

**Wisconsin Medicaid
Hospital Pay-for-Performance (P4P) Guide
Measurement Year (MY) 2022, 1/1/22 – 12/31/22**

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Contacts:

DHSDMSBRS@wisconsin.gov

Wisconsin Medicaid Hospital P4P Guide – Overview

The goal of the Medicaid Hospital Pay-for-Performance (P4P) strategy is to promote and recognize high quality patient care provided at hospitals throughout Wisconsin. The Department of Health Services (DHS) believes that through high quality patient care, it will be possible to increase positive health outcomes and improve the lives of all Wisconsin residents. Therefore, this program is an integral part of the overall quality initiative at DHS. DHS encourages all hospitals to actively participate in the P4P program by working toward meeting the performance targets set for each measure and maintaining high performance in all areas, including those not covered by this program.

The purpose of the Hospital P4P Guide is to provide an overview of the programs. As new policies regarding P4P programs change, this document will be updated to reflect the most current information.

Measurement Year

The time frame for the measurement year (MY) for this guide is from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. The following are recent measurement years:

- Measurement Year 2020: January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020 (**completed**)
- Measurement Year 2021: January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021 (**results processing**)
- Measurement Year 2022: January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022 (**in-progress**)

P4P Program Updates

MY 2020

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, DHS modified the MY 2020 P4P program:

- Hospitals participating in the Potentially Preventable Readmissions (PPR) Withhold program were paid back the entire amount that was withheld during MY 2020. Payments were made before December 31, 2021.
- The Assessment P4P program measure Patient Experience of Care Survey (HCAHPS) was adjusted to a measurement period of 1/1/2019 – 12/31/2019.

MY 2021 & 2022

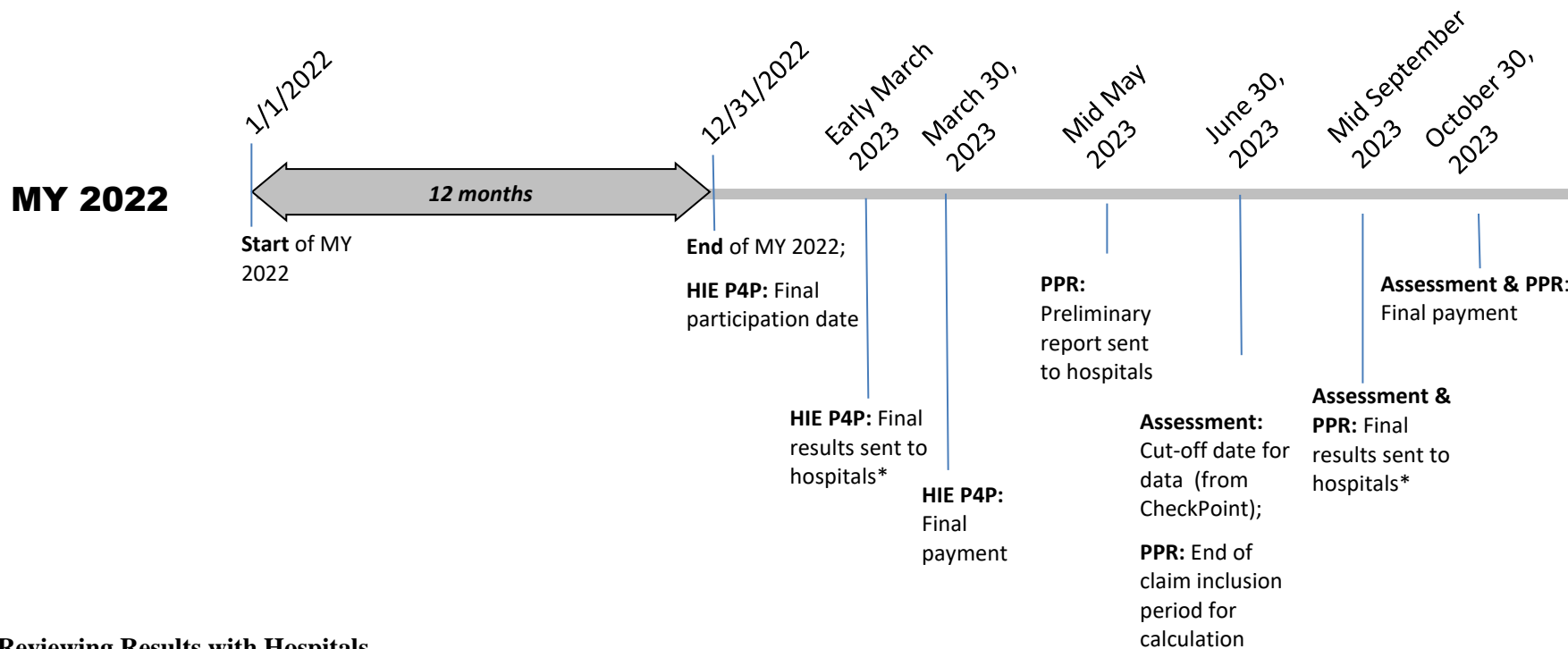
COVID-19 Impact on Hospital P4P MY 2021 & 2022: DHS recognizes that both MY 2021 and 2022 P4P programs may still be impacted by the COVID-19 response. DHS will be evaluating impact and may modify aspects of the programs as a result. Updates will be sent to the Medicaid Advisory Hospital Group and Hospital Quality Mailing lists.

