

The Value of All-Payer Claims Databases for Employers

What are All-Payer Claims Databases (APCDs)?

APCDs are databases, typically created by a state mandate, that generally include data derived from medical claims, pharmacy claims, eligibility files, provider (physician and facility) files, and dental claims from private and public payers. Data are submitted directly from health insurers, third-party administrators, and pharmacy benefit managers.

Why have APCDs been developed?

States have established state-sponsored APCD systems to fill critical information gaps needed to make effective health policy decisions, to support health care and payment reform initiatives, and to address the need for transparency in health care. States with APCDs are responding to a need for comprehensive, multi-payer data that allows a variety of health care stakeholders – including employers – to understand the cost, quality, and utilization of health care.

Why are APCDs important for employers?

The health of employees is of paramount importance for employers; helping employees stay healthy is a goal for wellness and productivity in the workplace. In addition, one of the most important issues for employers is controlling health care costs. A recent article from Castlight Health summarized the issue this way:

“Rising healthcare costs place a huge strain on business. According to a new [Harris Poll](#), which consisted of more than 100 CFOs at large self-insured U.S. companies, **80%** say they feel powerless when it comes to managing their company’s [healthcare](#) spending. Even more so, **90%** agree that if their company’s healthcare costs were [lower](#), they could afford to invest more in their businesses.”¹

Health system performance improvement requires the availability of comprehensive local data. Employers often seek more information to understand the quality of care their employees receive, how much variation there is in health care costs, and what opportunities exist to improve the health and health care of their employees. Given the importance of health, health care, health insurance, and health policy to business, many employers are interested in making data-driven decisions for themselves and in the states in which they do business. APCDs can serve this purpose.

The examples below illustrate the ways state APCD data are used to support needs of importance to employers.

State and Regional Benchmarking

Employers contribute significant amounts of money, often over \$10,000 per employee, in premiums for health insurance². Given this level of investment, employers are actively engaged in understanding health care cost and utilization. While some employers have access to data about the health and health care of their own employees through their insurance companies, third party administrators, or other contractors, many businesses lack any information to which they can compare, or benchmark, their own experience. Many state APCDs have state and regional reporting that provide analysis across payers, providing comparisons that employers often lack. Examples include:

The Oregon Health Authority published a report that provides comparisons of Per-Member Per-Month costs, by service category, for commercially insured, public employees, and public payers.³ Employers can use this report to compare their own experience in costs for common types of health care services.

Spending: Making Health Care More Sustainable

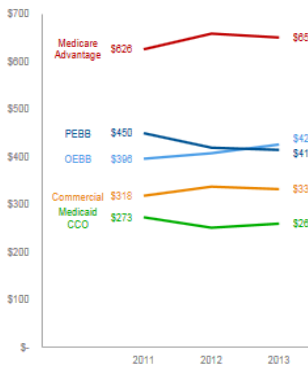


In 2012, health care spending in Oregon was estimated to be nearly \$16 billion.² Containing health care spending growth will help make increased coverage sustainable and make financial resources available for other important uses.

From 2011 to 2013, total spending per member, per month by Medicaid CCOs and Public Employees' Benefit Board plans declined. Oregon is spreading the coordinated care model to other types of coverage in order to bend the health care cost curve.

To provide a standard measure of spending across types of coverage, the graphs below show total paid per member, per month (PMPM) by payer. Total paid per member, per month is defined as: (total paid by payers + total paid by patients) / total months of enrollment in each calendar year.

From 2011 to 2013, total PMPM spending by Medicaid CCOs and PEBB plans declined.⁴ Spending by commercial, Medicare Advantage, and OEBB plans increased.

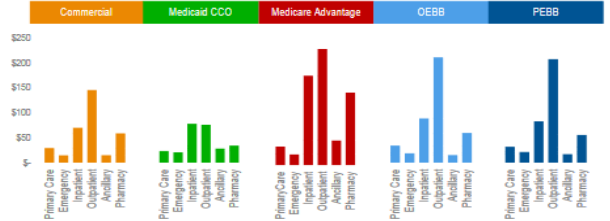


Total PMPM Spending: What's Included?

- Primary Care: Services provided during visits to a primary care provider, including preventive exams and well-baby exams.
- Emergency: Visits to the hospital emergency department.
- Inpatient: Care provided at a hospital or other inpatient facility where the patient stays overnight, including visits to specialists.
- Outpatient: Care provided at a hospital, clinic, or other facility where the patient does not stay overnight.
- Ancillary: Includes private duty nursing, ambulance and non-emergency transportation, dental care, durable medical equipment, and supplies.
- Pharmacy: Prescription drugs where at least part of the cost is paid by a payer.

