



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

CENTER FOR VALUE-BASED INSURANCE DESIGN

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

**Value-Based Insurance Design:
Using “Smarter” Cost-sharing to Align Consumer
Incentives with Alternative Payment Models**

A. Mark Fendrick, MD

**University of Michigan Center for
Value-Based Insurance Design**

www.vbidcenter.org



@um_vbid

#NYCVBID



Shifting the Discussion from “How much” to “How well”

Overview

- **Impact of Consumer Cost-sharing**
- **New Approach: “Clinically Nuanced” Cost-sharing**
- **Value-Based Insurance Design**
- **Putting Innovation into Action**
- **Identifying and Removing Waste**
- **Synergies with Alternative Payment Models**

Getting to Health Care Value

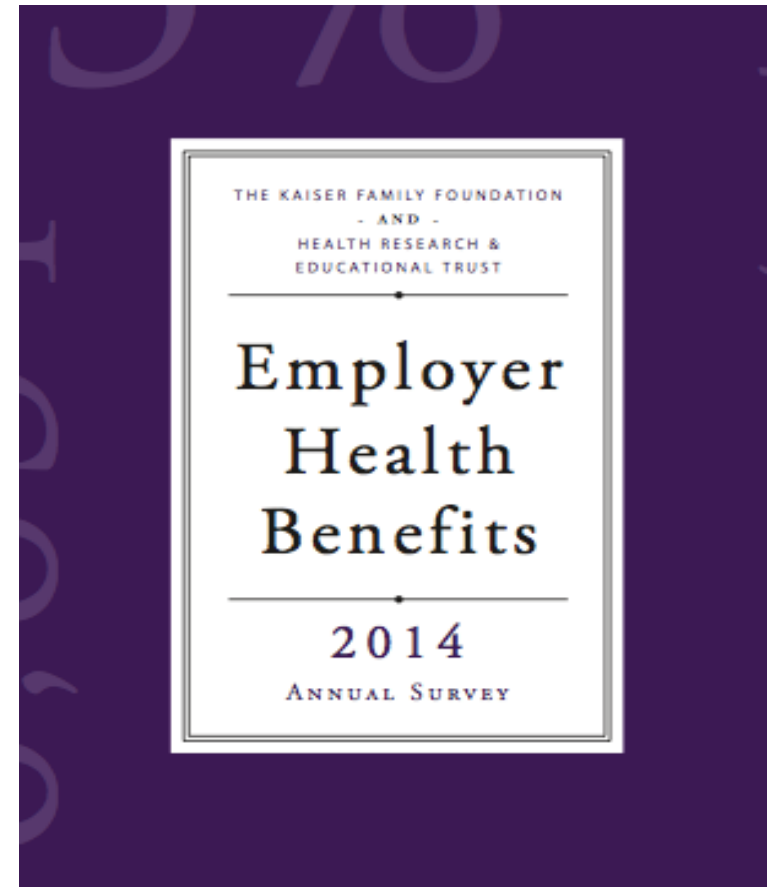
Shifting the discussion from “How much” to “How well”

- **Innovations to prevent and treat disease have led to impressive reductions in morbidity and mortality**
- **Regardless of these advances, cost growth is the principle focus of health care reform discussions**
- **Despite unequivocal evidence of clinical benefit, substantial underutilization of high-value services persists across the entire spectrum of clinical care**
- **Attention should turn from *how much* to *how well* we spend our health care dollars**

Getting to Health Care Value

Role of Consumer Cost-Sharing in Clinical Decisions

- For today's discussion, the focus is on costs paid **by the consumer**, not the employer or third party administrator
- Consumer cost-sharing is rising rapidly



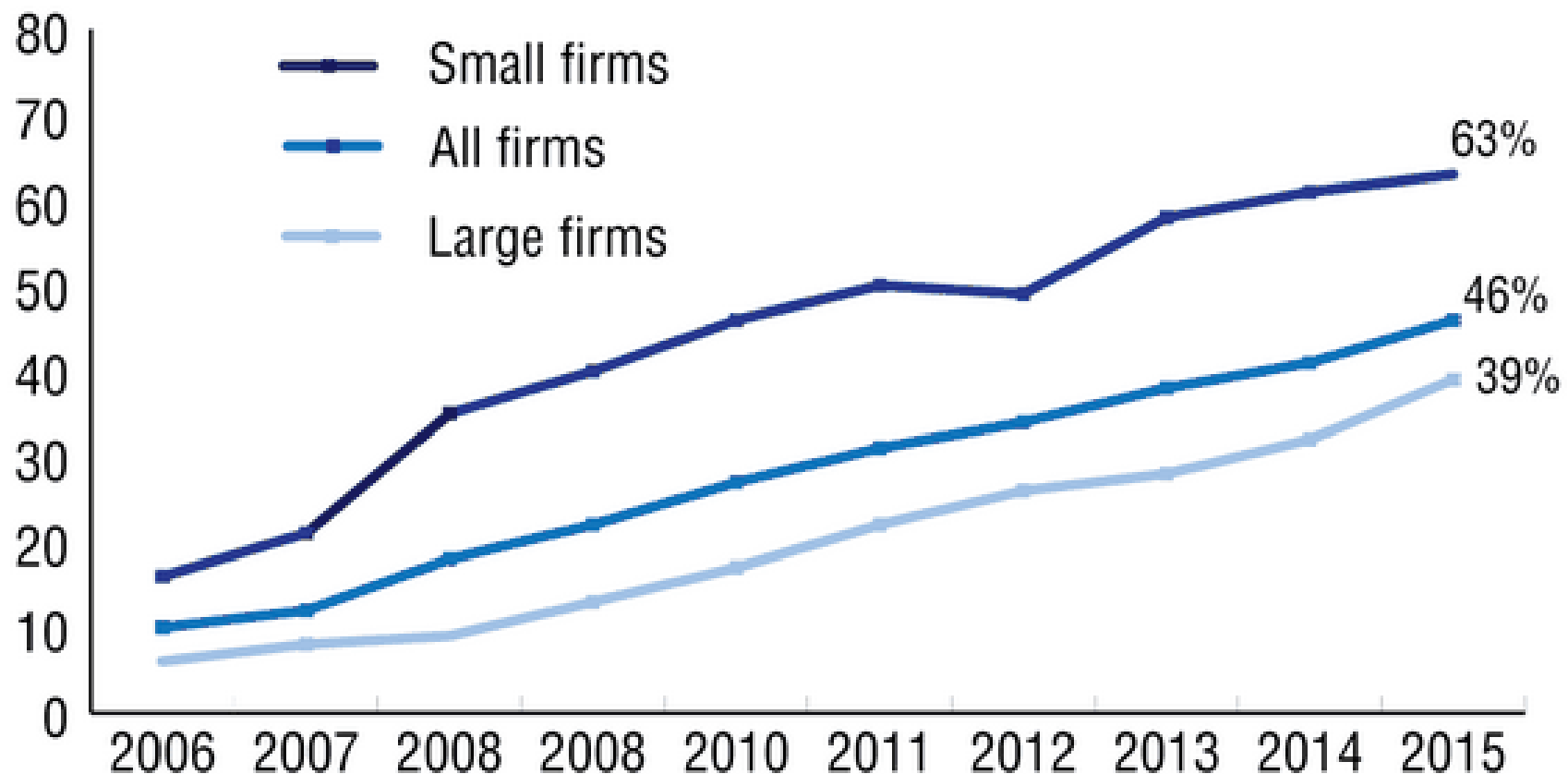
Pathway to Better Health and Lower Costs Inspiration

“I can’t believe you had to spend a million dollars to show that if you make people pay more for something, they will buy less of it.”

Barbara Fendrick (my mother)

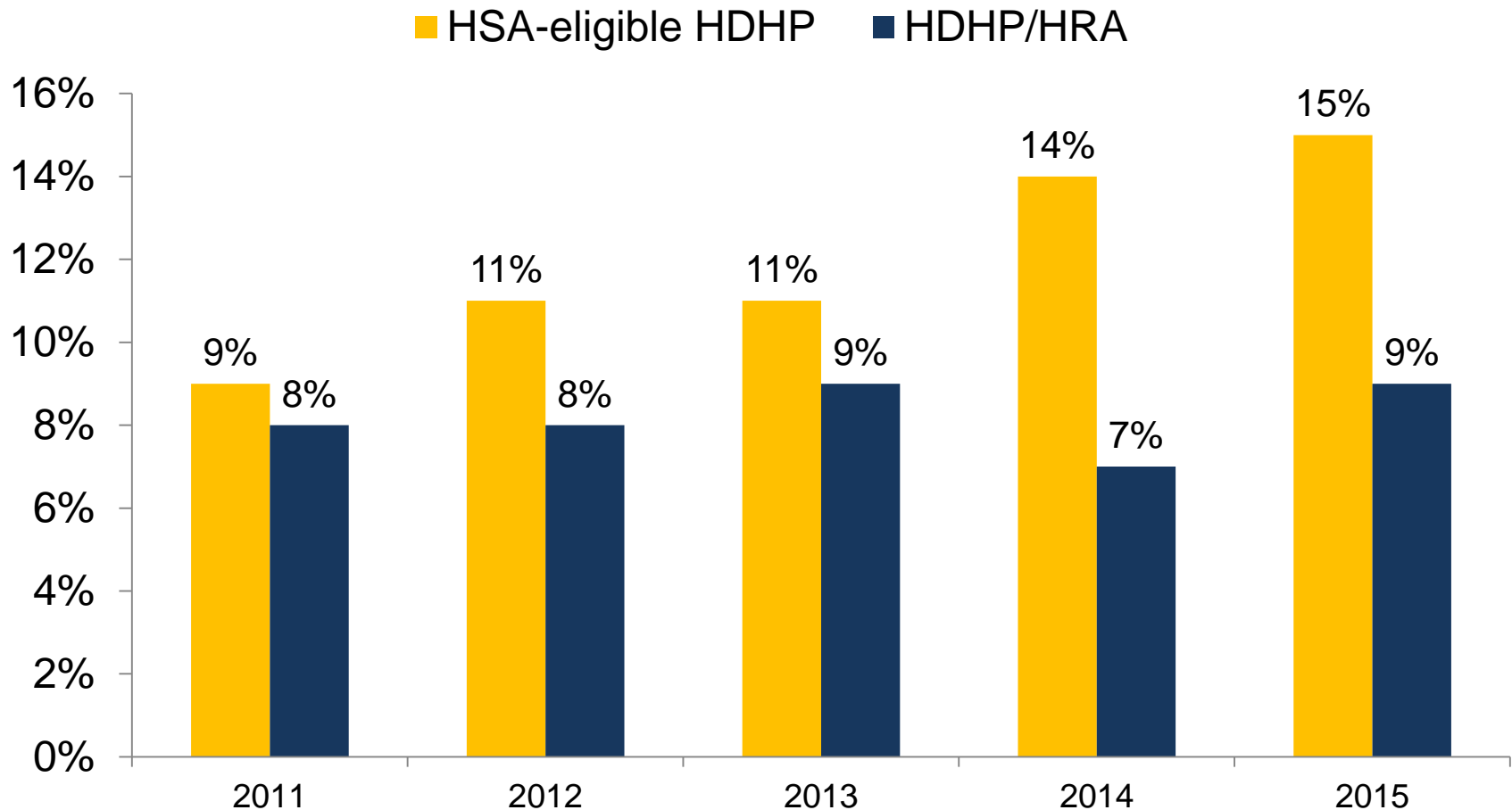
Deductibles on the rise

Percentage of covered workers with an annual deductible of \$1,000 or more for single coverage