Hospital Quality Mailing List

The Hospital Quality Mailing List is used to communicate P4P program performance and results as well as program updates. To sign up please contact: DHSDMSBRS@wisconsin.gov.

Measurement Year 2022 Timeline

Hospital Health Information Exchange (HIE), Potentially Preventable Readmissions (PPR) Withhold, and Assessment P4P



***Reviewing Results with Hospitals**

After the data submission cut-off date, DHS calculates and compiles the results and shares them with the hospitals. Hospitals are expected to review these results for accuracy and communicate to DHS any discrepancies supported by data. DHS will review and follow up as appropriate.

MY 2022 Health Information Exchange (HIE) P4P Program

Overview

Required by 2019 WI Act 185, the HIE P4P program was developed in 2021 as a way to incentivize participation in health information data sharing. The sharing of health information data facilitates better patient care, reduces costs, and makes access to patient information easier. Hospital performance will be based on participation in Wisconsin Statewide Health Information Network (WISHIN). WISHIN is the state-designated entity for HIE. Wisconsin Medicaid managed care contracts also require that Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) participate in WISHIN.

Depending on the measurement year (MY), performance is based on a hospital's participation status in the three WISHIN interface categories:

WISHIN Interface Categories:

1. Admission, Discharge, and Transfer (ADT)
2. Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture (CCDA)
3. Lab, Pathology, and Radiology (*Hospitals must participate in all three interfaces in order to earn the incentive*)

Participation Status:



1. **Contracted** means the participant has elected to contribute data to WISHIN via the respective interface, but for any number of reasons they have not been able to begin the project.
2. **In Work** means the participant has committed resources and/or is actively working with WISHIN to onboard the interface.
3. **Live** means the participant is information sharing via that particular WISHIN interface.

Qualifying Providers

All hospitals are eligible to participate in the HIE P4P Program.

MY 2021 Incentive (Completed)

Previously, for MY 2021, hospitals earned the incentive if they contracted with WISHIN by December 31, 2021. Payments varied by hospital based on projected CY 2021 Medicaid funding developed through the rate setting process. These projected amounts include inpatient, outpatient, fee-for-service and HMO volume. Any new eligible hospitals that did not have projected Medicaid funding amounts received the minimum amount of funding. Hospitals that had the lowest proportion of projected funding were eligible to receive \$15,000 per interface category and the hospitals with the largest proportion were eligible to receive up to \$40,000 per interface category.

MY 2022 Incentive (In-progress)

For MY 2022, the HIE program is split into two incentives. Hospitals are only eligible to participate in one of the two incentives:

- 1) **Continuation of MY 2021 Incentive:** The first incentive is only available to those hospitals that did not participate in the MY 2021 HIE incentive. For these hospitals, MY 2022 is a continuation of the 2021 MY. Hospitals may earn the incentive by at least contracting with WISHIN by December 31, 2022. For more detail, refer to the MY 2021 Incentive section above.
- 2) **Participation Progression Incentive:** The second incentive is only available to those hospitals that did participate in the MY 2021 HIE incentive. These hospitals received an the MY 2021 HIE incentive payment. Hospitals may earn the incentive if they progress to or maintain an “in work” or “live” status.

