Applying the Washington Circle Performance Indicators for Substance Abuse Services to Adolescents: Using Adult vs Child Performance Specifications

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Assessing Performance Among Service Systems: Washington Circle

- McCorry, Garnick, Bartlett, Cotter, Chalk & the Washington Circle Group (2000) in Journal of Quality Improvement
- Domains of Performance Measures
 - Prevention/Education
 - Recognition/Identification (Access)
 - Treatment (Initiation, Linkage to detox, Engagement, Family intervention)
 - Maintenance of Treatment Effects
- Included in HEDIS 2004

Washington Circle Performance Indicators Using Administrative Date

- % Identified as having a new service/episode
- % Initiated
 - Having a 2nd outpatient service within 14 days
 - Automatically "initiated" if inpatient or residential (since 2 days or more)
- % Engaged (within 30 days)
 - Having a 3rd or 4th service if outpatient
 - Having a follow-up visit after discharge from IP/Res
- Programming specifications available on www.washingtoncircle.org

Washington Circle Indicators

- Adult specifications (available on web)
 - □ Focus on SA exclusively
- Child specifications (in progress)
 - Mental Health
 - Substance Abuse
 - □ MH/SA

Washington Circle Indicators

- Published results for adults
- Garnick, Lee, Chalk, Gastfriend, Horgan, McCorry, McLellan, & Merrick (2002) in Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment
 - Public and private managed care organizations

□ Identification (access) 0.7% to 1.5% □ Initiation rate 26% to 46% □ Engagement rate 14% to 29%

Washington Circle Indicators

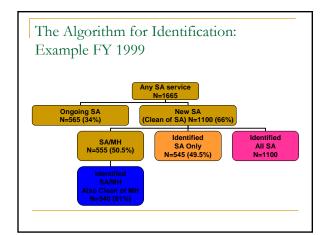
- Published results for adolescents
- Lee, Garnick, Miller & Horgan (2004) in Psychiatric Services
 - Private health plans
 - □ Identification (access) 0.5%
 - Male 0.7%
 - Female 0.4%
 - Did not include info on Initiation or Engagement
- Lower rate for adolescents

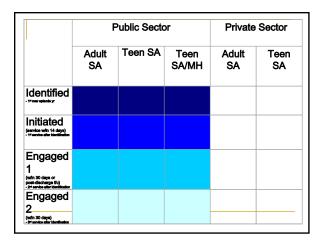
Washington Circle Indicators: Our Approach

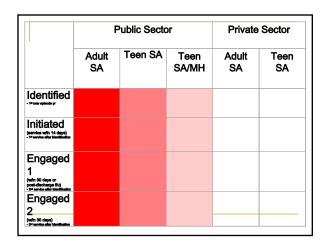
- Focused on publicly-funded youth in one state's Medicaid program
- Compared adult and child indicators for SA services
 - ALL SA (Adult specs)
 - □ SA only v. MH/SA (Child specs)
- Did NOT use the 12 month criteria for eligibility
 - Suitability for public v. private plans
 - Medicaid was "held accountable" for any youth who had eligibility for 60 days after identification
 - Prior analyses showed similar follow-up rates, just lower base number to work from

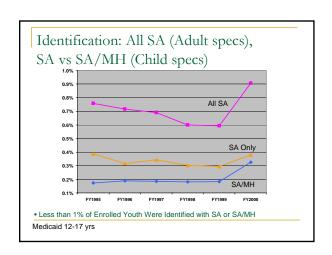
Methods

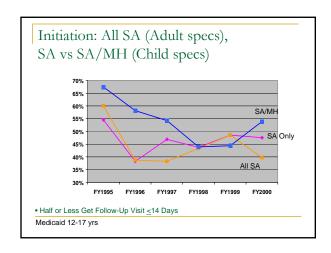
- Medicaid/ TennCare
 - □ Fiscal Years 1994 2000
 - □ All 12-17 year olds enrolled
 - N=130,000 to 190,000 per year
 MH and SA claims identified by
 - MH and SA claims identified by primary/secondary diagnosis
 - □ CPT/UB92/HCPC services coded

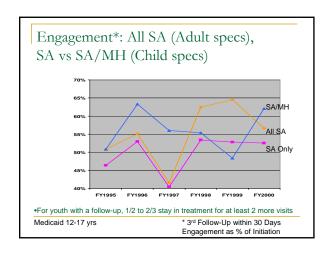


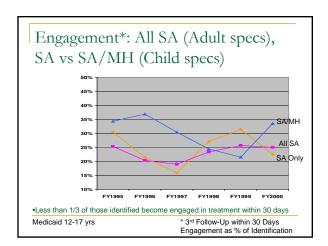


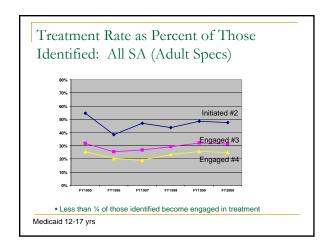


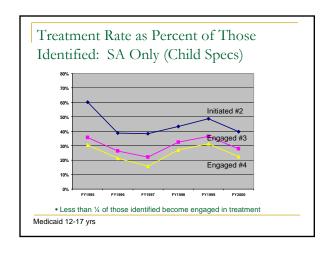


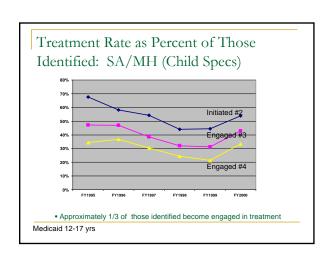












Summary of SA Engagement* by Treatment Type and Diagnosis

	<u>lp/Res</u>	<u>Detox</u>	<u>OP</u>	Crisis	<u>Total</u>
SA (all)	5.4%	<1%	41.7%	1.9%	32.0%
SA Only (49.5%)	10.3%	<1%	47.3%	2.0%	36.5%
MH/SA (50.5%)	3.6%	<1%	36.1%	1.7%	27.6%

Medicaid 12-17 Years, FY1999

* 2nd Follow-Up within 30 Days Engagement as % of Identification

Summary of Findings

- Low proportion of youth identified
- Engagement rates ranged from <1% to 47%
- Outpatient treatment had highest engagement
- Youth who were identified through detox, or crisis services had very low rates of engagement
- Differing methods for calculating rates produced different results

Next Steps

- For our research team
 - Adding next years of data
 - Including another state
 - Linking with the Block Grant
- For the field
 - Expand the monitoring of treatment
 - □ Focus on public sector accountability
 - □ Include focus on adolescents
 - □ Review other performance indicators used
 - Decide on standard/comparable procedures