

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

**Service Experiences and Characteristics of Persons Receiving
Medicaid-Funded Long-Term Services and Supports**

As required per Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5693, Section 208(8)
(Chapter 297, Laws of 2022)

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Executive Summary

Section 208(8) of the 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget (Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5693) directed the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to conduct a study describing the service experiences and characteristics of persons receiving Medicaid-funded long-term services and supports (LTSS), including persons served by the Aging and Long-Term Supports Administration (AL TSA) and the Development Disabilities Administration (DDA). The study was conducted by the DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division (RDA), in collaboration with state agency partners. The study population included persons receiving AL TSA personal care, community residential services, or nursing home services; and persons receiving DDA personal care or residential program services in calendar year 2018.

Analyses examined a broad set of characteristics associated with the need for AL TSA and DDA LTSS, including diagnosed disabling central nervous system conditions such as Alzheimer's; intellectual and developmental disabilities; sensory and mobility impairments; frailty-related diagnoses; physical condition comorbidities (e.g., cardiovascular diseases, diabetes); mental illnesses (e.g., schizophrenia); and substance use disorders. Condition prevalence estimates are based on diagnoses observed in linked Medicaid and Medicare claims data for calendar years 2017 and 2018. Demographic characteristics such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, and health insurance coverage status were derived from RDA's Integrated Client Databases. We also examined HEDIS® health care quality and related state-developed measures for the study populations, including measures of homelessness, criminal justice involvement, and employment.

Key Findings

Persons receiving Medicaid-funded LTSS, including persons with developmental or intellectual disabilities, have extensive and diverse health care needs. For example, persons using LTSS are far more likely than the typical adult Medicaid beneficiary to meet risk criteria associated with eligibility for care management through the State's Health Home program.

Almost all persons aged 65 and above receiving Medicaid-funded LTSS are dually eligible for Medicare, as are many persons receiving LTSS services who are under the age of 65. An increasing proportion of the dual-eligible population receives Medicare coverage through a Medicare Advantage plan (including dual-eligible special needs plans), highlighting the growing importance of Medicare managed care for dual-eligible Medicaid LTSS recipients.

While the relative prevalence of specific health conditions, support needs, and risk factors varies by LTSS service setting, some general patterns were observed:

- Cardiovascular disease was more prevalent among persons aged 65 and above served in AL TSA LTSS settings, compared to persons under 65 served in AL TSA LTSS settings or persons served in DDA LTSS settings.
- Alzheimer's was far more prevalent among persons aged 65 and above served in AL TSA community residential and nursing home settings compared to persons served in AL TSA in-home settings or DDA settings.
- Schizophrenia and related disorders were most prevalent (43 percent) among persons under 65 served in AL TSA community residential settings. In other settings, prevalence ranged from 3 to 16 percent.

- Prevalence of antipsychotic medication use was near or over 50 percent in ALTSA community residential and DDA residential service settings.
- Use of antidepressant and anti-anxiety medications was particularly common (over 60 percent) among persons under 65 served in ALTSA LTSS settings compared to 38 to 46 percent in other settings.
- Substance use disorders were more common among persons under 65 served in ALTSA LTSS settings compared to those over age 65 and in DDA settings.

We examined the experience of LTSS recipients on a range of health care quality metrics, relative to the experience of the overall population of adults enrolled in Medicaid. In many areas, health care quality metrics for LTSS recipients exceeded the overall Medicaid benchmark:

- Measures of antidepressant and antipsychotic medication adherence were generally higher for Medicaid LTSS recipients.
- Measures related to care for cardiovascular disease and diabetes were generally higher for Medicaid LTSS recipients.
- Measures of care coordination related to diabetes and serious mental illness conditions were generally higher for Medicaid LTSS recipients.
- Patient engagement following discharge from an inpatient setting was higher among persons receiving ALTSA in-home or DDA personal care services.

A notable exception to the pattern of favorable quality was the low rate of use of substance use disorder treatment among Medicaid LTSS recipients with an identified treatment need compared to that of all Medicaid Adults.

Cost metrics focused on fee-for-service Medicare expenditures among persons dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid. Total Medicare expenditures were highest for persons receiving ALTSA nursing home services, with particularly high costs (\$7,109 PMPM) observed for persons under 65. Overall PMPM Medicare expenditures were quite similar for ALTSA in-home and community residential clients. Medicare expenditures were significantly lower for persons receiving DDA personal care services or served in DDA residential settings.

BUDGET PROVISOR LANGUAGE

\$75,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal year 2023 is provided solely for the department to design and conduct a study describing the service experiences and characteristics of persons receiving Medicaid-funded long-term services and supports and persons receiving services related to developmental or intellectual disabilities, and associated social and health services expenditures. Where feasible, this analysis shall include service experiences and expenditures of these populations within and across Medicaid-funded long-term services and supports, Medicaid-funded medical programs, Medicaid-funded behavioral health programs, and Medicare programs in Washington state. The department analysis shall be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to the Washington state health care authority. The department shall submit a final study report to the governor and appropriate committees of the legislature by December 31, 2022.

Background

Section 208(8) of the 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget (Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5693) directed the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to conduct a study describing the service experiences and characteristics of persons receiving Medicaid-funded long-term services and supports, including persons served by the Aging and Long-Term Supports Administration (AL TSA) and the Development Disabilities Administration (DDA). The study was conducted by the DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division (RDA), in collaboration with state agency partners. The study population includes persons receiving one or more of the following AL TSA or DDA services in CY 2018.

- AL TSA
 - In-home personal care through individual or agency providers
 - Community residential services, including:
 - Adult family home,
 - Assisted living,
 - Adult residential care, and
 - Enhanced services facility settings
 - Nursing home services
- DDA
 - Personal care
 - Residential programs, including State-Operated Living Alternatives (SOLAs)

Individuals receiving more than one type of qualifying service were included in each applicable study population group. For example, the experiences of persons receiving both AL TSA nursing home and in-home services in CY 2018 are reflected in both groups in the analyses that follow.

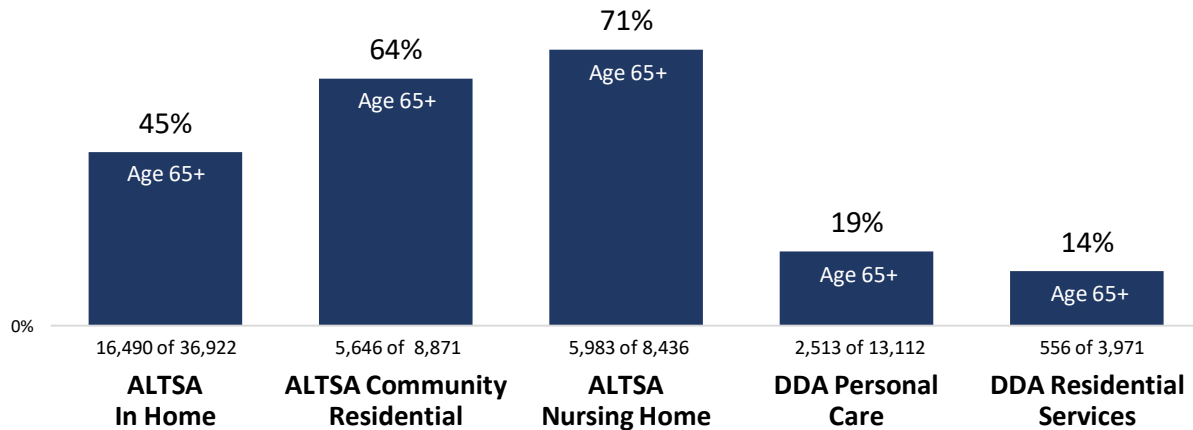
To ensure sufficient claims and encounter data to create reliable condition prevalence estimates, analyses were restricted to persons with at least 12 months of full-benefit Medicaid or fee-for-service Medicare coverage over the period spanning calendar years 2017 and 2018. Persons enrolled in Medicaid Advantage or with third-party coverage were excluded from the analysis, due to lack of access to Medicare Advantage encounters and third-party payer data. With these inclusion criteria, it is important to note that the study population sizes reported here do not reflect the full population of persons receiving in-scope AL TSA and DDA services in CY 2018.

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Figure 1 shows the proportion of each study population group aged 65 or above as of the end of CY 2018. About two-thirds of the ALTSA community residential and nursing home study populations were aged 65 and above, compared to slightly less than half of the ALTSA in-home service population and less than 20 percent of the DDA personal care and residential populations. Based on this observation, in the analyses that follow we stratify the ALTSA in-home, community residential, and nursing home populations based on age.

FIGURE 1.
Percent Aged 65 and Above
Calendar Year 2018

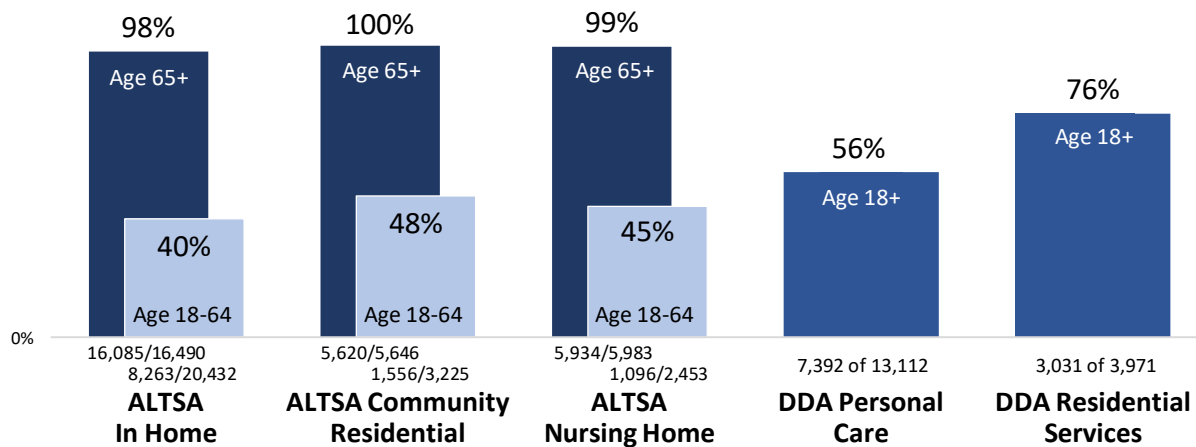


Linked Medicare-Medicaid Data

Analyses used linked Medicaid and Medicare data for Washington State beneficiaries. Because Medicare Advantage managed care encounter data were not available for the study period, Medicare Advantage beneficiaries were excluded from the analyses. Linked Medicaid service data derived from ProviderOne include claims for ALTSA and DDA services, medical services primarily for persons not dually enrolled in Medicare, and mental health and substance use disorder (SUD) services. Medicaid medical and community behavioral health services are funded through the Health Care Authority. As indicated in Figure 2 below, almost all ALTSA clients aged 65 and above were dually eligible for Medicare, as were almost half of the under 65 ALTSA study population and a majority of the DDA study population.

During the study period, Medicaid mental health and SUD services were delivered through Behavioral Health Organizations (BHOs) in most regions of the state, except for the Southwest and North Central regions which had transitioned to the integrated managed care model. Due to the absence of pricing data for BHO encounters, subsequent analyses focus on mental health and SUD service use rather than associated cost measures. Cost metrics reported below focus on fee-for-service Medicare expenditures among persons dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid.

FIGURE 2.
 Percent Dually Eligible for Medicare
 Calendar Year 2018



Demographics, Health Conditions, Quality measures, and Social Outcomes

Demographic characteristics such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, and health insurance coverage status were derived from RDA’s Integrated Client Databases. The analysis examined a broad set of characteristics associated with the need for ALTSA and DDA LTSS, including: use of durable medical equipment (DME); diagnosed disabling central nervous system conditions (e.g., Alzheimer’s, multiple sclerosis); intellectual and developmental disabilities, sensory and mobility impairments; frailty-related diagnoses (e.g., altered mental status, incontinence); physical condition comorbidities (e.g., cardiovascular diseases, diabetes); mental illnesses (e.g., schizophrenia); substance use disorders, and Z-code diagnoses associated with limited economic resources (e.g., low-income, homeless, lack of adequate food). Z-codes are used to record factors that affect health status and health care services, although these diagnoses are reported relatively infrequently. Condition prevalence estimates are based on diagnoses observed in CY 2017 and 2018 claims and encounter data.

Descriptive characteristics were derived from a range of sources, including the Chronic Illness and Disability Payment System (CDPS) and Medicaid-Rx diagnosis- and pharmacy-based risk adjustment models developed by researchers at the University of California at San Diego. We applied DME and frailty-related code sets from various sources to Medicare and Medicaid claims. We also analyzed HEDIS® health care quality and related state-developed measures for our study populations, including social outcome measures related to homelessness, criminal justice involvement, and employment. State-developed measures include cross-system performance measure concepts developed as required by Engrossed House Bill 1519 (Chapter 320, Laws of 2013) and Second Substitute Senate Bill 5732 (Chapter 338, Laws of 2013).

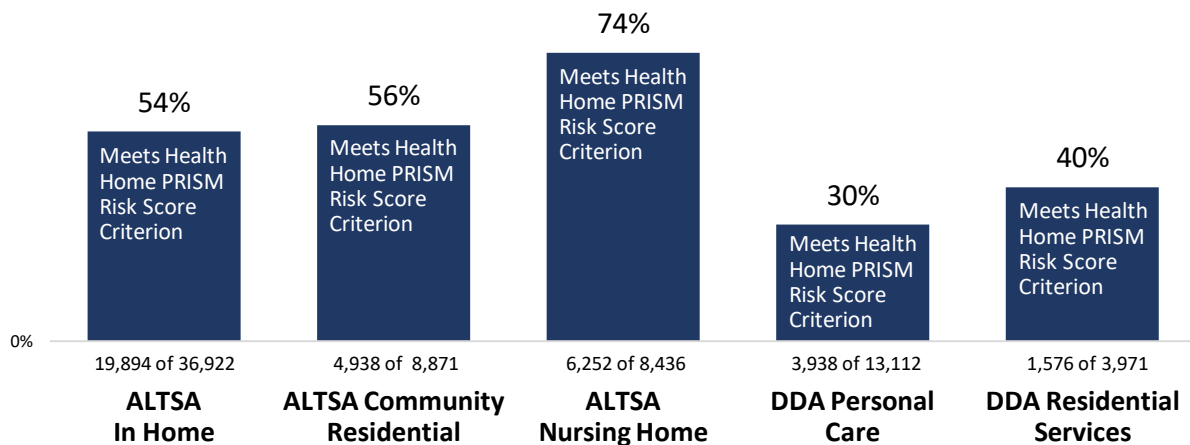
Identifying Beneficiaries with High Health Risk

We used PRISM risk scores calculated as of December 2018 as a summary measure of physical and behavioral health acuity in the study period. PRISM risk scores are based on CDPS and Medicaid-Rx risk factors. We used a PRISM risk score of 1.5 to indicate the “high-risk” population, to align with eligibility criteria for the state’s Health Home program. A risk score of 1.5 indicates that a beneficiary’s expected physical and behavioral health care costs over the

following 12 months (i.e., CY 2019 in this case) are expected to be 50 percent higher than the average among persons qualifying for Medicaid through disability-related eligibility criteria. We note that PRISM scores reflect physical and behavioral health acuity, and do not directly measure functional support needs or specific behavioral problems. In addition, AL TSA and DDA program expenditures were not used in PRISM risk model calibration.

Fewer than 10 percent of the overall Medicaid population aged 18 and above meet the PRISM risk score criterion for the Health Home program. Figure 3 shows the proportion of our main study population groups meeting this risk threshold. The population receiving in-scope AL TSA and DDA services are much higher risk than the broader population of Medicaid adults: more than half of AL TSA in-home and community residential clients and almost three-quarters of AL TSA nursing home clients meet the PRISM risk score criterion for the Health Home program. Although DDA personal care and residential program clients are less likely than AL TSA clients to meet the PRISM risk-score criterion for the Health Home program, they show far higher physical and behavioral health acuity than the broader Medicaid population.

FIGURE 3.
Percent Meeting Health Home PRISM Risk Score Criterion
Calendar Year 2018



Findings

Detailed results are reported in the Appendix, including characteristics of the subset of each study population meeting the PRISM risk score criterion for Health Home eligibility. Selected results are highlighted in Figures 4 through 72. Notable results are summarized in the sections below.

Interpretation Guidance

In cases where a risk factor is related to an acute event (such as a hip fracture, psychiatric hospitalization, or emergency department visit), the event may or may not have occurred while the individual was receiving LTSS services in the measurement year. For example, persons receiving nursing home services with a hip fracture likely experienced that event prior to entering the facility. *Therefore, it is important not to infer that differences in acute event prevalence across LTSS settings reflect differences in the rate at which acute events occur while persons are served in different LTSS settings. Differences in the mix of risk factors and acuity levels across LTSS populations (for example, higher acuity among persons served in nursing home settings) provide further reason to avoid concluding that differences in acute event prevalence can be causally attributed to the LTSS service setting.*

Demographic Characteristics

There are significant differences in the demographic characteristics of persons served in different AL TSA and DDA settings. As previously highlighted in Figure 1 above and described in more detail in Appendix Table 1A on page 41, persons served in AL TSA community residential settings or nursing facility settings are, on average, older than persons receiving AL TSA in-home services. This observation masks significant differences within the community residential population, where younger clients with serious mental illness are more likely to reside in adult family home and adult residential care settings, and elders are more likely to be served in assisted living settings. Persons receiving DDA personal care or residing in a DDA residential setting tend to be younger than persons receiving comparable AL TSA services, reflecting differences in the age of disability onset and life expectancy among persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Appendix Table 1A on page 41 also shows that there are significant gender differences across service settings:

- Among persons receiving AL TSA LTSS services under the age of 65, persons served in community residential or nursing home settings are more likely to be male, while persons receiving in-home services are more likely to be female.
- Across all AL TSA service settings, persons aged 65 and above are more likely to be female. This reflects the higher average life expectancy for women.
- Men and women are approximately equally represented among persons receiving DDA personal care services, while persons served in DDA residential program settings are much more likely to be male.

Finally, Table 1A on page 41 shows that there are striking race/ethnicity differences across service settings. Among the more notable differences:

- Persons aged 65 and above receiving ALTSA in-home services are far more likely to be Asian, relative to all other service categories.
- Persons receiving ALTSA community residential services are more likely to be from a non-Hispanic White background than persons served in nursing home or in-home service settings.
- Persons served in DDA residential program settings are more likely to be from a non-Hispanic White background than persons receiving DDA personal care services.

Prevalence of Chronic Conditions

Figures 4 through 12 highlight the prevalence of selected high-impact chronic conditions across our study populations. Conditions are generally identified using CDPS risk groups, and we provide examples of the specific conditions included within the risk group. Detailed underlying data on chronic condition prevalence is provided in Appendix Table 3A beginning on page 44. Among the more notable findings:

- **Cardiovascular disease** was more prevalent among persons aged 65 and above in ALTSA in-home and community residential settings, and among persons served in nursing home settings regardless of age (Figure 4) compared to those under 65 or in DDA settings. More than 40 percent of the ALTSA nursing home population was identified with the CDS “cardiovascular medium” risk factor which includes **congestive heart failure and cardiomyopathy**.
- ALTSA LTSS clients under the age of 65 were more likely to have high-impact central nervous system conditions such as **quadriplegia or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**, compared to ALTSA clients aged 65 and above (Figure 5). The prevalence of high-impact central nervous system conditions among persons receiving DDA personal care or served in DDA residential program settings was similar to the levels observed among persons under 65 served in similar ALTSA service settings.
- Chronic kidney disease was more prevalent (at least 30 percent) among persons aged 65 and above in ALTSA in-home and community residential settings, and among persons served in nursing home settings regardless of age (Figure 6). The CDPS “renal very high” risk factor includes **chronic kidney disease and end stage renal disease diagnoses**.
- High-impact **skin conditions such as decubitus ulcers** were most prevalent among persons served in ALTSA nursing home settings (Figure 7). Rates were similar for persons under 65 and aged 65 and above in nursing home settings.
- Pulmonary conditions such as **asthma or COPD** were relatively common across all LTSS service settings (Figure 8), as measured by use of medications to treat pulmonary conditions. The highest prevalence rates (approximately 40 percent) were observed among persons receiving ALTSA in-home services or served in an ALTSA nursing home setting. About one in three persons served in ALTSA community residential settings used medications to treat pulmonary conditions, as did one in four persons receiving DDA personal care or served in DDA residential program settings.
- **Diabetes** was relatively common across all LTSS service settings (Figure 9), as indicated by medication use. The highest prevalence rates (30 to 41 percent) were observed among persons receiving ALTSA in-home services or served in an ALTSA nursing home setting. About one in four persons served in ALTSA community residential

settings used medications to treat diabetes, as did about one in six persons receiving DDA personal care or served in DDA residential program settings.

- Use of medication to treat **hyperlipidemia** (high cholesterol), a risk factor for heart attack and stroke, was relatively common across all LTSS service settings (Figure 10). Use was highest among persons aged 65 and above receiving ALTSA in-home services (64 percent). Half of persons aged 65 and above served in ALTSA community residential settings and persons served in ALTSA nursing home settings of all ages used medication to treat hyperlipidemia, as did 40 to 45 percent of persons under 65 receiving ALTSA in-home services or served in ALTSA community residential settings. About a quarter to a third of persons receiving DDA LTSS services used medication to treat hyperlipidemia.
- Use of **opioid pain medication** was relatively common across all service settings (Figure 11). Use of opioids was highest in ALTSA nursing home settings (65 to 75 percent depending on the age group). Roughly two-thirds of persons using ALTSA in-home services received opioid pain medication, as did approximately half of the ALTSA community residential population and a third for the DDA personal care and residential program populations.
- **Alzheimer's** prevalence is strongly correlated with age (Figure 12 and Table 6A on page 51), with the highest prevalence rates observed among persons aged 65 and above served in ALTSA community residential and nursing home settings (approximately 60 percent). One in four persons under 65 served in ALTSA community residential and nursing home settings were diagnosed with Alzheimer's, an indication of the impact of early condition onset among persons served in those settings. A quarter of persons aged 65 and above receiving ALTSA in-home services were diagnosed with Alzheimer's.

Prevalence of Behavioral Health Service Needs and Related Conditions

- **Schizophrenia** and related psychotic disorders (Figure 13) were most prevalent among persons under 65 served in ALTSA community residential settings (43 percent). Prevalence rates were much lower (3 to 14 percent) among persons served in other ALTSA settings. Psychotic disorder prevalence was higher among persons served in DDA residential program settings (16 percent), relative to persons receiving DDA personal care services (5 percent).
- The CDPS "psychiatric medium" risk group contains conditions including **mania/bipolar and autism spectrum disorders** (Figure 14). Conditions in this group were relatively prevalent among persons under 65 served in ALTSA community residential settings (41 percent) and persons served in DDA residential program settings (48 percent). Among all other groups, about one in five were diagnosed with a condition in this category, with the exception of persons aged 65 and above receiving ALTSA in-home services where prevalence was lower (8 percent).
- Receipt of **antipsychotic or antimania medication** (Figure 15) was common among persons under age 65 served in ALTSA community residential settings (64 percent) and persons served in DDA residential program settings (53 percent). Nearly half of persons aged 65 and above served in ALTSA community residential settings received antipsychotic or antimania medications, as did about a third of persons residing in ALTSA nursing home settings.

- Use of **antidepressant or antianxiety medication** (Figure 16) was common across all service settings, with the highest prescribing rates (60 to 66 percent) observed among persons under 65 in ALTSA service settings.
- **Drug or alcohol use disorders** (Figures 17 and 18) were relatively common among persons under 65 served in ALTSA service settings, particularly among persons served in community residential or nursing home settings. Substance use disorders were less common among persons aged 65 and above and persons receiving DDA personal care or served in DDA residential settings.
- The CDPS “developmental disability low” risk group contains conditions including **mild or moderate intellectual disabilities and Down syndrome** (Figure 19). As expected, these conditions were most commonly diagnosed among persons served receiving DDA LTSS services, particularly persons served in DDA residential settings (72 percent).
- **Homelessness** is incompletely captured in ICD-10 diagnoses in health service encounters (Figure 20). In a later section we will present a more comprehensive measure of experiences of housing instability, relative to the broader Medicaid adult population. Based on ICD-10 diagnoses of homelessness in health service encounters, we see the highest occurrence of homelessness among persons under 65 served in ALTSA community residential or nursing home settings.

Functional Support Need Indicators

- **Hip and pelvic fractures** have significant impacts on mobility support needs (Figure 21), we found highest rates (13 to 16 percent) among persons aged 65 and above served in ALTSA community residential or nursing home settings.
- **Fall risk** (Figure 22) was relatively common across all service settings, with the highest rates (41 to 47 percent) observed among persons aged 65 and above served in ALTSA community residential settings and persons of all ages served in ALTSA nursing home settings.
- **Hearing impairments** (Figure 23) are strongly correlated with age, and the highest rates were observed among persons aged 65 and above served in ALTSA in-home, community residential, and nursing home settings. The proportion of persons with a hearing impairment was significantly higher among persons served in DDA residential service settings, relative to persons receiving DDA personal care.
- **Wheelchair use** (Figure 24) was most common among persons served in ALTSA nursing home settings (39 percent of persons under age 65 and 51 percent of persons aged 65 and above). This risk factor may reflect ongoing or time-limited wheelchair use. About a quarter of persons served in ALTSA in-home or community residential settings used a wheelchair, as did more than one in six persons receiving DDA personal care or residential services.
- **Oxygen dependence** (Figure 25) was highest (22 percent) among persons under age 65 served in an ALTSA nursing home setting. Use of breathing aids (Figure 26) was most common (20 percent) among persons receiving ALTSA in-home services, particularly among persons under the age of 65. Diagnoses of shortness of breath (Figure 27) were relatively common in ALTSA settings and most frequently observed among persons served in ALTSA in-home or nursing home settings (46 to 61 percent).
- **Incontinence** (Figure 28) was commonly observed across all populations, with the highest rate observed among persons aged 65 and above served in ALTSA community

residential settings (72 percent). In the DDA population, diagnoses of incontinence were more frequently observed among persons served in residential settings compared those receiving personal care.

Health Service Utilization

- For most groups, approximately a quarter of the study population experienced two or more outpatient ED visits in CY 2018 (Figure 29). The lowest rate of ED use was observed among persons receiving DDA personal care services, with 13 percent experiencing two or more outpatient ED visits. ED utilization rates tended to be higher among ALTSA LTSS clients under the age of 65, relative to those age 65 and above.
- Use of HCA-funded mental health crisis (Figure 30), community psychiatric inpatient (Figure 31), and PACT program (Figure 32) services was relatively rare, with highest utilization rates observed among persons under the age of 65 served in ALTSA community residential service settings.
- Use of HCA-funded outpatient mental health services (Figure 33) was relatively common, especially among persons under the age of 65 served in ALTSA community residential service settings and DDA residential program settings, and to a lesser degree among persons under the age of 65 receiving ALTSA in-home or nursing facility services. In the next section we examine rates of access to mental health treatment among persons with an identified mental health service need.
- Although substance use disorders are relatively common for persons under the age of 65 served in ALTSA LTSS settings, use of HCA-funded SUD treatment and related services was 3 percent or lower across settings and age groups (Figures 34 to 38). In the next section we examine rates of access to SUD treatment among persons with an identified SUD treatment need.

HEDIS® and Related Health Care Quality and Social Outcome Measures

We calculated a set of Health Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS®) metrics stewarded by the National Committee on Quality Assurance (NCQA) for our study populations. We also report selected state-defined measures of social outcomes and access to behavioral health services. Measure results for our study populations are benchmarked to rates observed in the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Detailed metric results are reported in Tables 13A-13D on pages 60-63 and highlighted in Figures 39 through 63 below.

For several measures, NCQA HEDIS® specifications exclude persons residing in nursing facility settings. In the figures below, results are indicated as “N/A” in this circumstance. In addition, there are significant differences in the average acuity of persons served in nursing facility settings, relative to home- and community-based LTSS settings. Given the difference in acuity, readers are discouraged from drawing conclusions regarding the relative quality of care received by persons residing in nursing homes, compared to other LTSS settings.

With regard to HEDIS® measures of **preventive care (cancer screening)**:

- Women receiving ALTSA in-home services or DDA personal care services had **breast cancer screening** rates (Figure 39) that were comparable to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Persons served in a DDA residential program setting had significantly higher breast cancer screening rates.

- **Cervical cancer screening** rates (Figure 40) were lower for ALTSA and DDA LTSS clients than observed for the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries.
- Persons receiving ALTSA in-home, DDA personal care, or DDA residential program services had higher **colorectal cancer screening** rates (Figure 41) than the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Persons served in ALTSA community residential settings had significantly lower rates.