The incentive payment amounts for the MY 2022 incentive will be based on projected CY 2022 Medicaid funding including inpatient, outpatient, fee-for-service and HMO volume developed through the rate setting process. Similarly to MY 2021, those hospitals that had the lowest proportion of projected funding are eligible to receive \$15,000 per interface category and the hospitals with the largest proportion are eligible to receive up to \$40,000 per interface category. This means that the minimum a hospital may receive for meeting all participation requirements is \$45,000 (3 interfaces X \$15,000 per interface) and the most received is \$120,000 (3 interfaces X \$40,000 per interface).

Results & Payment

Final performance is determined by participation status in each of the interface categories on December 31, 2022. Results will be communicated in early March 2023, and payments will be made by March 30, 2023.

MY 2023 and Future Years

By the end of MY 2023, DHS expects all hospitals to be information sharing with WISHIN. There will still be an incentive payment 2023, however, starting in 2024, there will be a penalty for those that are not information sharing.

MY 2022 Potentially Preventable Readmissions (PPR) Withhold P4P Program

Overview

DHS developed the PPR Withhold program to encourage the reduction of preventable hospital readmissions following an initial admission of members receiving fee-for-service (FFS) Wisconsin Medicaid services. The presence of such excess readmission chains relative to the statewide benchmark indicates there is an opportunity to improve patient outcomes and to reduce costs through better discharge planning, better coordination of care across sites of service, and other improvements in the delivery of care.

Qualifying Providers

1. Type of Provider:
 - a. Hospitals paid on a DRG basis are included in the PPR program. Providers paid on a per-diem basis (including psychiatric, rehabilitation, and long-term acute care hospitals) are excluded. However, excluded providers will be able to see their PPR performance on the PPR dashboard and quarterly reports.
2. Qualifying Admissions:
 - a. Providers with 25 or fewer qualifying admissions per year, averaged over two prior years, are excluded from the PPR P4P program, including claim payment withholds. Qualifying admissions are the sum of Initial Admissions and Only Admissions, as described above. Providers with more than 25 qualifying admissions averaged over two prior years are included in the PPR program.
3. Location:
 - a. The PPR program is limited to providers that are in-state or out-of-state, border status.
 - b. Out-of-state, non-border status providers are excluded.

Baseline Year & Benchmark

Performance during MY 2022 is compared to a calculated benchmark from baseline year MY 2020. DHS strives to reduce the statewide, PPR rate by 7.5 percent. The baseline statewide FFS PPR rate for the performance benchmark year (MY 2020) is 6.52 percent. It is important to note that although the PPR rate may vary slightly for a hospital due to risk adjustments to reflect acuity differences between the baseline year MY 2020 and the MY 2022. The PPR rate is calculated as follows:

$$\text{PPR Rate} = \text{Initial Admissions} \div (\text{Initial Admissions} + \text{Only Admissions})$$

$$\text{MY 2020 Statewide FFS PPR Rate} = 1,690 \div (1,690 + 22,304) = \mathbf{7.04\%}$$

$$\text{Goal Rate for MY 2022} = 7.04\% * 92.5\% = \mathbf{6.52\%}$$

Withhold

For MY 2022, DHS will withhold three percent of all eligible inpatient FFS claims payments. This will apply to claims with dates of service from 1/1/2022 to 12/31/2022.¹ Withheld funds will be returned to hospitals consistent with the incentive/penalty methodology described below. The payout will occur based on performance for MY 2022, consistent with the model provided later in this document.

PPR Calculations

The 3M PPR software analyzes all admissions for Medicaid FFS inpatient claims. Each admission is classified by the software as either an admission that is not associated with readmissions, an admission that resulted in one or more readmissions, or a readmission.