In 2013, outpatient services was the largest PMPM spending category for all payers except Medicaid CCOs.⁴

Inpatient Services was the largest PMPM spending category for Medicaid CCOs.



⁴ Data for 2014 are incomplete due to regular claims lag, and are excluded from this report. These data will be "filled in" with future submissions and covered in future reports.

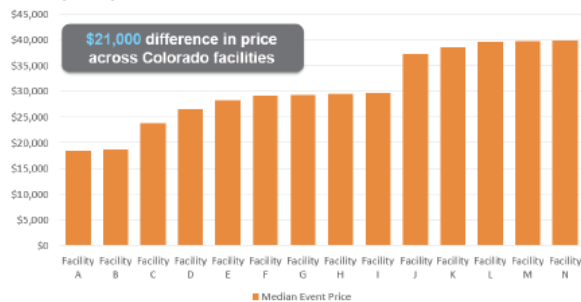
See Glossary for key terms.

Cost Driver Spot Analysis: Payment Variation by Payer February 2016

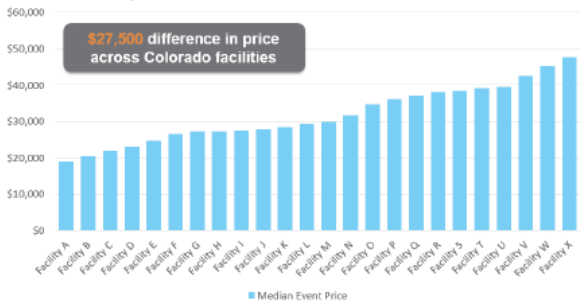


In Colorado, the Center for Improving Value in Health Care is using their APCD to identify variation in costs for common procedures among facilities across Colorado⁴. Variations in costs for the same procedure in health care facilities is often of interest to employers, as they try to understand how and where health care dollars are spent.

Median Event Price: Commercially Insured Hip Replacement



Median Event Price: Commercially Insured Knee Replacement



For the two graphs above, prices represent median paid event amounts for services based on 2014 commercial claims data from the CO All Payer Claims Database, www.comedprice.org. Estimates include insurance payments and patient responsibility (copay, deductible, etc.).

Analysis of Key Cost Drivers

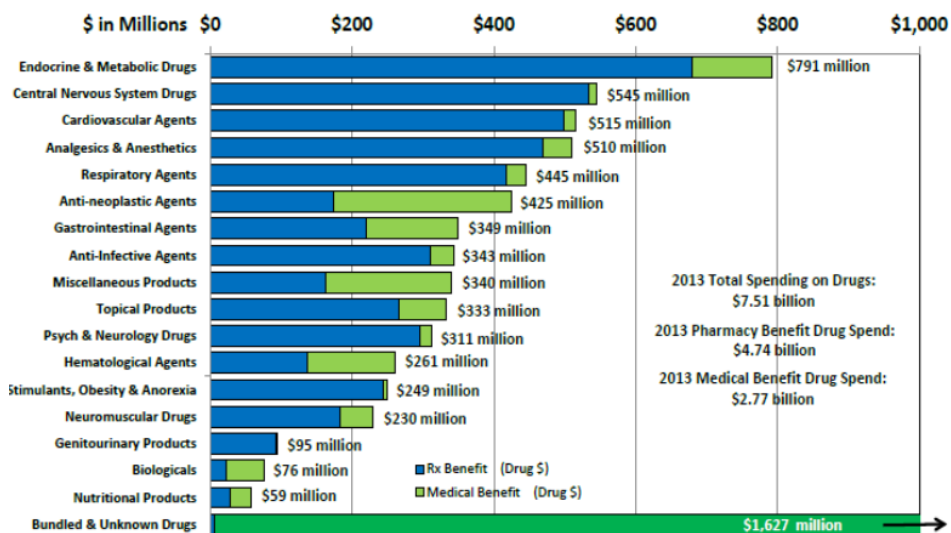
Employers often focus attention on specific key drivers of cost for their own plans. Understanding the impacts of these cost drivers statewide and regionally can be beneficial for employers as they consider possible opportunities for improvement in their own populations. Examples of APCD analysis that can be of value for employers as they try to understand key issues include:

Pharmacy: Pharmacy costs are a major focus of review with many employers, as pharmacy costs often rise at a greater rate than other health care expenses, as described in a recent Business Insurance article:

“Cost increases for pharmaceuticals are growing faster than for medical costs, so some employers are putting their focus there to manage spending,’ Ms. Ageloff said. ‘Pharmacy is the component of employee benefit plans that has the highest rate of increase right now,’ Ms. Ageloff said of drug costs that today can account for at least 20% to 25% of employers’ total medical spending versus the historical 15%.”⁵

The State of Minnesota recently presented an analysis of trends in pharmacy costs using statewide APCD data⁶. This analysis provides a state-level review of costs by drug category, which can be used by employers to understand if their trends mirror local use statewide. It distinguished between office-administered drugs and drugs obtained as pharmacy benefits, to highlight the price pressure from drugs prescribed in medical settings.

