

Enhancing Coordination of Behavioral Health Services after Superstorm Sandy: Planning for Future Disasters

Initial Data Profile: Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community

Demographics, Behavioral Health Conditions, and Utilization of Health Services (Medicare Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries)

February 10, 2014



This Page Left Intentionally Blank

Preface	1
Introduction	2
HQSI Project Team	5
Acknowledgements	6
Executive Summary	7
Demographics	9
• Total Medicare FFS Beneficiaries	9
• Median Household Income	9
• Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Gender	10
• Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Race	10
• Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Age.....	10
Behavioral Health Conditions	11
• Prevalence and Incidence.....	11
– Depression or Proxy Disorders	12
– Depression.....	13
– Anxiety Disorders	14
– Adjustment Disorders	14
– Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.....	15
– Alcohol or Substance Abuse	16
– Substance Abuse.....	17
– Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury.....	18
• Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders.....	19
– Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders.....	19
– Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders or Senile Dementia.....	19
– Sleep Disturbance.....	20
– Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use	20
– Hip/Pelvic Fractures	21
– Amputations	21
Utilization	23
• Utilization of Outpatient Behavioral Health Services	23
– Assessments	23
› Depression Screening	23
› Neuropsychological Tests.....	24
› Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures.....	25

TABLE OF CONTENTS

– Therapies	26
› Individual Psychotherapy.....	26
› Family Psychotherapy	27
› Group Psychotherapy.....	27
• Inpatient Services	28
– Psychiatric Hospital Admissions.....	28
– Acute Care Hospitals	29
› Admissions	29
› Observation Stays.....	31
› Emergency Department Visits.....	32
› 30-Day Hospital Readmissions.....	34
› Observation Stays Within 30 Days of Discharge	35
› Emergency Department Visits Within 30 Days of Discharge	36
– Other Settings.....	37
› Home Health Agency Services	37
› Skilled Nursing Facility Services	38
› Hospice Services.....	40
› Medical Rehabilitation Services	41
• Behavioral Health Provider Location by Services for Pleasantville and Absecon/ Smithville Community Beneficiaries.....	42
• Overall Type of Behavioral Health Providers.....	44
• Providers by Behavioral Health Services	44
• Listing of Providers.....	47
• Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community Providers	48
• Appendix A: Behavioral Health Conditions.....	49
• Appendix B: Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders	51
• Appendix C: Utilization of Outpatient Mental Health Services	55
• Appendix D: Utilization of Services – Inpatient and Other Settings	57
• Appendix E: Time Frames and Formulae	59
• Appendix F: References.....	60
• Appendix G: Provider Summary Tables and Provider Listings	61
Index of Figures	63

On October 29, 2012, Superstorm Sandy hit the Eastern Seaboard, impacting more than a dozen states. New Jersey, which took the brunt of the storm along its densely populated coastline, was devastated. Thousands of residents were displaced, their homes and communities damaged or destroyed.

Lessons learned from prior natural disasters showed that victims of storms like Superstorm Sandy are often at an elevated risk for acute or chronic behavioral health issues such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, suicide, and alcohol abuse. While disaster-related issues subside over time, evidence shows that victims can experience a prolonged period of elevated risk, especially those with pre-existing chronic mental health issues. Older adults and disabled residents with chronic mental health conditions are at increased risk of deteriorating health, depression, increased isolation, and breakdown in the continuum of health care. Additionally, past natural disasters also show that access to informational resources on disaster-related mental health disorders, outcomes, and service utilization are important factors to consider.

This initial community profile – one of 10 being created for selected communities in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-declared disasters counties in New Jersey – explores potential county and community level health status and health determinants of post-disaster spikes in behavioral health issues and treatments. These community profiles will be updated in spring 2014 to include more comprehensive post-Sandy data and an analytic treatment of the predictive value of the initial profiles in planning for and coordinating post-disaster response resources.

Enhancing Coordination of Behavioral Health Services after Superstorm Sandy: Planning for Future Disasters is a Special Innovation Project funded by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). As part of this project, Healthcare Quality Strategies, Inc. (HQSI), the CMS quality improvement organization (QIO) for New Jersey, studied data on prevalence and incidence of selected behavioral health conditions, the utilization of health services, and demographic information from the Medicare claims database for Medicare Fee-for-Service (FFS) beneficiaries residing in the 10 New Jersey FEMA-declared disaster counties after Superstorm Sandy. From its analysis, HQSI created data profiles for each of these FEMA-designated counties as well as a subset of 10 selected communities.

This is the initial profile for the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in Atlantic County. The Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was selected because it had high rates of Medicare FFS beneficiaries both with and at risk for depression or proxy disorders.

This profile is based on Medicare FFS claims data and provides a glimpse into the prevalence and incidence of selected behavioral health conditions and risk factors for depression, as well as the utilization of Medicare-covered behavioral health services among Medicare beneficiaries residing in the community before and after Superstorm Sandy. Since patients with behavioral health conditions may receive other health services because of medical problems caused by their behavioral health conditions or they may avoid utilizing behavioral health services, this report also looks at the utilization of non-behavioral health services.

The county and community profiles are being shared with state and local governments and agencies, health care providers, community-based organizations, and the research community to support a community-based approach to enhance the coordination of behavioral health services after a natural disaster, and to increase utilization of the Medicare depression screening benefit which became a covered service in January 2012. This benefit is important for victims of storms like Superstorm Sandy who are often at an elevated risk for behavioral health issues and can experience a prolonged period of elevated risk after a disaster. Older adults and disabled residents with chronic behavioral health conditions in particular are at increased risk of deteriorating health, depression, increased isolation, and breakdown in the continuum of health care. They are also less likely to report symptoms, which a depression screening can capture.

METHODOLOGY

Each community profile compares one community's statistics to the aggregate of its county. Primary data sources include Medicare FFS Part A and Part B claims, the Medicare enrollment database, and U.S. Census data. The Medicare enrollment database includes basic demographic statistics such as age, gender, and race while the U.S. Census data provides a proxy indicator (average household income) for socioeconomic status. Based on

the ICD-9-CM (International Classification of Disease, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification), CPT (Current Procedural Terminology) or HCPCS (Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System) codes in Medicare Part A and Part B claims, beneficiaries were identified for chronic conditions including diseases/conditions related to behavioral health, such as depression. Appendices A through F contain documentation, technical notes, codes, algorithms, data sources, and references.

Medicare Part A and Part B claims provide information on the utilization of mental health outpatient services for assessment (e.g., depression screening, diagnostic psychological tests) and treatment (e.g., individual psychotherapy). Medicare Part A claims were also used to analyze utilization of health services in or by acute care hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, medical rehabilitation facilities, home health agencies, hospice, and inpatient psychiatric facilities.

Furthermore, Medicare Part A and Part B claims were used to aggregate data on behavioral health providers including: provider location, overall provider type, provider type by services, and major provider listing. Geographical mapping of health providers was also done using ArcGIS Online Explorer.

To identify beneficiaries with an elevated risk of depression or proxy disorders after the storm, HQSI conducted a literature review on risk factors for depression or proxy disorders (see Appendix B). Previous studies identified psychosocial and biological factors, increased age, history of cancer, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, changes in mental function, and medication side effects as risk factors for developing depression. Based on findings from the literature review and factors available through Medicare claims, logistic regression analysis was conducted with Medicare claims and the top five risk factors – Alzheimer's disease and related disorders or senile dementia, hip/pelvic fractures, amputations, substance or alcohol abuse or tobacco use, and sleep disturbance – were used to identify beneficiaries with high risk for developing depression or proxy disorders.

MEASUREMENT TIME FRAMES

This profile includes data from January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2013. October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012 (Q4 2012) is defined as the quarter during which Superstorm Sandy occurred. The post-storm quarter is defined as Q1 2013 (January 1 – March 31, 2013). Results are presented using three different measurement time frames as follows:

- The pre-Sandy time period was defined as January 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012. Statistics on demographics, prevalence of behavioral health conditions, and utilization of health services are presented for this 21-month period.
- Annual prevalence with rolling quarters of behavioral health conditions and utilization statistics are included to adjust for seasonal variation and to examine possible changes pre- and post-Superstorm Sandy. The time period used for this analysis was January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2013. This time period includes six data time points.

- Quarterly new incidence of the behavioral health conditions that includes five quarters of data from Q1 2012 (January 1, 2012 – March 31, 2012) through Q1 2013 (January 1, 2013 – March 31, 2013) allows the identification of new cases in a quarter when compared to the prior year. It also allows identification of possible changes after the storm when comparing Q1 2013 data against Q1 2012.

DATA CONSIDERATIONS

The available data relating to behavioral health issues as a result of Superstorm Sandy are new, given that the disaster occurred recently. Currently, there is only one quarter of post-storm data available. To examine possible changes, profiles will be updated in 2014 (when another quarter of post-storm data will be available). Claims data processing lag (at least six months), coupled with the one-year project time frame, reduces the optimal time frame for more accurate estimation of post-Sandy effects.

Identification of the selected communities is based on ZIP codes. The depiction of the communities may be incomplete because New Jersey ZIP codes may encompass more than one town or township, and municipal maps do not always align with the ZIP codes upon which GIS mapping software is based. There is also a possibility of under or overestimating the number of Medicare beneficiaries in a community. However, HQSI tried to include as accurate an assessment of community data as possible.

Identification of beneficiaries with behavioral health conditions is based on diagnoses being reported in Medicare FFS claims and could result in underestimation. There is currently no accurate way to identify when certain health conditions began and ended.

According to the subject matter experts consulted for this project, unlike other conditions, behavioral health issues are often under-diagnosed in our society and the stigma associated with behavioral health conditions may prevent people from seeking care in mental health facilities.

This type of community profile can be used to provide a baseline for the prevalence and incidence rates of eight selected behavioral health conditions (see page 11) based on the ICD-9-CM codes through the Medicare claims database. Possibly, after further data collection and analytic development using post-Sandy data, it can also be used to prioritize and plan community and county preparation for the care, tracking, and monitoring of Medicare FFS beneficiaries behavioral health status and health care utilization patterns.

HQSI will produce updated profiles in spring 2014 that will include additional data for the post-Superstorm Sandy time period.

Martin P. Margolies
Chief Executive Officer

Mary Jane Brubaker, MCIS
Chief Operating Officer

Diane Babuin, MS, CPHQ
Director, Quality Improvement and Communications

Ya-ping Su, PhD
Director, Research and Analysis

Suzanne Dalton, RN, BS, EdM
Project Manager

Andrew Miller, MD, MPH
Medical Director

Mona Abdalla, BA
Administrative Associate

Zhengyu Bu, MS
Health Services Research Analyst

Sue Chen, MS
Health Services Research Analyst

Wei-Yi Chung, MS
Health Services Research Analyst

Dawn Cullen, BA
Communications Specialist

Kim Karnell, BS
Information Specialist

Janet Knoth, BS, RN, CHPN
Quality Improvement Specialist

Sai Loganathan, PhD
Health Services Research Analyst

Judy Miller, MS, RN
Quality Improvement Specialist

Barbara Perzyna, BS
Visual Communications Specialist

Ziphora Sam, MPH
Health Services Research Analyst

Marianne Sagarese, BSN, RN
Quality Improvement Specialist

Nicole Skyer-Brandwene, MS, R.Ph, BCPS
Quality Improvement Specialist

Ashley Strain, BA
Communications Specialist

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to the Subject Matter Experts who assisted with the project by providing feedback and guidance to the HQSI project team.

Carol Benevy, MSW

New Jersey Hope and Healing Project
Barnabas Health Institute for Prevention

Mary Ditri, MA, CHCC

New Jersey Hospital Association

Adrienne Fessler-Belli, MSW, LCSW

New Jersey Department of Human Services
Disaster & Terrorism Branch

Mark Firth, MA, MSW

New Jersey Department of Human Services
Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services

Mary Goepfert, MPA, APR, CPM

New Jersey Group for Access and Integration Needs in Emergencies and Disasters

Connie Greene, MA, CAS, CSW, CPS

Barnabas Health Institute for Prevention

Bob Kley

Mental Health Association in New Jersey, Inc.

Lynn Kovitch, MEd

New Jersey Department of Human Services
Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services

Karen McCoy, RN, BSN

Home Care Association of New Jersey

Elyse Perweiler, MPP, RN

NJ Institute for Successful Aging

Lynn Stefanowicz, MA, LCSW

Meridian Behavioral Health

Megan Sullivan, LPC, LCADC, DRCC

New Jersey Department of Human Services
Disaster & Terrorism Branch

Pete Summers

The New Jersey Association of County and City Health Officials (NJACCHO)

Vito Veneruso

formerly with the New Jersey Primary Care Association

KEY OBSERVATIONS

(based on Medicare FFS data in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy)

1. In the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community, 25.7% of Medicare FFS beneficiaries experienced depression or proxy disorders (depression or anxiety or adjustment disorders).
2. In the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community, 18.2% of Medicare FFS beneficiaries were at risk for depression or proxy disorders.
3. The Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community had a higher rate of adjustment disorder (5.2%) than Atlantic County.
4. The Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community, beneficiaries had higher rates of Alzheimer's disease and related disorders or senile dementia (4.4%) and amputations (0.2%) than in Atlantic County.
5. As in all the selected communities, utilization of the Medicare depression screening benefit in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community for calendar year 2012 was low (0.48 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries).
6. Utilization of individual, group, and family psychotherapy was higher in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community than in Atlantic County.
7. Utilization of non-behavioral health services such as observation stays and skilled nursing facility services was higher in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community than in Atlantic County.
8. Among the providers that submitted claims for behavioral health services for Medicare FFS beneficiaries in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community, 41.2% were physicians, 28.9% were psychologists, 17.3% were social workers, and 7.0% were nurses.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Snapshot of the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community* (Figure 1) summarizes the prevalence of the behavioral health conditions as well as risk factors for depression or proxy disorders analyzed for this profile. This *Snapshot* also lists the most frequently performed behavioral health assessments and therapies in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community compared to the average of Atlantic County. The non-behavioral health utilization measures that were calculated for this profile are not included in the *Snapshot*.

