Getting More Bang for the Buck: The Quality Question

- Despite high spending, hospital quality in New York is similar to U.S. averages.

- New York ranks poorly on several measures of avoidable hospital use and costs.

- In New York, an individual hospital’s costs show no consistent relationship to quality.
Despite High Spending, New York Is Similar to the United States on Overall Hospital Quality

**Overall Recommended Hospital Care Score**

- **Overall Recommended Care**: New York 97.1% vs. National Average 97.7%
- **Overall Heart Attack Care**: New York 97.0% vs. National Average 98.0%
- **Overall Heart Failure Care**: New York 96.0% vs. National Average 95.8%
- **Overall Pneumonia Care**: New York 95.8% vs. National Average 95.9%
- **Overall Surgical Care**: New York 97.1% vs. National Average 97.5%

**SOURCE**: WhyNottheBest.org, “Quality - Overall Recommended Care,” data for Q3 2011-Q2 2012. Data are from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).

**NOTE**: Medical record, all patients 18 years old and older, all-payer. These totals reflect a combined 31 measures that capture how often hospitals delivered recommended care processes in the following four areas: heart attack, heart failure, pneumonia, and surgical care improvement. This includes 13 legacy measures, which CMS has retired and for which hospitals are no longer required to report data.
New York Fares Poorly on Several Measures of Avoidable Hospital Use and Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>N.Y. Rank</th>
<th>State Rate</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma per 100,000 children</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>253.5</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adult asthmatics with an emergency room or urgent care visit in the past year</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>2001–2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare hospital admissions for ambulatory care sensitive conditions per 100,000 beneficiaries</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7,269</td>
<td>2006–2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare 30-day hospital readmissions as a percent of admissions</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>2006–2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of short-stay nursing home residents with a hospital readmission within 30 days</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of home health patients with a hospital admission</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Care Intensity Index, based on inpatient days and inpatient visits among chronically ill Medicare beneficiaries in last two years of life</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.322</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total single premium per enrolled employee at private-sector establishments that offer health insurance</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>$4,638</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Medicare (Parts A and B) reimbursements per enrollee (higher-spending states get higher numerical rankings)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>$9,564</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Individual Hospital Medicare Payments Show No Consistent Relationship to Quality Scores

Hospital Medicare Reimbursement as Compared to Quality Scores

SOURCE: Dartmouth Atlas, Total Medicare Reimbursements per Decedent in the Last Two Years of Life, 2010 (extracted from CMS data), and CMS Hospital Compare Quality Summary Score by New York Hospital, 2007.

NOTE: Each bar represents a hospital in New York State. Only hospitals for which both quality scores and total Medicare reimbursements are available are included.
New York Health Plans Exhibit High-Quality Diabetes Care

Comprehensive Diabetes Care: Good Glycemic Control (HbA1c<7% for a selected population), 2011

![Bar chart showing the percentage of New York health plans exhibiting high-quality diabetes care compared to the United States.](chart)

**SOURCE:** National Committee for Quality Assurance, The State of Health Care Quality: Focus on Obesity and Medicare Plan Improvement, October 2012.
New York Health Plans Exhibit High-Quality Mental Health Follow-Up Services

Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness: Within Seven Days Post-Discharge, 2011

Improving the state of New York’s health

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