NLINE APPENDIXES

Applying the
Commission's principles for
measuring quality:
Population-based measures
and hospital quality incentives

ONLINE APPENDIX

Comparison of current quality program and potential hospital value incentive program payment adjustments

## Illustrative comparison of existing quality programs and potential HVIP payment adjustments

Hospital group	Number of hospitals	Current quality payment adjustments relative to average	HVIP payment adjustment after 2 percent withhold relative to average
All hospitals	3,021	0%	0%
Hospital size			
Large urban	1,209	-0.08	-0.03
Other urban	1,065	0.10	0.03
Rural	747	0.42	0.04
Teaching status			
Major teaching	300	-0.23	-0.1
Other teaching	764	-0.06	0.0
Nonteaching	1,957	0.20	0.1
Fully dual-eligible peer groups			
Peer Group 1 (lowest share)	300	0.39	0.0
Peer Group 3	301	0.06	0.0
Peer Group 6	301	-0.18	0.0
Peer Group 10 (highest share)	301	-0.41	0.0
Ownership			
Nonprofit	1,826	0.05	0.05
For profit	754	-0.1 <i>7</i>	-0.23
Government	441	-0.06	0.02
DSH			
No DSH	410	0.42	0.06
Moderate to low DSH	1,897	-0.22	0.01
High DSH	665	-0.22	-0.04

Note: HVIP (hospital value incentive program), DSH (disproportionate share). The current quality programs include the Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program (HRRP), Hospital-Acquired Condition Reduction Program (HACRP), and hospital value-based purchasing (VBP) program. The HRRP and HACRP are penalties, and the VBP is budget neutral. To make the current programs and HVIP comparable, we included a budget-neutrality adjustment in the current programs adjustment. The budgetneutrality adjustment is the overall current program adjustment divided by overall base payments (0.93 percent). The HVIP adjustment is the sum of each hospital's HVIP adjustment after the withhold divided by the sum of each hospital's base payment. The HVIP is budget neutral. There are 49 hospitals with unknown DSH status.

Source: MedPAC analysis of Medicare fee-for-service hospital quality data, 2014–2016.