# Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) Guide

Using HCAHPS to Drive Patient and Employee Satisfaction

## March 2013

This is a publication of the Technical Assistance and Services Center (TASC), a program of the National Rural Health Resource Center. The project described was supported by Grant Number UB1RH24206 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Office of Rural Health Policy.

For questions, concerns, clarification, or technical assistance, please contact:



NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH RESOURCE CENTER

600 East Superior Street, Suite 404 Duluth, Minnesota 55802 Phone: 218-727-9390 Fax: 218-727-9392 www.ruralcenter.org

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Hospital Consumer Assessment of Health Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) survey process, developed by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), a division of the Department of Health and Human Services, is a <u>standardized patient satisfaction survey tool</u> and data collection methodology, that has the capacity to elevate the quality and safety of health care services across America and transform the way hospitals do business. The four primary objectives for administering this standardized patient satisfaction survey instrument include:

- Enabling meaningful comparisons across hospitals for public reporting
- Increasing hospital accountability and incentives for quality improvement
- Enhancing public accountability
- Preparing hospitals to link reimbursement to quality performance

The HCAHPS survey and data collection process is administered to discharged hospital patients over 18 years of age that have received medical, surgical or maternity care and have spent at least one overnight stay in the hospital. Approximately 80% of all inpatients qualify to receive this survey. For a complete listing of patient qualifications, reference <u>www.hcahpsonline.org</u>. Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS) hospitals are required to administer the HCAHPS survey and publically report on the findings in order to receive a full annual payment update from CMS. Although critical access hospitals (CAHs) are strongly encouraged to administer and report on HCAHPS, participation is voluntary at the time of this report. Pediatric, psychiatric and specialty hospitals are excluded from participating in the HCAHPS process.

Hospitals participating in HCAHPS can self-administer the survey process (if strict criteria is met, visit <u>www.hcahps.org/files/HCAHPS%20QAG%20V4%200.pdf</u> for more details) or select a trained, <u>certified vendor</u> to administer the HCAHPS process. To meet the HCAHPS guidelines monitored by CMS, hospitals or the vendors in which they contract with must adhere to a standardized data collection process. This process includes:

- Obtaining a randomized survey sample of discharged inpatients
- Administering a standardized survey instrument on patient satisfaction of services and care via mail, telephone, Interactive Voice Recognition (IVR) or a combination of modes
- Analyzing data systematically
- Publicly reporting hospital results
- Using results of the findings to improve overall quality and safety of patient care

Survey questions address topics such as pain management, medication instructions, effectiveness of provider communication, cleanliness of the environment and discharge information. Questions are focused on obtaining the patient's perception of quality (on a ten-point scale, 1= never, 10-always) as research suggests that patient perceptions of quality influence their choice of health

plans and providers, patient complaints and malpractice claims, adherence to medical advice and overall health status outcomes.

Results of these questions are compiled into 10 composite scores, known as HCAHPS Measures, which are publically reported on the Hospital Compare website, <u>www.hospitalcompare.hhs.gov</u> after the data has been <u>adjusted</u> for the effects of patient-mix and mode of survey administration. Only the top scores receiving a positive response (a 9 or 10 on the 1-10 point scale) are publically recorded quarterly. Survey response rate and the number of completed surveys are also publicly reported based on four consecutive quarters of patient surveys.

Hospitals are encouraged to review their survey results to aid in determining where a specific hospital's level of performance and patient satisfaction compare to other facilities. Resources to find this information, include:

- <u>Hospital Compare</u> which highlights the survey results from participating hospitals that submit HCAHPS data to CMS;
- <u>HCAHPS online</u> which offers a summary analysis of HCAHPS scores on a state wide basis and includes tables that summarize the most and least positive survey responses for each HCAHPS measure; and
- <u>HCAHPS Hospital Characteristics Comparison Charts</u> which depicts the average hospital performance on each of the ten publicaly reported HCAHPS measures by hospital region, bed size, teaching status, ownership and control, location, and national results.

