



Advising the Congress on Medicare issues

Assessing payment adequacy: Inpatient rehabilitation facility services

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Inpatient rehabilitation facilities

- Provide intensive rehabilitation
- IRFs are hospital-based (80%) or freestanding (20%)
- Medicare FFS is largest payer
 - 60% of IRF cases
 - \$5.99 billion in expenditures (2009)
- IRF PPS established in 2002 (BBA)

IRF criteria

- Patients must require
 - At least two types of therapy
 - Need to tolerate 3 hours of therapy per day
- IRFs must
 - Meet acute hospital COPs
 - Have a medical director of rehabilitation
 - Use preadmission screening
 - Have an interdisciplinary team approach
 - Meet the compliance threshold (60 percent rule)

Assessing adequacy of IRF payments

- Access to care
 - Supply of facilities
 - Occupancy rates
 - Number of rehabilitation beds
 - Volume of services
- Quality of care
- Access to capital
- Payments and costs

Supply of IRFs remains stable in 2009

	2002	2005	2008	2009	Annual change '02-'05	Annual change '05-'08	Annual change '08-'09
All	1,181	1,235	1,202	1,196	+1.5 %	-0.9 %	-0.5 %
Urban	1,004	1,027	1,001	992	+0.8	-0.9	-0.9
Rural	177	208	201	204	+5.5	-1.1	+1.5
Freestanding	214	217	221	225	+0.5	+0.6	+1.8
Hospital-based	967	1,018	981	971	+1.7	-1.2	-1.0
Nonprofit	751	768	738	732	+0.7	-1.3	-0.8
For-profit	274	305	291	295	+3.6	-1.6	+1.4

Note: Figures preliminary and subject to change
 Source: MedPAC analysis of 2009 Provider of Services (POS) data from CMS

Occupancy rates are stable in 2009

	2004	2008	2009	% point change '04-'08	% point change '08-'09
All	67.8	62.2	62.8	-5.7	+0.7
Hospital- based	65.7	59.9	60.2	-5.8	+0.3
Freestanding	71.9	66.1	67.3	-5.7	+1.2

Note: Figures preliminary and subject to change

Source: MedPAC analysis of Medicare hospital cost reports from CMS

The number of IRF beds stabilizes in 2009

	2004	2008	2009	Annual change '04-'08	Annual change '08-'09
All	37,495	35,879	35,757	-1.1	-0.3
Hospital-based	23,844	22,787	22,325	-1.1	-2.0
Freestanding	13,650	13,092	13,432	-1.0	+2.6

