



CNYCC PPS-Wide Annual Meeting 2018

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November 2018

- I. What are we doing? 
- II. Where are we going?
- III. How will we get there?
- IV. Questions

Health Care Quality, Health Care Spending, and Social/SDH Spending

COUNTRY RANKINGS

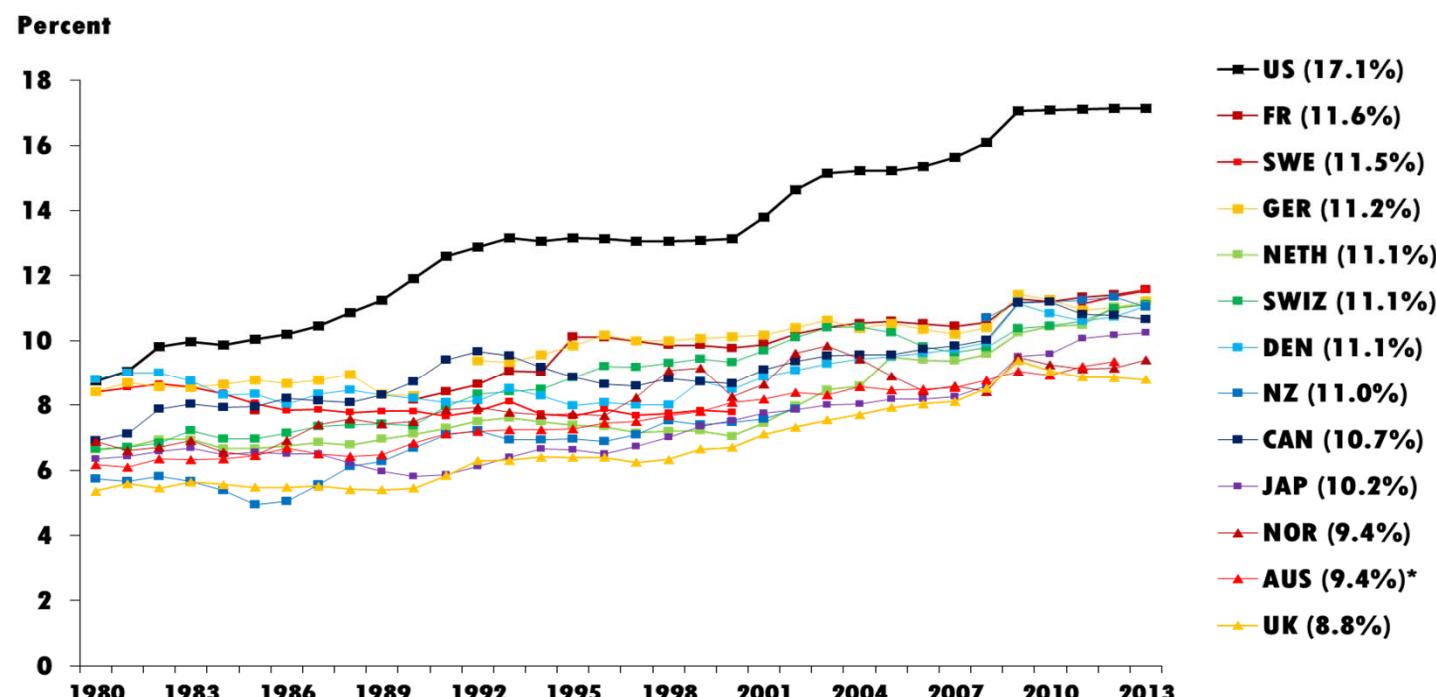
	AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	NOR	SWE	SWIZ	UK	US
OVERALL RANKING (2013)	4	10	9	5	5	7	7	3	2	1	11
Quality Care	2	9	8	7	5	4	11	10	3	1	5
Effective Care	4	7	9	6	5	2	11	10	8	1	3
Safe Care	3	10	2	6	7	9	11	5	4	1	7
Coordinated Care	4	8	9	10	5	2	7	11	3	1	6
Patient-Centered Care	5	8	10	7	3	6	11	9	2	1	4
Access	8	9	11	2	4	7	6	4	2	1	9
Cost-Related Problem	9	5	10	4	8	6	3	1	7	1	11
Timeliness of Care	6	11	10	4	2	7	8	9	1	3	5
Efficiency	4	10	8	9	7	3	4	2	6	1	11
Equity	5	9	7	4	8	10	6	1	2	2	11
Healthy Lives	4	8	1	7	5	9	6	2	3	10	11
Health Expenditures/Capita, 2011**	\$3,800	\$4,522	\$4,118	\$4,495	\$5,099	\$3,182	\$5,669	\$3,925	\$5,643	\$3,405	\$8,508

Notes: * Includes ties. ** Expenditures shown in US PPP (purchasing power parity); Australian \$ data are from 2010.

Source: Calculated by The Commonwealth Fund based on 2011 International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults; 2012 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians; 2013 International Health Policy Survey; Commonwealth Fund *National Scorecard 2011*; World Health Organization; and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *OECD Health Data, 2012* (Paris: OECD, Nov. 2013).

Health Care Spending in US & Other Countries

Health Care Spending as a Percentage of GDP, 1980–2013



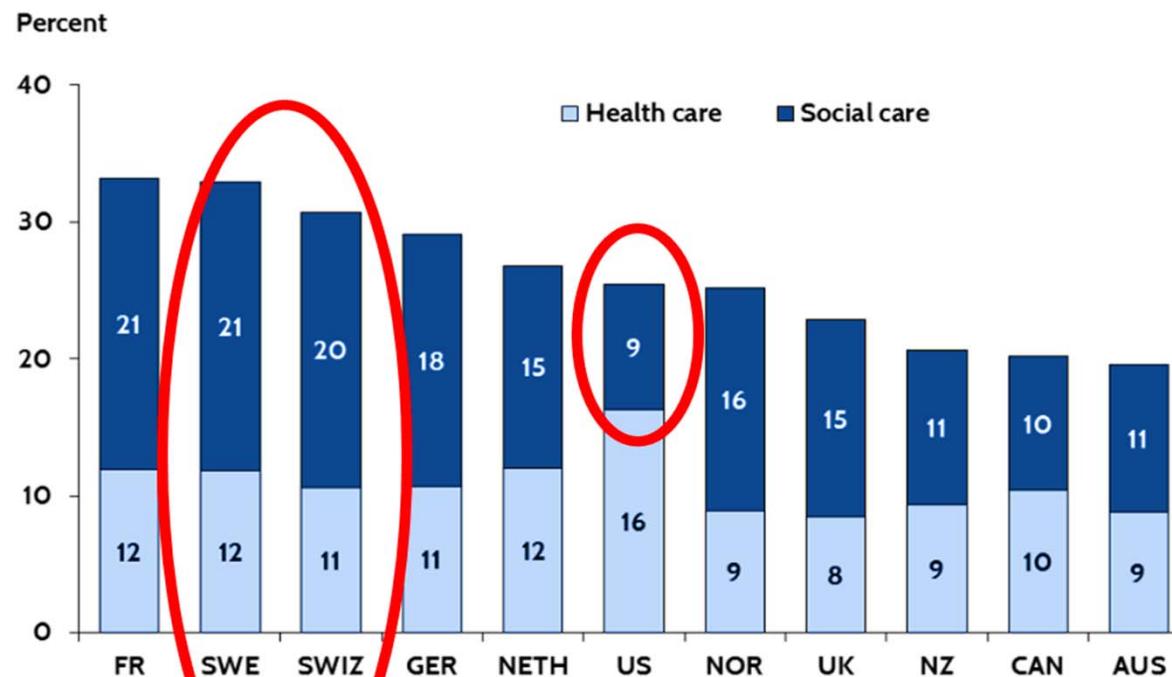
* 2012.

