

Price Transparency: The State of State Laws and How New York Fares

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Today's Agenda

✓ Who is CPR?

Price Transparency: what is it and why is it needed?

- ✓ The Report Card on State Price Transparency Laws
 - New York's Results
 - Improving New York's Score
- ✓ Benefits, Implications, and Actions



Who We Are and What We Do



Who We Are

Catalyst for Payment Reform (CPR) is an independent, non-profit corporation working on behalf of large employers and public health care purchasers to catalyze improvements in how we pay for health services and to promote higher-value care in the U.S.

- 3M
- Aircraft Gear Corp.
- Aon Hewitt
- Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (Medicaid)
- AT&T
- Bloomin' Brands
- The Boeing Company
- CalPERS
- Capital One
- Carlson
- Comcast

- Dow Chemical Company
 - eBay, Inc.
 - Equity Healthcare
 - GE
 - Group Insurance Commission, Commonwealth of MA
 - The Home Depot
 - Ingersoll Rand
 - IBM
 - Marriott International, Inc.
 - Ohio Medicaid
 - Ohio PERS

- Pennsylvania Employees Benefit
 Trust Fund
- Pitney Bowes
- Safeway, Inc.
- South Carolina Health & Human Services (Medicaid)
- TennCare (Medicaid)
- Verizon Communications, Inc.
- The Walt Disney Company
- Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
- Wells Fargo & Company

Shared Agenda

Payments designed to cut waste or reflective of performance •20% by 2020

Leverage purchasers and create alignment

• Model RFI, contracts and plan user groups

Implement Innovations

- Price transparency
- Reference/value pricing
- Maternity payment reform
- Enhance provider competition

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Price transparency is "the availability of provider-specific information on the price for a specific health care service or set of services to consumers and other interested parties"

Price is "an estimate of a consumer's complete health care cost on a health care service or set of services that (1) reflects any negotiated discounts; (2) is inclusive of all costs to the consumer associated with a service or services, including hospital, physician and lab fees; and, (3) identifies the consumer's out-of-pocket costs (such as co-pays, co-insurance and deductibles)."



Purchasers facing rising healthcare expenditures are asking
1. consumers to take on more financial responsibility, motivating them to seek more efficient, higher-quality care

2. Purchasers believe that pressure from consumers is a powerful, underused lever for improving quality and efficiency

For this strategy to succeed, unwarranted price variation needs to 3. be exposed and consumers need price transparency to help identify high-value providers

CPR purchasers cannot imagine a future health care system without transparency



Report Card on State Price Transparency Laws Overview of methodology, resources, and findings

Prepared in partnership with HCI3





Project Goal

1. To assess state laws on transparency

Do existing state laws provide assurance that consumers will have adequate access to health care price information?

2. To spur action

Private and public sector needs to steps forward and provide all of the health care price information consumers need. Today's laws are too narrow in scope.



Review of State Laws

Comprehensive Review of State Legislation

- □ 50 state review of legislation (including enacted bills, acts, and statutes) related to price transparency
- Included a previous NCSL review, state legislation websites, WestLawNext databases and other resources
- Reflects all relevant state legislation passed from 1960
 today
- □ Most comprehensive review to date



Grading Criteria

Establish Criteria for Evaluating Legislation



Scope of Providers

Providers

- Hospitals
- Physicians
- Surgical Centers

FOUR LEVELS OF TRANSPARENCY:





Resources

Provide Resources to Legislators & Others



2. Reference Table

Arizona	STATUTE(5): Arizona Revised Statutes § 36 - 125.05 ENACTED BILL(5): Added: 1983; Amended: S.B. 1201 (1988) S.B. 1486 (1988), S.B. 1486 (1998), S.B. 1052 (1994), H.B. 2048 (1996), S.B. 1142 (2005), H.B. 2150 (2010)	Added: 1983 Amended: 1988, 1990, 1994, 2005, 2010	"hospitals [except] state hospitals"	"The average charge per day (and) The average charge per confinement"	
	STATUTE(5): Arizona Revised Statutes § 36-125.05 ENACTED BILL(5): Added: 1983; Amended: S.B. 1201 (1988), S.B. 1486 (1980), S.B. 1486 (1990), S.B. 1352 (1994), H.B. 2048 (1996), S.B. 1142 (2005), H.B. 2150 (2010)	Added: 1983 Amended: 1988, 1990, 1996, 2005, 2010	"Emergency departments"	"Charges for services"	



Best Practices: Massachusetts and New Hampshire

For Physicians & Providers For Insurers & Employers

MyHealthCareOptions"

Angioplasty

St. Elizabeth's

Medical Center

A Health Care Resource Provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Health Care Quality and Cost Council

Choose a Topic

Patient Safety

Surgical Care Patient Exper Patient Experience Bone and Joint Can Back Procedure Hip Fracture p Replaceme Knoe Replacement Cardiovascular Dis Angioplasty Bypass Surgery Cardiac Screening Te Heart Attack