These resources enable a hospital to objectively assess their performance on quality and patient safety compared to other facilities. Note that because this information is publicaly available, patients and future hospital consumers are looking to these websites as well to determine their location for future care. For IPPS hospitals, a Pay-for-Performance reimbursement strategy, known as the <u>Hospital Value-Based</u> <u>Purchasing (VBP) Program</u>, monitored through CMS, <u>will be paid</u> for inpatient acute care services based on care quality, not just the quantity of the services provided, which means hospitals will be held accountable for providing excellence in safe, quality patient care. Although CAHs are not included in this reimbursement strategy at the time of this writing, they too are encouraged to tie HCAHPS Measures to performance.

All hospitals are encouraged by CMS to incorporate the HCAHPS survey results into a work culture of continual process improvements, where all leadership and staff are committed to meeting their mission, protecting their bottom line, enhancing their reputation and foremost, saving patient lives as a result of their dedication to implementing safe, quality improvement initiatives based on results of the HCHAPS data.

#### USING HCAHPS TO DRIVE PATIENT AND EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION

The Health Resources and Services Administration, Office of Rural Health Policy has charged the Technical Assistance and Services Center (TASC), a program of the National Rural Health Resource Center (The Center), with developing a guide to assist small rural hospitals with using HCAHPS data to drive patient and employee satisfaction.

#### Need for a Framework

<u>Subject matter experts</u> in rural health recommend a systems-based framework to translate HCAHPS data into patient and employee satisfaction. The Baldrige Performance Excellence Framework (see figure below) is widely accepted as the standard for organizational performance excellence and is an important blueprint for managing quality initiatives in rural hospitals.



Without using a framework to provide a comprehensive systems approach, hospitals often struggle to:

- align leadership
- conduct meaningful strategic planning
- assess customer needs
- measure progress; review relevant information to fix problems
- engage and motivate staff
- streamline processes
- document outcomes

Without a framework, hospitals may successfully carry out some of these essential components, but then may be thwarted by breakdowns in other component areas that are not managed effectively. Meaningful work must be done in all these component areas to maximize a hospital's chance of achieving long-term excellence in major undertakings. Following the Baldrige Framework is a useful formula for achieving sustainable quality excellence in rural hospitals, which will invariably increase a hospital's patient and employee satisfaction, if fully implemented.

The following bulleted sections offer readers tips on how to incorporate the Baldrige Framework into performance improvement intiatives that utilizes HCAHPS data to drive patient and employee satisfaction.

#### Leadership

- Engage and align key hospital leaders (CEOs, CFOs, CNOs, CIOs, and performance/quality directors) in the importance, need and outcomes of hospital performance improvement initiatives, such as the participation and reporting of HCAHPS
- Define what excellence in safe, quality care means to the leadership team, staff, and patients
- Convey a unified message on the importance of participating in a process improvement initative to staff using HCAHPS scores as a tool to measure and monitor excellence in safety and quality
- Support staff on managing change effectively; noting that a dip in productivity may occur while new changes are being implemented as a result of performance improvement activities

#### **Strategic Planning**

- Convey a unified message on the importance of participating in a process improvement initative to all hospital and medical staff
- Clarify roles and responsibilities within the process improvement initiative
- Demonstrate a convergence between mission (what we believe), operations (what we do), and budget (what we prioritize) to build excellence in safe, quality care
- Identify opportunities for improvement based on HCAHPS data
- Celebrate high HCAHPS scores, but assure that existing processes that resulted in the high scores are sustainable
- Develop a process improvement initiative to address low HCAHPS scores
- Establish communication feedback loops to monitor progess made by performance improvement initaitives and address process breakdowns

#### Focus on Patients, Customers and Communities

- Engage rural physicians as influential community opinion leaders to help drive performance improvement initiatives that increase patient satisfaction scores, as a key HCAHPS measure is "communication with the physician"
- Assess provider satisfaction on an ongoing basis and listen to suggestions for process improvements
- Minimize dissatisfaction from providers, staff and patients by addressing the conflict immediately; conversely reinforce satisfaction from providers and patients by acknowledging exemplary behaviors immediately
- Employ diverse methods of communication (community meetings, focus groups, community surveys, social media, etc.) with residents in the service area to identify perceptions of care and opportunities for improvement
- Collaborate with other types of organizations (public and private) in the community to build customer trust and loyalty

