Evaluation of Integrated Managed Care in North Central

FINDINGS THROUGH March 2019

David Mancuso, PhD

Director, DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division Facilities, Finance, and Analytics Administration

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Overview

- Evaluation Questions
- Measurement Approach
- Findings
 - Access to Care
 - Quality of Care
 - Coordination
 - Utilization
 - Social Outcomes



Evaluation Questions

- Relative to the experience in other regions, is the shift to Integrated Managed Care in North Central associated with:
 - Improved access to needed services including behavioral health treatment?
 - Improved quality and coordination of physical and behavioral health care?
 - Reduced potentially avoidable *utilization* of emergency department (ED), medical and psychiatric inpatient, and crisis services?
 - Improved beneficiary level of functioning and quality of life, as indicated by social outcomes such as:
 - Improved employment market outcomes,
 - Increased housing stability, and
 - ▶ Reduced criminal justice involvement?
 - Reduced disparities in access, quality, health service utilization, and social outcomes between Medicaid beneficiaries with serious mental illness and/or SUD, relative to other Medicaid beneficiaries?



Measurement Approach

- Behavioral health integration changes how the state delivers Medicaid physical and behavioral health services through health plans, or county or state government agencies that performed health-plan functions such as:
 - Building and maintaining a provider network
 - Authorizing services
 - Managing utilization
- Our measurement approach leverages tools commonly used to assess relative health plan performance:
 - HEDIS® (Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set)
 - State-developed HEDIS®-like measures designed to fill measurement gaps in areas that are of particular importance to Medicaid clients with behavioral health needs
- Difference-of-difference evaluation design: we compare changes in outcomes for Medicaid enrollees in North Central relative to the experience in the balance of the state



Findings

- Comparison of relative change across 32 metrics
- Change measured from CY 2017 baseline period to 12-month period ending March 31, 2019
- Of the 32 outcome measures analyzed:
 - 4 showed statistically significant relative improvement for Medicaid beneficiaries residing in the North Central region
 - 25 showed no significant difference between the North Central region and balance of state
 - 3 showed a statistically significant relative decline in the North Central region

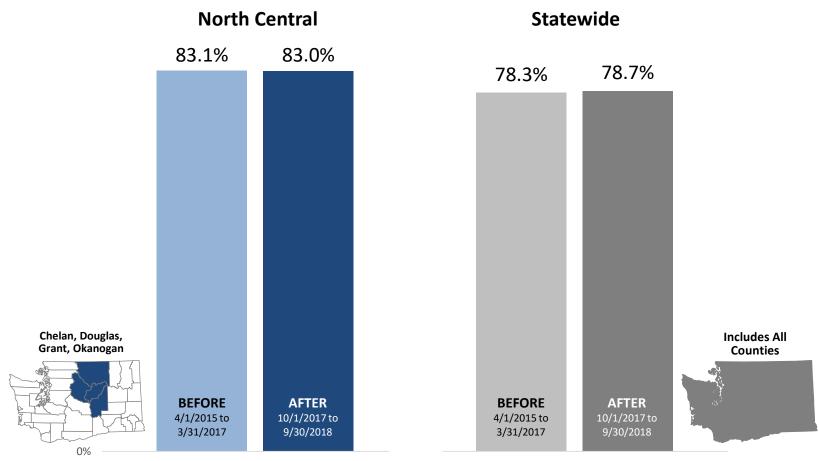


Access to Care



Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (HEDIS®)

