



UBC CENTRE FOR
HEALTH SERVICES AND POLICY RESEARCH

Innovations in Sustainable Health Care *Aligning Funding to Support Change*

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a place of mind

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



Overview

- 2014:
 - Spending on healthcare in Canada was estimated to be \$214.9 billion
 - Over \$6,000 per Canadian
- Hospitals are ~47% of provincial government's budget
 - Hospitals are the largest and most costly segment of the Canadian healthcare system (~40%)
 - Crowding out other sectors of public spending: Education



Overview

- Provider payment reforms:
 - Implementing activity-based funding for hospitals
 - Marginal pricing models for surgical treatment
 - Pay-for-performance for decreasing Emergency Department waits
- Context:
 - Access to hospital-based care is a significant policy issue in all provinces despite comparatively high spending



Overview

- Global Budgets for Hospitals
 - Pay for all the services delivered by the hospital irrespective of the volume and type of care delivered
 - Cost containment and opaque
 - No incentive for increasing access
 - Decreasing wait times
 - Discouraging early discharge
 - Predictable budgets and cost certainty



Overview

- Physician Payment
 - Fee-for-service payments based on fee schedules
 - Paid by provinces directly
 - By-pass hospitals and regions
 - Incentive for increasing volume of services
 - No incentive for increasing effectiveness or quality
 - No alignment with population need



Overview

- State of Affairs:
 - Hospital budgets have increased ~5%, each year, for the last decade
 - Wait times have not improved despite significant expansion of \$ and capacity
 - Why is this? Elasticity of supply?
 - Significant political and health policy issue



Hospital Payment Reform

- Activity-based funding in two provinces
 - A single amount for each patient's type of care during hospitalization (DRG)
 - Most significant funding reform in Canada in decades
 - International norm
 - Right steps to take?
 - Transparent, incentives for cost-efficiency
 - Hospitals manipulate data to increase funding
 - Physician payment remains unlinked to hospital activity

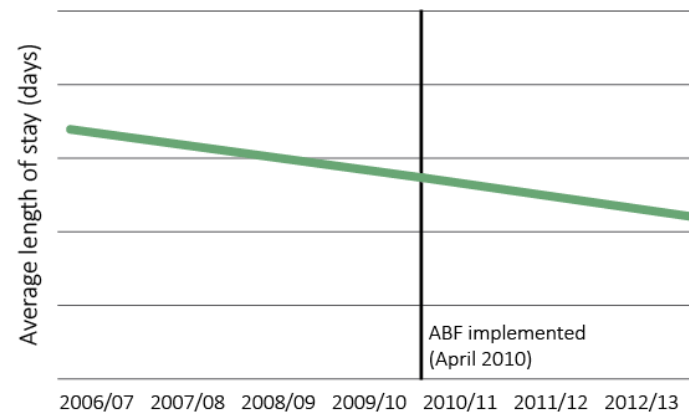
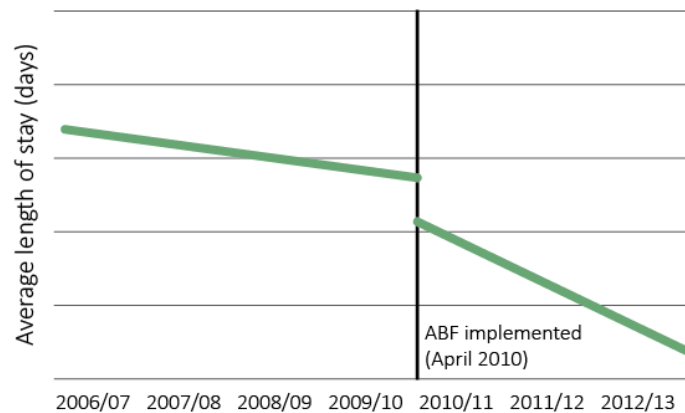
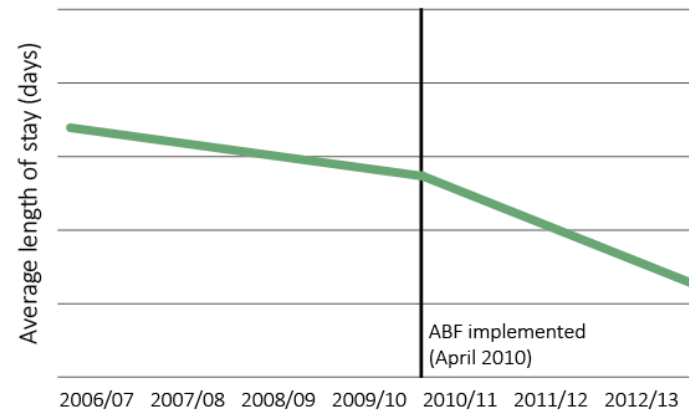
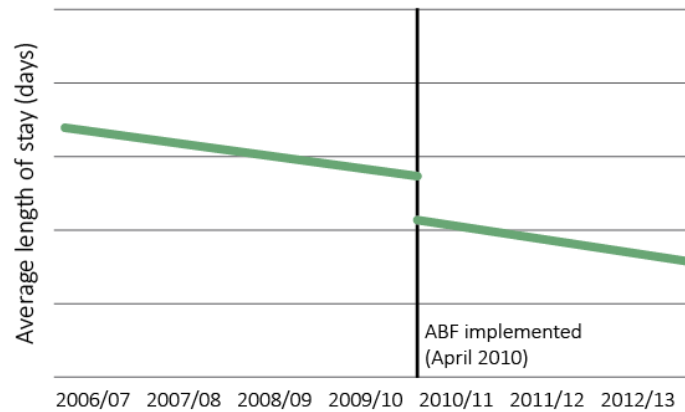