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust

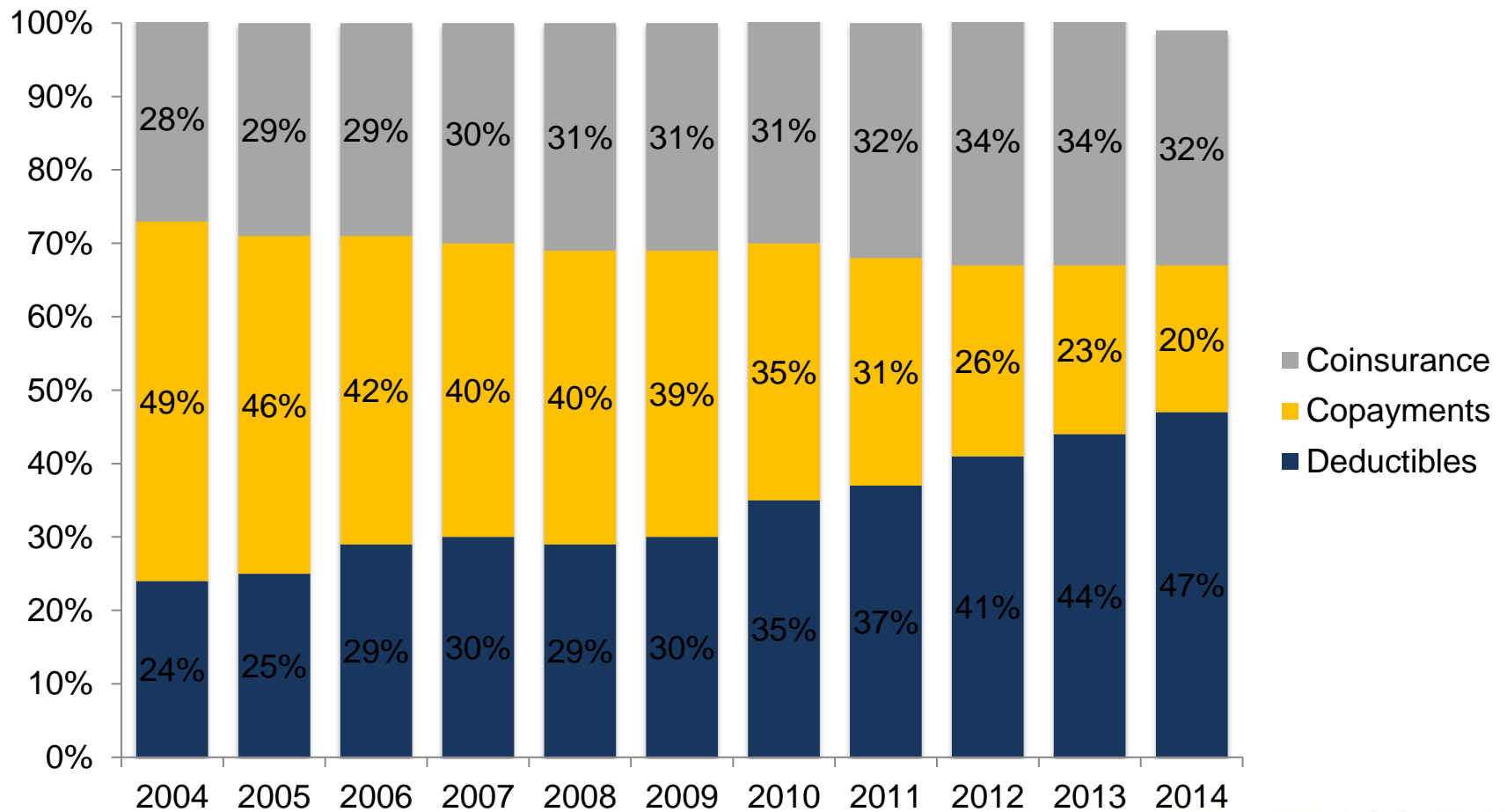
Percentage of Workers Enrolled in HDHPs



Source: Kaiser/HRET Survey of Employer Sponsored Health Benefits



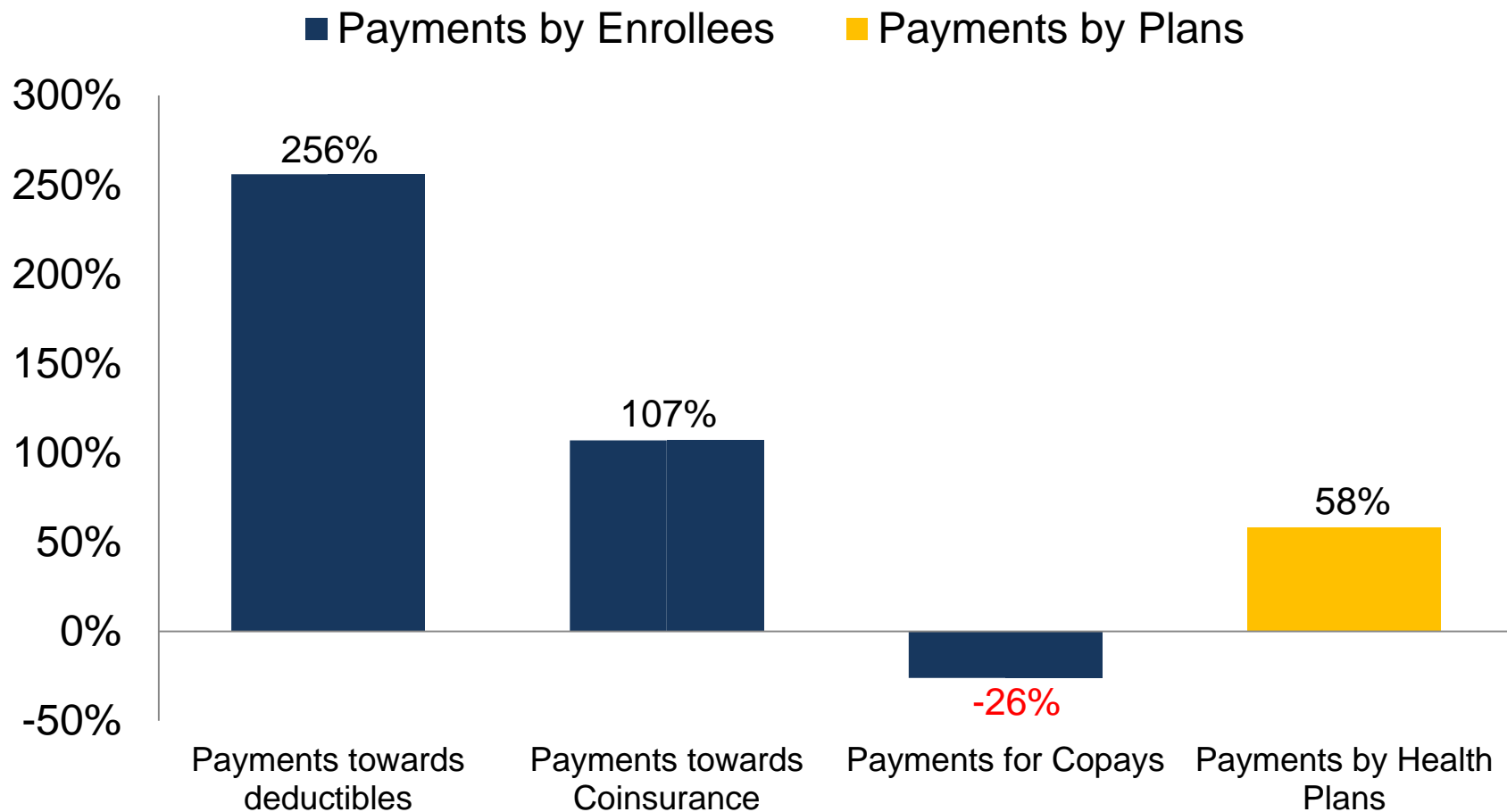
Distribution of Cost-Sharing Payments by Type (2004-2014)



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation



Enrollee Cost Sharing & Health Plan Payments for Individuals with Large Employer Health Plans



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation



Impact of Increases in Consumer Cost-Sharing on Health Care Utilization

A growing body of evidence concludes that increases in consumer cost-sharing leads to a reduction in the use of essential services, worsens health disparities, and in some cases leads to greater overall costs.

Goldman D. *JAMA*. 2007;298(1):61–9. Trivedi A. *NEJM*. 2008;358:375-383. Trivedi A. *NEJM*. 2010;362(4):320-8.. Chernew M. *J Gen Intern Med* 23(8):1131–6.

The New York Times **Business Day**

WORLD U.S. N.Y. / REGION BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE HEALTH SPORTS OPINION

Search Global DealBook Markets Economy Energy Media

ECONOMIC VIEW

When a Co-Pay Gets in the Way of Health

By SENDHIL MULLAINATHAN
Published: August 10, 2013

ECONOMISTS specialize in pointing out unpleasant trade-offs — a skill that is on full display in the health care debate.

