

## OREGON RHC FINANCIAL INDICATOR BENCHMARKING REPORT

#### INTRODUCTION

"This project is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Rural Hospital Flexibility Program. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS, or the U.S. Government."



#### **PRESENTER**





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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

• This presentation includes information based on best practice conversations from within Oregon as well as several other states.

• We appreciate the Oregon based individuals and facilities that agreed to participate in these conversations.



#### PURPOSE OF THE REPORT AND ANALYSIS

- Obtain data from Oregon RHC cost reports (as released by Medicare)
  - 2024 Report : 7/1/2022 6/30/2023 submitted cost reports (or most recent in some cases)

 Identified State baseline for benchmarking for each financial indicator and operational indicator.

Graphs created for each indicator indicating where each RHC ranks in comparison for the State



#### **ABOUT THE DATA**

- As noted, the data is gathered from the cost reports of Oregon RHCs
  - Freestanding RHC Cost Reports
  - Hospital Cost Reports for provider based RHCs

Cost report rules do allow for combined reporting of multiple RHCs as one on the cost report.
 When applicable, the individual RHC reports were utilized. Combined reports were used when necessary.



#### **ABOUT THE DATA**

The accuracy of the financial and operational data is only as accurate as the information submitted on the cost reports. In some situations, it was necessary to omit calculations that were significant outliers and/or appeared to contain inaccurate information. We encourage providers to work with their cost report preparers to address potential areas of concern and to address any additional inaccuracies the provider identifies through this process.



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#### **ABOUT THE DATA**

Due to a lack of accurate data or only one reporting entity, the following financial indicators were not reported in this reporting cycle:

- CNM Visits per FTE
- Visiting Nurse Visits per FTE
- Clinical Psychologist Visits per FTE (Freestanding)
- CNM Cost per Provider FTE
- Visiting Nurse Cost per Provider FTE
- Clinical Psychologist Cost per Provider FTE (Freestanding)

These financial indicators should continue to be reviewed in any subsequent reporting periods for consideration to be reported and have benchmarks established.

#### BASELINES AND BENCHMARKS

Initial baseline averages, medians, 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles were identified. Initial benchmarks are at the 75th percentiles in first year. We recommended aggregate improvement goals be established for the next three reporting periods. Overall improvements in a Year 2 of reporting period would be expected to be minimal in nature as some reporting periods would be completed prior to the reporting for Year 1 while others only had a small window of time to implement improvement strategies.



#### INDIVIDUAL FACILITY IDENTIFIERS

- Each RHC has been assigned a nondescript identifier.
  - H's are for hospital-based providers
  - F's are for freestanding providers
  - Providers reported in a combined format on the cost report were assigned a single identifier
- Each facility has been sent their identifier





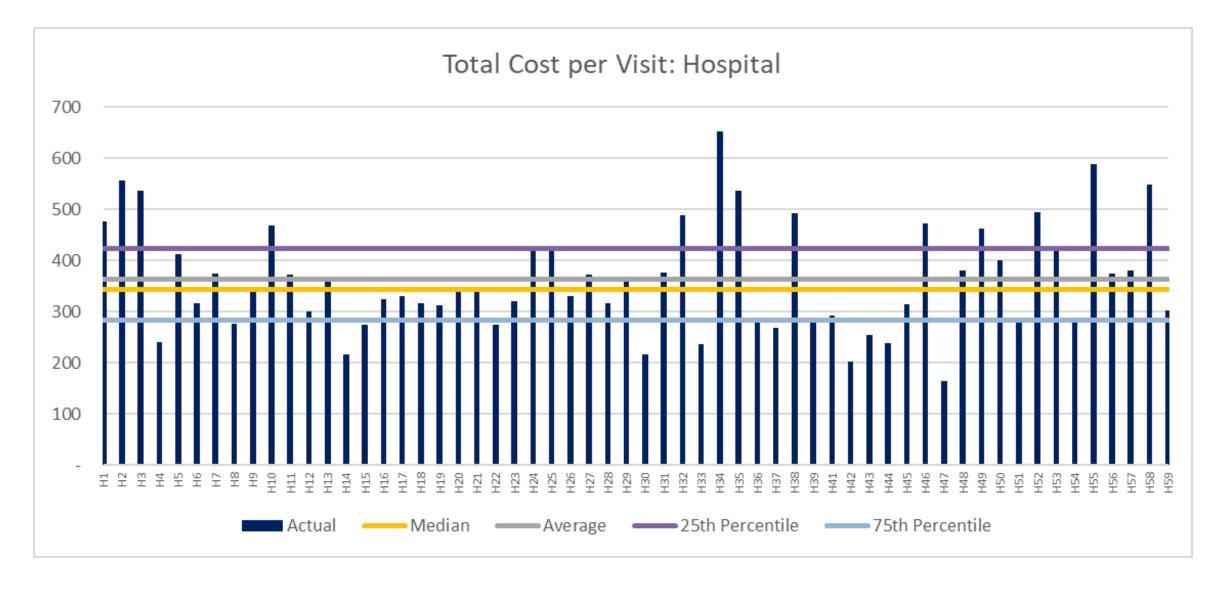
## TOTAL COST PER VISIT

#### TOTAL COST PER VISIT

- Higher cost per visits lead to lower profitability for other payors
  - May also impact Medicaid
  - Remember the Medicare 80/20 calculation limitation
  - Costs over Medicare caps are not reimbursed by Medicare

- Lower cost is favorable over time
  - Initial impact on Medicaid

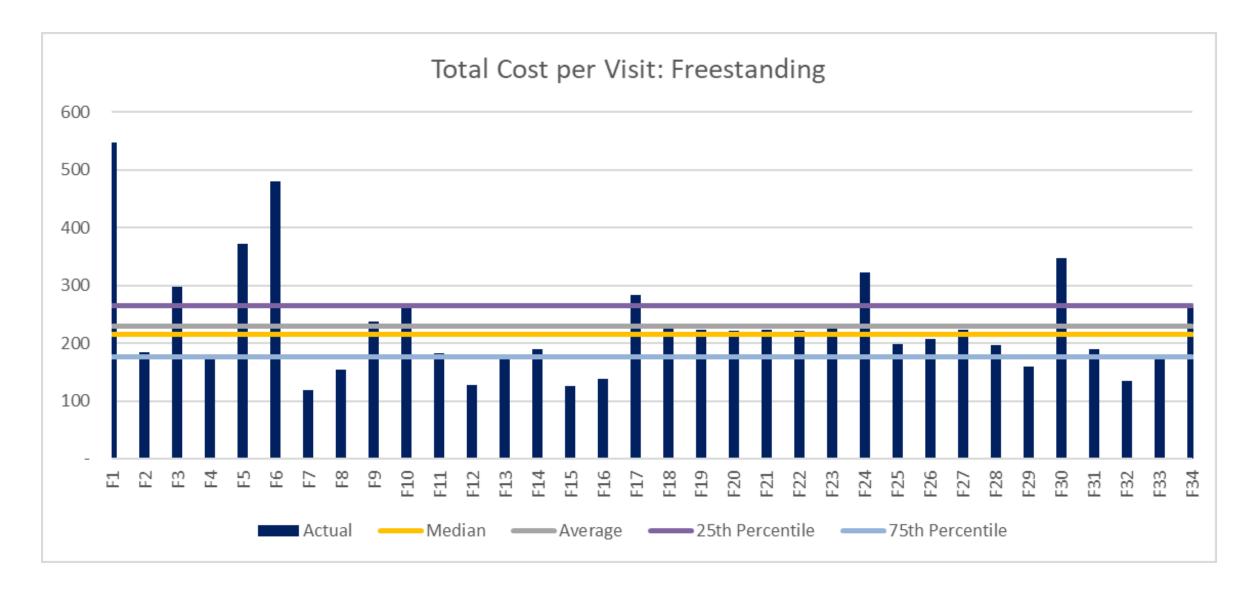




Max = 654 Median = 343

Min = 165 25th Percentile = 423

Average = 363 75th Percentile = 284



Max = 547

Median = 215

Min = 118

25th Percentile = 265

Average = 230

75th Percentile = 176

### **TOTAL COST PER VISIT — COMPARISON**

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	\$654	\$547
Min	\$165	\$118
Average	\$363	\$230
Median	\$343	\$215
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$423	\$265
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$284	\$176



#### COST PER VISIT STRATEGIES BEST PRACTICES

- Commitment of providers to patients and staff drives culture and volumes.
- Longevity of team and loyalty of patients
- They understand value-based concepts, but realize the importance of volumes
- Monitoring of budgets not the highest paying
- EHR implementation helped with scripting, templates, etc.
- 4-day work schedules
- Provision of urgent care services (only one in area) / large number of walk-ins
- Extended hours drive volumes



#### COST PER VISIT STRATEGIES BEST PRACTICES

- Utilization of and adherence to templates drives the ability to maximize volumes
- Large volume of walk-ins / urgent care results in lower acute that can be seen in less time per patient
- Strong medical director as leader
- Heavy reliance on APPs
- Management of supply cost and minimization of waste
- Lower cost building occupancy cost
- Having a larger provider base to spread fixed costs across



#### COST PER VISIT STRATEGIES

- Employ strategies identified in
  - NP/PA FTEs to Total FTEs
  - Provider visits per FTE
  - Cost per FTE Provider
- Review other staffing levels for appropriateness
- Review overhead costs
  - Department specific
    - Staff
    - Supplies
    - Pharmacy
    - Etc.
  - Facility specific
    - Building cost
    - Utilities
    - Administrative and General





# HEALTHCARE STAFF COST PER VISIT

#### HEALTHCARE STAFF COST PER VISIT

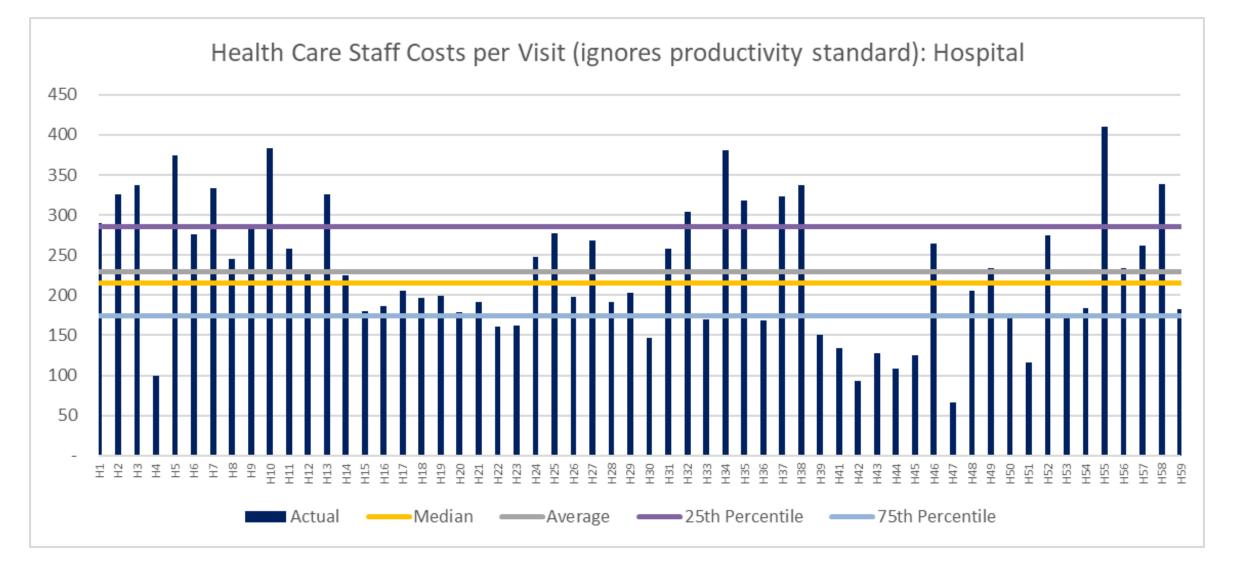
#### Includes

- **Direct Staffing** 
  - **Providers**
  - Ancillary support
- Supplies
- Pharmacy
- Medical Equipment
- **Professional Liability**

#### Does not include

- Facility costs
- Administration
- Higher cost per visits lead to lower profitability for other payors
  - May also impact Medicaid
  - Remember Medicare 80/20 calculation limitation and impact of caps
- Lower cost is favorable over time
  - Initial impact on Medicaid Higher cost per visits lead to lower profitability for other payors





Max = 410

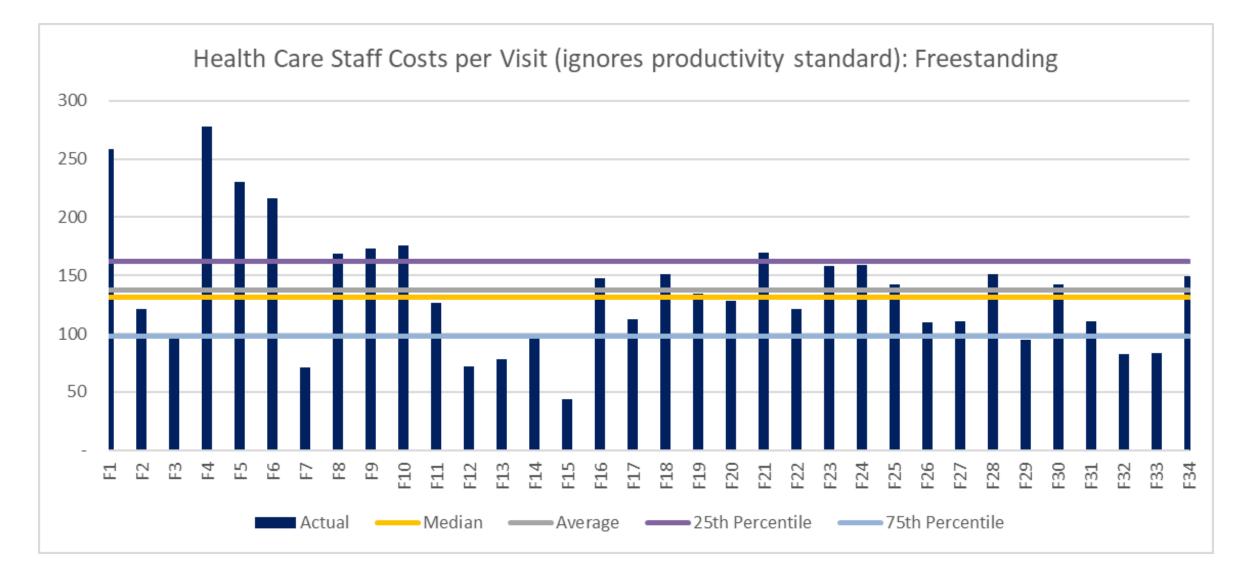
Min = 66

Average = 229

Median = 215

25th Percentile = 286

75th Percentile = 174



Max = 278

Min = 44

Average = 137

Median = 132

25th Percentile = 162

75th Percentile = 98

#### **TOTAL HEALTHCARE COST PER VISIT — COMPARISON**

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	\$410	\$278
Min	\$66	\$44
Average	\$229	\$137
Median	\$215	\$132
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$286	\$162
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$174	\$98



#### HEALTHCARE STAFF COST PER VISIT BEST PRACTICES

- Focus on efficient processes
- Right mix of providers/nurses
  - Limited number of RN's
- Focus on staffing ratios
- Repositioning of staff based on volumes
  - Providers and Nurses
- Staffing physician onsite 1 day every three weeks
- Core staffing at remote locations
  - 1 provider, 1 nurse, 1 receptionist (1 clinic with no receptionist)
- Staff that are willing and able to engage



#### HEALTHCARE STAFF COST PER VISIT BEST PRACTICES

- Working on CCM, AWV and TCM services increases volumes to spread costs
- Being transparent with care team
  - Sharing visit counts
  - Working on sharing quality data
  - Can build healthy competition
- Utilizing an APP as clinic leader different perspective
- Culture/Sharing of Data/Financials
  - No salary increases due to costs
    - Asked team for input and ideas on how to save costs
  - Built in buy in
- Increase reliance on APPs



#### HEALTHCARE STAFF COST PER VISIT BEST PRACTICES

- Maximizing functionality of staff
- **Utilization of Visiting Nurse Program**
- Great culture allowing for control of salary levels



#### HEALTHCARE STAFF COST PER VISIT STRATEGIES

- Employ strategies identified in
  - NP/PA FTEs to Total FTEs
  - Provider visits per FTE
  - Cost per FTE Provider
- Review other staffing levels for appropriateness
  - Nursing
  - Delicate balancing act
- Review department specific costs
  - Staff
  - Supplies
  - Pharmacy
  - Etc.



