

State-Level Primary Care Innovations and Implications for Federal Policy

National Academies' Standing Committee on Primary Care

May 20, 2024

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State Role in Primary Care Reform

1.	Define current state of primary care	 Data analytics, definitions, and research (i.e. primary care scorecard and reports on spend)
2.	Build a coalition	 Public-private partnership model (i.e. <u>Virginia Task Force on</u> <u>Primary Care</u>)
3.	Identify policy options	 Landscape review and stakeholder input (i.e. <u>Tool</u> based on <u>HHS issue brief</u>)
4.	Establish consensus priorities	 Leverage the power of consensus in a coalition (i.e. primary care spend threshold)
5.	Identify a policy champion	 Define ownership (executive vs legislative, state vs federal) Use data to identify impacted populations, geographies
6.	Provide an accountability structure	 Monitor execution of recommendations and related policies (i.e. <u>Legislative and budget trackers</u>)

Note: Issue brief drafted in partnership with Milbank Memorial Fund



- **Public-private partnership model** run by Virginia Center for Health Innovation (VCHI), funded through the Virginia Department of Health
- Initiated in 2020 to address immediate crises facing primary care sustainability

Membership

- Front line providers
- Health systems
- Payers (Medicaid, commercial, state employees)
- Employers
- Professional associations
- Patient advocates
- Legislators
- State officials

Committees

- Vary by year based on needs
- Current committees include:
 - 1. Data analytics
- 2. Practice and payment innovation
- 3. Clinician retention and wellbeing
- 4. Education and advocacy

Major Initiatives

- Distribution of PPE and rapid antigen tests
- Increased Medicaid reimbursement
- Spend reports and scorecard
- Pilots:
- 1. Multi-payer alignment for behavioral health integration
- 2. Clinician retention
- 3. Vaccination rates
- 4. Person-Centered Primary Care Measure evaluation



State Alignment with Federal Initiatives

Memorial Fund Using evidence to improve population health					PRIMARY CARE		
	al						
Category	Federal Initiative ¹	State Current Status	State Executive/Agency Action Needed	State Legislative Action Needed	Federal Executive/Agency Action Needed	Federal Legislative Action Needed	Other Notes
Payment	Updates to Medicare Physician Fee Schedule 1. Complexity Add-on (G2211) 2. Payment for auxiliary personnel (community health workers [CHWs], peers, care navigators) 3. Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Screen (G0136) 4. Community Health Integration and Principal Illness Navigation (G0511) 5. Collaborative Care Model (99492, 99493, 99494, G2214, G0512)	99494		Update services covered to mirror Medicare			
Payment	CMS Innovation Center—Making Care Primary	* Not participating			Could offer opportunities to expand demonstration		Activity not open to VA
Payment	CMS Innovation Center—AHEAD Model		Application and implementation would require significant state leadership. State Medicaid agency is the only eligible applicant	Participation would require legislative action to set spend targets and adjust Medicaid payments			VA has not submitted an application
Payment	CMS Innovation Center—Accountable Care Organization (ACO) Primary Care (PC) Flex Model	* Opportunity announced March 2023. Individual ACOs can apply without direct state action * VA likely has ~15 ACOs that could be eligible					
Payment	Adoption of Person-Centered Primary Care Measure (PCPCM) in CMS Innovation Center's payment models	conducting an evaluation of PCPCM	Could include in future value-based payment (VBP) models if evaluation is positive or as an outcome measure to determine effectiveness of other		Could broadly adopt if evaluation is positive		

Note: Tool published by Milbank Memorial Fund. Initiatives listed are based on HHS is Taking Action to Strengthen Primary Care



7 Ways the Federal Government Can Support States

- **Establish accountable leadership:** Primary care spans multiple centers and agencies within HHS. Having a singular entity responsible for coordination and accountability for executing a vision is critical.
- **Create a roadmap with a vision for the future:** Communicate the overall strategy and endgame to states so that they may plan their own priorities, reduce redundancy and maximize use of limited resources.
- **Establish common definitions for primary care and primary care spend:** Provide common definitions so states can make comparisons and plan programs more efficiently.
- **Set benchmarks so state can align priorities and measure success:** Review of design and timeline, discussion on provider accountability metrics.
- **Provide access to payer data for research and evaluation:** Submit Tricare and federal employee plan data for state all-payer claims databases and continue to enable use of Medicare and Medicaid claims.
- **Establish a comprehensive workforce strategy that includes retention:** Burnout rates are at an all-time high. Recruitment without retention will continue to result in access issues.
- **Provide a strategy to close the primary care gap between states:** Consider policy options that support states in building necessary infrastructure while considering varying cultures of states.



Appendix



States Need Federal Data to Improve Self-Assessments

Virginia Primary Care Scorecard



Workforce

A healthy primary care workforce is critical to ensure a healthy Virginia. Ten additional primary care providers (PCPs) per 100,000 residents can increase life expectancy by 51.5 days.⁵ Primary care faced challenges before the COVID-19 pandemic, but the pandemic has exacerbated these challenges by increasing provider shortages and burrout.

Total number of Primary Care Providers per 100,000 Virginians

76.0 Primary care providers per 100,000 Virginians

Virginia's rate is <u>slightly better</u> than the national average or **75.6** PCPs per 100,000.

Most counties in Virginia do not have enough PCPs to serve their population Based on data from the <u>VCU Department of Family</u> <u>Medicine Ambulatory Care Outcomes Research Network</u> (ACORN), PCP typically serve 1,368 patients in a year. Based on this estimate, 71% of counties in Virginia do not have sufficient PCP capacity to serve their population (at least 1 PCP per 1,368 residents).



Average wait times for routine primary care for new patients: 20.6 days Based on <u>national survey</u> of family medicine physicians



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Primary Care Providers are not evenly distributed across the state

While Virginia has a similar statewide rate of PCPs per resident as the national average, Virginia performs significantly worse than the national average in medically underserved areas.

46.0 Primary care providers per 100,000 Virginians in medically undeserved areas National average is 55.6 PCPs per 100,000 in medically

undeserved areas.

PCPs per 100,000 Virginians vs Statewide Average (76 per 100,000)



Burnout and provider retention

Primary care providers are leaving the field in record numbers. Per research by ACORN, In 2022, 42% of primary care practices lost a clinician, a significant increase compared to 13% in 2018. Burnout is a significant factor, contributing to provider losses.

More than 50% of Virginia's primary care providers report burnout.



Scorecard





Scorecard Dashboard



Note: Full set of 2023 Virginia Task Force on Primary Care Reports may be found here

Using a Public-Private Partnership to Establish Multi-Payer Alignment



- Voluntary alignment between Medicaid managed care organizations
- Design supported by third-party Virginia Center for Health Innovation



- Establish a payment model to support pediatric primary care practices in integrating primary care and behavioral health
- Goals: Increase access to behavioral health; Reduce burnout among primary care providers





Model Approach

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