With regard to quality measures related to **mental illness**:

- Across all study populations, persons receiving ALTSA and DDA LTSS services experienced higher rates on measures of **antidepressant medication management**, for both the acute and continuation phases of treatment (Figures 42 and 43), relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Results were particularly strong for persons residing in DDA residential program and ALTSA community residential settings.
- Among persons experiencing a **psychiatric hospitalization**, the HEDIS® follow-up after hospitalization metric (Figure 44) measures the proportion receiving **outpatient mental health care within 7 days of discharge**. Timely outpatient follow-up rates are particularly high for persons under the age of 65 receiving ALTSA in-home services, but are low for persons in ALTSA nursing home settings and persons over the age of 65 in ALTSA community residential settings.
- Among persons experiencing an **ED visit with a primary diagnosis of mental illness**, Figure 45 shows the proportion receiving **outpatient mental health care within 7 days** of the event. All ALTSA and DDA LTSS populations have significantly higher outpatient mental health follow-up rates, relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries.
- Across all study populations, persons receiving ALTSA and DDA LTSS services experienced higher rates of **adherence to antipsychotic medications** for individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia (Figure 46), relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Results were particularly strong for persons receiving DDA personal care services or residing in DDA residential program or ALTSA community residential settings.
- Among persons with a mental health treatment need, a relatively high proportion of persons served in DDA residential programs and persons under 65 served in ALTSA community residential settings **received outpatient mental health treatment** (Figure 47). Treatment rates were also relatively high for persons under 65 served in ALTSA in-home or nursing home settings, compared to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Mental health treatment rates were relatively low for persons aged 65 and above in ALTSA LTSS settings, and for persons receiving DDA personal care services.

With regard to quality measures related to treatment of **SUD**:

- Among persons experiencing an **ED visit with a primary diagnosis of SUD**, Figure 48 reports the proportion receiving follow-up SUD services within 7 days of the event. ALTSA LTSS clients under the age of 65 experience follow-up rates that are somewhat above the average for the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Other groups experience relatively low follow-up rates.

- Figures 49 and 50 report results for the HEDIS® measures of **initiation and engagement in SUD treatment**. While initiation rates are high relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries, except for persons served in DDA residential program settings (Figure 49), rates of engagement in SUD treatment are significantly lower (Figure 50).
- Among persons with a SUD treatment need, relatively few ALTSA or DDA LTSS clients **received SUD treatment** (Figure 51). Treatment rates were particularly low among persons aged 65 and above in ALTSA LTSS settings.

With regard to measures of the **quality of care for diabetes**:

- Quality scores for the components of the HEDIS® Comprehensive Diabetes Care measure were higher for persons receiving ALTSA and DDA LTSS services, relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. This includes the retinal eye exam (Figure 52), HbA1c testing (Figure 53), and medical attention for nephropathy (Figure 54) components.

With regard to measures of **quality of care for cardiovascular disease**:

- Statin adherence for persons receiving statin therapy (Figure 55) was higher for persons receiving ALTSA and DDA LTSS services, relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Rates of use of statin therapy were similar to, or slightly higher than, rates of use in the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries (Figure 56), except among persons served in DDA residential settings.

With regard to measures of **care coordination**:

- All-cause inpatient readmission rates (Figure 57) for all ALTSA and DDA study populations were somewhat higher than experienced by the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. This reflects the higher acuity among persons needing LTSS services. Readmission rates were particularly high for persons under the age of 65 receiving ALTSA LTSS services.
- Rates of diabetes screening for people with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder using antipsychotic medications (Figure 58) were higher across all ALTSA and DDA LTSS settings, relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. With the exception of persons under 65 receiving ALTSA nursing home services, rates of diabetes monitoring for people with diabetes and schizophrenia (Figure 59) were higher across ALTSA and DDA LTSS settings, relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries.
- Receipt of community-based services following discharge from an inpatient setting (Figure 60) tends to be higher for persons receiving ALTSA and DDA LTSS services, relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Rates are particularly high for persons receiving ALTSA in-home services or DDA LTSS services.

With regard to measures of **social outcomes**:

- Figure 61 describes the proportion of each population experiencing an arrest related to criminal activity at any point in CY 2018. **Arrest rates** are much lower for persons receiving ALTSA and DDA LTSS services, relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries.

- Figure 62 describes the proportion of each population with any earned income identified in Employment Security Department wage data in CY 2018. **Employment rates** are much lower for persons receiving ALTSA LTSS services, relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Although the rate is lower than observed in the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries, a significant proportion (19 to 25 percent) of persons receiving DDA personal care or residential services were employed.
- Figure 63 describes the proportion of each population experiencing homelessness at any time in CY 2018. **Rates of homelessness** are lower for persons receiving ALTSA and DDA LTSS services, relative to the broader population of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Among the LTSS populations, the homelessness rate was highest for persons under 65 receiving ALTSA nursing home services.

Medicare Expenditures

We examined fee-for-service Medicare expenditures among persons dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid. PMPM values are measured over the full course of CY 2018 and are not restricted to the periods of time when an individual was receiving a qualifying ALTSA or DDA LTSS service.

- **Medicare inpatient expenditures** (Figure 64) were highest among persons using ALTSA nursing home services, particularly among persons under the age of 65 (\$2,891 PMPM). Inpatient expenditures were lowest among persons receiving DDA LTSS services.
- **Medicare skilled nursing facility expenditures** (Figure 65) were highest among persons using ALTSA nursing home services. This result is as expected, given that ALTSA-paid nursing home stays are often preceded by a Medicare-paid skilled nursing facility stay. Medicare skilled nursing facility expenditures were lowest among persons receiving DDA LTSS services.
- **Medicare hospice expenditures** (Figure 66) were highest among persons aged 65 and above receiving ALTSA community residential services. Medicare hospice expenditures were lowest among persons receiving DDA LTSS services and persons under 65 receiving ALTSA in-home services.
- **Medicare home health expenditures** (Figure 67) were also highest among persons aged 65 and above receiving ALTSA community residential services. Medicare home health expenditures were lowest among persons receiving DDA LTSS services.
- **Medicare hospital outpatient expenditures** (Figure 68) were highest among persons under the age of 65 receiving ALTSA nursing home services, and relatively high among persons under 65 receiving ALTSA in-home services. Medicare hospital outpatient expenditures were lowest among persons served in DDA residential program settings as well as those over the age of 65 receiving ALTSA community residential services.
- **Medicare Part D pharmacy** expenditures (Figure 69) were significantly higher among ALTSA LTSS clients under the age of 65, with PMPM pharmacy expenditures roughly twice the observed level in the over 65 ALTSA LTSS population.
- **Office-based Medicare Part B** expenditures (Figure 70) were highest for persons under the age of 65 receiving ALTSA nursing home services. Office-based Part B expenditures were lowest among persons receiving DDA LTSS services. Other Medicare Part B expenditures (Figure 71) displayed a broadly similar pattern.

- **Total Medicare expenditures** (Figure 72) were highest for persons receiving ALTSA nursing home services, with particularly high costs (\$7,109 PMPM) observed for persons under 65. Overall PMPM Medicare expenditures were quite similar for ALTSA in-home and community residential clients. Medicare expenditures were significantly lower for persons receiving DDA personal care services or served in DDA community residential settings.

Summary

Persons receiving Medicaid-funded LTSS, including services related to developmental or intellectual disabilities, have extensive and diverse health care needs. For example, persons using LTSS are far more likely than the typical adult Medicaid beneficiary to meet risk criteria associated with eligibility for care management through the State's Health Home program.

Almost all persons aged 65 and above receiving Medicaid-funded LTSS are dually eligible for Medicare, as is a significant proportion of persons receiving LTSS services who are under the age of 65. An increasing proportion of the dual eligible population receives their Medicare coverage through a Medicare Advantage plan (including dual eligible special needs plans), highlighting the growing importance of managed care coverage for Medicaid LTSS recipients.

While the relative prevalence of specific health conditions, support needs, and risk factors varies by LTSS service setting, some general patterns were observed:

- Cardiovascular disease was more prevalent among persons aged 65 and above served in ALTSA LTSS settings.
- Alzheimer's was far more prevalent among persons aged 65 and above served in ALTSA community residential and nursing home settings.
- Schizophrenia and related disorders were most prevalent among persons under 65 served in ALTSA community residential settings.
- Use of antipsychotic medications was relatively common among persons served in ALTSA community residential, ALTSA nursing home, and DDA residential program settings.
- Use of antidepressant and anti-anxiety medications was particularly common among persons under the age of 65 served in ALTSA LTSS settings.
- Substance use disorders were relatively common among persons under 65 served in ALTSA LTSS settings.

We examined the experience of LTSS recipients on a range of health care quality metrics, relative to the experience of the overall population of adults enrolled in Medicaid. In many areas, health care quality metrics for LTSS recipients exceeded the overall Medicaid benchmark:

- Measures of antidepressant and antipsychotic medication adherence were generally higher for Medicaid LTSS recipients.
- Measures related to care for cardiovascular disease and diabetes were generally higher for Medicaid LTSS recipients.
- Measures of care coordination related to diabetes and serious mental illness conditions were generally higher for Medicaid LTSS recipients.
- Patient engagement following discharge from an inpatient setting was highest among persons receiving ALTSA in-home or DDA personal care services.

A notable exception to the pattern of favorable quality metric results was the low rate of use of substance use disorder treatment among Medicaid LTSS recipients with an identified SUD treatment need.

Cost metrics focused on fee-for-service Medicare expenditures among persons dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid. Total Medicare expenditures were highest for persons receiving ALTSA nursing home services, with particularly high costs observed for persons under 65. Overall PMPM Medicare expenditures were quite similar for ALTSA in-home and community residential clients. Medicare expenditures were lowest among persons receiving DDA personal care services or served in DDA residential settings.

Figures

Prevalence of Selected Chronic Conditions

FIGURE 4.

Cardiovascular Disease, Medium (Congestive Heart Failure, Cardiomyopathy)

Calendar Year 2018

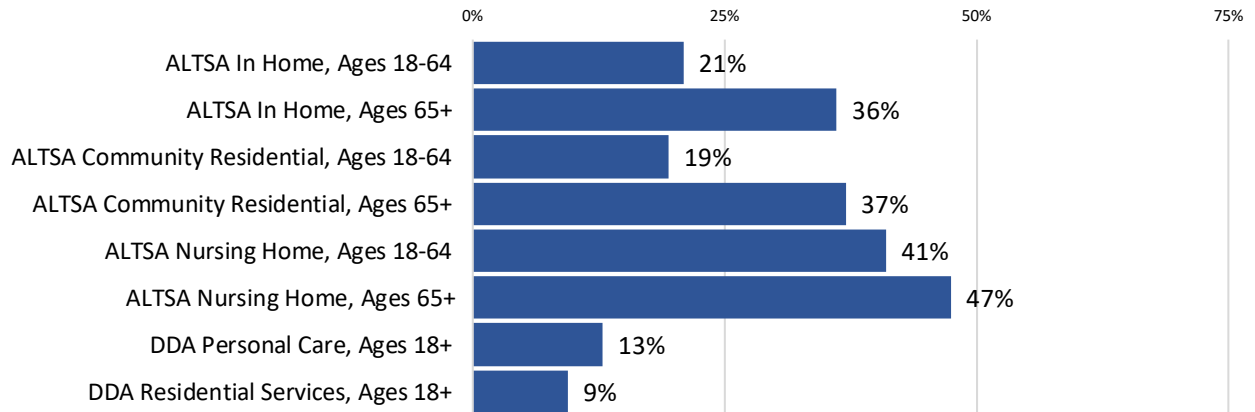


FIGURE 5.

Central Nervous System, High (Quadriplegia, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis)

Calendar Year 2018

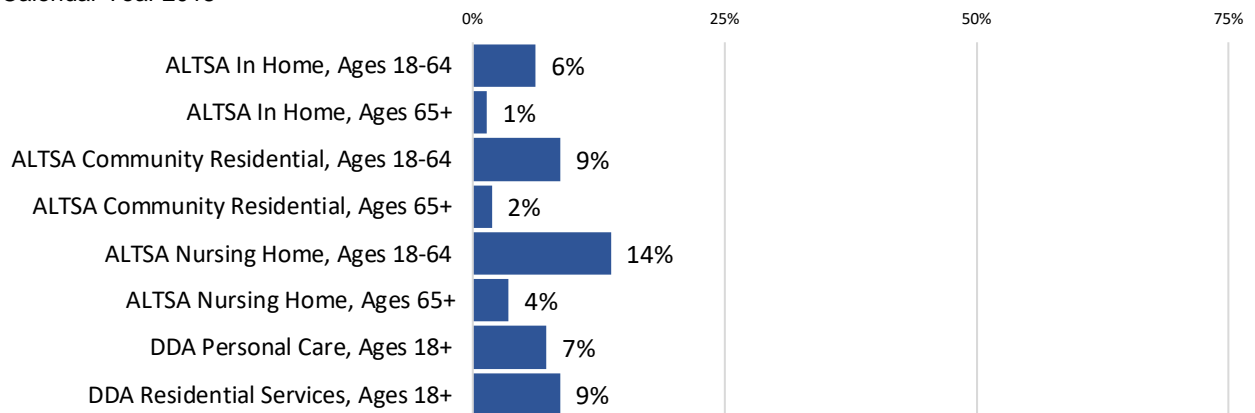


FIGURE 6.
Renal, Very High (Chronic Kidney Disease, End Stage Renal Disease)
 Calendar Year 2018

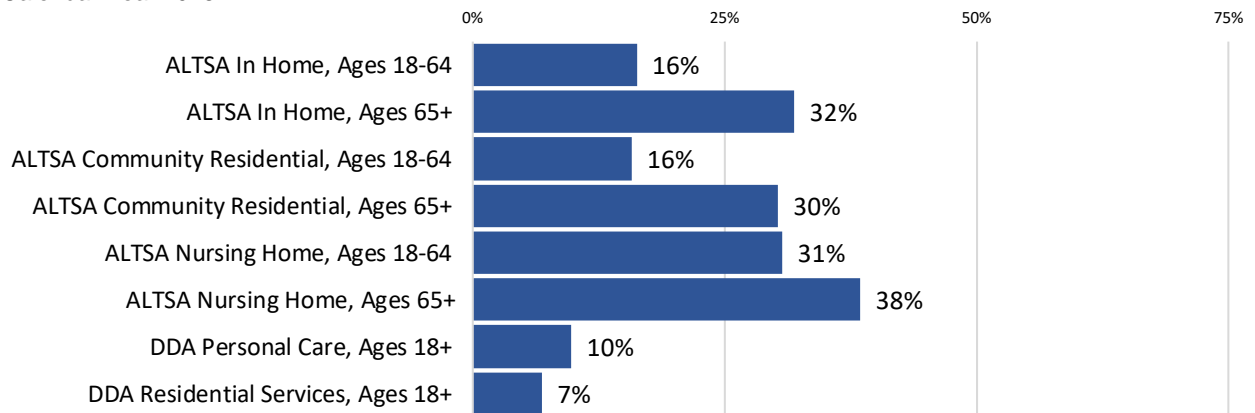


FIGURE 7.
Skin Condition, High (Decubitus Ulcer)
 Calendar Year 2018

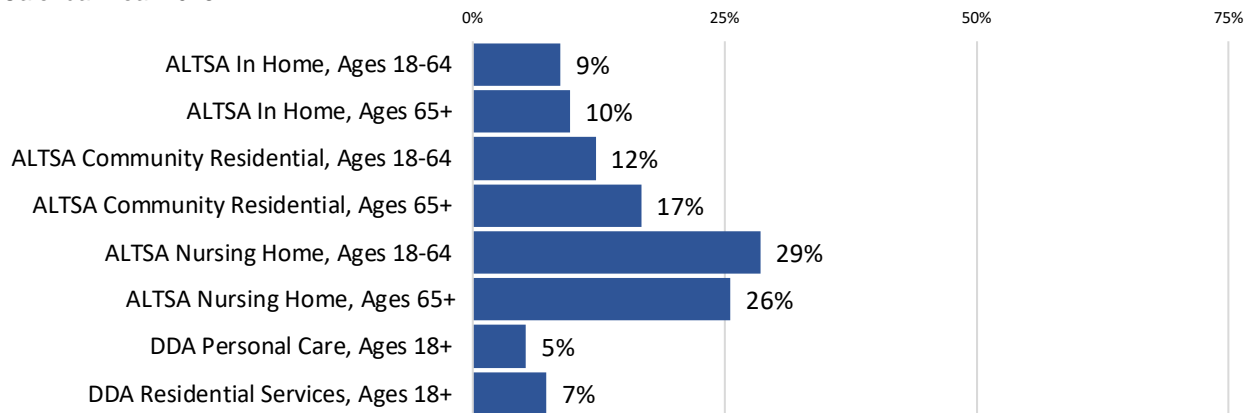


FIGURE 8.
Prescription for Asthma or COPD
 Calendar Year 2018

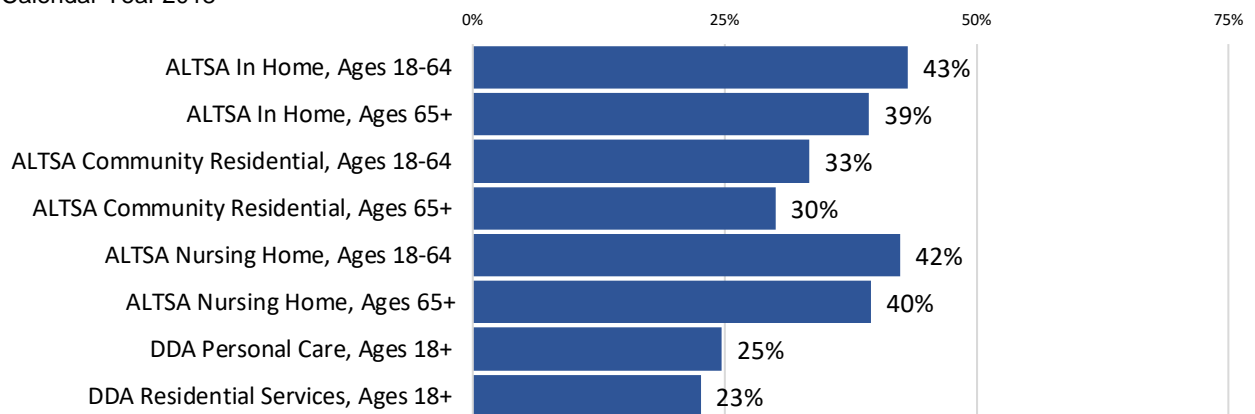


FIGURE 9.
Prescription for Diabetes Medication
 Calendar Year 2018

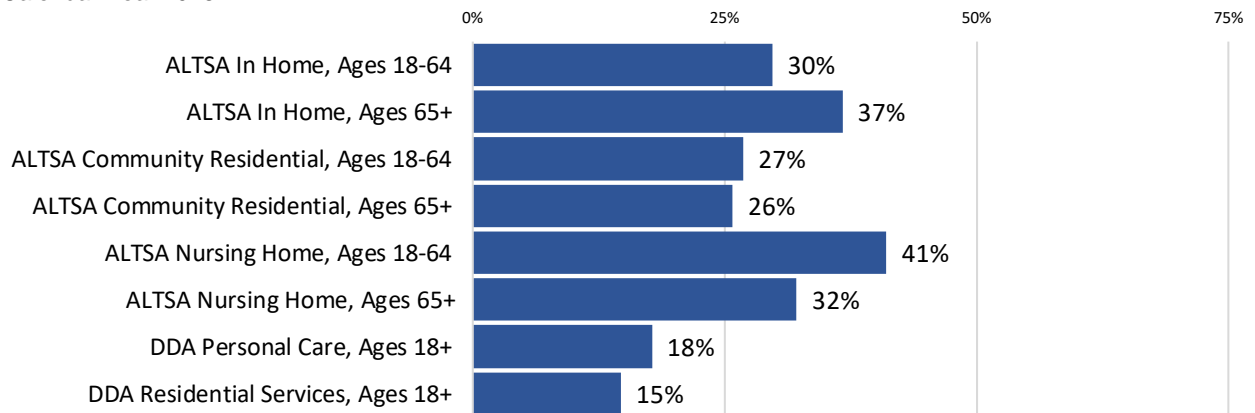


FIGURE 10.
Prescription for Hyperlipidemia
 Calendar Year 2018

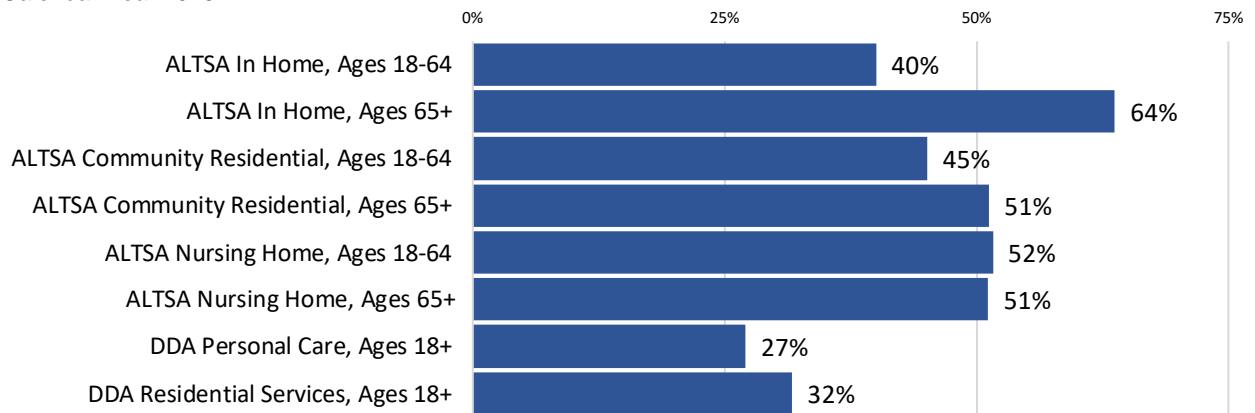


FIGURE 11.
Prescription for Opioid Pain Medication
 Calendar Year 2018

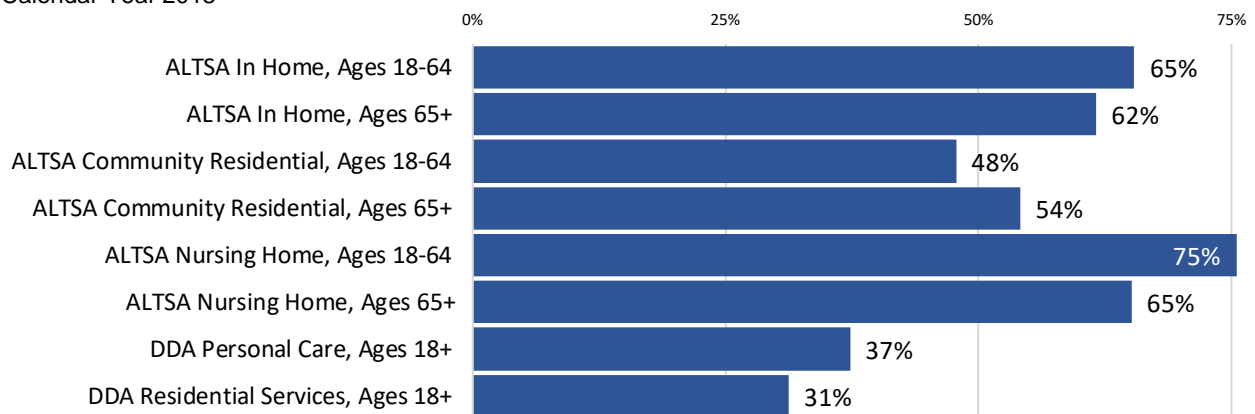
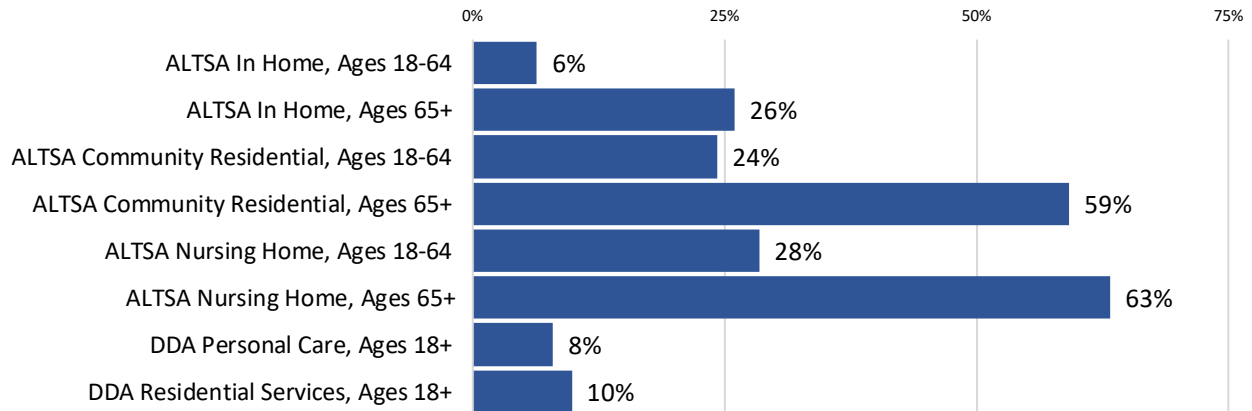


FIGURE 12.
Alzheimer's Diagnosis
 Calendar Year 2018



Prevalence of Selected Behavioral Health and Related Conditions

FIGURE 13.
Psychiatric, High (Schizophrenia)
 Calendar Year 2018

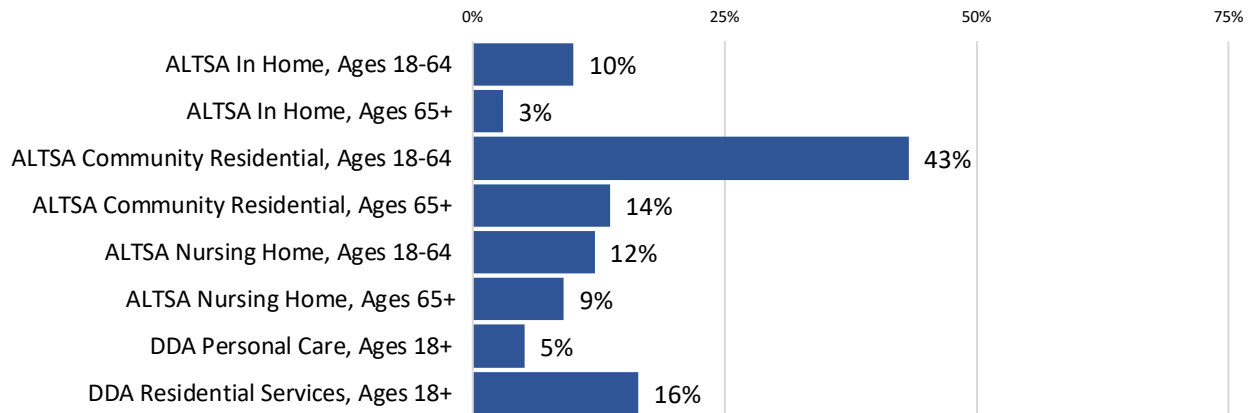


FIGURE 14.
Psychiatric, Medium (Bipolar Affective Disorder, Autism Spectrum Disorders)
 Calendar Year 2018

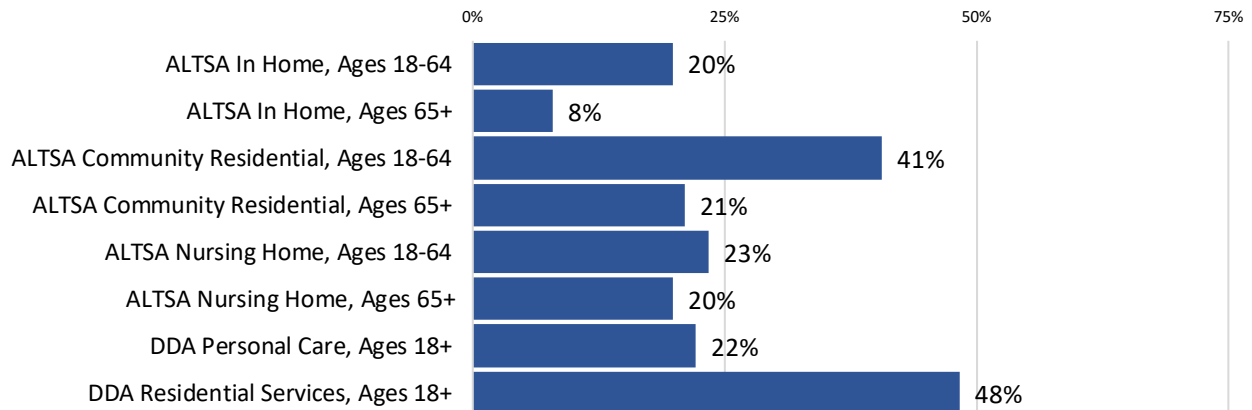


FIGURE 15.
Prescription for Antipsychotic or Antimania Medication
 Calendar Year 2018