[Enlarge This Image](#)



We want patients to receive the best care available. We also want consumers to pay less. And we don't want to bankrupt the government or private insurers. Something must give.

The debate centers on how to make these trade-offs, and who gets to make them. The stakes are high, and the choices are at times unseemly. No matter how necessary, putting human suffering into dollars and cents is not attractive work. It's no surprise, then, that the conversation is so heated.

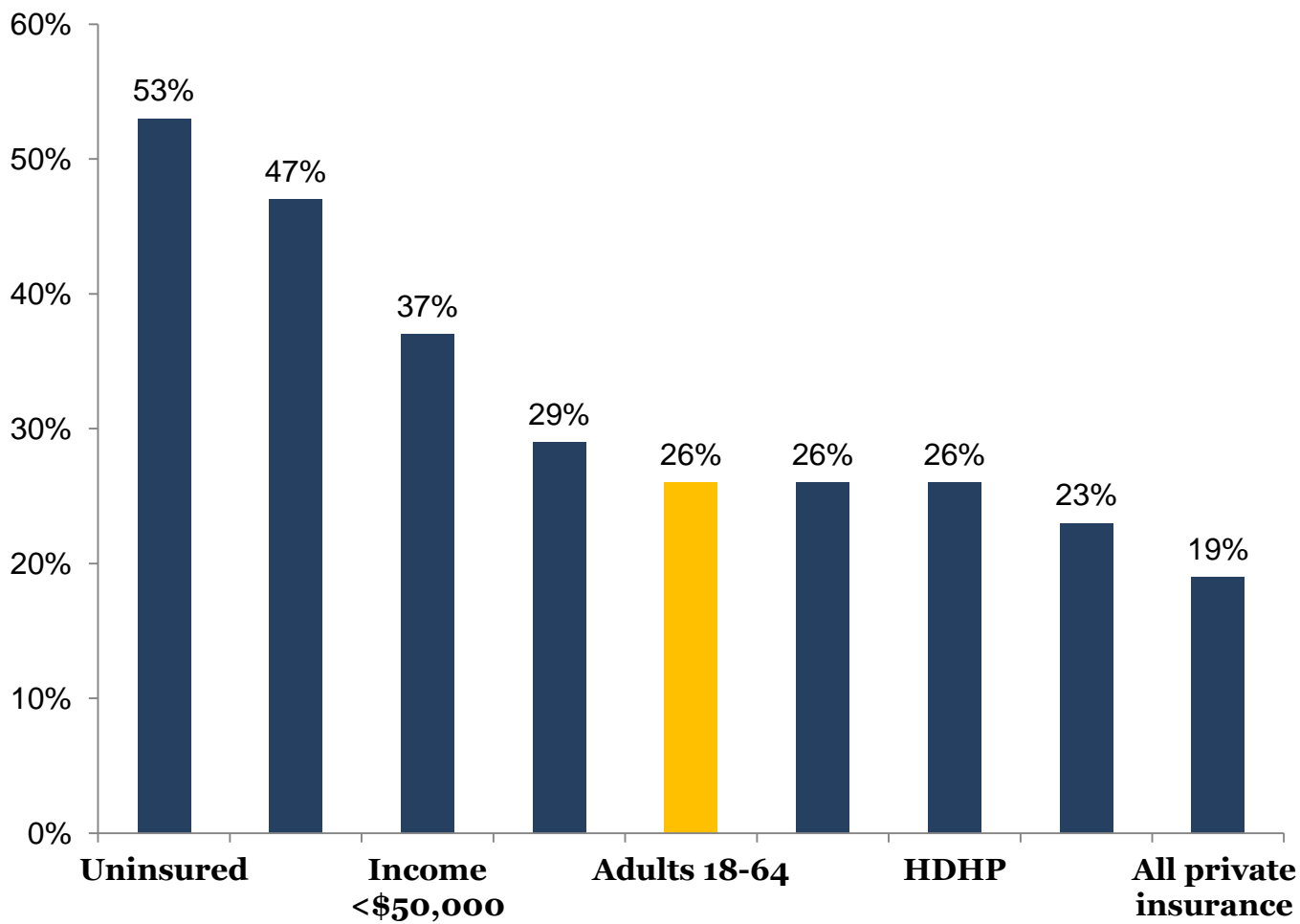
What is a surprise is that amid these complex issues, one policy sidesteps these trade-offs.

Minh Uong/The New York Times

FACEBOOK
TWITTER
GOOGLE+
SAVE
EMAIL
SHARE
PRINT
REPRINTS

THE GRAND BUDAPEST HOTEL

Americans Reporting Problems Paying Medical Bills in Past Year



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Medical Bills Survey



Getting to Health Care Value

Consumer Solutions Needed to Enhance Efficiency

- **While important, the provision of accurate price and quality data does not address appropriateness of care nor substantially impact consumer behavior**
- **Additional solutions are necessary to better allocate health expenditures on the clinical benefit – not only the price or profitability – of services**

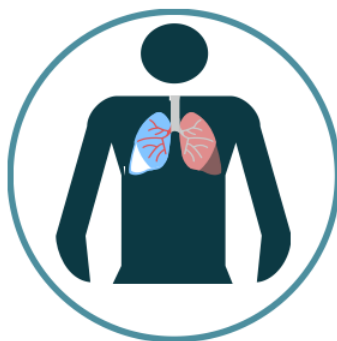
Understanding CLINICAL NUANCE

#1

Clinical Services Differ
in the Benefit Produced



Office
Visits



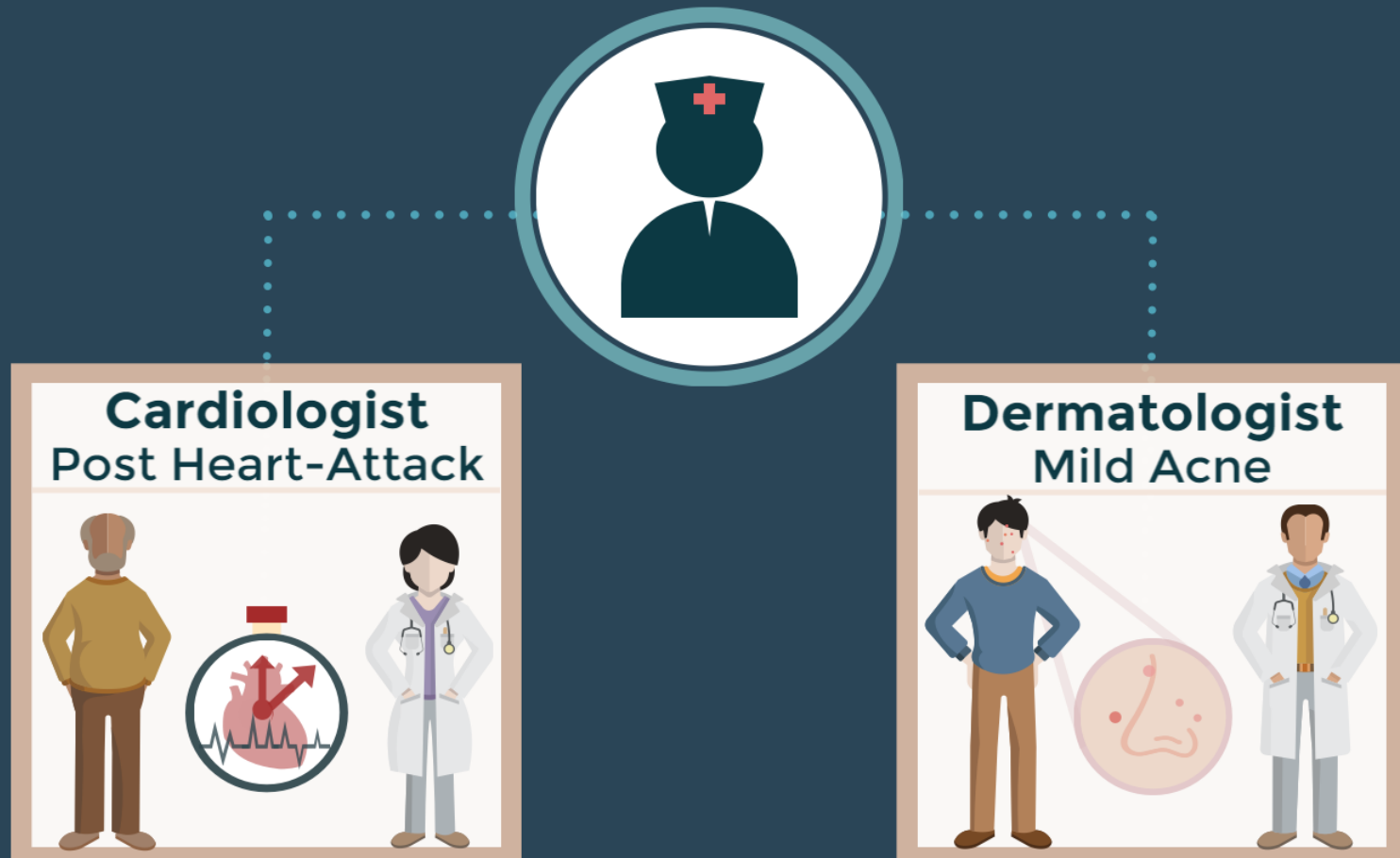
Diagnostic
Tests



Prescription
Drugs

Despite these differences in clinical value,
consumer out-of-pocket costs are the same
for every clinician visit within a network...

.....



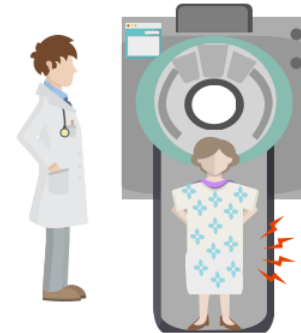
...for all diagnostic tests...



Blood Sugar Monitoring



CT Imaging for Back Pain



Consumer out-of-pocket costs are the same for all drugs within a formulary tier



Statins



Anti-Depressants



Toenail Fungus Rx



Heartburn Treatment



#2

The Clinical Benefit Derived From a Service Depends On...