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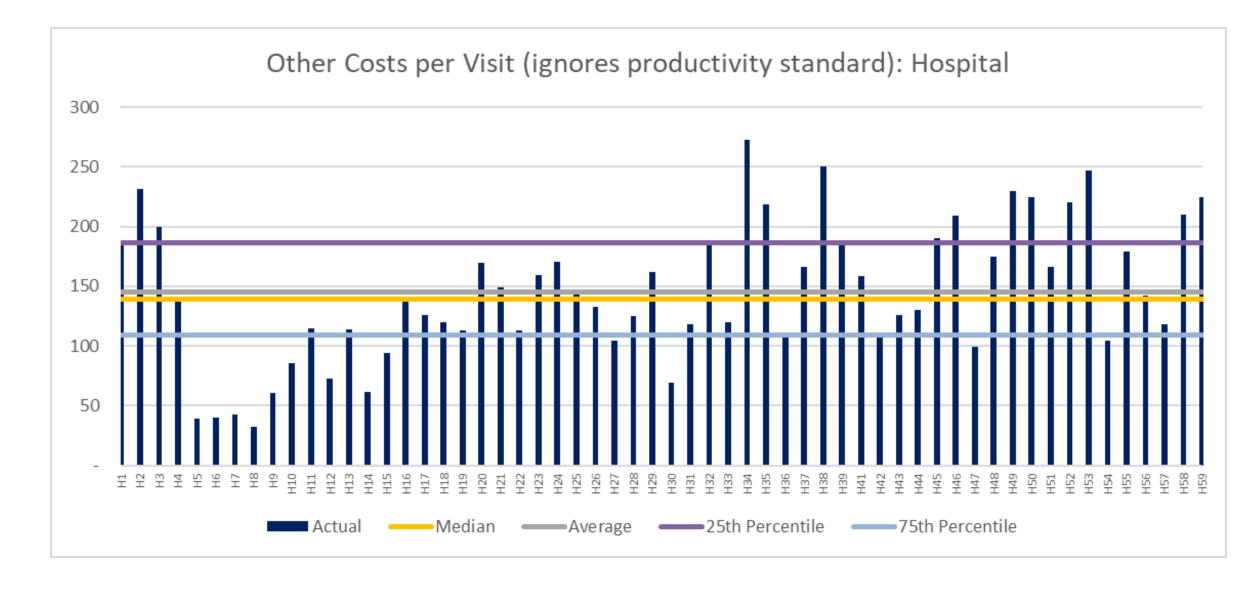


# OTHER COST PER VISIT

#### OTHER COST PER VISIT

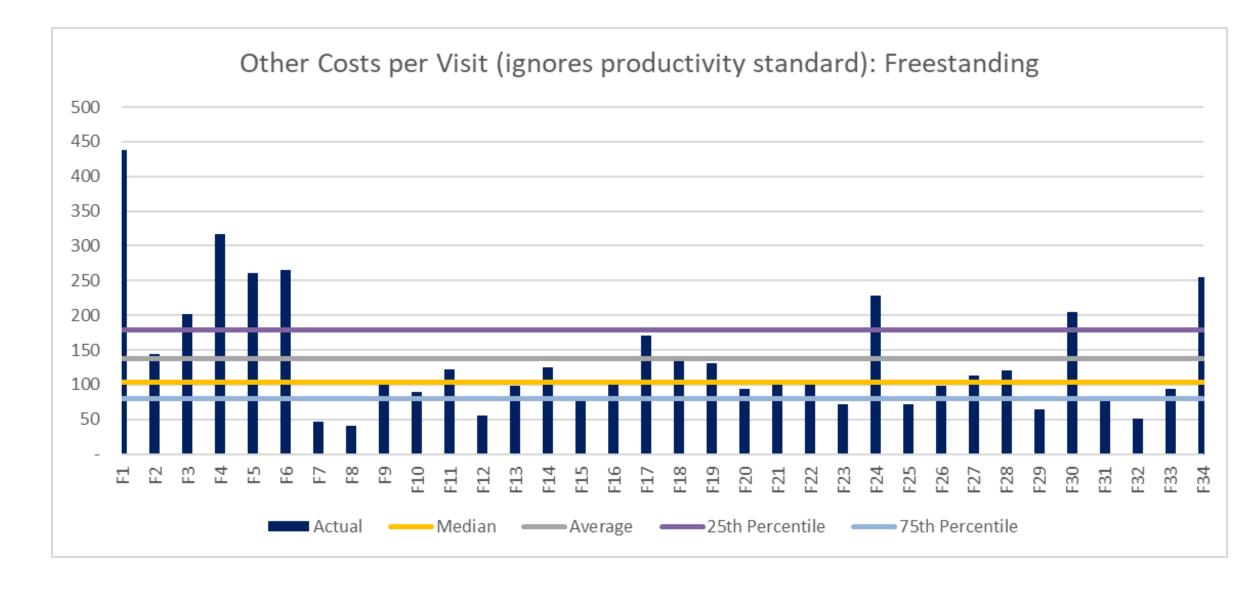
- Includes
  - Facility costs
  - Administration
- Does not include
  - **Direct Staffing**
  - Supplies
  - Pharmacy
  - Medical Equipment
  - **Professional Liability**
- Higher cost per visits lead to lower profitability for other payors
  - May also impact Medicaid
  - Remember Medicare 80/20 calculation limitation and impact of caps
- Lower cost is favorable over time
  - Initial impact on Medicaid





$$Max = 273$$
 Median Min = 32  $25th Pe$ 
Average = 145  $75th Pe$ 

Median = 139 25th Percentile = 186 75th Percentile = 109



Max = 438 Median = 103 Min = 41 25th Percentile = 179Average = 138 75th Percentile = 80

#### **TOTAL OTHER COST PER VISIT — COMPARISON**

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	\$273	\$438
Min	\$32	\$41
Average	\$145	\$138
Median	\$139	\$103
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$186	\$179
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$109	\$80



#### OTHER COST PER VISIT STRATEGIES BEST PRACTICES

- Management of supply costs
  - Teams that can have conversations on preferences and costs
- Providers that are not adamant about specialty items



#### OTHER COST PER VISIT STRATEGIES

- Review overhead costs
  - Building cost
  - Utilities
  - Administrative and General
    - Often ignored
  - Housekeeping
  - Health Information Management



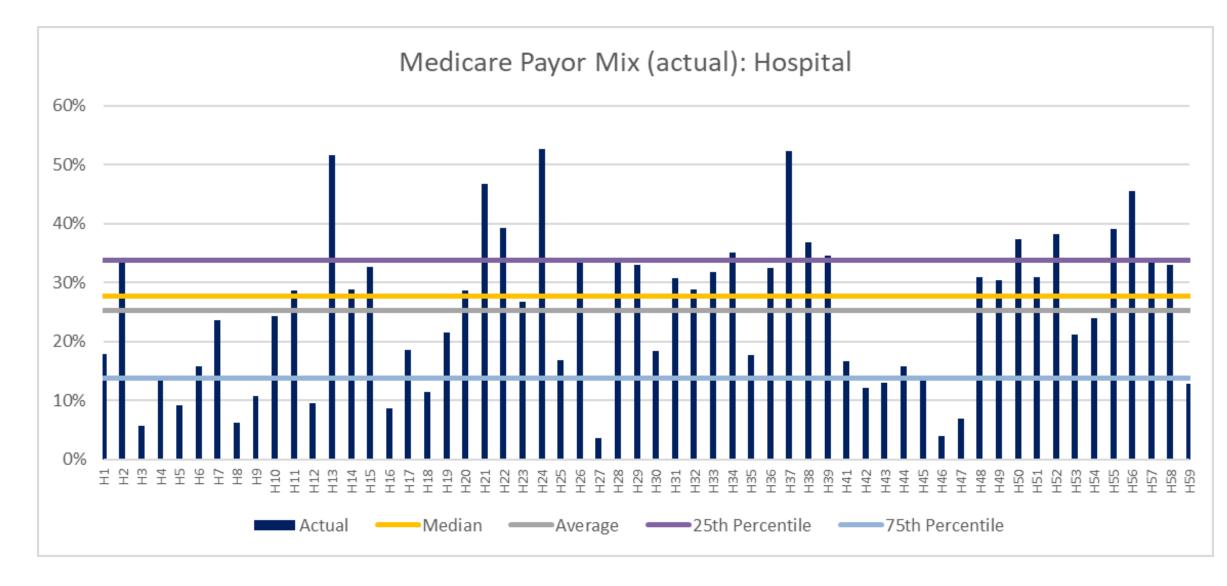


## MEDICARE PAYER MIX

#### MEDICARE PAYER MIX

- May be an indication of profitability
- Lower Medicare payor mix may assist in improving financial performance
  - Impact will vary based on cost per visit versus commercial payment
  - Calculation can be impacted by high Medicare Advantage penetration
  - Higher Medicaid payor utilization may have bigger impact than higher Medicare

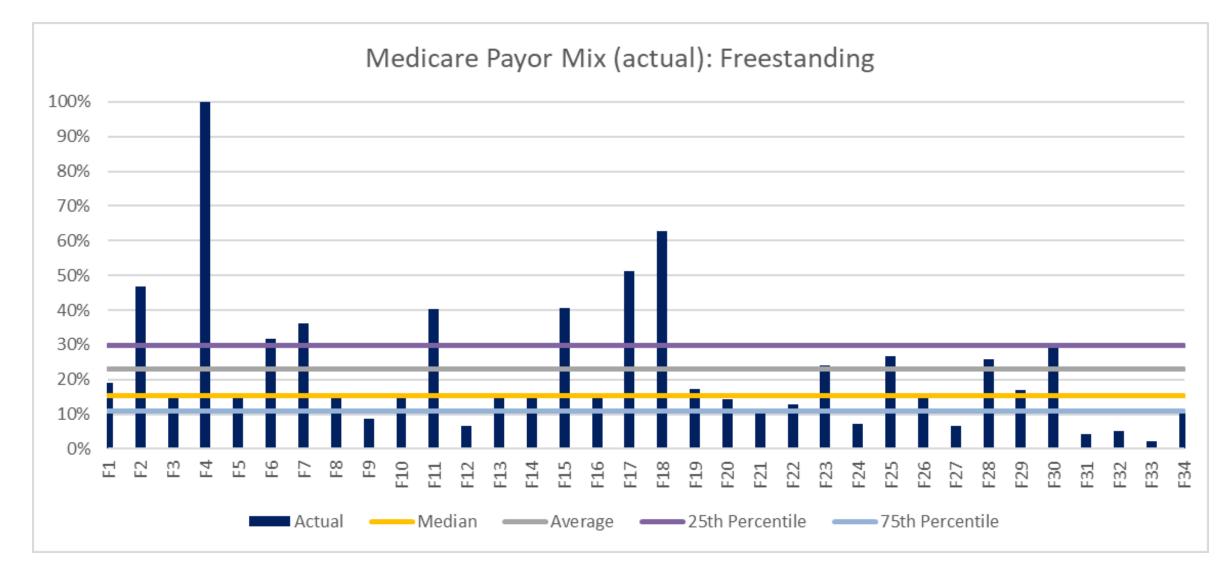




Max = 53% Min = 4% Median = 28%

Average = 25% 75th Percentile = 14%

25th Percentile = 34%



Max = 100%Min = 2%

Median = 15%

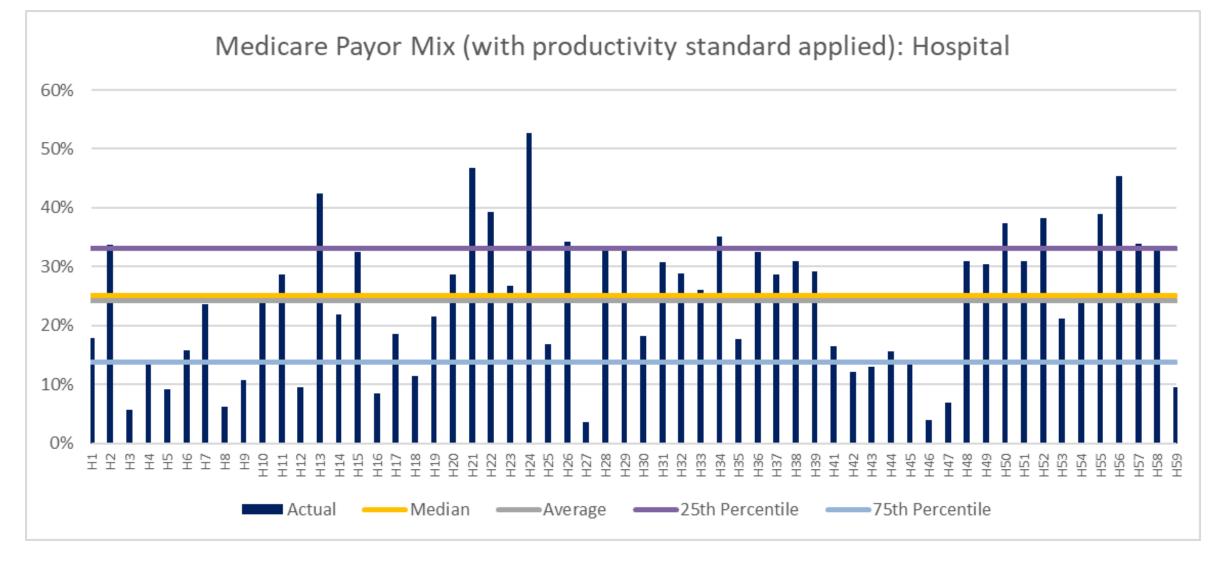
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25th Percentile = 30%

Average = 23% 75th Percentile = 11%

# **MEDICARE PAYER MIX - COMPARISON**

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	53%	100%
Min	4%	2%
Average	25%	23%
Median	28%	15%
25 <sup>th</sup> %	34%	30%
75 <sup>th</sup> %	14%	11%