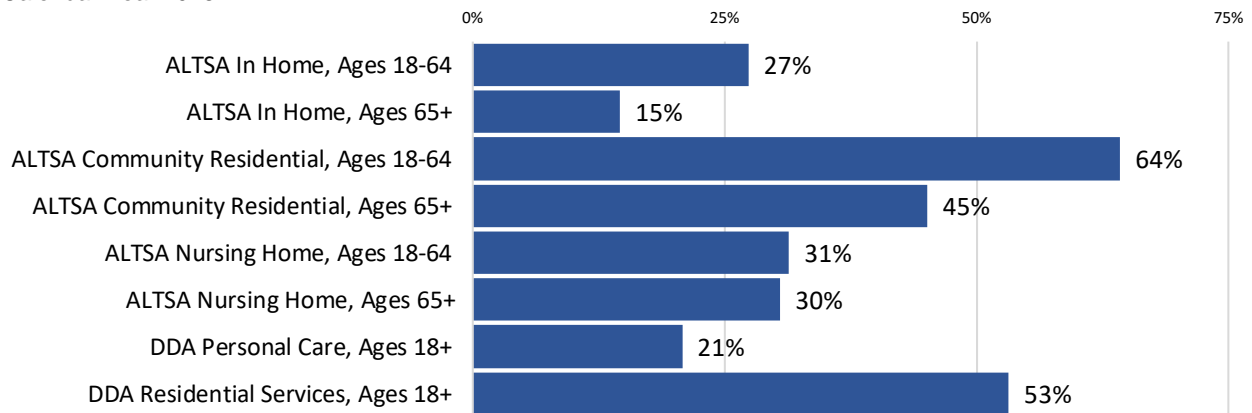


FIGURE 16.
Prescription for Antidepressant or Antianxiety Medication
 Calendar Year 2018

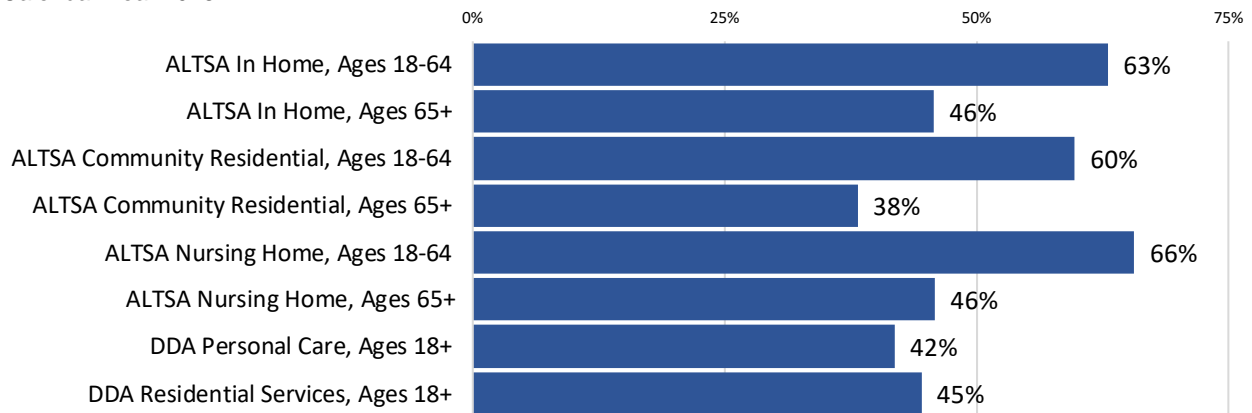


FIGURE 17.
Substance Use, Low (Drug Abuse, Dependence, or Psychosis)
 Calendar Year 2018

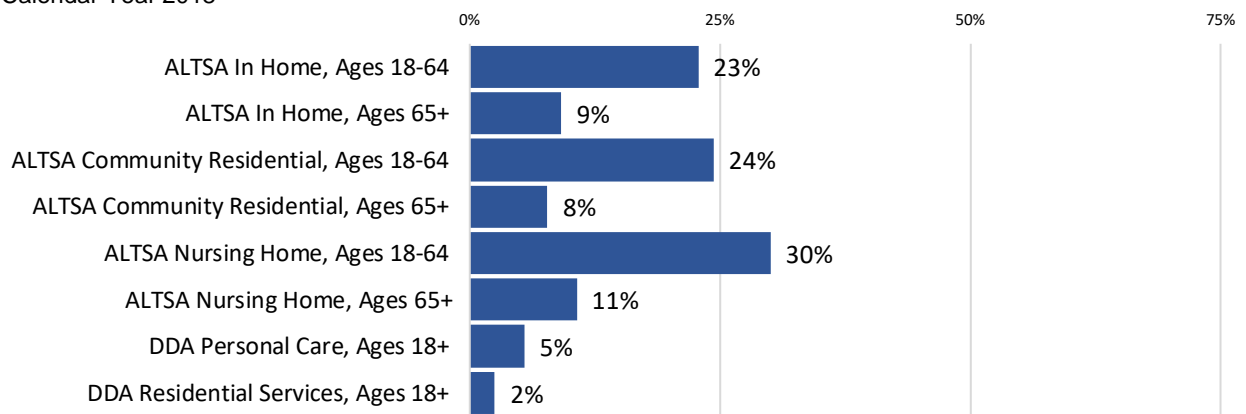


FIGURE 18.
Substance Use, Very Low (Alcohol Abuse, Dependence, or Psychosis)
 Calendar Year 2018

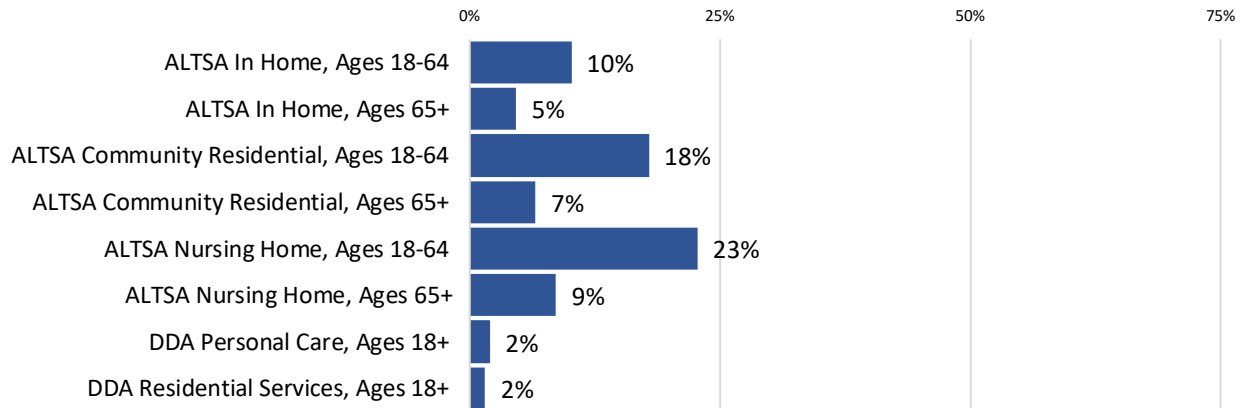


FIGURE 19.
Developmental Disability, Low (Mild/Moderate Intellectual Disabilities, Down Syndrome)
 Calendar Year 2018

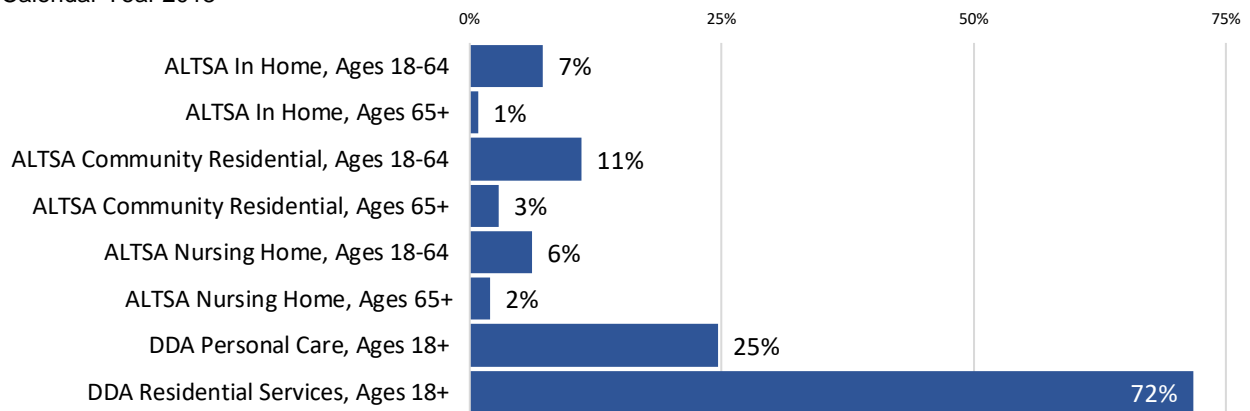
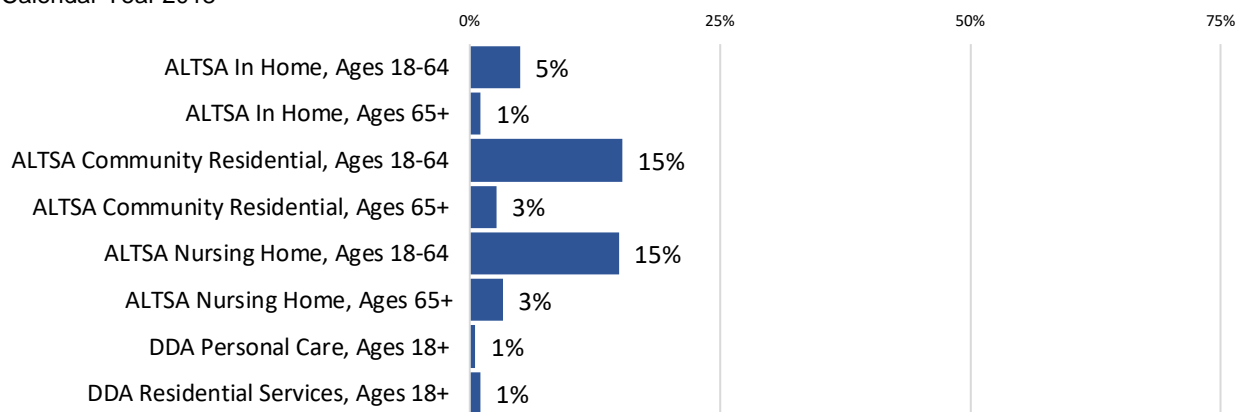


FIGURE 20.
Homeless Diagnosis on Health Care Claim
 Calendar Year 2018



Prevalence of Selected Functional Support Need Indicators

FIGURE 21.
Hip/Pelvic Fracture
Calendar Year 2018

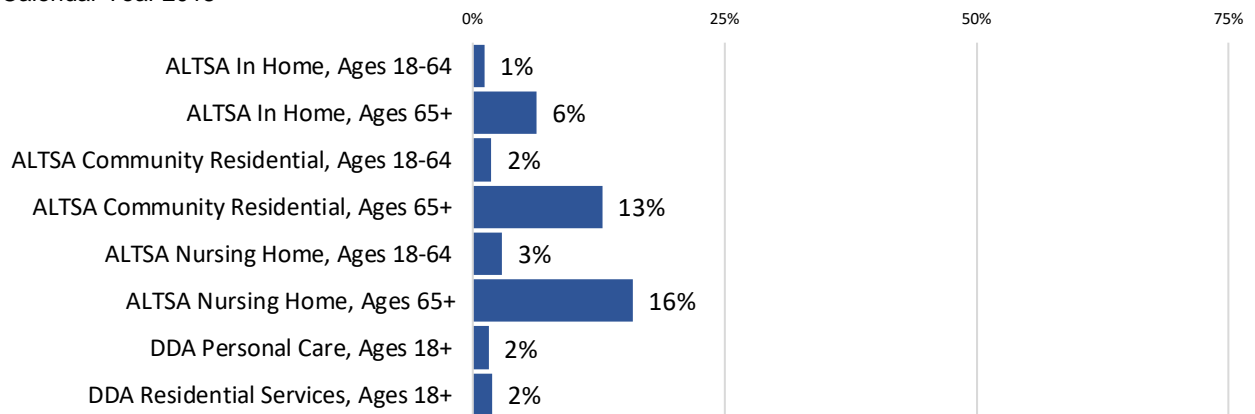


FIGURE 22.
Falls
Calendar Year 2018

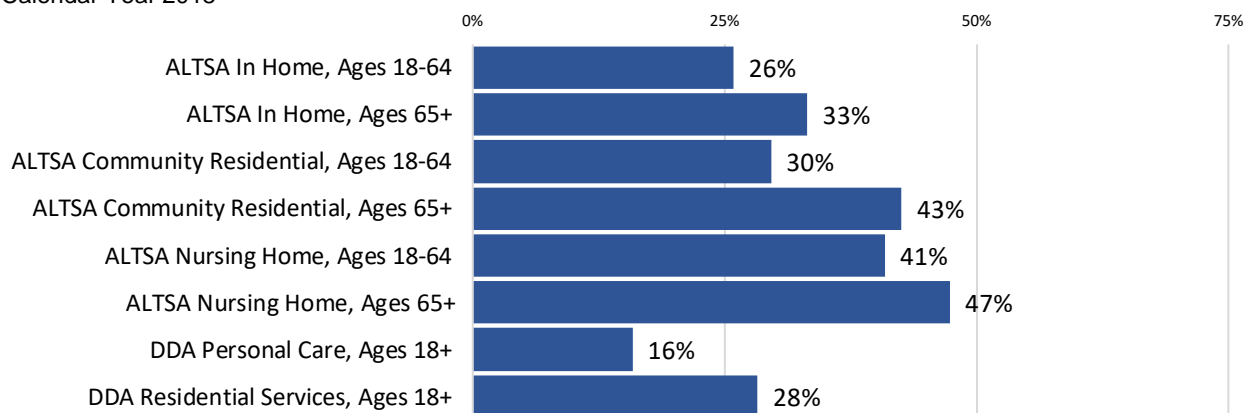


FIGURE 23.
Deafness or Hearing Impairment
Calendar Year 2018

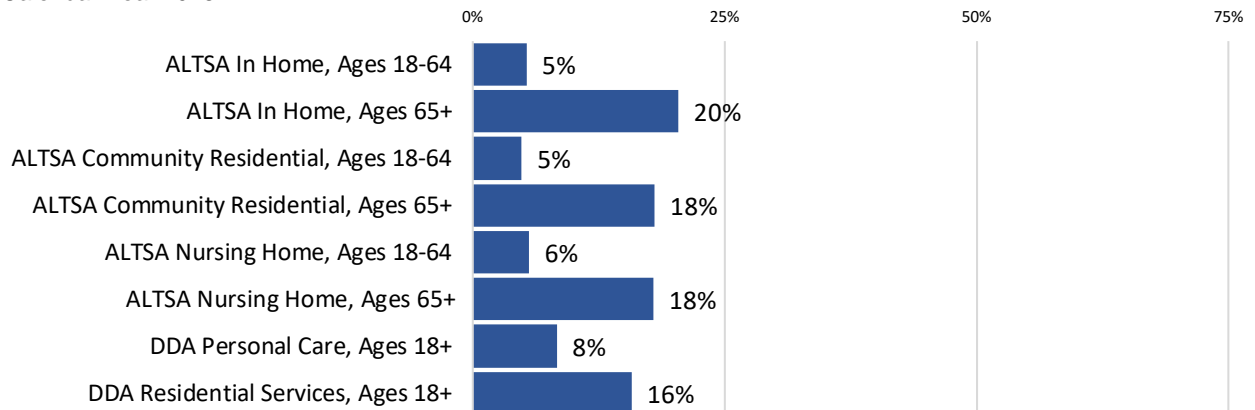


FIGURE 24.
Wheelchair Use
 Calendar Year 2018

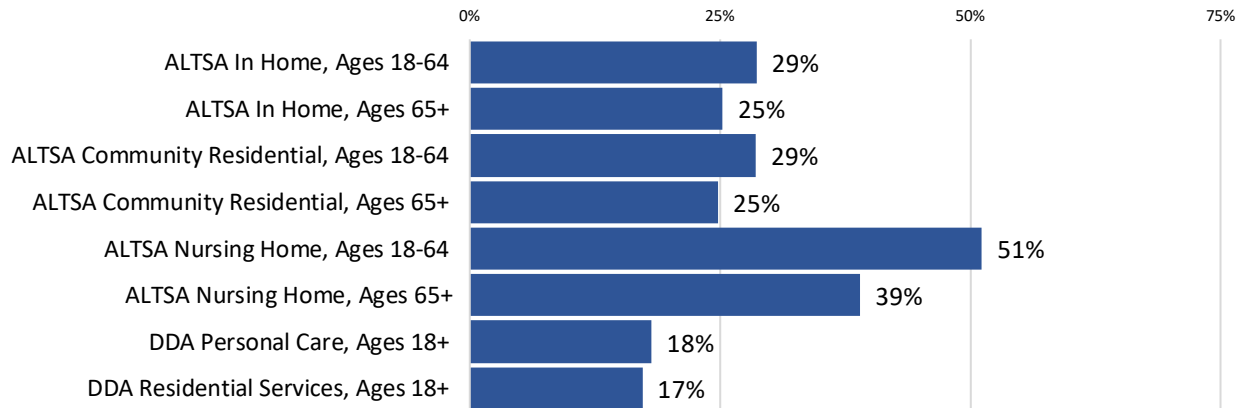


FIGURE 25.
Oxygen Dependence
 Calendar Year 2018

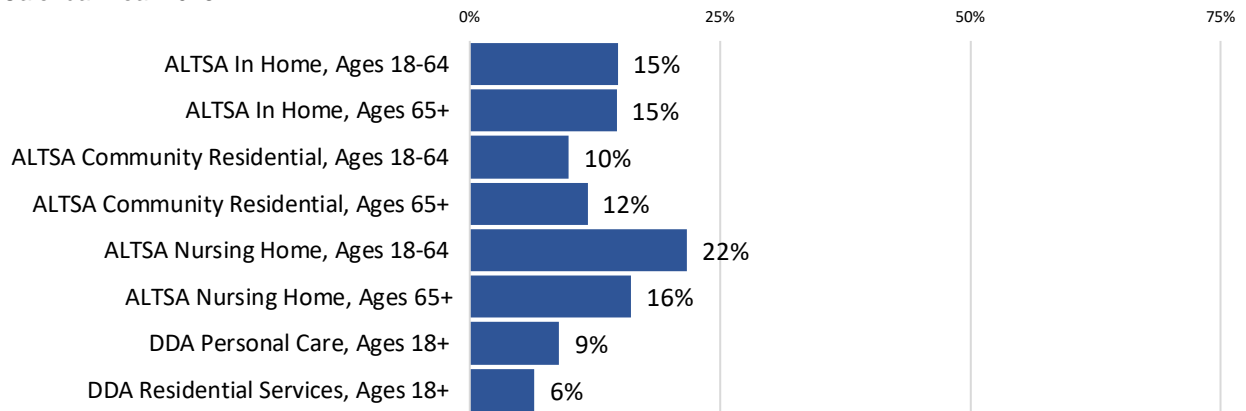


FIGURE 26.
Use of Breathing Aids
 Calendar Year 2018

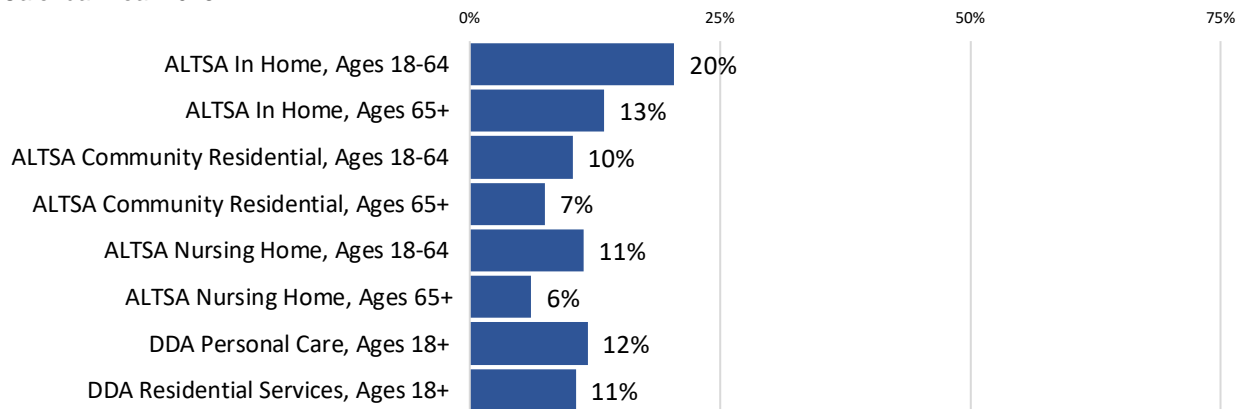


FIGURE 27.
Shortness of Breath
 Calendar Year 2018

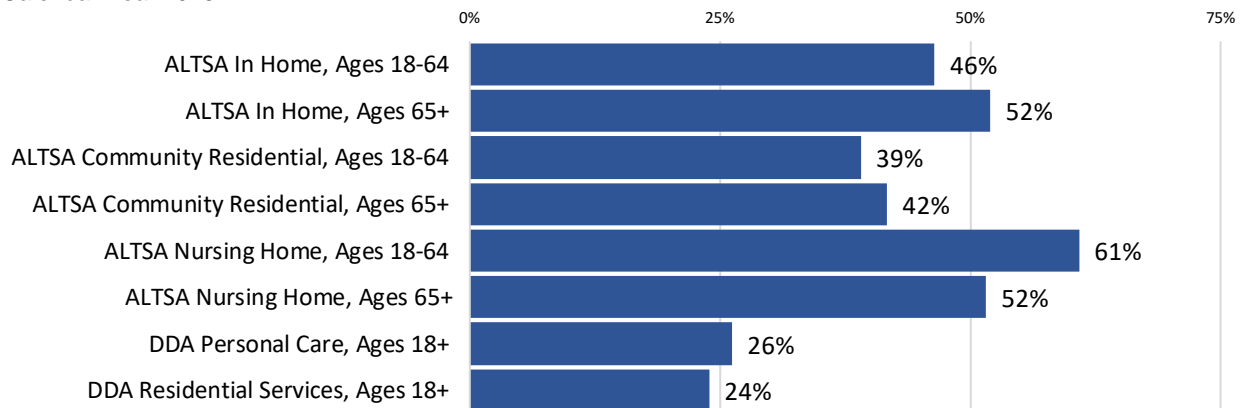
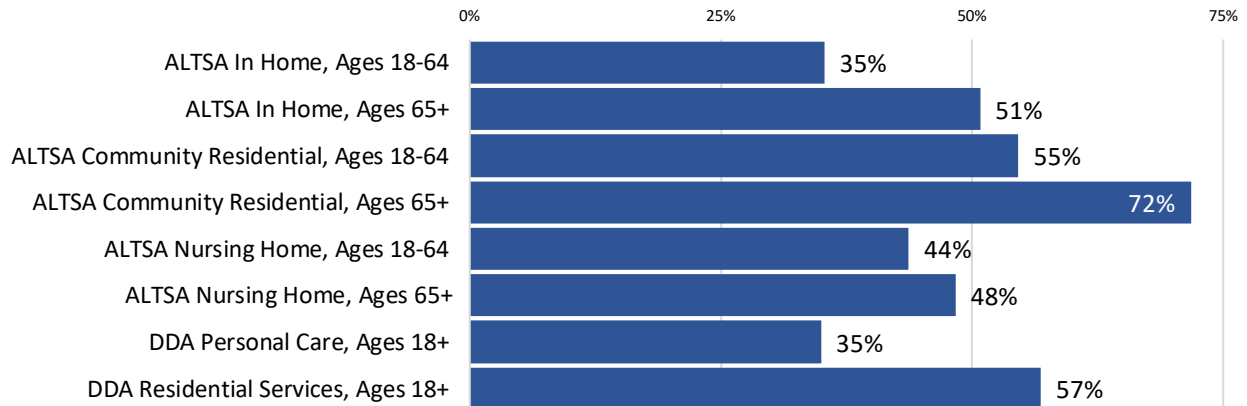


FIGURE 28.
Incontinence
 Calendar Year 2018



Selected Service Utilization Measures

FIGURE 29.
Two or More Outpatient Emergency Department Visits
 Calendar Year 2018

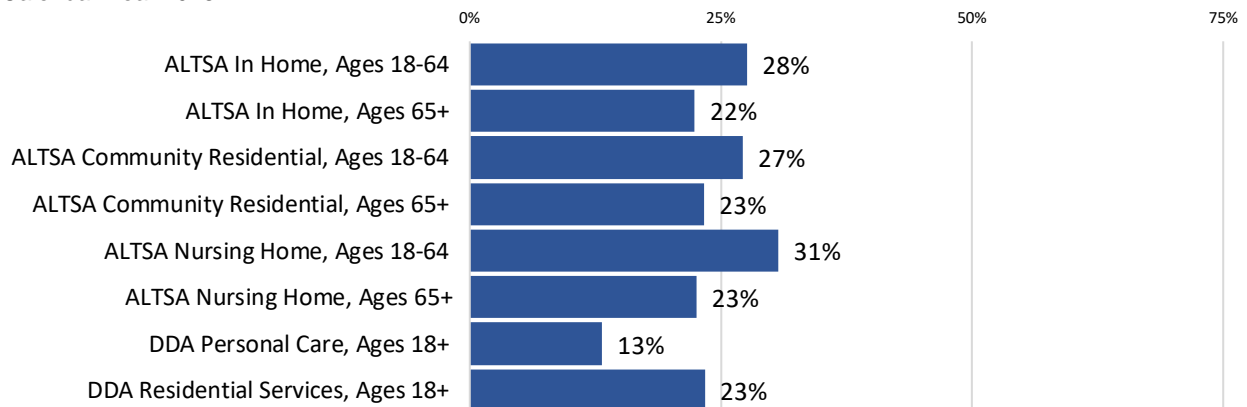


FIGURE 30.
Mental Health Crisis Services
 Calendar Year 2018

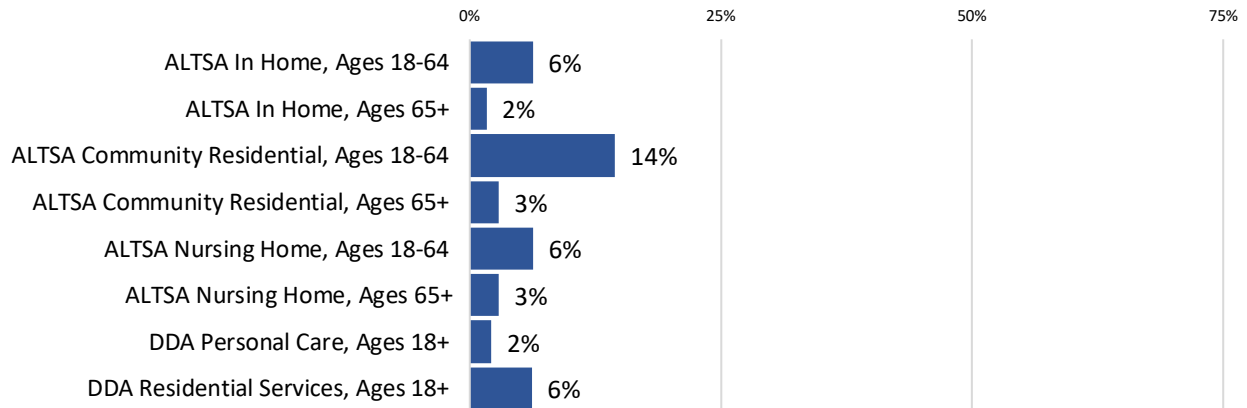


FIGURE 31.
Psychiatric Inpatient Services
 Calendar Year 2018

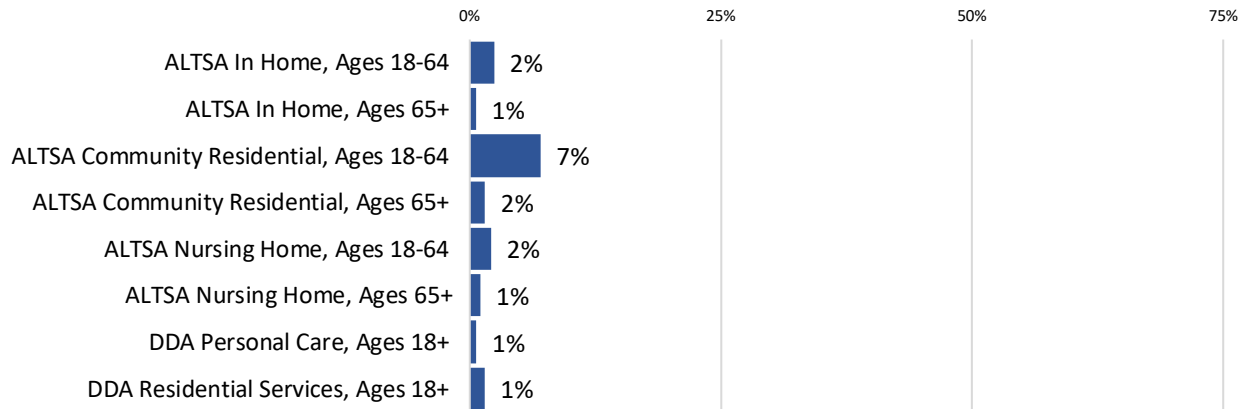


FIGURE 32.
Program of Assertive Community Treatment (PACT) Services
 Calendar Year 2018

