Using health plan data from calendar year 2013, the 2015 New York Scorecard on Medicaid Payment Reform found that 32.7% of all Medicaid payments were value-oriented—either tied to performance or designed to cut waste. Status-quo payments made up the remaining 67.3%.

In 2013, some value-oriented payments to providers maintained a fee-for-service (FFS) foundation (17% of total dollars flowed through fee-for-service based value-oriented methods), while 16% of payments flowed through value-oriented methods that did not involve any FFS payment. Value-oriented payment methods categorized as non-FFS include bundled payment, full capitation, partial or condition-specific capitation, and payment for non-visit functions, while pay-for-performance, shared savings, and shared risk are FFS-based. See Methodology for further information.

About 54% of value-oriented payments in 2013 offered providers a financial upside only, with no downside financial risk. The remaining value-oriented payments (46%) put providers at financial risk for their performance and spending.

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2015 NEW YORK SCORECARD ON MEDICAID PAYMENT REFORM
Payment Reform's Impact at a Macro-Level: Leading Indicators to Watch

Together, these metrics shed light on the impact of payment reform on the health care system in New York. Metrics are specific to the population with Medicaid coverage, unless otherwise noted.

**Economic Signals**

56% of health plan members were attributed to providers participating in a payment reform contract.

**System Transformation**

- **CESAREAN SECTIONS**
  28% of women with low-risk pregnancies* had C-sections†

- **HBA1C TESTING**
  88% of people with diabetes had a blood sugar test (HbA1c)

- **UNMET CARE DUE TO COST**
  18% of adults went without care due to cost †

- **BREAST CANCER SCREENINGS**
  68% of women ages 50-74 years old received a breast cancer screening

- **CERVICAL CANCER SCREENINGS**
  73% of women ages 21-64 years old received a cervical cancer screening

- **CHLAMYDIA SCREENINGS**
  72% of women ages 16-24 years old identified as sexually active, had a chlamydia test screening

- **HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE**
  32% of adults report being of poor or fair health†

- **Controlling High Blood Pressure**
  63% of people with hypertension had adequately controlled blood pressure

- **CONTROLLING HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE**
  - Poorly controlled: 40%
  - Adequately controlled: 60%

- **HOMER RECOVERY INSTRUCTIONS**
  84% of adults reported being given information about how to recover at home

- **CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATIONS**
  73% of children age two received all recommended doses of seven key vaccines

- **HBA1C POOR CONTROL**
  35% of people with diabetes had poorly controlled blood sugar (HbA1c > 9%)‡

- **SOURCE**
  NYS DOH, QARR, results for this metric cannot be trended before and after 2014

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*NTSV measure, not specific to population with Medicaid coverage. Represents data from 2014 Source: 2014 CDC Natality Public Use File, cited by America’s Health Rankings

† A lower percent indicates better performance

‡ An increasingly low percent indicates better performance