AGE 20 to 64

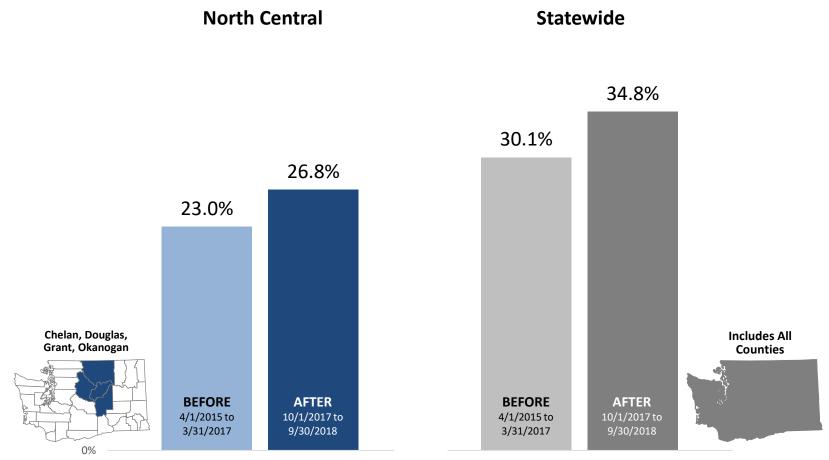


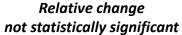
Relative change not statistically significant



