

IICAPS Evaluation Value Options – Connecticut Behavioral Health Partnership

Results Based Accountability (RBA)
Analysis Utilizing Data from
Medicaid Claims, DCF, and Yale

Acknowledgements

- DCF – Karen Andersson, Jeff Howard
- DSS – Bill Halsey
- Yale – Katie Balestracci
- Consultant – Lisa Dierker
- Value Options – Laurie Vanderheide, Sarah Brdar, Michael Barron

Basic Methodology

- Data – Medicaid Claims, DCF, & IICAPS Service Data
- Used Descriptive Statistics, Bivariate and Multiple Regression Analyses



Methodology Continued

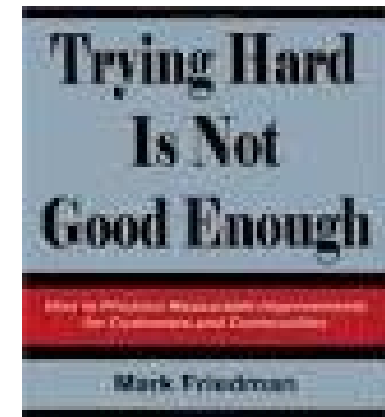
- Sample = All Husky A & B discharged from IICAPS during CY 2011
 - D05 pulled out
 - Episodes of Care defined by Yale Data
 - VS defined by “uninterrupted” claims in IICAPS
 - Those with 2 or more IICAPS episodes (N=36) used the latter episode



Results Based Accountability (RBA)

- RBA framework
- How much did we do?
 - Utilization
 - Population
 - Etc.
- How well did we do it?
 - Fidelity
 - Consistency of Practice
 - Process Measures
- Is anybody better off?
 - Outcomes

- RBA Across America



Using Results Based Accountability in United Ways

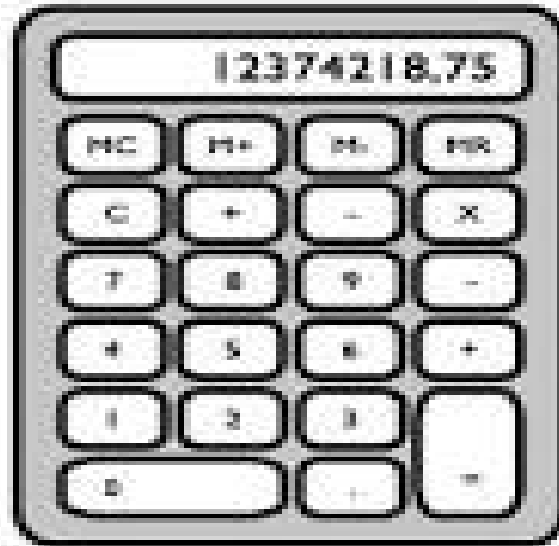
(and other community grant making organizations)

January 29, 2010

Adam Luecking, Dan Duncan and Janice Lovegrove
Results Leadership Group
www.resultsleadership.org



RBA – How Much Did We Do?



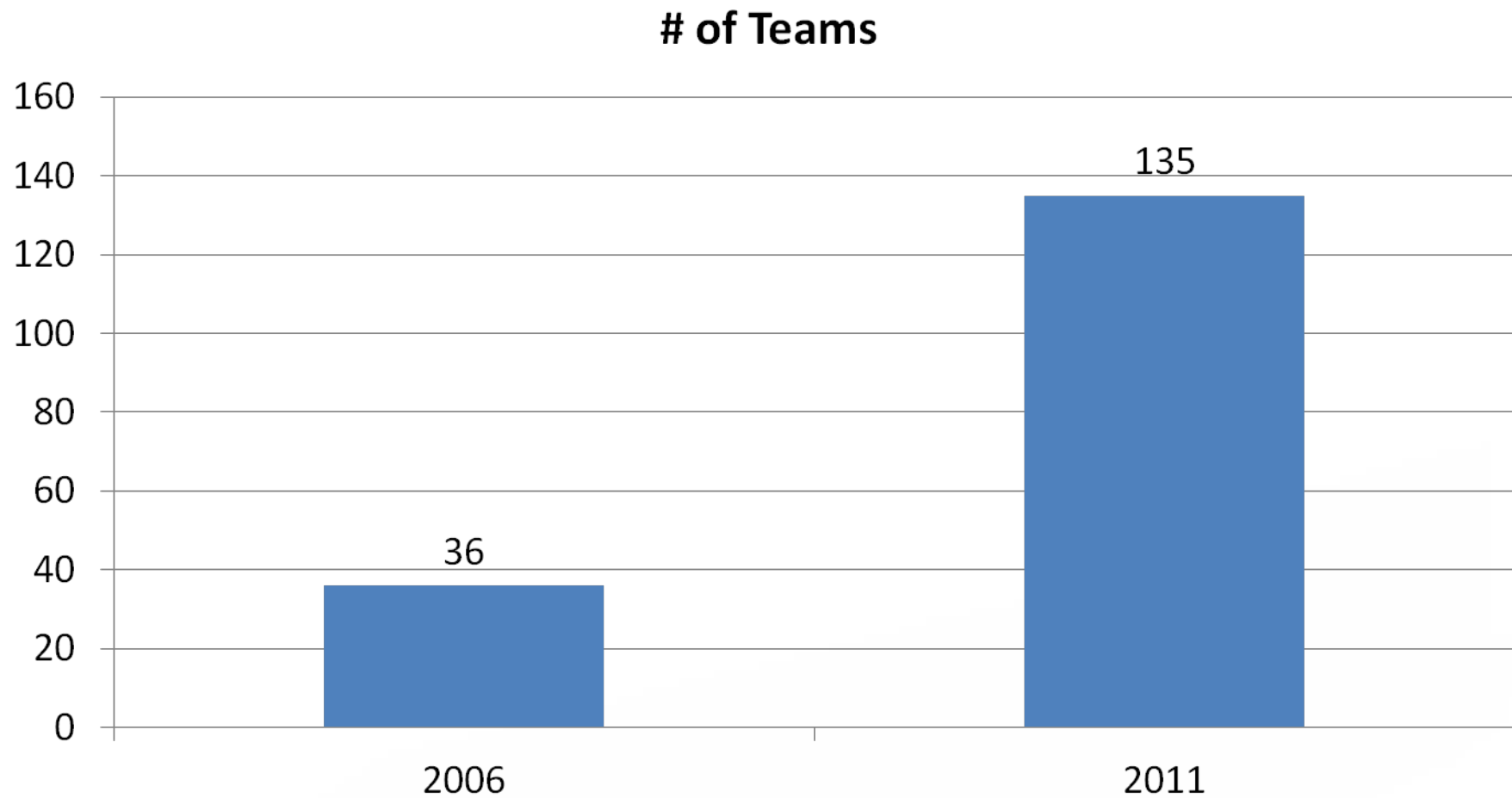
- Growth in utilization
- Characteristics of IICAPS users
- Service utilization post IICAPS