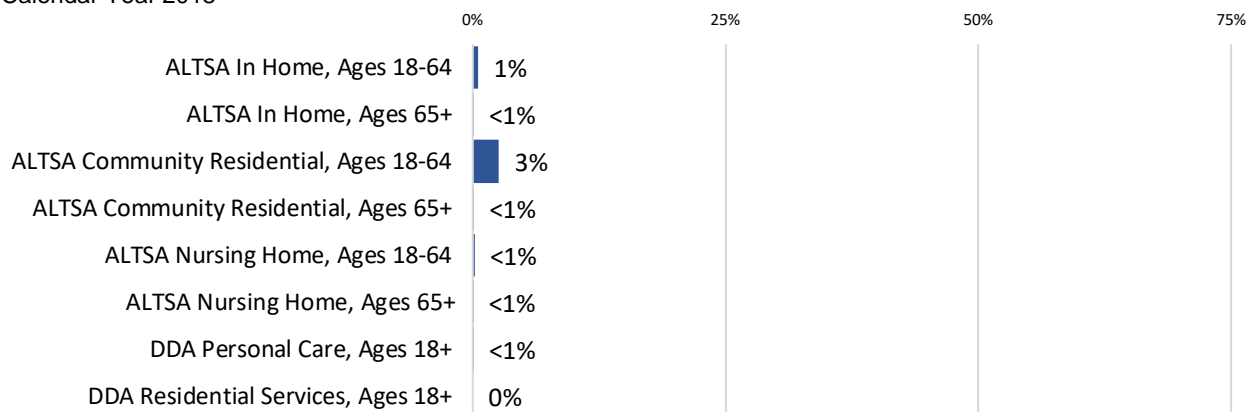


FIGURE 33.
Mental Health Outpatient Services
 Calendar Year 2018

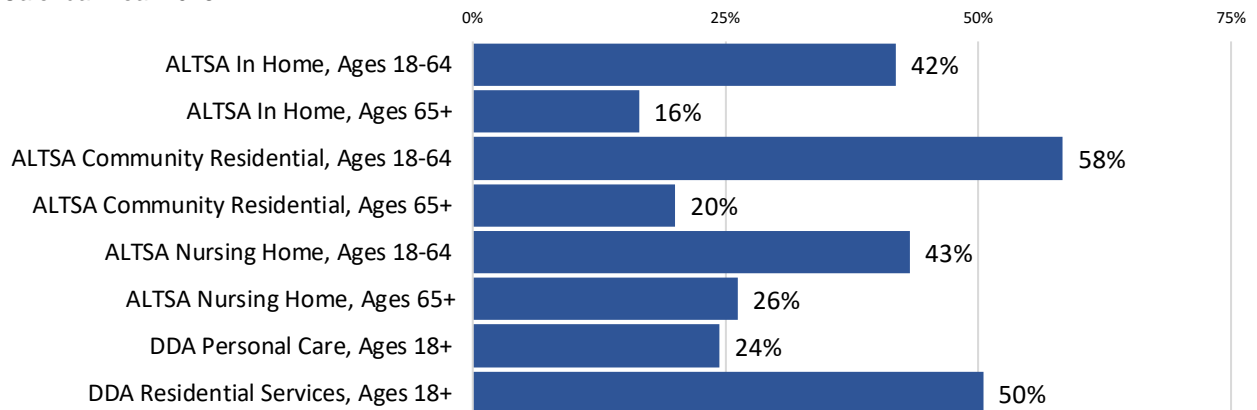


FIGURE 34.
Withdrawal Management Services
 Calendar Year 2018

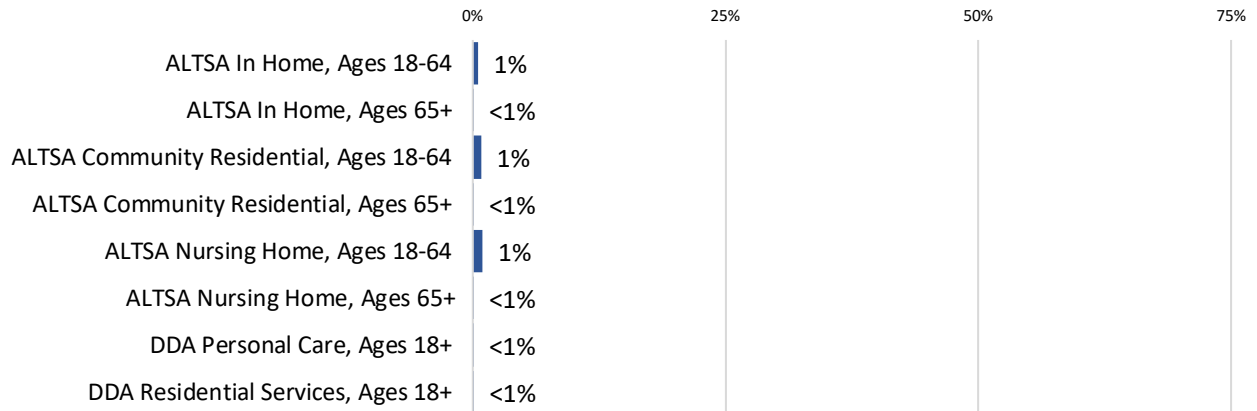


FIGURE 35.
Substance Use Disorder Inpatient/Residential Services
 Calendar Year 2018

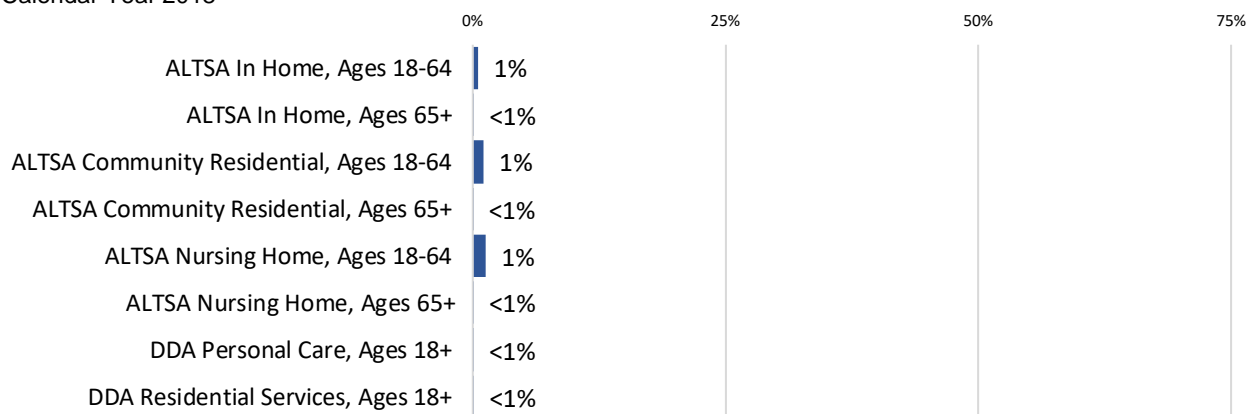


FIGURE 36.
Medication Treatment for Substance Use Disorder
 Calendar Year 2018

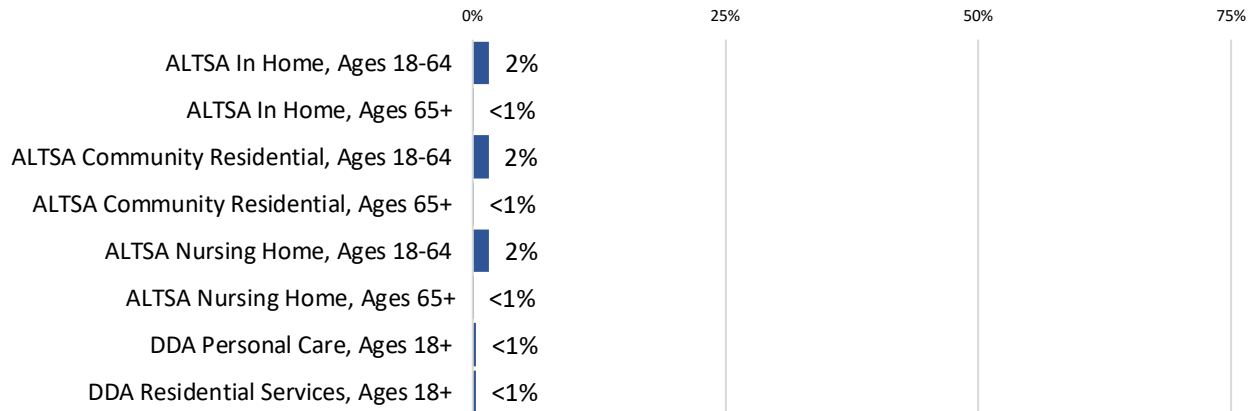


FIGURE 37.
Substance Use Disorder Outpatient Treatment
 Calendar Year 2018

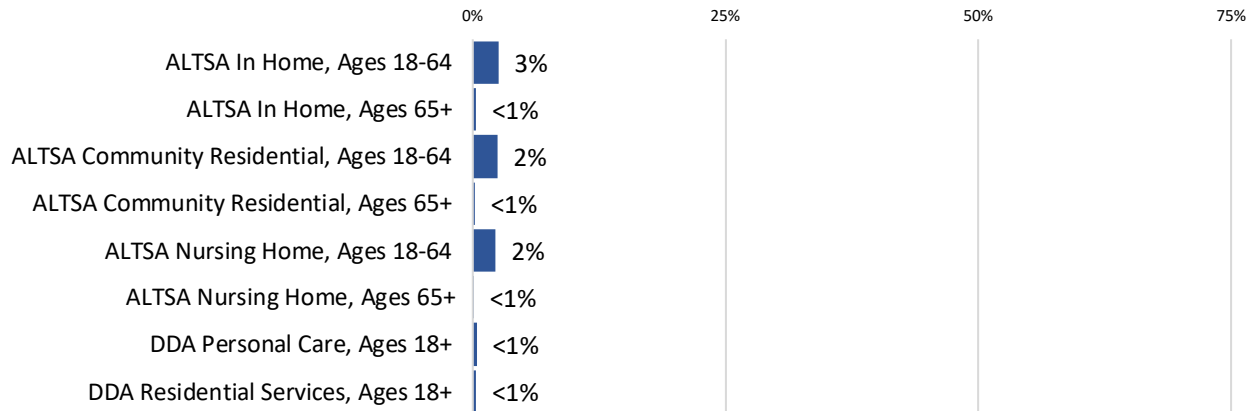
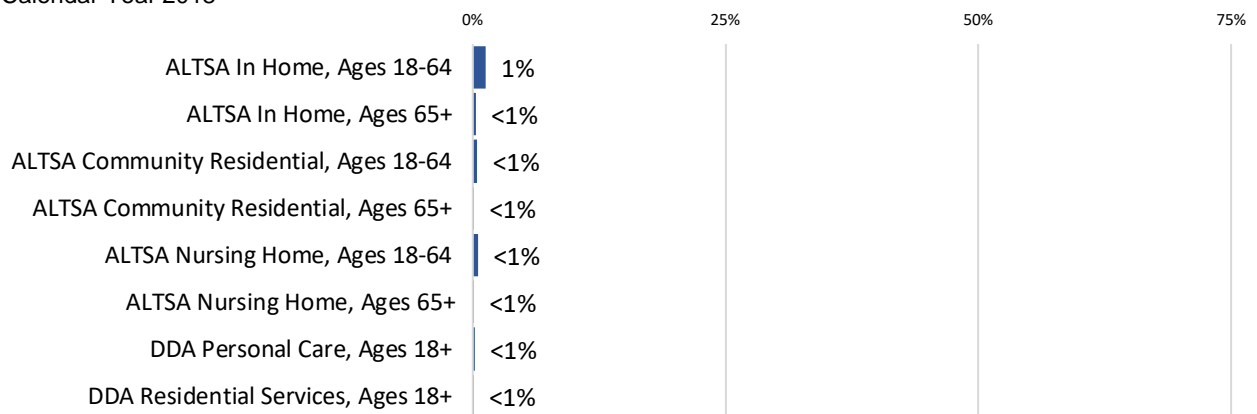


FIGURE 38.
Methadone Opioid Treatment Program
 Calendar Year 2018



Selected HEDIS Quality and Social Outcome Measures

Preventive Care

FIGURE 39.

Breast Cancer Screening (BCS)

Calendar Year 2018

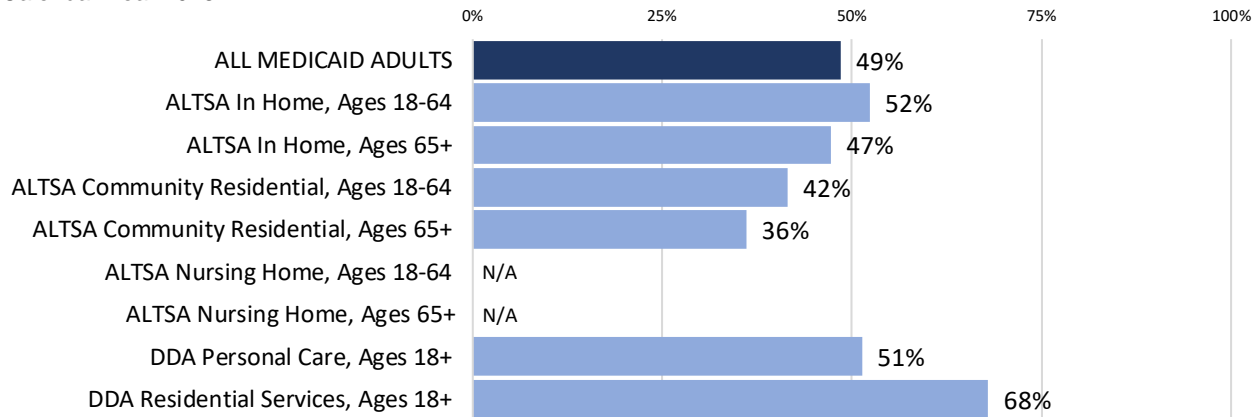


FIGURE 40.

Cervical Cancer Screening (CCS)

Calendar Year 2018

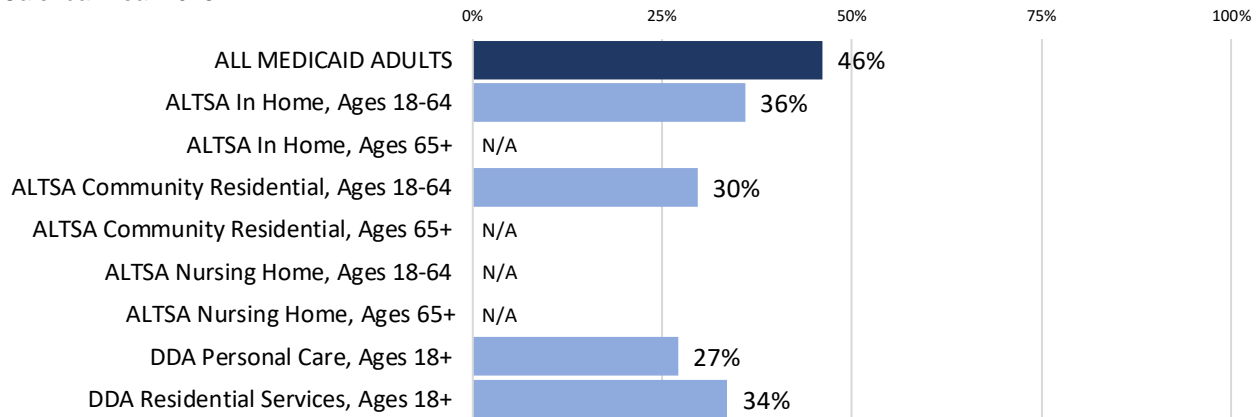
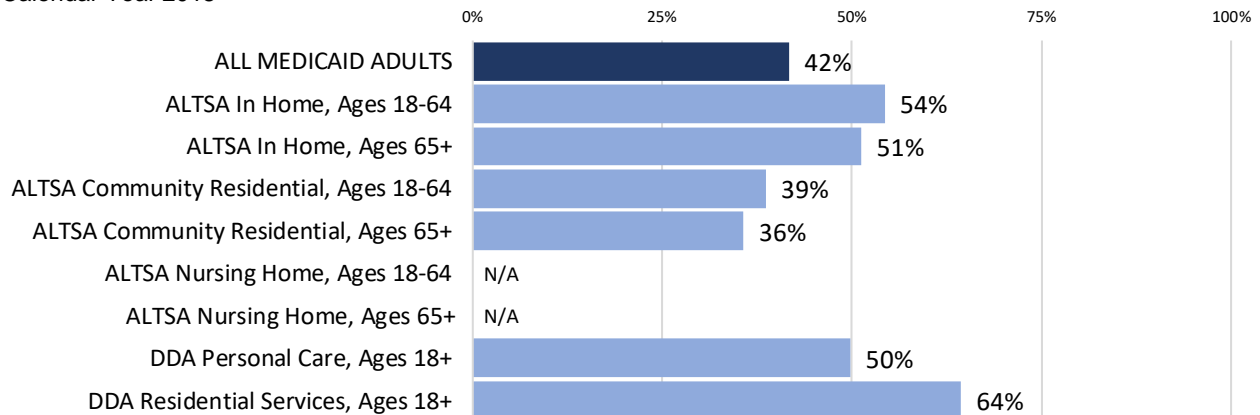


FIGURE 41.

Colorectal Cancer Screening (COL)

Calendar Year 2018



Mental Health Treatment

FIGURE 42.

Antidepressant Medication Management – Effective Continuation Phase Tx (AMM) Calendar Year 2018

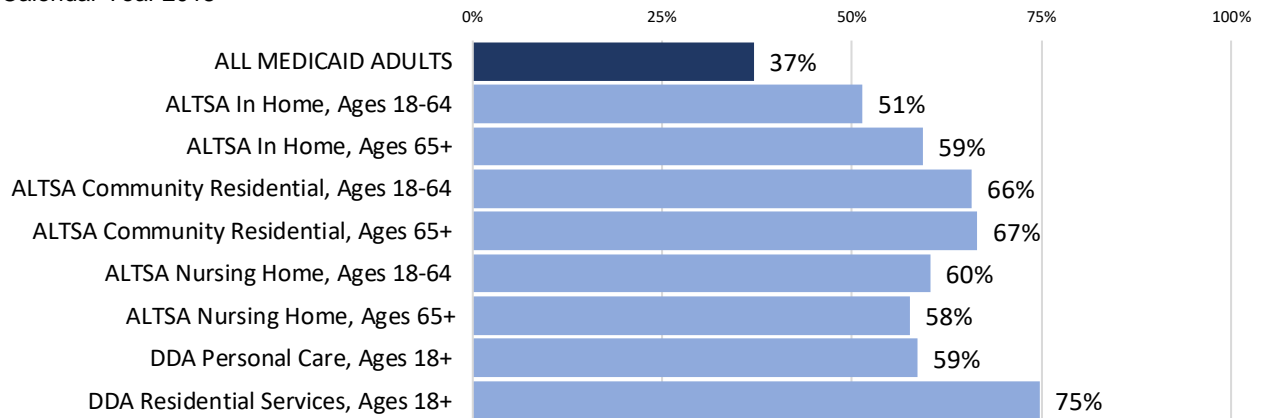


FIGURE 43.

Antidepressant Medication Management – Effective Acute Phase Treatment (AMM) Calendar Year 2018

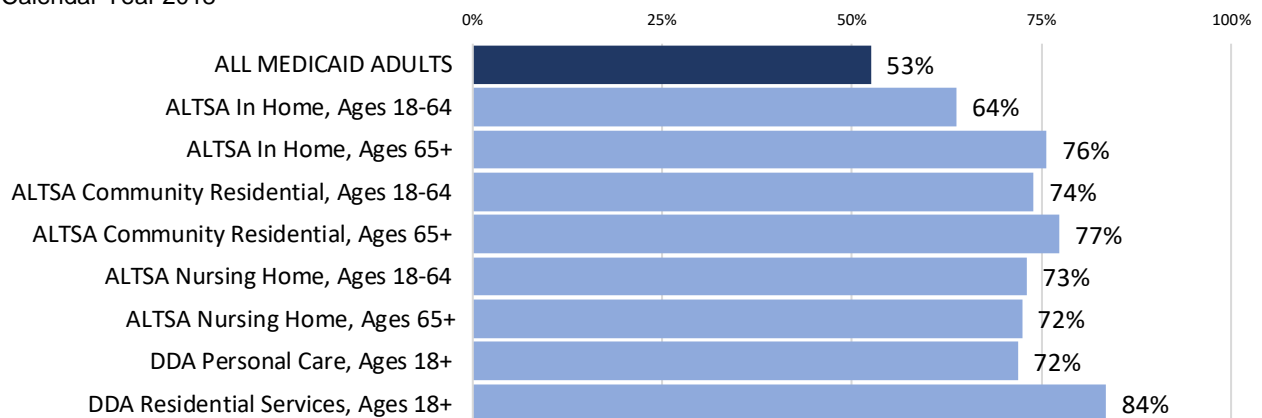


FIGURE 44.

Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness (FUH – 7 Day) Calendar Year 2018

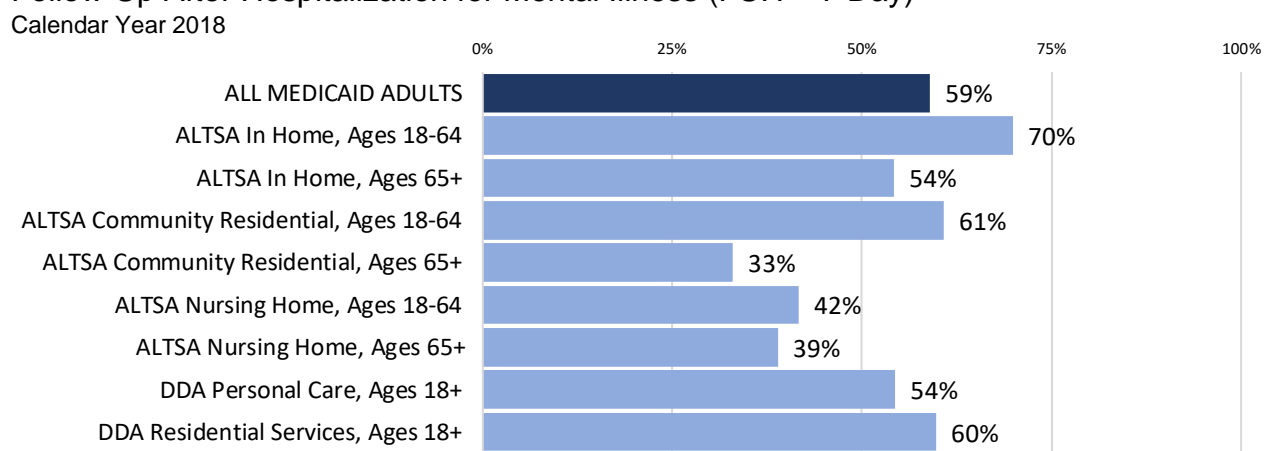


FIGURE 45.
Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Mental Illness (FUM – 7 Day)
 Calendar Year 2018

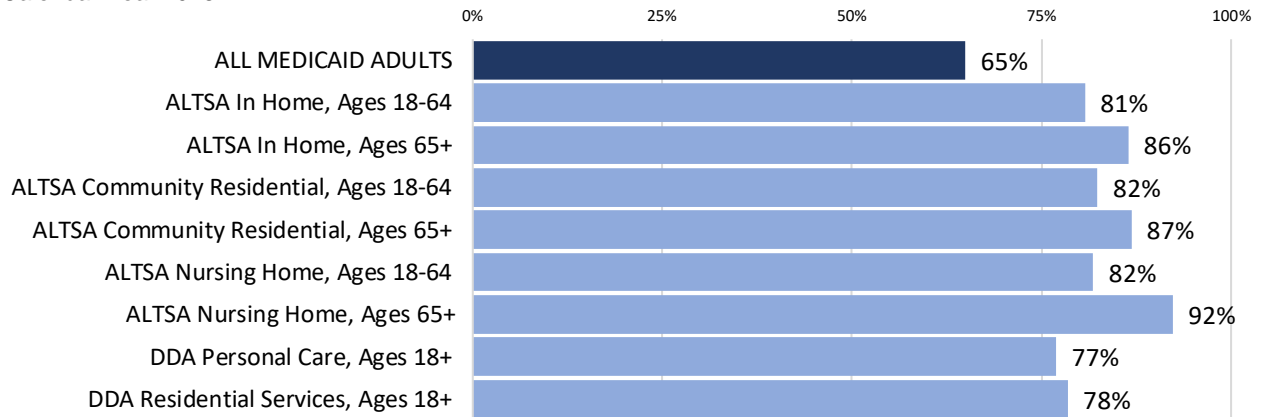


FIGURE 46.
Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for Individuals with Schizophrenia (SAA)
 Calendar Year 2018

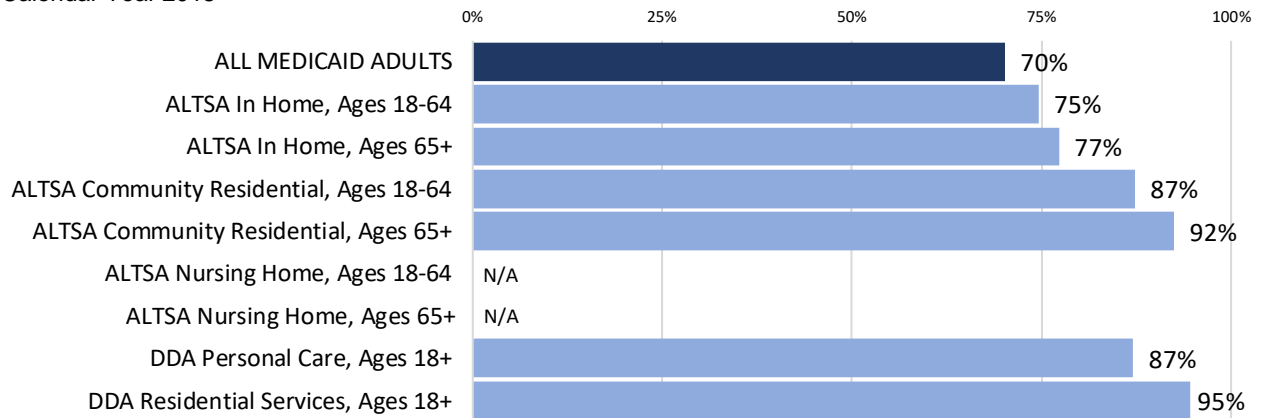
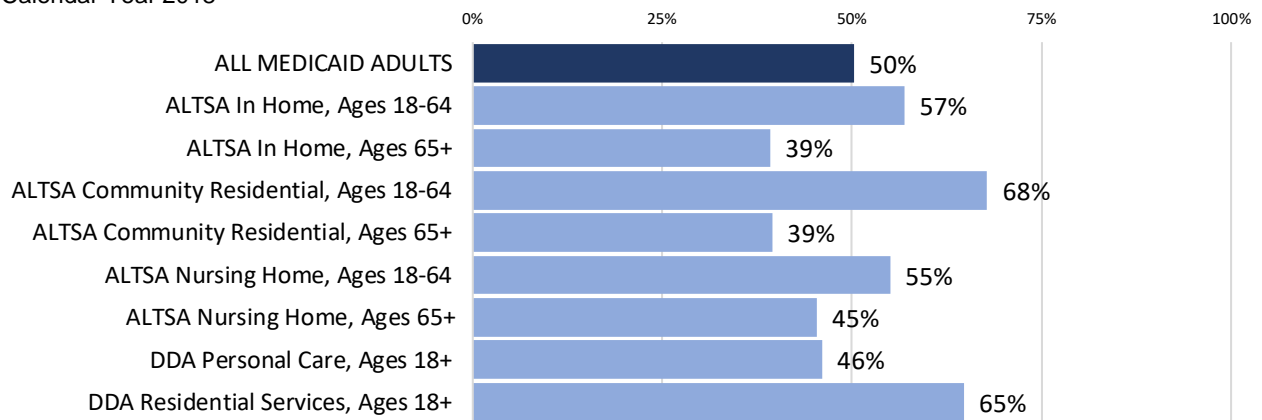


FIGURE 47.
Outpatient Mental Health Treatment Rate
 Calendar Year 2018



Substance Use Disorder Treatment

FIGURE 48.