Note: Figures preliminary and subject to change

Source: MedPAC analysis of Medicare hospital cost reports from CMS

Volume remains stable in 2009

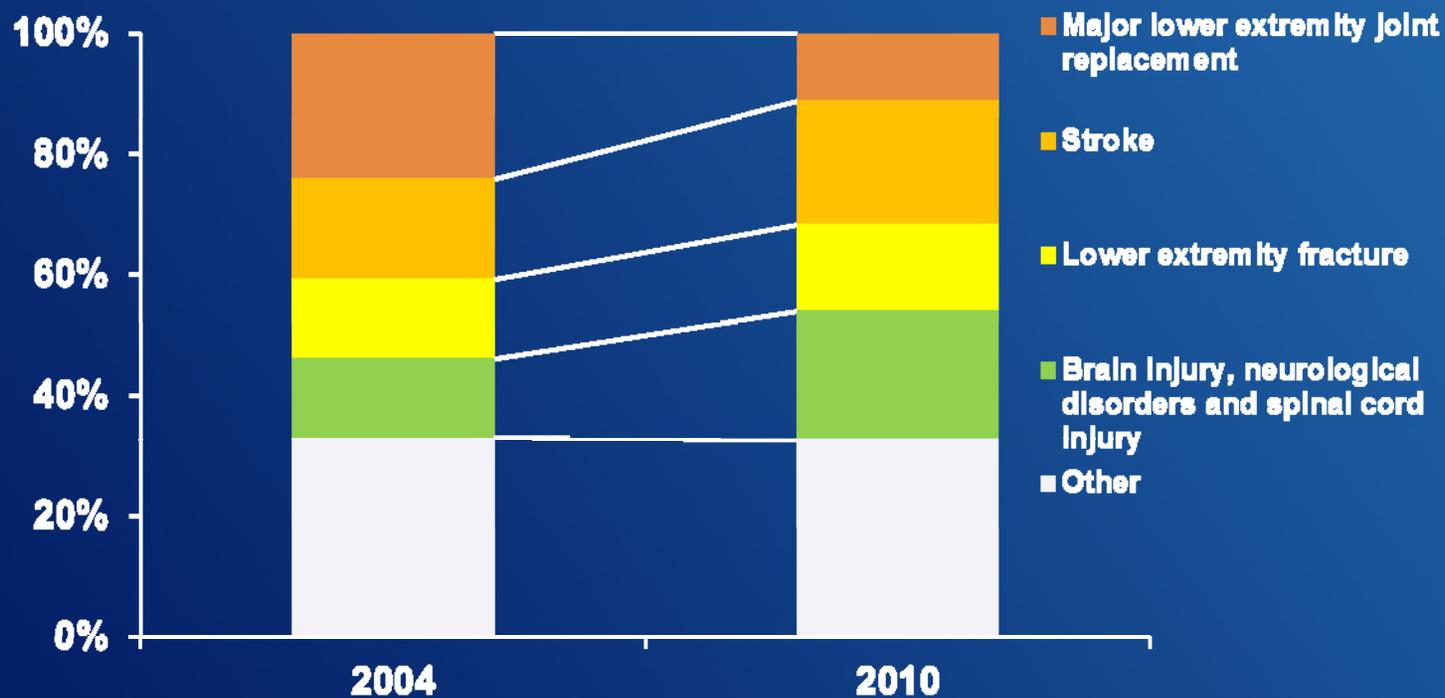
	2002	2004	2008	2009	Annual change '08-'09
FFS Spending (\$ billions)	\$5.65	\$6.43	\$5.96	\$6.07	+1.8%
Number of cases	401,000	455,000	356,000	361,000	+1.5%
Payment per case	\$11,152	\$13,275	\$16,649	\$16,568	-0.5%

Note: Figures preliminary and subject to change

Source: CMS Office of the Actuary (FFS spending), MedPAC analysis of Medicare MEDPAR from CMS (number of cases and payment per case)

IRF patient mix has changed

Percent of Medicare IRF cases



Note: Figures preliminary and subject to change
Source: MedPAC analysis of IRF-PAI data from CMS, 2004 - 2010

Hip and knee replacement cases shift to other PAC settings

Discharge destinations of hip and knee replacement cases

	2004	2006	2009	% point change '04-'09
IRF	28%	20%	13%	- 15
SNF	33	35	37	+ 4
Home Health	21	27	31	+ 10
Other	18	18	18	0

Note: Figures preliminary and subject to change

Source: MedPAC analysis of hospital MedPAR data from CMS, 2004 - 2009

Quality of Care

- Between 2004 to 2010
 - Gain in functional status between admission and discharge increased
 - Functional status at admission declined
- Gain in functional status could reflect improved quality or declining functional status at admission