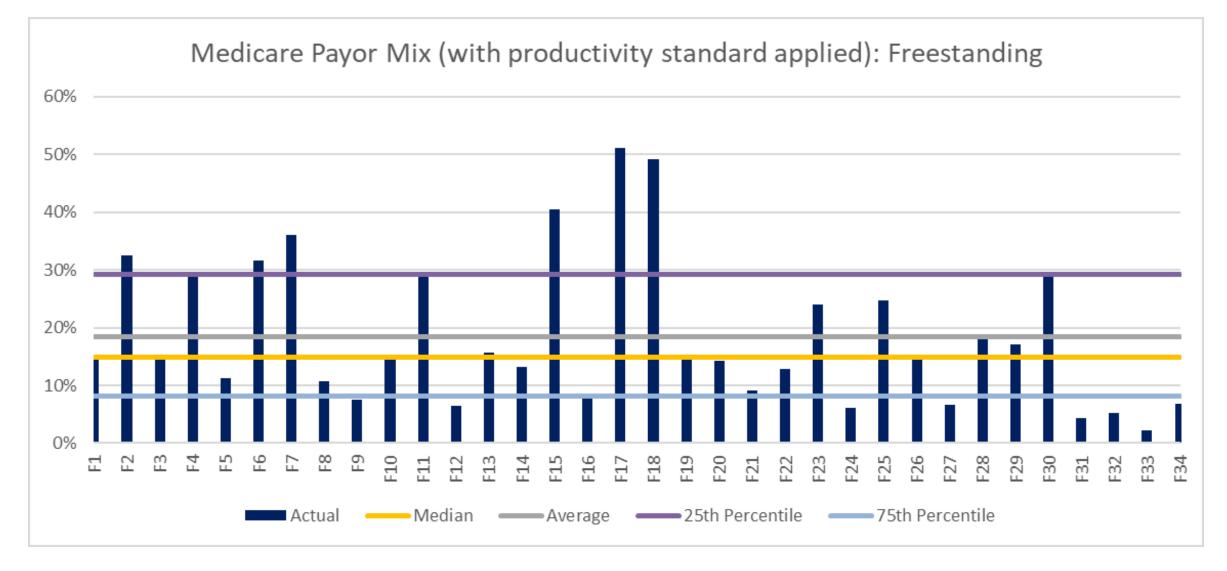
Max = 53%

Median = 25%

Min = 4%

25th Percentile = 33%

Average = 24% 75th Percentile = 14%



Max = 51%

Median = 15%

Min = 2%

25th Percentile = 29%

Average = 18% 75th Percentile = 8%

# **MEDICARE PAYER MIX — COMPARISON** ADJUSTED FOR PRODUCTIVITY STANDARD

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	53%	51%
Min	4%	2%
Average	24%	18%
Median	25%	15%
25 <sup>th</sup> %	33%	29%
75 <sup>th</sup> %	14%	8%



# MEDICARE PAYER MIX STRATEGIES BEST PRACTICES

- Capitalizing on a market where other providers are not accepting new patients
- Increase number of in network providers
- In a market with higher Medicaid
- Located across the street from hospital with some steerage to avoid the emergency room
- In a wealthier community with farmers and others moving into the community



# MEDICARE PAYER MIX STRATEGIES BEST PRACTICES

- New providers focused on a younger population
  - Willing to squeeze in patients
- Newer providers with young families
- Having APPs that were nurses that went back to school
- Providers that are from or married into the community
- APPs previously in private practice attracting a younger population
- Addition of targeted services
  - Weight loss
  - Botox
  - Migraine management



#### MEDICARE PAYER MIX STRATEGIES BEST PRACTICES

- Expansion into proceduralists
  - Surgeons
  - Dexa
- Employing ACO practices for all age levels
- With loss of labor and delivery adding prenatal to a point
  - Transitioning families back
- Adjusted schedules
  - 7:30 am 5:00 pm schedule with lunch time appointments (walk ins)
    - Open access model 2 appointments (am/pm) held open for walk ins
- Focus on growth and getting as many patients as possible
  - Promoting sports physicals and wellness
  - Child wellness as a focus



# MEDICARE PAYER MIX STRATEGIES

#### Maximize non-Medicare volumes

- Do not focus on minimizing Medicare volumes
- Consider marketing efforts
- Promote wellness activities for all age groups
- Implement telehealth strategies
- Explore alternative clinic hours
- Think access

#### Important notes

- Higher Medicare percentage may appear to be beneficial is there is a high cost per visit
- Need to think long term versus short term strategy



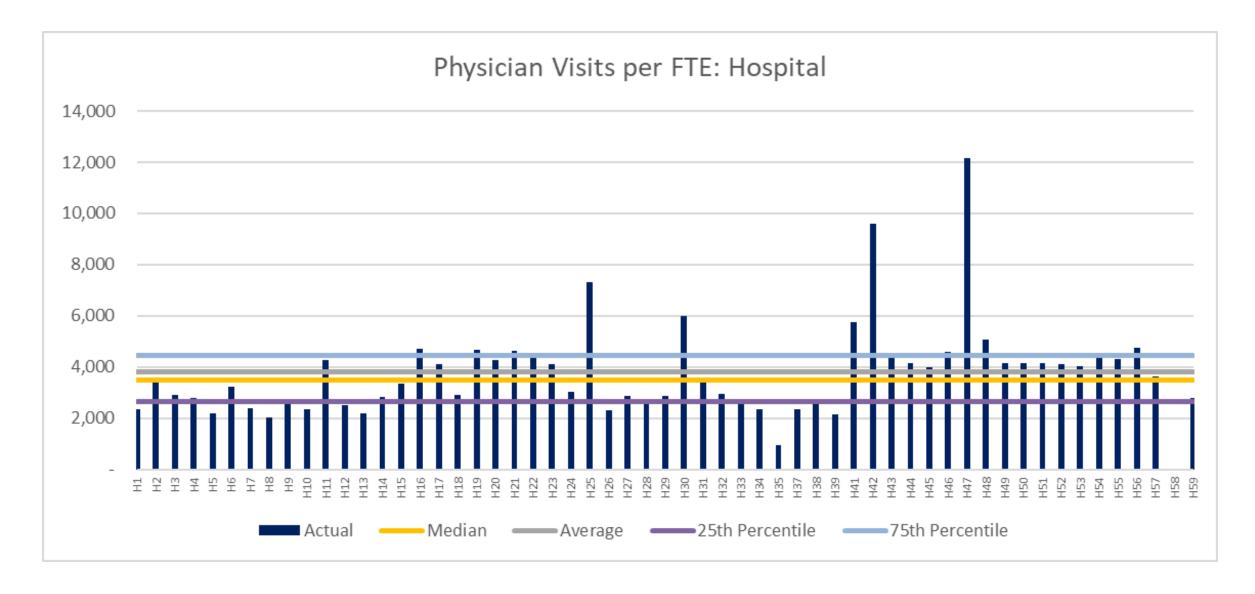


**VISITS PER FTE PHYSICIAN NURSE PRACTITIONER** PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT **CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKER CERTIFIED NURSE MIDWIFE VISITING NURSE CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST** 

# VISITS PER PROVIDER FTE

- Higher visit numbers are an indicator of greater productivity
  - Can lower cost per visit
  - Can improve profitability of services provided to other payors
- Cost per visit calculations are subject to productivity standard as applied by Medicare
  - 4,200 visits per Physician FTE
  - 2,100 visits per Nurse Practitioner/Physician Assistant
  - Applied in the aggregate
  - Productivity Standards do not apply to other providers
- Higher numbers are favorable

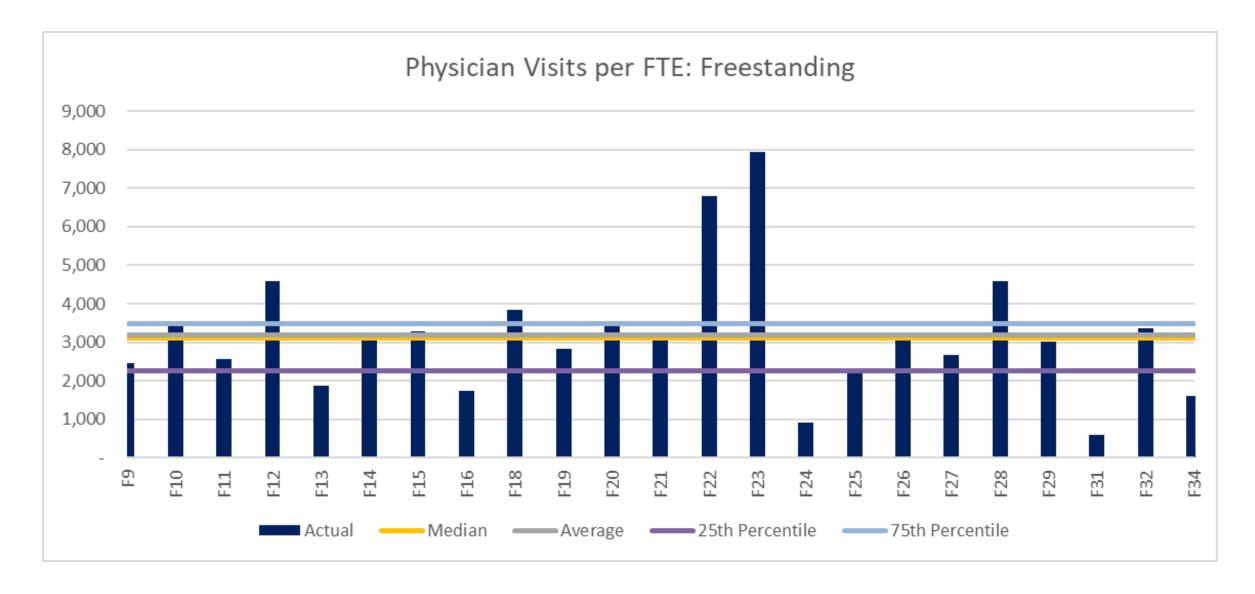




Max = 12,148 Median = 3,486

Min = 942 25th Percentile = 2,634

Average = 3,795 75th Percentile = 4,437



Max = 7,931

Median = 3,123

Min = 600

25th Percentile = 2,267

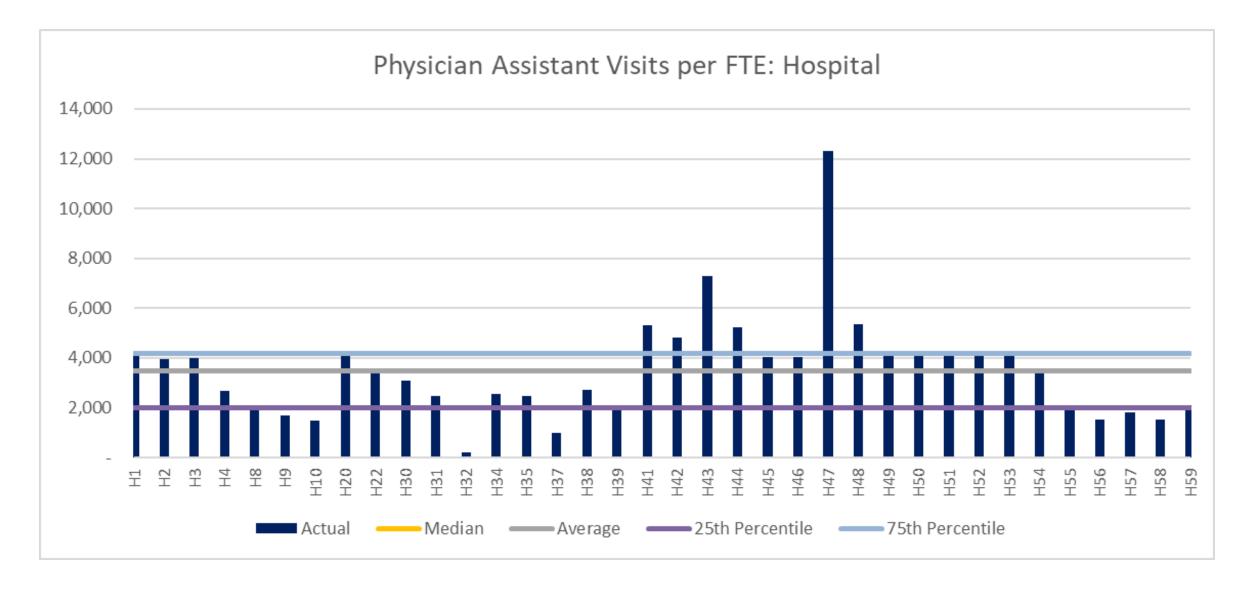
Average = 3,192

75th Percentile = 3,484

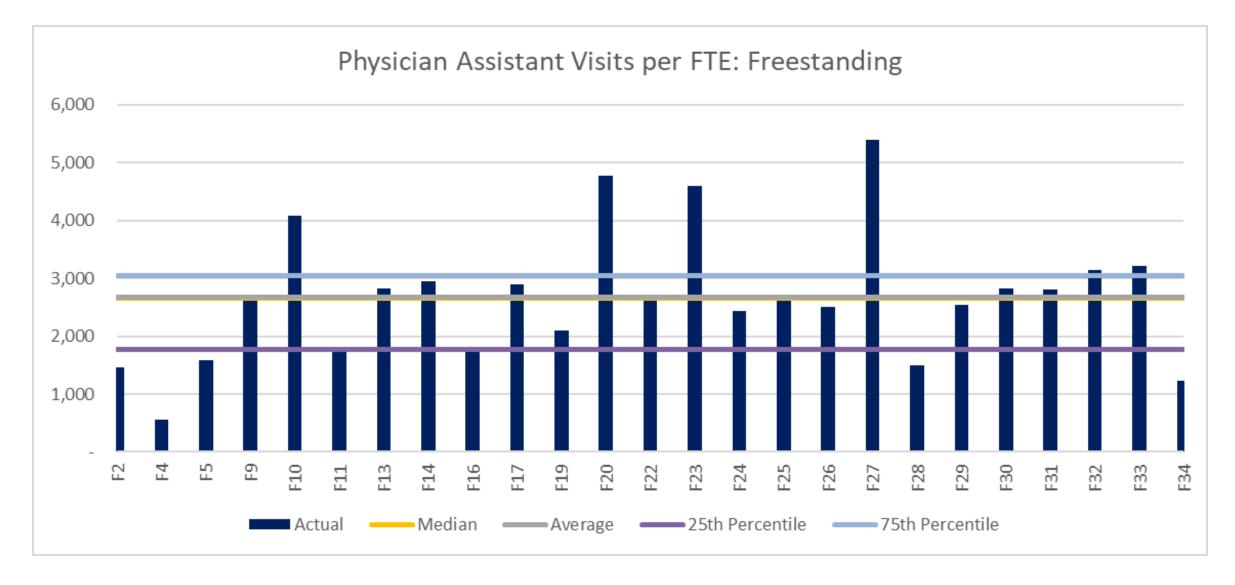
# PHYSICIAN VISITS PER FTE — COMPARISON

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	12,148	7,931
Min	942	600
Average	3,795	3,192
Median	3,486	3,123
25 <sup>th</sup> %	2,634	2,267
75 <sup>th</sup> %	4,437	3,484





Max = 12,300 Median = 3,483 Min = 193 25th Percentile = 2,005 Average = 3,491 75th Percentile = 4,162