IICAPS Growth

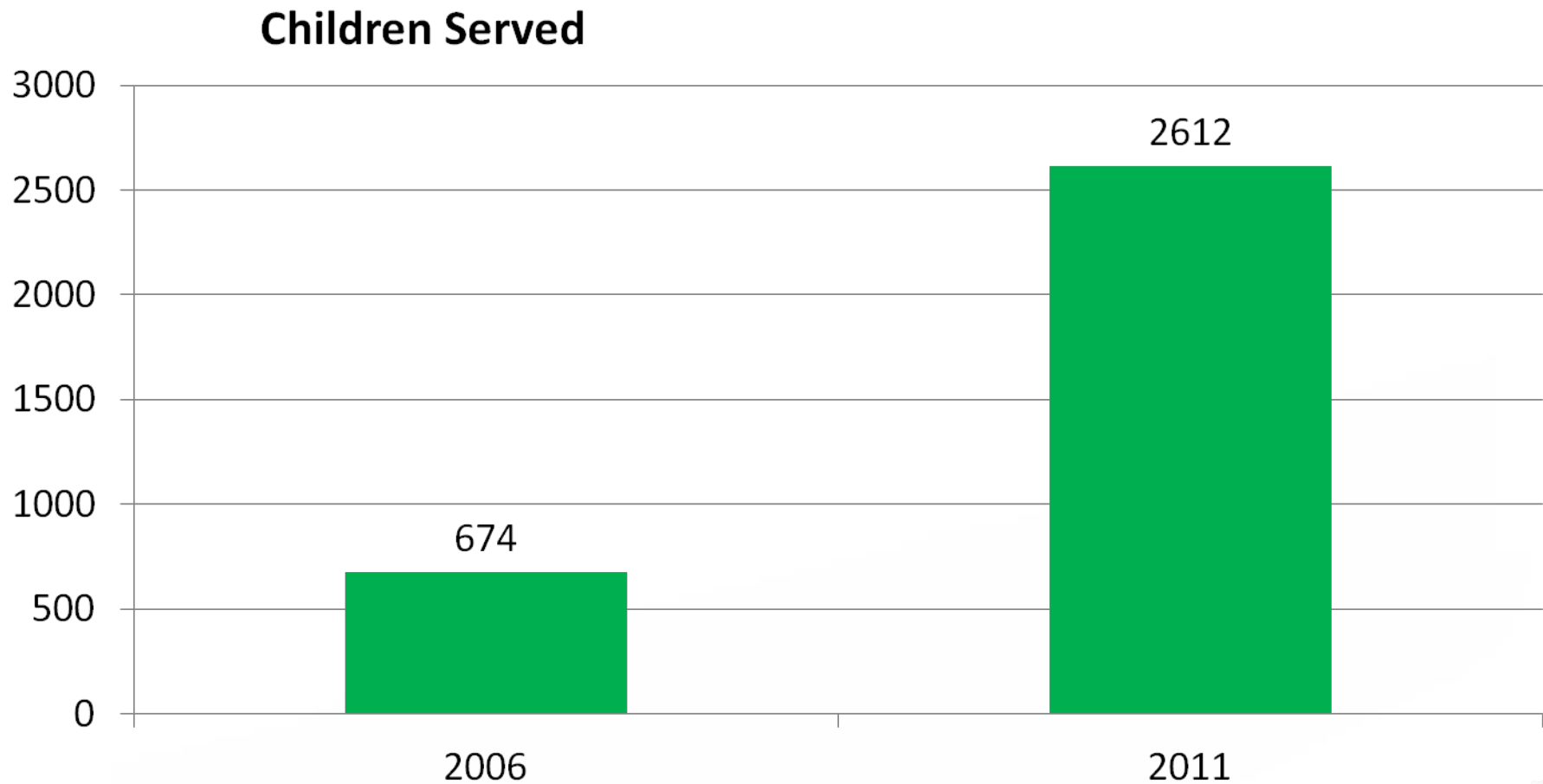


- Occurred primarily between 2006-2011
 - Changes in funding (grant to fee-for-service)
 - Ability to grow to meet demand