Substance Use Disorder Treatment Penetration

AGE 10 to 64

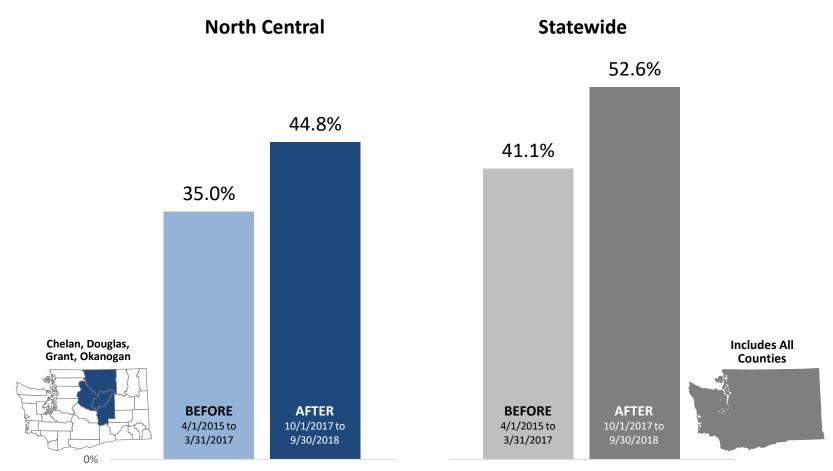






Medication Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder

AGE 18 to 64

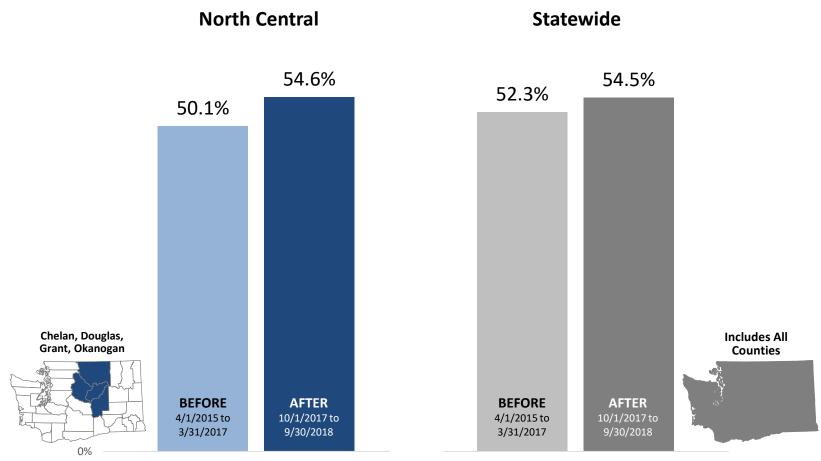


Relative change not statistically significant



Mental Health Service Penetration - Broad Definition

AGE 6 to 64

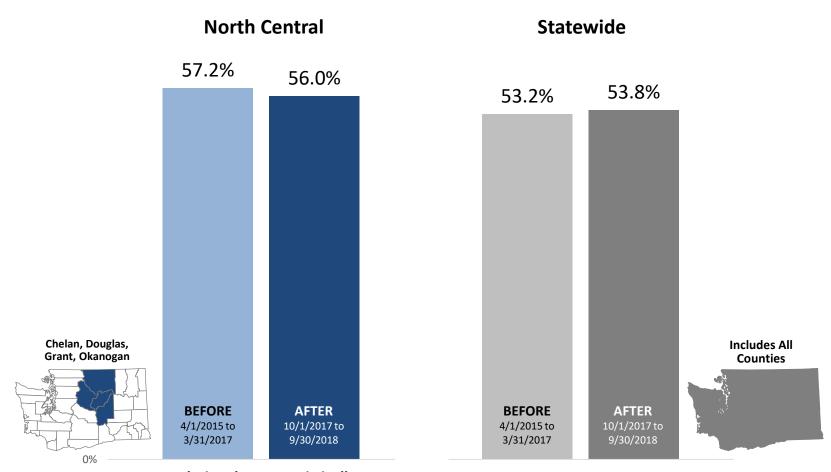


Relative change statistically significant at p < .05



Cervical Cancer Screening (HEDIS®)

AGE 21 to 64

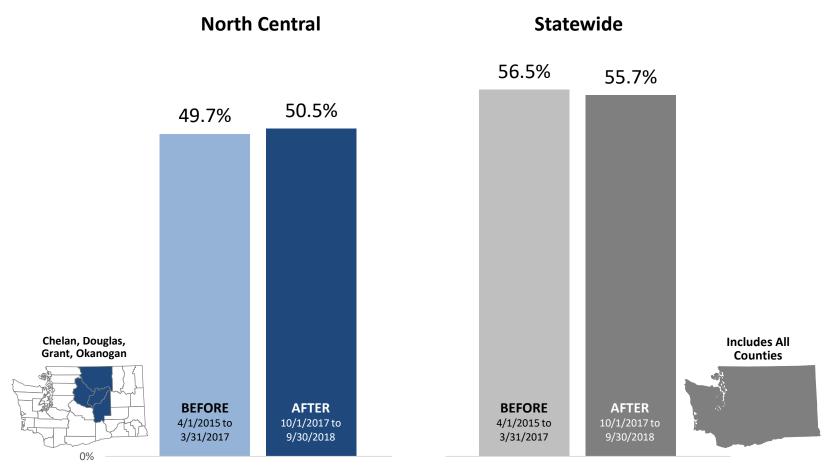


Relative change statistically significant at p < .05



Chlamydia Screening in Women (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 24



Relative change not statistically significant

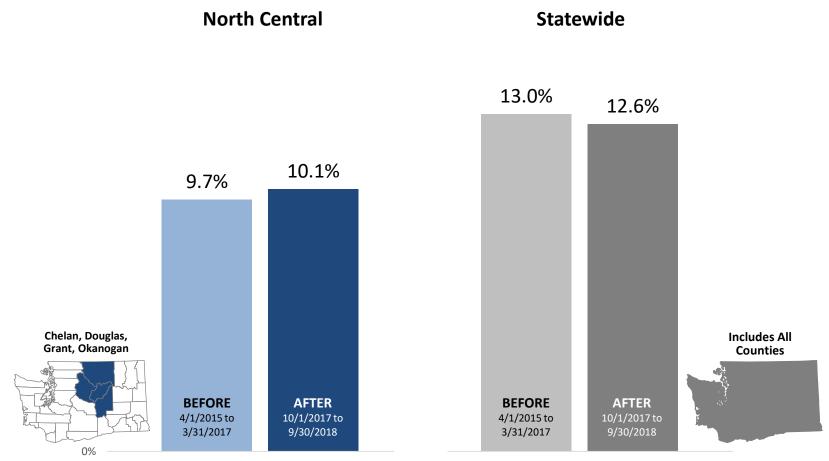


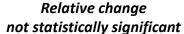
Quality of Care



All-Cause 30-Day Readmission (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 64