Notes: GDP refers to gross domestic product. Dutch and Swiss data are for current spending only, and exclude spending on capital formation of health care providers.

Source: OECD Health Data 2015.

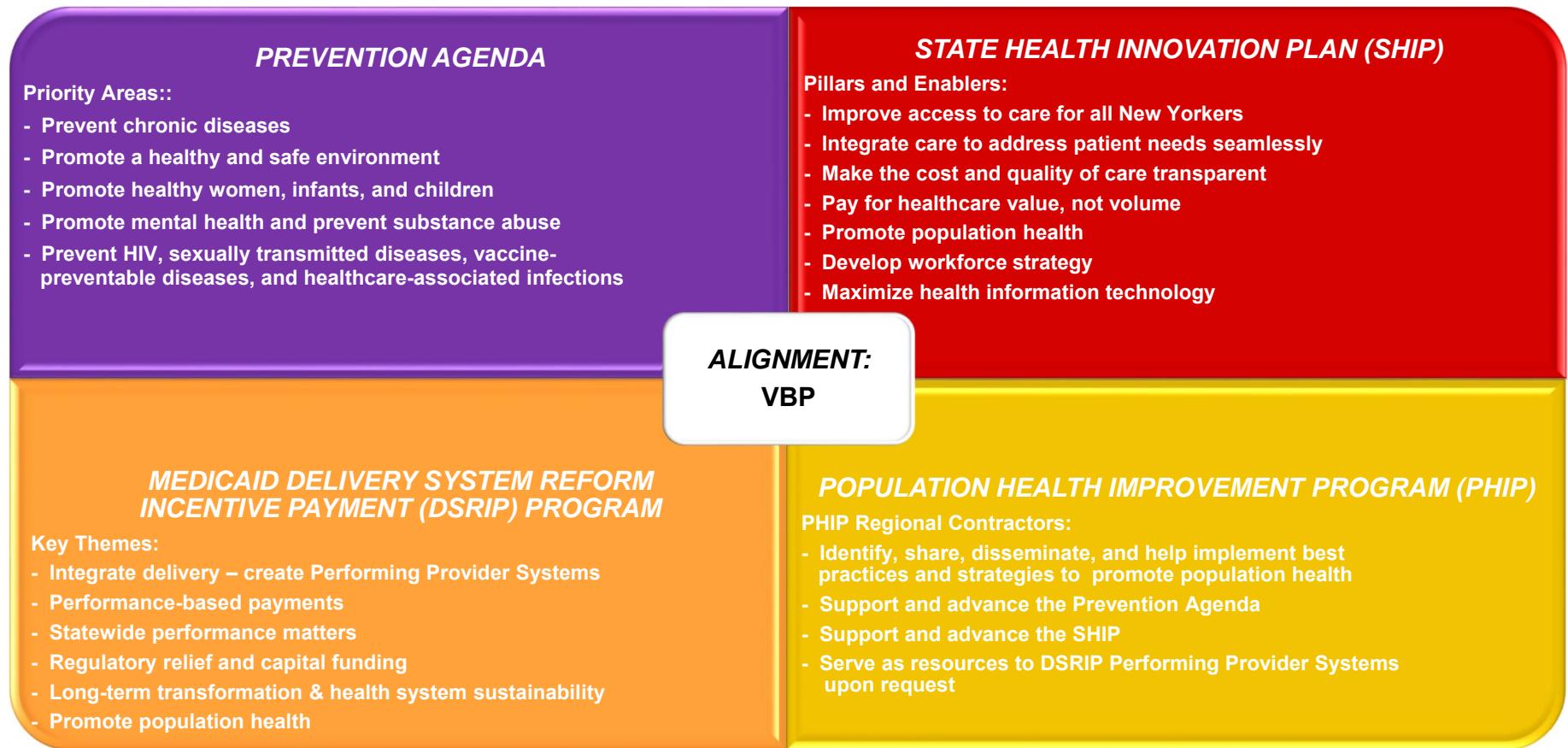
Health Care and Social/SDH Spending

Health and Social Care Spending as a Percentage of GDP

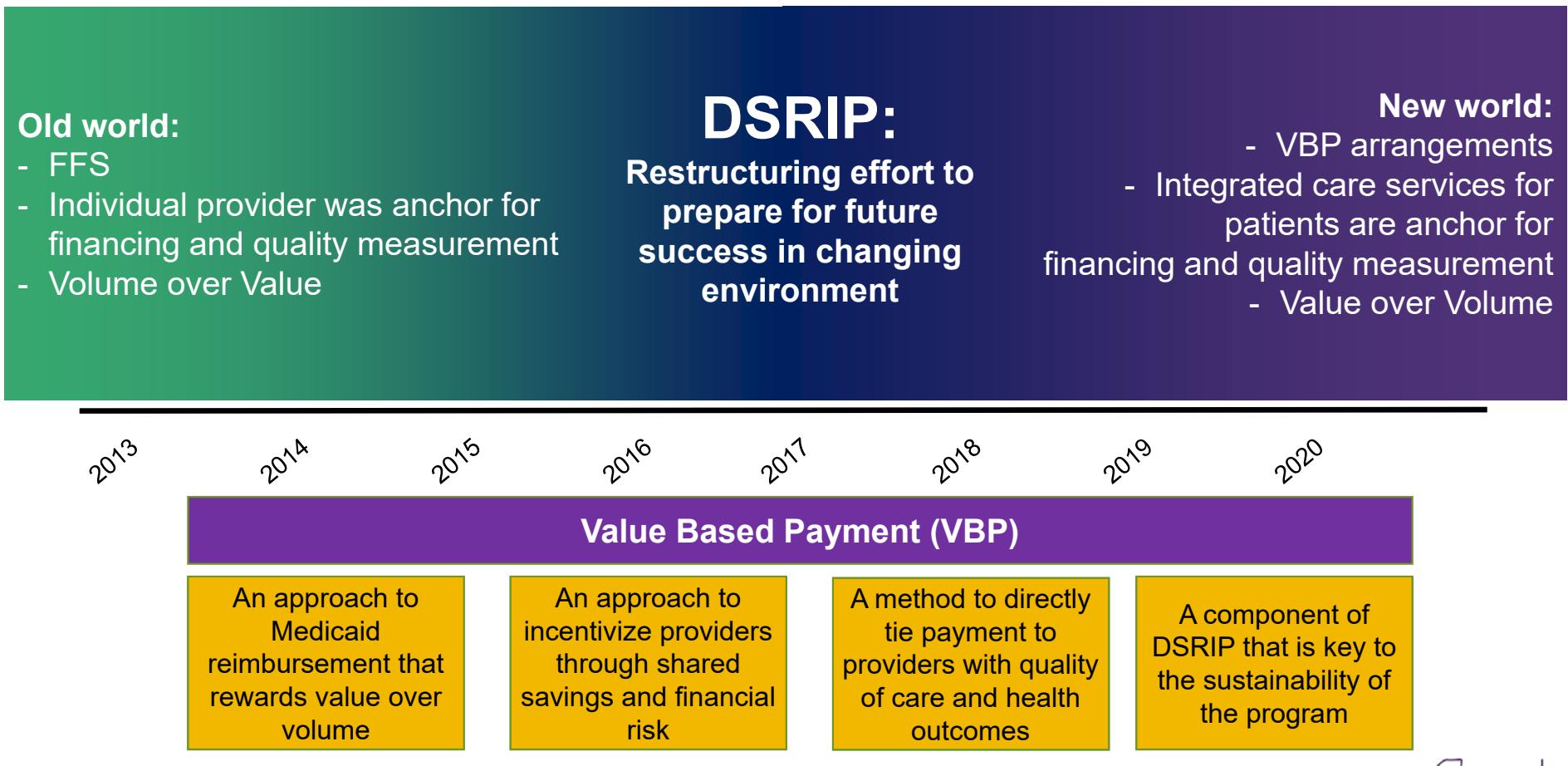


Notes: GDP refers to gross domestic product.

Source: E. H. Bradley and L. A. Taylor, *The American Health Care Paradox: Why Spending More Is Getting Us Less*, Public Affairs, 2013.



Better care, less cost—transforming today for a VBP tomorrow



Source: New York State Department of Health Medicaid Redesign Team. *A Path Towards Value Based Payment, New York State Roadmap for Medicaid Payment Reform. NYSDOH DSRIP Website. Published June 2015.*

Delivery Reform and Payment Reform: Two Sides of the Same Coin

- A thorough transformation of the delivery system can only become and remain successful when the payment system is transformed as well
- Many of NYS system's problems (fragmentation, high re-admission rates) are rooted in how the State pays for services
 - FFS pays for inputs rather than outcome; an avoidable readmission is rewarded more than a successful transition to integrated home care
 - Current payment systems do not adequately incentivize prevention, coordination or integration

Financial and regulatory incentives drive...

a delivery system which realizes...

cost efficiency and quality outcomes: *value*

VBP Transformation: Overall Goals and Timeline

Goal: To improve population and individual health outcomes by creating a sustainable system through integrated care coordination and rewarding high value care delivery.

