



Background Material for Third Meeting



A Federal-State Discourse on the Impact of State Demonstrations

June 17, 2015

Why Measure the Impact of State Demonstrations?



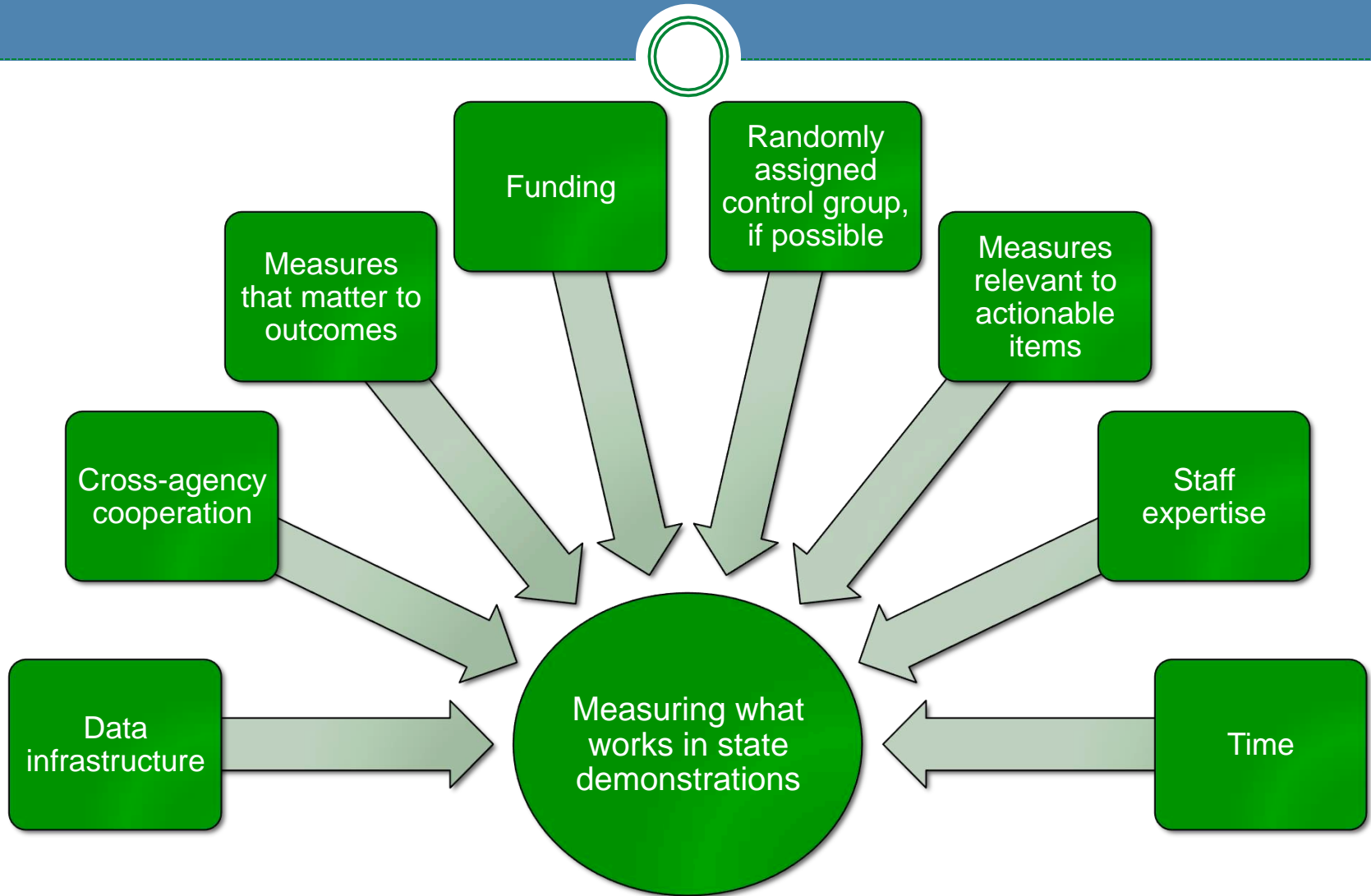
- **Measuring the impact of demonstrations can strengthen existing programs and drive delivery system reform.**
 - The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation (CMMI) is using “[rapid cycle](#)” evaluations to test new care and payment models using real-time data.
- **The White House is [emphasizing independent evaluations](#) as a way to target funds to programs that work.**
 - According to the [Congressional Research Service](#), more than half of federal grant money to state and local governments in 2015 will be for health care. Strong assessments can help ensure those dollars maximize desired outcomes.
- **Health policy is increasingly driven by evidence-based decision making.**
 - Investment in the [Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute](#) (PCORI) as required by the ACA demonstrates the federal government’s commitment to evidence-based health policy.

