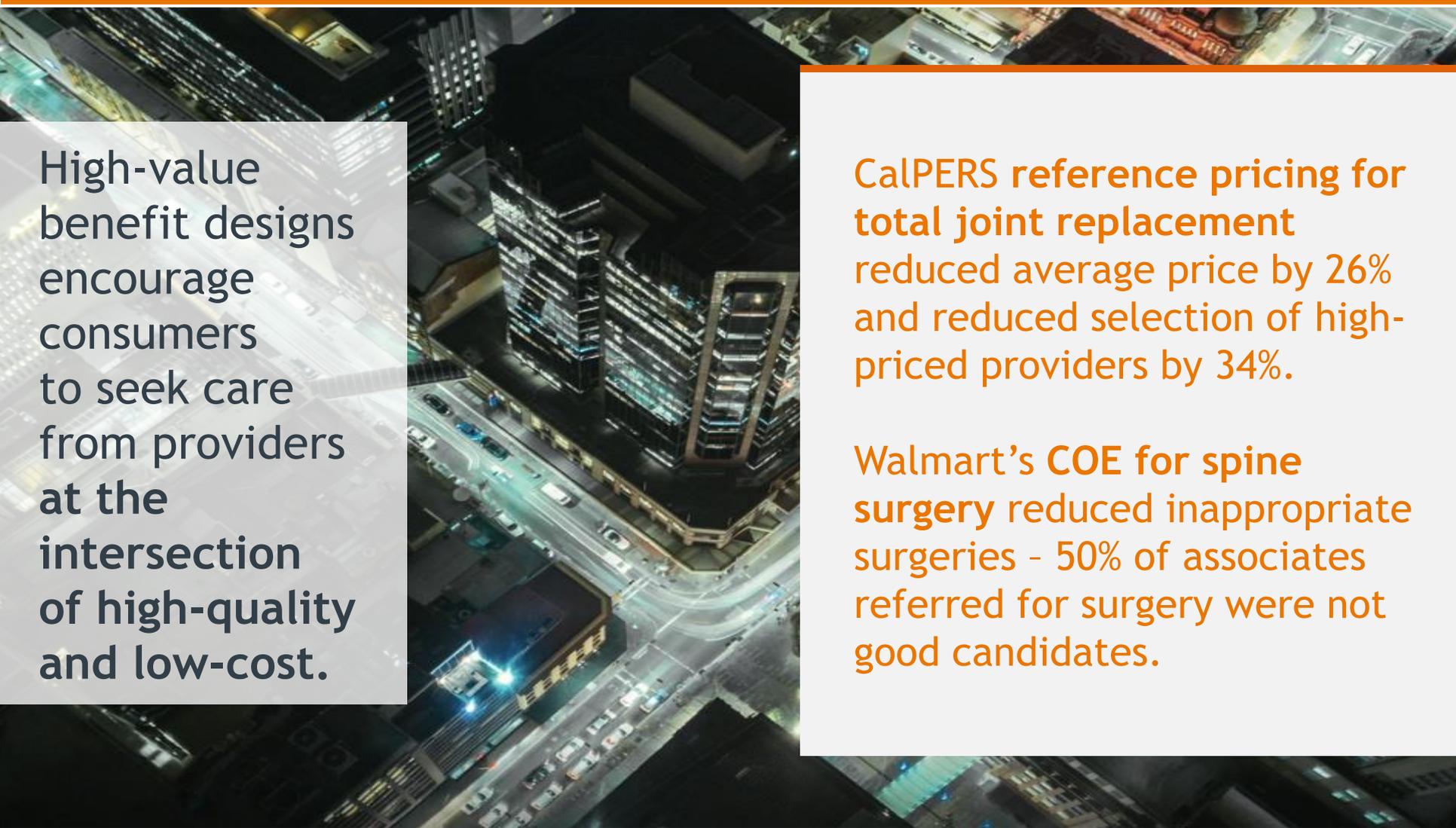
26% of employers reduce out of pocket costs for **use of high-value services** supported by evidence.