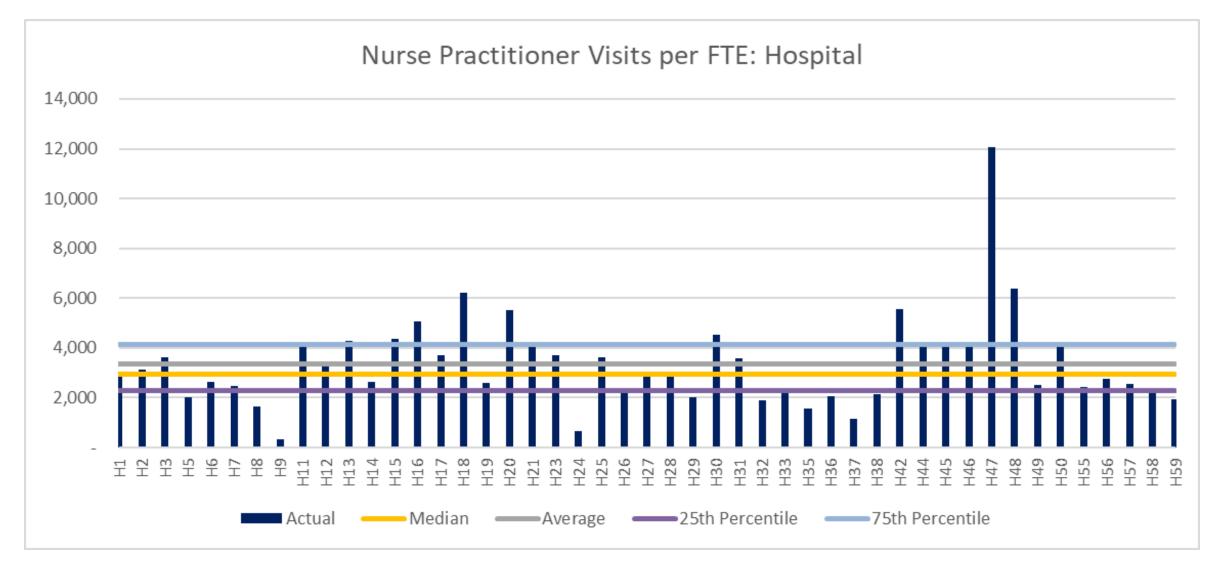


Max = 5,400 Min = 550 Average = 2,681 Median = 2,661 25th Percentile = 1,775 75th Percentile = 3,045

# PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT (PA) VISITS PER FTE — COMPARISON

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	12,300	5,400
Min	193	550
Average	3,491	2,681
Median	3,483	2,661
25 <sup>th</sup> %	2,005	1,775
75 <sup>th</sup> %	4,162	3,045



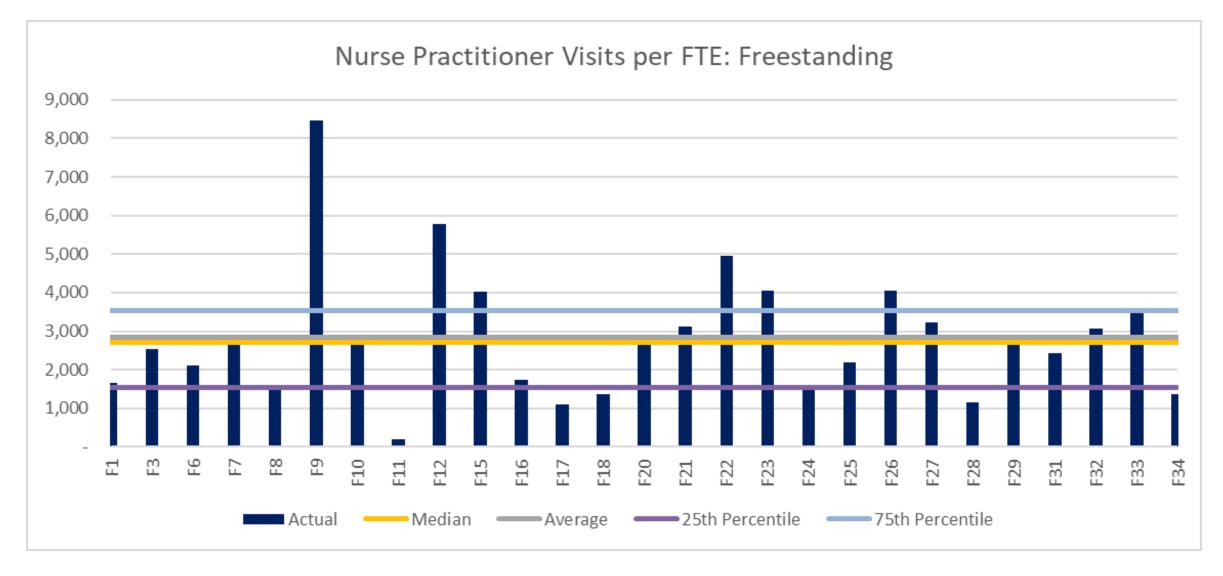


Max = 12,082

Median = 2,937Min = 340

Average = 3,343 75th Percentile = 4,131

25th Percentile = 2,307



Max = 8,473

Median = 2,709

Min = 200

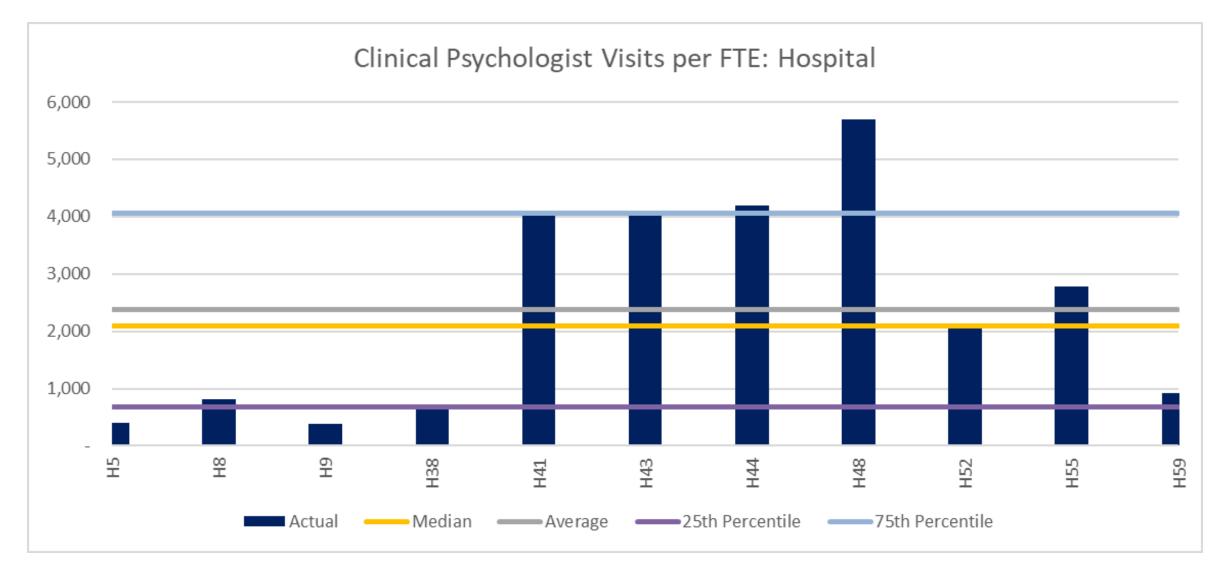
25th Percentile = 1,533

Average = 2,829 75th Percentile = 3,543

# NURSE PRACTITIONER (NP) VISITS PER FTE — COMPARISON

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	12,082	8,473
Min	340	200
Average	3,343	2,829
Median	2,937	2,709
25 <sup>th</sup> %	2,307	1,533
75 <sup>th</sup> %	4,131	3,543





Max = 5,695Min = 380 Median = 2,100

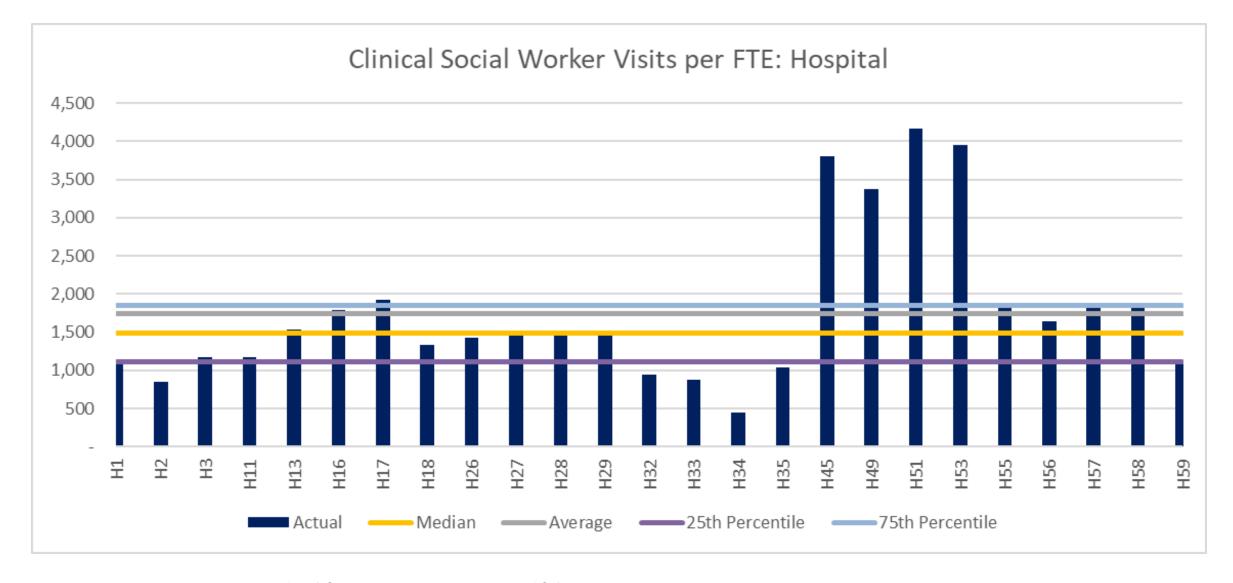
25th Percentile = 683

Average = 2,370 75th Percentile = 4,064

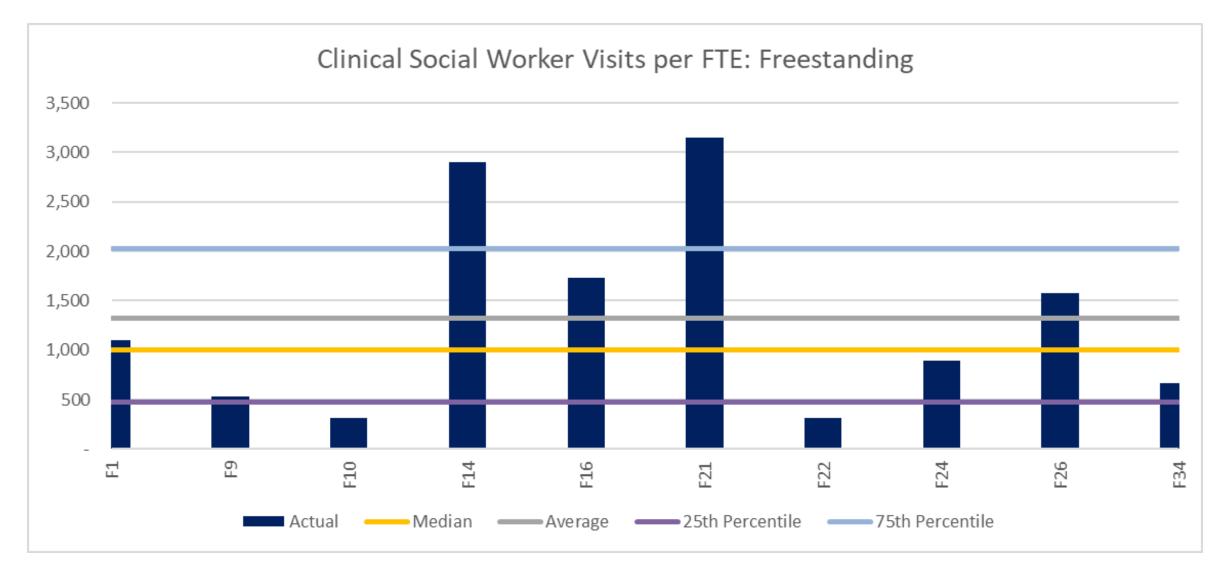
# CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST (CP) VISITS PER FTE — **COMPARISON**

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	5,695	_
Min	380	-
Average	2,370	-
Median	2,100	-
25 <sup>th</sup> %	683	-
75 <sup>th</sup> %	4,064	-





Max = 4,162 Median = 1,486 Min = 450 25th Percentile = 1,110 Average = 1,745 75th Percentile = 1,847



Max = 3,144 Median = 999

Min = 314 25th Percentile = 476

Average = 1,318 75th Percentile = 2,026

# CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKER (CSW) VISITS PER FTE — **COMPARISON**

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	4,162	3,144
Min	450	314
Average	1,745	1,318
Median	1,486	999
25 <sup>th</sup> %	1,110	476
75 <sup>th</sup> %	1,847	2,026



- Having an LPC that has the demand and referral from physicians
- A provider that is also a working manager
- Very good medical assistants
- 3 to 4-day workdays extended hours on clinic days
- Internal respect of team members / Environment
- Focus on Access
  - Schedules
  - Focus on hours
  - Push to fill appointments
  - Work call-in list to fill no shows
  - Allowing direct scheduling
- Little ability to meddle with templates
- Minimize ability to block off time in calendar
- Watching trends of walk in numbers and adjusting number of walk in slots available
- Sharing budgets and volumes on a weekly basis
- Productivity compensation after 2 years



- Physicians focused on volumes/throughput
  - New
  - Existing
- Focus by management to meet legitimate needs of providers
- Provision of scribe based on need (not solely on desire)
- Acquisition of APPs that have historically had their own private practice
  - Owner mindset
- APPs that fit in well with physician providers
- Providers that are very connected to the community
  - From the community
  - Local family name
  - Not just seen in the clinic setting part of the community



- Printing and sending physical and screening letters
  - Provider completes follow up
- Providers participate in ER coverage to manage RHC FTEs
  - Busier when in clinic
- Focus on APPs drives up APPs visits per APP
- Utilizing video and telehealth services
- Provider compensation based on production (some at 100% production)
  - Shorter scheduled visits
    - 15 and 30 minute visits
  - Managed double booking



- Follow up reminders to drive low no show volumes
- Longevity of providers drives volumes over time limited turnover
- Online scheduling
- High producing specialty APPs (dermatology / chiropractor)
- Heavy NH volumes drives visits for physician (only contracted for NH visits)
- Has more to do with the provider look at recruitment process



- Nurse/support staff engagement
- Culture has driven volumes Egos left at the door
  - Not afraid to squeeze in patients
  - Drives volumes from ER
- Some utilization of extended hours
- Availability of walk-in visits / taking same day requests
- Utilization of 4 versus 5 day workdays longer/more efficient days
- Utilization of part time providers



# VISITS PER FTE STRATEGIES

- It is more about processes than working harder
  - Processes
  - Accountability
- Longevity can drive loyalty and volumes
- Review scheduling strategies to ensure maximum number of visits available
  - Protocols vary significantly
    - Between practices
    - Between providers in same practices
  - Scheduled time per visit
  - Provider effort versus ancillary support effort
  - Be creative on hours of operation
  - Manage late starts and early departures



# VISITS PER FTE STRATEGIES

- Understand the FTE calculation and determine strategies
  - Supervision time
  - Paid Time Off/Continuing Medical Education
  - Emergency Room call
  - Medical directorships
- Determine appropriateness of support personnel
  - Adequacy of hours
  - Appropriate skillsets
- Review compensation strategy
  - Flat compensation
  - Base plus productivity
  - Productivity only
  - Focus on creating incentive to promote productivity
    - May lead to higher cost per FTE
    - Can drive down cost per visit