Figure 1. Snapshot of the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community

Behavioral Health Disorders	Prevalence per 1,000 Beneficiaries (21 Months Prior to Superstorm Sandy)	
	Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville	Atlantic County
Depression or Proxy Disorders	256.91	269.50
• Depression alone	169.57	171.36
• Anxiety Disorders alone	147.61	163.83
• Adjustment Disorders alone	51.91	45.32
PTSD	5.74	7.13
Alcohol or Substance Abuse	51.41	60.37
• Substance Abuse alone	28.95	34.67
Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury	7.11	9.24
Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders*	181.92	185.94
• Alzheimer’s Disease and related disorders or Senile Dementia	44.17	42.31
• Sleep Disturbance	34.31	35.09
• Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use	114.79	119.73
• Hip/Pelvic Fractures	8.86	9.43
• Amputations	2.12	1.55
Behavioral Health Services	Utilization per 1,000 Beneficiaries (21 Months Prior to Superstorm Sandy)	
	Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville	Atlantic County
Assessments		
• Depression Screening	0.48	1.12
• Neuropsychological Test	10.98	12.04
• Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures	95.20	90.99
Therapy		
• Individual Psychotherapy	79.11	69.00
• Family Psychotherapy	5.49	4.02
• Group Psychotherapy	8.73	7.83
Psychiatric Hospital Admissions	7.61	10.58

* The top five risk factors were identified based on findings from a literature review (Appendix B) and factors available through Medicare claims. Logistic regression analysis was conducted with Medicare claims.


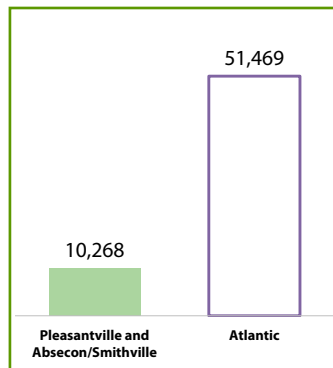
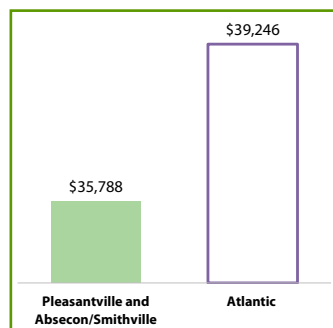
Medicare FFS Demographics		Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville	
At A Glance			
Total Medicare FFS Population	10,268		
Females	5,710 (55.61%)		
Males	4,558 (44.39%)		
White	(68.12%)		
Black	(22.35%)		
Asian	(3.79%)		
Hispanic	(3.49%)		
Other	(2.25%)		
Average Age	68.99		
Geographic Area	19.7 square miles		
ZIP Codes	08232, 08201, 08205		
<i>Source: Medicare Claims Database</i>			

FIGURE 2. TOTAL MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (1/1/ 2011 - 3/31/ 2013)



The total Medicare FFS beneficiary population residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community is 10,268. This is 19.95% of the total beneficiary population of Atlantic County.

FIGURE 3. 2012 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (65 YEARS AND ABOVE)



According to U.S. Census data from 2012, residents aged 65 and over residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community had a median household income of \$35,788.

FIGURE 4. PERCENT OF MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARY POPULATION BY GENDER (1/1/2011 – 3/31/2013)

Gender	Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville	Atlantic
Percent of Females	55.61	54.97
Percent of Males	44.39	45.03

Females make up 55.61% of the entire Medicare FFS population residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community and males 44.39%.

FIGURE 5. PERCENT OF MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARY POPULATION BY RACE (1/1/2011 – 3/31/2013)

Race	Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville	Atlantic
Percent of Whites	68.12	78.45
Percent of Blacks	22.35	14.09
Percent of Asians	3.79	2.90
Percent of Hispanics	3.49	2.50
Percent of Other	2.25	2.06

A majority of the beneficiary population residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community is White (68.12%), followed by Black (22.35%), Asian (3.79%), Hispanic (3.49%), and Other (2.25%).

FIGURE 6. PERCENT OF MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARY POPULATION BY AGE* (1/1/2011 – 3/31/2013)

Age	Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville	Atlantic
Percent of beneficiaries <65	30.32	29.99
Percent of beneficiaries 65 – 74	38.25	38.06
Percent of beneficiaries 75 – 84	21.70	22.08
Percent of beneficiaries 85 and Above	9.74	9.87
Average Age	68.99	69.06

The beneficiary population residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community varies by age group with the largest group between ages 65 and 74 years old followed by beneficiaries younger than 65 years old. The average age of beneficiaries in this community is 68.99.

* Total does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE

Using Medicare FFS claims data, eight behavioral health conditions were analyzed: depression, depression or proxy disorders, adjustment disorder, anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), substance abuse, alcohol or substance abuse, and suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury.

Claims data can underestimate the real incidence of depression in the population and individuals with depression could be diagnosed as having anxiety or adjustment disorders, as noted by the subject matter experts consulted for this project. Therefore, HQSI created a combination measure for depression (depression or proxy disorders) which includes beneficiaries who were reported for either depression, anxiety, or adjustment disorders.

The behavioral health data from January 1, 2011 to March 31, 2013 for these different measures were calculated to quantify disease occurrence:

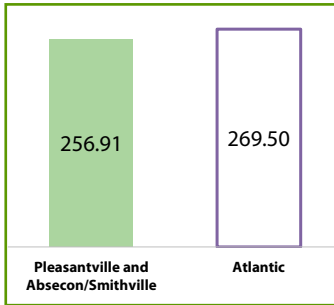
1. Prevalence of the condition for the pre-Sandy time frame (Q1 2011 – Q3 2012, or 21 months)
2. Quarterly new incidence compared to prior year (Q1 2012 – Q1 2013)
3. The yearly prevalence of the condition with quarterly rolling trends to account for seasonal variation

Refer to Appendix A for measurement calculation and Appendix E for quarterly time frames and formulae.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

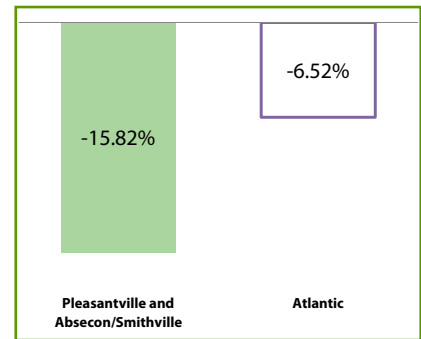
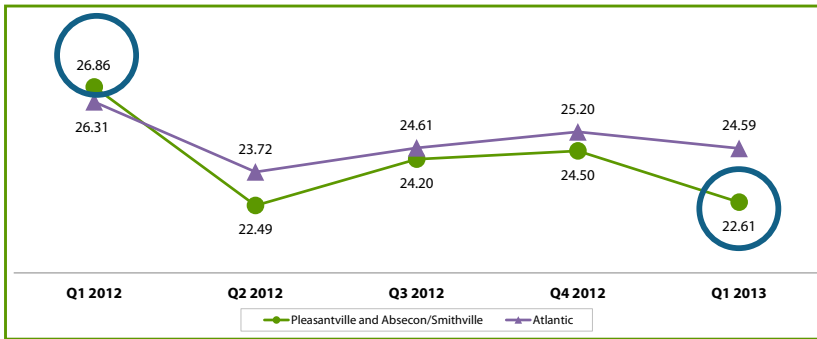
Depression or Proxy Disorders

FIGURE 7. PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION OR PROXY DISORDERS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of depression or proxy disorders for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 256.91 per 1,000 beneficiaries compared to the 269.50 per 1,000 beneficiaries rate of Atlantic County.

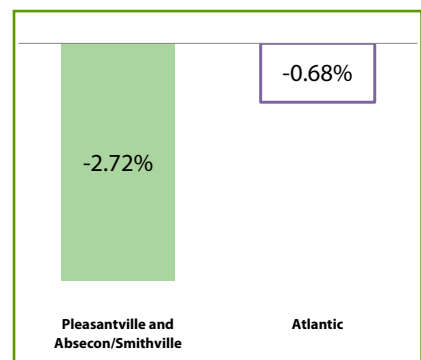
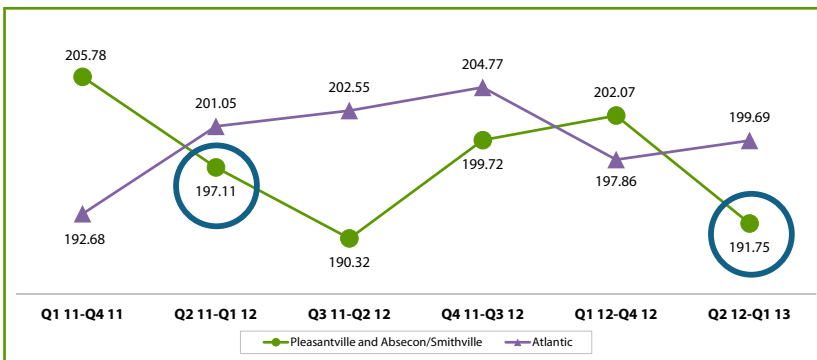
FIGURE 8. QUARTERLY NEW INCIDENCE AND RELATIVE CHANGE OF DEPRESSION OR PROXY DISORDERS* PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



* Quarterly new incidences compared to prior year.

For Q1 2013, there were 22.61 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community newly diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders compared to Q1 2012, which was 26.86 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 15.82% relative decrease in new incidence of depression or proxy disorders.

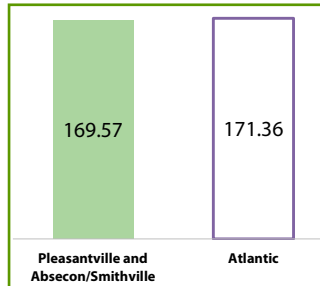
FIGURE 9. YEARLY PREVALENCE AND RELATIVE CHANGE OF DEPRESSION OR PROXY DISORDERS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



The yearly prevalence rate of depression or proxy disorders for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 191.75 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 – Q1 2013. This was a 2.72% relative decrease when compared to 197.11 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 – Q1 2012.

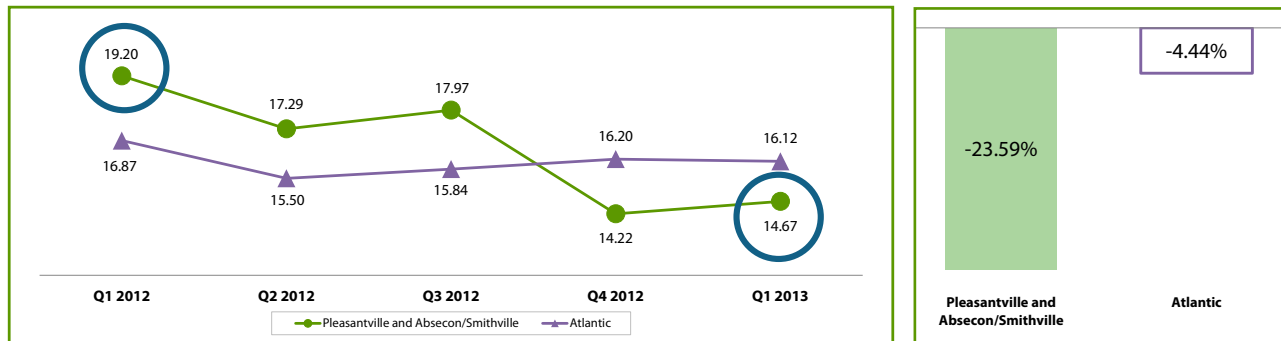
Depression

FIGURE 10. PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of depression for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 169.57 per 1,000 beneficiaries, compared to the 171.36 per 1,000 beneficiaries rate in Atlantic County.

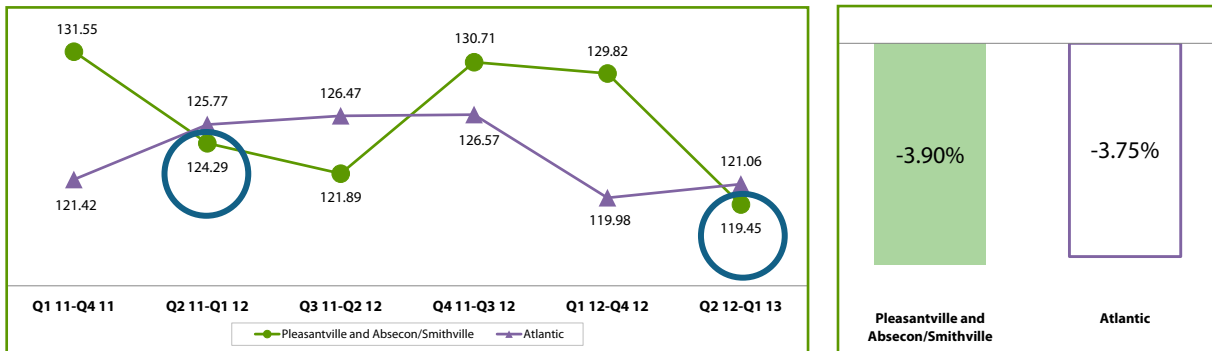
FIGURE 11. QUARTERLY NEW INCIDENCE AND RELATIVE CHANGE OF DEPRESSION* PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



* Quarterly new incidences compared to prior year.

For Q1 2013, there were 14.67 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community newly diagnosed with depression compared to Q1 2012, which was 19.20 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 23.59% relative decrease in new incidence of depression.

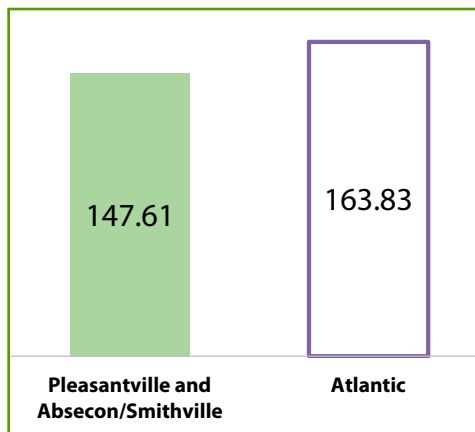
FIGURE 12. YEARLY PREVALENCE AND RELATIVE CHANGE OF DEPRESSION PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



The yearly prevalence rate of depression for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 119.45 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 – Q1 2013. This was a 3.90% relative decrease when compared to 124.29 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 – Q1 2012.