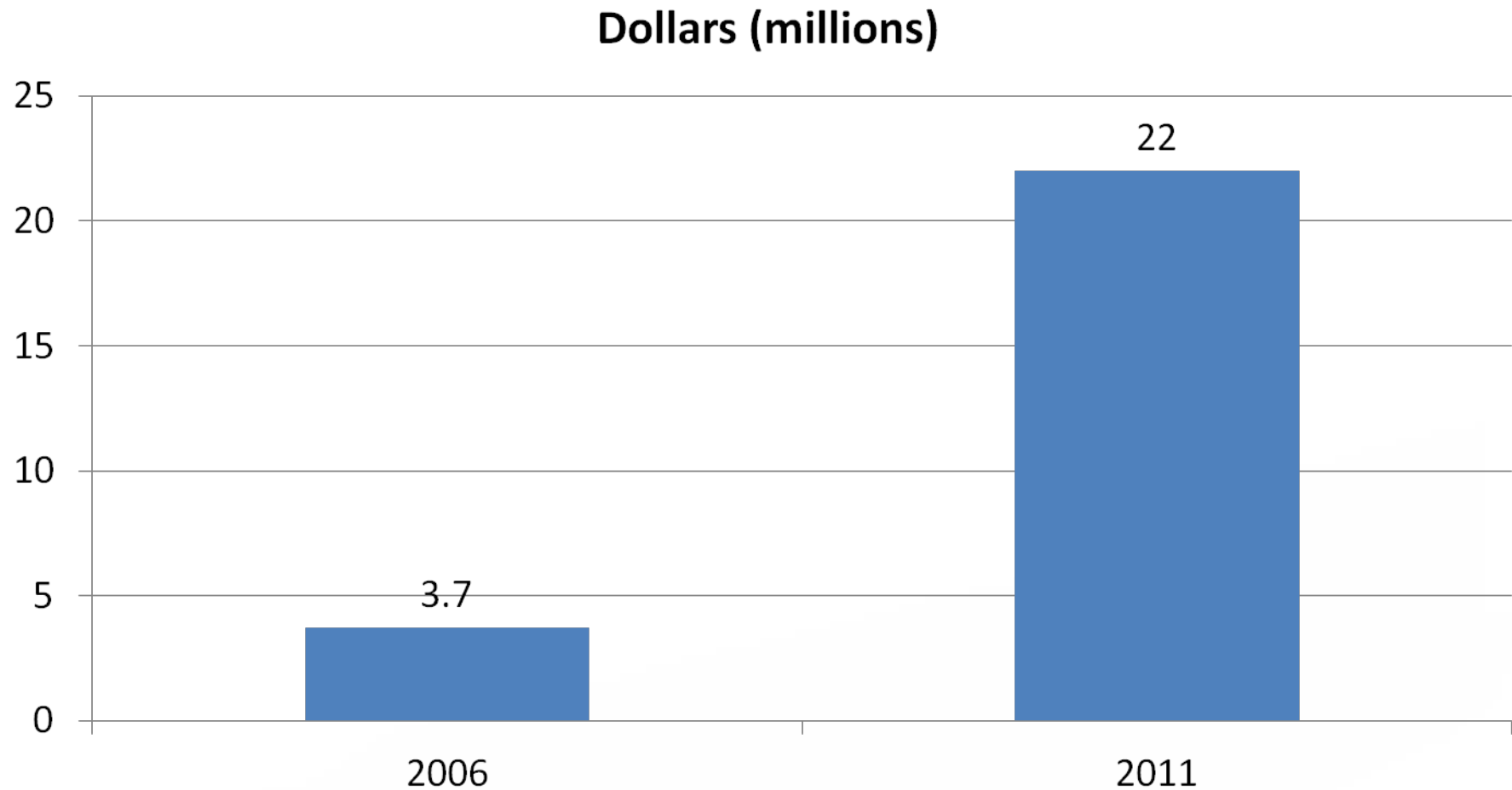
IICAPS Growth - Teams



IICAPS Growth - Children/Families Served

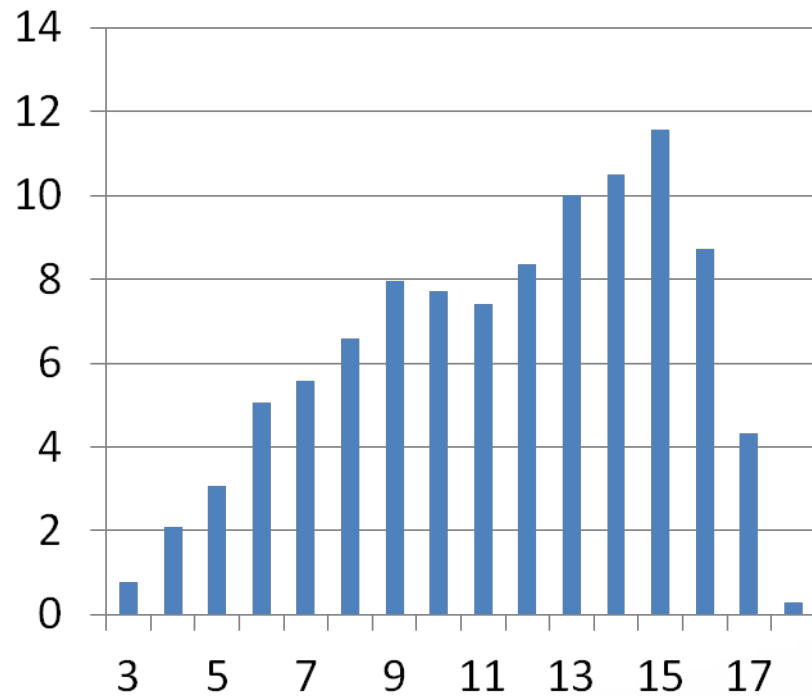


IICAPS Growth - Expenditures

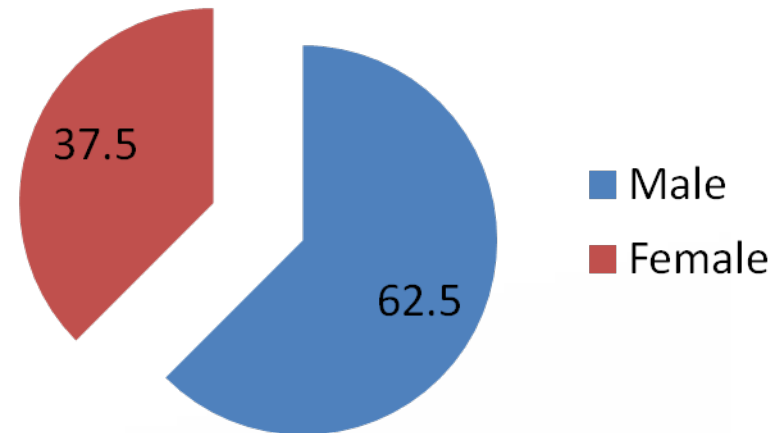


Characteristics of IICAPS Users

Percentage by Age

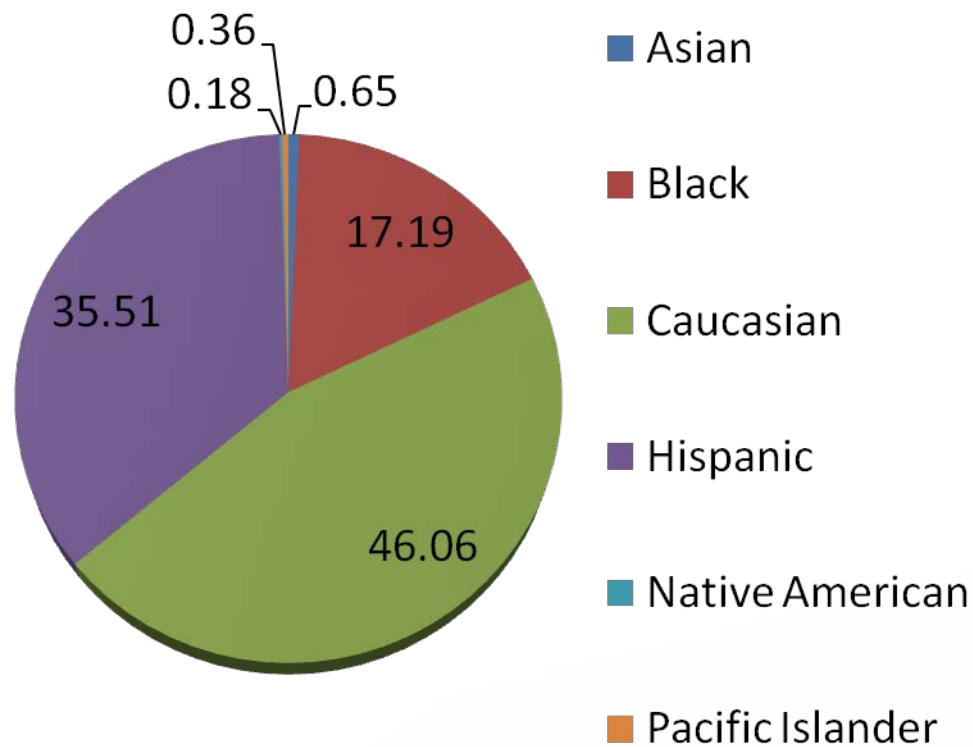


Percentage by Gender



Characteristics of IICAPS Users

Race & Ethnicity

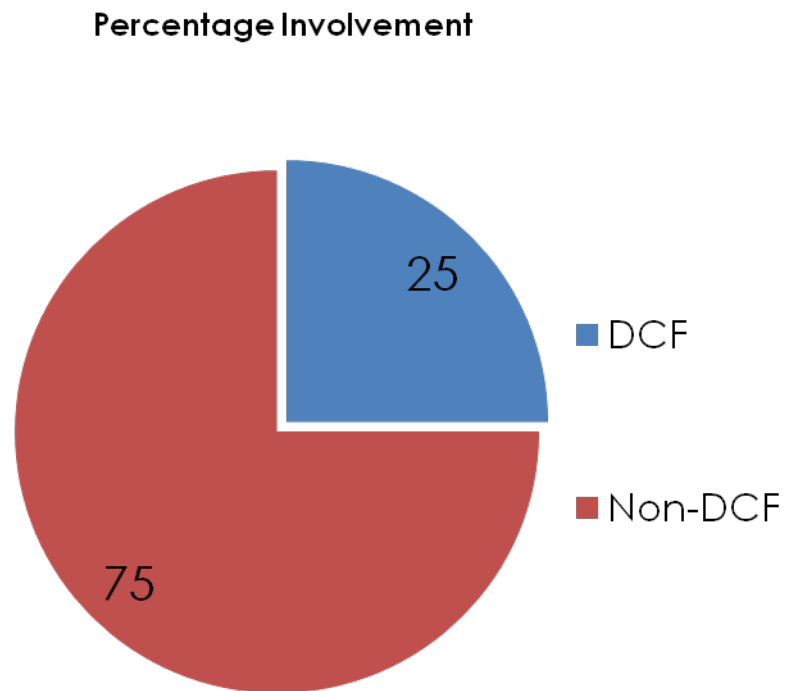


Comparisons to Medicaid Population

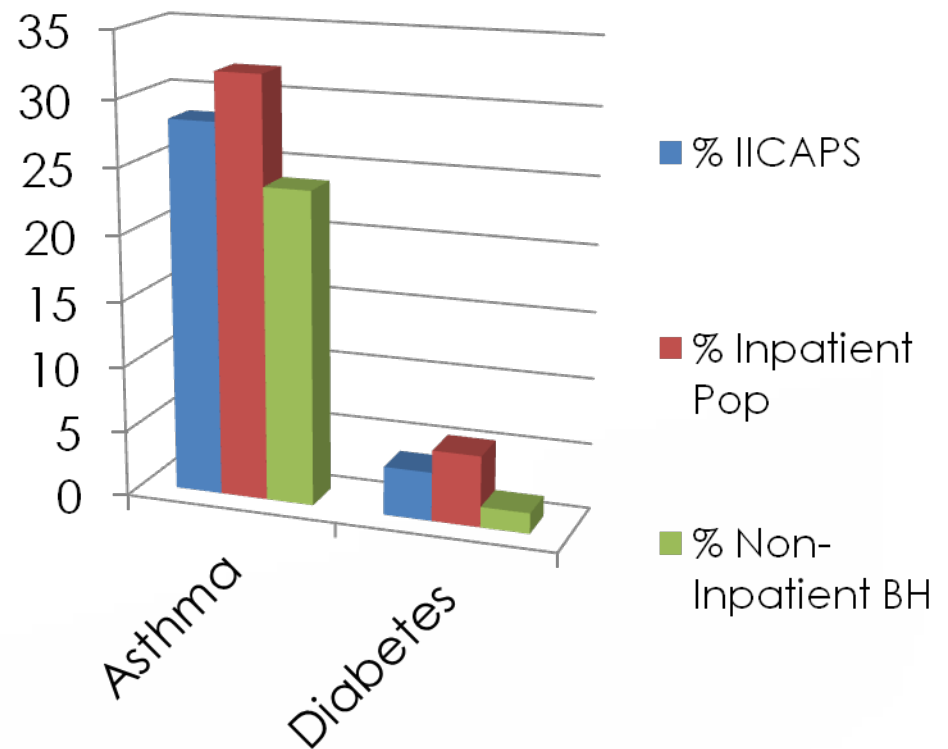
- Caucasians are over-represented in IICAPS
- Blacks and Asians are under-represented in IICAPS
- Hispanics participate in IICAPS at the same rate as their participation in Medicaid