New York State (NYS) Payment Reform

Towards 80-90% of Value Based Payments to Providers

Today

2017

2018

2019

2020

April 2017

Performing Provider Systems (PPS) requested to submit growth plan outlining path to 80-90% VBP



April 2018

$\geq 10\%$ of total Managed Care Organization (MCO) expenditure in Level 1 VBP or above



April 2019

$\geq 50\%$ of total MCO expenditure in Level 1 VBP or above.
 $\geq 15\%$ of total payments contracted in Level 2 or higher *

April 2020

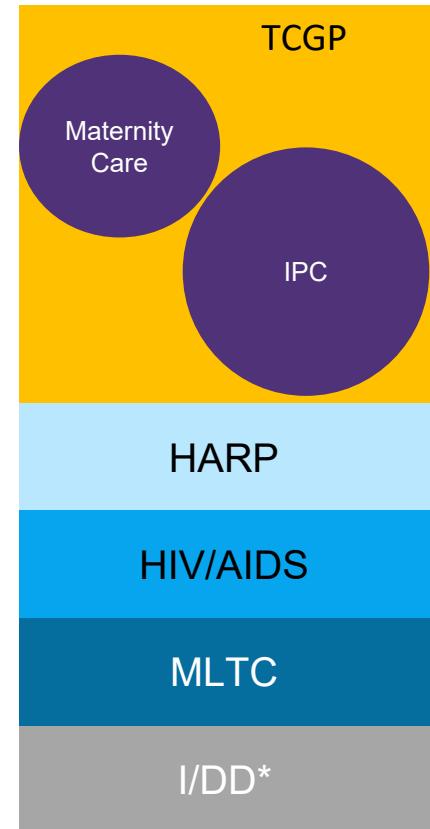
80-90% of total MCO expenditure in Level 1 VBP or above
 $\geq 35\%$ of total payments contracted in Level 2 or higher *

* For goals relating to VBP level 2 and higher, calculation excludes partial capitation plans such as MLTC from this minimum target.

VBP Arrangements

Arrangement Types

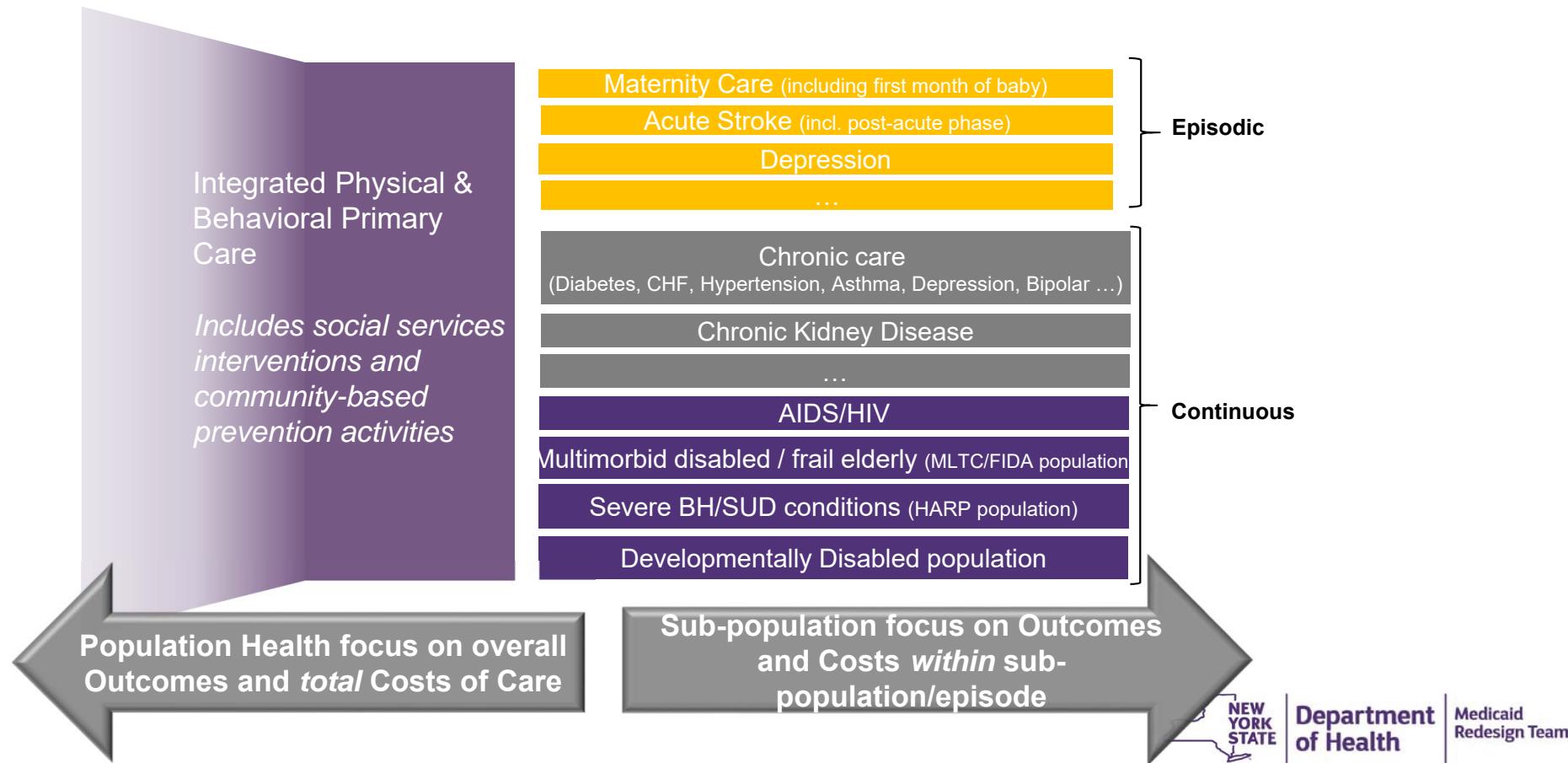
- **Total Care for the General Population (TCGP):** All costs and outcomes for care, excluding MLTC, HARP, HIV/AIDS, and I/DD* subpopulations.
- Episodic Care
 - **Integrated Primary Care (IPC):** All costs and outcomes associated with primary care, sick care, and a set of chronic conditions selected due to high volume and/or costs
 - **Maternity Care:** Episodes associated with pregnancies, including delivery and first month of life of newborn and up to 60 days post-discharge for mother
- Total Care for Special Needs Subpopulations: Costs and outcomes of total care for all members within a subpopulation exclusive of TCGP
 - **HARP:** For those with Serious Mental Illness or Substance Use Disorders
 - **HIV/AIDS**
 - **Managed Long Term Care (MLTC)**
 - **I/DD***