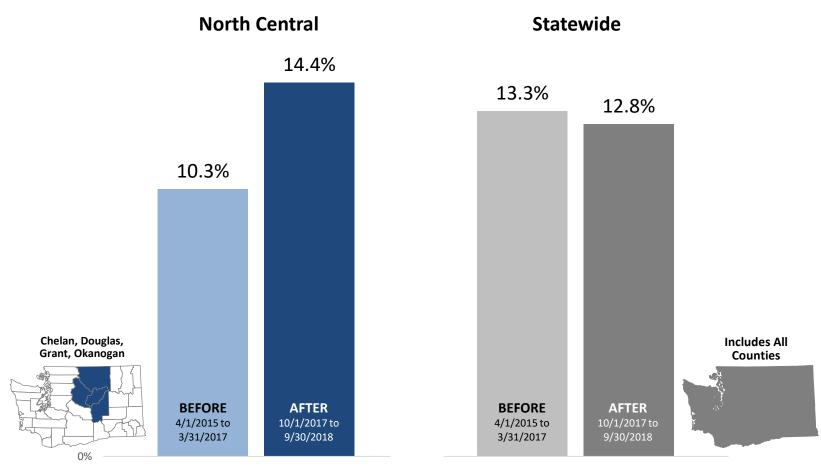






Psychiatric 30-Day Readmission (HEDIS®)

AGE 6 to 64

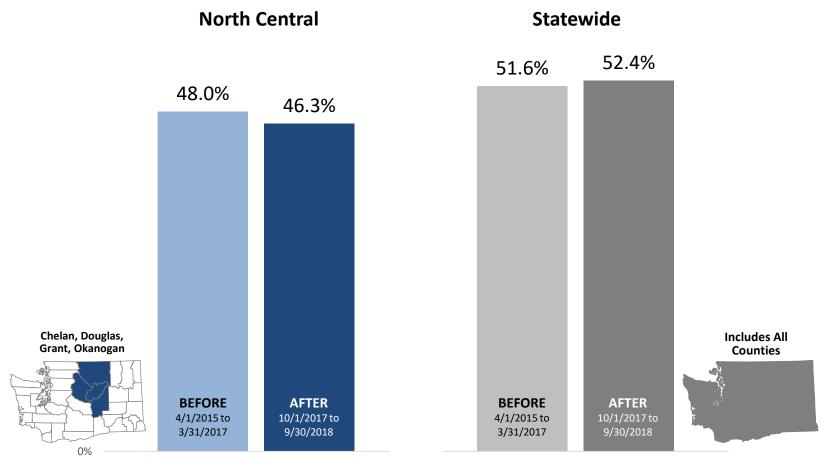


Relative change not statistically significant



Antidepressant Medication Management Acute Phase Treatment (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 64

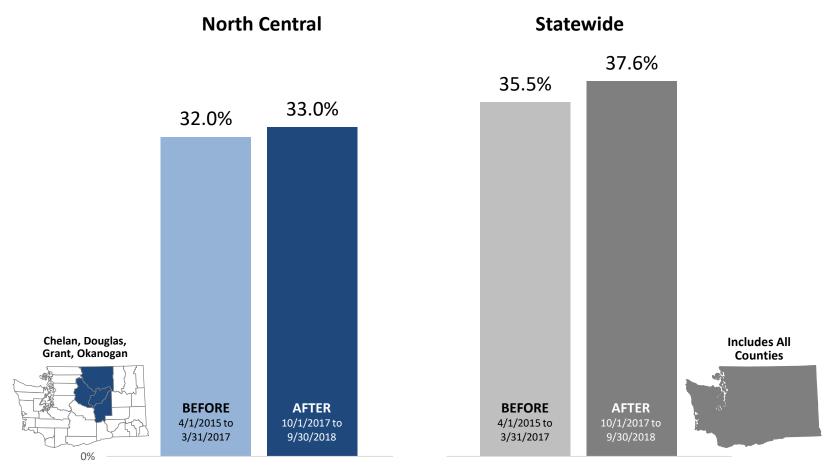


Relative change not statistically significant



Antidepressant Medication Management Continuation Phase Treatment (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 64