Hospital Funding Reform

- Public messaging regarding the program:
 - Increase access, decrease wait lists, improve efficiency of hospitals
- Independent evaluation: Funded by CIHR
- Access to Ministry of Health data holdings
- Interrupted time series analysis
- Change one thing...

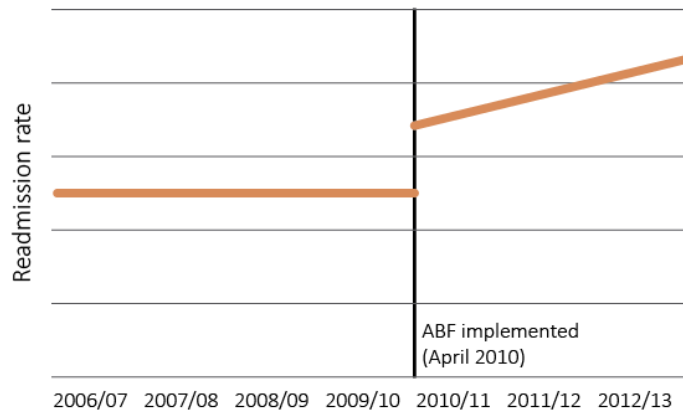
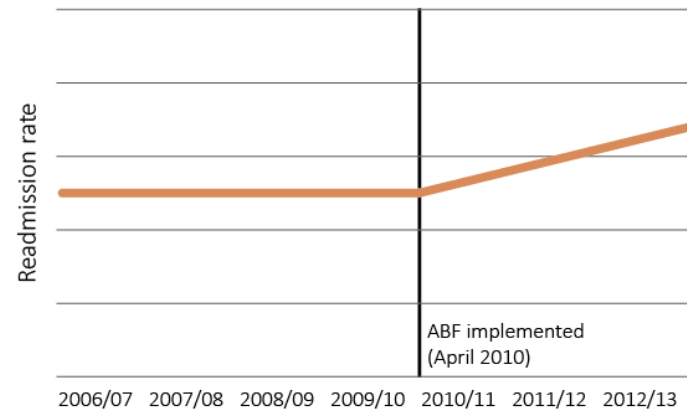
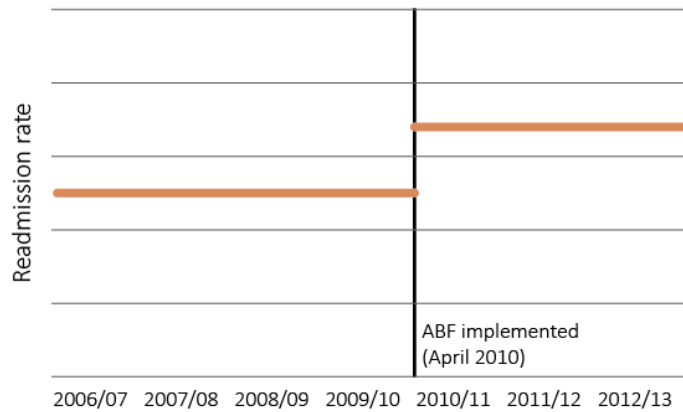


Efficiency - Length of stay





Quality - Readmission rate





Discussion

- The reforms enacted are very modest
- The impacts of the reforms can be considered, at best, mixed
 - Temporal increases in volume and persistent decreases in lengths of stay were maintained, though the change was unrelated to the policy intervention



Discussion

- Why are the results from hospitals in BC different from those reported in other countries?
 - Three year horizon of the program limited hospital's response to the incentives, such as expanding capacity
 - Less than 20 percent of hospital's government revenues and a no-loss provision
 - Hospital-focused with no commensurate changes in the post-acute care sector



Pay-for-Performance

- Program:
 - Attempt to decrease ED wait times
- Findings:
 - Percentage of patients attaining wait time thresholds equates to incremental hospital funding
 - Small financial incentive, renewed annually
- Results:
 - No change observed in ED wait times



Marginal Pricing Surgical Treatment

- Program:
 - Attempt to unlock marginal surgical capacity within hospitals
 - Provided a price for each surgical CMG/DRG
- Findings:
 - Price was less than hospitals' marginal cost in most scenarios regarding excess capacity
 - Joint replacements were profitable in all scenarios



Conclusions

- Governments are beginning to experiment with funding policy changes
 - Hospital focused
 - Disconnected from physicians, long-term care and community-based care
- Little or no effect yet
 - Many possible reasons and barriers
- Cautious steps may translate to bolder policy actions: integrated funding models across sectors



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- Questions

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