Anxiety Disorders

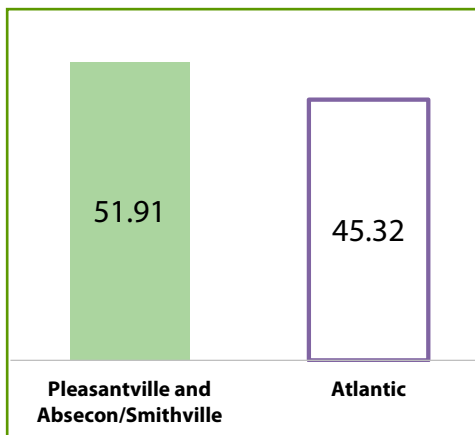
FIGURE 13. PREVALENCE OF ANXIETY DISORDERS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of anxiety disorders for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 147.61 per 1,000 beneficiaries compared to the 163.83 per 1,000 beneficiaries rate of Atlantic County.

Adjustment Disorders

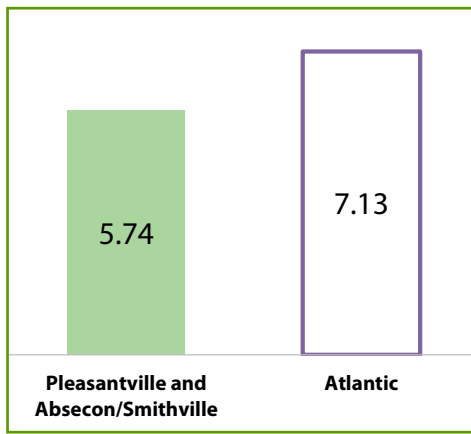
FIGURE 14. PREVALENCE OF ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of adjustment disorders for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 51.91 per 1,000 beneficiaries compared to the 45.32 per 1,000 beneficiaries rate of Atlantic County.

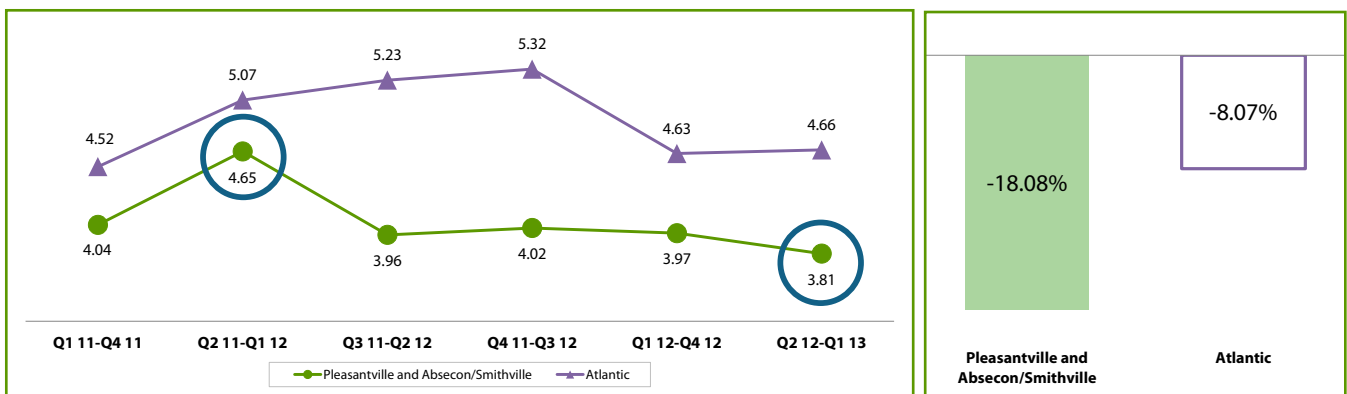
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)*

FIGURE 15. PREVALENCE OF PTSD PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of PTSD for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 5.74 per 1,000 beneficiaries compared to the 7.13 per 1,000 beneficiaries rate of Atlantic County.

FIGURE 16. YEARLY PREVALENCE AND RELATIVE CHANGE OF PTSD PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



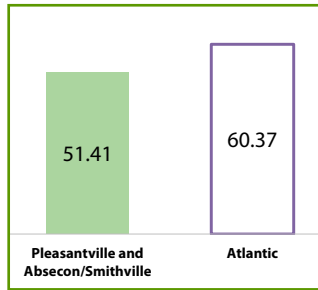
The yearly prevalence rate of PTSD for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 3.81 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 – Q1 2013. This was an 18.08% relative decrease when compared to 4.65 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 – Q1 2012.

* The quarterly chart for this condition was not generated due to low rates in a quarter.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

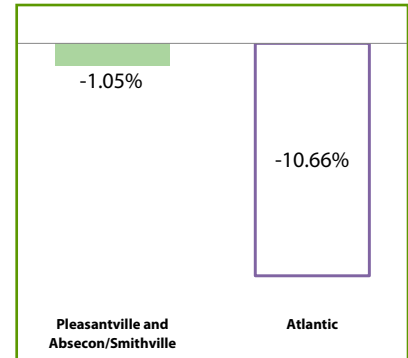
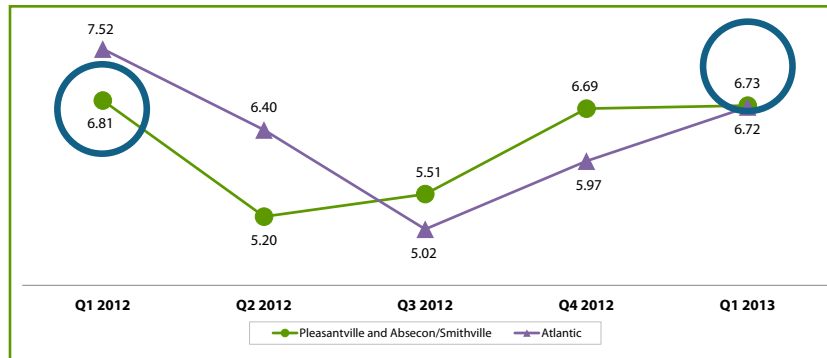
Alcohol or Substance Abuse

FIGURE 17. PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of alcohol or substance abuse for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 51.41 per 1,000 beneficiaries compared to the 60.37 per 1,000 beneficiaries rate of Atlantic County.

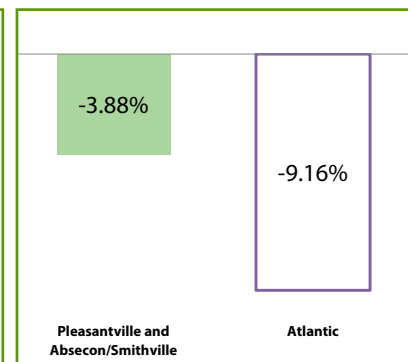
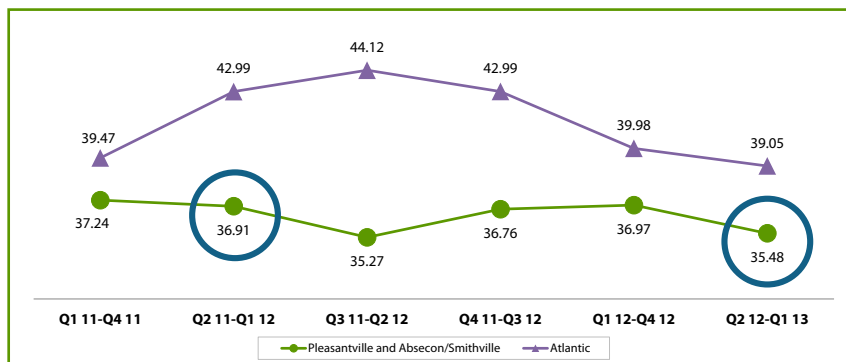
FIGURE 18. QUARTERLY NEW INCIDENCE AND RELATIVE CHANGE OF ALCOHOL OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE* PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



* Quarterly new incidences compared to prior year.

For Q1 2013, there were 6.73 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community newly diagnosed with alcohol or substance abuse compared to Q1 2012, which was 6.81 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 1.05% relative decrease in new incidence of alcohol or substance abuse.

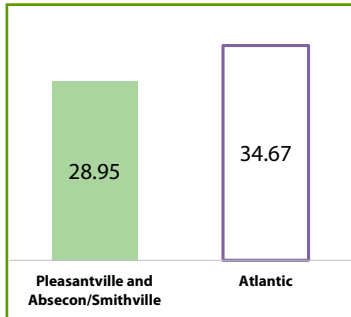
FIGURE 19. YEARLY PREVALENCE AND RELATIVE CHANGE OF ALCOHOL OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



The yearly prevalence rate of alcohol or substance abuse for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 35.48 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 – Q1 2013. This was a 3.88% relative decrease when compared to 36.91 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 – Q1 2012.

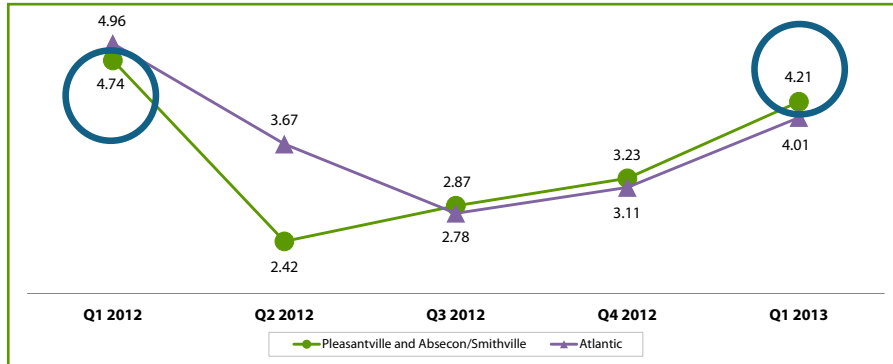
Substance Abuse

FIGURE 20. PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of substance abuse for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 28.95 per 1,000 beneficiaries compared to the 34.67 per 1,000 beneficiaries rate of Atlantic County.

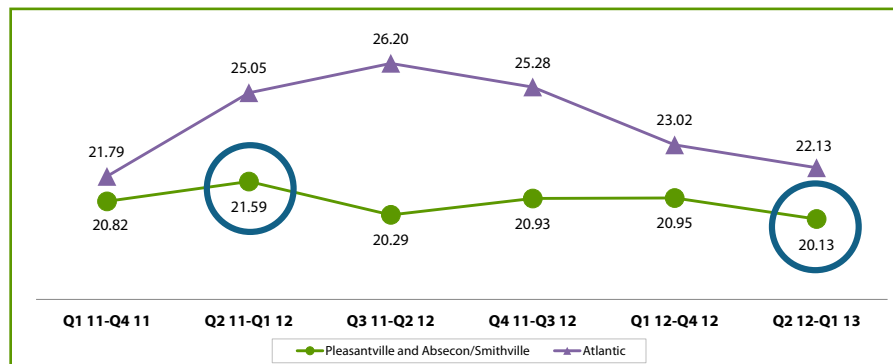
FIGURE 21. QUARTERLY NEW INCIDENCE AND RELATIVE CHANGE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE* PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



* Quarterly new incidences compared to prior year.

For Q1 2013, there were 4.21 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community newly diagnosed with substance abuse compared to Q1 2012, which was 4.74 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was an 11.20% relative decrease in new incidence of substance abuse.

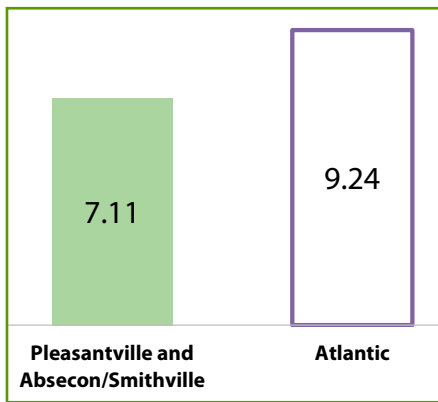
FIGURE 22. YEARLY PREVALENCE AND RELATIVE CHANGE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



The yearly prevalence rate of substance abuse for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 20.13 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 – Q1 2013. This was a 6.77% relative decrease when compared to 21.59 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 – Q1 2012.

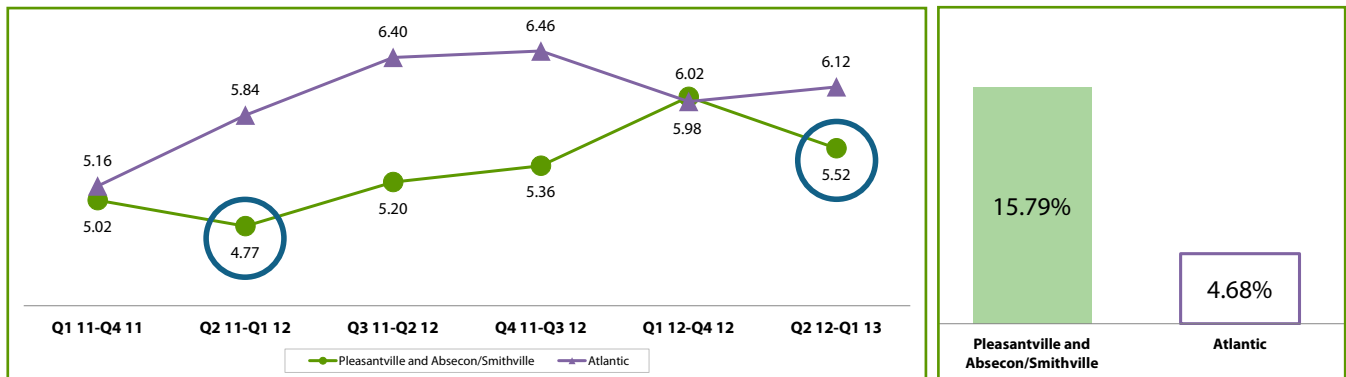
Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury*

FIGURE 23. PREVALENCE OF SUICIDE AND INTENTIONAL SELF-INFLICTED INJURY PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 7.11 per 1,000 beneficiaries compared to the 9.24 per 1,000 beneficiaries rate of Atlantic County.