VBP Contractors can contract TCGP as well as Subpopulations as appropriate; nothing mandates that the Roadmap-defined arrangement types must be handled in standalone contracts.

*Total Care for the I/DD Subpopulation will be available as an arrangement when the population is moved to managed care.
Acronyms: MLTC = Managed Long Term Care; HARP = Health and Recovery Plans; I/DD = Intellectually/Developmentally Disabled

The VBP Roadmap starts from DSRIP Vision on How an Integrated Delivery System should Function



MCOs and PPSs can choose different levels of Value Based Payments

In addition to choosing *what integrated services* to focus on, the MCOs and PPSs can choose different levels of Value Based Payments:

Level 0 VBP	Level 1 VBP	Level 2 VBP	Level 3 VBP (only feasible after experience with Level 2; requires mature PPS)
FFS with bonus and/or withhold based on quality scores	FFS with upside-only shared savings available when outcome scores are sufficient (For PCMH/APC, FFS may be complemented with PMPM subsidy)	FFS with risk sharing (upside available when outcome scores are sufficient)	Prospective capitation PMPM or Bundle (with outcome-based component)

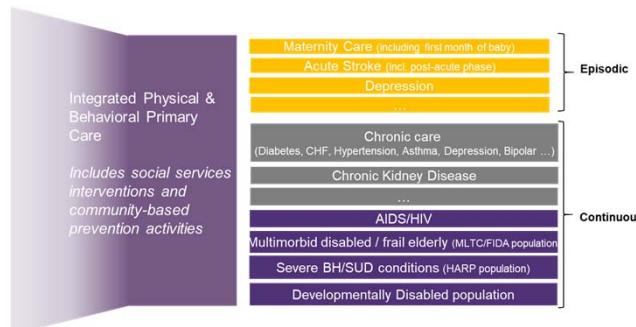
- Goal of ≥80-90% of total MCO-provider payments (in terms of total dollars) to be captured in Level 1 VBPs at end of DY5
- Aim of ≥ 35% of total costs captured in VBPs in Level 2 VBPs or higher

The Path towards Payment Reform: A Menu of Options

There is not one path towards Value Based Payments. Rather, there will be a variety of options that MCOs and PPSs/providers can jointly choose from.

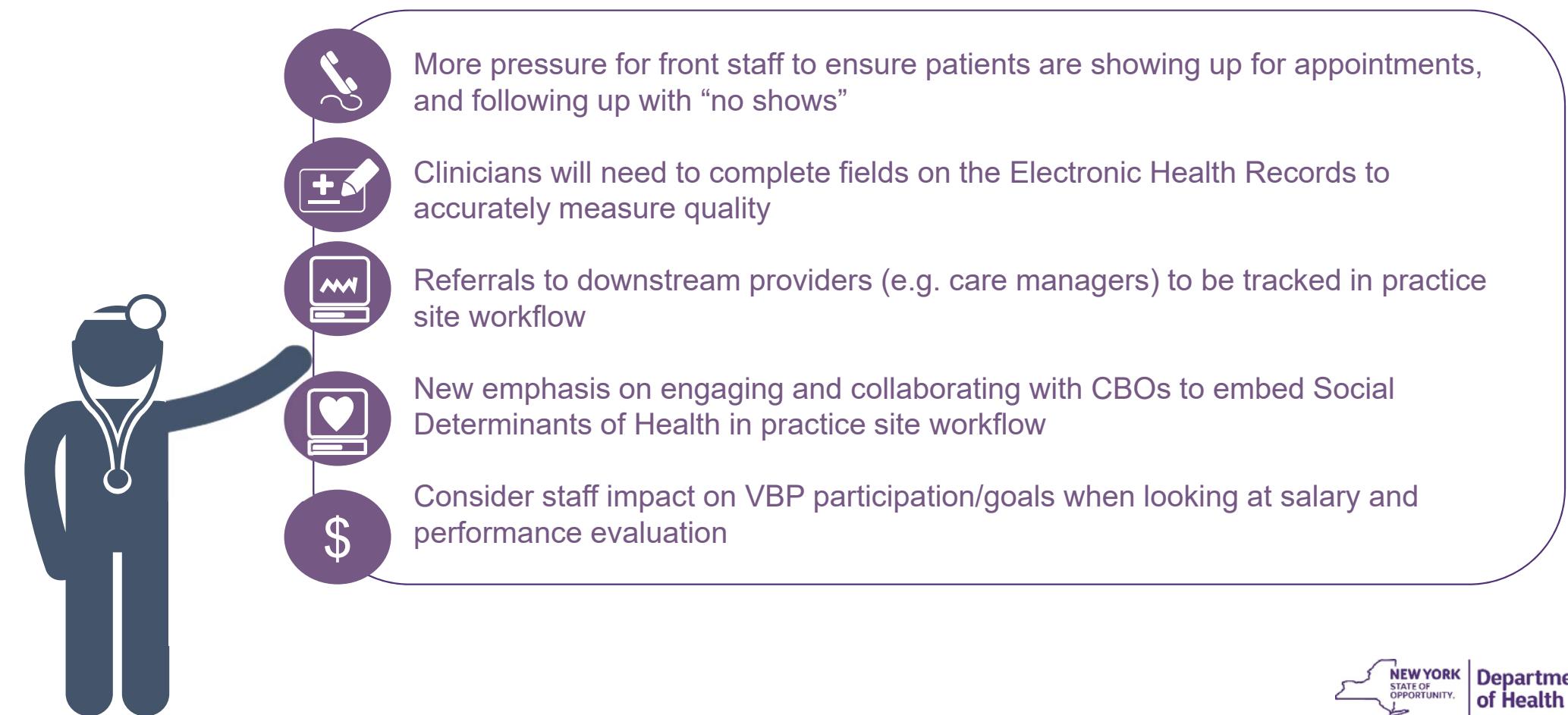
PPSs and MCOs can opt for different shared savings/risk arrangements (often building on already existing MCO/provider initiatives):