Follow-Up After ED Visit for Substance Use Disorder (FUA – 7 Day)

Calendar Year 2018

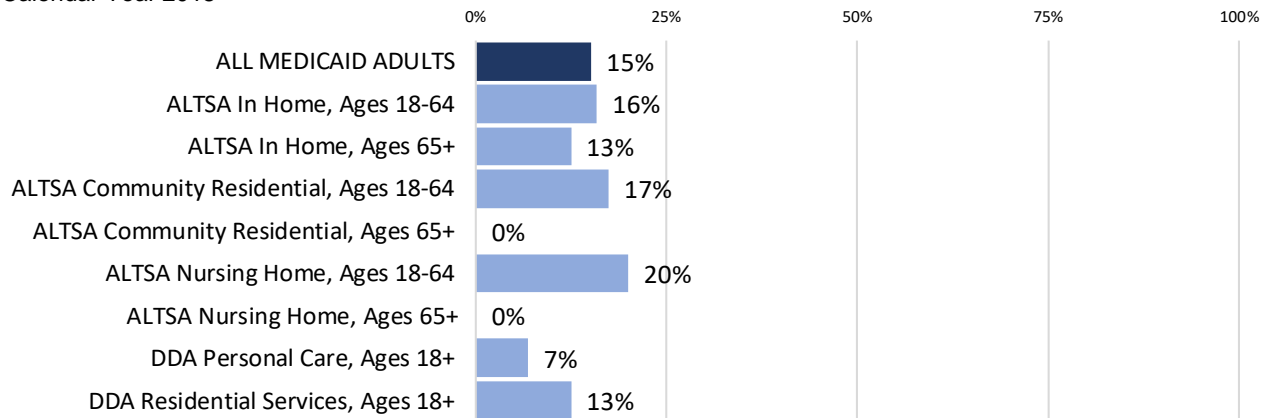


FIGURE 49.

Initiation of Substance Use Disorder Treatment (IET – Initiation)

Calendar Year 2018

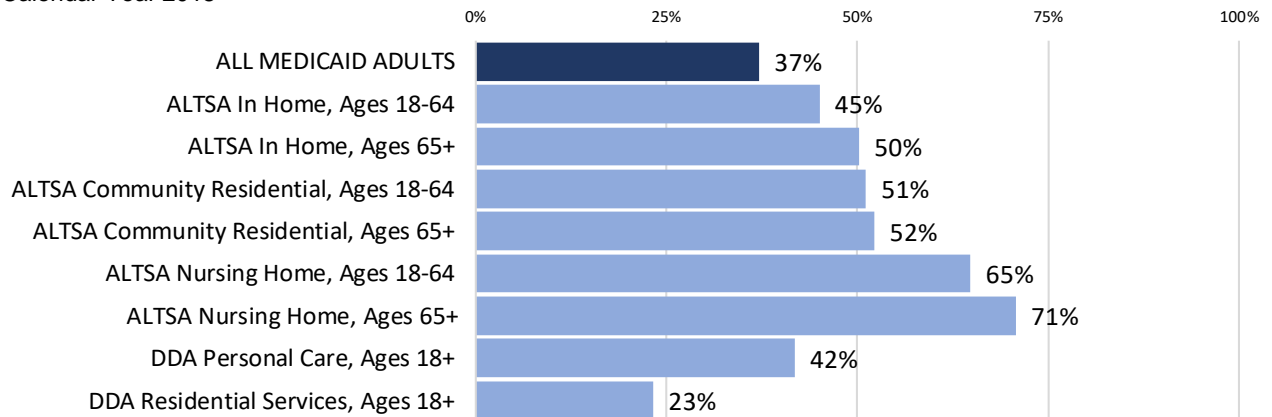


FIGURE 50.

Engagement in Substance Use Disorder Treatment (IET – Engagement)

Calendar Year 2018

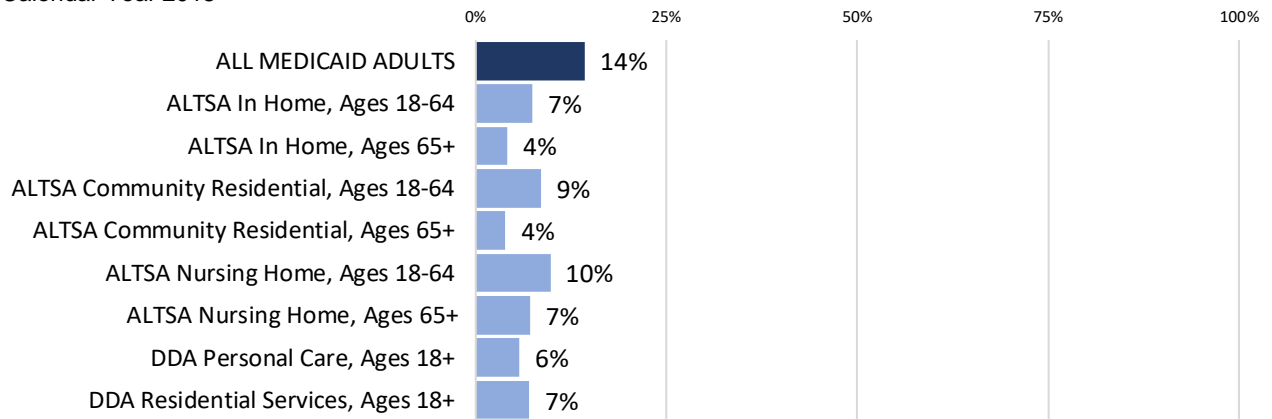
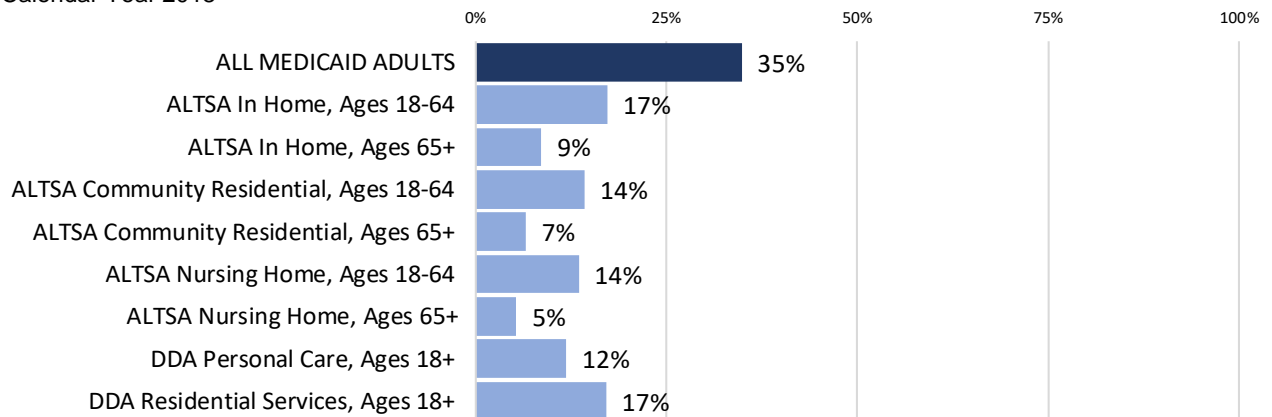


FIGURE 51.
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Rate
 Calendar Year 2018



Diabetes Treatment

FIGURE 52.
Comprehensive Diabetes Care – Retinal Eye Exam (CDC)
 Calendar Year 2018

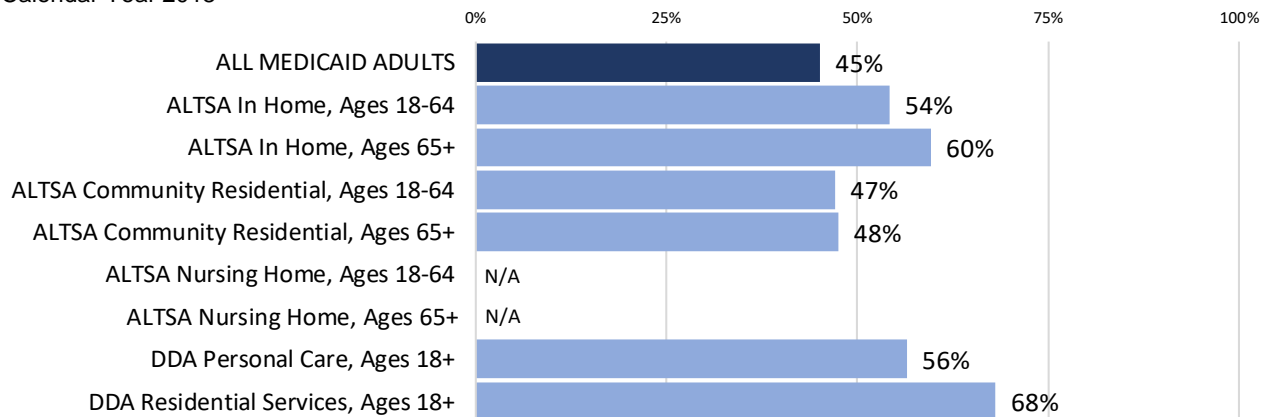


FIGURE 53.
Comprehensive Diabetes Care – HbA1c Testing (CDC)
 Calendar Year 2018

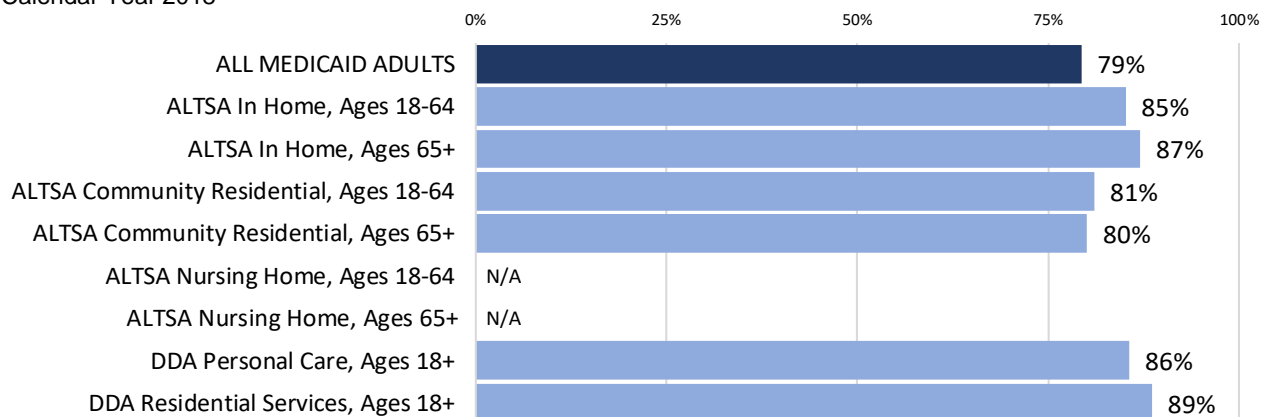
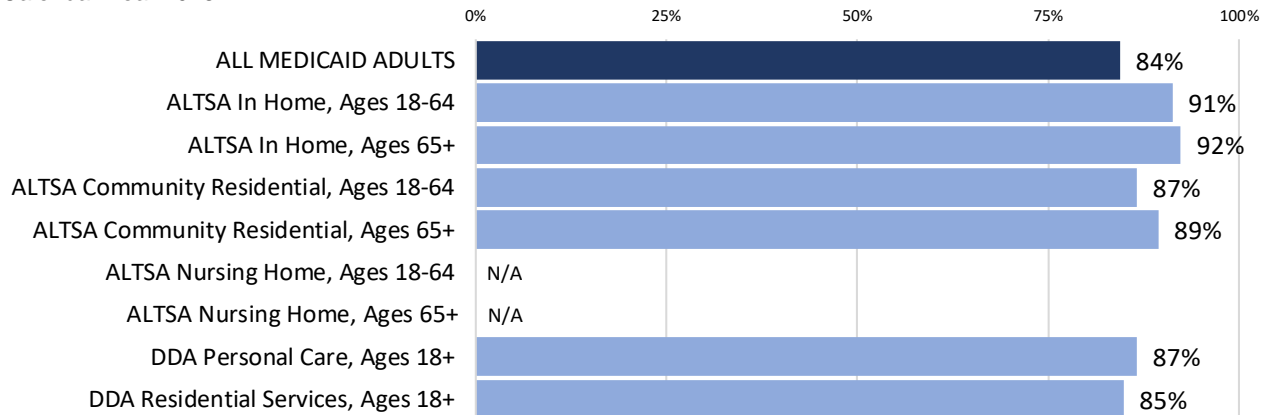


FIGURE 54.
Comprehensive Diabetes Care – Medical Attention for Nephropathy (CDC)
 Calendar Year 2018



Cardiovascular Disease

FIGURE 55.
Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease – Statin Adherence 80% (SPC)
 Calendar Year 2018

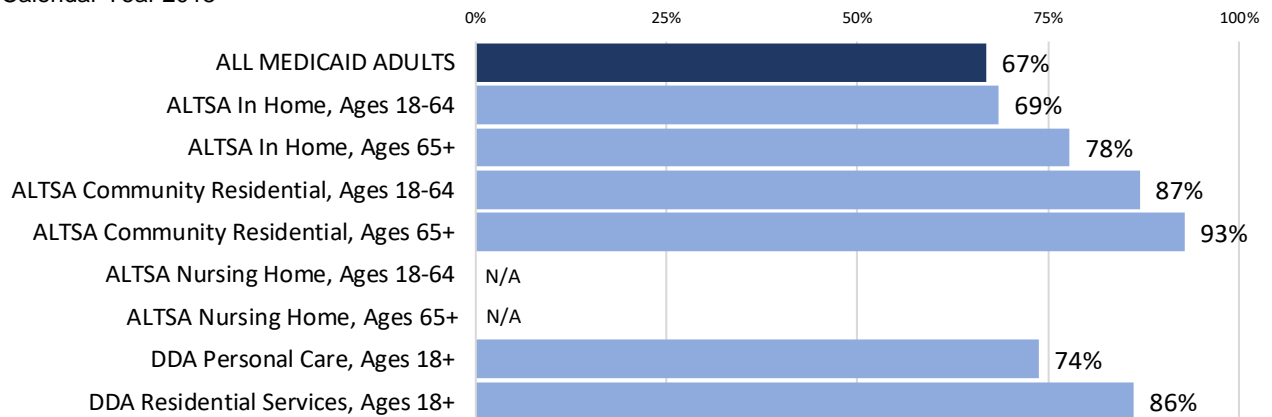
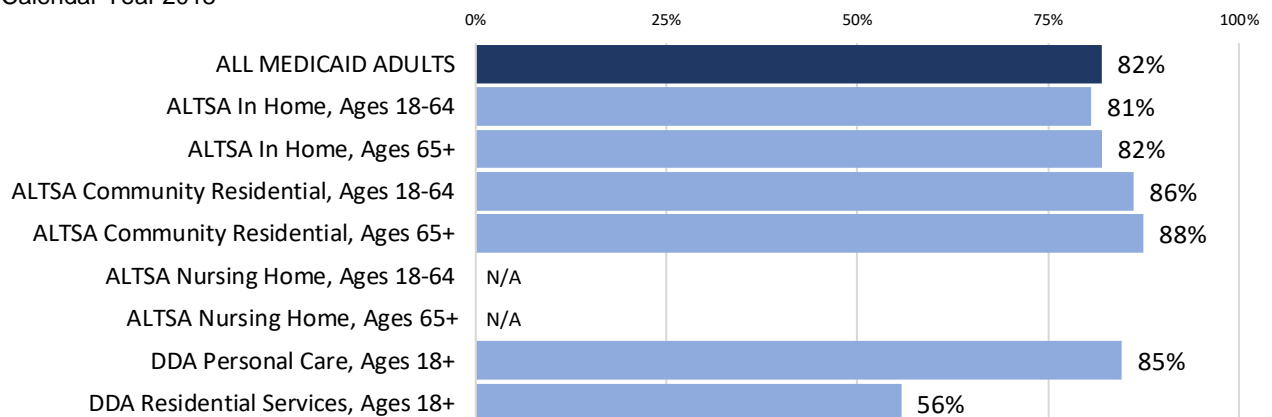


FIGURE 56.
Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease – Received Statin Rx (SPC)
 Calendar Year 2018



Care Coordination

FIGURE 57.
Plan All-Cause Readmissions (PCR)
Calendar Year 2018

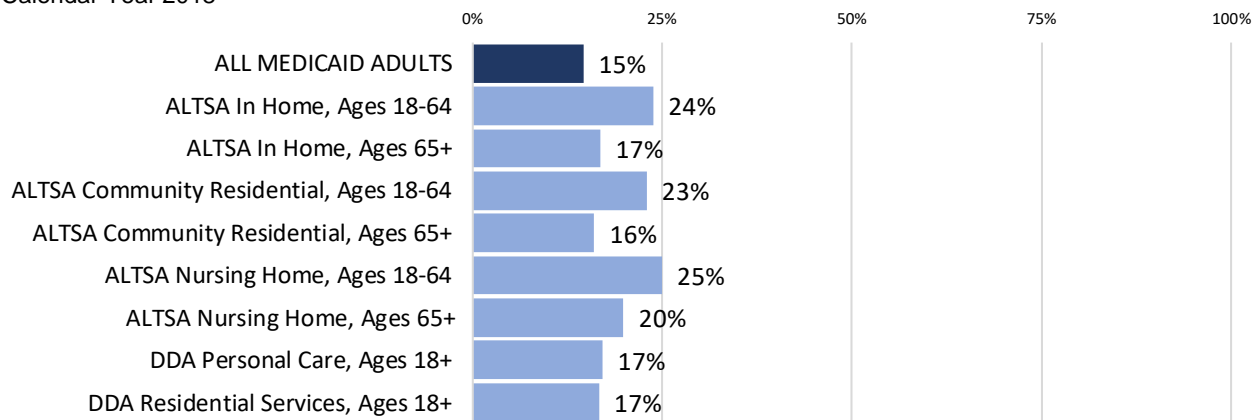


FIGURE 58.
Diabetes Screening for People with Schizophrenia or Bipolar Disorder Who Are Using
Antipsychotic Medications (SSD)
Calendar Year 2018

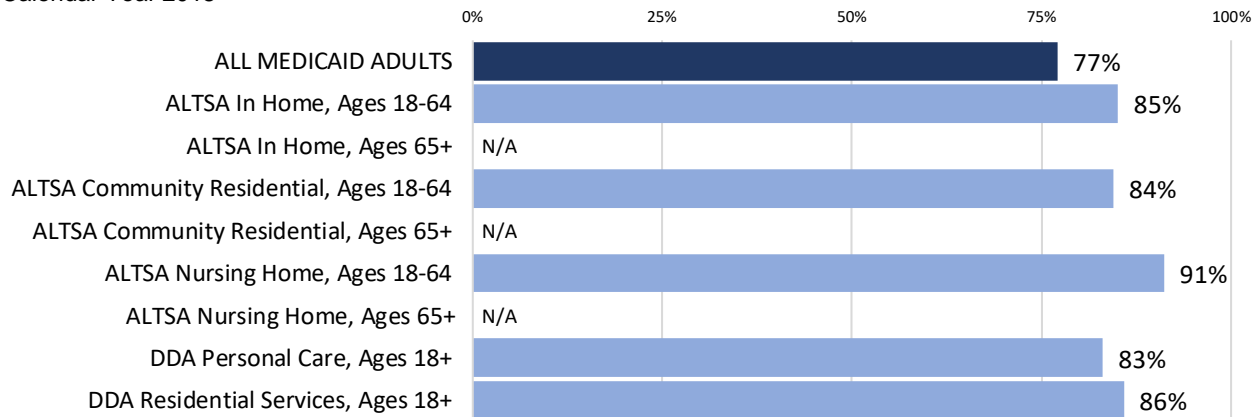


FIGURE 59.
Diabetes Monitoring for People with Diabetes and Schizophrenia (SMD)
Calendar Year 2018

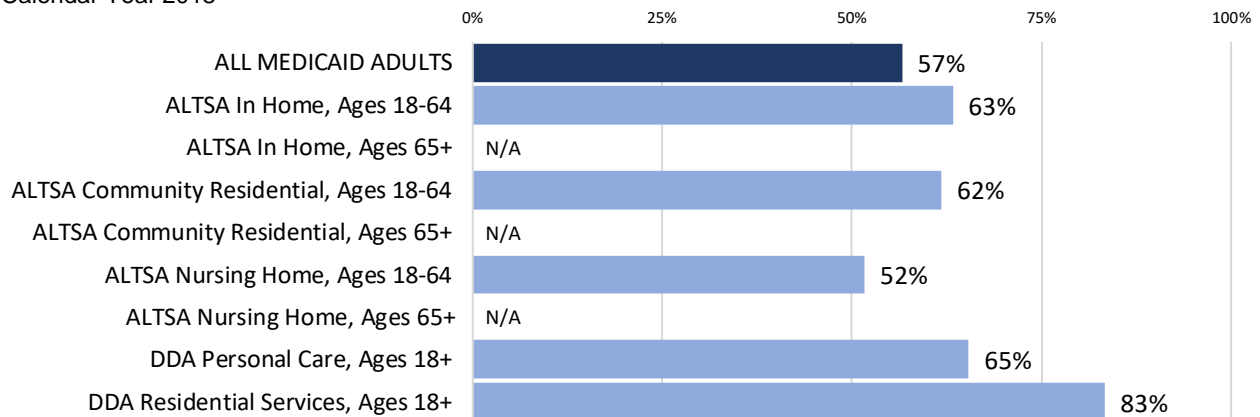
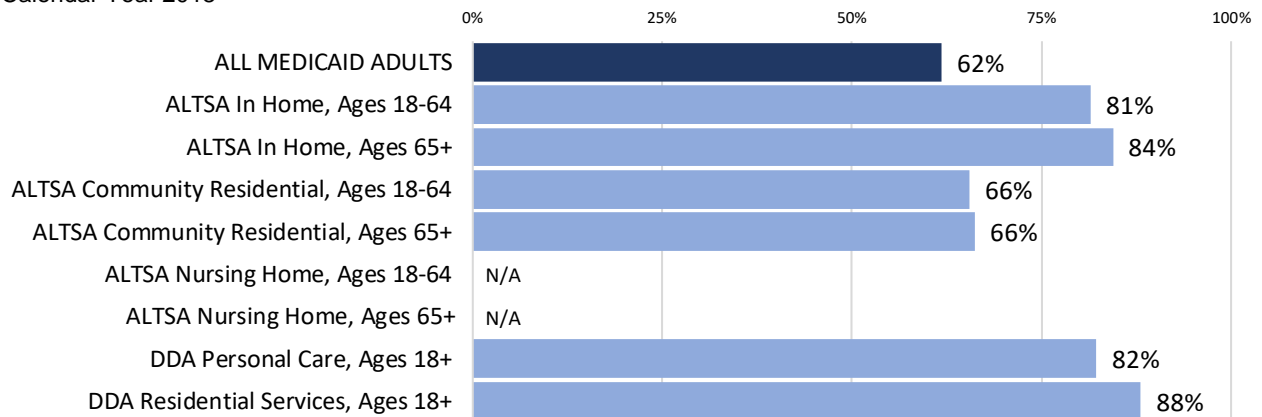


FIGURE 60.
Transitions of Care – Patient Engagement After Inpatient Discharge (TRC)
 Calendar Year 2018



Social Outcomes

FIGURE 61.
Proportion Arrested One or More Times in the Measurement Year
 Calendar Year 2018

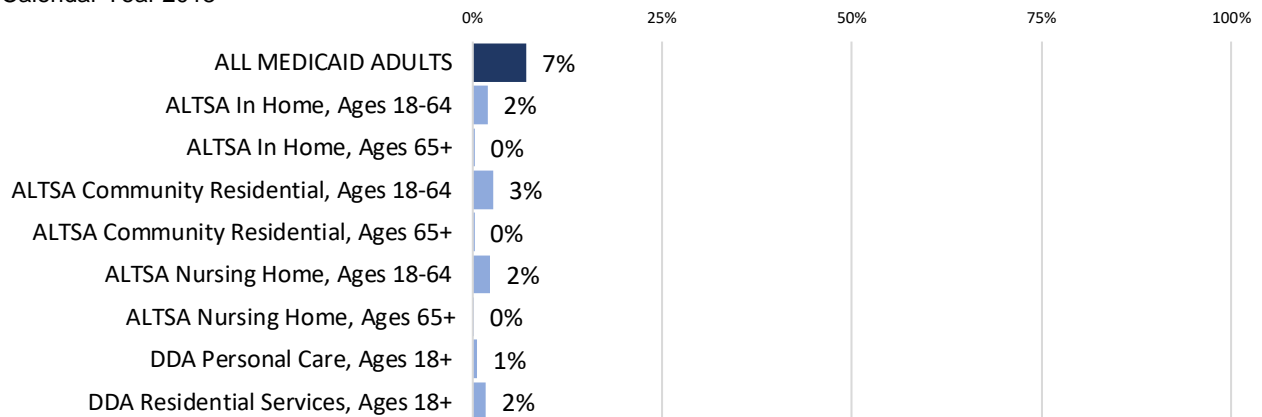


FIGURE 62.
Proportion Employed at Any Time in the Measurement Year
 Calendar Year 2018

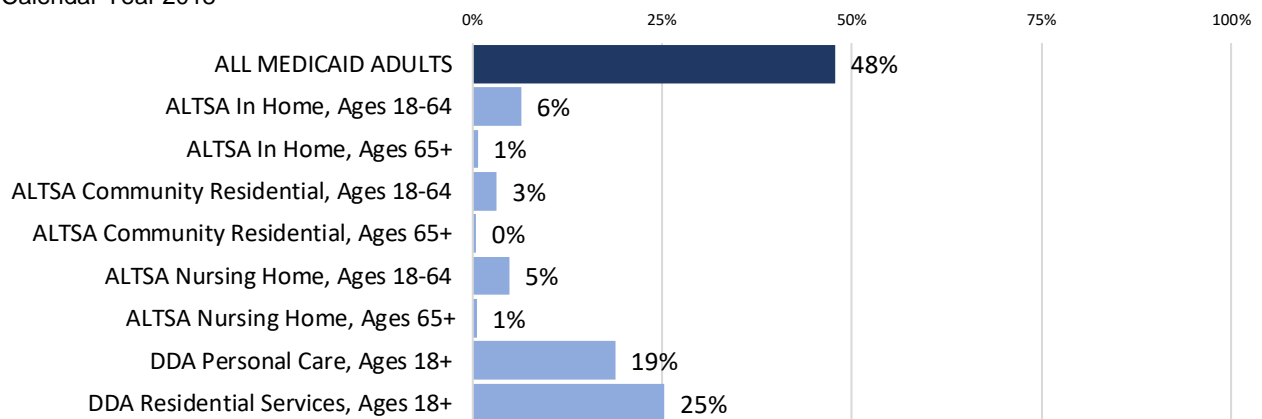
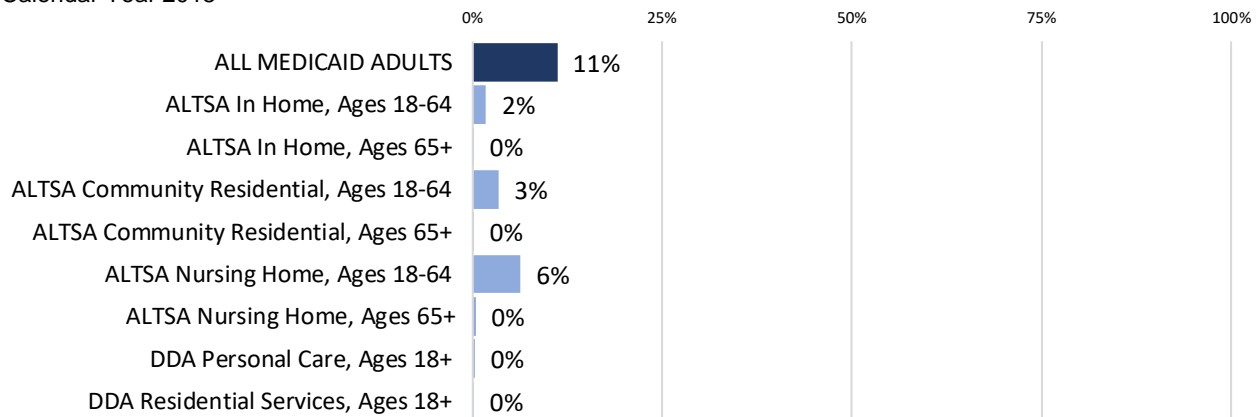


FIGURE 63.
Proportion Homeless at Any Time in the Measurement Year
 Calendar Year 2018



Medicare Expenditures Per Member Per Month (PMPM)

FIGURE 64.
Medicare Inpatient Service Expenditures
 PMPM for FFS Dual Eligibles Receiving Medicaid LTSS, Calendar Year 2018

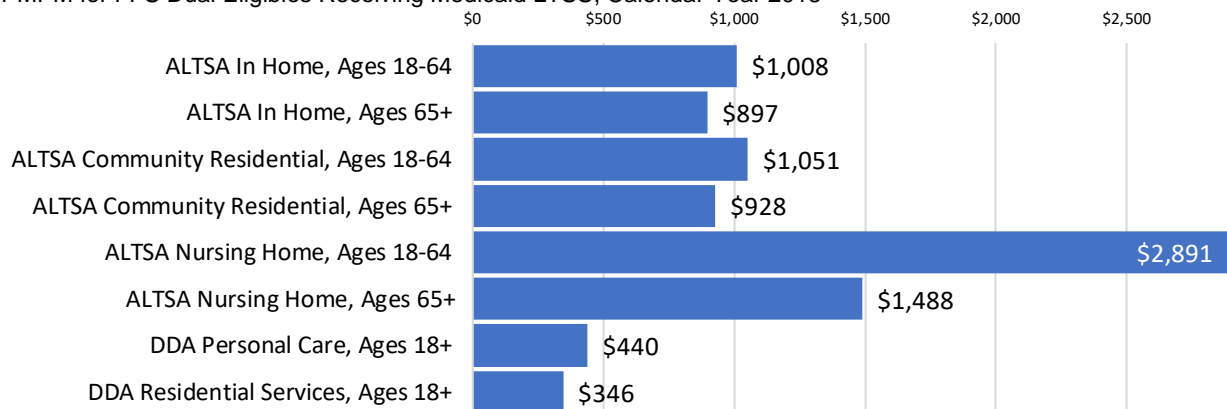


FIGURE 65.
Medicare Skilled Nursing Facility Expenditures
 PMPM for FFS Dual Eligibles Receiving Medicaid LTSS, Calendar Year 2018

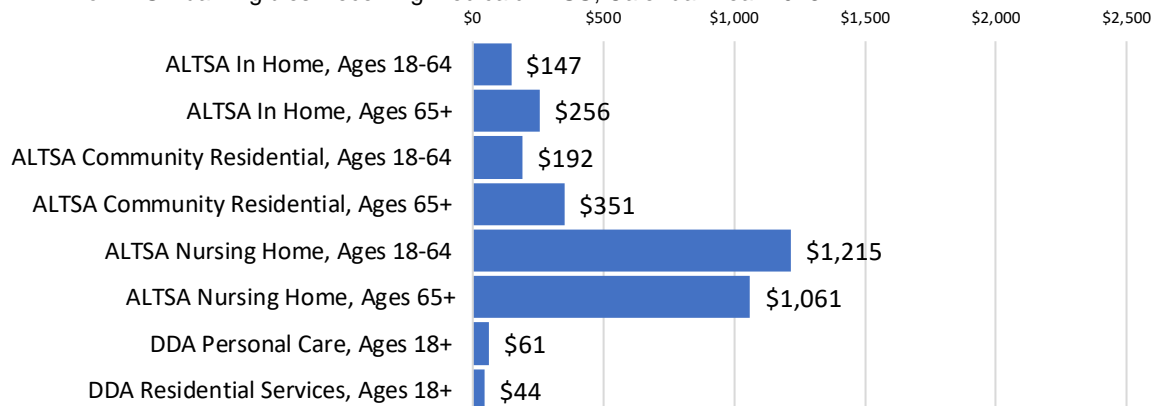


FIGURE 66.