Who
receives it



Who
provides it



Where
it's provided

Clinical benefit depends on **who** receives it

Screening for Colorectal Cancer



Screening Recipients

First-degree
relative of colon
cancer sufferer



**Exceptional
Value**

Average risk
50 year old



**High
Value**

30 year old with
no family history
of colon cancer



**Low
Value**

who provides it...



**High
Performance**



**Poor
Performance**



Clinical benefit depends on **where** care is provided



Ambulatory Care Center



\$

Hospital



\$\$\$

Implementing Clinical Nuance

Value-Based Insurance Design

Sets cost-sharing to encourage greater utilization of high-value services and providers and discourage use of low-value care

- **Successfully implemented by hundreds of public and private payers**



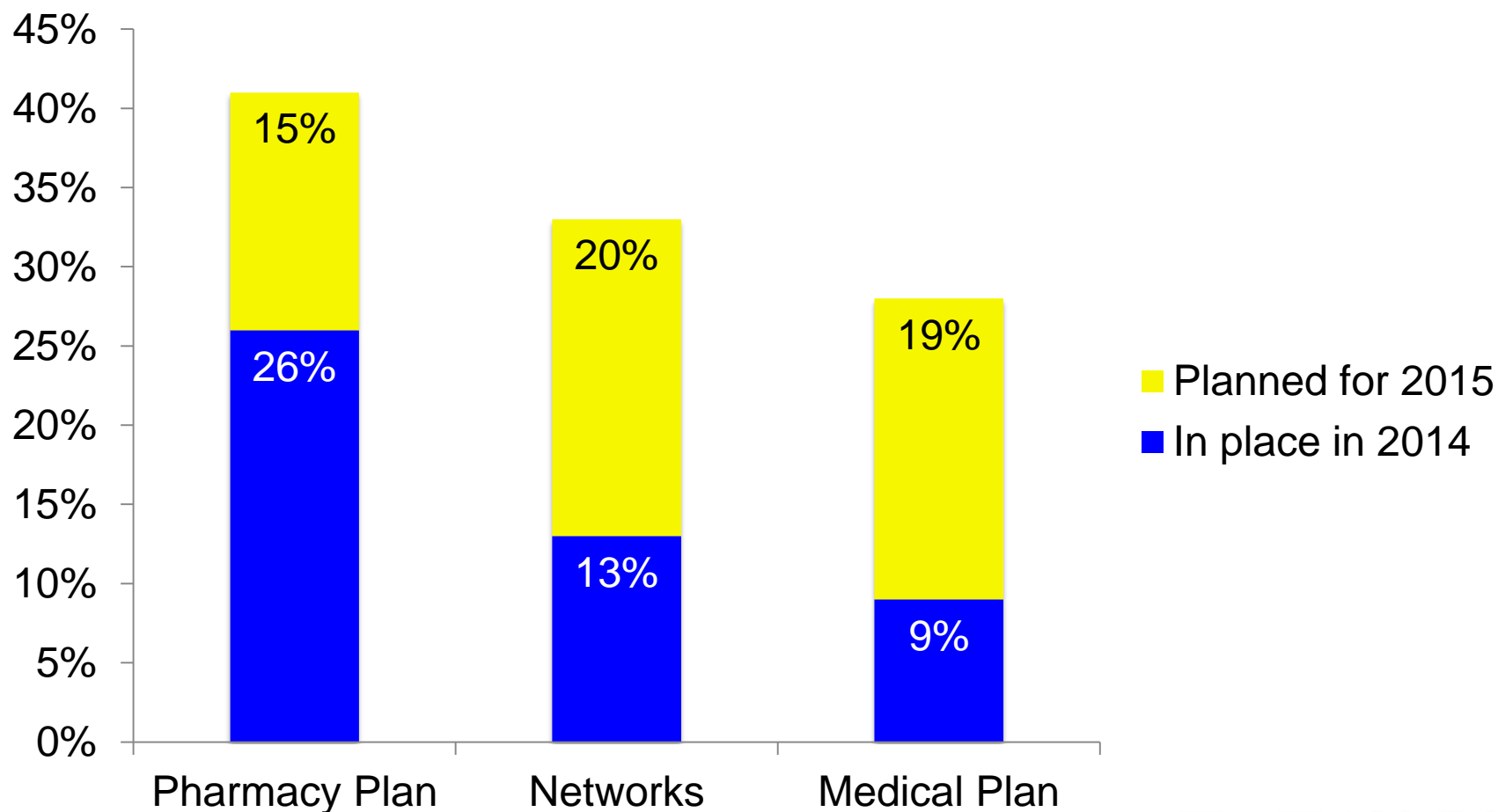
FOLLOW THE MONEY

From 'One Size Fits All' To Tailored Co-Payments

June 16, 2004

University of Michigan researchers say a patient drug should depend on how much he or she will a move that would likely lower c

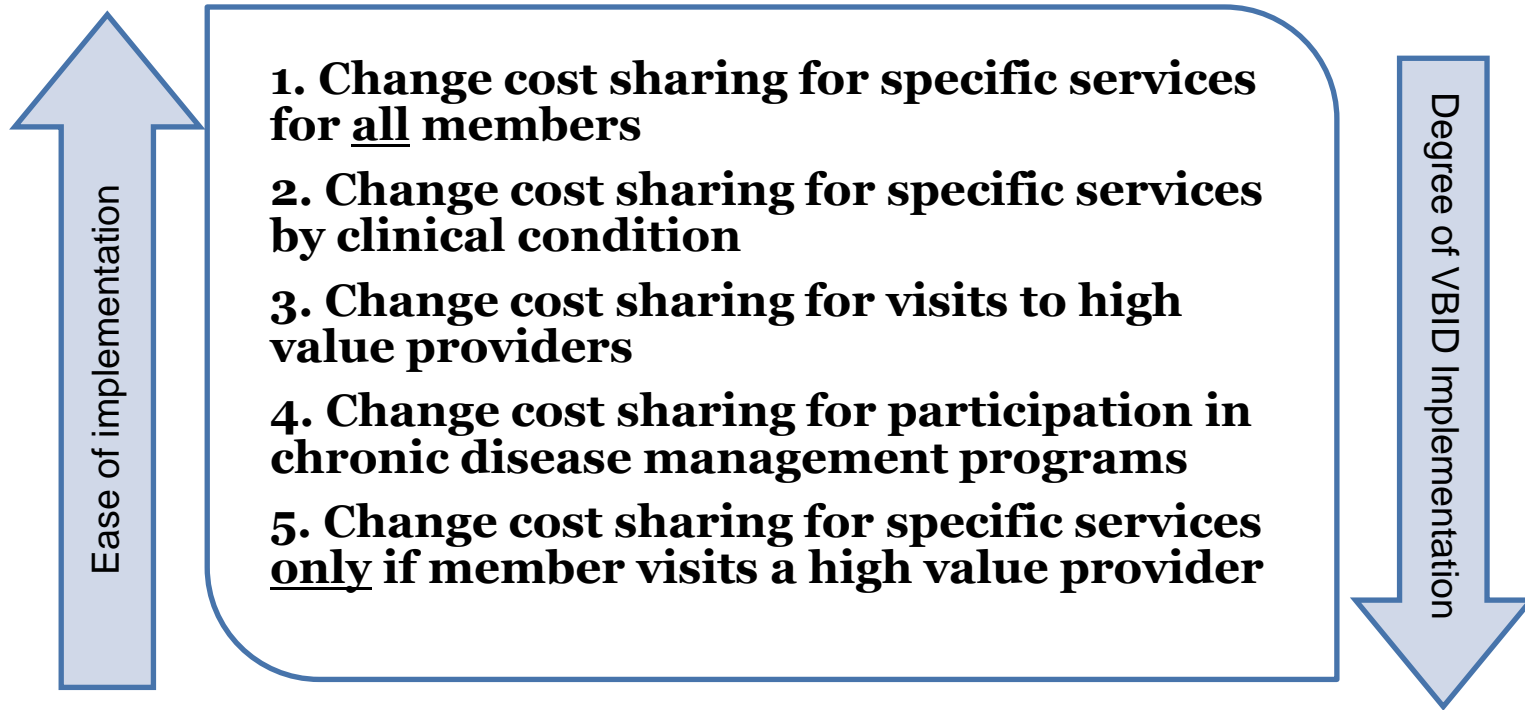
V-BID Momentum Continues



Source: 19th Annual Towers Watson/National Business Group on Health Employer Survey



V-BID Intervention Types



Other Intervention Options

Enhanced coverage of supplemental benefits

Increased cost-sharing for low-value services

V-BID: Who Benefits and How?



CONSUMERS



Improves access

Lowers out-of-pocket costs



PAYERS



Promotes efficient expenditures

Reduces wasteful spending



PROVIDERS



Enhances patient-centered outcomes

Aligns with provider initiatives



Putting Innovation into Action

Broad Multi-Stakeholder Support

- **HHS**
- **CBO**
- **SEIU**
- **MedPAC**
- **Brookings Institution**
- **The Commonwealth Fund**
- **NBCH**
- **PCPCC**
- **Families USA**
- **AHIP**
- **AARP**
- **National Governor's Assoc.**
- **US Chamber of Commerce**
- **Bipartisan Policy Center**
- **Kaiser Family Foundation**
- **NBGH**
- **National Coalition on Health Care**
- **Urban Institute**
- **RWJF**
- **IOM**
- **PhRMA**

Putting Innovation into Action: Translating Research into Policy

- **Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act**
- Medicare
- HSA-qualified HDHPs
- State Health Reform



