

## **EMPS Crisis Intervention Service**

### October 8, 2014 CTBHP Oversight Council Presentation







# **EMPS Components**

- Six (6) Service Areas with Fourteen (14) Sites
  - Coverage of every town and city in CT
    - Southwestern (Child & Family Guidance Center),
    - New Haven (Clifford Beers),
    - Western (Wellmore),
    - Hartford (Wheeler Clinic),
    - Central (Community Health Resources), and
    - Eastern (United Community and Family Services)
- Single Statewide Call Center
  - Operated by 211-United Way
- Mobile Response
  - Mobile hours are 8am to 10pm M-F; 1pm to 10pm Sat/Sun/Holidays
- Performance Improvement Center
  - Performance standards; data reporting; quality improvement; standardized statewide training









### How EMPS is currently used by Emergency Departments

- Divert youth from the EDs by taking referrals directly from families, schools, police, and other referrers
- > When youth are in the ED, EMPS provides:
  - Inpatient diversion when community-based care is a safe and effective alternative
  - > Follow-up services in the community at the time of discharge
    - EMPS provides up to 45 days of follow-up care
    - EMPS links youth and families to ongoing care as needed (e.g., outpatient, IICAPS, MST, etc.)
- The ways in which EMPS is used by EDs varies widely across the state









## EMPS Data Overview FY2011 – FY2014

# EMPS Key indicators:

- Call and Episode Volume
- Mobility Rates
- Response Time
- ED Utilization

For full EMPS reports see <u>CHDI.org</u> or <u>EMPSCT.org</u>









### Statewide Call and Episode Volume (EMPS FY2011 – FY2014)



### Statewide Mobility Rates (EMPS Episodes FY2011 – FY2014)



### Statewide Response Times Under 45 Minutes (EMPS Episodes FY2011 – FY2014)



## EMPS & ED Utilization (Statewide EMPS Episodes FY2011 – FY2014)











Clients Evaluated in ED One or More Times in the Six Months Prior to and During an EMPS Episode



# **EMPS FY2014 Data Overview**

- Comparisons between Non-Medicaid and Medicaid-only EMPS Cases:
  - Race & Ethnicity
  - Gender
- Comparisons between Non-Medicaid and Medicaid-only EMPS Episodes:
  - Insurance Status at Intake for EMPS Episodes
  - Referral Sources
  - Age









### **Statewide EMPS Cases - FY2014**

#### EMPS FY2014 (n = 6,369)

Race	Non-Medicaid		Medicaid Only	
	n	% of Total	n	% of Total
Asian	56	2.3%	32	0.8%
African Descent	253	10.1%	918	23.7%
White	1,848	74.1%	1,878	48.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0.1%	11	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	0.1%	2	0.0%
Mixed Race	70	2.8%	124	3.2%
Other	262	10.5%	909	23.5%
Total	2,495	100.0%	3,874	100.0%









### **Statewide EMPS Cases - FY2014**

EMPS FY2014 (n = 6,559)						
Ethnicity	Non-Medicaid		Medicaid Only			
	n	% of Total	n	% of Total		
No, Not of Hispanic, Latino, or	2,085	83.3%	2,385	58.8%		
Spanish Origin						
Yes, Mexican, Mexican	24	1.0%	41	1.0%		
American, Chicano						
Yes, Puerto Rican	80	3.2%	554	13.7%		
Yes, Cuban	0	0%	1	0.0%		
Yes, South or Central American	47	1.9%	57	1.4%		
Yes, of Hispanic/Latino Origin	266	10.6%	1,019	25.1%		
Total	2,502	100.0%	4,057	100.0%		









### **Statewide EMPS Cases - FY2014**

Figure 1. Gender of Non-Medicaid Children Served by EMPS Statewide

### Figure 2. Gender of Children with Medicaid Served by EMPS Statewide











## Statewide EMPS – FY2014













Figure 3. Referral Sources of Non-Medicaid Children



Figure 4. Referral Sources of Children with Medicaid











# **In Summary**

- EMPS provides a valuable service to communities and hospital EDs across the state
- Overall utilization of EMPS has increased
  - Utilization by EDs has increased (but not as much as overall)
  - Use of ED during EMPS episode of care has increased from FY2011 to FY2014
- Degree of utilization and quality of working relationships with EDs varies









## EMPS Non-Medicaid vs. Medicaid-only (FY2014)

- When compared to Non-Medicaid EMPS cases, children with Medicaid insurance tend to be:
  - Male (+5.2% higher)
  - Non-White (Difference of more than +25%)
- When compared to Non-Medicaid EMPS episodes, children with Medicaid insurance tend to be:
  - Younger (Average difference of almost 14 ½ months and more pre-teens by category)
  - Referred by self/families (-5.9%) less
  - Referred by EDs (+0.9%) and schools (+0.6%) more









# **Recommendations and Future Directions**

- Ensure sufficient EMPS staffing to meet increasing demand and provide adequate follow-up care
- EMPS and long-term service utilization—Does EMPS help reduce rates of ED and inpatient hospitalization and increase utilization of community-based care?
  - Possibly begin with Medicaid-enrolled youth
- Examine differences in utilization between Medicaid and privately insured
  - Do utilization patterns or outcomes differ?
- Recommend changes to PSDCRS system in how Race & Ethnicity are collected
  - Match PSDCRS to current U.S. Census Bureau guidelines









# **Contact Information**

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