States and the Federal Government Collect and Report Many Types of Information to Measure Demonstrations' Impact:

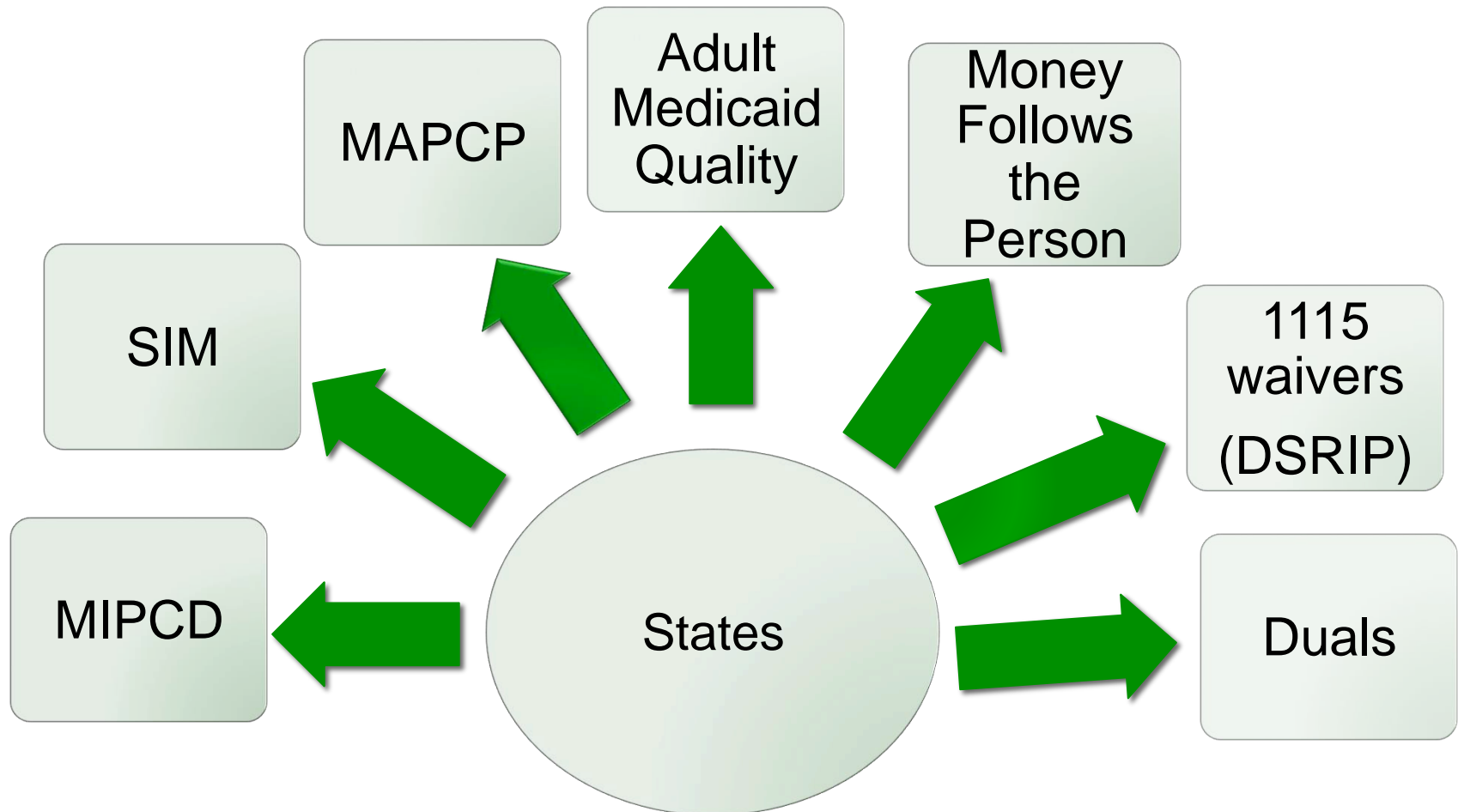


- Quality performance measures
- Claims and encounter data
- Measures of program scope: numbers of participating payers, providers, beneficiaries, etc.
- Surveys: CAHPS and others
- Measures of access, such as appointment availability
- Admissions and discharge data
- Qualitative data: provider and beneficiary interviews, site visits, and focus groups

Measuring the Impact of State Demonstrations: What Helps?



States Participate in Multiple Demonstrations



States Participating in Selected Federal Demonstrations



Initiative	Lead Agency	States Participating
State Innovation Model (SIM) Design	CMMI	<p>Round 1: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Texas</p> <p>Round 2: Arizona, California, D.C., Hawaii, Kentucky, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin</p>
SIM Pre-Testing	CMMI	Colorado, New York, Washington
SIM Testing	CMMI	<p>Round 1: Arkansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oregon, Vermont</p> <p>Round 2: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Rhode Island, Ohio, Tennessee, Washington</p>
Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP)	CMS	California, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Texas
Multi-Payer Advance Primary Care Practice (MAPCP)	CMMI	<p>Currently: Maine, Michigan, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont</p> <p>Previously: Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania</p>

States Participating in Selected Federal Demonstrations (continued)



Initiative	Lead Agency	States Participating
Adult Medicaid Quality (AMQ)	CMS	Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia
Medicaid Incentives for the Prevention of Chronic Disease (MIPCD)	CMMI	California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Texas, Wisconsin
Financial Alignment Initiative (Duals Demonstration)	CMS	California, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington
Money Follows the Person	CMS	Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