ACA Sec 2713: Selected Preventive Services be Provided without Cost-Sharing

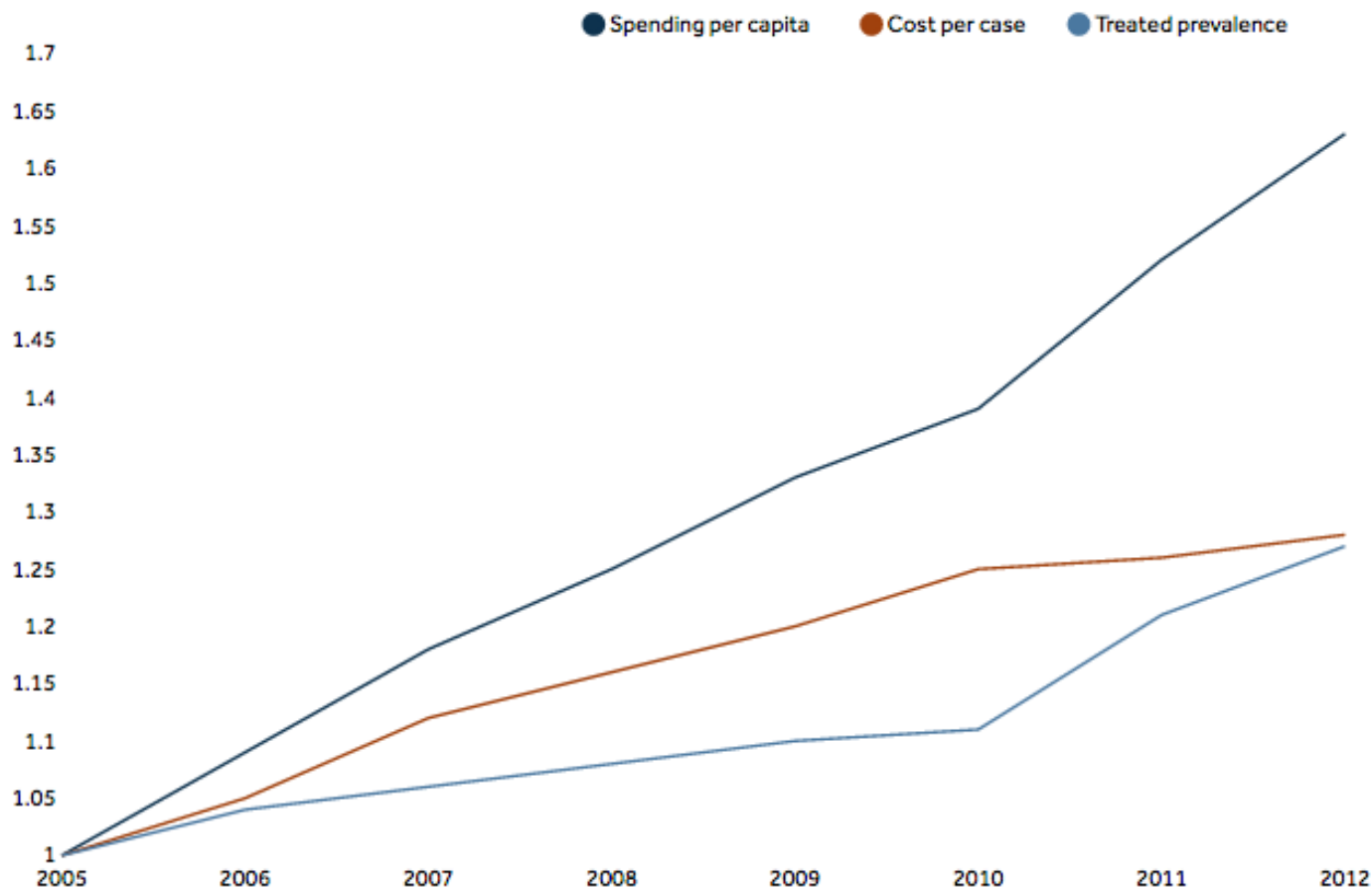
- **Receiving an A or B rating from the United States Preventive Services Taskforce (USPSTF)**
- **Immunizations recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)**
- **Preventive care and screenings supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)**

Over 137 million Americans have received expanded coverage of preventive services; over 76 million have accessed preventive services without cost-sharing



A sharp uptick in use of preventive care coincided with the Affordable Care Act's preventive services provision

U.S. per capita disease-based health spending, cost per case, and treated prevalence indexes for CCS Condition Category, Exam or Evaluation, 2005 - 2012



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) analysis of BEA's Health Care Satellite Account (Blended Account), which combines data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey and large claims databases. Notes: Beginning in September 2010, the ACA mandated that most insurers cover certain recommended preventive services. Many of these services are included in the "exam or evaluation" category shown in this chart. The requirement that most plans cover contraceptives went into effect in August 2012. Contraceptives are not included in this chart.

Putting Innovation into Action: Translating Research into Policy

- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
- **Medicare**
- HSA-qualified HDHPs
- State Health Reform



Translating Research into Policy: Implementing V-BID in Medicare

Why not lower cost-sharing on high-value services?



The anti-discrimination clause of the Social Security Act does not allow clinically nuanced consumer cost-sharing.

"providers may not deny, limit, or condition the coverage or provision of benefits"

H.R.2570/S.1396: Bipartisan “Strengthening Medicare Advantage Through Innovation and Transparency”

- **Directs HHS to establish a V-BID demonstration for MA beneficiaries with chronic conditions**
- **Passed US House with strong bipartisan support in June 2015**

HR 2570: Strengthening Medicare Advantage Through Innovation and Transparency

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2570

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18, 2015

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

AN ACT

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to the treatment of patient encounters in ambulatory surgical centers in determining meaningful EHR use, establish a demonstration program requiring the utilization of Value-Based Insurance Design to demonstrate that reducing the copayments or coinsurance charged to Medicare beneficiaries for selected high-value prescription medications and clinical services can increase their utilization and ultimately improve clinical outcomes and lower health care expenditures, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Strengthening Medicare Advantage through Innovation and Transparency for Seniors Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. TREATMENT OF PATIENT ENCOUNTERS IN AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS IN DETERMINING MEANINGFUL EHR USE.



CMS Announces Medicare Advantage Value-Based Insurance Design Model Test

A 5-year demonstration program will test the utility of structuring consumer cost-sharing and other health plan design elements to encourage patients to use high-value clinical services and providers.



*Red denotes states included in V-BID model test

Putting Innovation into Action: Translating Research into Policy

- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
- Medicare
- **HSA-qualified HDHPs**
- State Health Reform

HSA-HDHP enrollment and out-of-pocket expenses continue to grow



**Maximum
Out-of-pocket
expense 2006 to 2014**

individual: \$5,000 to \$6,350

family: \$10,000 to \$12,700

http://www.ahipcoverage.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/HSAinfographic_V9_FV.jpg

<http://kff.org/report-section/ehbs-2014-section-eight-high-deductible-health-plans-with-savings-option/>

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-04-2.pdf>

***IRS Safe Harbor Guidance allows zero
consumer cost-sharing for specific
preventive services***

INCLUDING:

- ✓ periodic health evaluations/screenings
- ✓ routine prenatal and well-child care
- ✓ child and adult immunizations
- ✓ tobacco cessation programs
- ✓ obesity weight-loss programs

www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-04-23.pdf

However, IRS guidance requires that services used to treat
"existing illness, injury or conditions"
are not covered until the minimum deductible is met



office visits



diagnostic tests

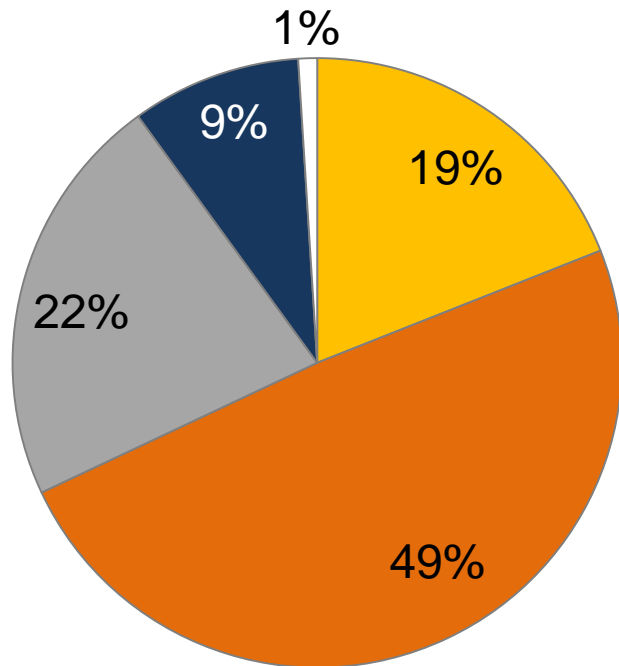


drugs

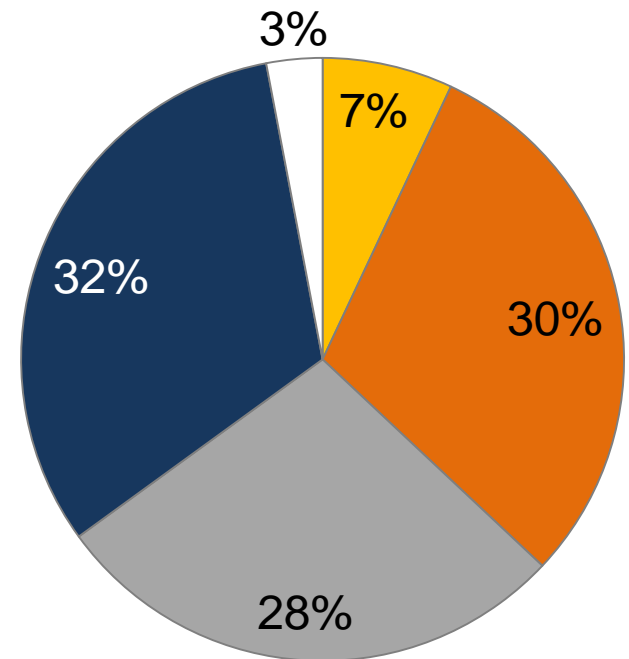
As HSA-HDHP enrollees with existing conditions are required to pay out-of-pocket for necessary services, they utilize less care, potentially resulting in poorer health outcomes and higher costs

How Enrollees Judge the Value of Their Health Plans

Lower-Deductible Health Plans



High-Deductible Health Plans



- Excellent Value
- Good Value
- Only a Fair Value
- Poor Value

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation

Potential Solution: *High Value Health Plan*

Flexibility to expand IRS
"Safe Harbor" to allow
coverage of additional
evidence-based services
prior to meeting
the plan deductible



Putting Innovation into Action: Translating Research into Policy

- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
- Medicare
- HSA-qualified HDHPs
- **State Health Reform**



Getting to Health Care Value - What's Your State's Path?