The 3M PPR software classifies each admission into one of the following categories:

- **Only Admission (OA):** A claim that is not a potentially preventable readmission and is not followed by a potentially preventable readmission (at any hospital) within a certain timeframe. DHS has selected a 30 day review window
- **Initial Admission (IA):** A claim that is not a potentially preventable readmission and is followed by a potentially preventable readmission (at any hospital) within 30 days
- **Qualifying Admission (QA):** A sum of Only Admissions and Initial Admissions. QAs represent total inpatient admissions, excluding designated potentially preventable readmissions. This value is used to determine eligibility for the PPR P4P measure, as described below.
- **Readmission (RA):** A claim that is a potentially preventable readmission associated with an initial admission within 30 days prior
- **Exclusion:** A claim that is excluded from measurement under 3M's clinically-based algorithm exclusions (example: clinically complex cases). See below for additional details on exclusions
- **PPR Chain:** A sequence of non-excluded inpatient discharges that occur within a 30-day window. A PPR chain consists of an Initial Admission (IA) and at least one Readmission (RA). As such, a count of Initial Admissions will be the same as a count of PPR chains.

Risk Adjustment and Benchmarking:

1. Actual IAs and benchmark IAs (readmission chains) are aggregated for each provider to determine risk adjusted readmission chain rates.
2. Readmission chain rates will be calculated using only FFS inpatient claims data. No HMO claims data will be used.
3. Benchmark IAs are risked adjusted and calculated for each provider based on the CY 2020 statewide average rate of IAs by APR-DRG and Severity of Illness combination. Further adjustments to benchmark IAs are made to account for differences in patient age and secondary mental health diagnosis. Benchmark IAs by provider are aggregated based on the provider's 2022 mix of services (based on APR-DRG and patient age) and volume.

¹ Specifically, the "last" or "to" date of service that represents the discharge date.

4. Benchmark IAs are compared to actual IAs for each provider. “Excess” IAs are actual IAs exceeding benchmark IAs. Measuring provider performance based on actual vs. risk adjusted benchmark IAs (readmission chains) enables DHS to compare provider performance even when there are differences in inpatient volume and case mix.
5. In-state providers who are paid on an APR-DRG basis and out-of-state border status hospitals are included in the development of statewide average rate of IAs by APR-DRG and Severity of Illness.

Exclusions:

As noted above, a number of services and diagnoses are excluded in the PPR software for inclusion into the classifications indicated above. Claims that are excluded will not be counted for benchmarking or performance measurement. These exclusions include:

- a. Neonate admissions
- b. Malignancy (cancer-related) admissions
- c. Certain drug and alcohol related services (DRG 770)
- d. Chronic kidney disease and dialysis
- e. Additional non-event DRGs, procedure codes, and discharge status codes

A full listing of these exclusions can be found on the ForwardHealth Hospital provider page: https://www.forwardhealth.wi.gov/wiportal/content/provider/medicaid/hospital/Handout1_3M_PPR_Manual.pdf.spage

Transfers:

The 3M PPR software evaluates discharge status codes to determine if the patient was transferred. In instances where an acute-care provider (including critical access hospitals) transfers a recipient to another acute-care provider, the original hospital admission is reclassified as a Transfer Admission (TA) and the receiving hospital is classified as either: only admission (if no readmission occurs post-discharge) or initial admission (if a readmission follows the discharge). Stays classified as TA are not included in the numerator or denominator when calculating a provider’s readmission rate. The TA consideration is designed to recognize that the original hospital cannot treat the patient but the receiving hospital can. As such, the receiving hospital takes responsibility for the patient’s care including discharge planning activities. For example, if a premature baby is delivered at a critical access hospital and then transferred to a hospital with a neonatal intensive care unit, the receiving hospital is responsible for appropriate discharge and follow-up coordination, not the original critical access hospital. Transfer admissions are identified by discharge status codes: 02, 05, 82, 85.

In instances where an acute-care provider transfers a recipient to a non-acute care provider (e.g. skilled nursing facility), the receiving facility is classified as a Non-Event Transfer (NE) and the original facility retains responsibility should the recipient be readmitted after leaving the non-acute facility within the readmission time window. The NE consideration is designed to recognize that the original hospital level of care is no longer needed for the patient but the discharge planning crafted by the acute-care hospital requires continued care/monitoring at another facility rather than the recipient being discharge home. Acute-care providers should work closely with non-acute facilities to ensure potentially preventable readmissions are avoided.