Characteristics of IICAPS Users

DCF Involvement

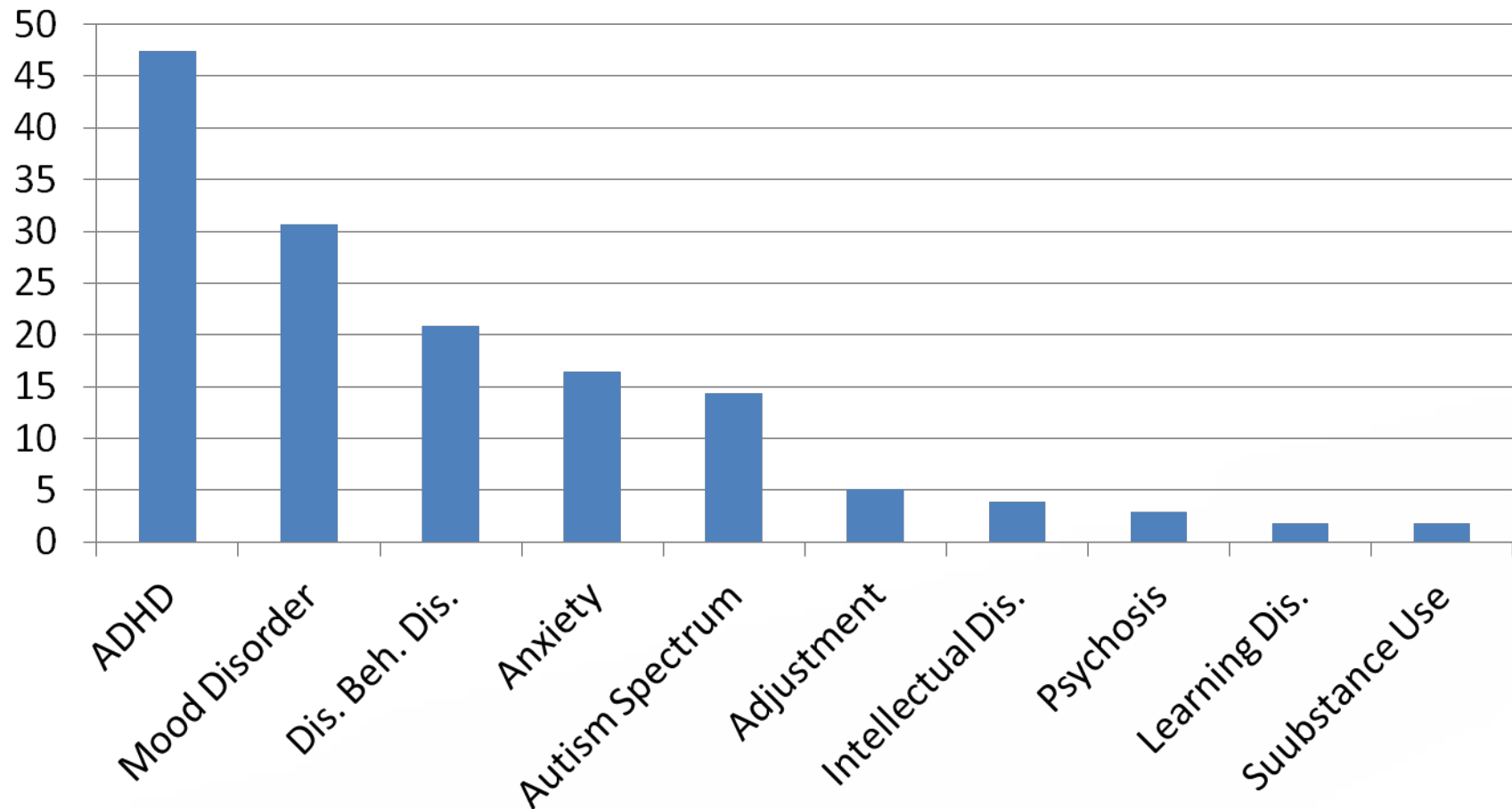


Medical Co-Morbidity



Characteristics of IICAPS Users

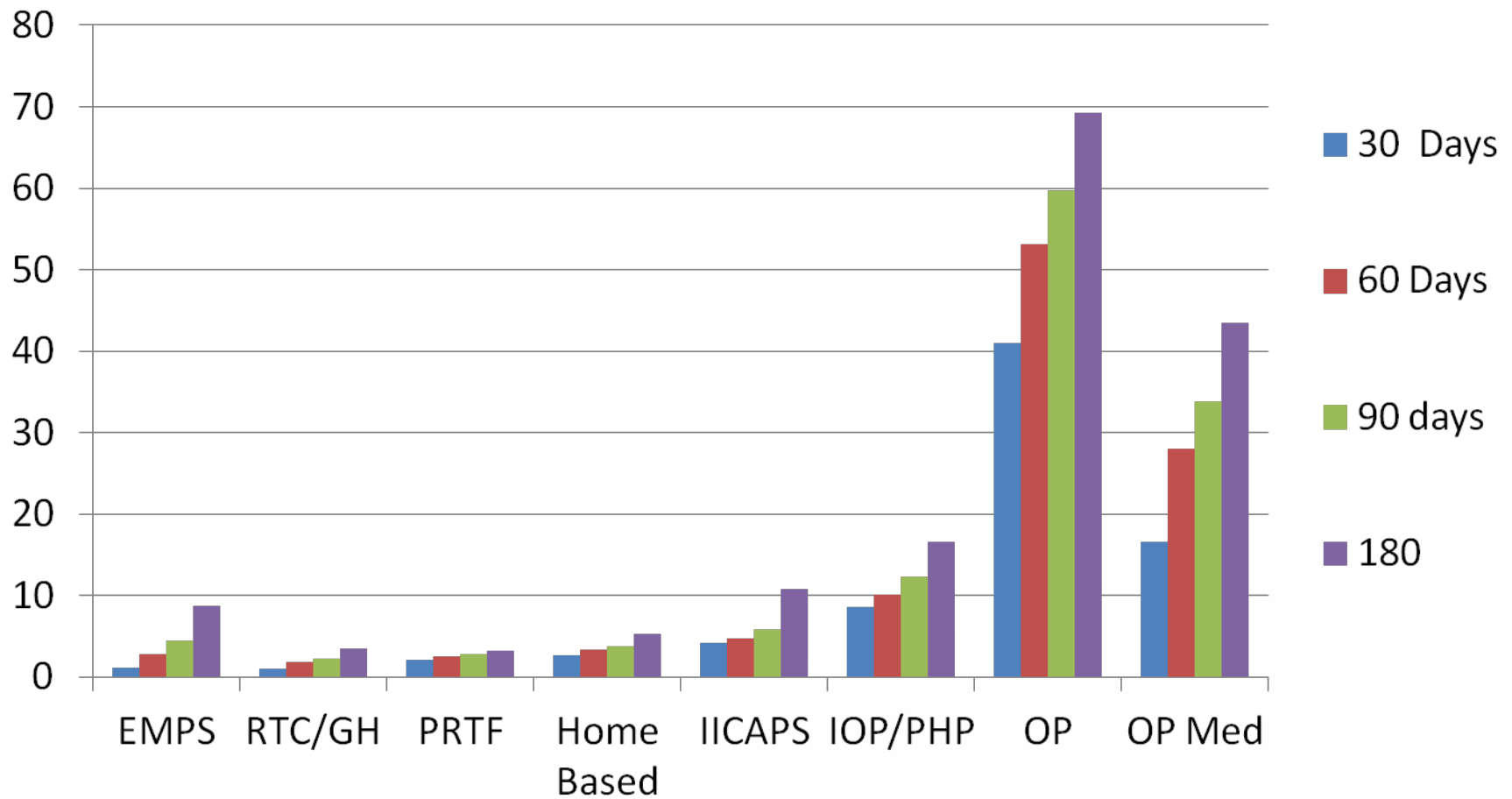
Diagnosis (not unique members)



Characteristics of IICAPS Users

| Diagnosis | Percent age of Youth | Comparison: Inpatient Users | Comparison: Non-Inpatient Utilizers of BH |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| ADHD | 47.4% | Not available | Not available |
| Mood Disorder | 30.7% | 93.6% | 24.2% |
| Disruptive Behavior | 20.9% | Not available | Not available |
| Anxiety Disorder | 16.5% | 66.6% | 24.6% |
| Autism Spectrum Disorder | 14.4% | 15.9% | 6.1% |
| Adjustment Disorder | 5.1% | 40.3% | 32.7% |
| Intellectual Disability | 3.9% | 5.3% | 1.5% |
| Psychosis | 2.9% | 59.7% | 3.2% |
| Learning Disability | 1.8% | Not available | Not available |
| Substance Use | 1.8% | 37.3% | 7.4% |

Service Utilization Post IICAPS



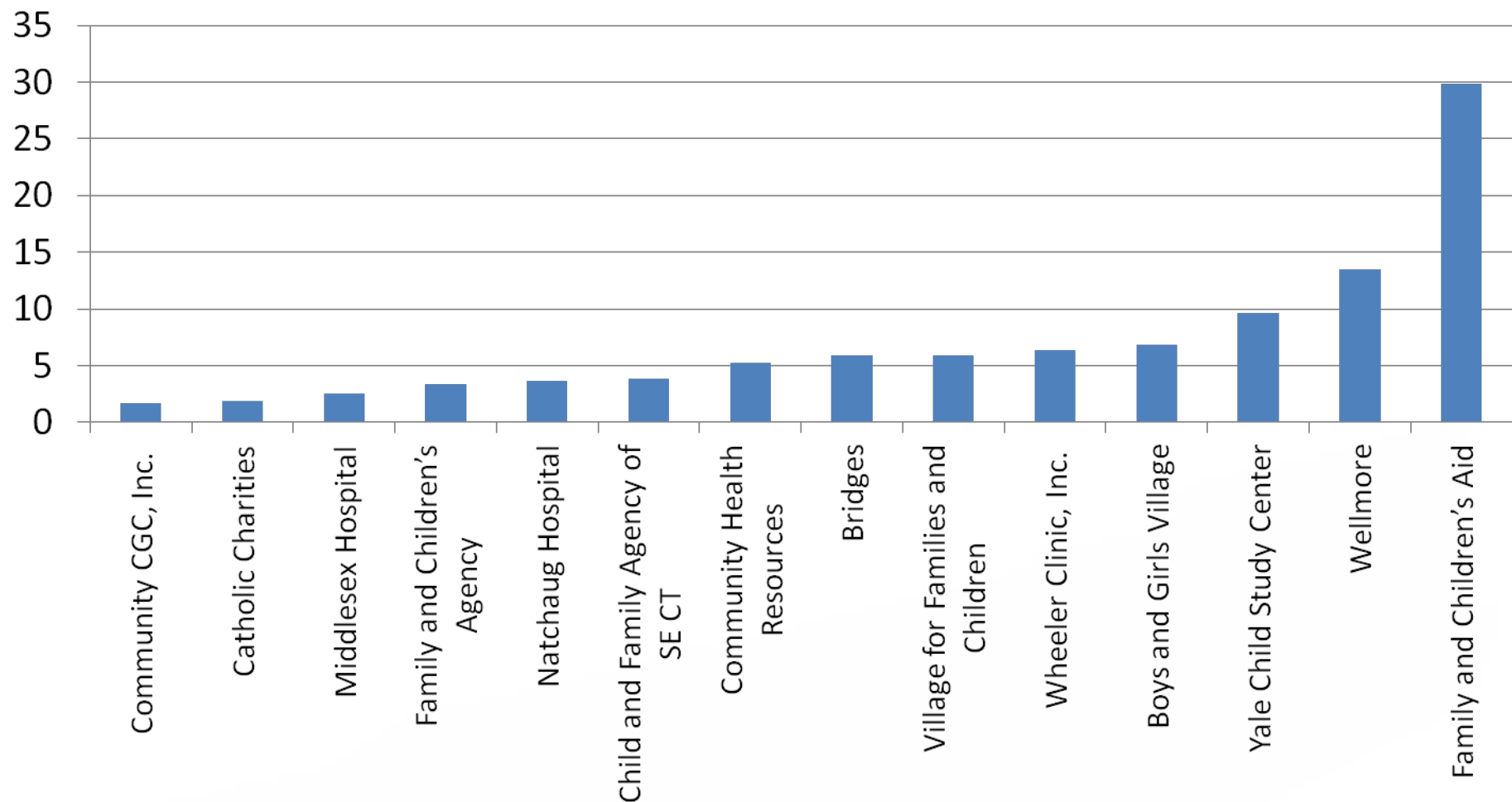
RBA – How Well Did We Do It?