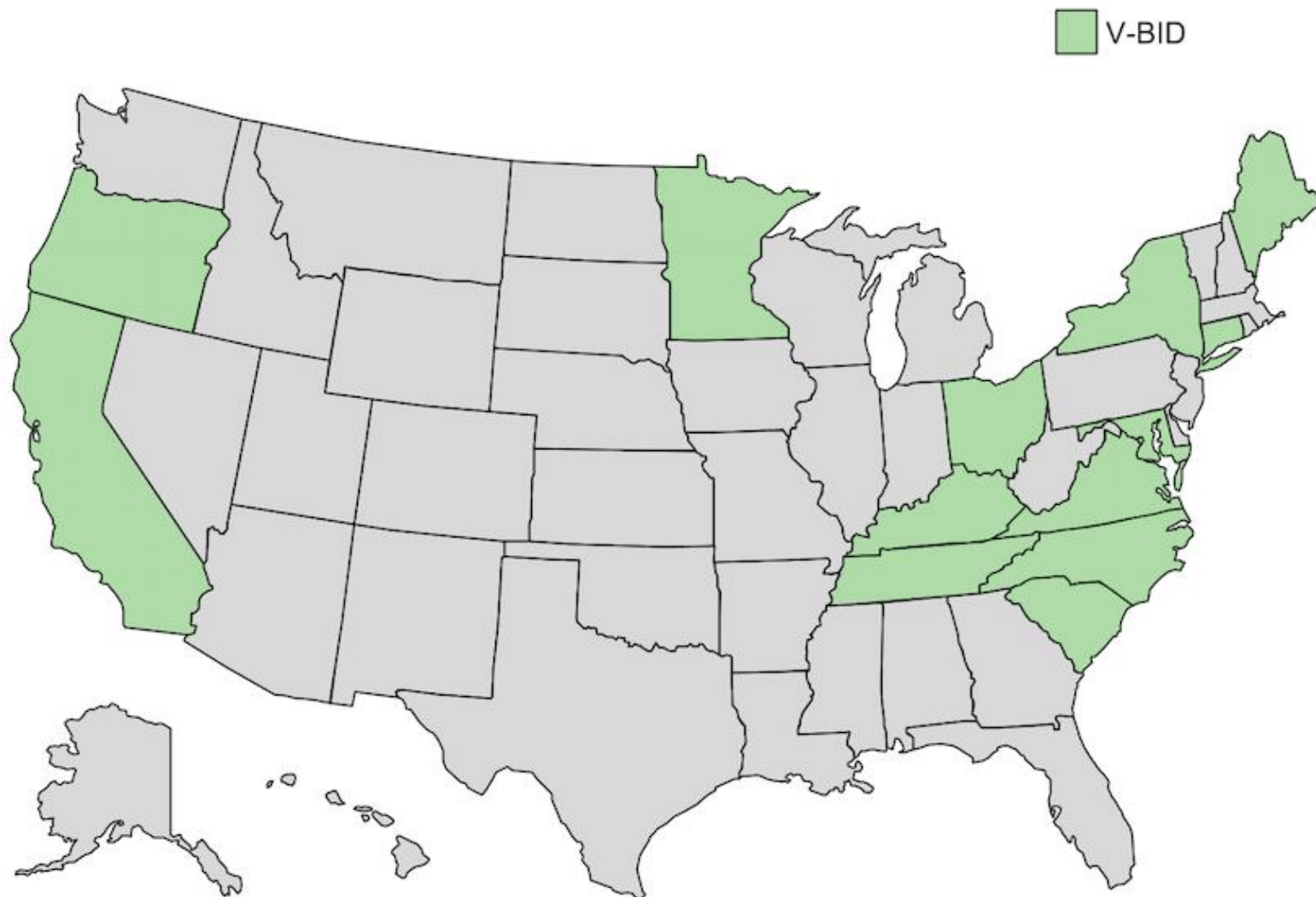
V-BID Role in State Health Reform

- **State Exchanges – Encourage V-BID (CA, MD)**
- **Medicaid – Michigan**
- **State Innovation Models – NY, PA, CT, VA**
- **State Employee Benefit Plans**



Value-Based Insurance Design

Growing Role in State Employee Plans



ENGAGING PATIENTS ON PRICE & QUALITY

By Richard A. Hirth, Elizabeth Q. Cliff, Teresa B. Gibson, M. Richard McKellar, and A. Mark Fendrick

Connecticut's Value-Based Insurance Plan Increased The Use Of Targeted Services And Medication Adherence



Value-Based Insurance Design

.....

V-BID sets cost-sharing to encourage use of high-value services and providers and discourage use of low-value care

Current Plans

VS

V-BID Plans

Increase out-of-pocket costs

.....

Offer one-size-fits-all
cost-sharing

.....

Misalign consumer and
provider incentives

Lower cost-sharing for high-
value services and providers

.....

Enhance patient-centered
outcomes

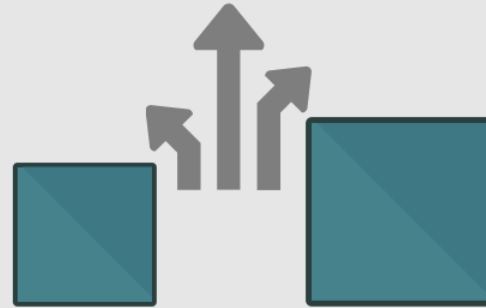
.....