#### Measurement, Feedback and Knowledge Management

- Analyze HCAHPS data, as opposed to just collecting and reporting data
- Train hospital staff to turn HCAHPS data into information and information into action
- Implement a measurement framework, such as a <u>Balanced Scorecard</u> for setting targets, measuring progress on strategic goals, and sharing information for continuous improvement
- Maintain a limited number of goals the hospital will address at one time and make the goals relevant and understandable to all within the organization to build teamwork and accountability
- Measure and monitor performance improvement goals at least quarterly; allow for mid-course corrections in strategies as this fuels continuous process improvements
- Communicate progress on the HCAHPS performance improvement intiativies organization-wide to drive a culture of transparent communication and accountability

#### Focus on Staff and Culture

- Recognize that all staff are the core of the organization and staff satisfaction is correlated to patient satisfaction
- Become the employer of choice; low staff turn-over can be a major contributor to financial success and patient loyalty
- Measure organizational culture through tools such as staff satisfaction surveys and compare these results to HCAHPS scores to identify any discrepencies

- Create a culture of safety where all staff understand the values, beliefs, and norms in an organization and demonstrate behaviors that reflect a culture of ongoing performance improvement
- Provide ongoing staff skill building and education on customer service and activities that improve safety and quality of care
- Ensure that staff are adaptable and change-ready, as adopting a culture of performance improvement requires flexibility and patience from staff and leadership

#### **Process Management and Quality Reporting**

- Harvest best practices and lessons learned from others engaged in HCAHPSdriven performance improvement initiatives
- Develop lean and efficient business and financial processes
- Continually improve clinicical quality and safety processes based on the HCAHPS quality measures
- Maximize technology capabilities to improve effeciency and quality
- Maintain communication feedback loops

#### **Outcomes and Impact**

- Regularly document and assess outcomes and impact from HCAHPS process improvement initiatives. Share this information transparently with all staff
- Benchmark both internal and external outcomes
- Report the progress of the process improvement initative to third party payors and the community at-large

Using tools, such as HCAHPS to drive patient and staff satisfaction requires dedication of leadership and the mobilization of the health care workforce to make safety and quality of care a top priority. Such dedication, will result in improved health outcomes, increased patient and employee satisfaction and an overall reduction in health care costs.

#### **Case Studies**

The Center has identified two examples of small rural hospitals that have been successfully utilizing HCAHPS data to drive patient and employee satisfaction. The hospital CEOs were asked to create a power point presentation outlining the HCAHPS process their facility uses (the mode, methodology, etc); to identify any tools or resources they have found to be beneficial for translating HCAHPS data into performance improvement initiatives; and document the outcomes as a result of their participation in using HCAHPS to drive patient and employee satisfaction. This criteria is documented in the power point slides below.

### USING HCAHPS TO DRIVE PATIENT AND EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION

Lance W. Keilers, MBA, CAPPM March 19, 2013



### **HCAHPS Survey Topics**

- Communication with doctors and nurses
- Responsiveness of hospital staff
- · Cleanliness and quietness of hospital environment
- Pain Management
- Communication about medications
- Discharge information
- Overall rating of the hospital
- Rating of willingness to recommend hospital



### Who's Reporting?

- Nationally, 38% of CAHs reported HCAHPS data for 2010 discharges (2008 it was 34%)
- Most CAHs report HCAHPS data in addition to inpatient measures; some also reported outpatient measures
- One-third of the 505 CAHs with HCAHPS data for 2010 discharges had response rates of 40% or more
- The average rate for all hospitals (CAHs and non-CAHs) reporting HCAHPs data for 2010 was 33%

"Critical Access Hospitals and HCAHPS" Michelle Casey, MS University of Minnesota Rural Health Research Center June 12, 1012

### CONNECTED

### How much is being reported?

- CMS recommends that each hospital obtain 300 completed HCAHPS surveys annually\*
  - 27% of reporting CAHs had 300 or more completed surveys
  - 54% had between 100 and 299 completed surveys
  - 19% had less than 100 completed surveys