43% of employers increase out of pocket costs for **services that are overused**.

9% of employers require higher cost share for certain services if **employees do not seek 2nd opinions**.

2017 Willis Towers Watson Best Practices in Health Care Employer Survey

Evidence that Innovative Benefit Designs Work



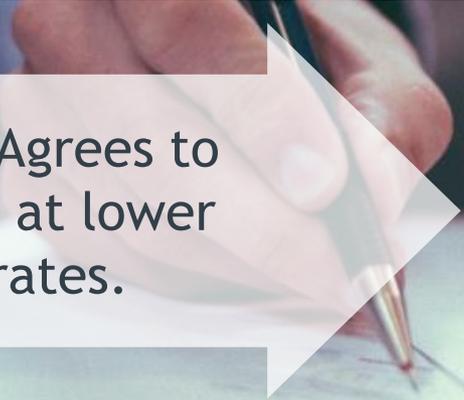
High-value benefit designs encourage consumers to seek care from providers at the intersection of high-quality and low-cost.

CalPERS reference pricing for total joint replacement reduced average price by 26% and reduced selection of high-priced providers by 34%.

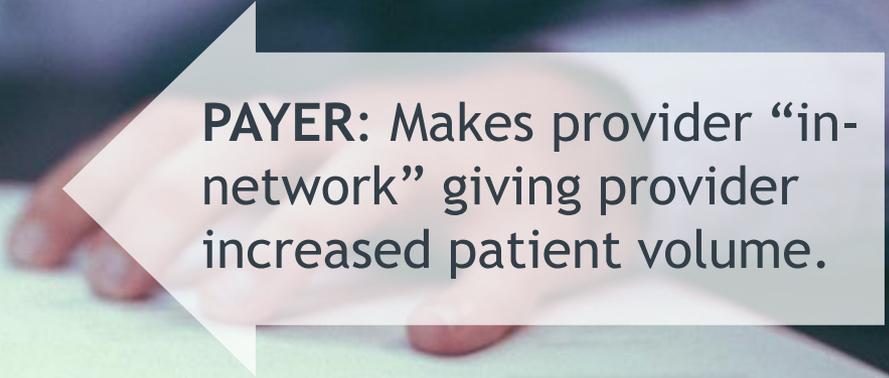
Walmart's COE for spine surgery reduced inappropriate surgeries - 50% of associates referred for surgery were not good candidates.

Why Provider Network Designs Matter

A high-value provider network is a select group of in-network providers in a given health plan.



PROVIDER: Agrees to deliver care at lower negotiated rates.



PAYER: Makes provider “in-network” giving provider increased patient volume.

13% of purchasers offer **high-performance provider networks**; that number could rise to 56% by 2018.

31% of employers are using **COEs**; that number could grow to 73% by 2018.

22% of employers have **onsite or near-site health centers**; that number could grow to 40% by 2018.

Americans Willing to Make Trade-Offs...For Now

As the health system pushes Americans to become smarter shoppers for care, consumers may start to take a closer look at network offerings.

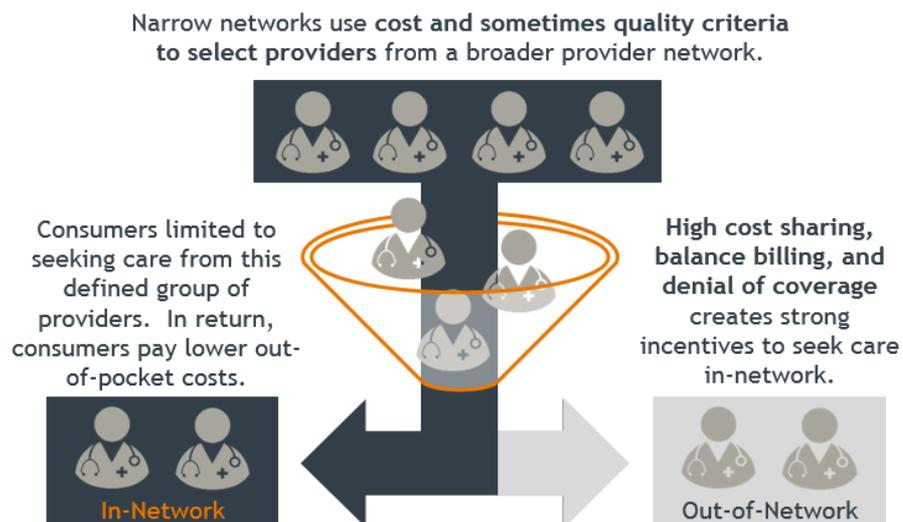
Consider this:

