

Findings at a Glance

Synthesis of Evaluation Results across 21 Medicare Models 2012-2020

OVERVIEW

To inform future model development, CMS examined evaluation results, including cost, utilization, and quality measures, across 21 Medicare models and demonstrations operating between 2012 and 2020.

Models were classified as either Acute or Specialty Care & Targeted Populations or Primary Care & Population Management based on the participant/health care provider type, care setting, intervention and beneficiaries served. Models examined had at least two or more performance year data; models with less than four performance years should be considered preliminary. Only evaluation results using difference-in-differences regressions with rigorously constructed comparison groups were included (see hyperlinks on next page).

Acute or Specialty Care & Targeted Populations

Participants	Interventions	Beneficiaries
Hospitals, post-acute care, specialty care, home health, & hospice agencies	Reduction in or prevention of avoidable institutional care, management of diseases	Moderate to high cost acute-care episodes, chronically ill, and other targeted populations

Bundled Payments for Care Improvement Initiative

Bundled Payments for Care Improvement Advanced (BPCI-A)

Comprehensive End Stage Renal Disease Care Model

Comprehensive Joint Replacement Model

Home Health Value-Based Purchasing Model

Maryland All-Payer Model

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Medicare Care Choices Model

Oncology Care Model

Prior Authorization of Repetitive, Scheduled Non-Emergent Ambulance Transport (RSNAT)

Primary Care & Population Management

Participants	Interventions	Beneficiaries
Accountable care organizations (ACO), primary care practices, health plan networks	Prevention, management of diseases, care coordination	Mostly healthy, lower cost patients (a few exceptions of models targeting sicker patients)



ACO Investment Model

Advance Payment ACO Model

Comprehensive Primary Care Initiative

Comprehensive Primary Care Plus

Financial Alignment Initiative (FAI) for Medicare-Medicaid Enrollees, Washington

Independence at Home Demonstration

Medicare Advantage Value-Based Insurance Design Model

Million Hearts®: Cardiovascular Disease Risk Reduction Model

Next Generation ACO Model

Part D Enhanced Medication Therapy Management Model

Pioneer ACO Model

Vermont All-Payer ACO Model

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Fourteen of 21 models demonstrated gross savings to Medicare driven by improvements in inpatient admissions (ten models) and/or post-acute care (fourteen models). Seven models reduced emergency department visits and/or inpatient readmissions. Six models had net savings, six incurred net losses, and six models had no impacts on net spending. Quality of care improved in a few models (two models improved self-reported beneficiary or caregiver experience of care and four models improved mortality) but was mostly maintained. Even with successful evaluation results and transformation efforts, models may face other barriers to national expansion. Generous financial incentive payments, which helped ensure robust participation in models, made it difficult for many models to demonstrate net savings.



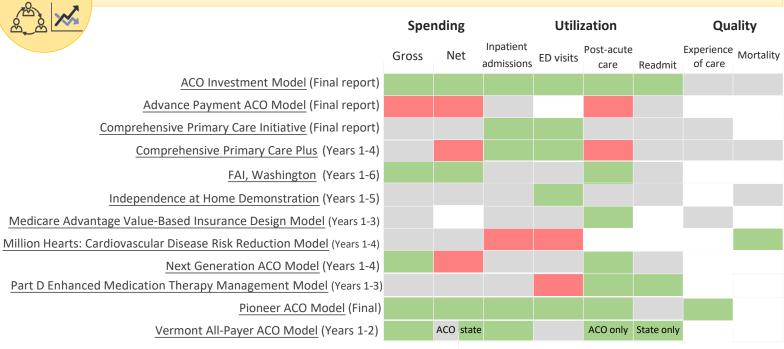
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Acute or Specialty Care & Targeted Population models, serving sicker, higher cost beneficiaries, reduced expenditures, admissions, and/or post-acute care with limited improvement in quality.

		Spending		Utilization			Quality	
	Gross	Net	Inpatient admissions	ED visits	Post-acute care	Readmit	Experience of care	Mortality
Bundled Payments for Care Improvement, Model 2 (Final report)								
Bundled Payments for Care Improvement, Model 3 (Final report)								
<u>BPCI-A</u> Medical episodes (Years 1-2)								
BPCI-A Surgical episodes (Years 1-2) Comprehensive ESRD Care Model (Final report) Comprehensive Joint Replacement Model (Years 1-4) Home Health Value-Based Purchasing Model (Years 1-5) Maryland All-Payer Model (Final report)								
Medicare Care Choices Model (Years 1-4)								
Oncology Care Model (Years 1-5)								
<u>RSNAT</u> (Final)								



Primary Care & Population Management models, serving healthier, lower cost beneficiaries, improved less utilization measures in the short-term with half of models reducing gross spending.



Improvement at p<0.1

Unfavorable at p<0.1

Readmit=inpatient readmissions

No change at p<0.1

Not relevant/available