Align with provider
initiatives

Motivation for Benefit Design Change



Address state
budget deficits



Reduce disparities
and quality gaps



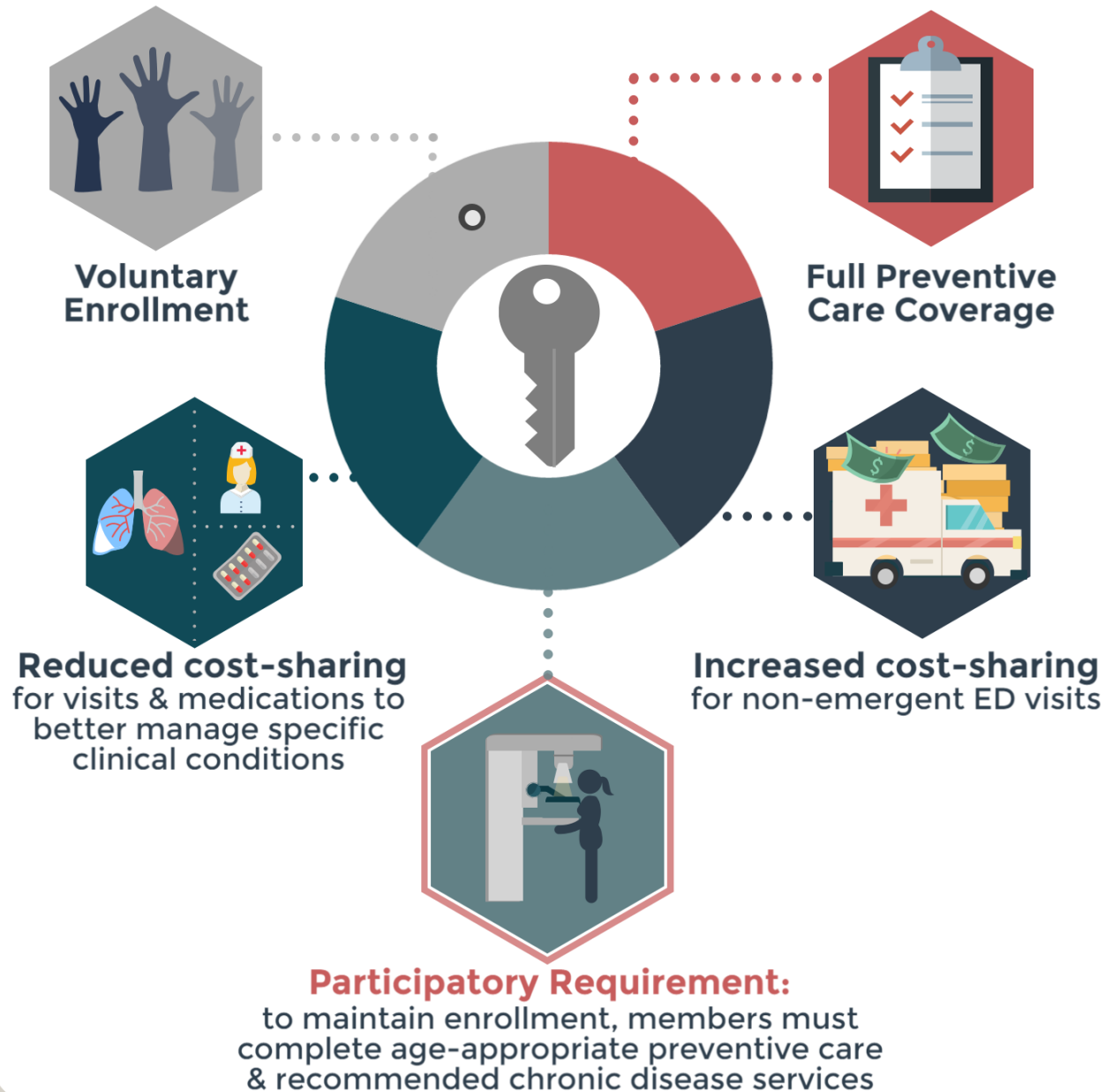
Encourage employee
engagement



Improve individual and
population health

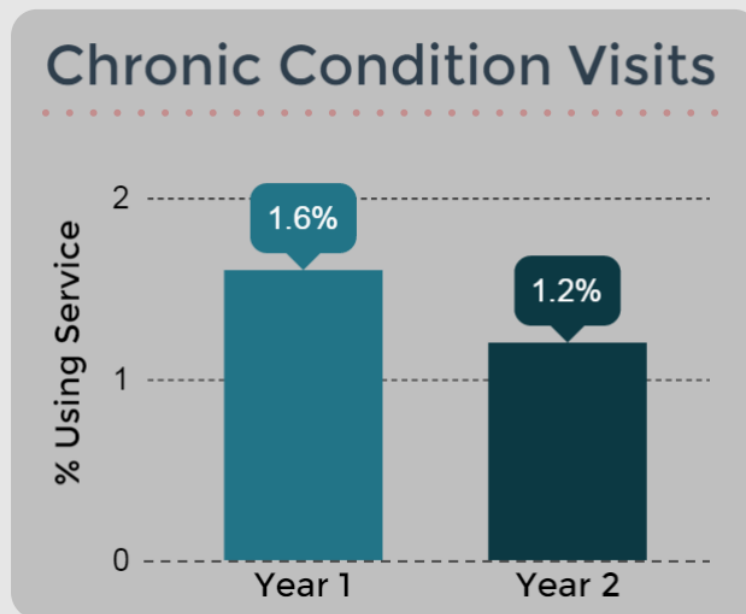
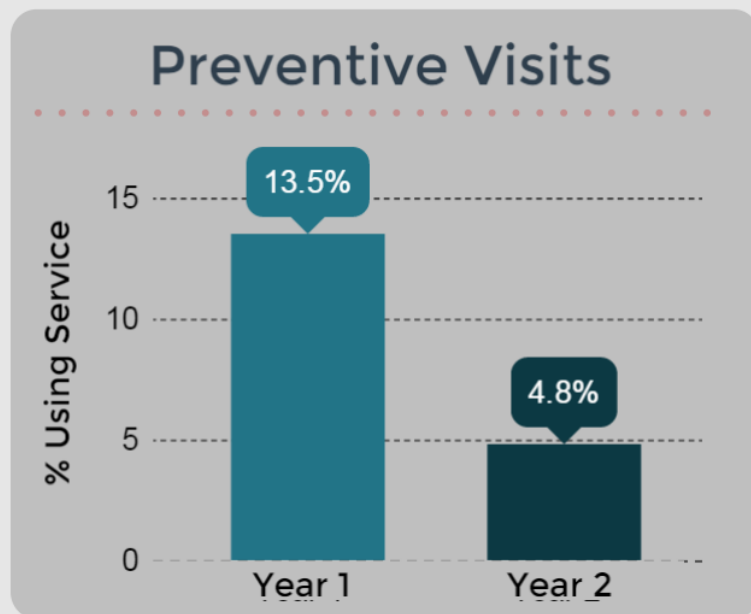
Key Features of the HEP

Align out-of-pocket costs with healthy behaviors



HEP Impact: 2 Year Results

[1] Office Visit Increases

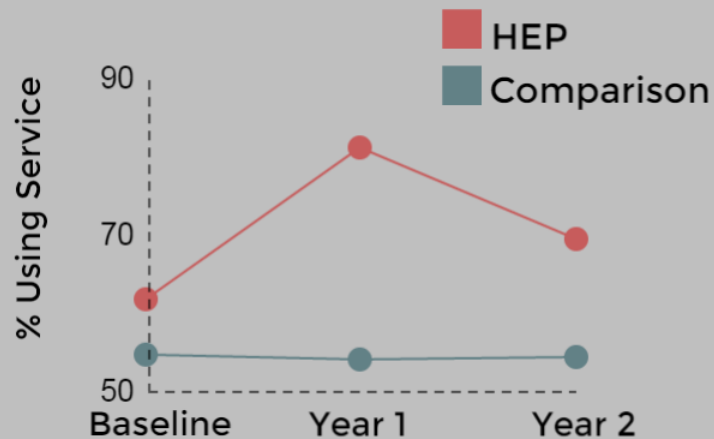


Relative change for HEP members compared to enrollees in control states

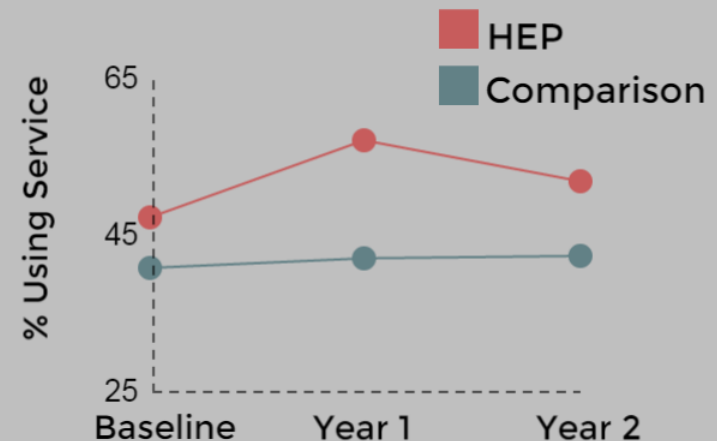
HEP Impact: 2 Year Results

[2] Preventive Care Utilization

Lipid Screening

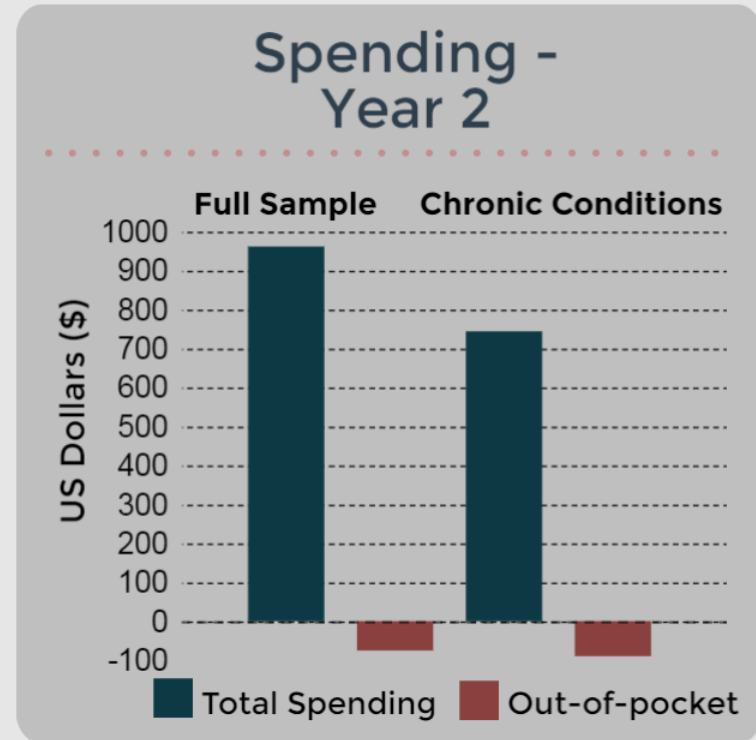
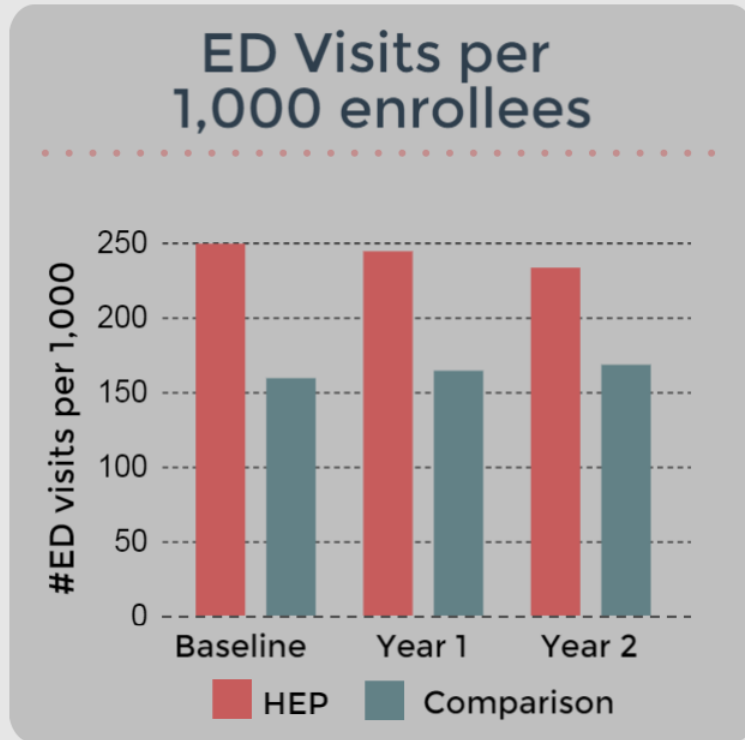


Mammography



HEP Impact: 2 Year Results

[3] Resource Use



Health Affairs. 2016;35(4):637-46.

Putting Innovation into Action V-BID for NYC Municipal Workers



City overhauls health plans for municipal workers in shift toward preventive care

Changes to employees' co-pays will make primary care cheaper while ER visits and urgent care will be pricier



Putting Innovation into Action

V-BID for NYC Municipal Workers



City overhauls health plans for municipal workers in shift toward preventive care

Changes to employees' co-pays will make primary care cheaper while ER visits and urgent care will be pricier

“These changes will not only secure the promised health savings, but will also promote better utilization of health care resources and improved health outcomes for City employees”



Putting Innovation into Action

Selected Elements of NYC Plan Changes

GHI CBP plan

- **ER copayment - Increased**
- **PCP and Mental Health Copayment – Unchanged**
 - **Lowered to \$0 for preferred provider network**
- **Preventive Care Visits and Services - \$0 (ACA)**
- **Urgent Care copayment – set between PCP and ER**
- **High cost imaging – Increased**
- **Diagnostic testing and physical therapy – Increased**

HMO plan

- **Increase copayment for non-preferred PCP**



Selected Elements of NYC Plan Changes Opportunities for “Clinical Nuance”

GHI CBP plan

- **ER copayment**
- **PCP and Mental Health copayment – Unchanged**
 - Lowered to \$0 for preferred provider network
- **Preventive Care Visits and Services - \$0 (ACA)**
- **Urgent Care copayment – set between PCP and ER**
- **High cost imaging**
- **Diagnostic testing and physical therapy**
- **Identifying and removing waste**

Combining ‘Carrots’ and ‘Sticks’ to Enhance the Financial Impact of V-BID Programs: Identify Waste