Medicare Hospice Care Expenditures

PMPM for FFS Dual Eligibles Receiving Medicaid LTSS, Calendar Year 2018

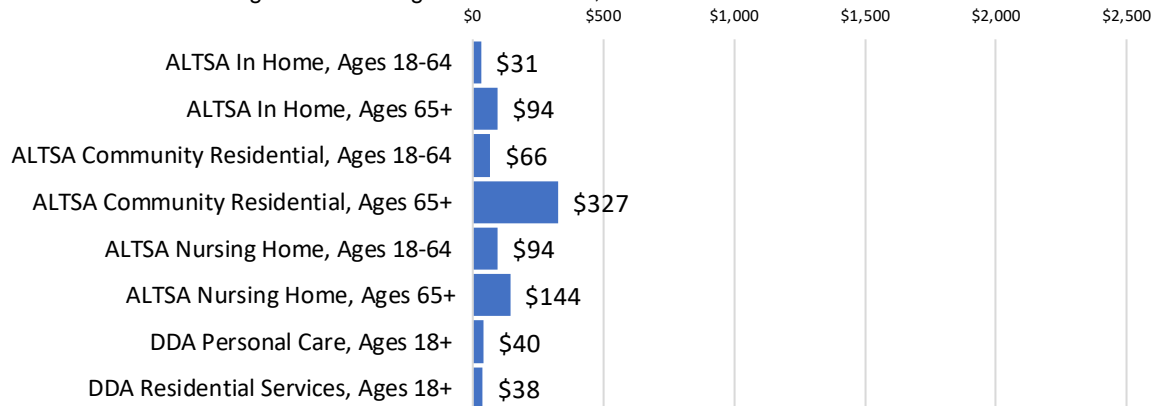


FIGURE 67.

Medicare Home Health Care Expenditures

PMPM for FFS Dual Eligibles Receiving Medicaid LTSS, Calendar Year 2018

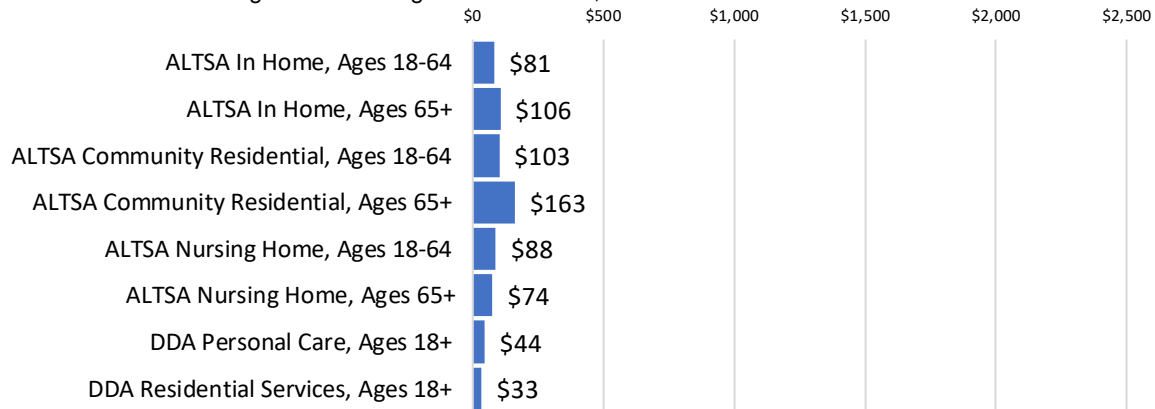


FIGURE 68.

Medicare Hospital Outpatient Service Expenditures

PMPM for FFS Dual Eligibles Receiving Medicaid LTSS, Calendar Year 2018

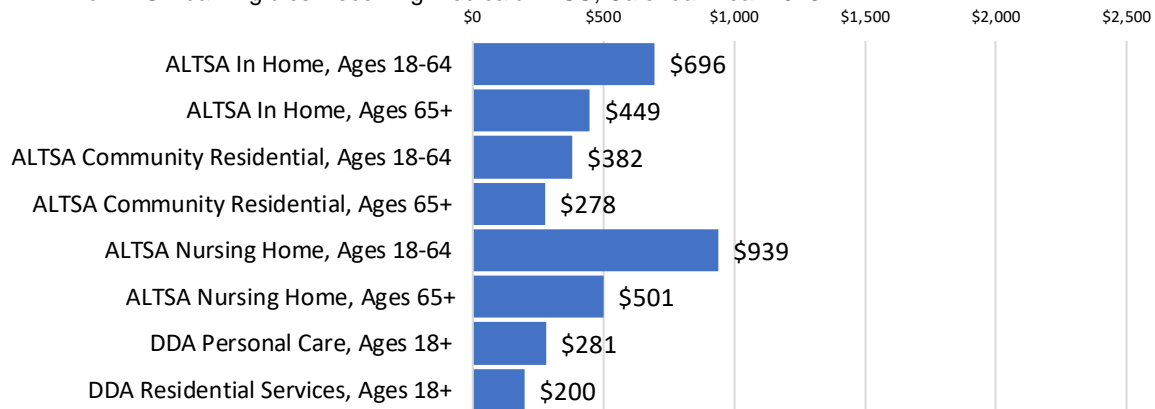


FIGURE 69.

Medicare Part D Drug Expenditures

PMPM for FFS Dual Eligibles Receiving Medicaid LTSS, Calendar Year 2018

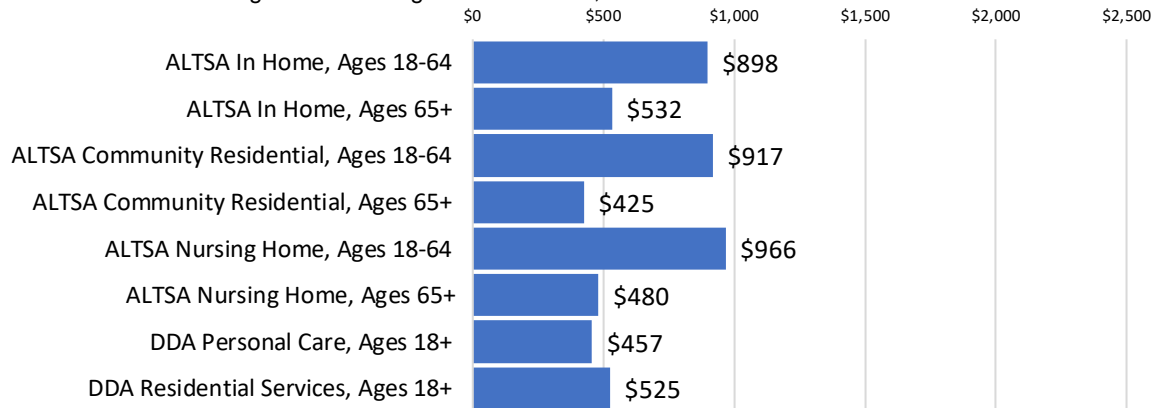


FIGURE 70.

Medicare Office-Based Part B Expenditures

PMPM for FFS Dual Eligibles Receiving Medicaid LTSS, Calendar Year 2018

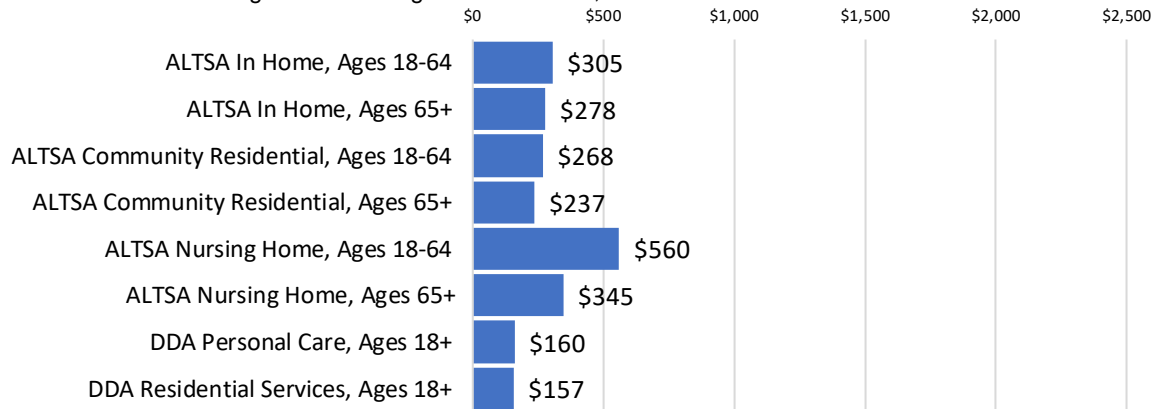


FIGURE 71.

Medicare Other Part B Expenditures

PMPM for FFS Dual Eligibles Receiving Medicaid LTSS, Calendar Year 2018

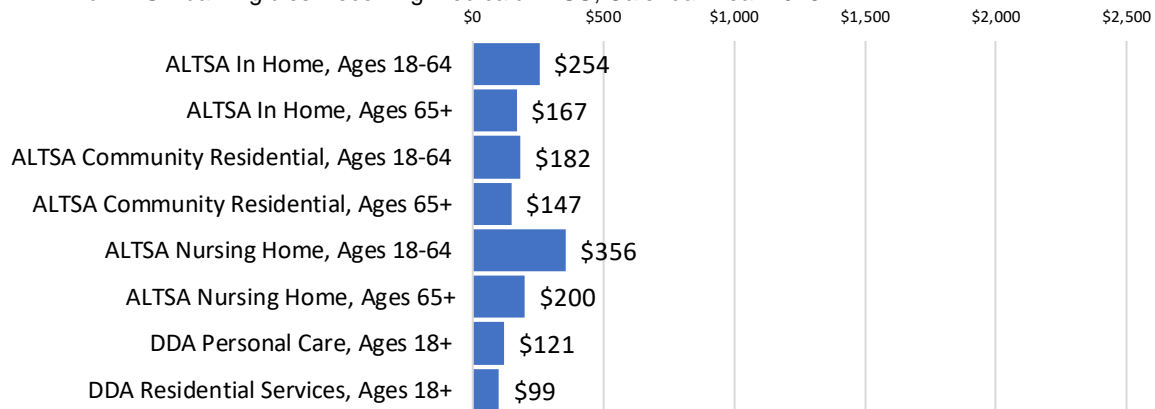
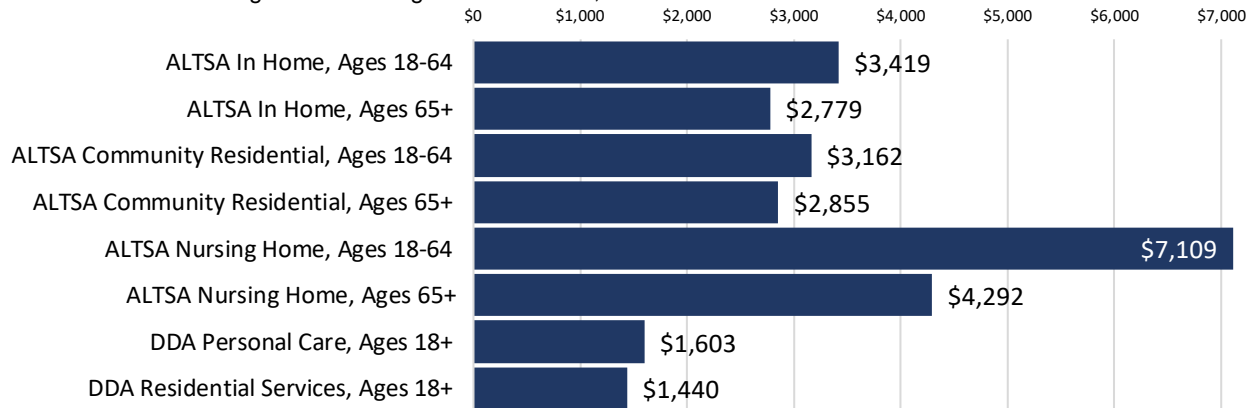


FIGURE 72.

Total Medicare Expenditures

PMPM for FFS Dual Eligibles Receiving Medicaid LTSS, Calendar Year 2018



APPENDIX

1. Demographics

TABLE 1A.

Total Study Population by Age, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	20,432	100%	16,490	100%	3,225	100%	5,646	100%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	13,112	100%	3,971	100%
Age 0 - 5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Age 6 - 11	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Age 12 - 17	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Age 18 - 24	1,103	5%	0	0%	62	2%	0	0%	34	1%	0	0%	2,260	17%	275	7%
Age 25 - 34	2,552	12%	0	0%	281	9%	0	0%	77	3%	0	0%	3,132	24%	724	18%
Age 35 - 44	2,994	15%	0	0%	354	11%	0	0%	181	7%	0	0%	2,086	16%	713	18%
Age 45 - 54	4,908	24%	0	0%	755	23%	0	0%	560	23%	0	0%	1,518	12%	830	21%
Age 55 - 64	8,875	43%	0	0%	1,773	55%	0	0%	1,601	65%	0	0%	1,603	12%	873	22%
Age 65 - 74	0	0%	6,754	41%	0	0%	1,935	34%	0	0%	2,069	35%	1,011	8%	439	11%
Age 75 - 84	0	0%	5,945	36%	0	0%	1,786	32%	0	0%	1,936	32%	879	7%	102	3%
Age 85 +	0	0%	3,791	23%	0	0%	1,925	34%	0	0%	1,978	33%	623	5%	15	0%
Male	8,454	41%	5,034	31%	1,872	58%	1,872	33%	1,319	54%	2,342	39%	6,445	49%	2,391	60%
Female	11,978	59%	11,456	69%	1,353	42%	3,774	67%	1,134	46%	3,640	61%	6,667	51%	1,580	40%
AIAN	674	3%	327	2%	95	3%	72	1%	138	6%	147	2%	291	2%	77	2%
Asian	782	4%	2,774	17%	50	2%	216	4%	54	2%	247	4%	830	6%	30	1%
Black	2,022	10%	753	5%	217	7%	135	2%	212	9%	231	4%	750	6%	149	4%
H/L	1,789	9%	1,516	9%	146	5%	226	4%	160	7%	283	5%	1,273	10%	179	5%
NHOPI	560	3%	634	4%	66	2%	90	2%	56	2%	97	2%	361	3%	40	1%
White	13,052	64%	8,630	52%	2,394	74%	4,230	75%	1,669	68%	4,307	72%	8,378	64%	3,270	82%
Other	1,689	8%	1,953	12%	273	8%	691	12%	181	7%	679	11%	1,313	10%	229	6%

AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native • Black = Includes African American • H/L = Hispanic or Latino
NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander • White = White/Non-Hispanic • Other = Includes Unknown

NOTE: Persons may claim more than one race/ethnicity.

TABLE 1B.

High-Risk Subpopulation by Age, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK SUBPOPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	10,876	100%	9,018	100%	1,811	100%	3,127	100%	2,086	100%	4,166	100%	3,938	100%	1,576	100%
Age 0 - 5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Age 6 - 11	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Age 12 - 17	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Age 18 - 24	268	2%	0	0%	19	1%	0	0%	26	1%	0	0%	358	9%	63	4%
Age 25 - 34	775	7%	0	0%	98	5%	0	0%	66	3%	0	0%	480	12%	197	13%
Age 35 - 44	1,343	12%	0	0%	163	9%	0	0%	158	8%	0	0%	492	12%	233	15%
Age 45 - 54	2,877	26%	0	0%	437	24%	0	0%	481	23%	0	0%	551	14%	360	23%
Age 55 - 64	5,613	52%	0	0%	1,094	60%	0	0%	1,355	65%	0	0%	769	20%	434	28%
Age 65 - 74	0	0%	3,933	44%	0	0%	1,138	36%	0	0%	1,569	38%	525	13%	218	14%
Age 75 - 84	0	0%	3,144	35%	0	0%	1,044	33%	0	0%	1,362	33%	434	11%	64	4%
Age 85 +	0	0%	1,941	22%	0	0%	945	30%	0	0%	1,235	30%	329	8%	7	0%
Male	4,064	37%	2,848	32%	994	55%	1,067	34%	1,094	52%	1,669	40%	1,569	40%	843	53%
Female	6,812	63%	6,170	68%	817	45%	2,060	66%	992	48%	2,497	60%	2,369	60%	733	47%
AIAN	406	4%	193	2%	56	3%	44	1%	128	6%	105	3%	91	2%	27	2%
Asian	268	2%	1,162	13%	21	1%	111	4%	52	2%	171	4%	238	6%	7	0%
Black	1,086	10%	399	4%	141	8%	75	2%	193	9%	189	5%	234	6%	51	3%
H/L	947	9%	899	10%	89	5%	144	5%	135	6%	209	5%	427	11%	63	4%
NHOPI	297	3%	327	4%	44	2%	60	2%	51	2%	75	2%	139	4%	13	1%
White	7,183	66%	5,153	57%	1,313	73%	2,343	75%	1,397	67%	2,957	71%	2,502	64%	1,342	85%
Other	771	7%	935	10%	158	9%	360	12%	146	7%	465	11%	332	8%	74	5%

AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native • **Black** = Includes African American • **H/L** = Hispanic or Latino
NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander • **White** = White/Non-Hispanic • **Other** = Includes Unknown
NOTE: Persons may claim more than one race/ethnicity.

2. Medical Coverage

TABLE 2A.
Total Study Population by Coverage Type
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent
Medicaid MM	12		11		11		10		11		10		12		12	
Medicare FFS MM	11		11		12		11		11		11		12		12	
Dual MM	5		11		5		10		5		10		6		9	
Any Month Dual		40.4%		97.5%		48.2%		99.5%		44.7%		99.2%		56.4%		76.3%
Full Dual MM	4		11		5		10		5		10		6		9	

TABLE 2B.
High-Risk Subpopulation by Coverage Type
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent	Mean	Percent
Medicaid MM	12		11		11		11		11		10		12		12	
Medicare FFS MM	11		11		11		11		11		10		11		12	
Dual MM	5		11		5		10		5		10		7		9	
Any Month Dual		42.7%		98.7%		46.6%		99.6%		44.0%		99.3%		65.6%		81.2%
Full Dual MM	5		11		5		10		4		10		7		9	

Medicaid MM (Medicaid Member Months) = Average number of Medicaid member months in 2018.

Medicare FFS MM (Medicare Fee-for-Service Member Months) = Average number of Medicare FFS member months in 2018.

Dual MM (Dual Member Months) = Average number of Full or Partial dual member months in 2018.

Any Month Dual (Any Month of Dual Coverage) = Percent of clients with any month of dual coverage in 2018.

Full Dual MM (Full Dual Member Months) = Average number of Full dual member months in 2018.

3. Chronic Illness and Disability Payment System and Medicaid Rx Risk Factors

TABLE 3A.
Total Study Population by Diagnoses
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	20,432	100%	16,490	100%	3,225	100%	5,646	100%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	13,112	100%	3,971	100%
Cancer, very high	475	2%	583	4%	46	1%	110	2%	97	4%	190	3%	141	1%	25	1%
Cancer, high	1,040	5%	1,062	6%	102	3%	231	4%	162	7%	291	5%	318	2%	50	1%
Cancer, medium	688	3%	734	4%	65	2%	164	3%	134	5%	220	4%	208	2%	43	1%
Cancer, low	1,006	5%	1,692	10%	122	4%	530	9%	185	8%	633	11%	404	3%	118	3%
Cardiovascular very high	861	4%	515	3%	85	3%	89	2%	200	8%	198	3%	222	2%	15	0%
Cardiovascular medium	4,274	21%	5,958	36%	628	19%	2,090	37%	1,006	41%	2,839	47%	1,693	13%	374	9%
Cardiovascular low	8,220	40%	10,280	62%	1,508	47%	3,622	64%	1,811	74%	4,670	78%	3,442	26%	1,043	26%
Cardiovascular extra low	11,486	56%	13,792	84%	1,965	61%	4,113	73%	1,913	78%	4,814	80%	4,739	36%	1,457	37%
Cerebrovascular low	2,105	10%	2,148	13%	595	18%	1,028	18%	775	32%	1,764	29%	752	6%	157	4%
CNS, high	1,274	6%	232	1%	280	9%	106	2%	336	14%	213	4%	958	7%	343	9%
CNS, medium	3,251	16%	831	5%	440	14%	299	5%	530	22%	544	9%	2,089	16%	794	20%
CNS, low	9,454	46%	7,783	47%	1,816	56%	4,250	75%	1,791	73%	4,922	82%	4,992	38%	1,972	50%
Diabetes, type 1 high	365	2%	125	1%	54	2%	30	1%	89	4%	50	1%	67	1%	11	0%
Diabetes, type 1 medium	1,252	6%	744	5%	202	6%	229	4%	283	12%	292	5%	354	3%	98	2%
Diabetes, type 2 medium	4,803	24%	5,567	34%	674	21%	1,363	24%	868	35%	1,866	31%	1,633	12%	373	9%
Diabetes, type 2 low	7,142	35%	7,666	46%	1,107	34%	1,979	35%	1,250	51%	2,646	44%	2,735	21%	765	19%
Eye, low	618	3%	683	4%	77	2%	130	2%	101	4%	172	3%	270	2%	87	2%
Eye, very low	4,299	21%	7,860	48%	611	19%	1,761	31%	738	30%	2,486	42%	2,367	18%	1,143	29%
Genital, extra low	2,243	11%	2,773	17%	350	11%	836	15%	400	16%	1,273	21%	864	7%	343	9%
Gastro, high	1,339	7%	597	4%	194	6%	170	3%	492	20%	456	8%	741	6%	197	5%
Gastro, medium	3,666	18%	2,255	14%	483	15%	544	10%	694	28%	942	16%	1,075	8%	278	7%
Gastro, low	10,059	49%	8,668	53%	1,481	46%	2,578	46%	1,609	66%	3,484	58%	4,083	31%	1,572	40%
Hematological, extra high	20	0%	8	0%	2	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	6	0%	1	0%
Hematological, very high	26	0%	5	0%	0	0%	1	0%	3	0%	3	0%	6	0%	0	0%
Hematological, medium	1,218	6%	706	4%	188	6%	162	3%	257	10%	240	4%	364	3%	106	3%
Hematological, low	2,056	10%	1,971	12%	395	12%	595	11%	601	25%	923	15%	702	5%	272	7%
Infectious, high	502	2%	367	2%	94	3%	159	3%	213	9%	338	6%	148	1%	41	1%
Infectious, medium	3,062	15%	2,477	15%	592	18%	1,000	18%	1,017	41%	1,768	30%	1,000	8%	380	10%
Infectious, low	2,743	13%	1,770	11%	452	14%	402	7%	478	19%	589	10%	610	5%	152	4%
AIDS, high	97	0%	37	0%	15	0%	14	0%	19	1%	15	0%	12	0%	5	0%
HIV, medium	208	1%	25	0%	26	1%	7	0%	26	1%	9	0%	24	0%	5	0%
Metabolic, high	1,403	7%	805	5%	219	7%	235	4%	261	11%	363	6%	581	4%	176	4%