FIGURE 24. YEARLY PREVALENCE OF SUICIDE AND INTENTIONAL SELF-INFLICTED INJURY PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



The yearly prevalence rate of suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 5.52 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was a 15.79% relative increase when compared to 4.77 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

* The quarterly chart for this condition was not generated due to low rates in a quarter.

RISK FACTORS FOR DEPRESSION OR PROXY DISORDERS

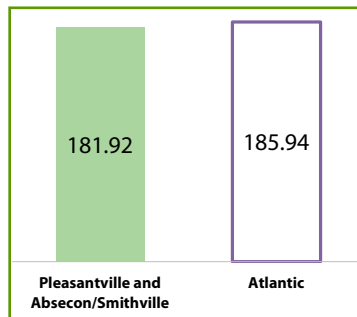
To identify beneficiaries at risk of developing depression or proxy disorders, HQSI conducted a literature review on the potential risk factors for depression or proxy disorders. Previous studies suggested that psychosocial factors, biological factors, deteriorating physical functioning, and medication side effects could increase the risk of depression or proxy disorders.

Based on the literature review and data analysis using factors available through Medicare claims data, the top five risk factors for depression or proxy disorders were identified as: Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders or senile dementia, sleep disturbance, alcohol or substance abuse or tobacco use, hip/pelvic fractures, and amputations (see Appendix B).

For Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community who were diagnosed with these risk factor conditions prior to being diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders, these conditions may have contributed to the risk of developing depression or proxy disorders. The following figures show the prevalence rates for these five conditions in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy.

Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders

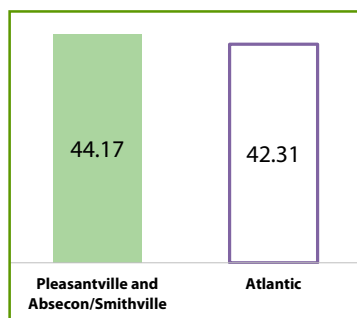
FIGURE 25. PREVALENCE OF TOP FIVE RISK FACTORS FOR DEPRESSION OR PROXY DISORDERS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community with one or more of the top five risk factors for depression or proxy disorders in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 181.92 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the prevalence rate in Atlantic County.

Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders or Senile Dementia

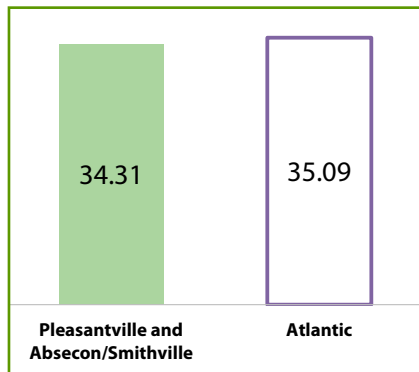
FIGURE 26. PREVALENCE OF ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE AND RELATED DISORDERS OR SENILE DEMENTIA PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders or senile dementia for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 44.17 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was higher than the prevalence rate in Atlantic County.

Sleep Disturbance

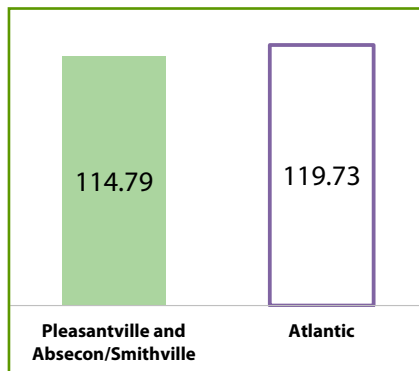
FIGURE 27. PREVALENCE OF SLEEP DISTURBANCE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of sleep disturbance for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 34.31 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the prevalence rate in Atlantic County.

Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use

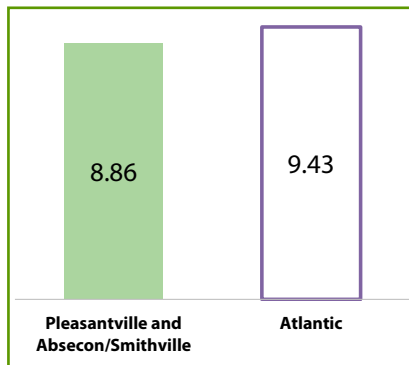
FIGURE 28. PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE OR ALCOHOL ABUSE OR TOBACCO USE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of substance or alcohol abuse or tobacco use for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 114.79 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the prevalence rate in Atlantic County.

Hip/Pelvic Fractures

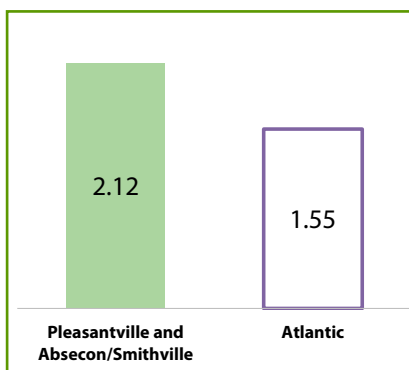
FIGURE 29. PREVALENCE OF HIP/PELVIC FRACTURES PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of hip/pelvic fractures for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 8.86 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the prevalence rate in Atlantic County.

Amputations

FIGURE 30. PREVALENCE OF AMPUTATIONS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The prevalence rate of amputations for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 2.12 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was higher than the prevalence rate in Atlantic County.

This Page Left Intentionally Blank

UTILIZATION OF OUTPATIENT BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

Assessment

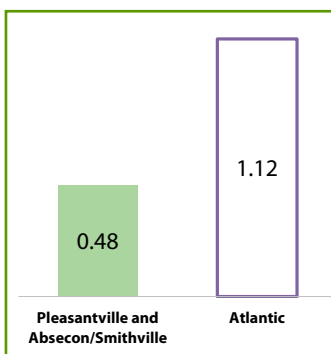
Depression Screening

One of the long-term goals of this project is to increase the awareness and use of Medicare-covered depression screening among at-risk Medicare FFS beneficiaries.

Beginning January 2012, depression screening became a Medicare-covered service. According to the CMS Screening for Depression Booklet, Medicare Part B covers an annual screening for depression of 15 minutes in length for Medicare FFS beneficiaries in primary care settings when staff-assisted depression care supports are in place to assure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and follow-up.

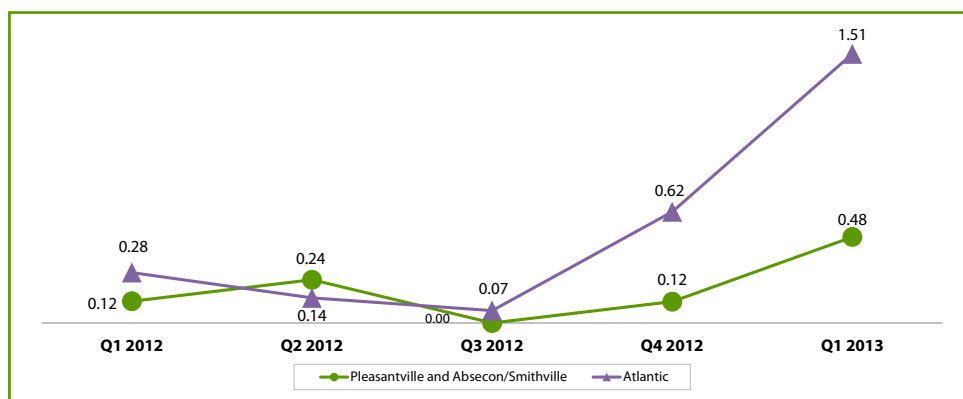
The depression screening utilization rate has been low among all the counties and communities included in this study.

FIGURE 31. DEPRESSION SCREENING PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (CALENDAR YEAR 2012)



The rate of depression screening for beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community for calendar year 2012 was 0.48 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. This was lower than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 32. QUARTERLY DEPRESSION SCREENING PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES

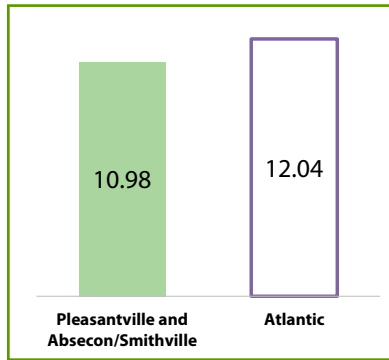


The five quarters of data above reflect trending in the use of the depression screening benefit per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community and in Atlantic County.

Neuropsychological Tests

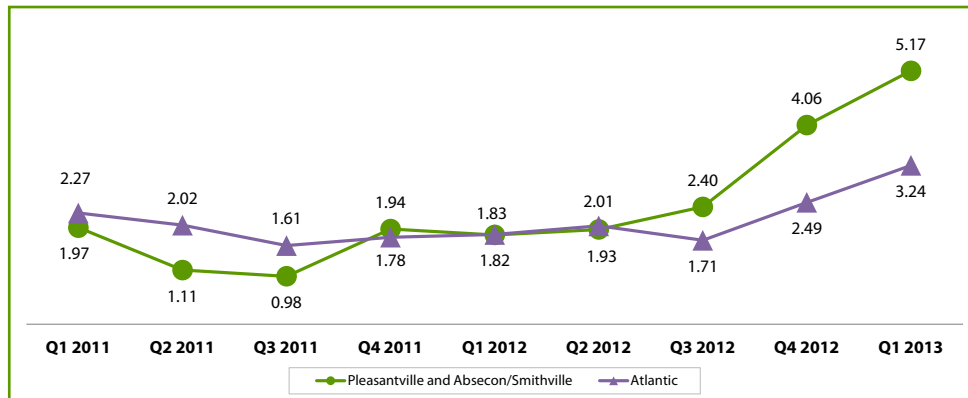
According to the CMS Mental Health Services Billing Guide, neuropsychological tests are evaluations designed to determine the functional consequences of known or suspected brain injury through testing of the neurocognitive domains responsible for language, perception, memory, learning, problem solving, and adaptation.

FIGURE 33. NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The rate of neuropsychological tests for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 10.98 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 34. QUARTERLY NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES

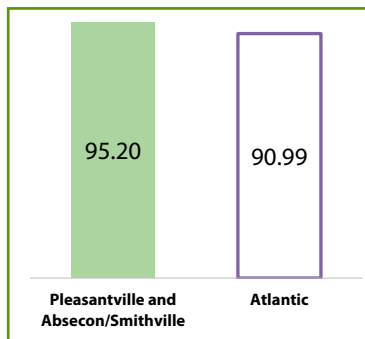


The nine quarters of data above reflect trending in the use of neuropsychological tests per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community and in Atlantic County.

Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures

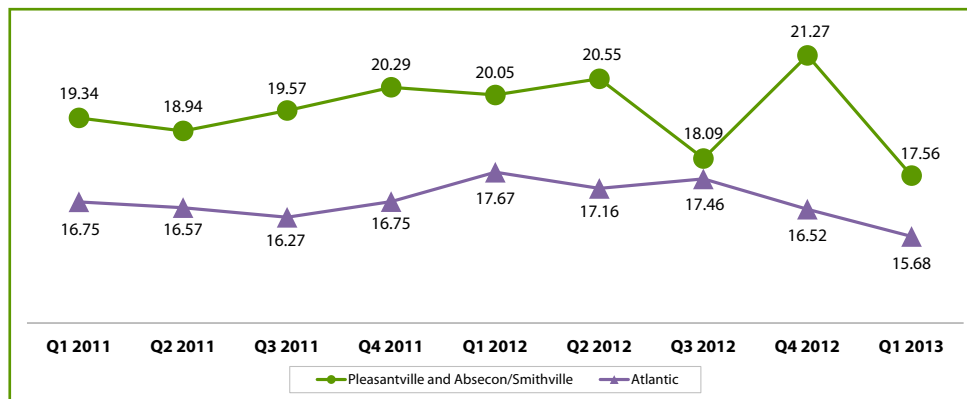
According to the CMS Mental Health Services Billing Guide, psychiatric diagnostic evaluation is an integrated biopsychosocial assessment, including history, mental status, and recommendations. The evaluation may include communication with family or other sources and review of diagnostic studies.

FIGURE 35. PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The utilization rate of psychiatric diagnostic procedures for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 95.20 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was higher than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 36. QUARTERLY PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



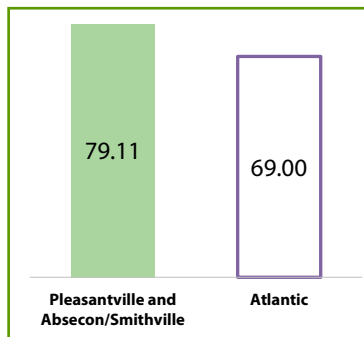
The nine quarters of data above reflect trending in the use of psychiatric diagnostic procedures per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community and in Atlantic County.

Therapies

Individual Psychotherapy

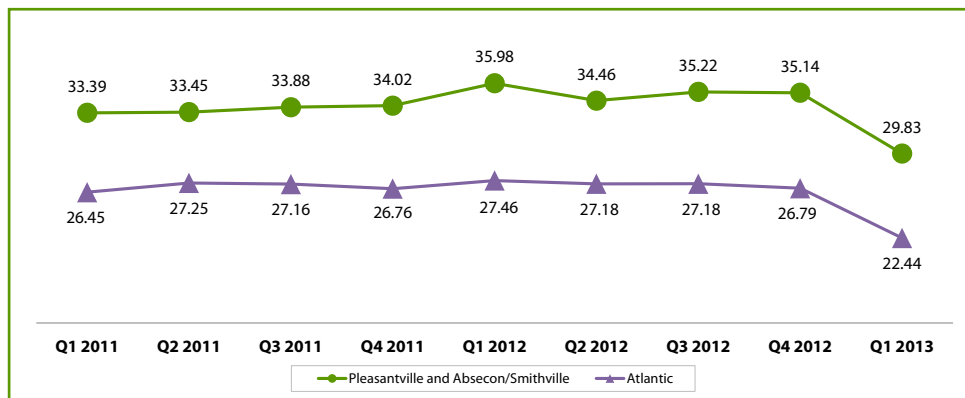
According to the CMS Mental Health Services Billing Guide, individual psychotherapy is the treatment of mental illness and behavioral disturbances where the physician or other qualified health professional attempts to alleviate the emotional disturbances, reverse or change maladaptive patterns of behavior, and encourage personality growth and development. This is done through the use of definitive therapeutic communication.