MN Drug Spending by Therapeutic Category, 2013



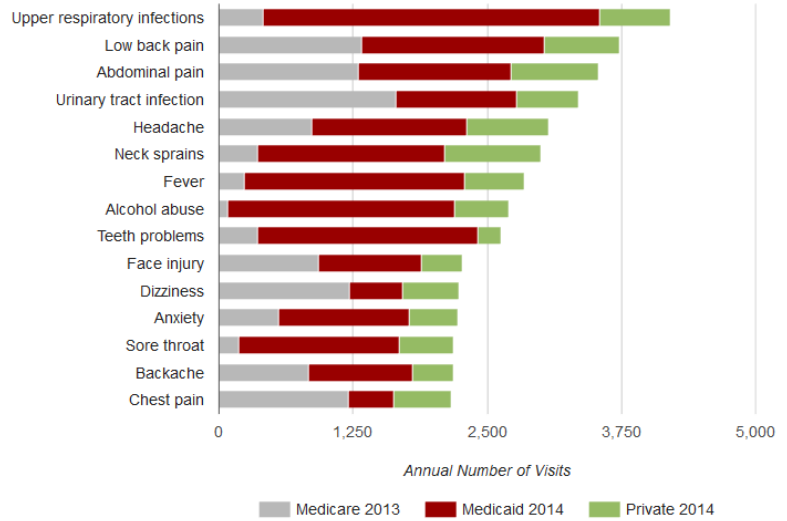
MDH Minnesota Department of Health

Source: Analysis by the PRIME Institute, University of Minnesota using the Minnesota All Payer Claims Database (MN APCD) data from 2009 to 2013.

Avoidable Care: Health care cost and utilization review for employers often focuses on potentially avoidable care. The goal of these types of analyses are to identify opportunities to prevent unnecessary care.

The State of Rhode Island released online reporting⁷ that reviews potentially avoidable emergency room visits and quantifies the costs associated with those visits. This type of analysis can be used by employers to understand where they have opportunities to educate their employees about opportunities for preventing avoidable care.

Top 15 Potentially Preventable Reasons for Emergency Room Visits



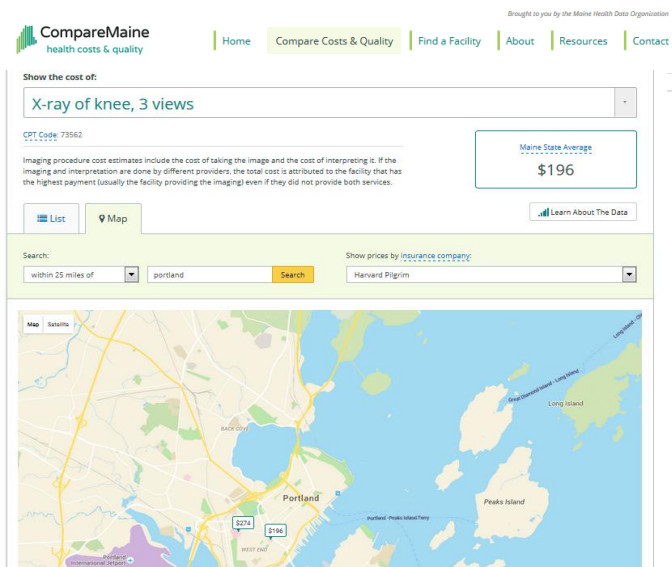
Tools to Support Health Care Consumerism

There has been a trend towards more employee contribution to health insurance costs for many years.⁸ Given this trend, there is a need to support active health care consumerism and greater price transparency in order to assist individuals with their health care decision-making. As summarized in the Health Research Institutes 2015 Medical Cost Trend Report⁹:

“As employers continue to shift financial responsibilities to their employees, the cost-conscious consumer will exert greater influence in the new health economy.”

Individuals need tools to support understanding of price and quality variation. States are using APCD data to create those tools. Examples include:

Compare Maine¹⁰: The Maine Health Data Organization uses the Maine APCD to drive a consumer-focused website in which individuals can search for the average price of common procedures, by facility and by payer, to support active decision making of where to seek care, particularly for health care services that allow consumer choice (e.g., knee X-ray or lipid screening).



The screenshot shows the NH HealthCost website interface. At the top, there are navigation links: Home, Health Costs, Quality of Care (underlined), A Guide to Health Insurance, and About. The main content area is divided into a search filter section on the left and a results section on the right.