- For the total care for the total attributed population of the PPS (or part thereof) – ACO model
- Per integrated service for specific condition (acute or chronic bundle): maternity care; diabetes care
- For integrated Advanced Primary Care (APC)
- For the total care for a subpopulation: HIV/AIDS care; care for patients with severe behavioral health needs and comorbidities



MCOs and PPSs may choose to make shared savings arrangements for the latter types of services between MCOs and groups of providers within the PPS rather than between MCO and PPS

How will VBP impact practice staff on the front line?



For VBP Success:

Yesterday's Performance
Payments fuel Tomorrow's
Shared Savings

Build from DSRIP
Infrastructure

INNOVATE: Think patient
needs over billable
services

Partner across the
Care Delivery
Spectrum

Do what you do best: Provide the highest quality
care for those who need it most, each and every day

I. What are we doing?

II. Where are we going? 

III. How will we get there?

IV. Questions

New Horizons of Healthcare Delivery



New Horizons of Healthcare Delivery

Whole-
Person Care

What is whole-person care?



Integrating and Collaborating Medical Care Around the Patient



Addressing their Social Determinants of Health

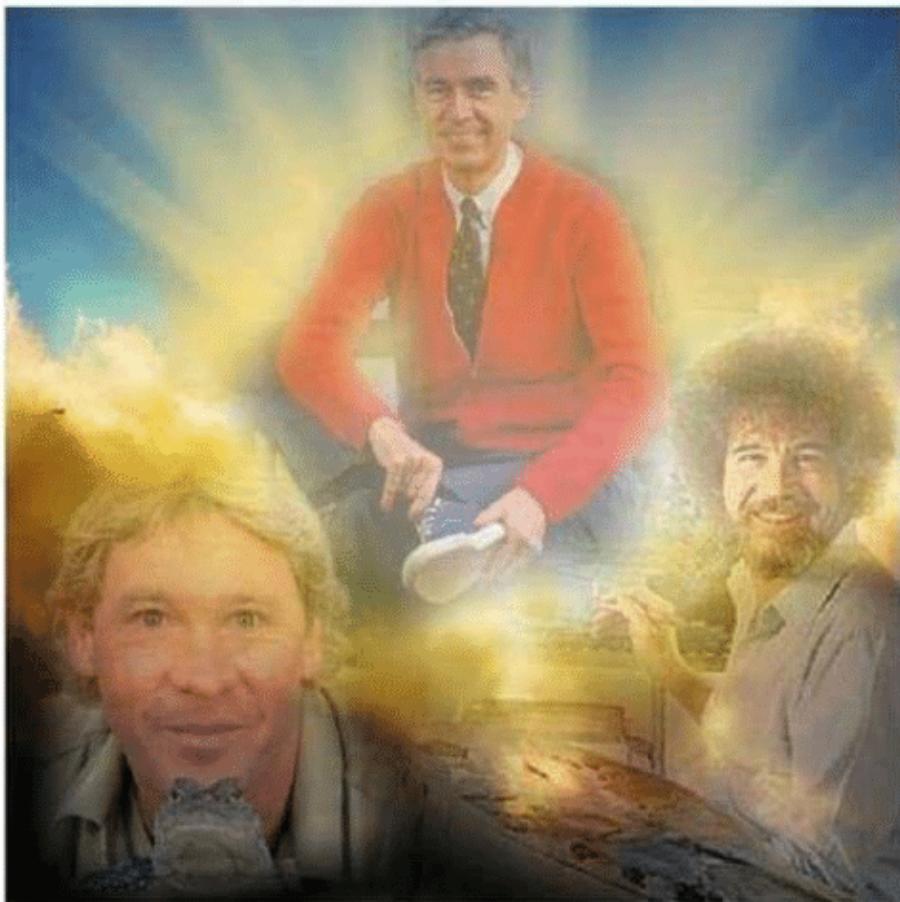
Social determinants of health are defined as the **conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age**. These circumstances are **shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels**.

Experts estimate that **medical care accounts for only 10% of overall health**, with social, environmental, and behavioral factors accounting for the rest. **Lack of upstream investment in social determinants of health probably contributes to exorbitant downstream spending on medical care in the US.**

– The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM)



The Trinity of Wholesomeness



wholesome

adjective

whole·some | \ 'hōl-səm \

Definition of *Wholesome*

- 1: promoting health or well-being of mind or spirit
- 2: promoting health of body

Rogers: Be Kind to People

Irwin: Be Kind to the Environment

Ross: Be Kind to Yourself

“Whole-person care can be defined as the coordination of health, behavioral health, and social services in a patient-centered manner with the goals of improved health outcomes and more efficient and effective use of resources.”

~California's 1115 Waiver: An Opportunity to Move from Coverage to Whole-Person Care

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Neighborhood & Environment



Social, Family, & Community



Education



Economic Stability



Access to Health & Healthcare



Pillars of Self and Patient Activation



Collaborative, Integrated Care



Behavioral Health Crisis Stabilization:

AccessCNY was awarded CNYCC with funding under the Behavioral Health Crisis Stabilization request for proposal.

1. Developed Berkana House – a Crisis Respite Program
2. Uses peer support services to assist the patient to engage and connect to services.



The Berkana Institute

whatever the problem, community is the answer

Evidence Based & Cost Effective



Leveraging Community Partnerships:

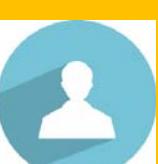
AccessCNY works in collaboration with Liberty Resources Mobile Crisis team. There are informal partnerships with Helio Health, Hutchings Out patient Clinics.

1. -Development of Wellness Recovery Action Plans (WRAP)
2. -Facilitate a smooth exit to guests and connect them to supporting services provided by AccessCNY mental health programs or other community organizations



Evidence Based & Cost Effective





Medicaid Accelerated eXchange (MAX)

Innovation & Transformation of Care:

- Rome Memorial created a team that included staff, executive leadership and community partners to identify high utilizers.
- Delved into needs of higher utilizers from patient perspective, and psychosocial needs and how to connect them with appropriate resources.