Note: Data is preliminary and subject to change

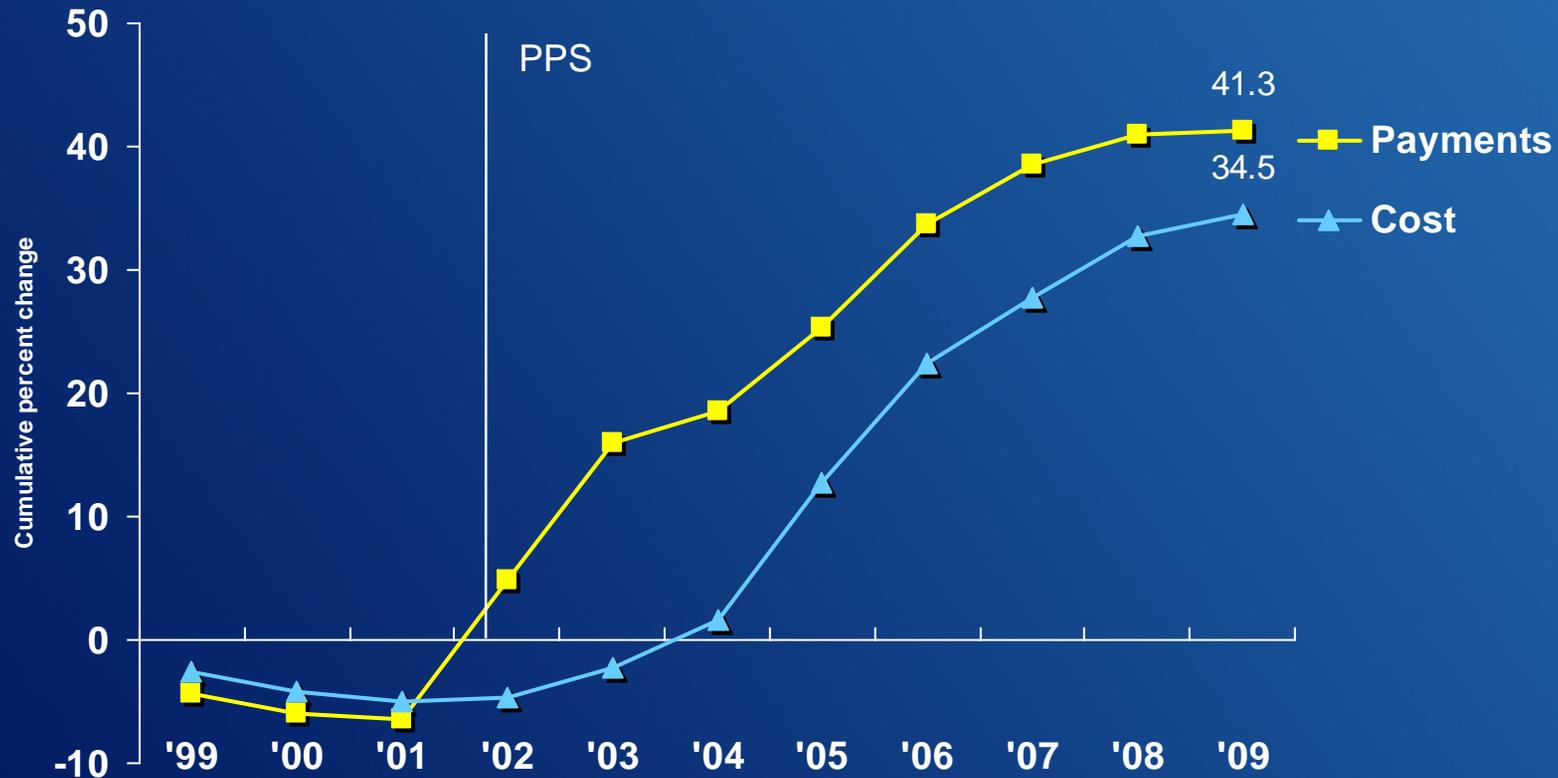
Access to capital appears adequate

- Hospital-based units
 - Access capital through their parent institutions
- Two major freestanding IRF chains
 - Positive revenue growth
 - Able to fund acquisitions and refinance debt

Note: Data is preliminary and subject to change

Payments have grown faster than costs from 2002 through 2009

Cumulative changes in IRF payments and costs per case, '99-'09



Note: Figures preliminary and subject to change

Source: MedPAC analysis of Medicare hospital cost reports from CMS

Adjusted costs per case reflect economies of scale

Characteristics of IRFs by quartiles of costs per case adjusted for wage-index, case-mix, and outliers

	Low cost quartile	High cost quartile
Percent hospital-based	52.0%	93.9%
Percent freestanding	48.0%	6.1%
Median bed size	37	18
Median occupancy rate	69%	50%
Median case-mix weight	1.21	1.19

Note: Figures preliminary and subject to change

Source: MedPAC analysis of 2009 standard analytical file and Medicare cost report data from CMS