PPR Data Report Delivery Schedule

Hospitals will receive a quarterly PDF summary report, a list of PPR chains and related data, as well as a data dashboard.

These reports and PPR chain lists can be accessed on the ForwardHealth portal page. This access can be granted by your hospital’s portal administrator. **If you do not know who this is, or if they are unable to grant you access, please contact the portal help desk at 866-908-1363.** DHS will contact hospitals to obtain a designated staff person for data dashboard access.

The table below indicates anticipated data delivery dates:

Measurement period	Working data available on approximately:	Preliminary annual report available on:	Final annual report available on:
2022			
1/1 – 3/31	5/15/2022	N/A	N/A
4/1 – 6/30	8/15/2022	N/A	N/A
7/1 – 9/30	11/15/2022	N/A	N/A
10/1 – 12/31	2/15/2023	N/A	N/A
2023			
1/1 – 3/31	5/15/2023	5/15/2023 (data for MY2022)	N/A
4/1 – 6/30	8/15/2023	N/A	N/A
7/1 – 9/30	11/15/2023	N/A	9/15/2023 (data for MY2022)
10/1 – 12/31	2/15/2024	N/A	N/A
2024			
1/1 – 3/31	5/15/2024	5/15/2024 (data for MY2023)	N/A
4/1 – 6/30	8/15/2024	N/A	N/A
7/1 – 9/30	11/15/2024	N/A	9/15/2024 (data for MY2023)
10/1 – 12/31	2/15/2025	N/A	N/A

HMO PPR Policy

Starting in 2018, Medicaid HMOs have the opportunity to participate in a PPR incentive program. HMOs are judged based on their members’ readmissions at hospitals to which they are admitted. HMO performance is based on HMO claims only and will not include fee-for-service claims. HMOs will be eligible for incentive dollars based on their PPR performance and will be required to share a portion of those dollars with the providers with whom they partner to reduce PPRs. The 2023 HMO P4P guide with PPR information was posted prior to December 31, 2021 on the Quality for BadgerCare Plus and Medicaid SSI ForwardHealth [page](#).

Public Reporting of PPR Results

In order to increase transparency and drive improvement efforts, DHS seeks to provide the public with additional information related to hospital PPR performance, based on outcomes for MY 2022. The Department will continue to engage with hospital stakeholders to determine the best manner to present this data.

Incentive/Penalty Methodology

1. **Benchmark:** the benchmark year will be MY 2020, January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020. A hospital’s FFS claims data for this year will be the basis for the benchmark against which a hospital is assessed – that is, the Benchmark (or “expected”) Initial Admissions.
2. **Withhold Return and Incentives:** providers will receive their withhold dollars and incentive payments commensurate with how their individual MY 2022 count of Initial Admissions compares to their Benchmark Initial Admissions which is based on the MY 2020 statewide data and risk adjusted to reflect the provider’s MY 2022 acuity and volume.
 - a. Providers will receive no more than 10 percent of their MY 2022 FFS inpatient claim payments as an incentive and will be penalized no more than the 3 percent that the withhold represents.
3. **Excluded Providers:** providers that do not qualify for the PPR measure, as indicated above, are not subject to the withhold and will not be eligible for incentive payments.

Payments (as applicable) will be made by October 30, 2023. See the next pages for a demonstration of the Incentive/Penalty Methodology.