States are Involved in Multiple Programs

Note: This chart excludes initiatives in which providers partner with the federal government without direct state involvement. Such programs present additional challenges for states.

	AMQ	DSRIP	Duals	MFP	MAPCP	MIPCD	SIM
AR	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
CA	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
CO	X	-	X	X	-	-	X
DC	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
DE	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
IA	X	-	-	X	-	-	X
ID	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
MD	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
MA	-	X	X	X	-	-	X
MI	X	-	X	X	X	-	X
MN	X	-	X	X	X	X	X
NY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
OH	X	-	X	X	-	-	X
OR	X	X	-	X	-	-	X
PA	X	-	-	X	X	-	X
RI	X	-	-	X	X	-	X
TX	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
VT	X	-	-	X	X	-	X
VA	-	-	X	X	-	-	X

Possible Federal and State Levers to Help Measure the Impact of State Demonstrations

Policy

- Align state and federal priorities where possible
- Develop and use a common core metrics set to measure demonstrations' impact
- Coordinate data-sharing and other resources across state and federal agencies
- Develop opportunities for rapid-cycle improvement in response to findings

Financing

- Designate funding for assessment within demonstrations
- Provide support for data and staffing infrastructure
- Align funding streams to implement program changes resulting from evaluations

Meeting Format



- An opening panel of state and federal officials, “Measuring the Impact of State Demonstrations: Key Policy Issues,” will provide context for the meeting.
- The meeting will be divided into three additional sessions:
 1. Why Measure the Impact of State Demonstrations?
 2. What Are the Most Effective Strategies for Measuring What Works in State Demonstrations?
 3. How Can States and the Federal Government Most Effectively Measure the Impact of Multiple Programs?
- The meeting will conclude with a final session, “Actionable Next Steps to Help State and Federal Policymakers Identify What Works in State Demonstrations.”