Category	Sources	Estimate of Excess Costs	% of Waste	% of Total
Unnecessary Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overuse beyond evidence-established levels • Discretionary use beyond benchmarks • Unnecessary choice of higher-cost services 	\$210 billion	27%	9.15%
Inefficiently Delivered Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mistakes, errors, preventable complications • Care fragmentation • Unnecessary use of higher-cost providers • Operational inefficiencies at care delivery sites 	\$130 billion	17%	5.66%
Excess Admin Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance paperwork costs beyond benchmarks • Insurers’ administrative inefficiencies • Inefficiencies due to care documentation requirements 	\$190 billion	25%	8.28%
Prices that are too high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service prices beyond competitive benchmarks • Product prices beyond competitive benchmarks 	\$105 billion	14%	4.58%
Missed Prevention Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary prevention • Secondary prevention • Tertiary prevention 	\$55 billion	7%	2.40%
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sources – payers, clinicians, patients 	\$75 billion	10%	3.27%
Total		\$765 billion		33.33%

Identifying and Removing Waste

Category	Sources	Estimate of Waste Costs	% of Waste	% of Total
Unnecessary Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overuse beyond evidence-established levels • Discretionary use beyond benchmarks • Unnecessary choice of higher-cost services 	\$210 billion	27%	9.15%
Inefficiently Delivered Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mistakes, errors, preventable complications • Care fragmentation • Unnecessary use of higher-cost providers • Operational inefficiencies at care delivery sites 	\$130 billion	17%	5.66%
Excess Admin Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance paperwork costs beyond benchmarks • Insurers' administrative inefficiencies • Inefficiencies due to care documentation requirements 	\$190 billion	25%	8.28%
Prices that are too high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service prices beyond competitive benchmarks • Product prices beyond competitive benchmarks 	\$105 billion	14%	4.58%
Missed Prevention Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary prevention • Secondary prevention • Tertiary prevention 	\$55 billion	7%	2.40%
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sources – payers, clinicians, patients 	\$75 billion	10%	3.27%
Total		\$765 billion		33.33%

Removing Waste

Health Waste Calculator

Software tool designed to identify wasteful medical spending:

- **U.S. Preventive Services Task Force**
- **Choosing Wisely**

Underlying algorithms process claims, billing or EMR data to identify waste

Defines services with a degree of appropriateness of care

- **Necessary**
- **Likely to be wasteful**
- **Wasteful**

VBID Health/Milliman “Health Waste Calculator”

45 Measures in Place Today; 400+ Planned

ID #	Waste Headline	Waste Mnemonic	ID #	Waste Headline	Waste Mnemonic
1	Antibiotics for Acute Rhinosinusitis	AI01b	16	Dexa	AFP03
2	Coronary Artery Calcium Scoring for known CAD	SCCT01	17	Diagnostics Chronic Urticaria	AI03
3	Headache Image	ACR01	18	Echocardiography as Routine Follow-Up	AC02
4	Immunoglobulin G/ immunoglobulin E Testing	AI02	19	ED CT Scans For Dizziness	JH001
5	Lower Back Pain Image	AFP02	20	Electroencephalography (EEG) for Headaches	AN01
6	PSA	URG01	21	Exercise Electrocardiogram	ACPY02
7	Radiographic Imaging for Uncomplicated Acute Rhinosinusitis	AOHN04	22	Imaging of the Carotid Arteries for Simple Syncope	AN02
8	Routine Annual Stress Testing	NMMI02	23	Neuroimaging in a Child with Simple Febrile Seizure	AP04
9	* Sinus CT	AI01a	24	NSAIDs for Hypertension, Heart Failure, or CKD	SNP04
10	Stress Cardiac Imaging or Advanced Non-Invasive Imaging	AC01	25	Oral Antibiotics for Uncomplicated Acute External Otitis	AOHN03
11	Annual EKGs or Cardiac Screening	AFP05	26	Pap Smear Hysterectomy	AFP04
12	Antibiotics for Adenoviral Conjunctivitis	AO03	27	Pap Smear Under 21	AFP01
13	Colonoscopy	GE01	28	Radionuclide Imaging	SNC01
14	CT Head/Brain for Sudden Hearing Loss	AOHN01	29	Routine Pap in Women 30–65 Years of Age	COGY02
15	CT Scans for Pediatric Headache	AAP06	30	Syncope Image	ACPY01

Removing Waste

Health Waste Calculator – Sample Results Large Payer

20%

of members exposed
to 1+ wasteful
service

36%

of services were
wasteful

2.4%

or \$11.94 PMPM in
claims wasted

Top 5 Measures by Cost Overall- 2014

Measure	Total Services Measured	Waste Index (%)	Unnecessary Services (#)	Unnecessary Spending (\$)
Baseline laboratory studies in patients without systemic disease undergoing low-risk surgery	571,600	79%	453,447	\$184,781,018
Stress cardiac or advanced non-invasive imaging in the initial evaluation of patients w/o symptoms	219,878	13%	27,817	\$185,997,938
Annual electrocardiograms (EKGs) or other cardiac screening for low-risk patients without symptoms.	2,268,194	6%	147,423	\$60,499,385
Routine annual cervical cytology screening (Pap tests) in women 21–65 years of age	199,865	81%	161,539	\$37,558,706
PSA-based screening for prostate cancer in all men regardless of age.	313,011	42%	132,793	\$31,501,675

Certain measure had a waste index of 100%

Identifying and Removing Waste Levers to Create Change

- **Education & Promotion**
- **Analytics & Reporting**
- **Provider Networks**
- **Pay for Performance Programs**
- **Medical Management**
- **Purchasing Criteria**
- **Benefit Design**

Aligning Payer and Consumer Incentives: As Easy as Peanut Butter and Jelly

Many “supply side” initiatives are restructuring provider incentives to move from volume to value:

- **Medical Homes**
- **Accountable Care**
- **Bundled Payments**
- **Reference Pricing**
- **Global Budgets**
- **High Performing Networks**
- **Health Information Technology**

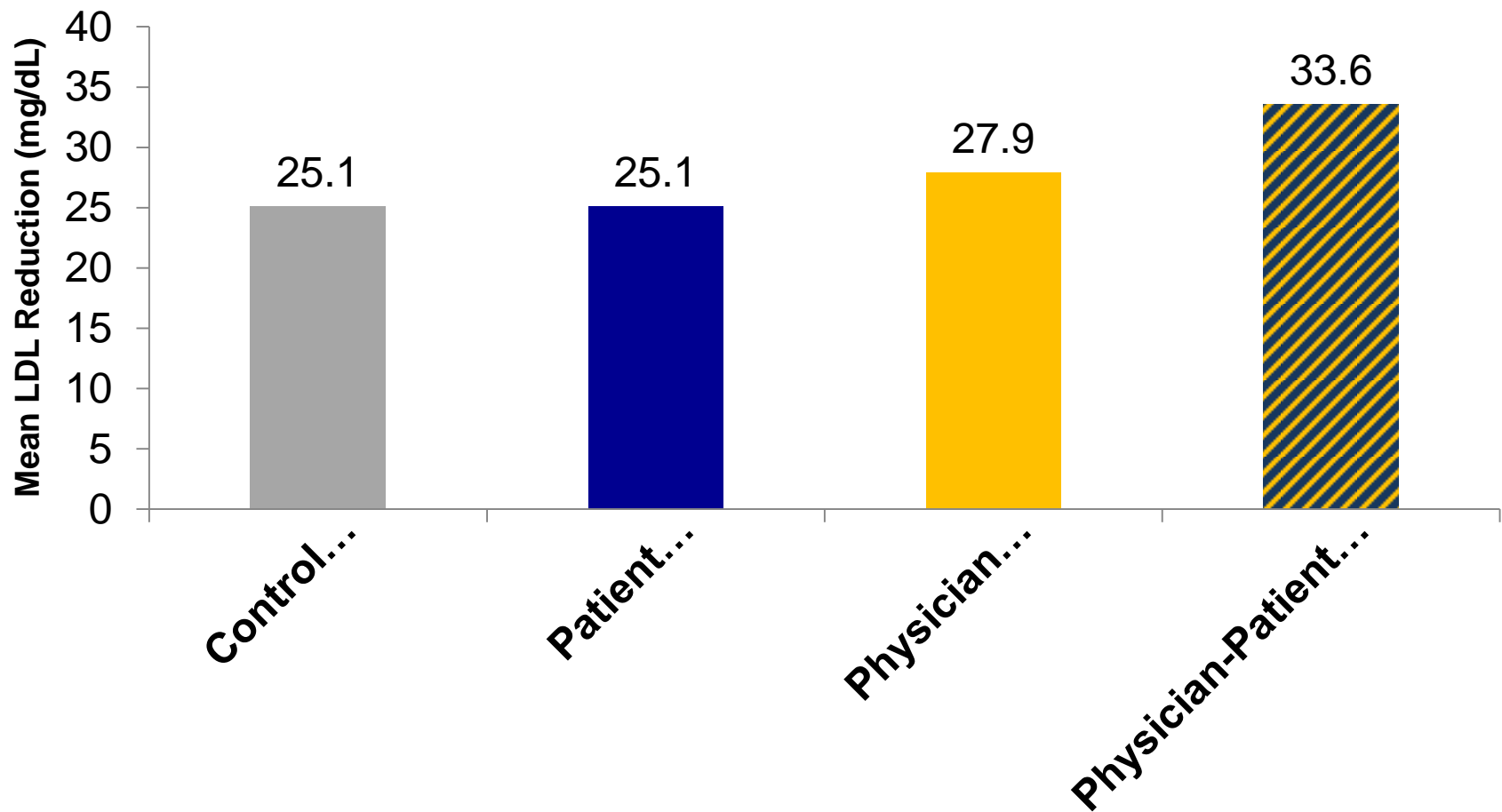


Aligning Payer and Consumer Incentives: As Easy as Peanut Butter and Jelly

Unfortunately, some “demand-side” initiatives – including consumer cost sharing and a lack of incentives to stay within an ACO - discourage consumers from pursuing the “Triple Aim”



Impact of Aligning Physicians and Patients: Financial Incentives to Lower Cholesterol



Source: *JAMA*. 2015;314(18):1926-1935



Aligning Payer and Consumer Incentives: As Easy as PB & J

The alignment of clinically nuanced, provider-facing and consumer engagement initiatives is a necessary and critical step to improve quality of care, enhance patient experience, and contain cost growth



Discussion

www.vbidcenter.org



@UM_VBID