Withhold PPR P4P Methodology Example

Legend for Tables	
P4P = Pay for Performance, PPR = Potentially Preventable Readmission	
Column 1	Hospital Name
Column 2	\$ withheld = 3% of FFS Inpatient claims payments
Column 3	PPR \$ = Total inpatient claims dollars related to any PPR initial or re admission
Column 4	Initial Admissions = # of total chains a provider had in MY
Column 5	Benchmark Initial Admissions = .925 * Initial Admission benchmark from 3M PPR software
Column 6	Chains Above Benchmark = Column 4 – Column 5 if Column 4 > Column 5, 0 otherwise
Column 7	Average PPR \$ Per Chain = Column 3 / Column 4
Column 8	Amount Penalized = Column 7 * Column 6 or Column 2, if Column 7 * Column 6 is greater than Column 2
Column 9	Withhold Return = Column 2 – Column 8
Column 10	Hospital Name (Same as Column 1)
Column 11	Withhold Remaining for Incentive Distribution = Column 2 – Column 9
Column 12	Chains Below Benchmark = Column 5 – Column 4, if Column 5 > Column 4, 0 Otherwise
Column 13	Incentive Scaling Factor = Average of (Column 7) * Column 12
Column 14	Proportion of PPR \$ for Incentive Payment = Column 13 / Sum(Column 13)
Column 15	Incentive Payment = Column 14 * Sum(Column 11)
Column 16	Total Payment = Column 9 + Column 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hospital	Withhold \$*	PPR \$	Initial Admissions (MY 22 performance)	Benchmark Initial Admissions (MY 20)	Chains Above Benchmark (4 – 5, 0 if negative)	Average \$ PPR / Chain (3 / 4)	Amount Penalized (6 * 7, but no more than column 2 value)	Withhold Return (2 – 8)
A	\$25,000	\$80,000	27	22	5	\$2,962.96	\$14,814.80	\$10,185.20
B	\$110,000	\$220,000	56	26	30	\$3,928.57	\$110,000	\$0.00
C	\$50,000	\$35,000	8	15	0	\$4,375.00	0	\$50,000.00
D	\$160,000	\$230,000	18	20	0	\$12,777.78	0	\$160,000.00
E	\$80,000	\$64,000	20	16	4	\$3,200.00	12,800	\$67,200
Total	\$425,000	\$629,000	129	99	39		\$137,614.80	\$287,385.20

10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hospital	Withhold Remaining for Redistribution (sum of 2 – sum of 9)	Chains Below Benchmark (5 – 4, or 0 if negative)	Incentive Scaling Factor (Statewide Average of Column 7 * 12)	Proportion of PPR \$ for Incentive Payment (13 / Sum of Column 13)	Incentive Payment** (14 * Total Column 11)	Total Payment (9 + 15)
A		0	0	0		\$10,185.20
B		0	0	0		\$0
C		7	\$34,131.37	.7778	\$100,000.00	\$150,000
D		2	\$9,751.82	.2222	\$37,614.80	\$197,614.80
E		0	0	0	0	*
Total	\$137,614.80	9	\$43,883.19	1.00	\$137,614.80	\$425,000

*This Provider would receive the remaining funds in this example since Provider C reached the 10% claims payment cap

**This model is simplified to pay out all funds in one round. The actual model will likely require multiple rounds of incentive distribution to ensure all penalty/incentive funds are paid out while maintaining the 10% claims payment cap.

MY 2022 Assessment P4P Program

Overview

The Assessment P4P program was developed to encourage Wisconsin Medicaid hospital performance on select inpatient admissions measures, described below. Hospitals that perform well on these measures compared to the statewide average are eligible for the incentive payment. The funding for the program for a given measurement year is \$5 million.

Qualifying Providers

Acute care, children's, and rehabilitation hospitals located in Wisconsin are eligible for this program. As specified in the Wisconsin Medicaid Hospital State Plan Attachment 4/19-A, critical access hospitals are not included in the program because they receive cost-based reimbursement, and psychiatric hospitals are not included because they are paid under a different reimbursement methodology.

MY 2022

The following three measures are included in the MY 2022 Assessment P4P program:

1. Perinatal Measures (\$2 million):

There are two components to this measure, as shown below:

- a. Cesarean Section (PC-02)
- b. Newborn Screening Turnaround Time

Both components for this measure are reported through the WHA (Wisconsin Hospital Association) CheckPoint website. For this measure the goal is to score better than the published statewide average. A hospital can earn a 100% “full share” of the \$2 million by equaling or outperforming the statewide average on both of the sub-measures, or a 75% “partial share” of the \$2 million by equaling or outperforming the statewide average on one of the sub-measures.