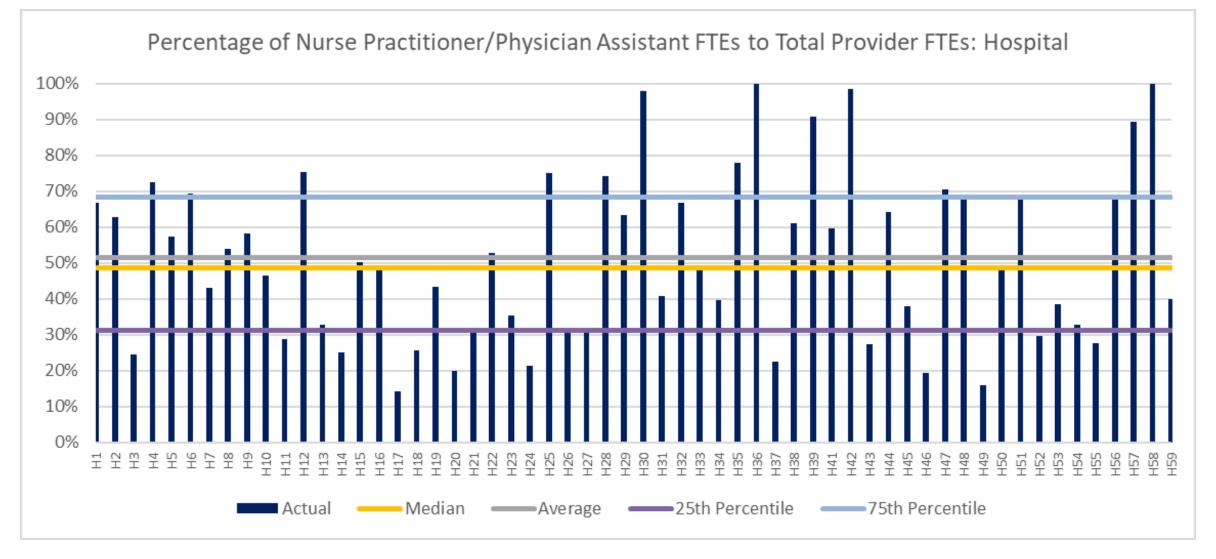


# NP & PA FTE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PROVIDER FTE

# PERCENTAGE OF NP/PA FTES TO TOTAL PROVIDER FTES

- Requirement for minimum coverage by NP/PAs
- Compared to Physicians, NPs and PAs
- Percentage of total FTEs that are NP/PA varies significantly
  - Nationally
  - Statewide
- Potential benefits of higher percentage of NP/PA FTEs
  - Lower cost per FTE
  - Lower productivity standards for NP/PA
  - Control of cost to improve profitability of clinic services to other payors





Max = 100%

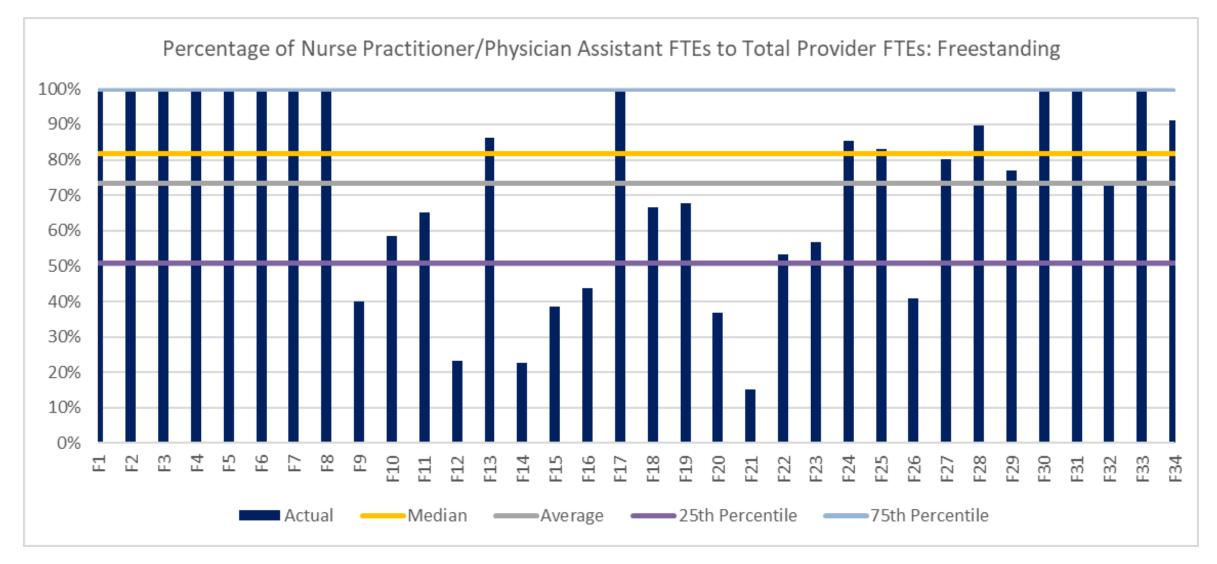
Median = 49%

Min = 14%

25th Percentile = 31%

Average = 51%

75th Percentile = 68%



Max = 100%

Median = 82%

Min = 15%

25th Percentile = 51%

Average = 73%

75th Percentile = 100%

#### NP & PA FTE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PROVIDER FTE - COMPARISON

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	100%	100%
Min	14%	15%
Average	51%	73%
Median	49%	82%
25 <sup>th</sup> %	31%	51%
75 <sup>th</sup> %	68%	100%



#### PERCENTAGE OF NP/PA FTES TO TOTAL PROVIDER FTES BEST PRACTICES

- Leaving physicians in main clinics with APPs focused on remote locations
  - Higher acuity and those preferring physicians go to main clinic
- Focus on students coming in and working with APPs
  - Do not have to recruit for providers
    - Autonomy of practice
    - Have own practice
  - Dealing with community pushback
    - Get providers into the community
    - "Doc Talks"
    - Active in emergency room
    - Building relationships
- Be intentional in recruiting
- May have to pay a litter better than average for APPs



#### PERCENTAGE OF NP/PA FTES TO TOTAL PROVIDER FTES

- Changes in percentages may take a significant amount of time
- May require a change in mindset
  - Board
  - Physicians
  - Emergency Room Coverage
  - Community
- Requires internal discussion and marketing
- Need high level of engagement by NP/PA's



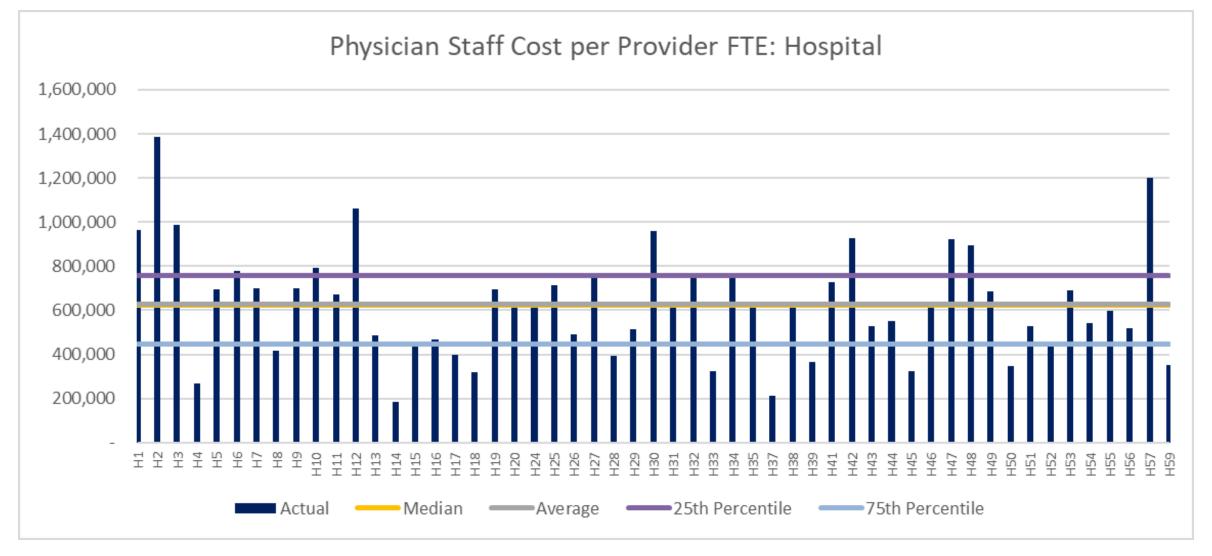


### PROVIDER COST PER FTE

#### PROVIDER COST PER FTE

- Compensation levels vary significantly between RHCs
  - Market driven differences
  - Unknown.....
- Lower calculations may:
  - Demonstrate ability to control costs
  - Improve profitability of services to other payors





Max = 1,387,115

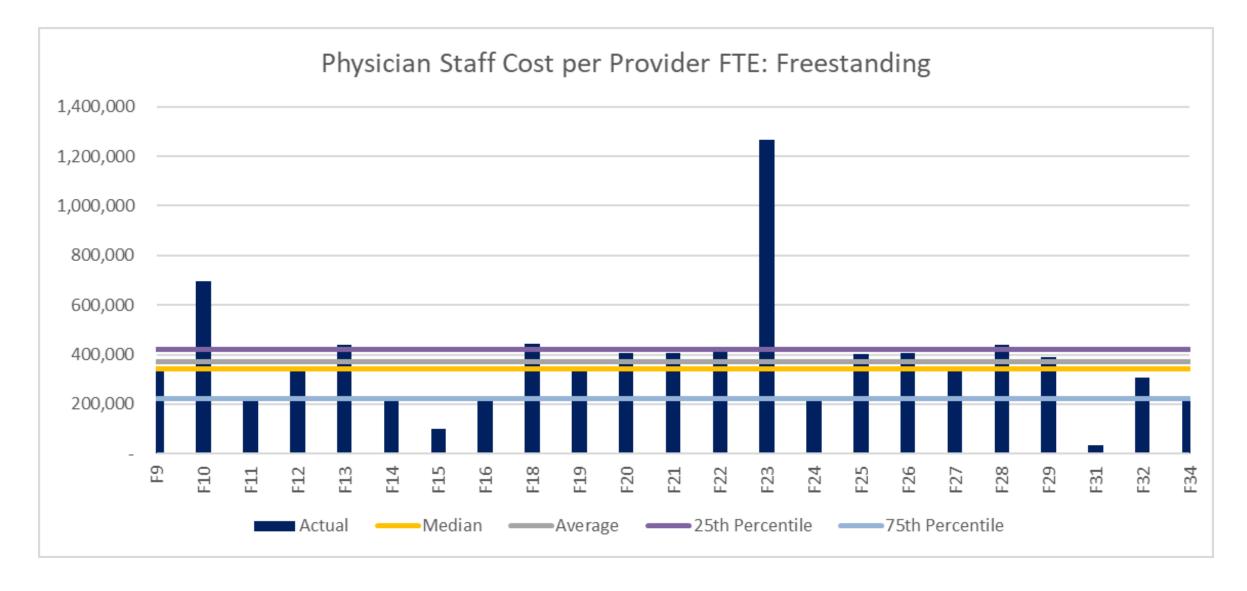
Median = 621,592

Min = 182,661

25th Percentile = 757,086

Average = 625,511

75th Percentile = 444,711



Max = 1,267,314

Median = 343,869

Min = 32,800

25th Percentile = 420,950

Average = 373,335

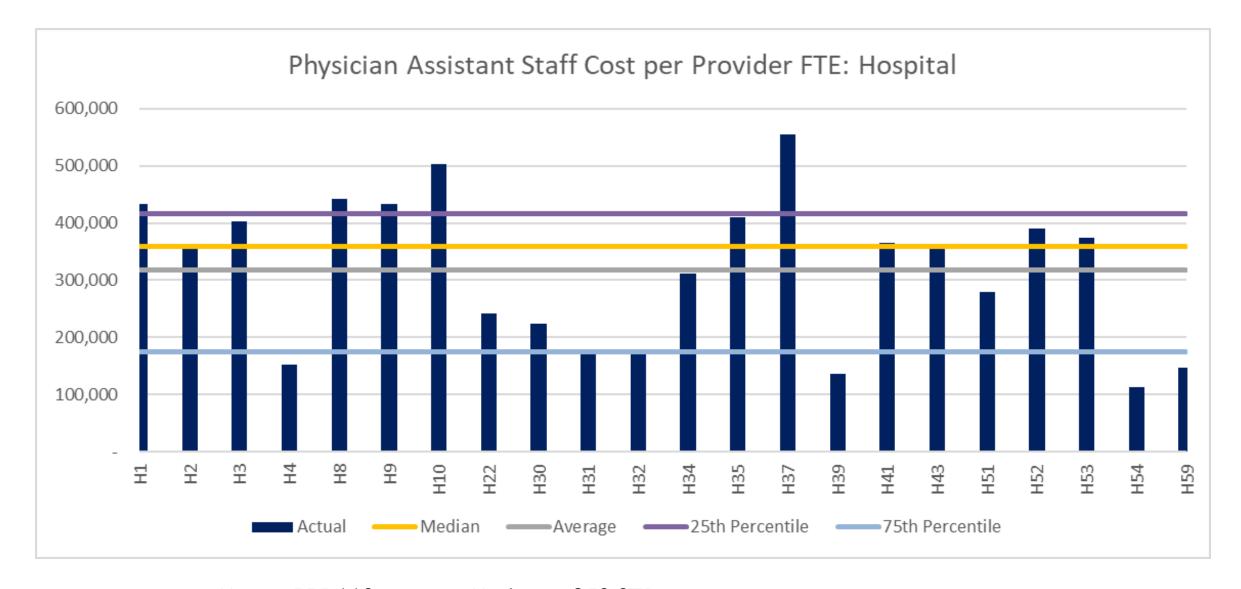
75th Percentile = 221,617

#### PHYSICIAN COST PER FTE — COMPARISON

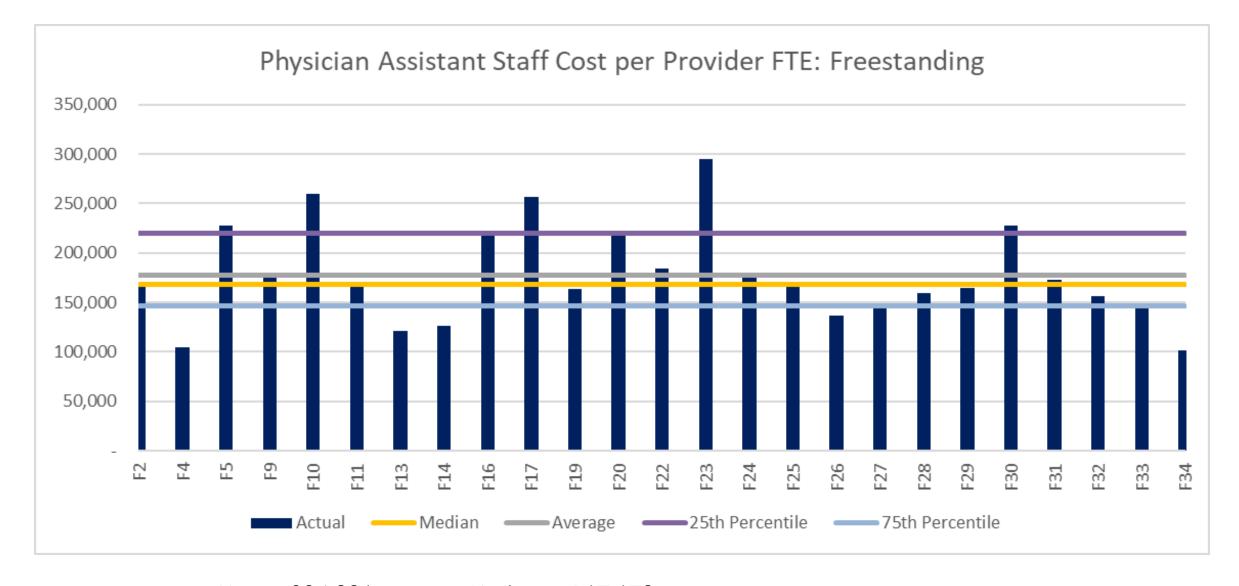
	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	<b>\$1,387,115</b>	\$1,267,314
Min	\$182,661	\$32,800
Average	\$625,511	\$373,335
Median	\$621,592	\$343,869
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$757,086	\$420,950
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$444 <b>,</b> 711	\$221,617