- Americans willing to make tradeoffs, but could become skeptical
- Given that many plans don't consider quality...
- Transparency on quality and prices will be essential

Evidence that Innovative Provider Network Designs Work

Group Insurance Commission in MA found:

- Enrollees in narrow networks **spent 36% less.**
- Tiered networks **reduced market share** of poorly performing providers by 12%.
- BCBS of MA's tiered network **reduced spending by 5%.**



Spectrum of Health Care Provider Payment Methods

Base Payment Models

Fee For Service

Bundled Payment

Global Payment

Charges

Fee
Schedule

Per
Diem

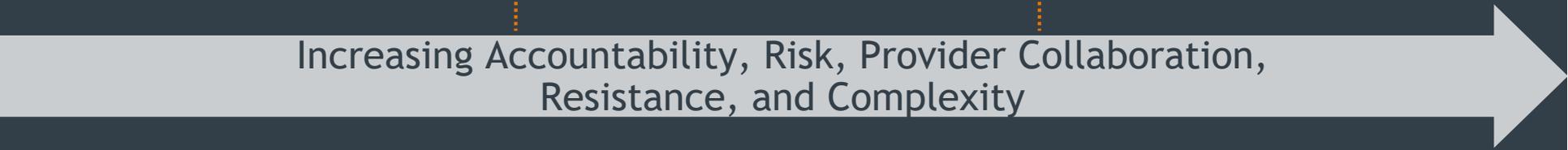
DRG

Episode
Case
Rate

Partial
Capitation

Full
Capitation

Increasing Accountability, Risk, Provider Collaboration,
Resistance, and Complexity



Performance-Based Payment or Payment Designed to Cut Waste
(financial upside & downside depends on quality, efficiency, cost, etc.)

Making Progress on Provider Payment Reform

The vast majority of reforms are layered on fee for service

2010
1-3% of payments tied to performance

2011
11% of payment is value oriented

2013-2015
40+% of payment is value oriented

2016 - 2018
50%+ ?

The level of payment reform in the market has been steadily rising

Most common reforms are pay for performance & shared savings; bundled payment is the least common

WHAT'S NEXT?

- Fix the fee schedule
- Evaluate which reforms work
- Make smart pairings between provider payment methods and benefit designs

New payment methods support new health care delivery models such as patient centered medical homes, accountable care organizations....

Mixed Results for Reforms: Example of ACOs

Medicare Shared Savings Program	
+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistently high quality scores 31% of ACOs received shared savings bonuses in 2016
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unchanged performance on a portion of quality measures Screening use varied
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 2013 entrants, no early reductions in spending Medicare saw a net loss of \$39 million

Connected Care (Intel)	
+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High patient experience and satisfaction scores Statistically significant improvements in diabetes care
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total costs at year end were 3.6% higher than expected

Regional Care Collaboratives (CO Medicaid)	
+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult participants had fewer hospital readmissions and ER services than control Total reduction in spending est. \$20 mill to \$30 mill FY 2011-2012
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of ER services was about the same for children enrolled and not
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ER use was higher for enrolled participants with disabilities than those not enrolled

Can't say that ACOs are a slam dunk when it comes to procuring higher-value care!