2. Patient Experience of Care Survey (HCAHPS) (\$1.5 million):

This measure is made up of 27 survey questions from the Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) that cover the entire hospitalization experience. These are grouped into the ten components of the measure. The data is reported to CheckPoint. For this measure the goal is to score equal to or greater than the published statewide average. A hospital can earn a 100% “full share” of the \$1.5 million by scoring at or above the statewide average on at least three of the ten sub-measures.

3. Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections (CLABSI) (\$1.5 million):

The CLABSI surveillance [protocol](#) within the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) provides the definitions and reporting structure for this measure. This measure uses a standardized infection ratio to compare a hospital's results against the state average. Data for this measure is reported to CheckPoint. For this measure the goal is to score equal to or less than the published statewide average. A hospital can earn a 100% “full share” of the \$1.5 million by equaling or outperforming the statewide average for this measure.

Reporting notes/resources:

- Data must be entered into NHSN and rights conferred to the WHA group (ID 27080) for measure compliance. Data are then loaded onto CheckPoint for evaluation.

- All NHSN reporting rules should be followed, including but not limited to, indicating CLABSI surveillance in monthly reporting plans, entering monthly numerators and denominators (device days and patient days) in all eligible units, and reporting only primary BSIs as CLABSIs.
- The SIR is only calculated when the number of predicted CLABSIs is ≥ 1 to help enforce a minimum precision criterion. In cases where the SIR is not calculated, a + will be indicated on CheckPoint.
- Surveillance protocol: http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/pscmanual/4psc_clabscurrent.pdf
- Surveillance resources: <http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/acute-care-hospital/clabsi/index.html>
- Contact Alistair Carr, Senior Healthcare Data Analyst at the Wisconsin Hospital Association, at 608-274-1820 or acarr@wha.org for CheckPoint questions.

Contact Ashlie Dowdell, HAI Surveillance Coordinator at the Wisconsin Division of Public Health, at 608-266-1122 or ashlie.dowdell@wi.gov for NHSN questions.

Methodology

Each of the three measures in the program are calculated separately. The more hospitals that meet the performance targets, the less money that will be distributed to each individual hospital. The opposite is also true; if very few hospitals meet the targets for one or more of the measures, the payouts for those measures will be higher for those hospitals that meet the targets. With the understanding that payments to hospitals by measure may vary, the entire \$5 million will be paid out regardless of how many or how few hospitals meet the performance targets. The State does not keep any funds from the Assessment P4P program.

The three measures and allocation of money for the MY 2022 are as follows:

Measure	MY 2022	Share Division
Pay-For-Performance		
1. Perinatal Measures: 2 Sub-measures as follows: a) Cesarean Section b) Newborn Screening Turnaround Time	\$ 2 million Target = statewide average	100% = 2 of 2 75% = 1 of 2
2. Patient Experience of Care	\$1.5 million Target = statewide average	100% = 3 of 10
3. Central-line Associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI)	\$1.5 million Target = statewide average	100%= statewide avg.

Additionally, this chart shows the three assessment measures for the measurement year, their individual components, where the data is sourced from, and what the measurement period is for each.

Measure	Data Source	Measurement Period
1. Perinatal Measures a. Cesarean Section b. Newborn Screening Turnaround Time	CheckPoint	1/1/2022 to 12/31/2022*
2. HCAHPS a. Patients Ranked Hospital High b. Definitely Recommend Hospital c. Doctors Always Communicated Well d. Nurses Always Communicated Well e. Patients Always Received Help As Soon as They Wanted f. Staff Always Explained Medications g. Understood Care When They Left h. Always Quiet at Night i. Room Was Always Clean j. Staff Provided Discharge Instructions	CheckPoint	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022*
3. Central Line Blood Stream Infections- CLABSI	CheckPoint	1/1/2022 to 12/31/2022*

**Dates reflect the data scheduled to be available on CheckPoint on 6/30/2023. These dates are subject to change if the data for these timeframes is not available to WHA.*

The Department calculates the “full share” payment amount for a measure by dividing the budget for the measure by the sum of (“partial” and “full”) shares earned by hospitals; the “partial share” payment amount is the “full share” payment amount multiplied by the “partial share” percentage. For example, if, for the Perinatal Measure, 25 hospitals qualify for “full shares” and 20 hospitals qualify for 75% “partial shares,” the sum of the shares is $(25 + (0.75 \times 20)) = 40$, so the 25 hospitals each earn \$50,000 (\$2 million /40) while the 20 hospitals each earn \$37,500 ($\$50,000 \times 0.75$).