FIGURE 37. INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPY PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



The utilization rate of individual psychotherapy for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 79.11 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was higher than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 38. QUARTERLY INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPY PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES

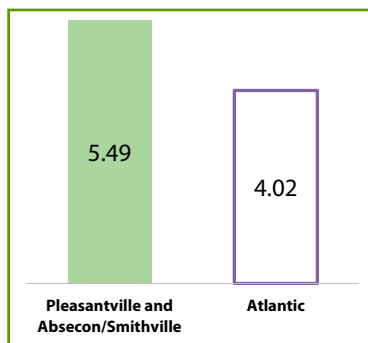


The nine quarters of data above reflect trending in the use of individual psychotherapy per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community and in Atlantic County.

Family Psychotherapy

According to the CMS Mental Health Services Billing Guide, family psychotherapy describes the treatment of the family unit when maladaptive behaviors of family members are exacerbating the beneficiary’s mental illness or interfering with treatment. It can also be used to assist the family in addressing the maladaptive behaviors of the patient and improve treatment compliance.

**FIGURE 39. FAMILY PSYCHOTHERAPY
PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)**



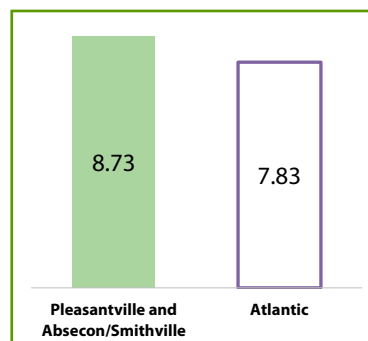
The utilization rate of family psychotherapy for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 5.49 per 1,000 beneficiaries in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy. This was higher than the rate in Atlantic County.

Due to these low numbers, no quarterly trending data has been provided for this therapy.

Group Psychotherapy

According to the CMS Mental Health Services Billing Guide, group psychotherapy is a form of treatment where a selected group of patients are guided by a licensed psychotherapist for the purpose of helping to change maladaptive patterns which interfere with social functioning and are associated with a diagnosable psychiatric illness.

**FIGURE 40. GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY
PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)**



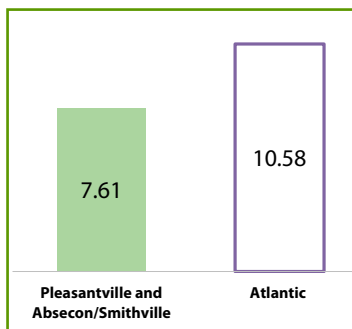
The utilization rate of group psychotherapy for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 8.73 per 1,000 beneficiaries in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy. This was higher than the rate in Atlantic County.

Due to these low numbers, no quarterly trending data has been provided for this therapy.

INPATIENT SERVICES

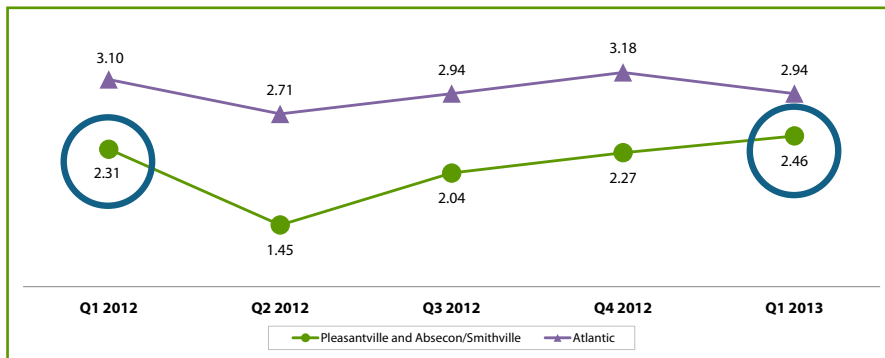
Psychiatric Hospital Admissions

FIGURE 41. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



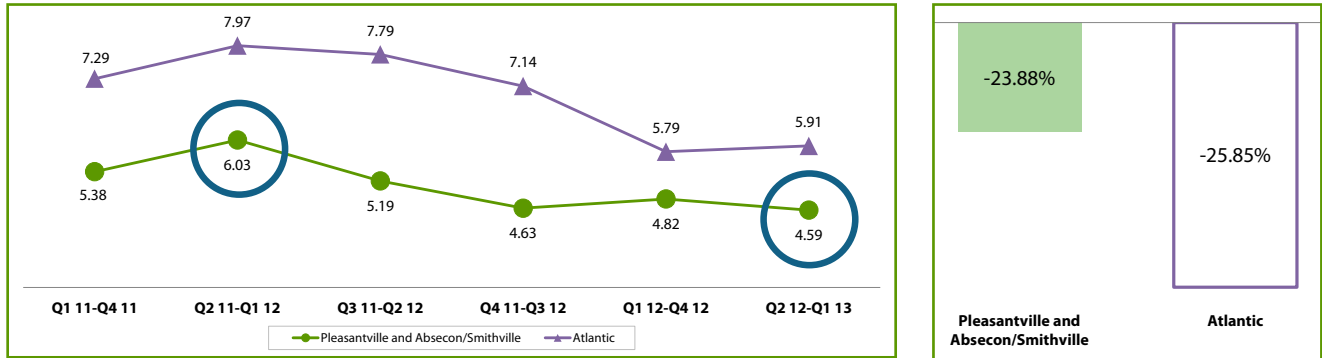
The rate of admissions for standalone psychiatric hospitals or distinct part psychiatric units in an acute care hospital for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 7.61 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 42. QUARTERLY PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



For Q1 2013, there were 2.46 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community admitted to psychiatric hospitals compared to Q1 2012, which was 2.31 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 6.49% relative increase in psychiatric hospital admissions in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community.

FIGURE 43. YEARLY PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



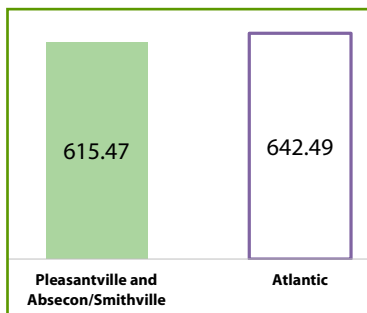
The yearly rate of psychiatric hospital admissions for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 4.59 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was a 23.88% relative decrease when compared to 6.03 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

Acute Care Hospitals

Admissions

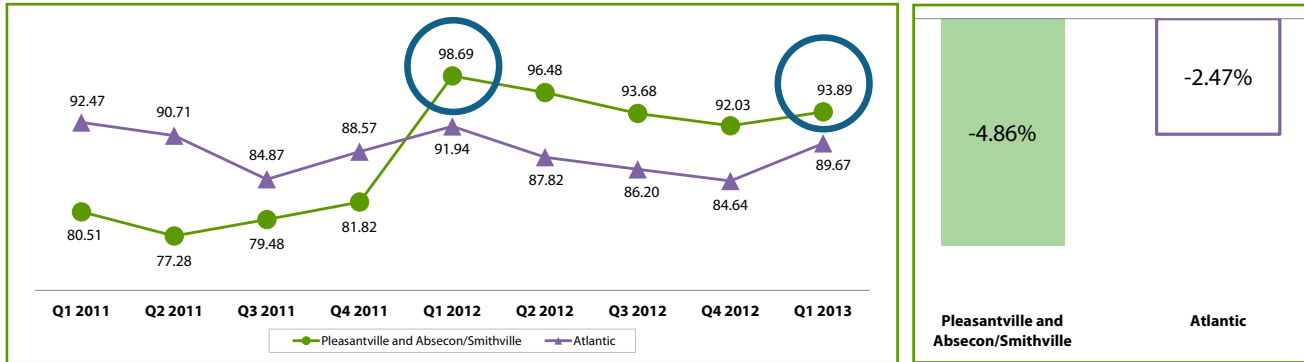
The following data shows all-cause utilization measures and includes all Medicare FFS beneficiaries, not just beneficiaries with behavioral health conditions.

FIGURE 44. ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



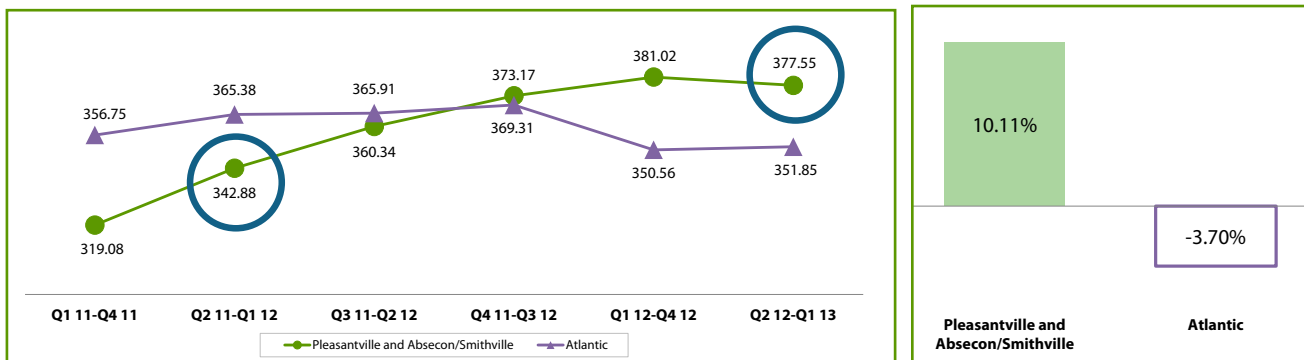
The rate of hospital admissions for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 615.47 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 45. QUARTERLY ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



For Q1 2013, there were 93.89 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community admitted to acute care hospitals compared to Q1 2012, which was 98.69 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 4.86% relative decrease in hospital admissions in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community.

FIGURE 46. YEARLY ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES

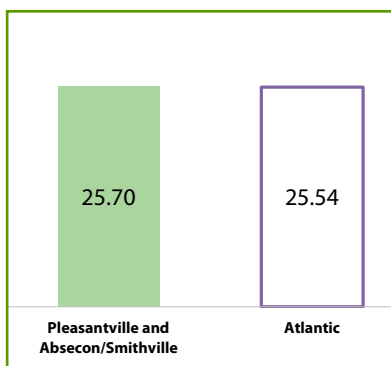


The yearly rate of acute care hospital admissions for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 377.55 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was an 10.11% relative increase when compared to 342.88 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

Observation Stays

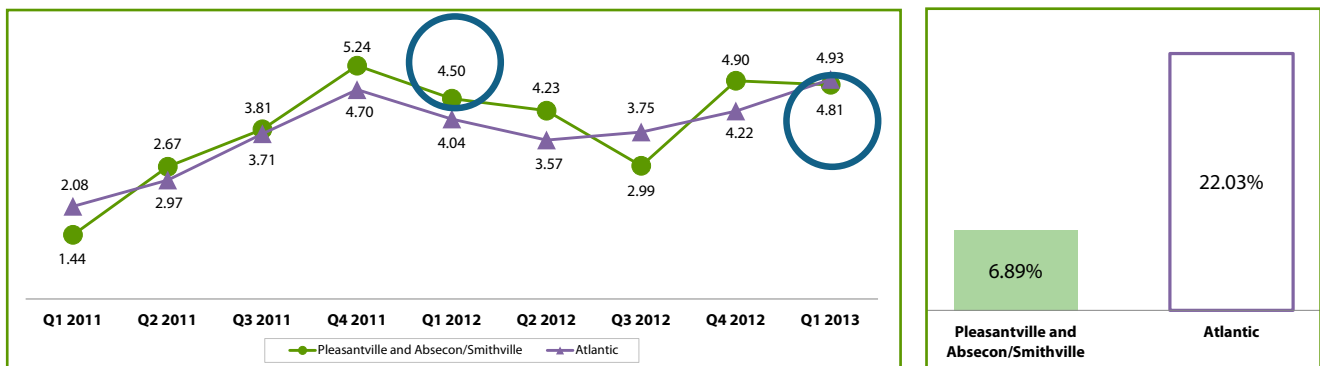
According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, observation stays are short-term treatments and assessments provided to Medicare FFS beneficiaries as outpatients to determine whether they require further treatment as inpatients or can be discharged.

FIGURE 47. OBSERVATION STAYS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



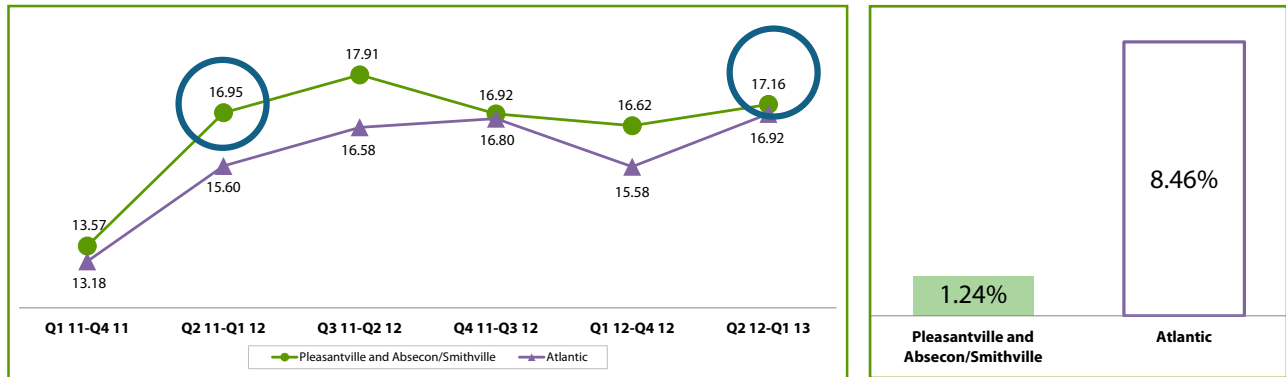
The rate of observation stays for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 25.70 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was higher than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 48. QUARTERLY OBSERVATION STAYS AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



For Q1 2013, there were 4.81 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community with observation stays compared to Q1 2012, which was 4.50 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 6.89% relative increase in observation stays.