3 1



Max = 555,662 Min = 113,851 Average = 317,194 Median = 358,971 25th Percentile = 415,590 75th Percentile = 173,936

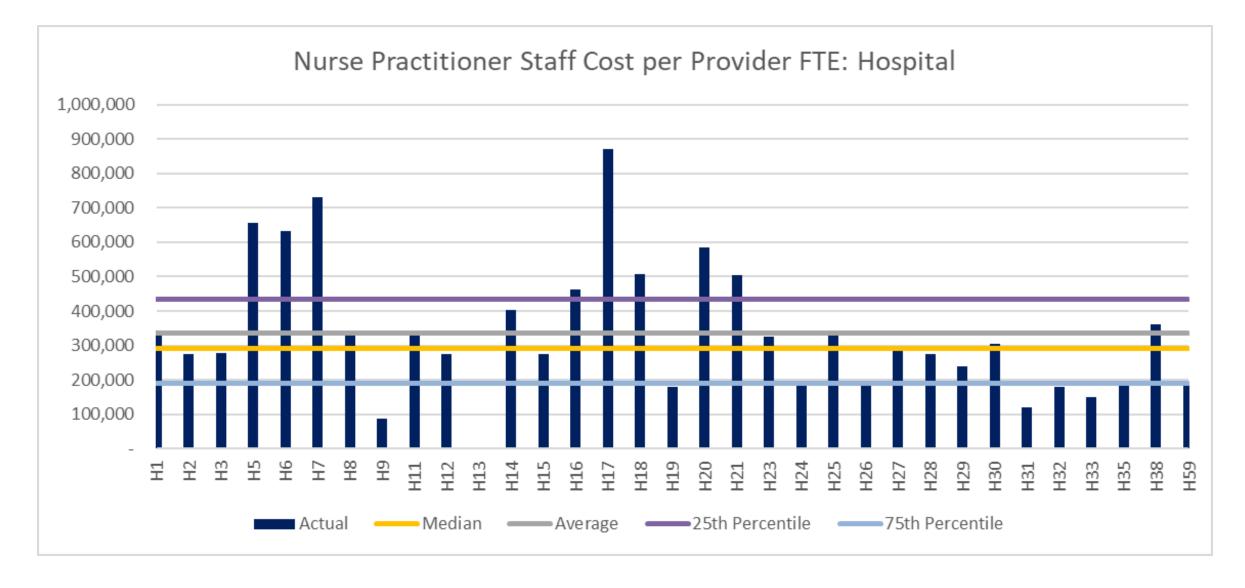


Max = 294,336 Min = 101,563 Average = 177,926 Median = 167,673 25th Percentile = 219,872 75th Percentile = 146,613

#### PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COST PER FTE — COMPARISON

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	\$555,662	\$294,336
Min	\$113,851	\$101,563
Average	\$317,194	\$177,926
Median	\$358,971	\$167,673
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$415,590	\$219,872
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$173,936	\$146,613





Max = 870,450

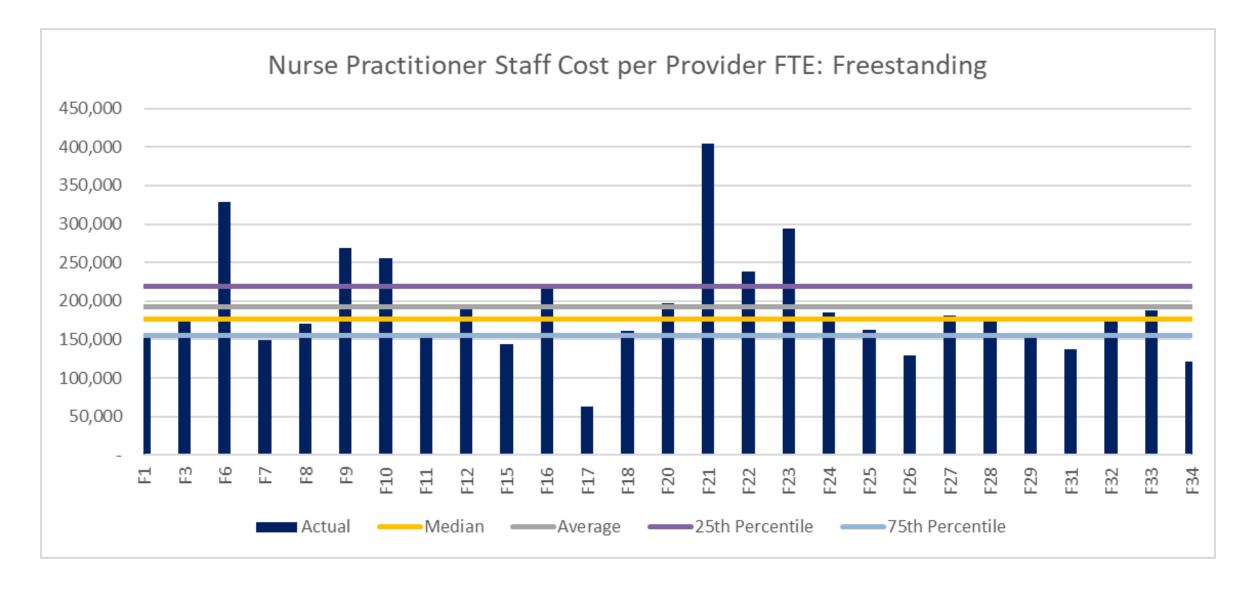
Median = 292,001

Min = 3,478

25th Percentile = 433,278

Average = 336,256

75th Percentile = 189,260



Max = 404,422

Median = 176,609

Min = 63,000

25th Percentile = 218,475

Average = 192,373

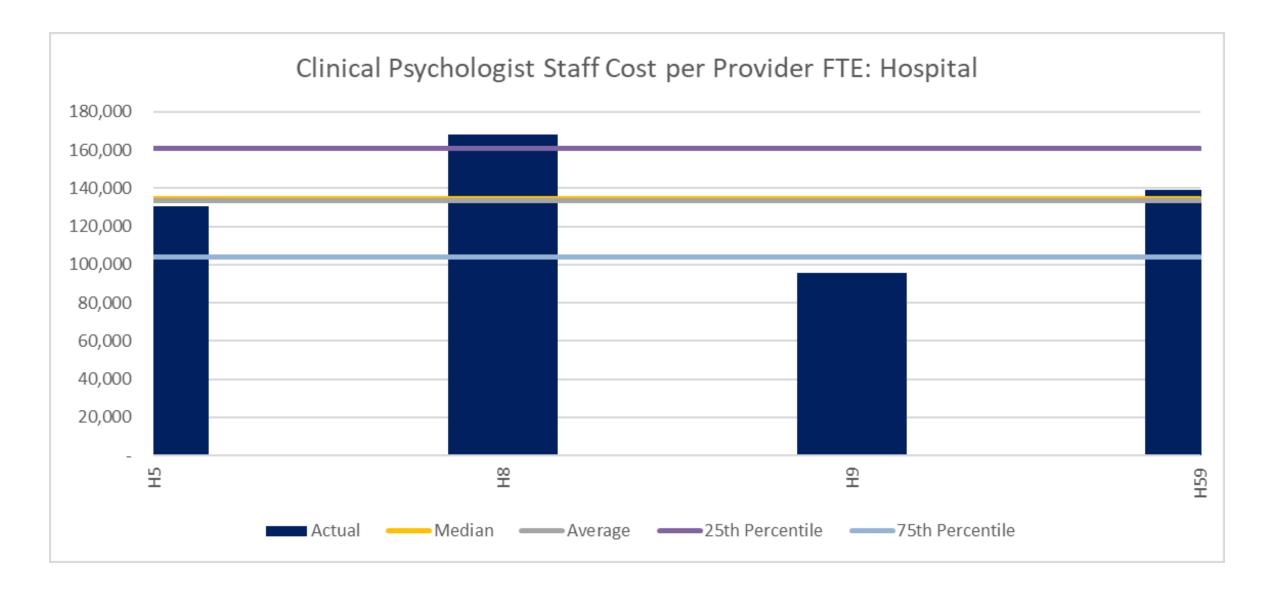
75th Percentile = 155,800

#### NURSE PRACTITIONER COST PER FTE — COMPARISON

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	\$870,450	\$404,422
Min	\$3,478	\$63,000
Average	\$336,256	\$192,373
Median	\$292,001	\$176,609
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$433,278	\$218,475
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$189,260	\$155,800



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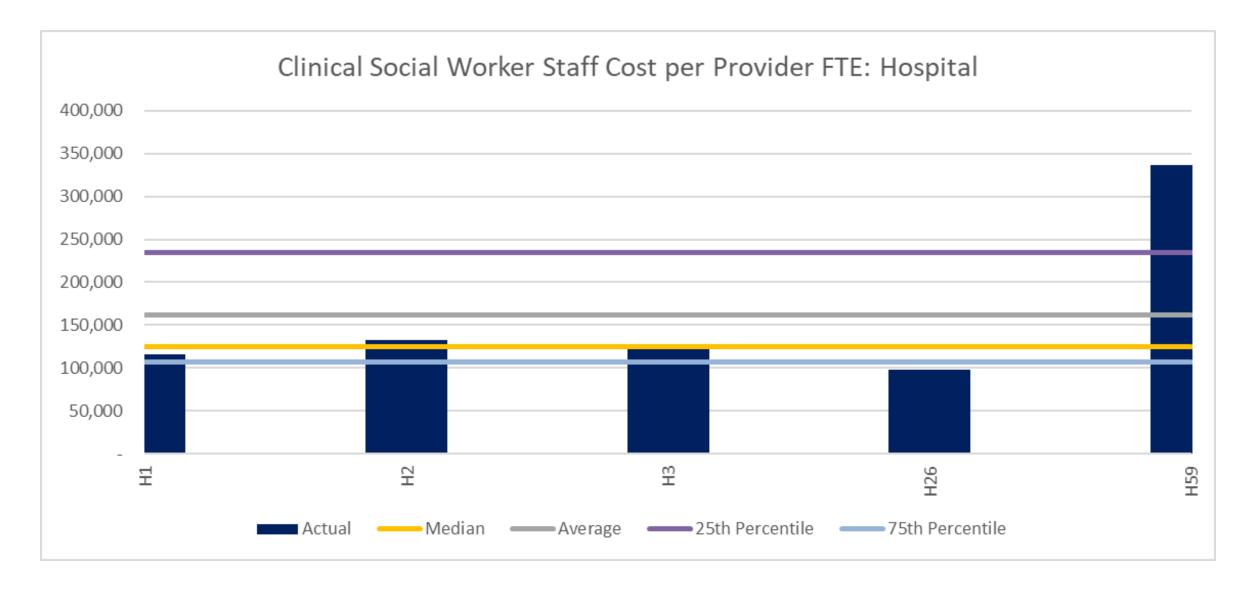


Max = 168,347 Median = 134,765 Min = 95,405 25th Percentile = 161,043 Average = 133,320 75th Percentile = 104,153

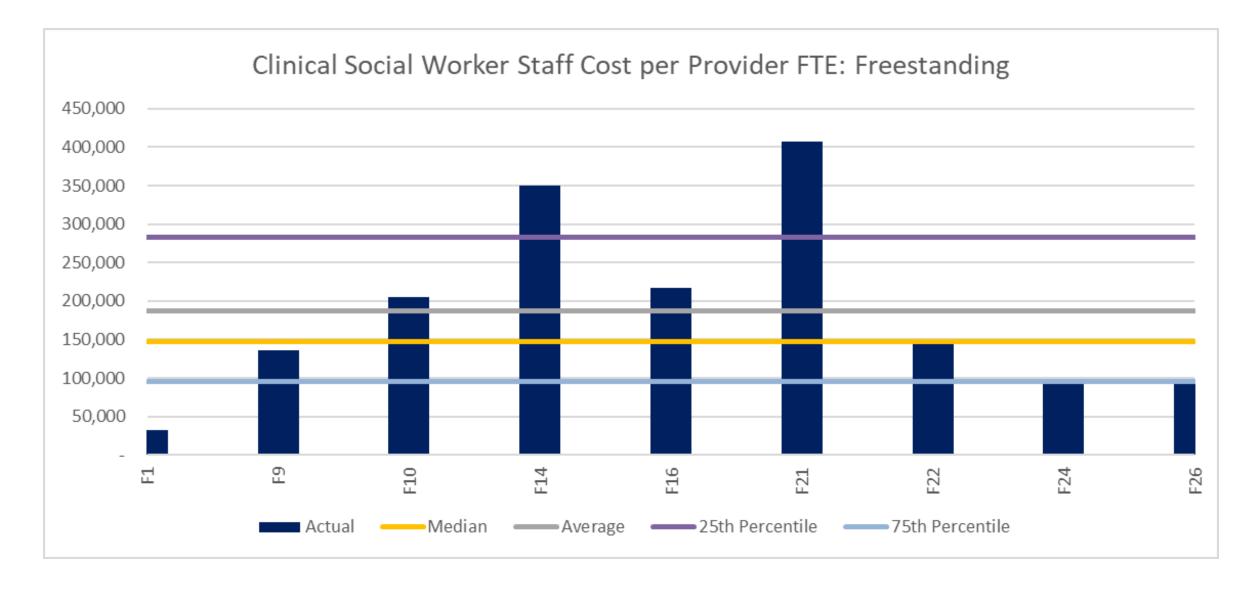
## CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST (CP) COST PER FTE — COMPARISON

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	\$163,347	_
Min	\$95,405	-
Average	\$133,320	-
Median	\$134,765	-
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$161,043	-
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$104,153	-





Max = 337,018 Median = 124,548 Min = 97,730 25th Percentile = 234,967 Average = 161,603 75th Percentile = 106,767



Max = 407,156 Min = 32,600 Average = 187,187

Median = 147,168

Min = 32,600 25th Percentile = 283,484

# CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKER (CSW) COST PER FTE — COMPARISON

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	\$337,072	\$407,156
Min	\$97,730	\$32,600
Average	\$161,603	\$187,187
Median	\$124,548	\$147,168
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$234,967	\$283,484
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$106,767	\$95,063

#### PROVIDER COST PER FTE STRATEGY BEST PRACTICES

Finding people that want to live in rural

Training of med students

Use the Office of Rural Health website – more inclined to desire rural

Part of a system with same compensation model across system

- Look to providers that have had exposure to local rural area
  - Med students, etc.