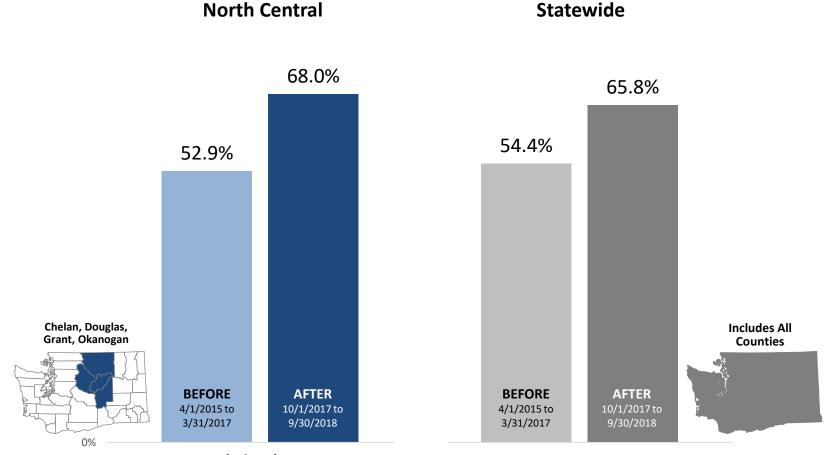


Relative change not statistically significant



Adherence to Antipsychotics for Persons with Schizophrenia (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 64



Relative change not statistically significant



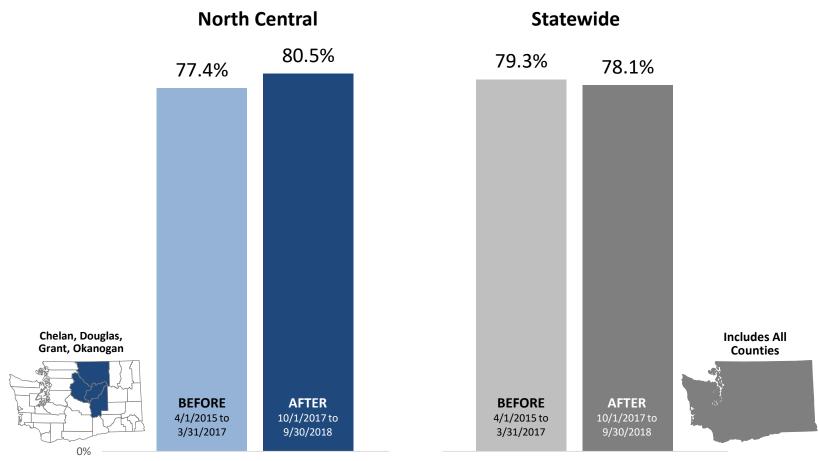
PART 3

Coordination



Diabetes Screening for People with Schizophrenia/Bipolar Disorder (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 64

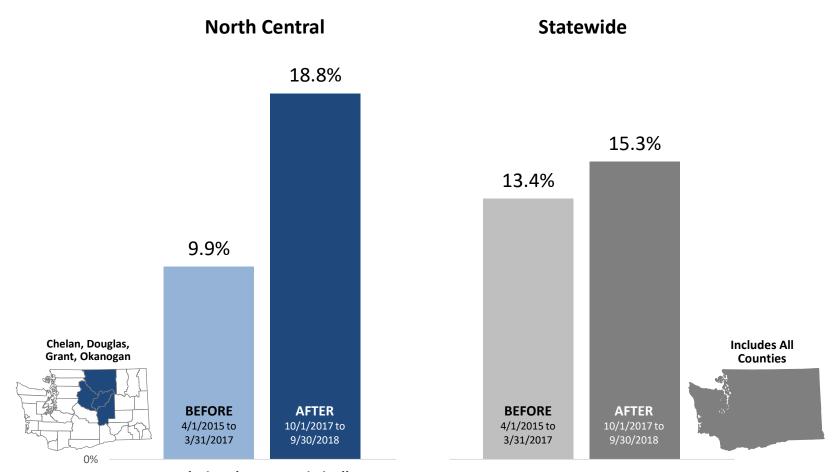


Relative change not statistically significant



Follow-up after Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol or Drug Dependence within 7 Days (HEDIS®)