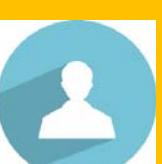
Impacting the most vulnerable in big ways



Medicaid Accelerated eXchange (MAX)

Starting at Home; Creating Changes That Will Last:

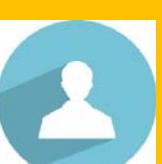
- The Rome Hospital began by working with their IT department to identify high utilizers and creating daily care team huddles to brainstorm and problem solve; leading to the identification of gaps in care and staff engagement.
- The MAX Series project also provided the opportunity to assign care team leads to build trust with high utilizers and address unmet needs as well as acting as the liaison for warm hand-offs to community partners.



Medicaid Accelerated eXchange (MAX)

Building on the successes from the MAX Series to improve processes and expand the approach:

- Over the first 90 days of MAX implementation, Rome Hospital accomplished:
 - Reduced Admissions for high utilizers by 83 encounters
 - Approximately 687 patient days,
 - A 56% reduction in admissions
 - 73% reduction in patient days for high utilizers.



Medicaid Accelerated eXchange (MAX)

Strengthened relationships with providers & community partners better coordinate care, improve patients' quality of life:

- the collaboration of the MAX team identifies and removes barriers to services by:
 - Coordinating meetings with family members and critical providers when and where it mattered to the patient.
 - Advocating on the patient's behalf based on what is important to the patient and their needs.
 - Warm hand-offs with community partners.

Measures to Celebrate



Measures to Applaud

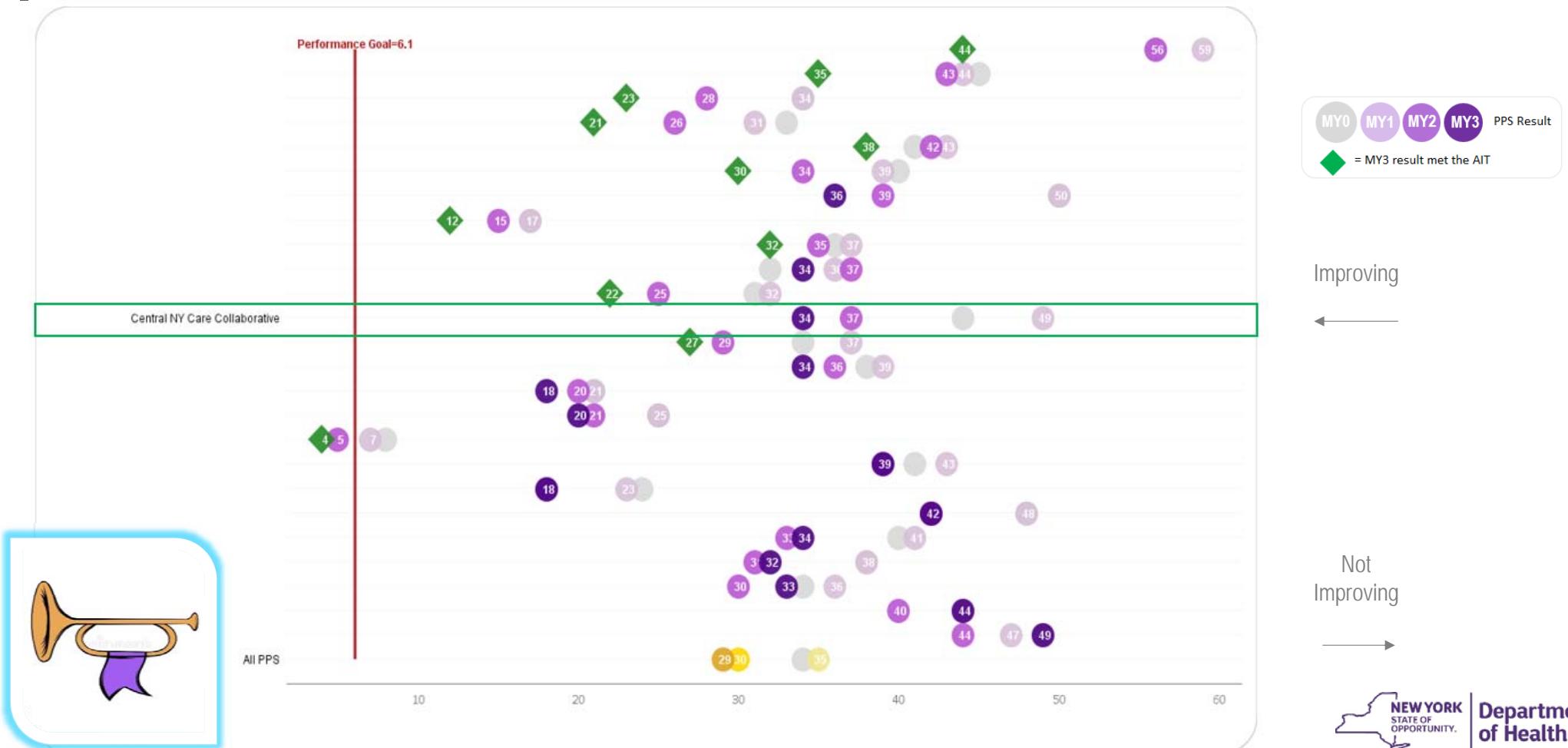


Measures to Rally Behind



Potentially Preventable Emergency Room Visits[±]

[±] A lower rate is desirable



Potentially Preventable Readmissions[±]