#### PROVIDER COST PER FTE STRATEGY BEST PRACTICES

Philanthropic provider just contracted for NH visits

Minimal physician time in clinic – results in mostly direct cost

- Some use flat salary to control cost
  - Need to balance with production
- Splitting time between ER and Clinic
  - Total compensation may be higher, but allocated over multiple departments
  - Focus on less experienced providers



#### PROVIDER COST PER FTE STRATEGY BEST PRACTICES

Locally recruited providers

Focus on culture

Annual and transparent negotiations/evaluations

Allow providers to "locum" elsewhere

Self governance of providers



#### PROVIDER COST PER FTE STRATEGY

- Review compensation methodologies
  - Work to ensure compensation is based on fair market value
  - Access survey data
  - Can be a balancing act between cost per FTE, incentives to enhance productivity, and retention
    - May not be able to maximize performance in all indicators
  - Explore other reasons why your compensation may be higher





# AVERAGE CHARGE PER MEDICARE VISIT

#### AVERAGE CHARGE PER MEDICARE VISIT

#### Charges matter!

- Medicare reimbursement is based on 80% cost and 20% charge
- Other payors frequently reimburse on lower of charge or fee schedule
- Higher values tend to be favorable

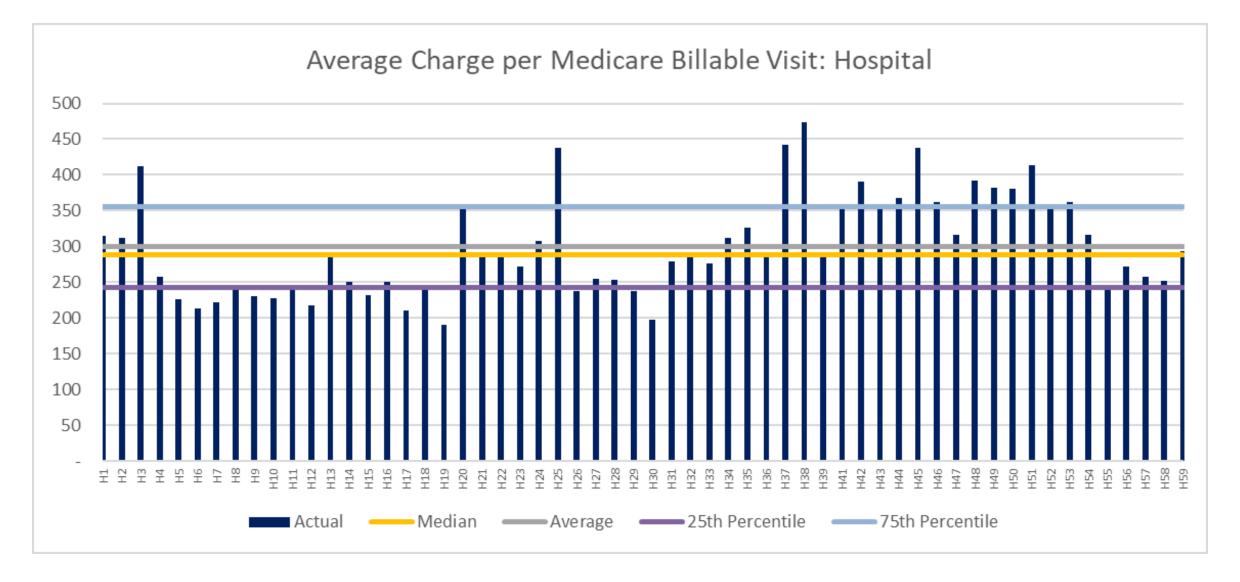
#### Higher values may indicate:

- Provider has appropriately priced services
- There is adequate documentation, coding and charge capture

#### Lower values may indicate:

- Pricing is below average
  - Think about other payors!
- Opportunities to improve documentation, coding and charge capture
- Less complex patients

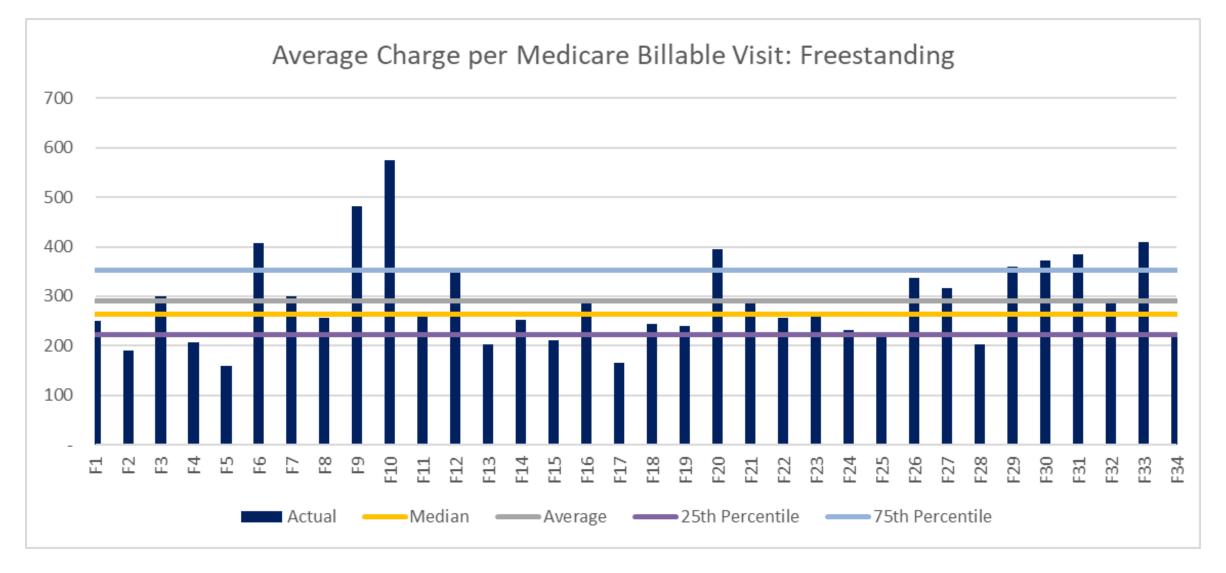




 $Max = 474 \qquad Median = 289$ 

Min = 191 25th Percentile = 243

Average = 300 75th Percentile = 356



Max = 575

Min = 160

Average = 291

Median = 264

25th Percentile = 222

75th Percentile = 352

#### **AVERAGE CHARGE PER MEDICARE VISIT — COMPARISON**

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	\$474	\$575
Min	\$191	\$160
Average	\$300	\$291
Median	\$289	\$264
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$243	\$222
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$356	\$352



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#### AVERAGE CHARGE PER MEDICARE VISIT STRATEGIES BEST PRACTICES

- Newly established clinics with new chargemaster/pricing
- Inclusion of specialty services by providers to drive up average charges
  - Some injections, procedures, etc.
- Quarterly review by external consultant to identify charge capture opportunities
- Pricing studies and chargemaster reviews to determine accuracy and appropriateness to the market.
  - Regular meetings on charge capture
  - Education, education, education local as well as National Association of Rural Health Clinics
  - Medical records follow up and querying
- Reviewing charges and related fee schedules
  - Coding outsourced Audits and education (90% accuracy goal)
  - Focus on documentation from providers



#### AVERAGE CHARGE PER MEDICARE VISIT STRATEGIES

- Review and verify all services are being documented charges captured
- Review E/M documentation and coding guidelines
- Complete review of pricing against survey data
  - National
  - State
  - Focus is on developing market-based pricing





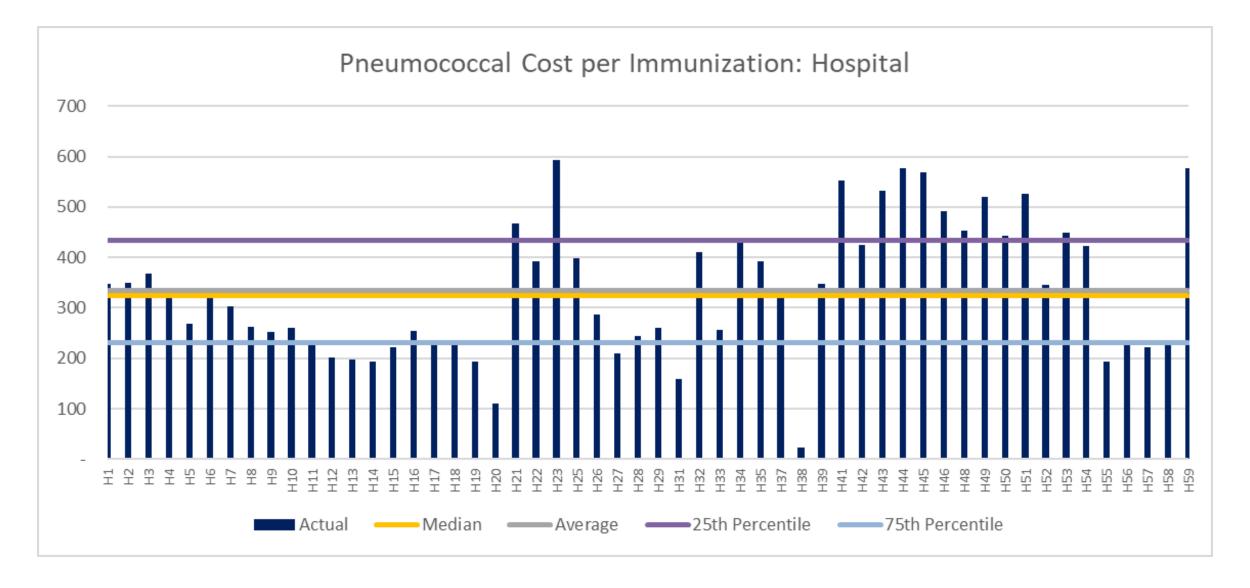
## COST PER VACCINATION

#### **COST PER VACCINATION**

• Lower cost per vaccination is favorable as it allows the provider to be more profitable for vaccinations provided to non-Medicare and non-Medicaid patients



1 0.5



Max = 594

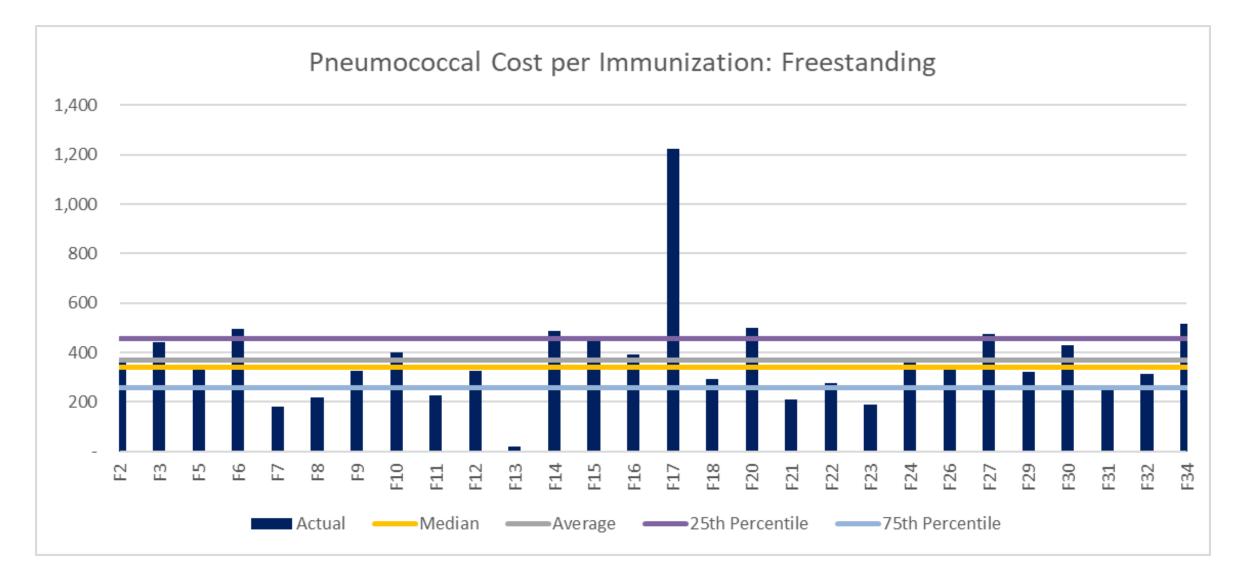
Median = 325

Min = 23

25th Percentile = 433

Average = 335

75th Percentile = 230



Max = 1,223

Median = 341

Min = 21

25th Percentile = 457

Average = 371

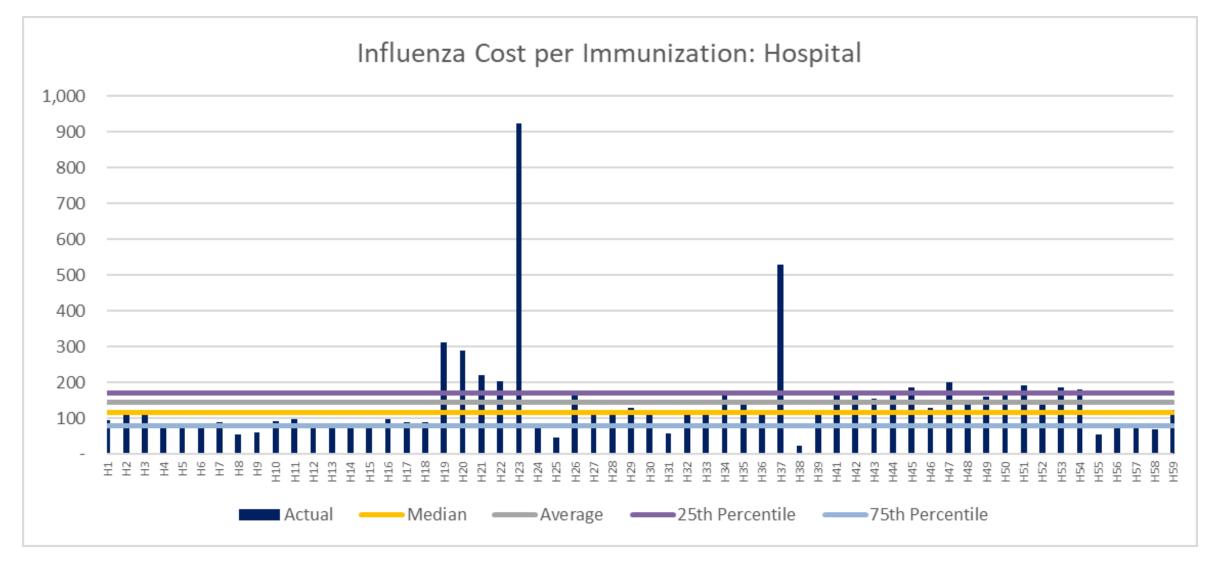
75th Percentile = 257

#### PNEUMOCOCCAL COST PER IMMUNIZATION — COMPARISON

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	\$594	\$1,223
Min	\$23	\$21
Average	\$335	\$371
Median	\$325	\$341
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$433	\$457
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$230	\$257