AGE 13 to 64

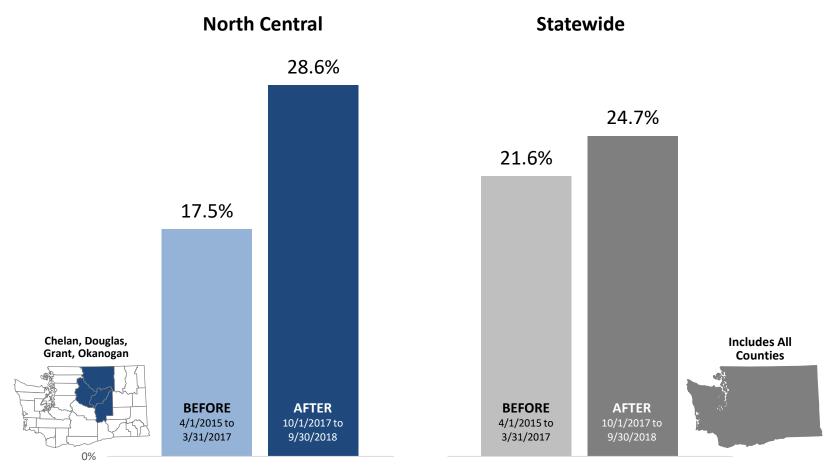


Relative change statistically significant at p < .05



Follow-up after Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol or Drug Dependence within 30 Days (HEDIS®)

AGE 13 to 64

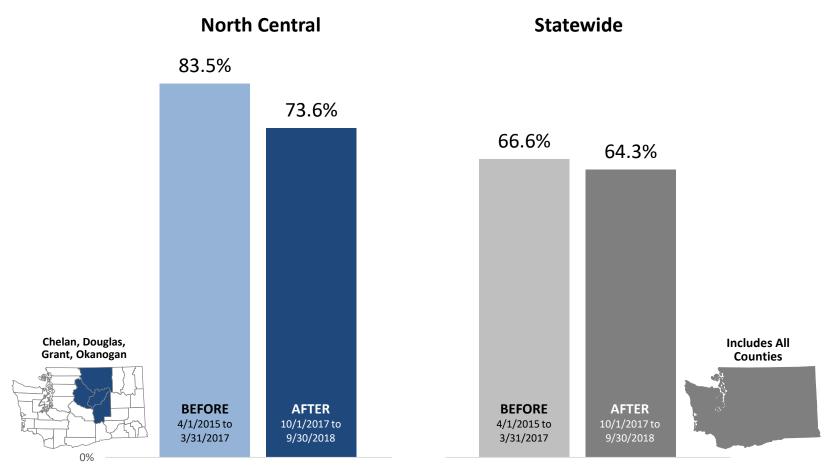


Relative change statistically significant at p < .05



Follow-up after Emergency Department Visit for Mental Illness within 7 Days (HEDIS®)

AGE 6 to 64

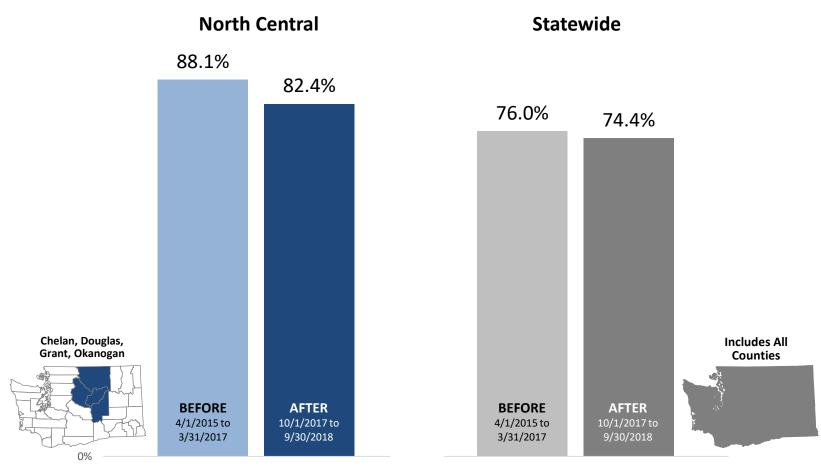


Relative change statistically significant at p < .05



Follow-up after Emergency Department Visit for Mental Illness within 30 Days (HEDIS®)