### Many small rural hospitals will not meet this expectation due to low volumes

\*\*Critical Access Hospitals and HGAHPS' Michelle Casey, MS University of Minnesota Rural Health Research Center June 12, 1012



### Partnership = Success

- BMH partnered with the Rural Wisconsin Health Cooperative in 2010
- RWHC contracted to send out the surveys and tabulate the results. Prior to that it was handled in-house
- Our partner\*\*\*\*\*

Mary Jon Hauge Assistant Director Programs & Services Rural Wisconsin Health Cooperative 880 Independence Lane, Sauk City, WI 53583 (v) 800-225-2531 (f) 800-896-4233

mihauge@rwhc.com www.rwhc.com



### Rural Wisconsin Health Cooperative HCAHPS Program

- Practical
- Web based
- Real time reports
- Data and trending slides
- Other areas of surveys:
  - Outpatient
  - Emergency Department
  - Ambulatory Surgery
  - Hospital Departments, i.e.: Lab, Radiology, Therapy



### Communication with Nurses

#### 2012

(n=54) - 14 83		85.2%
Critical Access (n=7564) - 385345	18.7%	78.5%
All Facilities (n=19873) - 19873	18.1%	\$1%
Never 📃	Sometimes 📰 Usually	Always
2011		
Communication with nurses. Combines responses from hree gue		
Combines responses from three gue (n=122)-	23%	77%
Combines responses from three gue		
Combines responses from three gue (n=122)-	22%	77%
Combines responses from hree gue (n=122) - Critical Access (n=10568) -	22%	77% 77.5%

### Communication with Doctors

2012



### **Responsiveness of Staff**

#### 

### Pain Control

#### 2012

(n=22) - <mark>4</mark> 5	% 50%	45.5%
Critical Access (n=3579)-	37% 252%	70.1%
All Facilities (n=10688) -	3.9%20.8%	74.4%
Never	Sometimes 📕 Usually	Always
2011		
Pain Control		
Combines reagonates from two guestio		
	6 1.9% 29.6%	ess controlled. 66.7% 70.4%
Combines responses from two questio	5 19%29.6% 3.6% 25.1%	66.7%
Combines responses from two guestio (n=54) - 133 Critical Access (n=5050) - 173	5 19%29.6% 3.6% 25.1%	66.7% 75.4%

### **Communication about Medicines**

### 2012

Communication About Media	ines	
Combines responses from two gu	estions regarding how	often hospital staff communicated well with patien
(n=23)-	13% 4.3% 13%	69.6%
Critical Access (n=3148)-	5.9% 8.3% 20.4%	65.4%
All Facilities (n=8079) -	7.4% 7.1% 17.3%	(4.5%
Never	Sometimes	Usually Always

#### 2011

Communication About Medic Combines responses from two gu (n=55) -		ow offen hos pit	al shift communicated wells
Critical Access (n=4238)	7.6% 8.4% 19.8	ns in the second se	64.5%
All Facilities (n=10932) -	0.0% 7% 17.1%		67.6N
Never	Sometimes	Usually	Always
			ctive services to rions since 1979.

### **Cleanliness of Hospital**



### Quiet of Hospital Environment

#### 2012 Quiet of Hospital Environment

whilet of Hospital Environment		
Displays responses from one question	regarding quietness inform	ation.
(n=18) - <mark>5.6%</mark>	31.9%	55.0%
Critical Access (n-2504)	6.7% 31.9%	61.5%
All Facilities (n=6598) - 1.12	5% 25.9%	60%
Never	Sometimes 📕 Usually	Always
2011		
Quiet of Hospital Environment		
Displays responses from one question	regarding guletness inform	ation.
(n=41) - <mark>4</mark> 43	S 26.05	68.3%
Critical Access (n-3501)-1115	6% 31.8%	61.1%
All Facilities (n=9046) -	52% 246%	69.1%
Never	Sometimes 📰 Usually	Always
A AND A AND A A		