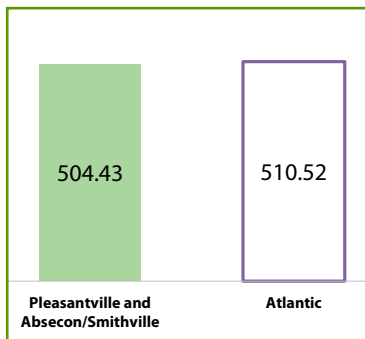
FIGURE 49. YEARLY OBSERVATION STAYS AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



The yearly rate of observation stays for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 17.16 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was a 1.24% relative increase when compared to 16.95 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

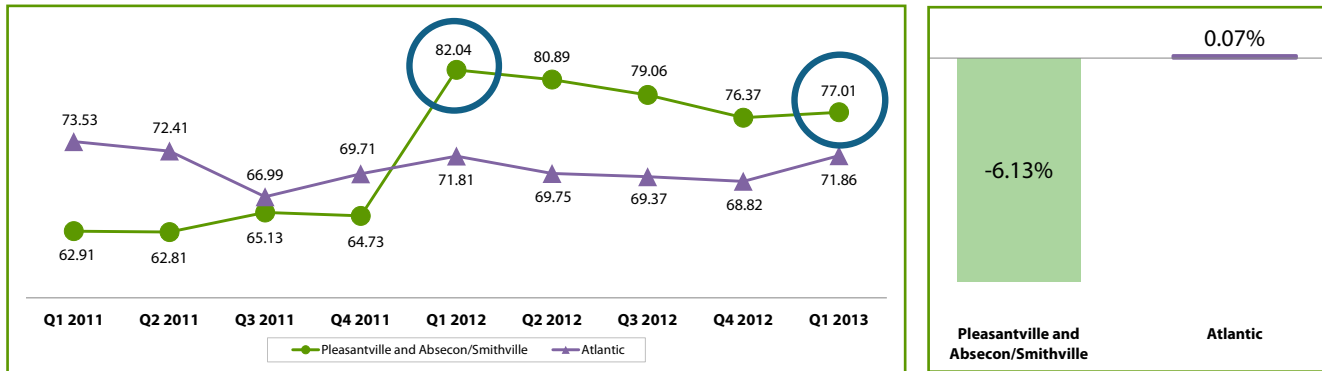
Emergency Department Visits

FIGURE 50. EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



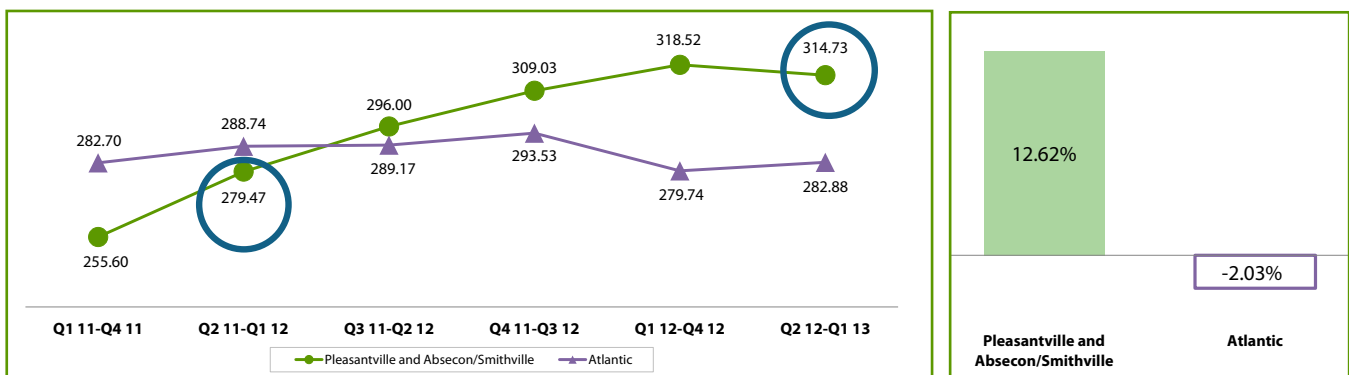
The rate of emergency department visits for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 504.43 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 51. QUARTERLY EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



For Q1 2013, there were 77.01 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community making emergency department visits compared to Q1 2012, which was 82.04 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 6.13% relative decrease in emergency department visits.

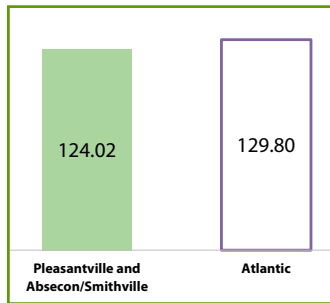
FIGURE 52. YEARLY EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



The yearly rate of emergency department visits for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 314.73 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was a 12.62% relative increase when compared to 279.47 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

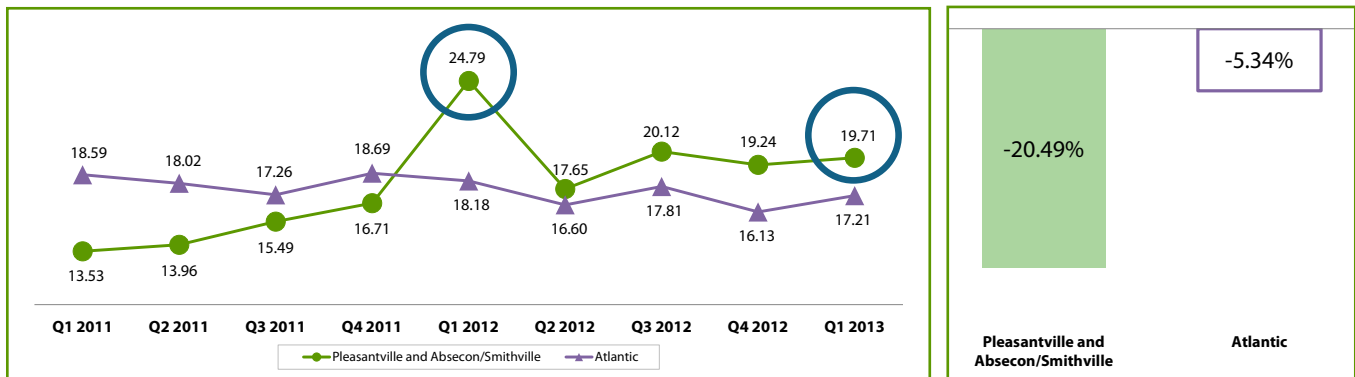
30-Day Hospital Readmissions

FIGURE 53. 30-DAY HOSPITAL READMISSIONS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



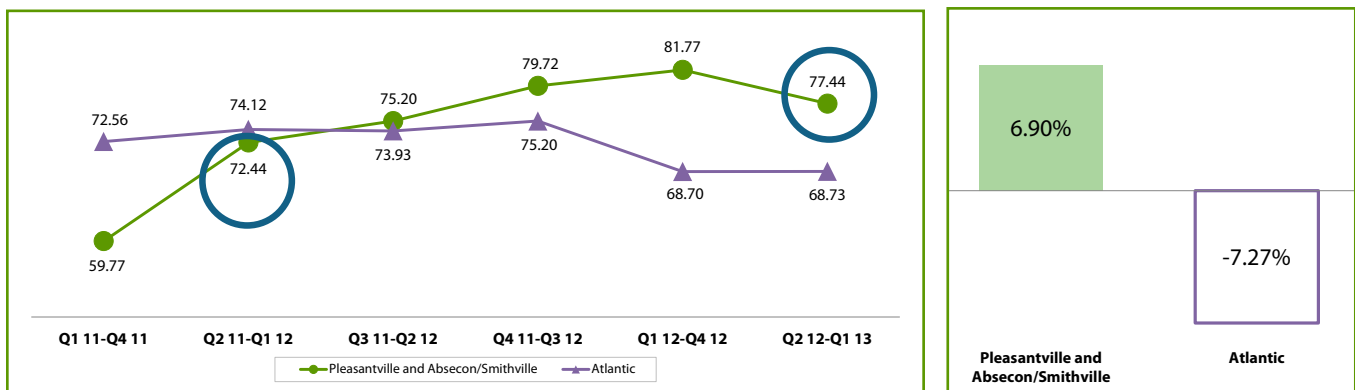
The rate of 30-day hospital readmissions for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 124.02 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 54. QUARTERLY 30-DAY HOSPITAL READMISSIONS AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



For Q1 2013, there were 19.71 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community readmitted to the hospital within 30 days of discharge compared to Q1 2012, which was 24.79 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 20.49% relative decrease in 30-day hospital readmissions.

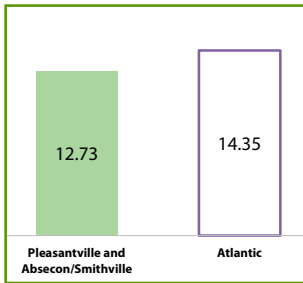
FIGURE 55. YEARLY 30-DAY HOSPITAL READMISSIONS AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



The yearly rate of 30-day hospital readmissions for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 77.44 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was a 6.90% relative increase when compared to 72.44 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

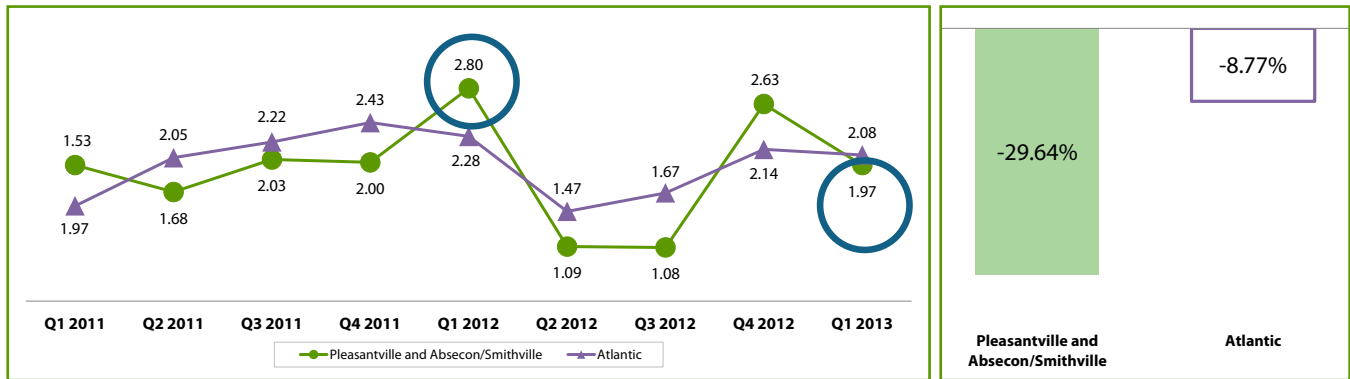
Observation Stays Within 30 Days of Discharge

FIGURE 56. OBSERVATION STAYS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF DISCHARGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



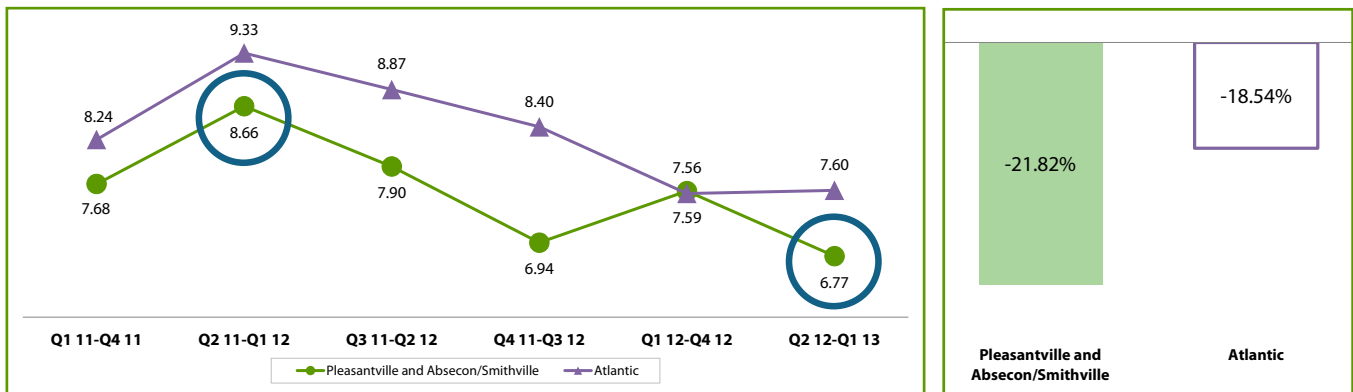
The rate of observation stays within 30 days of discharge for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 12.73 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 57. QUARTERLY OBSERVATION STAYS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF DISCHARGE AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



For Q1 2013, there were 1.97 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community receiving observation stays within 30 days of discharge compared to Q1 2012, which was 2.80 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 29.64% relative decrease in observation stays within 30 days of discharge.