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Metabolic, medium	3,940	19%	3,401	21%	711	22%	1,199	21%	1,117	46%	2,034	34%	1,308	10%	344	9%
Metabolic, very low	5,175	25%	4,285	26%	887	28%	1,506	27%	1,193	49%	2,453	41%	3,323	25%	1,720	43%
Pulmonary, very high	1,804	9%	1,706	10%	250	8%	537	10%	556	23%	882	15%	613	5%	115	3%
Pulmonary, high	350	2%	409	2%	53	2%	81	1%	112	5%	136	2%	153	1%	33	1%
Pulmonary, medium	4,643	23%	4,766	29%	812	25%	1,631	29%	1,259	51%	2,368	40%	1,717	13%	546	14%
Pulmonary, low	9,520	47%	7,917	48%	1,364	42%	2,454	43%	1,505	61%	3,339	56%	3,532	27%	1,028	26%
Renal, extra high	858	4%	582	4%	91	3%	102	2%	203	8%	209	3%	221	2%	13	0%
Renal, very high	3,329	16%	5,263	32%	509	16%	1,711	30%	754	31%	2,301	38%	1,286	10%	271	7%
Renal, medium	1,531	7%	1,064	6%	217	7%	224	4%	333	14%	416	7%	491	4%	92	2%
Renal, low	8,074	40%	9,319	57%	1,723	53%	3,964	70%	1,103	45%	2,780	46%	4,901	37%	2,238	56%
Skeletal, medium	4,675	23%	3,324	20%	496	15%	1,025	18%	879	36%	1,588	27%	1,716	13%	441	11%
Skeletal, low	7,832	38%	7,340	45%	907	28%	1,984	35%	1,168	48%	2,575	43%	3,283	25%	1,100	28%
Skeletal, very low	7,671	38%	5,805	35%	855	27%	1,467	26%	1,010	41%	1,784	30%	2,685	20%	890	22%
Skin, high	1,777	9%	1,596	10%	393	12%	945	17%	700	29%	1,531	26%	690	5%	290	7%
Skin, low	2,154	11%	1,530	9%	340	11%	539	10%	665	27%	960	16%	569	4%	234	6%
Skin, very low	6,612	32%	4,482	27%	1,072	33%	1,671	30%	1,212	49%	1,987	33%	2,638	20%	1,339	34%
Anti-coagulants Rx	3,736	18%	4,320	26%	553	17%	1,330	24%	954	39%	1,786	30%	1,274	10%	240	6%
Asthma/COPD Rx	8,816	43%	6,488	39%	1,078	33%	1,696	30%	1,040	42%	2,364	40%	3,239	25%	898	23%
Burns Rx	637	3%	505	3%	82	3%	114	2%	105	4%	200	3%	255	2%	118	3%
Cardiac Rx	12,789	63%	14,034	85%	1,989	62%	4,322	77%	1,900	77%	4,803	80%	5,580	43%	1,799	45%
CMV Retinitis Rx	65	0%	30	0%	1	0%	6	0%	4	0%	5	0%	12	0%	1	0%
Cystic Fibrosis Rx	328	2%	347	2%	29	1%	44	1%	51	2%	51	1%	118	1%	23	1%
Diabetes Rx	6,075	30%	6,051	37%	865	27%	1,457	26%	1,007	41%	1,924	32%	2,331	18%	584	15%
EENT Rx	7,363	36%	6,907	42%	895	28%	1,736	31%	767	31%	1,878	31%	3,941	30%	1,619	41%
ESRD/Renal Rx	980	5%	960	6%	108	3%	184	3%	239	10%	391	7%	318	2%	42	1%
Folate Deficiency Rx	1,060	5%	618	4%	219	7%	259	5%	270	11%	321	5%	341	3%	161	4%
Gastric Acid Disorder Rx	10,282	50%	9,187	56%	1,526	47%	2,607	46%	1,387	57%	2,725	46%	4,276	33%	1,802	45%
Glaucoma Rx	750	4%	1,783	11%	101	3%	478	8%	99	4%	547	9%	483	4%	133	3%
Gout Rx	753	4%	1,275	8%	66	2%	249	4%	110	4%	393	7%	377	3%	91	2%
Growth Hormone Rx	12	0%	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	0%	2	0%
Hemophilia Rx	13	0%	6	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%	4	0%	6	0%	1	0%
Hepatitis Rx	392	2%	146	1%	59	2%	20	0%	44	2%	22	0%	46	0%	7	0%
Herpes Rx	1,378	7%	918	6%	111	3%	188	3%	132	5%	228	4%	450	3%	161	4%
HIV Rx	272	1%	45	0%	36	1%	10	0%	31	1%	14	0%	33	0%	10	0%
Hyperlipidemia Rx	8,178	40%	10,508	64%	1,455	45%	2,893	51%	1,266	52%	3,061	51%	3,553	27%	1,259	32%
Infections, high Rx	1,267	6%	739	4%	148	5%	204	4%	372	15%	472	8%	376	3%	91	2%
Infections, low Rx	11,288	55%	5,417	33%	1,472	46%	1,711	30%	1,397	57%	1,675	28%	5,044	38%	1,636	41%
Infections, medium Rx	9,515	47%	7,715	47%	1,182	37%	2,431	43%	1,291	53%	2,959	49%	3,951	30%	1,248	31%

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Inflammatory Rx	8,684	43%	6,502	39%	799	25%	1,388	25%	838	34%	1,630	27%	3,087	24%	768	19%
Insomnia Rx	2,691	13%	1,416	9%	476	15%	478	8%	252	10%	344	6%	848	6%	424	11%
Iron Deficiency Rx	2,309	11%	1,906	12%	424	13%	874	15%	320	13%	424	7%	810	6%	348	9%
Irrigating Solution	228	1%	110	1%	54	2%	60	1%	84	3%	106	2%	98	1%	42	1%
Liver Disease Rx	589	3%	370	2%	134	4%	128	2%	253	10%	264	4%	184	1%	106	3%
Malignancies Rx	1,437	7%	1,443	9%	111	3%	326	6%	195	8%	342	6%	415	3%	60	2%
Multiple Sclerosis/Paralysis Rx	8,562	42%	2,952	18%	894	28%	711	13%	1,081	44%	1,017	17%	2,200	17%	497	13%
Nausea Rx	8,933	44%	5,923	36%	1,014	31%	1,733	31%	1,279	52%	2,316	39%	3,313	25%	1,139	29%
Neurogenic bladder Rx	1,944	10%	1,886	11%	370	11%	642	11%	249	10%	655	11%	781	6%	373	9%
Osteoporosis Rx	749	4%	2,164	13%	92	3%	446	8%	102	4%	419	7%	519	4%	238	6%
Pain Rx	13,364	65%	10,160	62%	1,541	48%	3,055	54%	1,852	75%	3,895	65%	4,890	37%	1,241	31%
Parkinson's/Tremor Rx	1,998	10%	1,300	8%	780	24%	609	11%	267	11%	660	11%	696	5%	459	12%
Replacement solution	4,989	24%	3,792	23%	627	19%	1,194	21%	777	32%	1,621	27%	1,901	14%	689	17%
Seizure disorders Rx	11,217	55%	6,090	37%	1,897	59%	2,066	37%	1,584	65%	2,602	43%	4,811	37%	2,086	53%
Thyroid Disorder Rx	3,115	15%	3,252	20%	573	18%	1,374	24%	426	17%	1,512	25%	1,825	14%	778	20%
Transplant Rx	356	2%	158	1%	18	1%	15	0%	28	1%	23	0%	95	1%	12	0%
Tuberculosis Rx	156	1%	89	1%	18	1%	11	0%	22	1%	15	0%	32	0%	3	0%

TABLE 3b.
High-Risk Subpopulation by CDPS and Medicaid-Rx Risk Factors
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	10,876	100%	9,018	100%	1,811	100%	3,127	100%	2,086	100%	4,166	100%	3,938	100%	1,576	100%
Cancer, very high	461	4%	553	6%	45	2%	101	3%	97	5%	170	4%	137	3%	24	2%
Cancer, high	980	9%	983	11%	100	6%	204	7%	156	7%	265	6%	282	7%	46	3%
Cancer, medium	640	6%	638	7%	59	3%	140	4%	129	6%	195	5%	181	5%	35	2%
Cancer, low	850	8%	1,282	14%	102	6%	374	12%	179	9%	510	12%	303	8%	79	5%
Cardiovascular very high	852	8%	502	6%	84	5%	86	3%	194	9%	191	5%	217	6%	13	1%
Cardiovascular medium	3,889	36%	5,041	56%	568	31%	1,666	53%	972	47%	2,438	59%	1,385	35%	307	19%
Cardiovascular low	6,626	61%	7,212	80%	1,185	65%	2,395	77%	1,629	78%	3,529	85%	2,209	56%	721	46%
Cardiovascular extra low	8,014	74%	8,072	90%	1,369	76%	2,564	82%	1,699	81%	3,580	86%	2,511	64%	792	50%
Cerebrovascular low	1,403	13%	1,496	17%	425	23%	674	22%	649	31%	1,276	31%	461	12%	102	6%

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
CNS, high	985	9%	200	2%	247	14%	82	3%	324	16%	185	4%	674	17%	274	17%
CNS, medium	2,091	19%	637	7%	340	19%	218	7%	481	23%	459	11%	1,047	27%	538	34%
CNS, low	6,381	59%	5,221	58%	1,260	70%	2,502	80%	1,561	75%	3,444	83%	2,403	61%	1,063	67%
Diabetes, type 1 high	358	3%	121	1%	53	3%	28	1%	89	4%	44	1%	61	2%	11	1%
Diabetes, type 1 medium	1,083	10%	634	7%	185	10%	192	6%	277	13%	263	6%	240	6%	73	5%
Diabetes, type 2 medium	4,051	37%	4,249	47%	582	32%	1,101	35%	825	40%	1,615	39%	1,188	30%	261	17%
Diabetes, type 2 low	5,446	50%	5,122	57%	869	48%	1,430	46%	1,151	55%	2,172	52%	1,603	41%	482	31%
Eye, low	475	4%	440	5%	65	4%	89	3%	98	5%	138	3%	150	4%	49	3%
Eye, very low	3,035	28%	4,573	51%	458	25%	1,146	37%	658	32%	1,851	44%	1,192	30%	567	36%
Genital, extra low	1,610	15%	1,781	20%	271	15%	582	19%	361	17%	973	23%	471	12%	210	13%
Gastro, high	1,260	12%	557	6%	184	10%	153	5%	481	23%	433	10%	683	17%	192	12%
Gastro, medium	3,080	28%	1,842	20%	420	23%	429	14%	643	31%	780	19%	756	19%	205	13%
Gastro, low	7,371	68%	5,959	66%	1,136	63%	1,819	58%	1,473	71%	2,735	66%	2,429	62%	956	61%
Hematological, extra high	19	0%	8	0%	2	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	6	0%	1	0%
Hematological, very high	25	0%	5	0%	0	0%	1	0%	3	0%	3	0%	5	0%	0	0%
Hematological, medium	1,129	10%	629	7%	169	9%	143	5%	248	12%	219	5%	290	7%	86	5%
Hematological, low	1,856	17%	1,677	19%	346	19%	496	16%	578	28%	801	19%	545	14%	220	14%
Infectious, high	470	4%	335	4%	90	5%	138	4%	212	10%	300	7%	135	3%	37	2%
Infectious, medium	2,888	27%	2,233	25%	543	30%	869	28%	985	47%	1,594	38%	895	23%	348	22%
Infectious, low	2,148	20%	1,285	14%	370	20%	284	9%	453	22%	493	12%	402	10%	100	6%
AIDS, high	97	1%	30	0%	15	1%	12	0%	19	1%	13	0%	12	0%	5	0%
HIV, medium	204	2%	21	0%	26	1%	7	0%	26	1%	9	0%	23	1%	5	0%
Metabolic, high	1,202	11%	696	8%	193	11%	190	6%	252	12%	318	8%	384	10%	131	8%
Metabolic, medium	3,478	32%	2,922	32%	612	34%	935	30%	1,045	50%	1,661	40%	1,032	26%	264	17%
Metabolic, very low	3,973	37%	3,335	37%	709	39%	1,084	35%	1,096	53%	1,918	46%	1,648	42%	966	61%
Pulmonary, very high	1,718	16%	1,613	18%	241	13%	477	15%	541	26%	820	20%	579	15%	113	7%
Pulmonary, high	326	3%	342	4%	52	3%	71	2%	110	5%	128	3%	144	4%	31	2%
Pulmonary, medium	4,187	38%	4,090	45%	742	41%	1,364	44%	1,199	57%	2,073	50%	1,450	37%	480	30%
Pulmonary, low	7,181	66%	5,878	65%	1,087	60%	1,837	59%	1,403	67%	2,757	66%	2,201	56%	707	45%
Renal, extra high	852	8%	574	6%	91	5%	101	3%	200	10%	206	5%	220	6%	13	1%
Renal, very high	3,124	29%	4,423	49%	473	26%	1,377	44%	734	35%	2,006	48%	1,094	28%	237	15%
Renal, medium	1,489	14%	1,013	11%	216	12%	203	6%	331	16%	403	10%	458	12%	88	6%
Renal, low	5,621	52%	5,983	66%	1,221	67%	2,482	79%	1,002	48%	2,217	53%	2,585	66%	1,205	76%
Skeletal, medium	3,721	34%	2,556	28%	429	24%	732	23%	813	39%	1,278	31%	1,145	29%	325	21%
Skeletal, low	5,421	50%	4,601	51%	707	39%	1,323	42%	1,043	50%	1,913	46%	1,855	47%	673	43%
Skeletal, very low	5,326	49%	3,901	43%	665	37%	1,029	33%	899	43%	1,395	33%	1,453	37%	503	32%
Skin, high	1,620	15%	1,345	15%	357	20%	699	22%	670	32%	1,284	31%	586	15%	244	15%
Skin, low	1,985	18%	1,320	15%	314	17%	451	14%	645	31%	855	21%	472	12%	178	11%
Skin, very low	4,942	45%	3,230	36%	801	44%	1,132	36%	1,117	54%	1,606	39%	1,370	35%	667	42%
Anti-coagulants Rx	3,257	30%	3,388	38%	476	26%	1,008	32%	873	42%	1,496	36%	995	25%	196	12%

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Asthma/COPD Rx	6,280	58%	4,600	51%	838	46%	1,271	41%	984	47%	1,966	47%	1,791	45%	527	33%
Burns Rx	521	5%	386	4%	65	4%	77	2%	98	5%	171	4%	162	4%	79	5%
Cardiac Rx	8,609	79%	8,294	92%	1,348	74%	2,716	87%	1,688	81%	3,629	87%	2,720	69%	889	56%
CMV Retinitis Rx	60	1%	22	0%	1	0%	4	0%	3	0%	4	0%	11	0%	0	0%
Cystic Fibrosis Rx	296	3%	268	3%	29	2%	39	1%	50	2%	48	1%	100	3%	21	1%
Diabetes Rx	4,582	42%	4,113	46%	695	38%	1,101	35%	942	45%	1,620	39%	1,332	34%	360	23%
EENT Rx	4,756	44%	4,195	47%	630	35%	1,150	37%	695	33%	1,472	35%	1,699	43%	779	49%
ESRD/Renal Rx	971	9%	937	10%	108	6%	173	6%	238	11%	374	9%	308	8%	41	3%
Folate Deficiency Rx	864	8%	504	6%	163	9%	208	7%	242	12%	263	6%	222	6%	110	7%
Gastric Acid Disorder Rx	7,303	67%	6,019	67%	1,131	62%	1,827	58%	1,277	61%	2,244	54%	2,368	60%	1,015	64%
Glaucoma Rx	560	5%	1,108	12%	86	5%	299	10%	96	5%	406	10%	280	7%	78	5%
Gout Rx	609	6%	987	11%	58	3%	201	6%	104	5%	339	8%	240	6%	49	3%
Growth Hormone Rx	12	0%	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	0%	2	0%
Hemophilia Rx	13	0%	6	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%	4	0%	6	0%	1	0%
Hepatitis Rx	281	3%	92	1%	42	2%	13	0%	42	2%	19	0%	30	1%	3	0%
Herpes Rx	1,023	9%	611	7%	80	4%	125	4%	127	6%	173	4%	253	6%	86	5%
HIV Rx	263	2%	39	0%	36	2%	9	0%	31	1%	13	0%	28	1%	8	1%
Hyperlipidemia Rx	5,658	52%	6,318	70%	969	54%	1,920	61%	1,124	54%	2,401	58%	1,823	46%	630	40%
Infections, high Rx	1,174	11%	672	7%	139	8%	178	6%	364	17%	433	10%	328	8%	80	5%
Infections, low Rx	7,108	65%	3,233	36%	979	54%	1,029	33%	1,251	60%	1,222	29%	1,975	50%	705	45%
Infections, medium Rx	6,926	64%	5,347	59%	933	52%	1,705	55%	1,208	58%	2,346	56%	2,212	56%	770	49%
Inflammatory Rx	6,233	57%	4,620	51%	644	36%	1,081	35%	775	37%	1,386	33%	1,737	44%	486	31%
Insomnia Rx	1,956	18%	1,000	11%	345	19%	328	10%	238	11%	294	7%	455	12%	210	13%
Iron Deficiency Rx	1,989	18%	1,606	18%	365	20%	702	22%	312	15%	395	9%	604	15%	250	16%
Irrigating Solution	206	2%	90	1%	50	3%	41	1%	82	4%	97	2%	81	2%	39	2%
Liver Disease Rx	541	5%	304	3%	123	7%	103	3%	243	12%	220	5%	144	4%	79	5%
Malignancies Rx	1,298	12%	1,193	13%	99	5%	263	8%	189	9%	299	7%	340	9%	46	3%
Multiple Sclerosis/Paralysis Rx	5,766	53%	2,058	23%	683	38%	512	16%	945	45%	814	20%	1,316	33%	321	20%
Nausea Rx	6,521	60%	4,213	47%	811	45%	1,274	41%	1,174	56%	1,899	46%	1,880	48%	694	44%
Neurogenic bladder Rx	1,464	13%	1,269	14%	264	15%	449	14%	224	11%	533	13%	491	12%	231	15%
Osteoporosis Rx	565	5%	1,208	13%	67	4%	290	9%	93	4%	320	8%	300	8%	153	10%
Pain Rx	8,930	82%	6,779	75%	1,162	64%	2,067	66%	1,654	79%	3,030	73%	2,571	65%	731	46%
Parkinson's/Tremor Rx	1,362	13%	920	10%	455	25%	423	14%	236	11%	488	12%	381	10%	234	15%
Replacement solution	3,862	36%	2,908	32%	496	27%	876	28%	728	35%	1,336	32%	1,157	29%	453	29%
Seizure disorders Rx	7,402	68%	4,305	48%	1,273	70%	1,451	46%	1,418	68%	2,105	51%	2,266	58%	1,031	65%
Thyroid Disorder Rx	2,071	19%	2,202	24%	384	21%	854	27%	388	19%	1,141	27%	803	20%	413	26%
Transplant Rx	343	3%	141	2%	16	1%	13	0%	28	1%	20	0%	82	2%	10	1%
Tuberculosis Rx	118	1%	63	1%	14	1%	9	0%	21	1%	13	0%	23	1%	1	0%

4. Mental Illness Conditions

TABLE 4A.
Total Study Population by Mental Illness Condition
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	20,432	100%	16,490	100%	3,225	100%	5,646	100%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	13,112	100%	3,971	100%
PTSD	3,999	20%	1,085	7%	470	15%	248	4%	311	13%	297	5%	835	6%	456	11%
Psychiatric, high	2,049	10%	494	3%	1,395	43%	770	14%	297	12%	542	9%	668	5%	653	16%
Psychiatric, medium	4,052	20%	1,302	8%	1,309	41%	1,189	21%	574	23%	1,189	20%	2,904	22%	1,918	48%
Psychiatric, medium low	9,930	49%	4,760	29%	1,824	57%	2,234	40%	1,492	61%	3,074	51%	3,670	28%	2,130	54%
Psychiatric, low	8,656	42%	6,058	37%	1,775	55%	3,321	59%	1,585	65%	3,920	66%	3,019	23%	1,477	37%
Psychotic Illness/ Bipolar Rx	5,589	27%	2,412	15%	2,071	64%	2,546	45%	770	31%	1,824	30%	2,725	21%	2,112	53%
Depression/ Anxiety Rx	12,878	63%	7,546	46%	1,927	60%	2,156	38%	1,611	66%	2,746	46%	5,491	42%	1,768	45%

TABLE 4B.
High-Risk Subpopulation by Mental Illness Condition
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	10,876	100%	9,018	100%	1,811	100%	3,127	100%	2,086	100%	4,166	100%	3,938	100%	1,576	100%
PTSD	2,552	23%	700	8%	338	19%	182	6%	284	14%	232	6%	410	10%	196	12%
Psychiatric, high	1,174	11%	337	4%	758	42%	468	15%	279	13%	420	10%	297	8%	359	23%
Psychiatric, medium	2,300	21%	954	11%	775	43%	775	25%	514	25%	871	21%	823	21%	776	49%
Psychiatric, medium low	6,154	57%	3,188	35%	1,176	65%	1,488	48%	1,319	63%	2,303	55%	1,466	37%	928	59%
Psychiatric, low	5,959	55%	4,139	46%	1,197	66%	2,022	65%	1,399	67%	2,813	68%	1,535	39%	742	47%
Psychotic Illness/ Bipolar Rx	3,355	31%	1,721	19%	1,171	65%	1,538	49%	674	32%	1,343	32%	1,007	26%	950	60%
Depression/ Anxiety Rx	7,892	73%	4,681	52%	1,187	66%	1,314	42%	1,414	68%	2,034	49%	2,245	57%	729	46%

Service Experiences and Characteristics of Persons Receiving Medicaid-Funded Long-term Services and Supports

5. Substance Use Disorders

TABLE 5A.

Total Study Population by Substance Use Disorder Category
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	20,432	100%	16,490	100%	3,225	100%	5,646	100%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	13,112	100%	3,971	100%
Substance abuse, low	4,664	23%	1,503	9%	785	24%	438	8%	737	30%	639	11%	710	5%	99	2%
Substance abuse, very low	2,081	10%	760	5%	577	18%	370	7%	558	23%	516	9%	263	2%	61	2%
Alcoholism Rx	1,333	7%	323	2%	79	2%	45	1%	108	4%	39	1%	210	2%	4	0%

TABLE 5B.

High-Risk Subpopulation by Substance Use Disorder Category
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	10,876	100%	9,018	100%	1,811	100%	3,127	100%	2,086	100%	4,166	100%	3,938	100%	1,576	100%
Substance abuse, low	3,639	33%	1,229	14%	583	32%	362	12%	680	33%	554	13%	534	14%	66	4%
Substance abuse, very low	1,479	14%	562	6%	388	21%	239	8%	474	23%	388	9%	139	4%	33	2%
Alcoholism Rx	1,052	10%	269	3%	68	4%	41	1%	104	5%	37	1%	171	4%	2	0%

6. Cognitive Conditions

TABLE 6A.

Total Study Population by Cognitive Condition Type
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	20,432	100%	16,490	100%	3,225	100%	5,646	100%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	13,112	100%	3,971	100%
Alzheimer's	1,291	6%	4,283	26%	782	24%	3,341	59%	697	28%	3,783	63%	1,038	8%	390	10%
Traumatic Brain Injury	440	2%	311	2%	156	5%	233	4%	143	6%	341	6%	220	2%	130	3%
Alzheimer's Rx	291	1%	1,633	10%	139	4%	1,130	20%	50	2%	806	13%	358	3%	110	3%

TABLE 6B.

High-Risk Subpopulation by Cognitive Condition Type
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	10,876	100%	9,018	100%	1,811	100%	3,127	100%	2,086	100%	4,166	100%	3,938	100%	1,576	100%
Alzheimer's	902	8%	2,687	30%	545	30%	1,905	61%	577	28%	2,554	61%	638	16%	264	17%
Traumatic Brain Injury	250	2%	191	2%	90	5%	139	4%	111	5%	249	6%	109	3%	70	4%
Alzheimer's Rx	176	2%	916	10%	76	4%	625	20%	41	2%	521	13%	212	5%	70	4%

7. Intellectual/Developmental Conditions

TABLE 7A.

Total Study Population by Type of Intellectual or Developmental Condition
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	20,432	100%	16,490	100%	3,225	100%	5,646	100%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	13,112	100%	3,971	100%
Autism Spectrum Disorders	784	4%	30	0%	111	3%	34	1%	31	1%	29	0%	1,621	12%	1,061	27%
Intellectual Disabilities	720	4%	123	1%	223	7%	152	3%	116	5%	151	3%	1,805	14%	2,074	52%
Other Developmental Delays	650	3%	168	1%	206	6%	177	3%	135	6%	157	3%	1,448	11%	1,718	43%
Learning Disabilities	235	1%	77	0%	57	2%	74	1%	64	3%	108	2%	405	3%	480	12%
DD, low	1,479	7%	131	1%	358	11%	161	3%	151	6%	118	2%	3,225	25%	2,852	72%
DD, medium	185	1%	7	0%	24	1%	13	0%	11	0%	19	0%	374	3%	520	13%

TABLE 7B.

High-Risk Subpopulation by Type of Intellectual or Developmental Condition
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	10,876	100%	9,018	100%	1,811	100%	3,127	100%	2,086	100%	4,166	100%	3,938	100%	1,576	100%
Autism Spectrum Disorders	126	1%	15	0%	42	2%	15	0%	25	1%	24	1%	200	5%	327	21%
Intellectual Disabilities	239	2%	63	1%	108	6%	85	3%	101	5%	117	3%	493	13%	991	63%
Other Developmental Delays	302	3%	92	1%	132	7%	105	3%	126	6%	131	3%	509	13%	882	56%
Learning Disabilities	134	1%	48	1%	41	2%	48	2%	58	3%	81	2%	163	4%	269	17%
DD, low	491	5%	83	1%	181	10%	97	3%	134	6%	97	2%	800	20%	1,233	78%
DD, medium	81	1%	2	0%	14	1%	7	0%	9	0%	15	0%	167	4%	317	20%

8. Functional Limitations

TABLE 8A.

Total Study Population by Type of Functional Limitation
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	20,432	100%	16,490	100%	3,225	100%	5,646	100%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	13,112	100%	3,971	100%
Mobility Impairments	1,665	8%	2,290	14%	340	11%	1,031	18%	459	19%	1,610	27%	909	7%	346	9%
Hip/Pelvic Fracture	232	1%	1,046	6%	60	2%	728	13%	72	3%	953	16%	203	2%	75	2%
Falls	5,286	26%	5,479	33%	955	30%	2,403	43%	1,003	41%	2,832	47%	2,078	16%	1,123	28%
Spinal Cord injury	440	2%	402	2%	49	2%	159	3%	74	3%	245	4%	157	1%	26	1%
Blindness and Visual Impairment	500	2%	561	3%	76	2%	192	3%	109	4%	272	5%	266	2%	146	4%
Deafness and Hearing Impairment	1,088	5%	3,370	20%	156	5%	1,021	18%	137	6%	1,075	18%	1,093	8%	627	16%
Wheelchairs	5,852	29%	4,169	25%	922	29%	1,399	25%	1,255	51%	2,334	39%	2,385	18%	685	17%
Other reduced mobility	2,074	10%	1,506	9%	325	10%	589	10%	500	20%	923	15%	704	5%	227	6%
Fracture	8,978	44%	5,973	36%	1,241	38%	1,756	31%	1,280	52%	2,248	38%	3,405	26%	1,240	31%
Walking aids	3,366	16%	2,427	15%	384	12%	445	8%	344	14%	396	7%	846	6%	204	5%
Wheelchair dependence Dx	2,088	10%	1,220	7%	501	16%	786	14%	517	21%	973	16%	1,066	8%	388	10%
Breathing aids	4,177	20%	2,220	13%	331	10%	421	7%	279	11%	367	6%	1,542	12%	420	11%
Dependence on enabling machines Dx	844	4%	516	3%	74	2%	97	2%	108	4%	144	2%	268	2%	75	2%
Bed confinement	564	3%	621	4%	169	5%	439	8%	361	15%	770	13%	326	2%	112	3%
Hospital beds	879	4%	687	4%	229	7%	283	5%	122	5%	171	3%	413	3%	132	3%
Humidifiers	3,467	17%	2,080	13%	318	10%	439	8%	259	11%	373	6%	1,304	10%	353	9%
Oxygen	3,023	15%	2,422	15%	320	10%	664	12%	532	22%	966	16%	1,171	9%	256	6%
Effects of cerebrovascular disease	652	3%	695	4%	183	6%	330	6%	256	10%	480	8%	182	1%	23	1%
Diabetic footwear	1,524	7%	1,625	10%	204	6%	321	6%	214	9%	298	5%	496	4%	95	2%
Commode chair	197	1%	270	2%	15	0%	35	1%	25	1%	45	1%	68	1%	5	0%
Limitation due to disability	75	0%	68	0%	14	0%	29	1%	26	1%	91	2%	21	0%	12	0%

Service Experiences and Characteristics of Persons Receiving Medicaid-Funded Long-term Services and Supports

TABLE 8B.