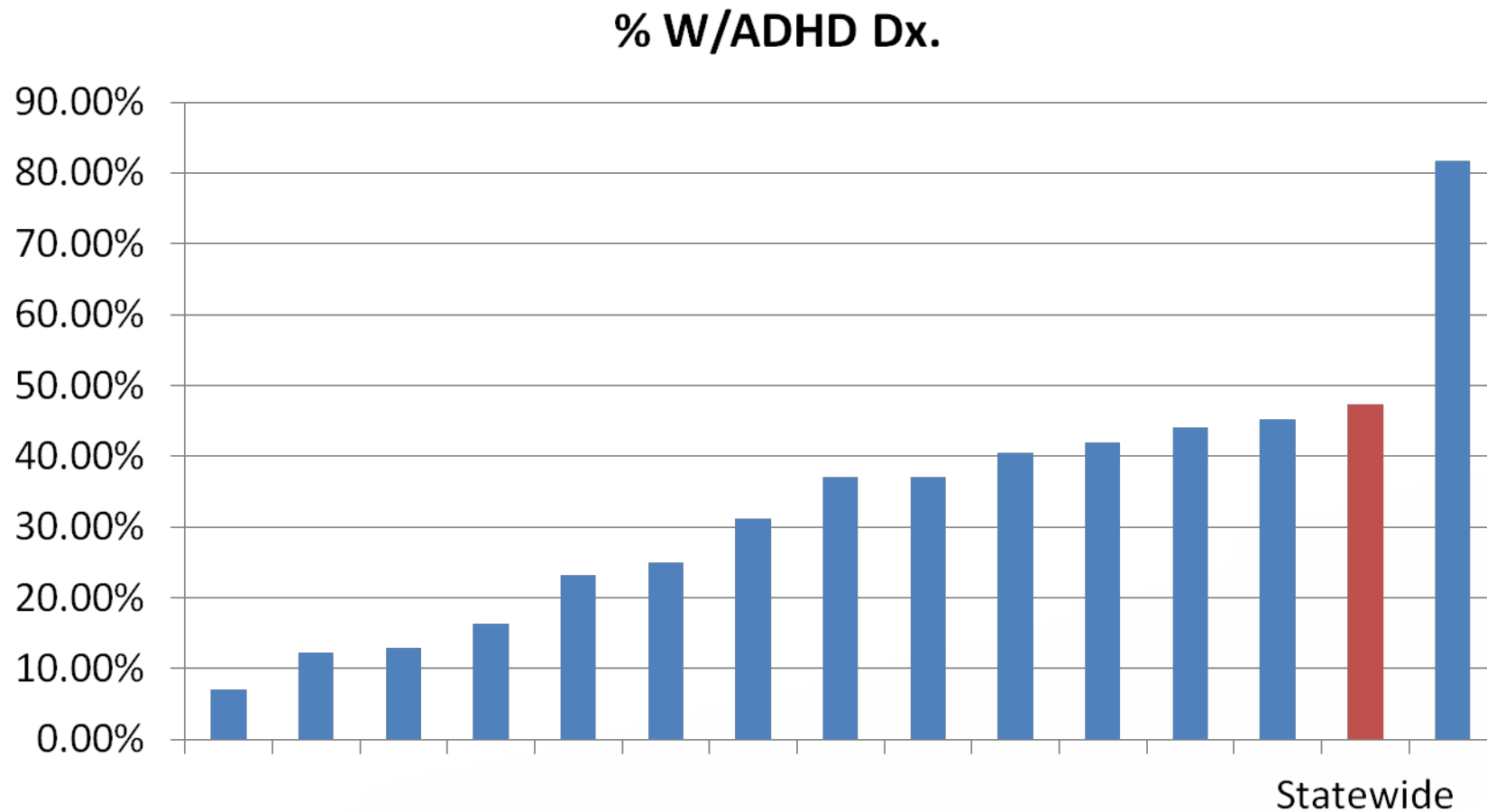
Consistency of Practice

- **Diagnosis**
- **Duration of Care**
- **Services Billed/Paid**
- **Case Management/Clinical**
- **Service Intensity**
- **Gaps in Care**

Percentage of IICAPS Users by Provider



ADHD Diagnosis by Provider



Episode Duration by Provider

(Means with the same letter/shading are not significantly different)

| Episode duration: Mean # days | a | b | c | d | e |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 129.75 de | | | | | |
| 135.30 de | | | | | |
| 138.54 cde | | | | | |
| 144.23 bcde | | | | | |
| 146.94 bcde | | | | | |
| 147.11 bcde | | | | | |
| 150.43 bcde | | | | | |
| 153.05 bcd | | | | | |
| 153.61 bcd | | | | | |
| 154.88 bcd | | | | | |
| 158.58 bc | | | | | |
| 162.20 b | | | | | |
| 164.13 ab | | | | | |
| 183.31 a | | | | | |

Payments (Clinical & Case Management)

(Differences between IICAPS agencies in mean amount paid/case)

| Total Amount Paid | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|
| Mean | Std Dev | a | b | c | d |
| \$9,094.61 d | \$5,825.75 | | | | |
| \$9,307.20 cd | \$5,252.83 | | | | |
| \$9,463.44 cd | \$4,474.26 | | | | |
| \$9,564.03 bcd | \$3,632.41 | | | | |
| \$9,593.50 bcd | \$5,121.53 | | | | |
| \$9,646.49 bcd | \$5,005.26 | | | | |
| \$9,657.86 bcd | \$5,307.68 | | | | |
| \$11,135.52 abcd | \$6,079.77 | | | | |
| \$11,352.97 abc | \$5,799.80 | | | | |
| \$11,667.35 ab | \$5,353.74 | | | | |
| \$11,759.03 a | \$6,018.10 | | | | |
| \$12,228.48 a | \$4,913.85 | | | | |
| \$12,394.02 a | \$5,388.77 | | | | |
| \$13,214.78 a | \$6,347.11 | | | | |

Payments – Case Management

(Differences between IICAPS agencies in mean amount paid/case)

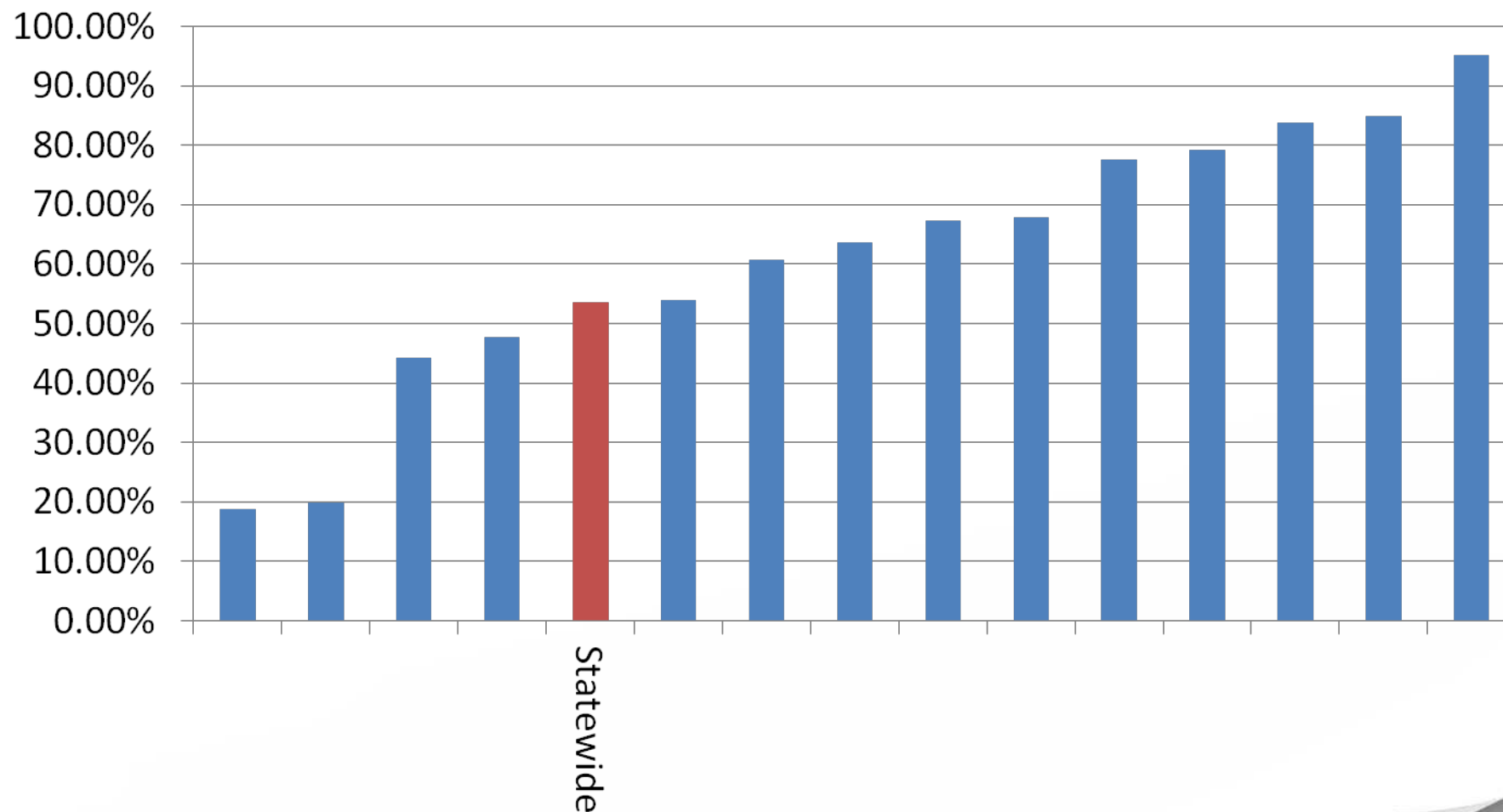
| Case management (T1017) Amount Paid | | | | | | |
|--|------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean | Std Dev | a | b | c | d | e |
| \$1,120.39 e | \$935.41 | | | | | |
| \$1,200.01 de | \$893.64 | | | | | |
| \$1,429.21 de | \$1,080.91 | | | | | |
| \$1,705.71 de | \$1,351.04 | | | | | |
| \$1,715.79 de | \$1,535.34 | | | | | |
| \$1,808.65 d | \$1,394.54 | | | | | |
| \$1,828.37 d | \$1,292.67 | | | | | |
| \$2,471.43 c | \$1,443.55 | | | | | |
| \$2,499.66 c | \$1,880.51 | | | | | |
| \$3,124.14 b | \$1,944.98 | | | | | |
| \$3,205.35 b | \$2,436.41 | | | | | |
| \$3,550.49 b | \$2,213.87 | | | | | |
| \$3,590.15 b | \$1,997.85 | | | | | |
| \$4,760.25 a | \$1,966.67 | | | | | |