[±] A lower rate is desirable

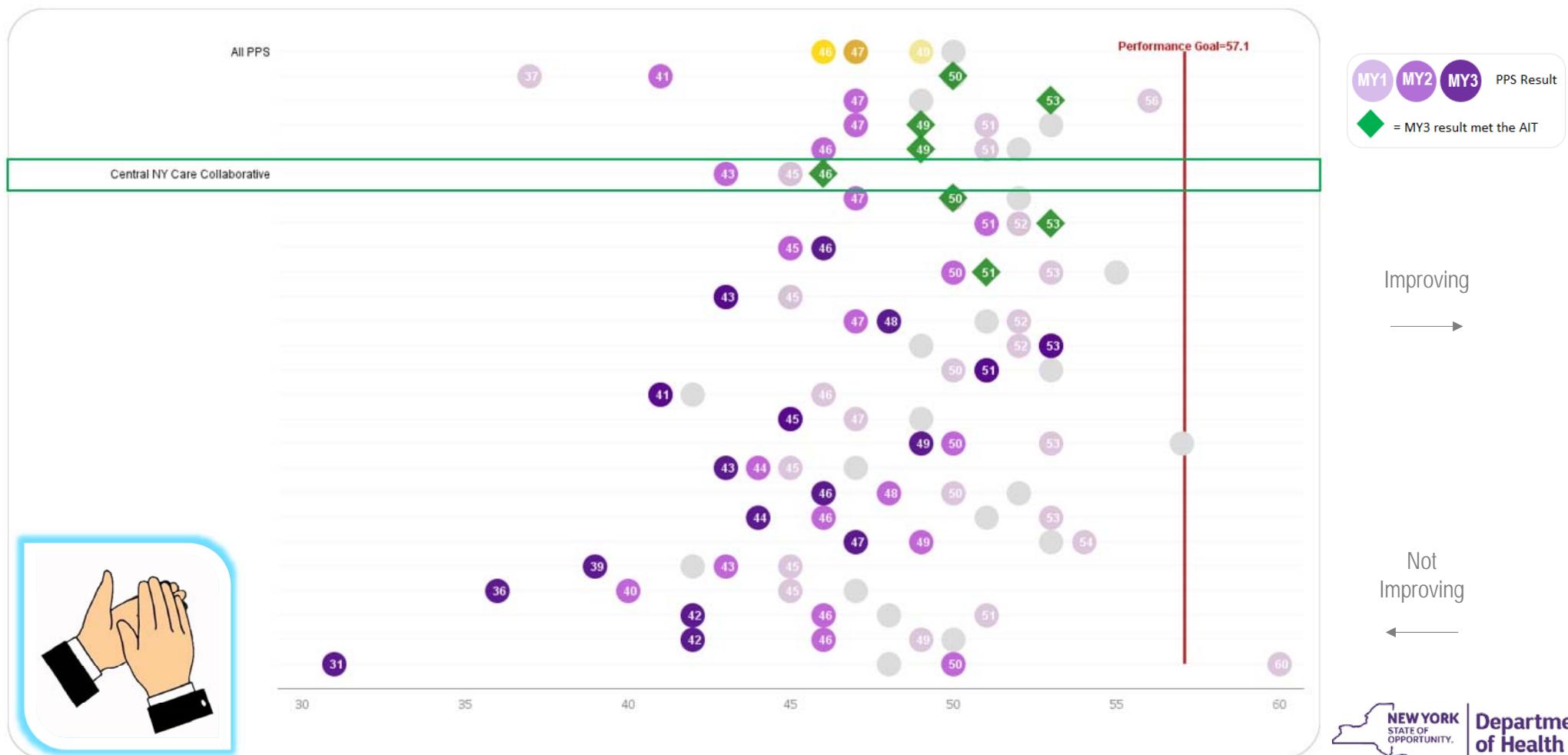


Diabetes Monitoring for People with Diabetes and Schizophrenia ^

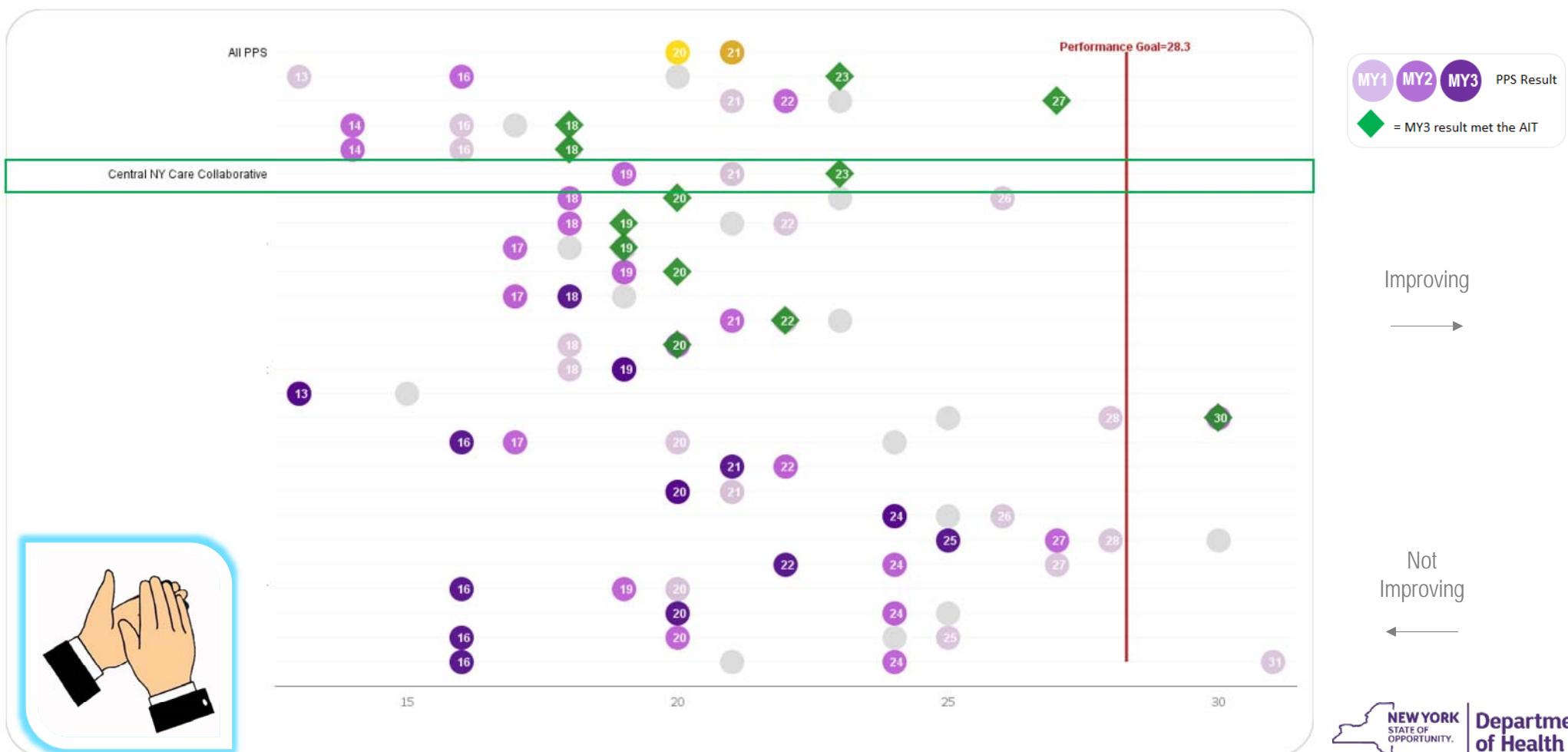
[^] Rates may not be stable due to small numbers (< 30) in denominator



Initiation of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment (1 visit within 14 days)



Initiation of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment (Initiation and 2 visits within 44 days)