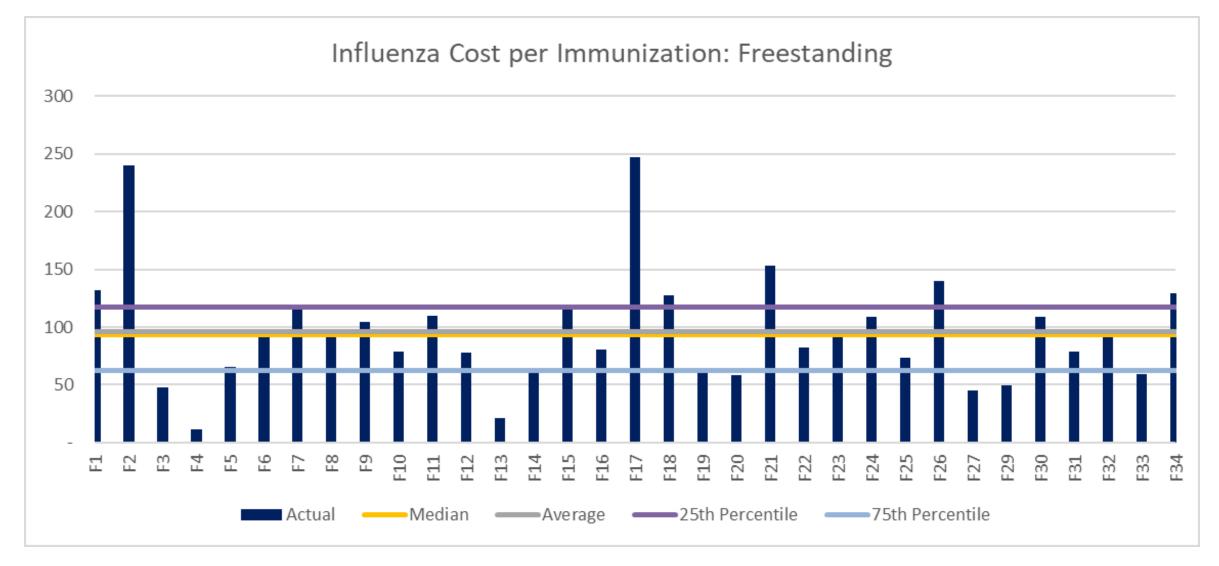
108



Max = 922 Median = 114

Min = 23 25th Percentile = 169

Average = 144 75th Percentile = 78



Max = 247

Min = 11

Average = 96

Median = 93

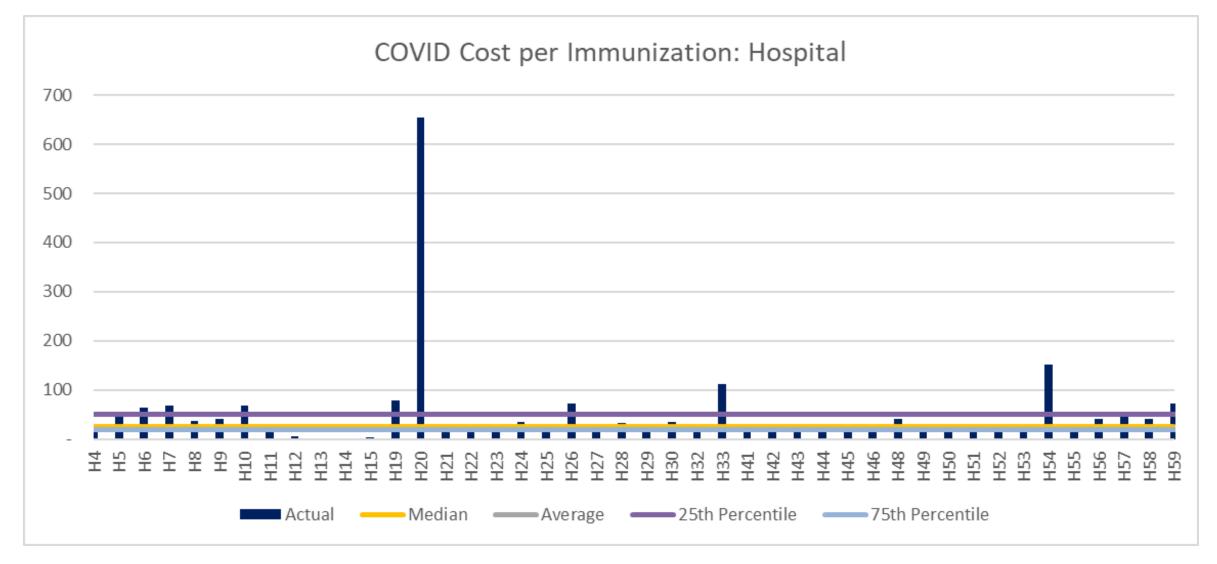
25th Percentile = 117

75th Percentile = 62

# **INFLUENZA COST PER IMMUNIZATION — COMPARISON**

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	\$922	\$247
Min	\$23	\$11
Average	\$144	\$96
Median	\$114	\$93
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$169	\$117
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$78	\$62





Max = 654

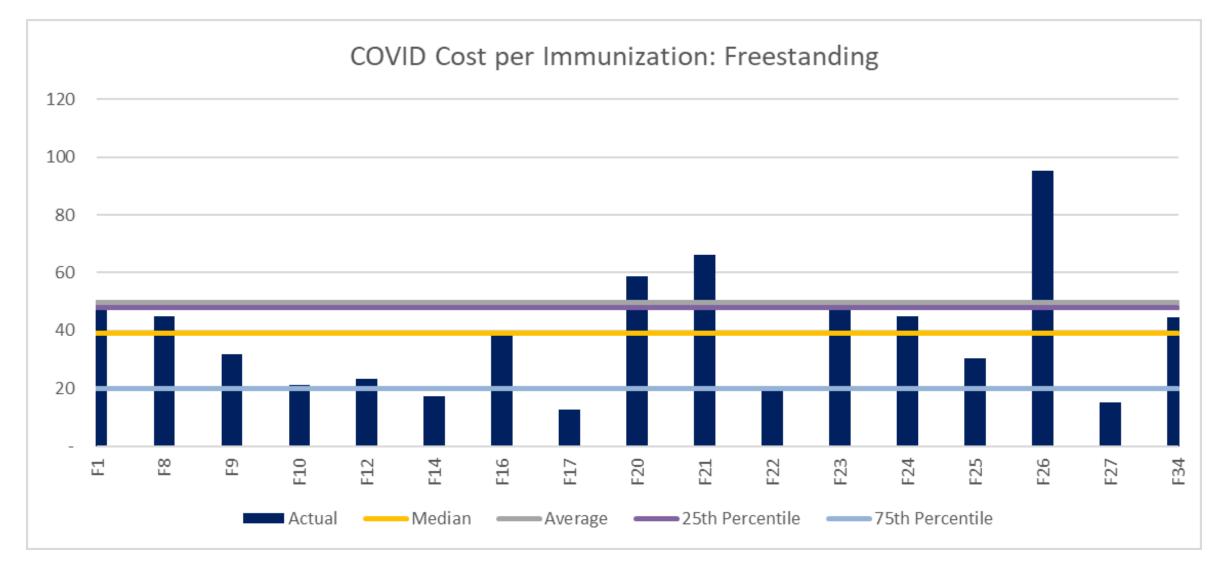
Median = 26

Min = 2

25th Percentile = 49

Average = 50

75th Percentile = 18



Max = 95

Median = 39

Min = 13

25th Percentile = 48

Average = 39 75th Percentile = 20

# **COVID COST PER IMMUNIZATION — COMPARISON**

	Year 1	Year 2
Max	\$654	\$95
Min	\$2	\$13
Average	\$50	\$39
Median	\$26	\$39
25 <sup>th</sup> %	\$49	\$48
75 <sup>th</sup> %	\$18	\$20



# **COST PER VACCINATION**

• Effective tracking of staffing and direct cost

- Focus on lowering costs associated with vaccinations
  - Vaccination cost
  - Supply cost
  - Staff cost
  - Overhead costs



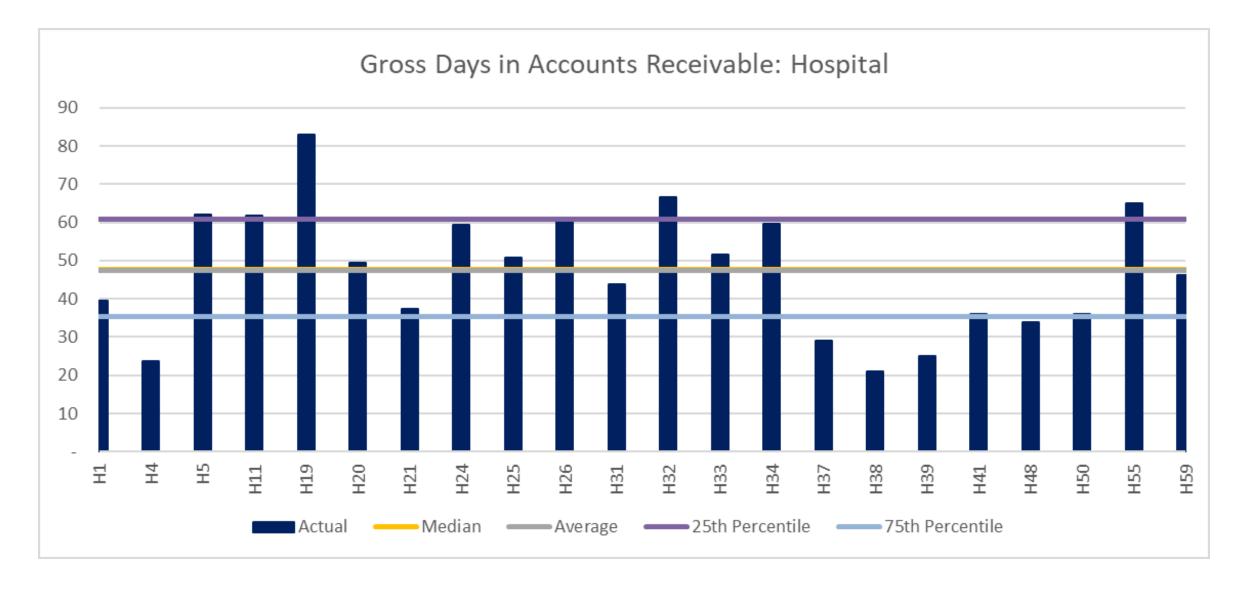


# DAYS IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

# DAYS IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (GROSS AND NET)

- For this review, was based on cost report data only.
  - Freestanding cost reports do not contain this data
  - Provider-based cost reports include this data at the facility level only
    - Hospital, RHC, nursing home, etc. combined
- Higher days in accounts receivable can be an indication of issues in
  - Chargemaster
  - Coding
  - Charge capture
  - Communications
  - Processes
- Lower values are favorable





Max = 83

Median = 48

Min = 21

25th Percentile = 61

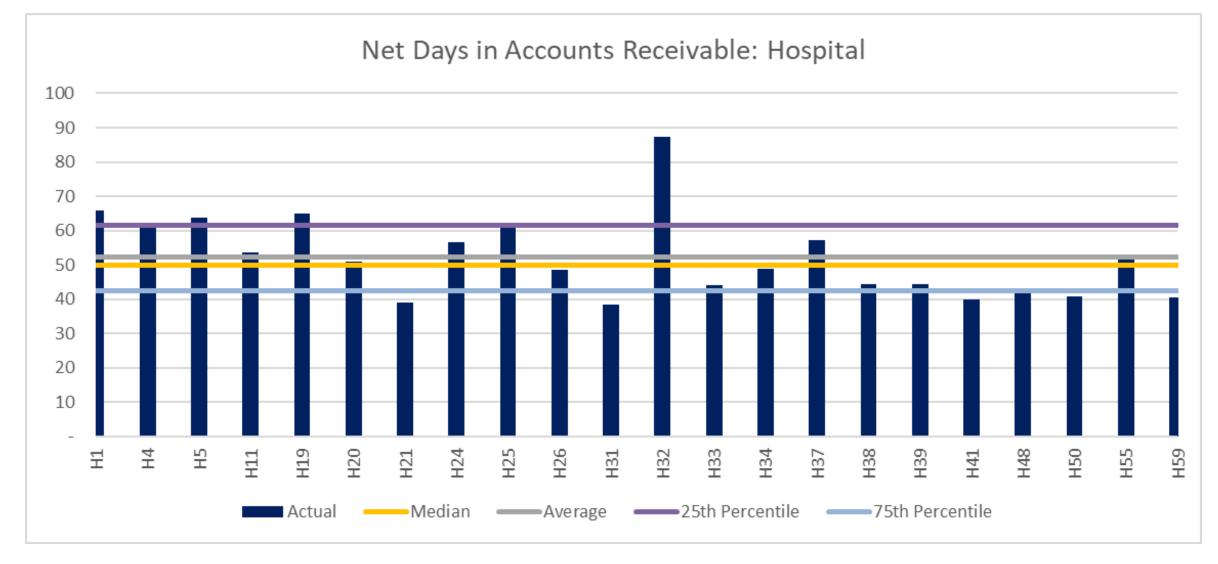
Average = 47

75th Percentile = 35

# **GROSS DAYS IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE — COMPARISON**

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	83	-
Min	21	-
Average	47	-
Median	48	-
25 <sup>th</sup> %	61	-
75 <sup>th</sup> %	35	-





Max = 87

Median = 50

Min = 38

25th Percentile = 61

Average = 52

75th Percentile = 42

# **NET DAYS IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE — COMPARISON**

	Hospital Based	Free Standing
Max	87	-
Min	38	-
Average	52	-
Median	50	-
25 <sup>th</sup> %	61	-
75 <sup>th</sup> %	42	-



# DAYS IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

To manage Days in Accounts Receivable, the RHC must either decrease the accounts receivable balance and/or increase revenues



- Implementation of new claim scrubber with streamlined processes
- Leveraging technology
- Outsourcing some components to outside provider
- Nursing home included in calculation helps
- Focus on key revenue cycle factors
  - High clean claim rate
  - Low denials rate
  - Work with providers to get documentation completed
  - Open communication with HIM
  - Utilization of 3M software
  - Communication on accuracy of demographics



- Utilizing system generated reports on denials, etc.
- Med Staff pushes to get notes completed
  - CEO that is also an NP is helpful understands the workload
- Goals established for staffing in billing monetary rewards
- Training
  - Utilization of online webinars
  - Use of external consulting as needed and appropriate
  - Continual reading of updates
  - Reliance on a network



- If things start to fall behind reach out to outside vendors for resolution
- Regular chart audits
- Reduction in paper payments



#### Focus

- Relook at the revenue cycle process as a clinical versus business function
- Teams include providers in the room
  - Denials
  - Provider charges
- Addressing outsourcing
  - Disjointedness
- Address struggles head on example : lipid panels
- Outsourcing coding/documentation audits



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#### Focus on the processes

- Rework
- Denials
- Coding
- Demographics

#### Ongoing communication

- Clinical
- Non-clinical



1 27

#### Regular meetings

- Trending of accounts receivable reports
- Denial issues
- Dig into details and monitor trends

#### Utilization of EHR processes

- Work queues
- Claim edit builds
- Error identification
- Timely resolution
- Working with EHR vendor on automated solutions



#### Self pay management

- Early detection (60-90 days)
- Establishment of payment plans
- Identification of need for other financial services
- Watch for frequent flyers

#### Regular CDM reviews

- Confirm accuracy of CPT/HCPCS
- Monitor appropriateness of pricing



- Understand the capabilities of the billing system
  - Manual versus automated processes
  - Functionality varies by system
    - Understand the system invest in training
    - Hold vendor accountable to address and fix issues
  - Have seen success and failure on all systems
- Understand and manage your payor contracts
  - Payment methodology
  - Coverage issues
  - Timely filing limitations
  - Collection of copays



#### Turnover of Staff

- Strategies to reduce level of turnover
- Cross training for absences and eventual turnover
- Exercise care in outsourcing





# **COST REPORTING**

### **COST REPORT DATA**

The accuracy of the financial and operational data is only as accurate as the information submitted on the cost reports.

Inaccurate information input = Inaccurate calculations reported

Work with your cost report preparers to address potential areas of concern and to address any additional inaccuracies the provider identifies through this process.



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## **COST REPORT STRATEGIES**

- Incorrect cost report completion can have a significant negative impact
  - Know your cost report
  - Ask questions
- Areas of specific concern/opportunity
  - Calculation of FTEs Make sure to carve out hours for time not to be included
    - Non-RHC
    - Paid Time Off/Continuing Medical Education
    - Supervision
    - Medical Directors
  - Counting of visits
    - Remember the definition of a billable visit
    - Don't include non-RHC visits
  - Watch for classification of costs in the cost report
    - Pharmacy costs



# **COST REPORT STRATEGIES**

- Areas of specific concern/opportunity
  - Understand Non-RHC services
    - Telehealth
    - Chronic Care Management
    - Hospital services



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# **SUMMARY**

Significant variance in financial and operational indicators have been reported

- Financial and Operational improvements can occur when organization can:
  - Identify best practices facilities
  - Share best practices in an open environment
  - Adopt best practices
  - Minimize variation



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# **QUESTIONS?**

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# THANK YOU!

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**CPAs & BUSINESS ADVISORS**