Payments – Clinical Service

| Clinical (H2019) Amount Paid | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean | Std Dev | a | b | c | d | e |
| \$4,803.77 e | \$1,873.95 | | | | | |
| \$6,388.14 d | \$3,770.75 | | | | | |
| \$7,635.07 cd | \$3,910.86 | | | | | |
| \$7,802.47 cd | \$4,108.64 | | | | | |
| \$7,894.59 cd | \$5,183.75 | | | | | |
| \$7,940.77 cd | \$4,064.38 | | | | | |
| \$8,186.81 bc | \$4,749.35 | | | | | |
| \$8,228.64 bc | \$4,730.80 | | | | | |
| \$8,638.33 abc | \$3,987.53 | | | | | |
| \$9,259.37 abc | \$4,891.66 | | | | | |
| \$9,419.73 abc | \$5,049.28 | | | | | |
| \$9,858.70 ab | \$4,694.25 | | | | | |
| \$9,922.59 ab | \$4,411.63 | | | | | |
| \$10,090.64 a | \$5,473.06 | | | | | |

Frequency of Service by Provider

% Cases W/1-3 Avg. Days Btw. Services



Differences Between Providers in Average Days Between Services

| Average # days between services | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean | Std Dev | a | b | c | d | e | f | g |
| 2.51 g | 0.55 | | | | | | | |
| 2.92 fg | 0.62 | | | | | | | |
| 3.07 ef | 0.76 | | | | | | | |
| 3.077 ef | 0.51 | | | | | | | |
| 3.20 def | 1.12 | | | | | | | |
| 3.38 cdef | 1.19 | | | | | | | |
| 3.39 cdef | 1.27 | | | | | | | |
| 3.44 cde | 1.02 | | | | | | | |
| 3.67 bcd | 1.20 | | | | | | | |
| 3.69 bc | 1.77 | | | | | | | |
| 3.78 bc | 0.94 | | | | | | | |
| 3.83 bc | 2.32 | | | | | | | |
| 4.08 b | 1.07 | | | | | | | |
| 4.97 a | 2.01 | | | | | | | |

Percentage of Cases with a >21 Day Gap in Services

| Provider | # of cases | # cases with 21 day gap | Percent |
|----------|------------|-------------------------|---------|
| | | 13 | 11.30% |
| | | 1 | 1.01% |
| | | 9 | 28.13% |
| | | 1 | 1.54% |
| | | 1 | 3.57% |
| | | 5 | 5.68% |
| | | 3 | 5.36% |
| | | 27 | 5.41% |
| | | 1 | 2.33% |
| | | 3 | 4.92% |
| | | 5 | 5.00% |
| | | 10 | 4.41% |
| | | 5 | 4.72% |
| | | 22 | 13.58% |

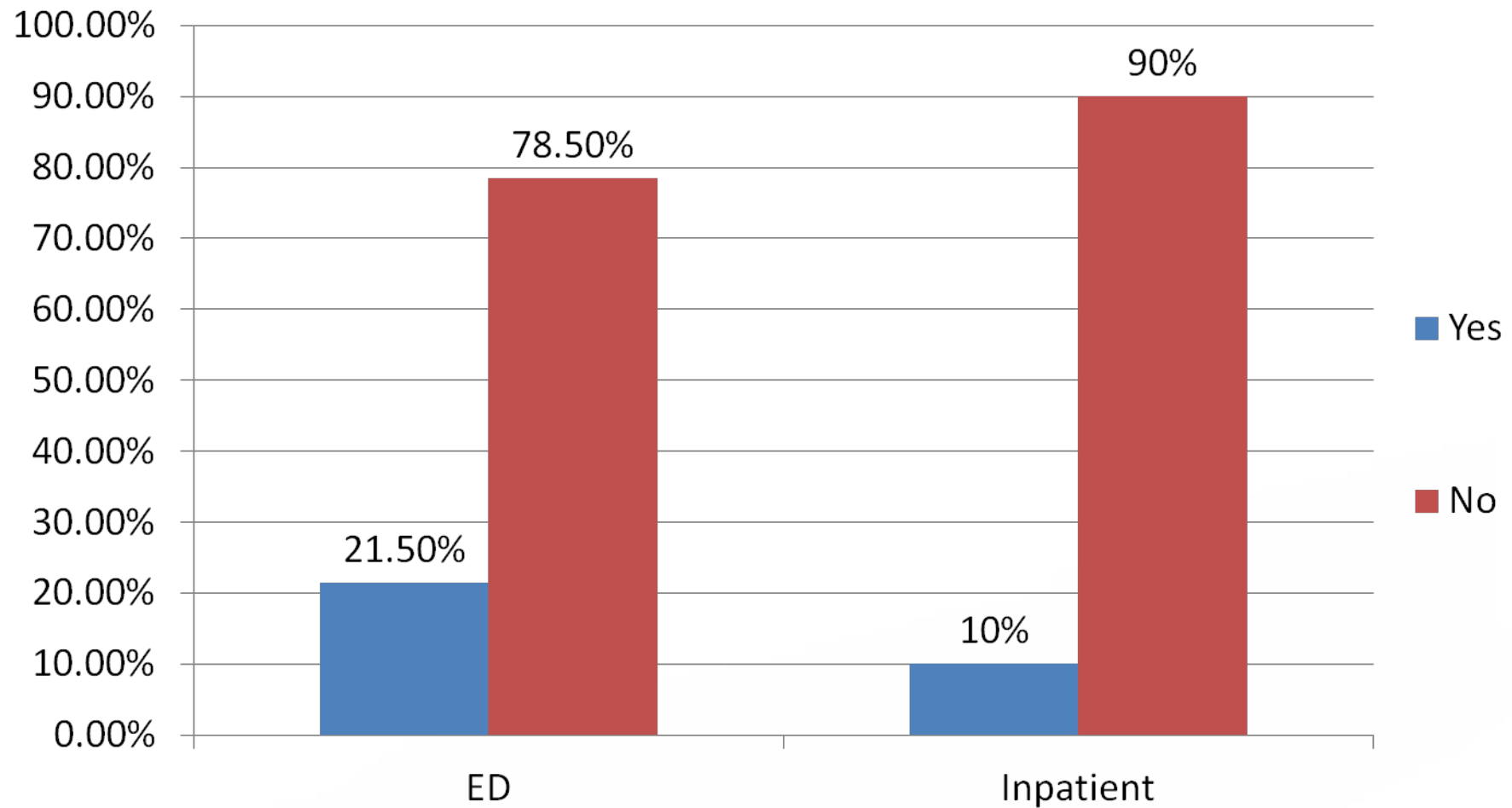
RBA - Are IICAPS Users Better Off?