AGE 6 to 64



Relative change not statistically significant

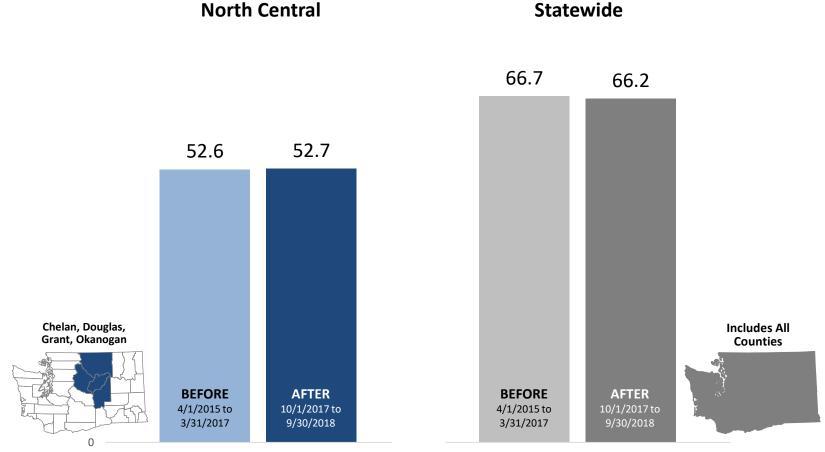


PART 4 Utilization



Emergency Department Utilization per 1000Coverage Months

AGE 18 to 64

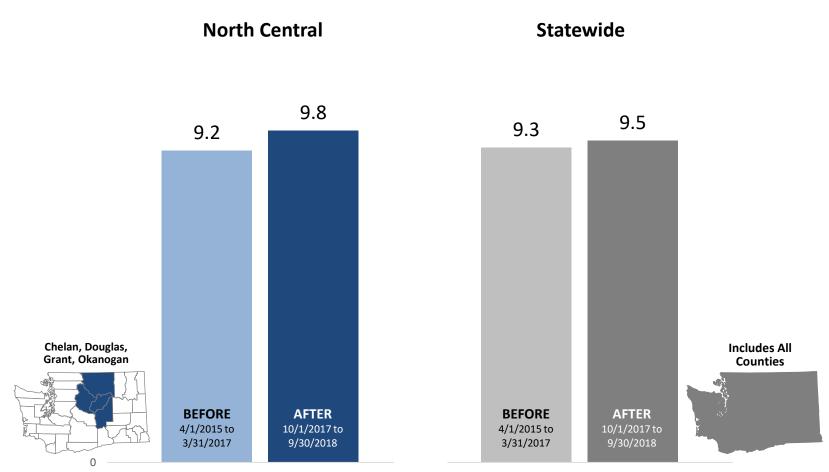


Relative change not statistically significant



Inpatient Utilization per 1000 Coverage Months

AGE 18 to 64



Relative change not statistically significant



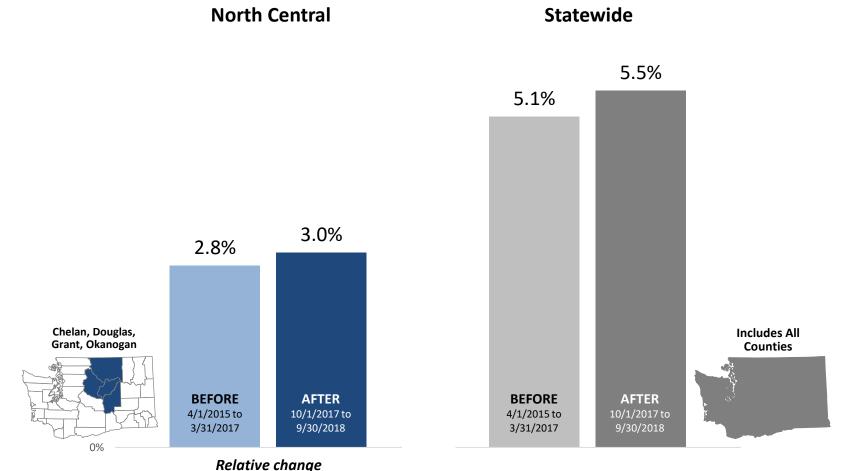
Social Outcomes

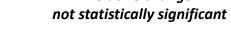


Percent Homeless - Narrow Definition

(ACES Living Arrangement Data)

