

Behavioral Health Outcomes Stakeholder Workgroup

February 28, 2024



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Illinois Department of
Healthcare and Family Services

Agenda

1. Welcome
 - Roll Call
 - Approval of 1/24 minutes
2. Overview of Value-Based Payment (VBP) Models
3. Group Discussion/Feedback/Q&A
4. Next Steps
5. Adjournment





Reminder – Workgroup Purpose

- [305 ILCS 66/20-10](#)
- Provide feedback to HFS on the redesign of reimbursement rates for Medicaid funded team-based behavioral health services.
- Advise HFS in the identification of metrics and outcomes that should be utilized for team-based behavioral health services.
- Provide input to HFS in the development of a pay-for-performance (P4P) model for team-based services, with the goal of implementing the P4P model in state fiscal year 2025.



What does payment have to do with outcomes?

- Payment structures reflect a system's priorities and values
 - More ≠ better
 - Customer-centered vs. provider-centered
 - Accountability for customer care
- Impacts how providers structure clinical operations
 - Volume-based models (fee-for-service) necessitate a focus on productivity and the delivery of discrete billable activities
- Quality improvement requires sustainable investment

Triple Aim Framework

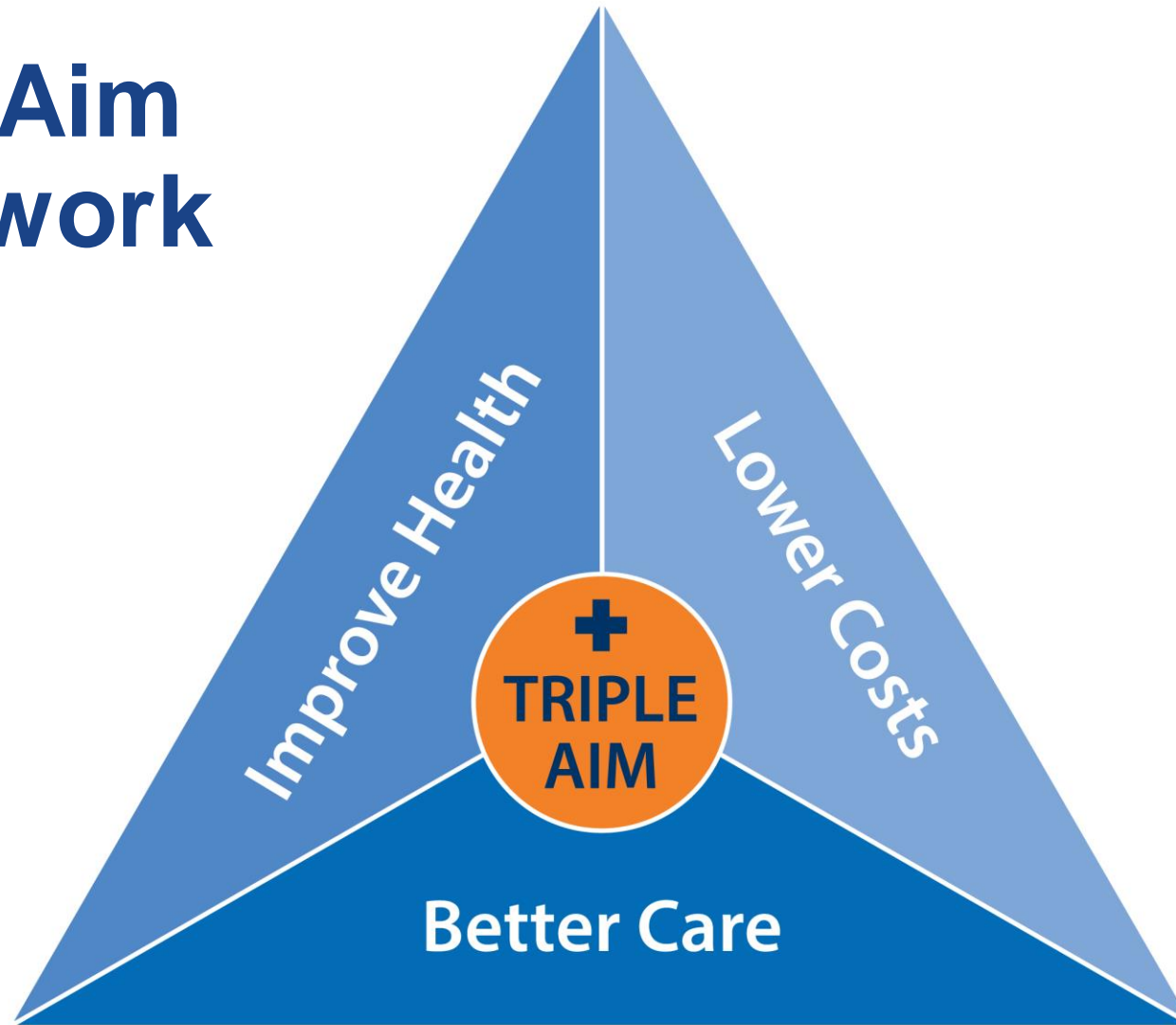


Image Credit:
[Massachusetts eHealth Institute](#)