Mixed Results for Reforms: Example of Bundled Payment

Bundled Payments for Care Improvement (BPCI)

+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21% lower total spending per joint replacement episode without complications 1% reduction in ER visits and readmissions
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed impact on quality measures – some improved, some stayed the same and some worsened
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For spinal surgery episodes, average Medicare payments increased more for the hospitalization and 90-day post-discharge period for the BPCI than comparison

Health Care Payment Improvement Initiative (Arkansas)

+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AR BCBS trend decreased for average LOS for inpatient admissions for TJR, from 2.7 days in baseline year to 2.6 days in 2013 and 2.3 days in 2014 Medicaid 30-day wound infection rate improved to 1.7% for 2014, down from 2% in 2013
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicaid post-operation TJR complication rate worsened from 8% in 2013 to 14.1% in 2014

Bundles for Maternity Care (PBGH)

+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of cesareans by 20% Savings of \$5,000 per averted cesarean delivery
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Bundled payments are promising, but the details matter!

CASE STUDIES

Case Example 1: Aircraft Gear Corporation



What They Did

- Developed and implemented an independent near-site clinic in Rockford, Illinois to combat a lack of primary care access for their employee population.



Program Design

- Clinic staffed with nurse practitioners and physician assistants, with 2 salaried employees to start.
- Paired with a custom narrow network of high-quality specialists.
- Members using the clinic would not face any cost-sharing.



Results

- Within one year of roll out, they reduced health care costs by around 20%.
- The volume of care from outpatient facilities dropped due to the clinic's effectiveness.



Lessons Learned

- When implementing a new strategy, have realistic expectations for when to see results.
- Be willing to refine the model along the way.

Case Example 2: The County of Santa Barbara



What They Did

- Implemented a prospective bundled payment program for its covered population for certain procedures and services at lower prices from high-quality providers.



Program Design

- Only providers meeting certain quality metrics are included in the bundled payment network.
- There is no financial liability for participating employees, plus travel, lodging and food are covered 100%.



Results

- Based on experience to date, estimated savings of \$70 per employee per year across all EEs enrolled in the health program, despite only 18% of joint replacements went through the program.



Lessons Learned

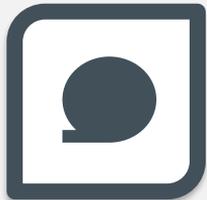
- These programs can be launched off cycle, with low upfront costs and administration fees.
- Employers should always be on the lookout for new ways to use alternative payment structures.

Case Example 3: The Home Depot



What They Did

- Implemented a reference pricing program for colonoscopies and endoscopies.



Program Design

- Selected services that were non-emergent, shoppable, and a significant cost driver. Set the reference price to ensure adequate access.
- Implemented the program in every market with a broad provider network offered by the carrier.
- Secure member portal to show included procedures, along with the reference price by zip code. The portal also directs members to a tool to find facilities at or below the reference price.



Results

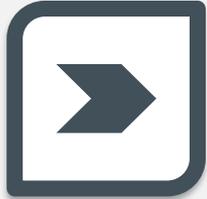
- Found that most associates continued to follow the referrals they received from their physicians.



Lessons Learned

- Physicians need to get on board; engaging physicians to make informed, high-value referrals is an essential lever.

Case Example 4: Michaels Companies



What They Did

- Used a multi-year approach to phase out traditional plans and shift to full replacement HDHPs with health reimbursement accounts (HRA), paired with a health care navigation solution.



The Situation

- Selected a navigation vendor that could provide high-touch, person-to-person support via phone or email for help with annual enrollment, finding providers, cost comparisons and more.



Results

- Each year, an increasing proportion of team members elected to enroll in the new plans. The first year the traditional PPO plan was gone 45% of members had enrolled in the HDHP voluntarily in previous years.
- Estimated average savings of \$840 per team member using the service from selecting less expensive care or avoiding unnecessary care.



Lessons Learned

- Would have been tremendously risky to offer a HDHP without supplemental communications or navigation support.
- One of the most effective ways of promoting the navigation benefit was word of mouth.

HOW DFWBGH MEMBERS CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Purchasers Have a Track Record of Influence

Standard quality measurement and reporting sparked by The Leapfrog Group

Pay for performance sparked by Bridges to Excellence (incubated by an employer)

Payment reform movement in private sector sparked by CPR

Price transparency movement sparked by CPR

And many other examples...