This chart shows an example of the Assessment P4P methodology, using the perinatal measures.

Step	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set the targets for each of the performance-based Birth Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cesarean Section Newborn Screening Turnaround Time 	<p>Assume beginning with 70 hospitals in scope for this measure.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of the MY, determine the number of hospitals reporting all required perinatal measures. Hospitals reporting all required perinatal measures will be eligible to participate in the perinatal P4P fund distribution. 	<p>Assume 50 out of 70 hospitals report all required perinatal measures. Only these 50 hospitals are eligible to participate in the perinatal P4P incentive.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine how many hospitals from Step 2 meet exactly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero perinatal targets = not eligible for perinatal P4P money 1 perinatal target= 75% share 2 perinatal targets= 100% share 	<p>Assume: of the 50 hospitals reporting all perinatal measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 hospitals meet 0 targets 10 hospitals meet 1 target 20 hospitals meet 2 targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate individual hospital points and total points for hospitals meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero perinatal targets = \$0 from perinatal P4P = 0 points each Exactly 1 target = 75% of incentive = 0.75 points each 2 targets = 100% of incentive = 1 point each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 hospitals get 0 points = \$0 for perinatal; total points for this group = $20 \times 0 = 0$; 10 hospitals get 0.75 points; total points = $10 \times 0.75 = 7.5$; 20 hospitals get 1 point; total points = $20 \times 1 = 20$. <p>Total points for all hospitals $= (20 \times 0) + (10 \times 0.75) + (20 \times 1) = 27.5$ points</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine percent share in incentive money for hospitals earning 75% of the incentive, and those earning 100% of the incentive. Calculate the incentive money for each hospital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of the 10 hospitals that get 0.75 points each, in the total perinatal \$ = $\frac{7.5 \text{ points}}{27.5 \text{ points}} = 27.27\%$ of \$2 million = \$545,454. Divided equally among the 10 hospitals, each gets \$54,545. Share of the 20 hospitals that get 1 point each = $\frac{20}{27.5} = 72.72\%$ of \$2 million = \$1,454,546. Divided equally among the 20 hospitals, each gets \$72,727.

Estimated Assessment P4P State Averages

This table provides estimates of what the statewide averages may be for each of the three assessment measures, and their component measures in the case of the perinatal measures and HCAHPS. As indicated on page 4, P4P results will be based on performance relative to average performance during this measurement year rather than prior year averages – a hospital must equal or outperform those measurement year averages to receive payment for a given Assessment P4P measure. The averages below are estimates to serve as a target for planning purposes. Actual averages *will* vary from those listed below.

Measure	Numerator	Denominator	Estimated State Average (as of March 2022)	Positive or Negative Measure
Perinatal Measures				
Cesarean Section (PC-02)	Not available from CheckPoint	Not available from CheckPoint	21.39%	Negative**
Newborn Screening Turnaround Time	Not available from CheckPoint	Not available from CheckPoint	99.91%	Positive
HCAHPS (Patient Experience of Care)		Statewide Average (n=66 hospitals)		All Sub-measures are positive.
Patients Rated Hospital High		78%		
Definitely Recommend Hospital		76%		
Doctors Always Communicated Well		83%		
Nurses always communicated well		84%		
Patients always received requested help		74%		
Staff always explained medications		70%		
Understood Care When They Left		58%		
Always quiet at night		65%		
Room was always clean		80%		
Staff Provided Discharge Instructions		90%		
Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections (CLABSI):	Numerator data not available from Checkpoint	Denominator data not available from Checkpoint	0.79	Negative**

*= including all hospitals with > 0 in the denominator

**= Negative means that a hospital must score equal to or lower than the published average.