Healthcare Payment Models

Fee-for-Service (FFS)

- Traditional payment model
- Pays a set amount for each service provided using a fee schedule or a menu of services and fees
- Most Illinois payments are currently FFS, including team-based behavioral health services.

Value-Based Care (VBC)

- An approach to aligning healthcare payments to the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of care provided.
- Aim to hold providers accountable for improving outcomes while providing more flexibility in service delivery.

Alternative Payment Models (APMs)

- Mechanism for implementing VBC approaches
- Umbrella term used to describe payment models that deviate from FFS
- Have varying levels of risk and rewards for providers



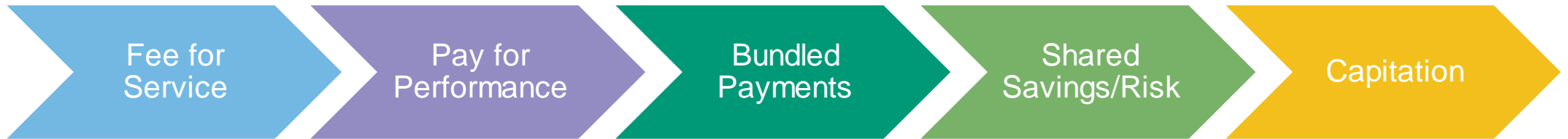
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Common APM Approaches

Approach	Description
Pay for Performance (P4P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Payment is directly linked to the achievement of specific performance targets that indicate quality or efficiency.• Often structured as bonus payments but can be structured to include financial penalties if targets are not met.
Bundled Payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paying a set amount for a defined set of services, for a set period (often daily or monthly) and across clinical settings, procedures, or a specific condition.
Shared-Savings and Shared-Risk Models	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incentivizes providers to reduce spending for a defined population by offering them a percentage of any net savings (upside risk), or recouping payments if the population experiences (downside risk).• Shared-saving models are most common but can be structured as a two-sided risk arrangement (both upside and downside risks).
Capitation and Sub-Capitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organizations are paid a set amount upfront to cover the predicted cost of a defined set of services for a specific customer over a set period.• Most commonly thought of in relation to Managed Care Organizations but can be established with provider organizations too (e.g., primary care capitation with a physician's group).

Continuum of Medicaid APM Approaches



Low financial risk
Basic quality expectations

Greater financial risk
Greater quality expectations



Types of Quality Metrics

Type	Definition	Examples
Structural	Measures that assess an organization's capacity to provide high-quality care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ratio of staff to customers• Percent of providers using an electronic health record (EHR)
Process	Measures that focus on the steps or activities that should increase the likelihood of a desired outcome.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Percent of customers screened for depression• Number of customer visits in a month
Outcome	Measures that assess the results (positive or negative) of care provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hospital readmission rates• Reduction in behavioral health symptoms
Customer Experience	A type of outcome measure that focuses on the customer's experience of care using information that comes directly from the customer or their family.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Experience with care• Patient-reported outcomes measures



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APMs and Team-Based Services

- Reimbursement gaps in team-based services remain common, despite the growth of these models.
- Fee-for-service limits payments to direct services and doesn't account for other activities that can be vital to the success of the model (e.g., coordination with other providers, outreach, documentation, on-call hours).
- It is becoming more common to move payment for team-based services to an alternative payment model to ensure sustainability and to provide greater flexibility in service delivery.
- Promotes a shift in focus from compliance to quality.



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Feedback and Public Comments

Next Steps

- Next Meeting Date: 3/27 at 2:30-3:30pm
- Questions or concerns, please contact:
omi.cbho@uillinois.edu
- All agendas, minutes, and related materials will be uploaded to HFS's Behavioral Health Outcomes Stakeholder Workgroup webpage:
<https://hfs.illinois.gov/medicalproviders/behavioral/communitymentalhealthcenter/behavioralhealthoutcomesstakeholderworkgroup.html>



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