FIGURE 58. YEARLY OBSERVATION STAYS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF DISCHARGE AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES

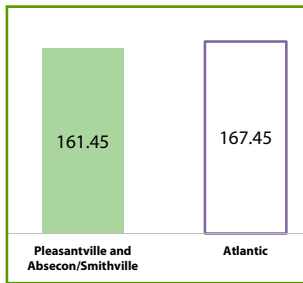


The yearly rate of observation stays within 30 days of discharge for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 6.77 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was a 21.82% relative decrease when compared to 8.66 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

UTILIZATION

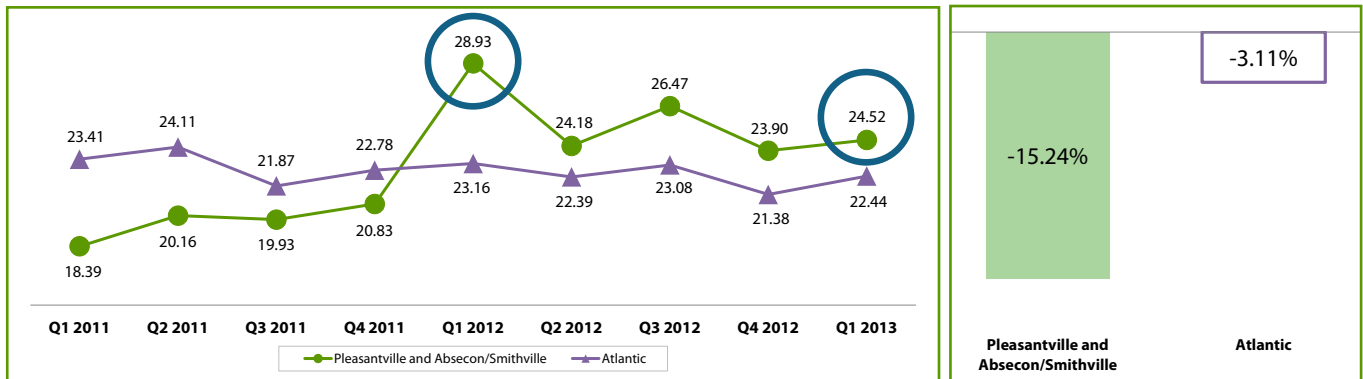
Emergency Department Visits Within 30 Days of Discharge

FIGURE 59. EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF DISCHARGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



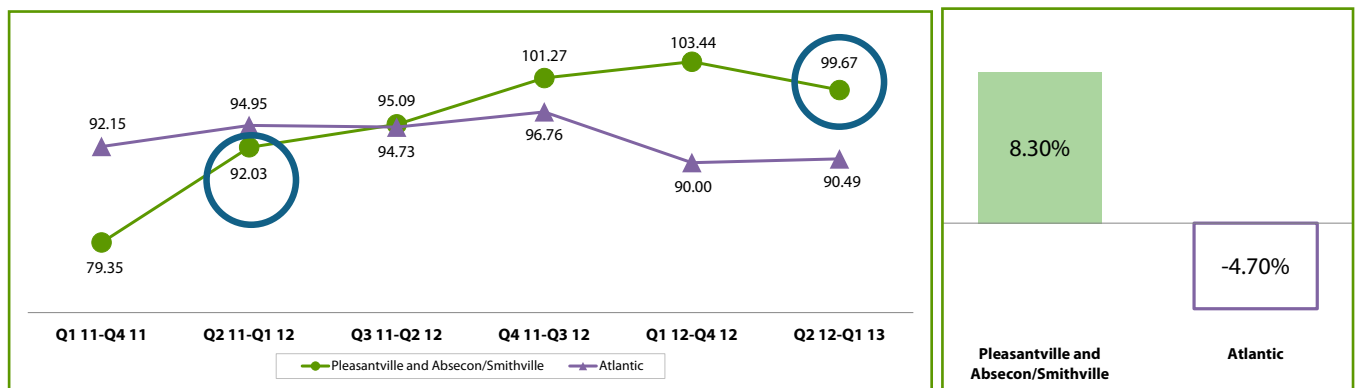
The rate of emergency department visits within 30 days of discharge for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 161.45 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 60. QUARTERLY EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF DISCHARGE AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



For Q1 2013, there were 24.52 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community making emergency department visits within 30 days of discharge compared to Q1 2012, which was 28.93 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 15.24% relative decrease in emergency department visits within 30 days of discharge.

FIGURE 61. YEARLY EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF DISCHARGE AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES

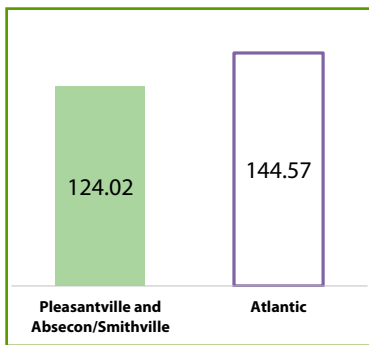


The yearly rate of emergency department visits within 30 days of discharge for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 99.67 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was an 8.30% relative increase when compared to 92.03 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

Other Settings

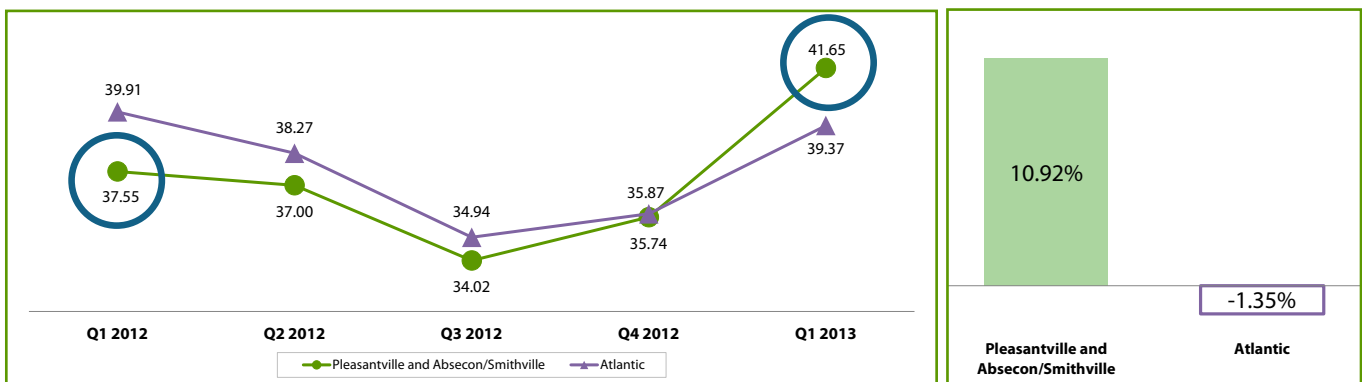
Home Health Agency Services

FIGURE 62. UTILIZATION OF HOME HEALTH AGENCY SERVICES PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



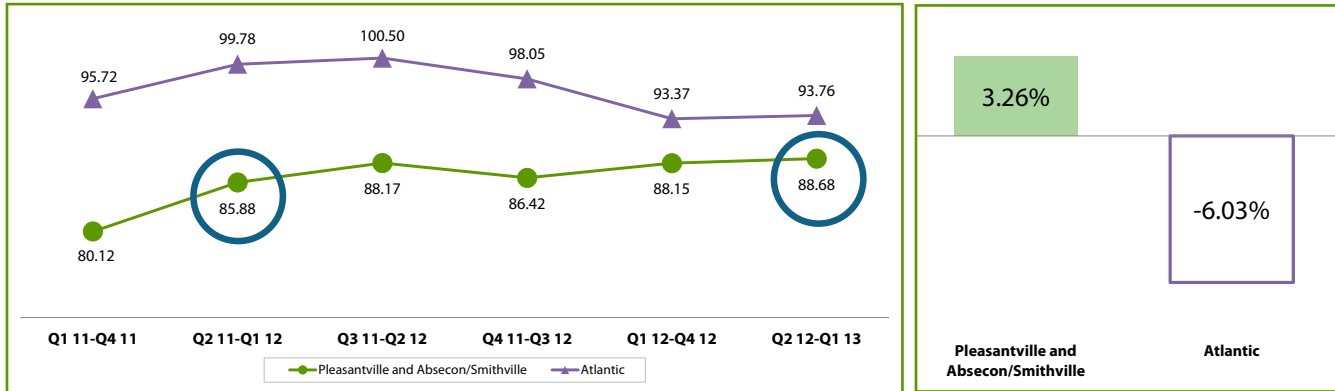
The rate of home health agency use for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 124.02 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 63. QUARTERLY UTILIZATION OF HOME HEALTH AGENCY SERVICES AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



For Q1 2013, there were 41.65 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community using home health agency services compared to Q1 2012, which was 37.55 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 10.92% relative increase in the use of home health agency services.

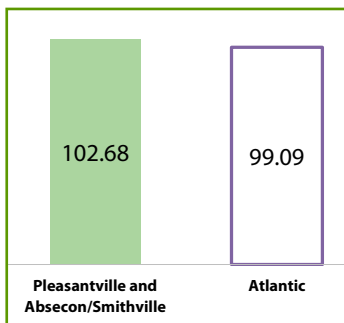
FIGURE 64. YEARLY UTILIZATION OF HOME HEALTH AGENCY SERVICES AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



The yearly rate of home health agency use for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 88.68 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was a 3.26% relative increase when compared to 85.88 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

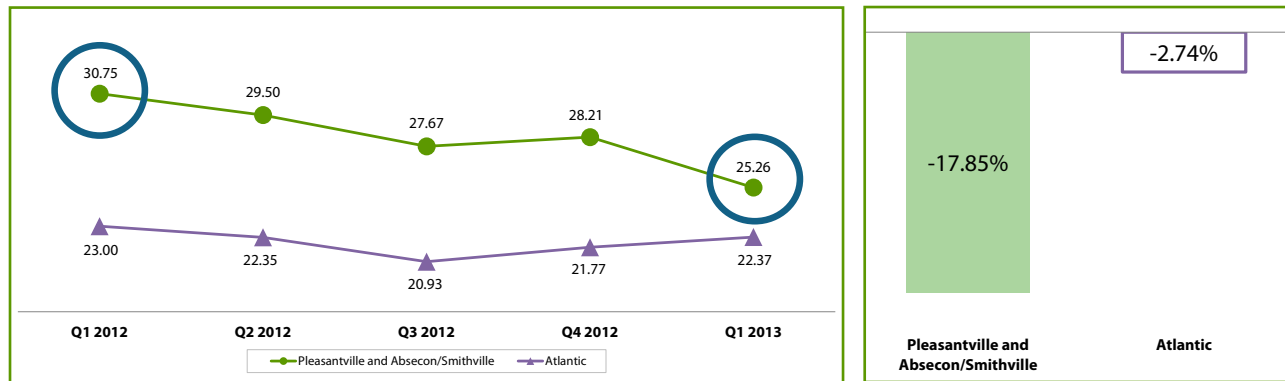
Skilled Nursing Facility Services

FIGURE 65. UTILIZATION OF SKILLED NURSING FACILITY SERVICES PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



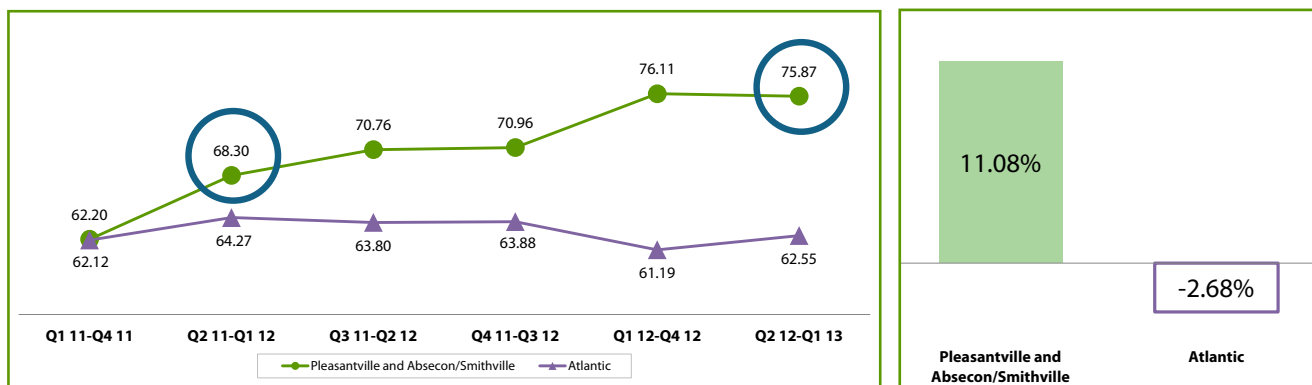
The rate of skilled nursing facility use for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 102.68 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was higher than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 66. QUARTERLY UTILIZATION OF SKILLED NURSING FACILITY SERVICES AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



For Q1 2013, there were 25.26 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community using skilled nursing facility services compared to Q1 2012, which was 30.75 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 17.85% relative decrease in the use of skilled nursing facility services.