Medicare margins decline but remain healthy

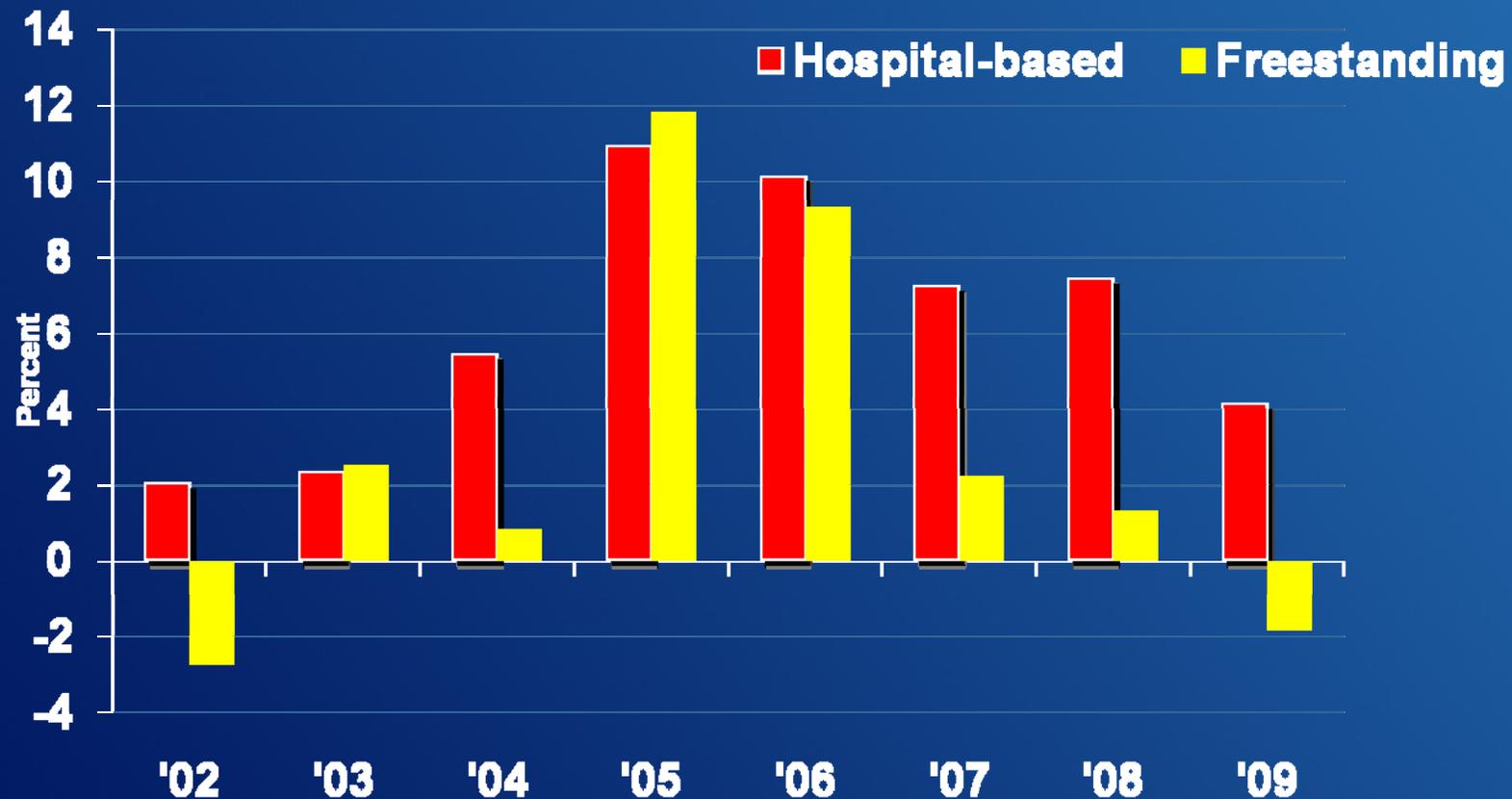
	2004	2006	2008	2009
All	16.6%	12.4%	9.6%	8.4%
Urban	16.9%	12.6%	9.8%	8.5%
Rural	13.9%	10.6%	7.9%	6.6%
Hospital-based	12.1%	9.7%	4.4%	0.5%
Freestanding	24.7%	17.4%	18.2%	20.1%
Bed size				
1-10	3.4%	-3.6%	-4.1%	-10.7%
11-21	9.6%	7.0%	0.9%	-2.4%
22-59	16.0%	12.3%	8.7%	6.3%
60+	22.5%	17.5%	17.2%	18.3%

Note: Figures preliminary and subject to change

Source: MedPAC analysis of Medicare hospital cost reports from CMS

Low hospital-based margins partly due to high growth in costs per case

Growth in average cost per case



Note: Figures preliminary and subject to change

Source: MedPAC analysis of Medicare hospital cost reports from CMS

Summary

- Beneficiary access
 - Supply and capacity are stable in 2009
 - Volume stable in 2009
- Quality: changes in functional gain at admission prevent definitive conclusions
- Access to credit appears to be adequate
- 2009 margins are 8.4%

Note: Figures preliminary and subject to change



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