High-Risk Subpopulation by Type of Functional Limitation Calendar Year 2018

Measure	ALISA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	10,876	100%	9,018	100%	1,811	100%	3,127	100%	2,086	100%	4,166	100%	3,938	100%	1,576	100%
Mobility Impairments	1,158	11%	1,535	17%	247	14%	675	22%	391	19%	1,183	28%	593	15%	246	16%
Hip/Pelvic Fracture	180	2%	703	8%	43	2%	437	14%	57	3%	648	16%	126	3%	49	3%
Falls	3,911	36%	3,789	42%	718	40%	1,578	50%	897	43%	2,115	51%	1,209	31%	636	40%
Spinal Cord injury	344	3%	301	3%	44	2%	115	4%	70	3%	197	5%	120	3%	20	1%
Blindness and Visual Impairment	394	4%	396	4%	61	3%	120	4%	103	5%	202	5%	162	4%	87	6%
Deafness and Hearing Impairment	760	7%	2,050	23%	105	6%	639	20%	123	6%	766	18%	552	14%	325	21%
Wheelchairs	4,557	42%	3,223	36%	729	40%	1,014	32%	1,126	54%	1,865	45%	1,579	40%	522	33%
Other reduced mobility	1,526	14%	1,112	12%	252	14%	418	13%	452	22%	723	17%	460	12%	165	10%
Fracture	5,938	55%	3,931	44%	893	49%	1,185	38%	1,133	54%	1,727	41%	1,634	41%	647	41%
Walking aids	2,449	23%	1,559	17%	298	16%	306	10%	318	15%	320	8%	492	12%	126	8%
Wheelchair dependence Dx	1,650	15%	986	11%	407	22%	547	17%	477	23%	796	19%	766	19%	320	20%
Breathing aids	3,255	30%	1,810	20%	279	15%	358	11%	263	13%	331	8%	998	25%	271	17%
Dependence on enabling machines Dx	707	7%	422	5%	67	4%	81	3%	105	5%	126	3%	183	5%	50	3%
Bed confinement	501	5%	522	6%	151	8%	326	10%	340	16%	665	16%	287	7%	106	7%
Hospital beds	761	7%	573	6%	198	11%	216	7%	118	6%	155	4%	334	8%	112	7%
Humidifiers	2,678	25%	1,614	18%	264	15%	356	11%	244	12%	330	8%	813	21%	235	15%
Oxygen	2,588	24%	2,129	24%	296	16%	576	18%	514	25%	881	21%	914	23%	210	13%
Effects of cerebrovascular disease	459	4%	517	6%	134	7%	221	7%	228	11%	368	9%	143	4%	18	1%
Diabetic footwear	1,318	12%	1,248	14%	174	10%	264	8%	204	10%	270	6%	353	9%	71	5%
Commode chair	160	1%	199	2%	12	1%	30	1%	22	1%	39	1%	53	1%	5	0%
Limitation due to disability	54	0%	51	1%	10	1%	24	1%	23	1%	73	2%	12	0%	4	0%

9. Frailty Indicators

TABLE 9A.
Total Study Population by Frailty Indicator
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	20,432	100%	16,490	100%	3,225	100%	5,646	100%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	13,112	100%	3,971	100%
Altered mental status	4,073	20%	4,074	25%	1,223	38%	2,464	44%	1,264	52%	3,161	53%	1,472	11%	747	19%
Shortness of breath	9,488	46%	8,577	52%	1,260	39%	2,355	42%	1,493	61%	3,086	52%	3,437	26%	950	24%
Coordination	1,975	10%	1,996	12%	651	20%	1,322	23%	1,015	41%	2,056	34%	745	6%	363	9%
Abnormal gait	5,509	27%	6,350	39%	1,062	33%	2,660	47%	1,482	60%	4,006	67%	2,151	16%	904	23%
Hypotension	4,919	24%	4,745	29%	942	29%	1,877	33%	1,045	43%	2,259	38%	1,689	13%	568	14%
Incontinence	7,212	35%	8,376	51%	1,761	55%	4,055	72%	1,072	44%	2,891	48%	4,583	35%	2,257	57%
Malaise/ Fatigue	8,610	42%	8,728	53%	1,405	44%	3,167	56%	1,679	68%	4,079	68%	3,267	25%	1,008	25%
Muscle weakness	4,477	22%	4,734	29%	812	25%	2,172	38%	1,761	72%	4,653	78%	1,422	11%	421	11%
Need assistance	1,100	5%	1,063	6%	261	8%	552	10%	521	21%	1,067	18%	319	2%	165	4%
Nutritional deficiencies	6,227	30%	4,889	30%	1,142	35%	1,840	33%	1,292	53%	2,807	47%	2,511	19%	818	21%
Failure to thrive	735	4%	1,055	6%	232	7%	649	11%	353	14%	1,300	22%	356	3%	196	5%
Dizziness	4,889	24%	5,158	31%	603	19%	1,031	18%	520	21%	1,039	17%	1,690	13%	410	10%
Weight Loss	2,191	11%	2,372	14%	443	14%	1,094	19%	439	18%	1,520	25%	1,100	8%	467	12%

TABLE 9B.
High-Risk Subpopulation by Frailty Indicator
 Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	10,876	100%	9,018	100%	1,811	100%	3,127	100%	2,086	100%	4,166	100%	3,938	100%	1,576	100%
Altered mental status	3,291	30%	3,146	35%	920	51%	1,689	54%	1,165	56%	2,453	59%	1,034	26%	514	33%
Shortness of breath	7,190	66%	6,218	69%	1,024	57%	1,796	57%	1,394	67%	2,590	62%	2,189	56%	657	42%
Coordination	1,532	14%	1,497	17%	536	30%	922	29%	903	43%	1,630	39%	502	13%	297	19%
Abnormal gait	3,890	36%	4,286	48%	769	42%	1,754	56%	1,288	62%	2,886	69%	1,171	30%	552	35%
Hypotension	4,018	37%	3,614	40%	759	42%	1,339	43%	983	47%	1,826	44%	1,142	29%	400	25%
Incontinence	4,974	46%	5,435	60%	1,214	67%	2,476	79%	970	47%	2,261	54%	2,376	60%	1,178	75%
Malaise/ Fatigue	6,221	57%	5,972	66%	1,042	58%	2,132	68%	1,496	72%	3,055	73%	1,899	48%	662	42%
Muscle weakness	3,397	31%	3,490	39%	641	35%	1,495	48%	1,538	74%	3,376	81%	918	23%	307	19%
Need assistance	879	8%	829	9%	215	12%	389	12%	478	23%	802	19%	219	6%	114	7%
Nutritional deficiencies	4,463	41%	3,447	38%	813	45%	1,253	40%	1,149	55%	2,090	50%	1,352	34%	443	28%
Failure to thrive	629	6%	856	9%	186	10%	438	14%	313	15%	949	23%	249	6%	129	8%
Dizziness	3,466	32%	3,181	35%	444	25%	729	23%	480	23%	820	20%	961	24%	250	16%
Weight Loss	1,570	14%	1,635	18%	300	17%	664	21%	399	19%	1,079	26%	566	14%	270	17%

10. Social/Economic Factors

TABLE 10A.
Total Study Population by Social/Economic Factor
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	20,432	100%	16,490	100%	3,225	100%	5,646	100%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	13,112	100%	3,971	100%
Months homeless, 2016-2018	0.5		0.0		1.0		0.1		1.5		0.1		0.1		0.0	
Homeless Dx	1,022	5%	184	1%	493	15%	150	3%	366	15%	197	3%	73	1%	41	1%
Living Alone Dx	339	2%	419	3%	20	1%	60	1%	52	2%	157	3%	64	0%	7	0%
Inadequate housing Dx	49	0%	23	0%	7	0%	8	0%	10	0%	18	0%	4	0%	0	0%
Low income Dx	22	0%	24	0%	9	0%	6	0%	5	0%	3	0%	1	0%	3	0%
Inadequate food Dx	14	0%	4	0%	3	0%	2	0%	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%	0	0%

TABLE 10B.
High-Risk Subpopulation by Social Economic Factor
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	10,876	100%	9,018	100%	1,811	100%	3,127	100%	2,086	100%	4,166	100%	3,938	100%	1,576	100%
Months homeless, 2016-2018	0.6		0.1		1.1		0.1		1.5		0.2		0.1		0.0	
Homeless Dx	743	7%	139	2%	334	18%	93	3%	315	15%	151	4%	38	1%	16	1%
Living Alone Dx	296	3%	324	4%	15	1%	40	1%	49	2%	123	3%	46	1%	5	0%
Inadequate housing Dx	38	0%	18	0%	4	0%	5	0%	9	0%	11	0%	4	0%	0	0%
Low income Dx	12	0%	9	0%	4	0%	4	0%	4	0%	3	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Inadequate food Dx	10	0%	1	0%	2	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%

11. Health Service Utilization

TABLE 11A.

Total Study Population by Type of Health Service Utilization
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	20,432	100%	16,490	100%	3,225	100%	5,646	100%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	13,112	100%	3,971	100%
One ED Visit	4,280	21%	3,861	23%	619	19%	1,411	25%	582	24%	1,309	22%	2,116	16%	790	20%
Two or more ED Visits	5,643	28%	3,696	22%	877	27%	1,318	23%	754	31%	1,350	23%	1,728	13%	929	23%
Any SNF Stays	1,249	6%	2,250	14%	299	9%	1,095	19%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	286	2%	124	3%
Nursing Respite	1,323	6%	361	2%	305	9%	92	2%	80	3%	63	1%	856	7%	134	3%
Skilled RN Home Visits	1,305	6%	3,500	21%	252	8%	1,480	26%	224	9%	1,090	18%	660	5%	214	5%

TABLE 11B.

High-Risk Subpopulation by Type of Health Service Utilization
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	10,876	100%	9,018	100%	1,811	100%	3,127	100%	2,086	100%	4,166	100%	3,938	100%	1,576	100%
One ED Visit	2,517	23%	2,418	27%	390	22%	894	29%	523	25%	979	23%	898	23%	380	24%
Two or more ED Visits	4,436	41%	2,897	32%	688	38%	982	31%	692	33%	1,092	26%	1,156	29%	606	38%
Any SNF Stays	1,114	10%	1,871	21%	262	14%	871	28%	2,086	100%	100%	100%	250	6%	98	6%
Nursing Respite	827	8%	252	3%	180	10%	68	2%	73	3%	51	1%	431	11%	74	5%
Skilled RN Home Visits	1,167	11%	2,862	32%	224	12%	1,085	35%	210	10%	895	21%	544	14%	186	12%

ED = Emergency Department • SNF = Skilled Nursing Facility • RN = Registered Nurse

12. Additional Medicaid Behavioral Health Service Utilization

TABLE 12A.

Total Study Population by Type of Medicaid Behavioral Health Service Utilization
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA STUDY POPULATION												DDA STUDY POPULATION			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	20,432	100%	16,490	100%	3,225	100%	5,646	100%	2,453	100%	5,983	100%	13,112	100%	3,971	100%
MH Crisis	1,280	6%	273	2%	467	14%	162	3%	154	6%	172	3%	280	2%	245	6%
MH Inpatient	495	2%	105	1%	227	7%	86	2%	52	2%	63	1%	86	1%	59	1%
MH Outpatient	8,547	42%	2,709	16%	1,882	58%	1,131	20%	1,060	43%	1,566	26%	3,199	24%	2,004	50%
PACT	106	1%	9	0%	83	3%	5	0%	4	0%	1	0%	7	0%	0	0%
SUD Detoxification	103	1%	10	0%	26	1%	3	0%	23	1%	3	0%	8	0%	3	0%
SUD Inpatient	105	1%	14	0%	34	1%	1	0%	31	1%	3	0%	8	0%	4	0%
SUD MAT	332	2%	10	0%	50	2%	6	0%	39	2%	2	0%	42	0%	11	0%
SUD Outpatient	524	3%	58	0%	79	2%	12	0%	55	2%	7	0%	49	0%	14	0%
SUD OST	257	1%	43	0%	14	0%	6	0%	12	0%	6	0%	23	0%	2	0%

TABLE 12B.

High-Risk Subpopulation by Type of Medicaid Behavioral Health Service Utilization
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	AL TSA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent	Clients	Percent
Group Total	10,876	100%	9,018	100%	1,811	100%	3,127	100%	2,086	100%	4,166	100%	3,938	100%	1,576	100%
MH Crisis	838	8%	197	2%	288	16%	109	3%	135	6%	136	3%	126	3%	123	8%
MH Inpatient	338	3%	84	1%	148	8%	62	2%	46	2%	49	1%	48	1%	37	2%
MH Outpatient	5,016	46%	1,689	19%	1,084	60%	750	24%	938	45%	1,230	30%	1,078	27%	823	52%
PACT	63	1%	6	0%	36	2%	3	0%	4	0%	1	0%	3	0%	0	0%
SUD Detoxification	88	1%	8	0%	20	1%	3	0%	18	1%	3	0%	4	0%	2	0%
SUD Inpatient	90	1%	13	0%	27	1%	0	0%	26	1%	3	0%	3	0%	2	0%
SUD MAT	272	3%	8	0%	35	2%	5	0%	38	2%	2	0%	26	1%	3	0%
SUD Outpatient	371	3%	45	0%	52	3%	9	0%	50	2%	6	0%	27	1%	6	0%
SUD OST	192	2%	31	0%	13	1%	6	0%	12	1%	6	0%	17	0%	1	0%

MH = Mental Health • PACT = Program of Assertive Community Treatment

SUD = Substance Use Disorder • MAT = Medication-Assisted Treatment • OST = Opioid Substitution Treatment

Service Experiences and Characteristics of Persons Receiving Medicaid-Funded Long-term Services and Supports

13. HEDIS Measures

TABLE 13A.
 ALTSA IN-HOME CARE CLIENTS COMPARED TO ALL MEDICAID ADULTS
 Calendar Year 2018

Measure	All Medicaid Adults Percent (Num/Den)	ALTSA In-Home Services Ages 18-64			ALTSA In-Home Services Ages 65+		
		Denominator	Numerator	Percent (Num/Den)	Denominator	Numerator	Percent (Num/Den)
Preventive Care							
HEDIS BCS Breast Cancer Screening	49%	6,604	3,455	52%	2,848	1,345	47%
HEDIS CCS Cervical Cancer Screen	46%	11,162	4,006	36%	N/A	N/A	N/A
HEDIS COL Colorectal Cancer Screen	42%	10,669	5,794	54%	4,267	2,187	51%
Mental Health Treatment							
HEDIS AMM 180 Day	37%	1,941	998	51%	1,333	791	59%
HEDIS AMM 84 Day	53%	1,941	1,238	64%	1,333	1,009	76%
HEDIS FUH 7 Day	59%	607	424	70%	83	45	54%
HEDIS FUM 7 Day	65%	560	452	81%	81	70	86%
HEDIS SAA Antipsychotic Adherence	70%	1,322	986	75%	141	109	77%
SUPPL MH Treatment Rate	50%	15,779	8,980	57%	9,618	3,772	39%
SUD Treatment							
HEDIS FUA 7 Day	15%	346	55	16%	88	11	13%
HEDIS IET Initiation	37%	2,243	1,010	45%	727	365	50%
HEDIS IET Engagement	14%	2,243	166	7%	727	30	4%
SUPPL SUD Treatment Rate	35%	5,862	1,014	17%	1,851	159	9%
Diabetes Care							
HEDIS CDC Eye Exam	45%	6,360	3,449	54%	1,841	1,097	60%
HEDIS CDC HBA1C Testing	79%	6,360	5,415	85%	1,841	1,603	87%
HEDIS CDC Att. For Nephropathy	84%	6,360	5,807	91%	1,841	1,701	92%
Cardiovascular Disease							
HEDIS SPC Statin Adherence	67%	868	595	69%	329	256	78%
HEDIS SPC Received Statin Therapy	82%	1,076	868	81%	401	329	82%
Care Coordination							
HEDIS PCR All Cause Readmission	15%	9,419	2,242	24%	6,860	1,157	17%
HEDIS SSD Diabetes Screening	77%	1,512	1,287	85%	N/A	N/A	N/A
HEDIS SMD Diabetes Monitoring	57%	507	321	63%	N/A	N/A	N/A
HEDIS TRC Engagement After IP	62%	6,809	5,547	81%	5,209	4,397	84%
Social Outcomes							
SUPPL Percent Arrested	7%	20,276	396	2%	16,430	43	0%
SUPPL Percent Employed	48%	20,276	1,291	6%	16,430	104	1%
SUPPL Percent Homeless	11%	20,276	358	2%	16,430	28	0%

TABLE 13B.
 ALTSA COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CLIENTS COMPARED TO ALL MEDICAID ADULTS
 Calendar Year 2018

Measure	All Medicaid Adults	ALTSA Community Residential Ages 18-64			ALTSA Community Residential Ages 65+		
	Percent (Num/Den)	Denominator	Numerator	Percent (Num/Den)	Denominator	Numerator	Percent (Num/Den)
Preventive Care							
HEDIS BCS Breast Cancer Screening	49%	862	358	42%	457	165	36%
HEDIS CCS Cervical Cancer Screen	46%	1,225	363	30%	N/A	N/A	N/A
HEDIS COL Colorectal Cancer Screen	42%	1,953	755	39%	921	329	36%
Mental Health Treatment							
HEDIS AMM 180 Day	37%	269	177	66%	305	203	67%
HEDIS AMM 84 Day	53%	269	199	74%	305	236	77%
HEDIS FUH 7 Day	59%	367	223	61%	97	32	33%
HEDIS FUM 7 Day	65%	250	206	82%	38	33	87%
HEDIS SAA Antipsychotic Adherence	70%	977	853	87%	199	184	92%
SUPPL MH Treatment Rate	50%	2,824	1,916	68%	3,634	1,435	39%
SUD Treatment							
HEDIS FUA 7 Day	15%	86	15	17%	11	0	0%
HEDIS IET Initiation	37%	352	180	51%	180	94	52%
HEDIS IET Engagement	14%	352	30	9%	180	7	4%
SUPPL SUD Treatment Rate	35%	1,029	147	14%	580	38	7%
Diabetes Care							
HEDIS CDC Eye Exam	45%	892	420	47%	322	153	48%
HEDIS CDC HBA1C Testing	79%	892	723	81%	322	258	80%
HEDIS CDC Att. For Nephropathy	84%	892	773	87%	322	288	89%
Cardiovascular Disease							
HEDIS SPC Statin Adherence	67%	100	87	87%	42	39	93%
HEDIS SPC Received Statin Therapy	82%	116	100	86%	48	42	88%
Care Coordination							
HEDIS PCR All Cause Readmission	15%	1,692	388	23%	2,020	324	16%
HEDIS SSD Diabetes Screening	77%	901	761	84%	N/A	N/A	N/A
HEDIS SMD Diabetes Monitoring	57%	343	212	62%	N/A	N/A	N/A
HEDIS TRC Engagement After IP	62%	1,279	838	66%	1,556	1,030	66%
Social Outcomes							
SUPPL Percent Arrested	7%	3,196	86	3%	5,629	12	0%
SUPPL Percent Employed	48%	3,196	101	3%	5,629	25	0%
SUPPL Percent Homeless	11%	3,196	109	3%	5,629	8	0%

TABLE 13C.
 ALTSA NURSING HOME CLIENTS COMPARED TO ALL MEDICAID ADULTS
 Calendar Year 2018

Measure	All Medicaid Adults	ALTSA Nursing Home Clients Ages 18-64			ALTSA Nursing Home Clients Ages 65+		
	Percent (Num/Den)	Denominator	Numerator	Percent (Num/Den)	Denominator	Numerator	Percent (Num/Den)
Preventive Care							
HEDIS BCS Breast Cancer Screening	49%	734	198	27%	149	29	19%
HEDIS CCS Cervical Cancer Screen	46%	939	164	17%	N/A	N/A	N/A
HEDIS COL Colorectal Cancer Screen	42%	1,621	504	31%	325	100	31%
Mental Health Treatment							
HEDIS AMM 180 Day	37%	353	213	60%	595	343	58%
HEDIS AMM 84 Day	53%	353	258	73%	595	431	72%
HEDIS FUH 7 Day	59%	24	10	42%	18	7	39%
HEDIS FUM 7 Day	65%	33	27	82%	13	12	92%
HEDIS SAA Antipsychotic Adherence	70%	139	100	72%	32	24	75%
SUPPL MH Treatment Rate	50%	1,903	1,047	55%	3,638	1,650	45%
SUD Treatment							
HEDIS FUA 7 Day	15%	60	12	20%	22	0	0%
HEDIS IET Initiation	37%	338	219	65%	198	140	71%
HEDIS IET Engagement	14%	338	33	10%	198	14	7%
SUPPL SUD Treatment Rate	35%	930	126	14%	770	41	5%
Diabetes Care							
HEDIS CDC Eye Exam	45%	976	441	45%	132	43	33%
HEDIS CDC HBA1C Testing	79%	976	752	77%	132	97	73%
HEDIS CDC Att. For Nephropathy	84%	976	870	89%	132	118	89%
Cardiovascular Disease							
HEDIS SPC Statin Adherence	67%	137	85	62%	21	14	67%
HEDIS SPC Received Statin Therapy	82%	165	137	83%	26	21	81%
Care Coordination							
HEDIS PCR All Cause Readmission	15%	2,752	687	25%	3,373	671	20%
HEDIS SSD Diabetes Screening	77%	170	155	91%	N/A	N/A	N/A
HEDIS SMD Diabetes Monitoring	57%	118	61	52%	N/A	N/A	N/A
HEDIS TRC Engagement After IP	62%	1,317	912	69%	1,429	870	61%
Social Outcomes							
SUPPL Percent Arrested	7%	2,444	57	2%	5,964	8	0%
SUPPL Percent Employed	48%	2,444	117	5%	5,964	30	1%
SUPPL Percent Homeless	11%	2,444	154	6%	5,964	22	0%

TABLE 13D.
DDA CLIENTS COMPARED TO ALL MEDICAID ADULTS
Calendar Year 2018

Measure	All Medicaid Adults	DDA Personal Care Clients Ages 18-64			ALTSA Residential Care Clients Ages 65+		
	Percent (Num/Den)	Denominator	Numerator	Percent (Num/Den)	Denominator	Numerator	Percent (Num/Den)
Preventive Care							
HEDIS BCS Breast Cancer Screening	49%	1,584	813	51%	603	410	68%
HEDIS CCS Cervical Cancer Screen	46%	4,073	1,101	27%	1,203	404	34%
HEDIS COL Colorectal Cancer Screen	42%	2,823	1,406	50%	1,543	993	64%
Mental Health Treatment							
HEDIS AMM 180 Day	37%	491	288	59%	91	68	75%
HEDIS AMM 84 Day	53%	491	353	72%	91	76	84%
HEDIS FUH 7 Day	59%	103	56	54%	77	46	60%
HEDIS FUM 7 Day	65%	169	130	77%	255	200	78%
HEDIS SAA Antipsychotic Adherence	70%	380	331	87%	405	383	95%
SUPPL MH Treatment Rate	50%	7,849	3,613	46%	3,404	2,203	65%
SUD Treatment							
HEDIS FUA 7 Day	15%	44	3	7%	16	2	13%
HEDIS IET Initiation	37%	316	132	42%	43	10	23%
HEDIS IET Engagement	14%	316	18	6%	43	3	7%
SUPPL SUD Treatment Rate	35%	1,025	122	12%	257	44	17%
Diabetes Care							
HEDIS CDC Eye Exam	45%	1,711	966	56%	589	401	68%
HEDIS CDC HBA1C Testing	79%	1,711	1,465	86%	589	522	89%
HEDIS CDC Att. For Nephropathy	84%	1,711	1,482	87%	589	500	85%
Cardiovascular Disease							
HEDIS SPC Statin Adherence	67%	160	118	74%	29	25	86%
HEDIS SPC Received Statin Therapy	82%	189	160	85%	52	29	56%
Care Coordination							
HEDIS PCR All Cause Readmission	15%	2,341	401	17%	721	120	17%
HEDIS SSD Diabetes Screening	77%	420	349	83%	523	449	86%
HEDIS SMD Diabetes Monitoring	57%	107	70	65%	96	80	83%
HEDIS TRC Engagement After IP	62%	1,870	1,538	82%	596	525	88%
Social Outcomes							
SUPPL Percent Arrested	7%	12,987	76	1%	3,947	69	2%
SUPPL Percent Employed	48%	12,987	2,446	19%	3,947	999	25%
SUPPL Percent Homeless	11%	12,987	36	0%	3,947	7	0%

14. Medicare PMPM for Dual Eligibles of Receiving Medicaid LTSS

TABLE 14A.

MEDICARE DETAIL FOR STUDY POPULATION DUAL ELIGIBLES RECEIVING MEDICAID LTSS
Calendar Year 2018

Expenditure Group (1)	AL TSA POPULATIONS												DDA POPULATIONS			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM
Inpatient	28.1%	\$1,008	32.0%	\$897	28.5%	\$1,051	35.5%	\$928	55.1%	\$2,891	46.1%	\$1,488	16.4%	\$440	14.3%	\$346
SNF	6.6%	\$147	11.5%	\$256	6.5%	\$192	15.1%	\$351	44.9%	\$1,215	39.3%	\$1,061	2.9%	\$61	2.4%	\$44
Hospice	1.8%	\$31	5.6%	\$94	3.0%	\$66	16.5%	\$327	5.4%	\$94	11.3%	\$144	2.5%	\$40	2.0%	\$38
Home Health	13.8%	\$81	19.1%	\$106	19.8%	\$103	30.7%	\$163	17.6%	\$88	14.5%	\$74	8.5%	\$44	7.9%	\$33
Hospital Outpatient	86.8%	\$696	87.0%	\$449	82.8%	\$382	75.6%	\$278	91.5%	\$939	90.8%	\$501	76.0%	\$281	84.0%	\$200
Part D Drugs	94.7%	\$898	96.6%	\$532	98.4%	\$917	94.9%	\$425	98.0%	\$966	97.1%	\$480	91.1%	\$457	98.4%	\$525
Office-Based Part B	92.3%	\$305	94.6%	\$278	94.0%	\$268	94.5%	\$237	98.3%	\$560	96.6%	\$345	88.4%	\$160	97.3%	\$157
Other Part B	90.0%	\$254	94.5%	\$167	88.6%	\$182	90.0%	\$147	96.2%	\$356	93.5%	\$200	81.0%	\$121	89.5%	\$99
All Services (TOTAL)	97.9%	\$3,419	99.1%	\$2,779	99.4%	\$3,162	99.4%	\$2,855	99.5%	\$7,109	99.8%	\$4,292	96.4%	\$1,603	99.6%	\$1,440
Number	8,114		15,868		1,524		5,506		1,083		5,799		7,281		2,999	
Medicare MM (FFS)	93,136		179,803		17,616		60,544		11,981		61,450		84,015		35,172	

(1) Expenditure categories are as follows:

OFFICE-BASED PART B OFFICE-BASED PART B SERVICES INCLUDE PAYMENTS FOR PHYSICIANS, EVALUATION & MANAGEMENT, OTHER PROCEDURES, AND DRUGS ADMINISTERED BY PROVIDERS.

OTHER PART B OTHER PARTB SERVICES INCLUDE PAYMENTS FOR ASCs, IMAGING, TESTS, DIALYSIS, DME, ANESTHESIA, AND OTHER CARRIER COSTS.

(2) PMPM estimates include both Medicare payments and beneficiary cost sharing. The estimates are for Fee-For-Service beneficiaries only.

TABLE 14B.

MEDICARE DETAIL FOR HIGH-RISK SUBPOPULATION OF DUAL ELIGIBLES RECEIVING MEDICAID LTSS
Calendar Year 2018

Expenditure Group (1)	ALTA HIGH-RISK POPULATION												DDA HIGH-RISK			
	In-Home Services				Community Residential				Nursing Home				Personal Care		Residential	
	Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18-64		Ages 65+		Ages 18+		Ages 18+	
	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM	% w/ Service	PMPM
Inpatient	44.7%	\$1,703	49.0%	\$1,482	44.6%	\$1,721	51.8%	\$1,414	60.0%	\$3,310	54.6%	\$1,875	39.3%	\$1,162	30.0%	\$762
SNF	10.6%	\$236	17.4%	\$399	11.1%	\$337	22.5%	\$547	48.5%	\$1,340	45.3%	\$1,227	7.4%	\$159	5.3%	\$97
Hospice	2.8%	\$42	8.2%	\$123	3.5%	\$49	19.1%	\$324	5.9%	\$103	13.2%	\$164	5.6%	\$84	4.2%	\$75
Home Health	21.8%	\$129	28.3%	\$163	30.4%	\$161	40.4%	\$227	19.6%	\$97	16.4%	\$87	20.3%	\$112	16.0%	\$66
Hospital Outpatient	95.3%	\$1,106	93.2%	\$689	91.7%	\$582	84.4%	\$405	93.4%	\$1,037	92.1%	\$603	91.8%	\$647	92.1%	\$357
Part D Drugs	98.4%	\$1,222	98.6%	\$752	99.5%	\$1,261	98.0%	\$588	98.5%	\$1,046	98.7%	\$580	98.7%	\$806	99.7%	\$758
Office-Based Part B	98.1%	\$467	98.3%	\$403	98.4%	\$412	97.7%	\$330	98.8%	\$627	98.1%	\$413	98.2%	\$334	99.2%	\$255
Other Part B	98.2%	\$389	98.5%	\$250	96.4%	\$288	96.5%	\$211	97.5%	\$405	96.4%	\$250	97.8%	\$265	96.9%	\$182
All Services (TOTAL)	99.6%	\$5,294	99.9%	\$4,261	100%	\$4,813	99.9%	\$4,048	99.8%	\$7,965	99.9%	\$5,198	99.8%	\$3,569	100%	\$2,551
Number	4,561		8,799		829		3,054		908		4,066		2,550		1,272	
Medicare MM (FFS)	51,874		97,671		9,492		32,864		9,984		42,317		28,905		14,708	

(1) Expenditure categories are as follows:

OFFICE-BASED PART B OFFICE-BASED PART B SERVICES INCLUDE PAYMENTS FOR PHYSICIANS, EVALUATION & MANAGEMENT, OTHER PROCEDURES, AND DRUGS ADMINISTERED BY PROVIDERS.

OTHER PART B OTHER PARTB SERVICES INCLUDE PAYMENTS FOR ASCs, IMAGING, TESTS, DIALYSIS, DME, ANESTHESIA, AND OTHER CARRIER COSTS.

(2) PMPM estimates include both Medicare payments and beneficiary cost sharing. The estimates are for Fee-For-Service beneficiaries only.