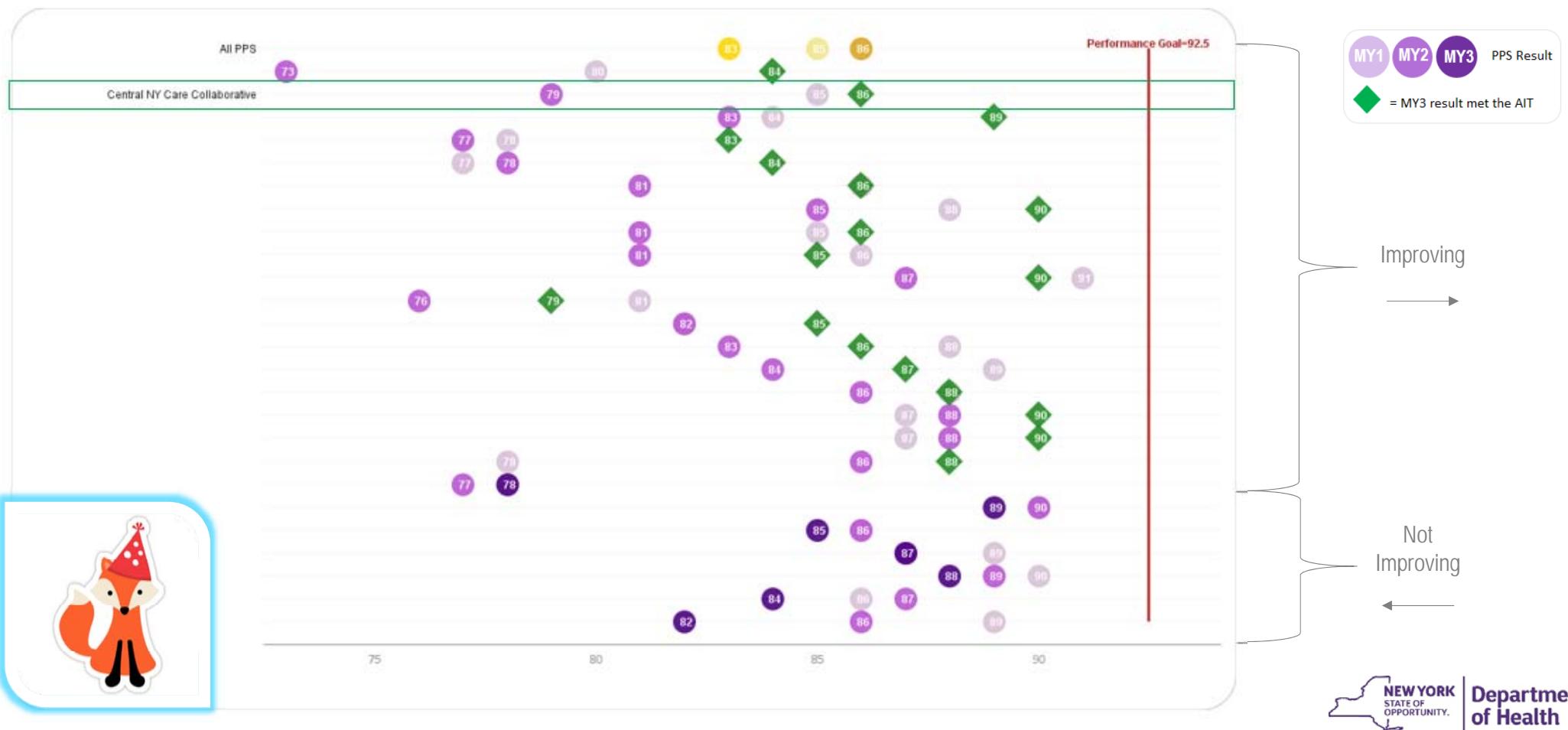


Potentially Preventable Emergency Room Visits (BH Population) [±]

[±] A lower rate is desirable



Getting Timely Appointments, Care and Information

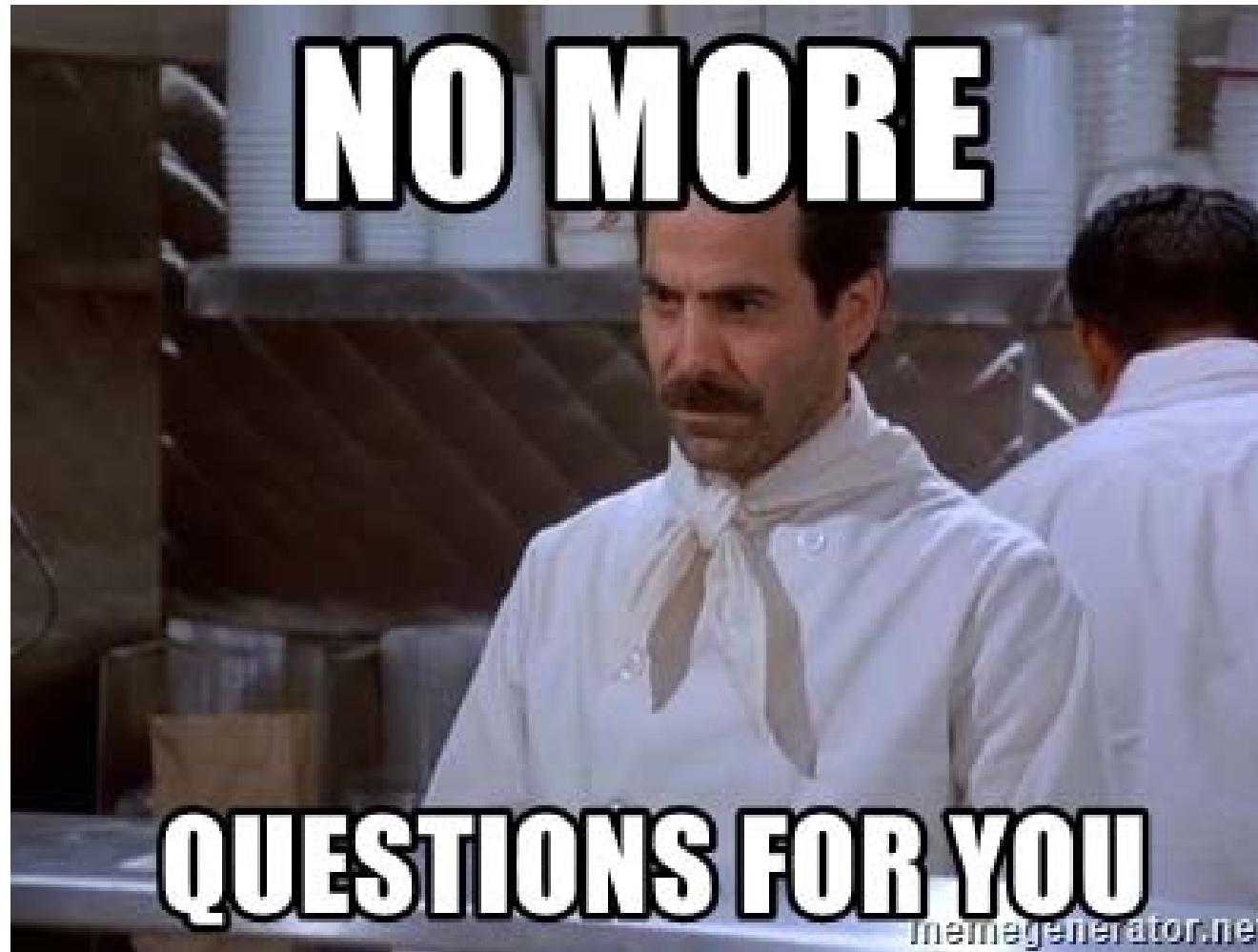


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For more information

VBP Roadmap

- In depth roadmap of VBP implementation under Medicaid Payment Reform. Full descriptions of the key points addressed in the VBP University.
- https://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/redesign/dsrip/2017/docs/2016-06_vbp_roadmap_final.pdf

VBP University

- Four semesters of content broken into several short (5 mins or less) videos and fact sheets providing an overview of VBP implementation.
- https://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/redesign/dsrip/vbp_u/index.htm

VBP Bootcamps

- The VBP Bootcamp regional learning series was provided by the Department of Health to plan and provider communities throughout the State to fill payment reform knowledge gaps and ensure successful transition to VBP implementation.
- Recordings: <https://www.totalwebcasting.com/view/?id=nysdohvbp>
- Materials:
https://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/redesign/dsrip/vbp_bootcamp/2017_sessions.htm

Additional information available at:

https://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/redesign/dsrip/

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