AGE 18 to 64



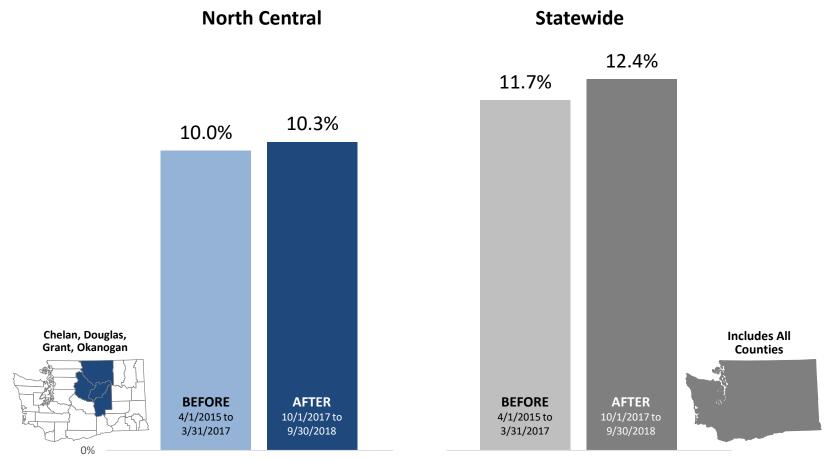




Percent Homeless - Broad Definition

(ACES Living Arrangement Data)

AGE 18 to 64



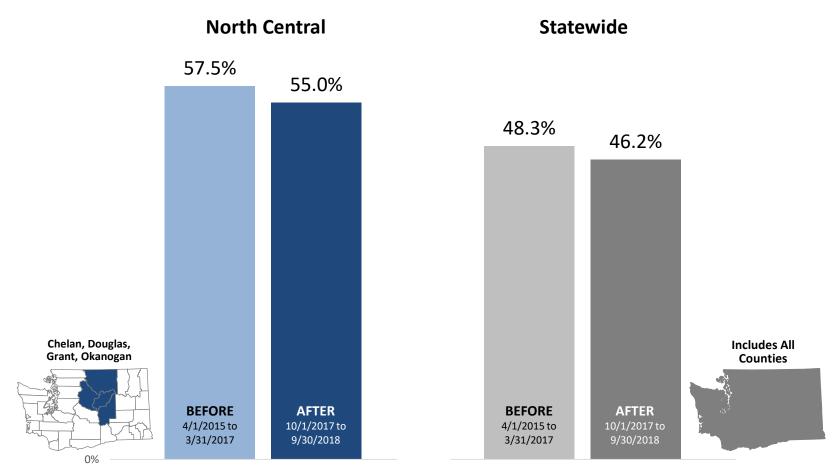
Relative change not statistically significant



Percent Employed

(ESD Quarterly Wage Match)

AGE 18 to 64



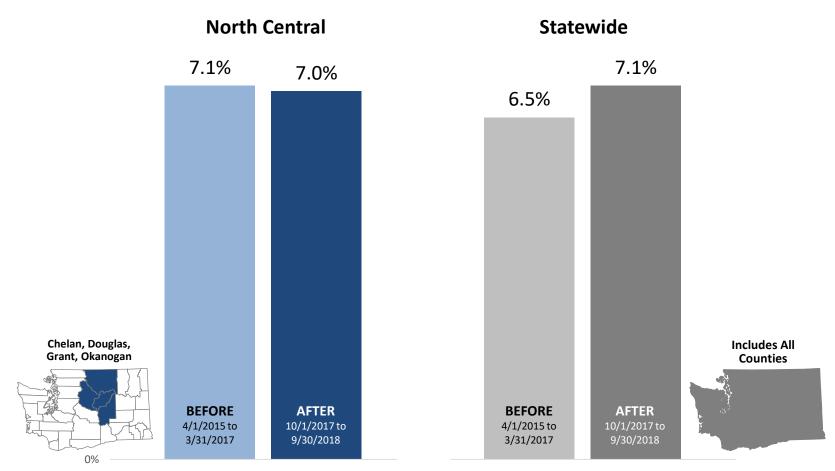
Relative change not statistically significant



Percent Arrested

(WSP WASIS Match)

AGE 18 to 64



Relative change statistically significant at p < .05





CONTACTS:

David Mancuso, PhD • 360.902.7557

DSHS Facilities, Finance, and Analytics Administration david.mancuso@dshs.wa.gov

> Alice Lind Alice.lind@hca.wa.gov