Bennett Chattanooga Times Free Press

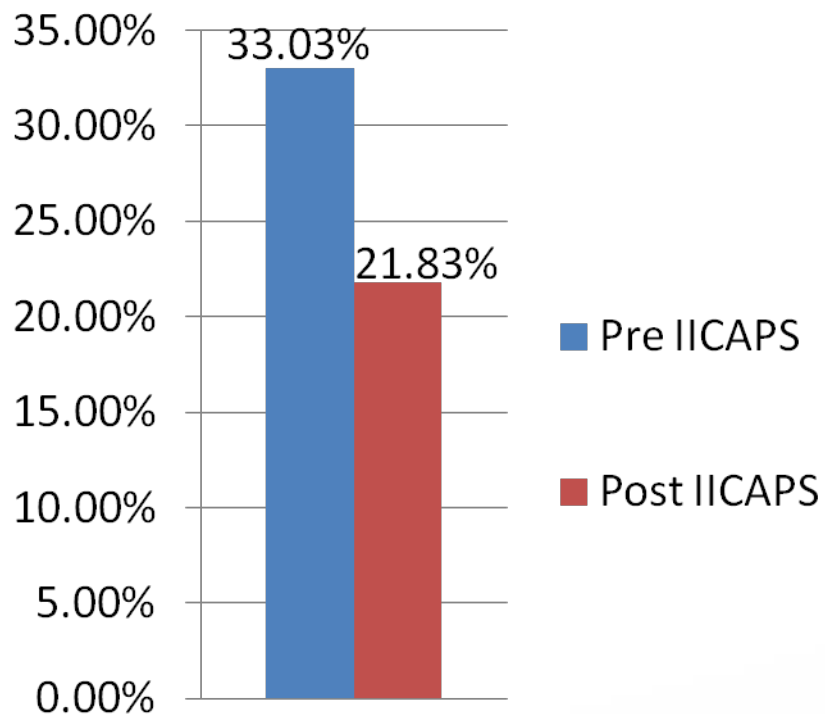
- ED utilization
- Inpatient admissions and days
- Spending

% of Users of ED & Inpatient 180 Days Post IICAPS

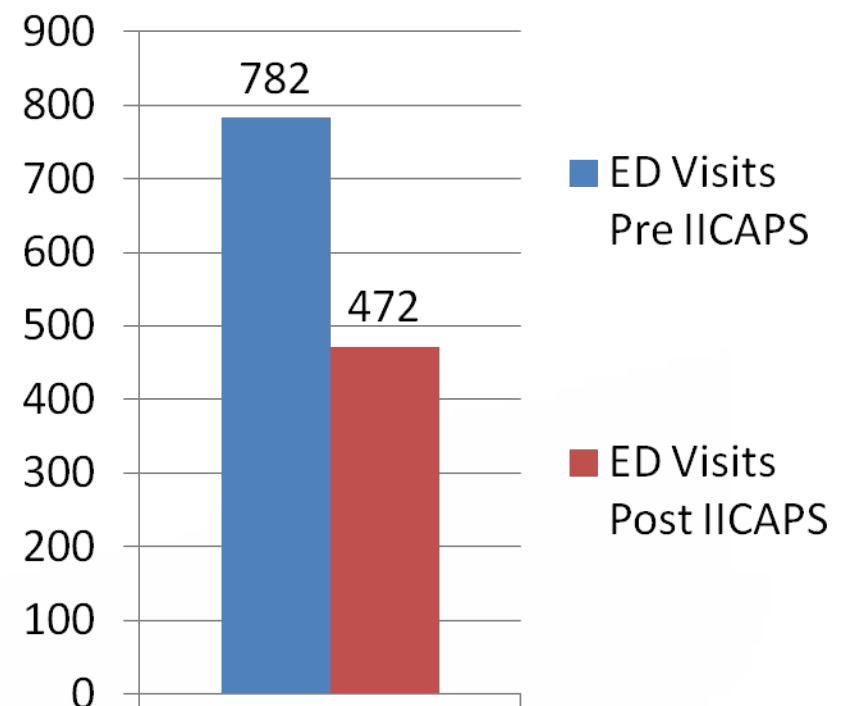


ED Utilization Pre-Post IICAPS

Pre – Post Percentage of Youth with ED Visits



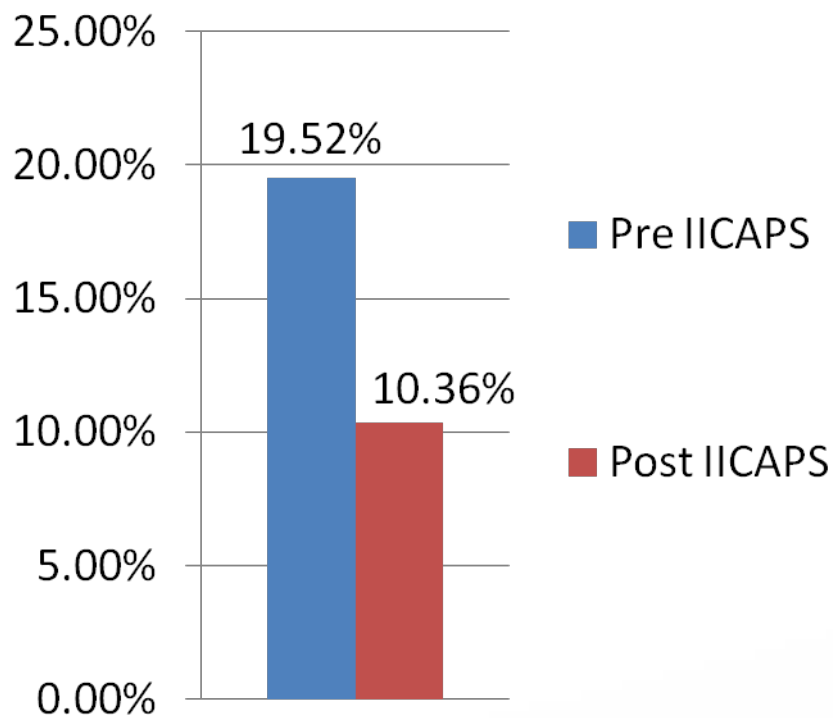
Pre-Post Number of ED Visits



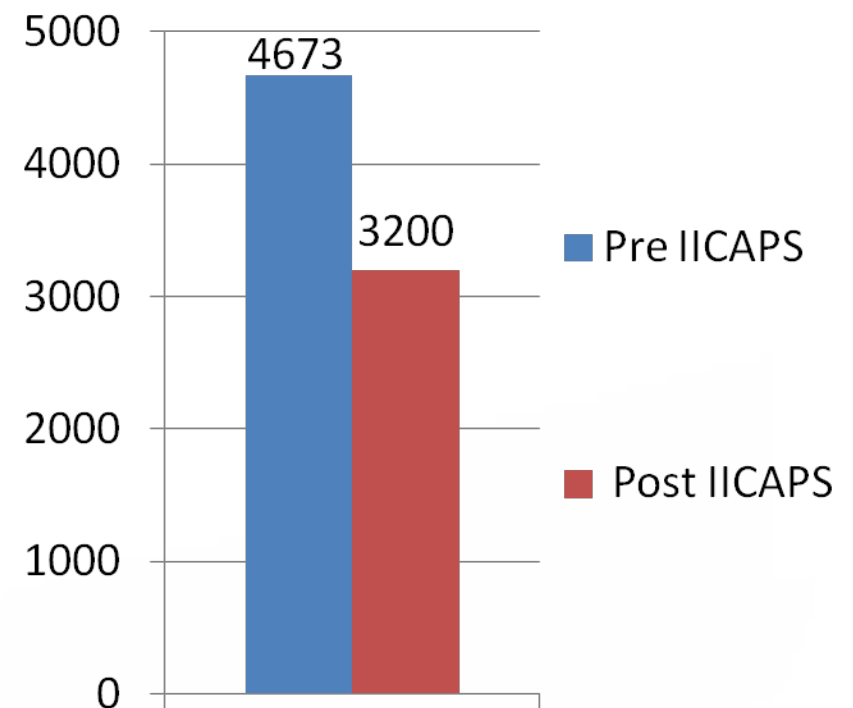
37 % decrease from Pre to Post IICAPS in utilization of ED

Inpatient Utilization Pre-Post IICAPS

Pre – Post Percentage of Youth with Inpatient Stays



Pre-Post Number of Inpatient Days



47.7% decrease in members admitted inpatient and 31% decrease in inpatient days

What Predicts an ED Visit at 180, 90, 60, and 30 Days Post IICAPS?

| Days/Factors | 180 | 90 | 60 | 30 |
|--|-----|----|----|----|
| 2 or more IICAPS episodes | X | | | |
| Asthma | X | X | X | |
| Older member age | X | | X | |
| Amount of BH \$ 180 days before IICAPS episode | X | X | | |
| Amount of BH \$ 180 days after IICAPS episode | X | X | X | X |
| Female gender | | X | | |
| Intellectual Disability | | X | X | X |

MEANING?

- Many variables appear to be **a proxy for severity** (2 or more episodes, \$ spent)or as a factor **that exacerbates a BH condition** (Asthma or Intellectual Disability)
- Female gender only during the post 90 day period is puzzling

What Predicts an Inpatient Stay at 180, 90, 60, and 30 Days Post IICAPS?

| Days/Factors | 180 | 90 | 60 | 30 |
|--|-----|----|----|----|
| Lack of a Solnit stay* | X | X | X | |
| Diagnosis of Intellectual Disability | X | X | X | |
| Larger average number of days between services | X | | | |
| More BH \$ during IICAPS episode | X | X | | |
| More BH \$ 180 days after IICAPS episode | X | X | | |
| Autism Spectrum diagnosis** | X | | | |
| Higher number of case management units billed | | | X | |
| More BH \$ 180 days before IICAPS episode | | | X | |

* "Solnit Stay" measure included stays before and after IICAPS episode and skewed the results since youth in Solnit after IICAPS would not be going to another inpatient unit

** The significant finding for Autism Spectrum diagnosis only occurred when the variable "provider" was controlled for

Return On Investment (ROI) – Does IICAPS Reduce Future Expenditures?