### **Discharge Information**



### 0-10 Rating

#### 

nospital possible, what hum	ber wo	uia you us	e to rate this hospital during your stay
(n=17)-	11.0%	17.6%	70.6%
Critical Access (n=2486)-	5.3%	22.9%	71.8%
All Facilities (n=6519)-	6.3%	18.5%	76.3%

#### 

Using any number from 0 to 10 w hospital possible, what number w (n-38)	ould you use to rat		
Critical Access (n=3452)=395	21.5%	72.0%	
All Facilities (n=8884)-56%	17.4%	77%	
	∎0-6 <b>■</b> 7-8 <b>■</b> 9-	10	
RWHC		I effective services to anizations since 1979.	

### Would You Recommend?

#### 

(n=18)	S DISC DIS	33.3%		55.0%
Critical Access (n=2474)	ST6 1.9%	26.2%	71	45
All Facilities (n=6510)-	175 195	20.4%	76.61	

#### 

Would you recommend this hos (n-36)-	pital to your 27.8%	friends and family? 72.2%
Critical Access (n=3409)-	5 175 26.15	71%
All Facilities (n=8843)-	6 1.9% 19.3%	77.7%
Definitely No	Probably No	Probably Yes Definitely Yes
<b>RWHC</b>		lable and effective services to care organizations since 1979.







### Why should CAHs report HCAHPS?

MBQIP

- Phase 1: Hospital Compare pneumonia and heart failure measures (2011-2012)
- Phase 2: Hospital Compare outpatient AMI/chest pain measures, outpatient surgical measures (if applicable) and HCAHPS (2012-2013)
- Phase 3: Pharmacist CPOE/24 hour verification of medication orders and outpatient transfer communication measures (2013-2014)
- \*\* <u>As of June 2012, over 1000 of the 1328 CAHs had signed MOUs for</u> <u>MB0IP!!</u>
- Value Based Purchasing
  - 30% HCAHPS



### Why should CAHs report HCAHPS? (Cont.)

- On average, CAHs have significantly higher ratings on HCAHPS measures than all US hospitals\*
- For all ten HCAHPS measures, CAHs had higher average scores than non-CAHs\*
- Value Based Purchasing demonstrations will continue to evolve to include rural providers

\*Policy Brief #30 Critical Access Hospital Year 7 Hospital Compare Participation and Quality Measure Results Michelle Casey, MS Bridget Borton, MPR, Feiyin Hung, MSPH, and Ira Moscovice, FhD University of Minnesota Rural Health Research Center

### Why did BMH report?

- I. It is the right thing to do!
- II. It improves quality of care
- III. It engages the staff and physicians on patient care issues
- IV. It encourages the hospital to focus on quality patient care
- V. It involves the board of directors
- VI. It reveals patient's perceptions of the hospital environment and quality of care provided



### Lessons Learned

- Process: Data collection from admission to discharge is compared monthly using HCAHPS.
- Data Reality: Seeing data on paper is often different than the image we have of it.
- The staff have used the data as a teaching tool with all providers.
- Results are reviewed and in-service programs are developed to address specific patient care issues. The goal is to improve care.



### Lessons Learned (Cont.)

- 5) Suggestion boxes were created to encourage feedback from patients as well as staff
- 6) Early wins included provider involvement with quality care in the hospital and letting the patients know that the staff was listening to them
- Scores have improved and community members now request the hospital for Swing bed and other services
- HCAHPS will keep the staff on their toes and keep them engaged with the patients in the future to meet their needs



### Staff Comments about HCAHPS

- "Patients thought more about the attitude of those taking care of them than they did about the care they were receiving."
- "Some of our early wins I think were getting the providers involved with quality and making patients feel like they are listened to."
- "I personally believe that HCAHPS will keep us on our toes and keep us in touch with the consumer in the future; and their wants and needs and how they perceive things."