How Can DFWBGH Members Help?



Push for price and quality transparency because it creates competition among providers and supports innovative benefit and provider network designs.



Introduce new benefit designs that encourage employees to use high-value providers

- Reference pricing
- Centers of excellence



Customize provider network designs based on value.

- Narrow network
- Tiered network
- Direct contracting for ACO or episodes/procedures
- Onsite/near-site clinics

How Can DFWBGH Members Help? (continued)



Pay providers differently through **alternative payment methods** that hold them responsible for quality and spending.



Encourage **new entrants into the market** to compete.

- Telehealth
- Onsite/near-site clinics
- Retail clinics, urgent care centers, etc.

How CPR Can Help DFWBGH Members?

As part of our mission, **CPR offers resources** to help implement high value purchasing strategies:

- Access **30+ hands-on purchasing tools** covering payment reform & benefit design strategies.
- Follow our **blog and podcast** spotlighting topics vital to health care purchasers.
- Attend **free webinar series** and browse over **40+ webinar recordings**.
- Subscribe to **CPR Weekly** to stay-in-the-know on special opportunities for purchasers.

Visit catalyze.org to get started

Relationship with Health Plans at the Crux



Aligning sourcing and contracting approaches across purchasers **ensures health plans have a business case to implement** the high-value strategies you need to succeed.

Standard RFI questions are a common tool for sourcing and comparing health plan proposals.

Model contract language solidifies the purchaser's ask and articulates clear expectations for payment and delivery reform.

User groups help you and your plan stay on track and on the same page.

Health Plan Management Tools for Purchasers - see www.catalyze.org

Holding Health Plans Accountable for their ACOs

CPR's Standard Plan ACO Report

Developed to provide purchasers with an easy way to identify the performance of their health plans' ACO arrangements!

What does it show?

- Meaningful Cost, Quality and Utilization metrics
- The impact of ACOs on the purchaser's population and spending

AND, it requires that health plans show the whole picture, not cherry-picked results

Available for purchasers free of charge at www.catalyze.org

Based on the Nutrition Label



Nutrition Facts		* Percent Daily Values are based on a diet of other people's misdeeds.	
Serving Size 1 oz (28g/About 1/4 cup)		Calories: 2,000 / 2,500	
Servings Per Container About 8			
Amount Per Serving		Total Fat	Less than 65g 80g
Calories 160	Calories from Fat 120	Sat Fat	Less than 20g 25g
		Cholesterol	Less than 300mg 300mg
		Sodium	Less than 2,400mg 2,400mg
		Potassium	3,500mg 3,500mg
		Total Carbohydrate	300g 300g
		Dietary Fiber	25g 25g
		Calories per gram: Fat 4 • Carbohydrate 4 • Protein 4	
Total Fat 14g	22%	INGREDIENTS: CASHEWS ROASTED IN PEANUT OIL AND/OR COTTONSEED OIL	
Saturated Fat 2.5g	13%	CONTAINS: CASHEWS.	
Trans Fat 0g		MAY CONTAIN PEANUTS AND/OR OTHER NUTS.	
Total Fat 14g			

How CPR Can Help DFVBGH Members?

100 LEVEL COURSE

Introduction to High-Value Health Care Purchasing



- Major health care trends
- The key players influencing value
- The business case for smarter purchasing
- Understanding insurance options
- Using data to craft a strategy

200 LEVEL COURSE

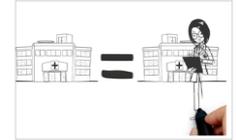
Strategies for High-Value Health Care Purchasing



- Innovative benefit designs
- How payment reform can drive value
- The role of price and quality transparency
- Working with health plans, consultants, & partners
- Working with your peers

LESSONS INCLUDE:

White board videos



Interactive quizzes



Audio podcasts



Guided presentations



THANK YOU!

Suzanne Delbanco, Ph.D.
Executive Director
sdelbanco@catalyze.org