Considerations

- Full Analysis of ROI should look at all potential costs and savings including incarceration, child welfare intervention, educational attainment, as well as healthcare costs
- Consider the methodology of Steve Aos and colleagues
- IICAPS impact on Medicaid expenditures remains a valid question

Findings

| Variable | N | Mean |
|---------------------|------|-----------|
| Pre IICAPS BH \$ | 1429 | \$7552.42 |
| During IICAPS BH \$ | 1429 | \$3901.31 |
| Post IICAPS BH \$ | 1429 | \$7411.24 |

- Average of \$141.18 in savings
- Small “return” considering cost of service
- Difficult to monetize the subjective impact on avoidance of hospitalization and ED visits

What Factors Predict More Money Spent Post IICAPS?

Did not Predict

- Provider
- Low DRG
- Gender
- Age
- Ethnicity
- DCF involvement
- Sibling status
- Length of episode
- Clinical and case management units billed during IICAPS
- Total money spent on IICAPS
- Average number of days between IICAPS services
- Most of the mental and physical health diagnoses
- Flexible fund units

Bivariate Predictions

- **Autism Spectrum Diagnosis**
($\text{Chi}^2 = .0034$)
- **Disruptive Behavior Disorder**
($\text{Chi}^2 = .047$)

Multiple Regression Predictions from DX.

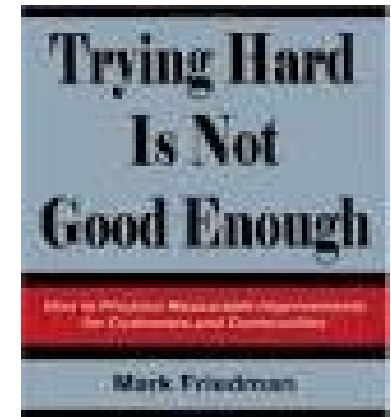
- Autism Spectrum Disorder
- Disruptive Behavior Disorder
- ADHD

Results Based Accountability (RBA)

RBA Framework

- How much did we do?
 - Utilization
 - Population
 - Etc.
- How well did we do it?
 - Fidelity
 - Consistency of practice
 - Process measures
- Is anybody better off?
 - Outcomes

RBA Across America



Using Results Based Accountability in United Ways

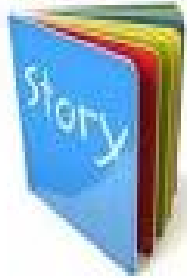
(and other community grant making organizations)

January 29, 2010

Adam Luecking, Dan Duncan and Janice Lovegrove
Results Leadership Group
www.resultsleadership.org



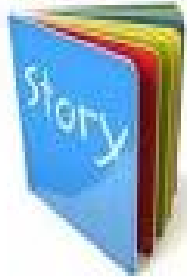
RBA Summary – The Story Behind the Numbers



- IICAPS growth has slowed and utilization has stabilized around 2000 cases per year.
- How much IICAPS capacity is needed?



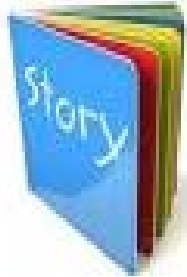
RBA Summary – The Story Behind the Numbers



- IICAPS users are more likely white boys, 11 and over.
- How do we reach more black youth and families?



RBA Summary – The Story Behind the Numbers



- IICAPS users are more likely to suffer with Asthma and Diabetes.
- Should there be a formal IICAPS protocol for coordination with primary care?



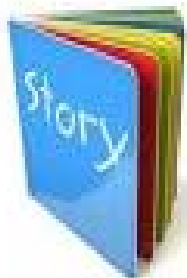
RBA Summary – The Story Behind the Numbers



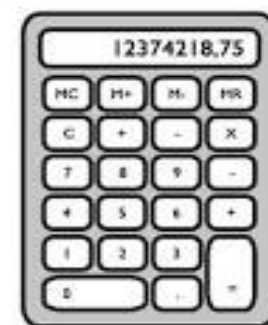
- The most frequently utilized service post IICAPS is outpatient therapy and medication management
- There appears to be room for improvement in how quickly members are connected to care



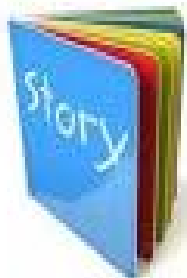
RBA Summary – The Story Behind the Numbers



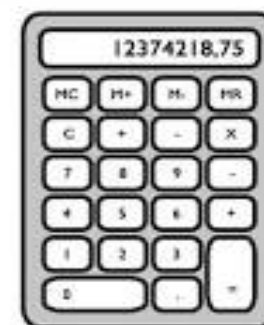
- Dx within IICAPS appears to be highly variable and at times at odds with what might be predicted based on inpatient and non-inpatient behavioral health populations
- Should IICAPS provide more training and/or focus in rounds on diagnosis?



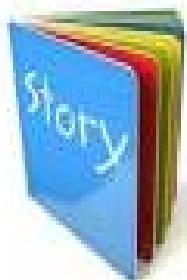
RBA Summary – The Story Behind the Numbers



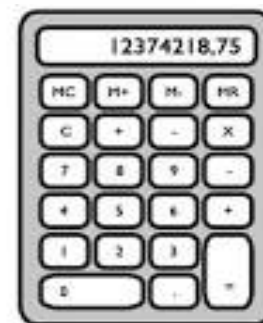
- In general, there is some degree of consistency of practice regarding diagnosis, duration, intensity, gaps in care, and billing and service delivery practices
- However there is some variation and there are outliers
- Each of the outlier findings should be further explored and where it is believed to be impacting practice, it should be addressed



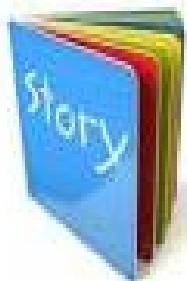
RBA Summary – The Story Behind the Numbers



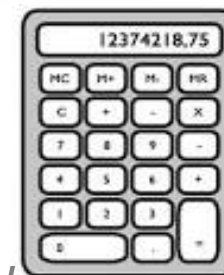
- Intellectual Disability and Asthma may complicate the adjustment of IICAPS users resulting in greater likelihood of ED visits post IICAPS
- Regarding Intellectual Disability (3% of IICAPS cases), this suggests either enhanced protocols for serving this population or finding alternative treatment interventions
- The Asthma finding supports the previous recommendation regarding coordination with primary care



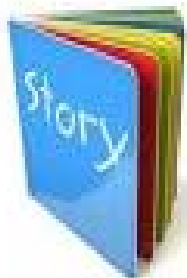
RBA Summary – The Story Behind the Numbers



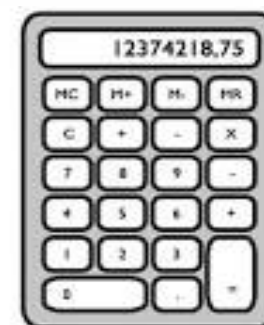
- An inpatient stay following IICAPS is predicted by a diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder
- Autism was also predictive of more vs. less healthcare expenditure after IICAPS
- This requires further study, perhaps using other data collected by Yale (OHIO Scales, Main Problem Ratings, Tx. Completion, etc.)
- There should also be consideration of either developing an in-home alternative service for autism, and/or identifying other treatment interventions



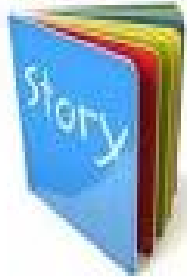
RBA Summary – The Story Behind the Numbers



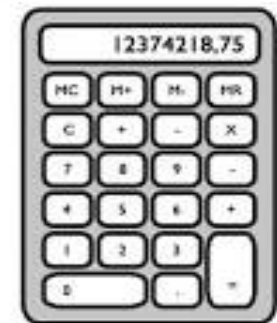
- Based on Yale data approximately 70% of IICAPS users are completers of treatment and the remaining 30% are “non-completers”
- It is recommended that an analysis be completed examining
 - The effect of treatment completion on outcome
 - The characteristics of each group
 - Differences across providers



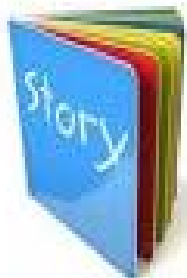
RBA Summary – The Story Behind the Numbers



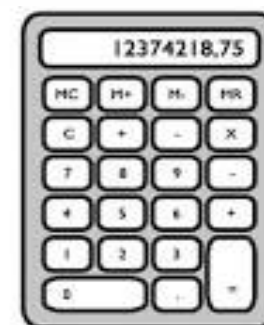
- IICAPS appears to be effective at reducing subsequent utilization of the ED and hospital inpatient admissions and days post IICAPS treatment
- **This is further evidence of the effectiveness of the model regarding the primary goal of keeping kids in the community and out of higher levels of care**



RBA Summary – The Story Behind the Numbers



- IICAPS produces a modest return on investment (ROI) when the analysis is limited to Medicaid expenditures
- In conducting a full ROI analysis;
 - It would be wise to approximate the methodology of Aos (2011) and colleagues and examine other potential costs/savings including:
 - JJ, CW, educational , social services, and other systems



Questions