#### **Case Study 2**



























Col			J COM	
	<u>nn mn</u>	Call of	1.1	
11 - A - A	00100	 1.22		

Hell are the WARD questions and MM do they WAR

Each "How often" question gives patients		
the opportunity to answer: • Sever • Severtimes • Unsafly • Always	Doctors treat with country, Tergoett Doctors luken carefully to you Doctors explicit way you understand Total: Communication with Dectors	4/5 7/5 7/5 7/5
BUT, we only get credit for the people who answered ALMAPS, so even USUALLY addressing this issues for our patients,	Call button help soon as wanted it help tolleting soon as you wanted Total: Response of Hoop Staff	475 475 475
DOESN'T HELP our scores. For example, a score of 60% for the restroom question means that only 60% of our patients felt that we helped them to the restroom as soon as they needed.	Pain well controlled Staff do everything help with perio Total: Pele Management	40% 79% 72%

(11715)

::

Surveys also have TWO questions with YES or NO answers. Both of these questions an the DISCHARGE cologory: - Did staff sikk to you show holy you would need when you left the hospital? - Did staff sikk to you show that you proton or problems in look for when you left? So, what does this mean? This should be EASY points for us because it is not completely

affected by the patient's perspective of "how often." If we simply ADDRESS BOTH of these questions, we should be able to score very high in this category, but we if we forget, we can also risk a very low score.



The LAST TWO questions seek to learn the patients OVERALL FEELINGS about the boopital • What is your overall exiting of the baopital? (1-30) • Are you willing to recommend this baopital? (DeL No, Froh. No, Proh. You, Del, Teo)

The "neural nating" question gives patients a 1-10 option, but ONLY 9 & 10 scores are recorded. The "scillagence to recommend" question gives patients the option to choose (Def. No, Prob. No, Prob. Yes, Def. Yes), but ONLY DEFINITEED YES answers help our

These questions are very important, especially since one of them assesses if the patient would recommend us to others (because, as is proven, even if patients ARE NOT willing to recommend us, they are still willing to COMPLAIN about us in front of others!) Ingertling, Company of Considers? Ingit perforestellescollegist or



\*Service Excellence\*

Yep, you got it... MONEY, MONEY, MONEY OF course, our scores in EXTERNELY IMPORTANT for us to carry out our minimo by providing and compositonate care, but this is nothing meet to us! What is new is the in bendhace are trageting methodenements as a way to push hospital-quality care. As of last year, bospital *HCAINPS SCORES* and COME AN have been recorded and hospitals will begin perimp reinhoused by Medic based on these scores and potentially losing millions of dollars.

As of today, Critical Access Hospitals such as SIPH are ensempt from this rule, BUT recent harpenings in healthcare lead on to-believe WE.ARE.NEETT This is why we want everyone to take these scores no seriously, because now is our chance to mise them BEFORE they begin to affect our bottom line.

We are so considers that we need to be PREPARED that one item on the hosy Management Plan includes continuing to track our scores and using them to determine much reinbursement moony we would potentially LOSE (OR EARN) based on our cu HCAHPS scores.

This is a seemingly scary thought, but we are in GREAT SHAPE because we have the TIME and INFORMATION we need to work on these scores!

#### III door St. James Parish Haystal VIII

Recently, we received our latest HCAHPS scores, which are SIX MONTHS NEWER than what people see on the public Hospital Compare website.

Historically, we have had VEAT IMPRESSIVE HCAMPS scores. We even used this in marketing stating that we "nove higher than stars and national levels." This wery important to us, especially since CMS (one of our largest payces) considers these questions so significant.

Terrentions, forments or American's Court ser























#### Bibliography

Centers of Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2012). *Hospital Value-Based Purchasing Program* <u>http://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-</u> <u>MLN/MLNProducts/downloads/Hospital VBPurchasing Fact Sheet ICN907664.pdf</u>

Hospital Care Quality Information from the Consumer Perspective. (2013). <u>http://www.hcahpsonline.org/home.aspx</u>

Medicare.gov- Hospital Compare. (2013). <u>http://www.medicare.gov/hospitalcompare/(X(1)S(lpmar43y4eajt4wdb54vjtc0))/se</u> <u>arch.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1</u>

National Rural Health Resource Center. (2012). <u>http://www.ruralcenter.org/search/apachesolr\_search/HCAHPS%20vendor%20dire\_ctory</u>