Heart Failure Heart Valve Surgery Stroke Digestive System Gal Blocker Intestinal Surgery

Weight-loss Surger Obstetrics Cesarean Sector Normal Newborn

Ultrasound

Vaginal Delivery

Outpatient Di

Influenza Vaccination Patant Safety

Angioplasty

Angioplasty (also called "percutaneous cardiovascular intervention" or "PCI") is a procedure that helps increase blood flow to the heart, and is sometimes recommended the individuals with heart disease. This procedure helps re-open any blocked blood vessels. Angioplasty can help prevent

heart attacks. (more) Diagnostic classification: Angioplasy only (APR-DRG 174); Angioplasty with heart attack, heart failure

	Summarized Report		Vew Detailed Report		Proce	Statewide dure Costs			
Qualit (more)	ly of Care								
		Beth b Deaconess Cent	Medical		husetts Hospital	Mount Av Hospil		St. Elizabeth's Medical Center	
Que	lity Rating		t	=	*	##	2	**	
	tatistical Inificance	Not Differe State Av Qual	erage		e State e Quality	Not Differe State Av Quali	erage	Not Different from State Average Quality	
Cost (more)	of Care								
		Beth Is Desconses Cent	Medical		husetts Hospital	Mount Au Hospit	ibum M	St. Elizabeth's Medical Center	
Ce	st Rating	\$\$\$		\$1	55	\$		\$\$\$	
	tatistical Inificance	Above Median State Cost		Above Median State Cost		Below Median State Cost		Above Median State Cost	

Vew Summarized Rep	ort View Detailed Report	Statewide Procedure Costs	
Cost of Care			12
	15th Percentile \$15000	Median \$23500	85th Percentile \$31000
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center	\$14500- \$32500		
Massachusetts General Hospital	\$1950		
	40000		

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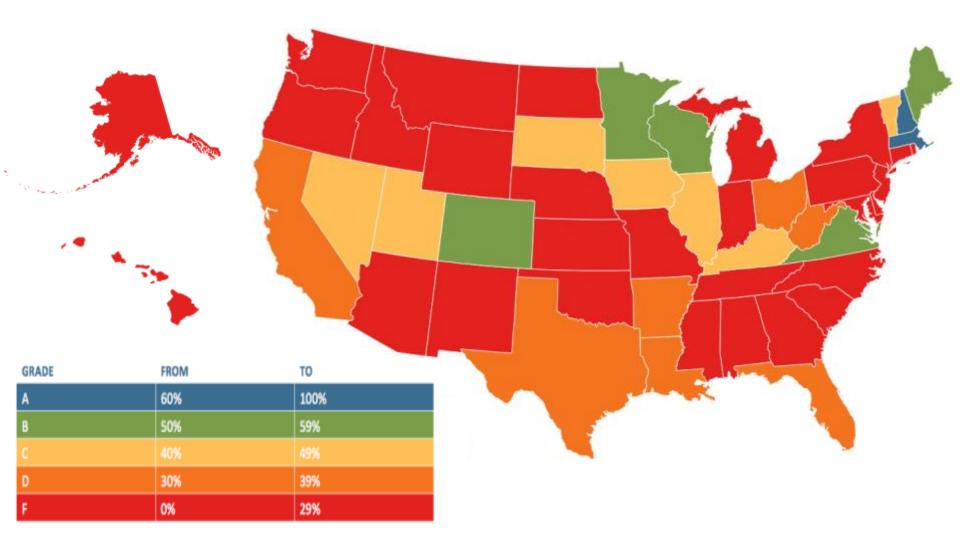
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MEDICAL CENTER 683.577.3990

Mass. (por



The rest of the pack: 5 Bs, 7Cs, 7 Ds, 29Fs





Summary Table – New York

Summary based on NY Public Health Law § 2816 and subsequent amendments

- Scope of data collection includes hospitals, all ambulatory facilities, emergency departments, outpatient clinics
- Reports from SPARCS data

		Scope of Providers		Scope of Price			Scope of Services				
State	Level of Transparency	Both Practitioners & Facilities	Health Care Practitioner or Facility	Subset of Either Practitioner or Facility	Both	Paid Amounts	Charges	All IP & OP	All IP or OP	Most common IP or OP	Grade
NY	State Only	~					~			~	
	Upon Request										-
	Report	~					~			~	r
	Website										

If NY required information on both practitioners and facilities, paid amounts, and all inpatient and outpatient data, reported on a publicly available, searchable website, it would have gotten an A.



State-wide laws not cutting it, but may evolve

Information alone does not change behavior

How you can advance transparency

- Use CPR's Health Plan sourcing, contracting and management tools to hold health plans and providers accountable – it's up to the market
- Hold vendors to CPR's specifications
- Reform payment methods new methods like bundled payment will make more sense to consumers
- Design benefits to help consumers select highest-value providers
- Advocate for state to step in like in MA and NH if industry doesn't step forward



Contact Information and Questions



FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT: <u>www.catalyzepaymentreform.org</u>

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