Search Filter Section:

- I'm interested in the quality of:** "YES", patients would definitely recommend
- Show results in:** 03824
- Within 20 Miles**
- Submit** button

Results Section:

"YES", patients would definitely recommend the hospital
Patients who reported YES, they would definitely recommend the hospital

Sort Results
Sort by Facility

Facility	Rating	National Average: 71%
<input type="checkbox"/> Exeter Hospital	● Near the average	76%
<input type="checkbox"/> Frisbie Memorial Hospital	● Near the average	74%
<input type="checkbox"/> Parkland Medical Center	● Near the average	67%
<input type="checkbox"/> Portsmouth Regional Hospital	● Near the average	75%
<input type="checkbox"/> Wentworth-Douglass Hospital	▲ Better than average	83%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Measure Period: This data is based on actual patient experiences from January 2012 to December 2012. Results are from patient surveys that were collected from the National Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems.

New Hampshire HealthCost: In 2015, New Hampshire was the only state in the United States to receive an “A” in the Catalyst for Payment Reform’s Price Transparency Report Card.¹¹ One reason for this grade was the website from the New Hampshire Insurance Department, NH HealthCost.¹² This site provides cost information, by payer and by provider, as well as quality outcomes to support health care shopping.

Why should employers support data submission to an APCD?

Given the capacity of APCD data to provide better information to businesses, support employees’ health care decision-making, and inform important state health policy decisions that directly impact employers, there is clear value to employers including their data in a state APCD. This assures that the state data are representative of the commercially-insured population in a state, including the employer’s own experience. Thus, the information generated by the APCD will be relevant to employers’ business needs in the context of the health care market in which the insurance is purchased and care is provided. As self-funded employers are faced with the choice to opt-out of APCDs, they should consider the benefits to the employer, their employees, and the state health care delivery system by choosing to include their own data in the data system. The Health Research Institutes 2015 Medical Cost Trend Report¹³ advises that:

“Employers must pursue strategies that not only strengthen their bottom line but better equip workers to make informed health decisions—or they will likely pay a high cost in the long run.”¹⁴

APCDs can support the strategic thinking of employers and the broader, statewide health care context. Analysis of APCD data provides better understanding of the burden of chronic conditions, health issues of aging populations, and other population health issues that impact healthy communities for employers and their employees.

Data are securely submitted to APCDs in encrypted files in order to protect the privacy of any health care information. All data is maintained by law as confidential, in compliance with state and federal health privacy laws. Therefore, APCDs are a safe solution for system-wide data that can be beneficial to employers, and many other health and health care stakeholders.

How can employers find out more?

Information about each state APCD can be found at the APCD Council website: www.apcdouncil.org. Many states have advisory committees and/or councils that can present a formal opportunity for employers to stay involved in APCD activity.

For more information about the varied uses of APCD data, see www.apcdshowcase.org.

¹ <http://www.castlighthealth.com/blog/cfos-feel-powerless-when-it-comes-to-managing-healthcare-costs-new-poll-finds/>

² <http://kff.org/health-costs/report/2015-employer-health-benefits-survey/>

³ http://www.oregon.gov/oha/OHPR/RSCH/docs/All_Payer_all_Claims/Leading_Indicators_April_2015.pdf

⁴ http://www.civhc.org/getmedia/118a37cb-2fc0-4896-abe2-1ffd251fcbc3/2.2016_spot_analysis_paymentvariationbypayer.aspx/

⁵ <http://www.businessinsurance.com/article/20151122/NEWS03/151129955>

⁶ Minnesota Department of Health presentation, Personal Communication. Not yet posted online.

⁷ <http://health.ri.gov/data/potentiallypreventableemergencyroomvisits/>

⁸ <http://kff.org/report-section/ehbs-2015-summary-of-findings/>

⁹ *Medical Cost Trend: Behind the Numbers, 2015*. PwC Health Research Institute, June 2014. Available at: <https://www.pwc.com/us/en/health-industries/top-health-industry-issues/assets/pwc-hri-medical-cost-trend-2015.pdf>

¹⁰ <http://www.comparemaine.org/>

¹¹ http://catalyzepaymentreform.org/images/documents/2015_Report_PriceTransLaws_06.pdf

¹² <http://nhhealthcost.nh.gov/>

¹³ *Medical Cost Trend: Behind the Numbers, 2015*. PwC Health Research Institute, June 2014. Available at: <https://www.pwc.com/us/en/health-industries/top-health-industry-issues/assets/pwc-hri-medical-cost-trend-2015.pdf>

¹⁴ <http://pwchealth.com/cgi-local/hregister.cgi/reg/pwc-hri-medical-cost-trend-2016.pdf>