FIGURE 67. YEARLY UTILIZATION OF SKILLED NURSING FACILITY SERVICES AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES

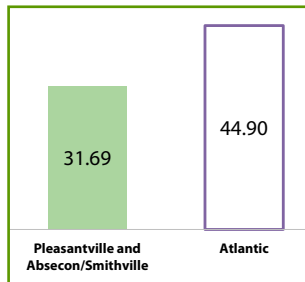


The yearly rate of skilled nursing facility use for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 75.87 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was a 11.08% relative increase when compared to 68.30 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

UTILIZATION

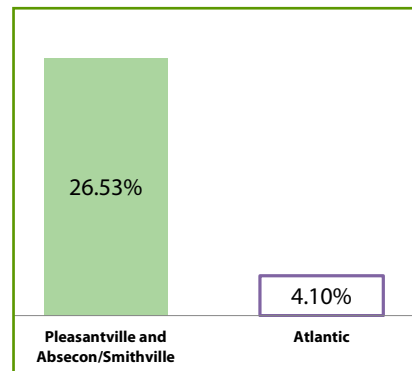
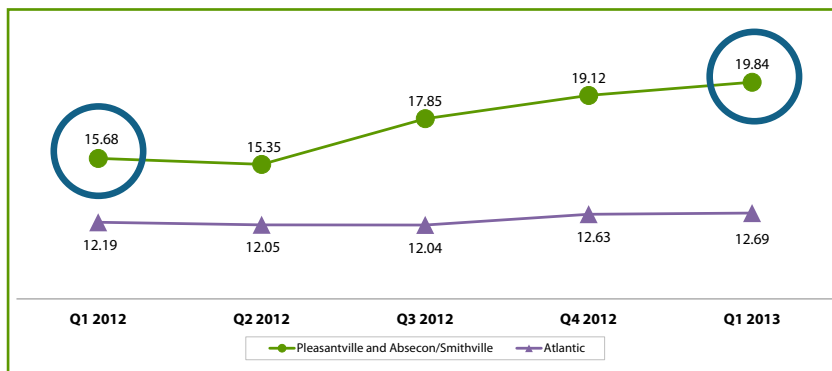
Hospice Services

FIGURE 68. UTILIZATION OF HOSPICE SERVICES PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



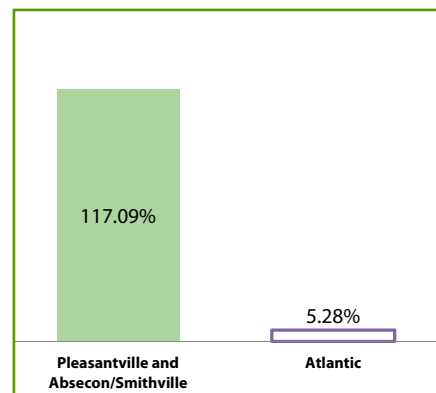
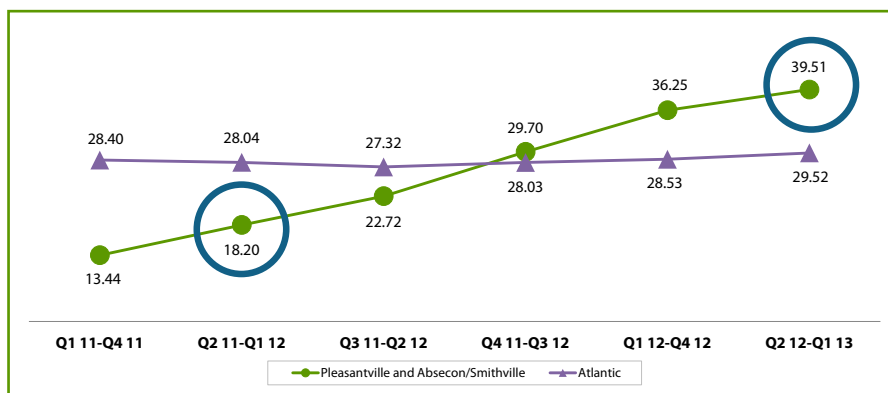
The rate of hospice use for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 31.69 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 69. QUARTERLY UTILIZATION OF HOSPICE SERVICES AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



For Q1 2013, there were 19.84 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community using hospice services compared to Q1 2012, which was 15.68 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 26.53% relative increase in the use of hospice services.

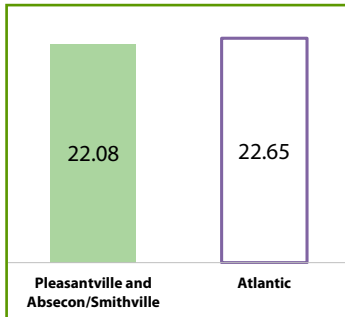
FIGURE 70. YEARLY UTILIZATION OF HOSPICE SERVICES AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



The yearly rate of hospice use for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 39.51 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was a 117.09% relative increase when compared to 18.20 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

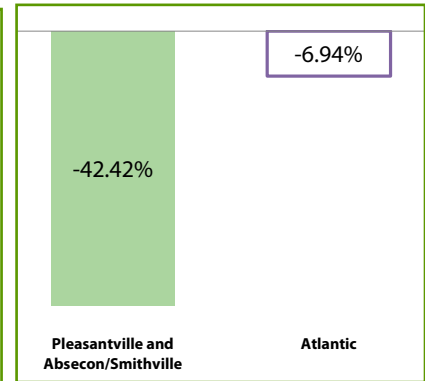
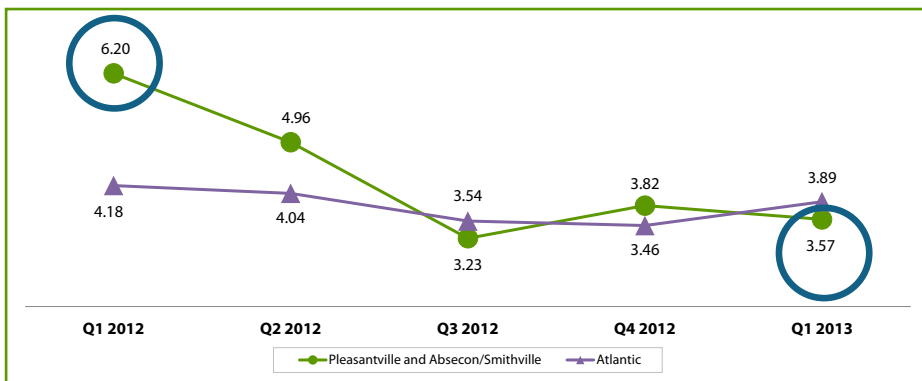
Medical Rehabilitation Services

FIGURE 71. UTILIZATION OF MEDICAL REHABILITATION SERVICES PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES (PRE-SANDY: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)



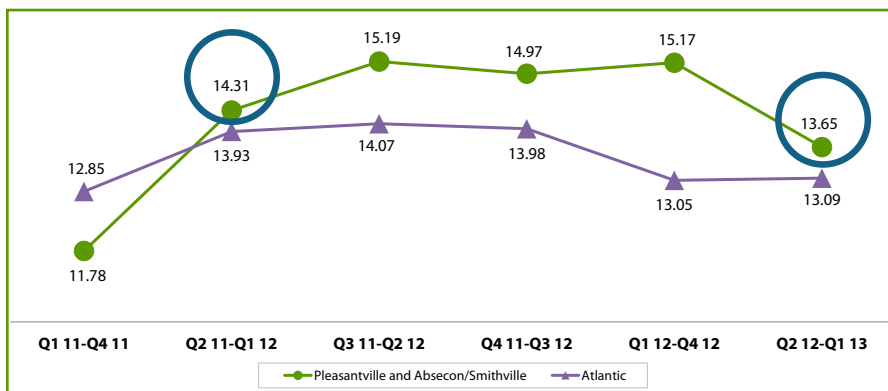
The rate of medical rehabilitation use for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 22.08 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was lower than the rate in Atlantic County.

FIGURE 72. QUARTERLY UTILIZATION OF MEDICAL REHABILITATION SERVICES AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



For Q1 2013, there were 3.57 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community using medical rehabilitation services compared to Q1 2012, which was 6.20 per 1,000 beneficiaries. This was a 42.42% relative decrease in the use of medical rehabilitation services.

FIGURE 73. YEARLY UTILIZATION OF MEDICAL REHABILITATION SERVICES AND RELATIVE CHANGE PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES



The yearly rate of medical rehabilitation use for Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community was 13.65 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2012 - Q1 2013. This was a 4.61% relative decrease when compared to 14.31 per 1,000 beneficiaries from Q2 2011 - Q1 2012.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PROVIDER LOCATION BY SERVICES FOR PLEASANTVILLE AND ABSECON/SMITHVILLE COMMUNITY BENEFICIARIES

The tables below illustrate the number of claims filed by providers outside and inside New Jersey for the depression screening benefit, psychiatric diagnostic procedures, neuropsychological testing, and individual psychotherapy. Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

There were four claims for the depression screening benefit among all Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community for calendar year 2012. Of these, 100% were filed by providers in Atlantic County, 25% of which were filed within the community.

Figure 74. Provider Location for Depression Screening* Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries Residing in Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community Calendar Year 2012

Providers	Number of Claims N=4	Percent
Outside of New Jersey	0	0.0
New Jersey	4	100.0
• Atlantic County	4	100.0
– Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community	1	25.0
• Other Counties	0	0.0

* Depression screening is a one time benefit per year.

There were 1,283 claims for psychiatric diagnostic procedures among all Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy. Of the providers serving this population, 63.4% were filed by providers located in Atlantic County, 8.1% of which were filed within the community. The other 34.7% were filed in all other New Jersey counties and 1.9% were filed outside of New Jersey.

Figure 75. Provider Location for Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedure Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries Residing in Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community*

Providers	Number of Claims N= 1,283	Percent
Outside of New Jersey	24	1.9
New Jersey	1,259	98.1
• Atlantic County	814	63.4
– Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community	104	8.1
• Other Counties	445	34.7

* Number of claims, instead of unique beneficiaries were used in this analysis because a beneficiary can have multiple encounters for these procedures at different locations.

There were 104 claims for neuropsychological testing among all Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy. Of the providers serving this population, 78.8% were filed by providers located in Atlantic County, 43.3% of which were filed within the community. The other 15.4% were filed in all other New Jersey counties and 5.8% were filed outside of New Jersey.

Figure 76. Provider Location for Neuropsychological Tests Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries Residing in Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community*		
Providers	Number of Claims N=104	Percent
Outside of New Jersey	6	5.8
New Jersey	98	94.2
• Atlantic County	82	78.8
– Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community	45	43.3
• Other Counties	16	15.4

* Number of claims, instead of unique beneficiaries were used in this analysis because a beneficiary can have multiple encounters for these procedures at different locations.

There were 5,641 claims for individual psychotherapy among all Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy. Of the providers serving this population, 44.5% were filed by providers located in Atlantic County, 10.0% of which were filed within the community. The other 52.7% were filed in all other New Jersey counties and 2.8% were filed outside of New Jersey.

Figure 77. Provider Location for Individual Psychotherapy Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries Residing in Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community*		
Providers	Number of Claims N= 5,641	Percent
Outside of New Jersey	157	2.8
New Jersey	5,484	97.2
• Atlantic County	2,509	44.5
– Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community	564	10.0
• Other Counties	2,975	52.7

* Number of claims, instead of unique beneficiaries were used in this analysis because a beneficiary can have multiple encounters for these procedures at different locations.

OVERALL TYPE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

The table below illustrates the type of health care providers most frequently visited by Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community. Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

There were 284 behavioral health providers serving all Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy. Of these, 41.2% were physicians, 28.9% were psychologists, 17.3% were social workers, and 7.0% were nurses. This table includes providers located anywhere in the United States who had at least one claim for beneficiaries residing in this community.

Figure 78. Behavioral Health Providers used by Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Medicare FFS Beneficiaries (Pre-Sandy: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)			
	Providers	Percent	Credentials
Physicians	117	41.2	DO, MD
Psychologists	82	28.9	PhD, PsyD, EdD
Social Workers	49	17.3	MSW, LCSW
Nurses	20	7.0	APN, RN, NP
Others	16	5.6	Other
Total	284	100.0	

PROVIDERS BY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

The table below illustrates the type of health care providers most frequently visited for the depression screening benefit, psychiatric diagnostic procedures, neuropsychological testing, and individual psychotherapy. Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

There were four claims filed for the depression screening benefit among all Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community for calendar year 2012. Of these, 100% were filed by physicians.

Figure 79. Depression Screening* Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries Residing in Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community (Calendar Year 2012)			
	Number of Claims	Percent	Credentials
Physicians	4	100.0	DO, MD
Psychologists	0	0.0	PhD, PsyD, EdD
Social Workers	0	0.0	MSW, LCSW
Nurses	0	0.0	APN, RN, NP
Others	0	0.0	Other
Total	4	100.0	

* Depression screening is a one time benefit per year

There were 1,279 claims filed for psychiatric diagnostic procedures among all Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy. Of these, 48.1% were filed by physicians, 33.8% were filed by psychologists, 9.4% were filed by social workers, and 7.2% were filed by nurses.

Figure 80. Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries Residing in Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community (Pre-Sandy: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)

	Number of Claims	Percent	Credentials
Physicians	615	48.1	DO, MD
Psychologists	432	33.8	PhD, PsyD, EdD
Social Workers	120	9.4	MSW, LCSW
Nurses	96	7.2	APN, RN, NP
Others	20	1.6	Other
Total	1,279	100.0	

There were 104 claims filed for neuropsychological testing among all Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy. Of these, 76.9% were filed by physicians, 20.2% were filed by psychologists, and 1.9% were filed by nurses.

Figure 81. Neuropsychological Tests Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries Residing in Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community (Pre-Sandy: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)

	Number of Claims	Percent	Credentials
Physicians	80	76.9	DO, MD
Psychologists	21	20.2	PhD, PsyD, EdD
Social Workers	0	0.0	MSW, LCSW
Nurses	2	1.9	APN, RN, NP
Others	1	1.0	Other
Total	104	100.0	

There were 5,641 claims filed for individual psychotherapy among all Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community in the 21 months prior to Superstorm Sandy. Of these, 69.7% were filed by psychologists, 17.7% were filed by social workers, 11.0% were filed by physicians and 0.7% were filed by nurses.

Figure 82. Individual Psychotherapy Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries Residing in Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community (Pre-Sandy: Q1 2011 – Q3 2012)

	Number of Claims	Percent	Credentials
Physicians	618	11.0	DO, MD
Psychologists	3,930	69.7	PhD, PsyD, EdD
Social Workers	997	17.7	MSW, LCSW
Nurses	37	0.7	APN, RN, NP
Others	59	1.0	Other
Total	5,641	100.0	

LISTING OF PROVIDERS

The list below shows the major healthcare facilities that served the beneficiaries of the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community based on the Medicare Part A claims database. These are providers in all different care settings and are not restricted to behavioral health providers or services. The map on the following page depicts the location of these providers in relation to the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community.

Acute Care Hospitals

AtlantiCare Regional Medical Center
Shore Medical Center

Medical Rehabilitation Centers

Bacharach Institute for Rehabilitation

Skilled Nursing Facilities

Absecon Manor Nursing and Rehabilitation Center
The Health Center at Galloway
Mainland Manor Nursing and Rehabilitation Center
Our Lady's Residence
Renaissance Pavilion
Royal Suites Health Care and Rehabilitation
Seashore Gardens Living Center

Hospice Facilities

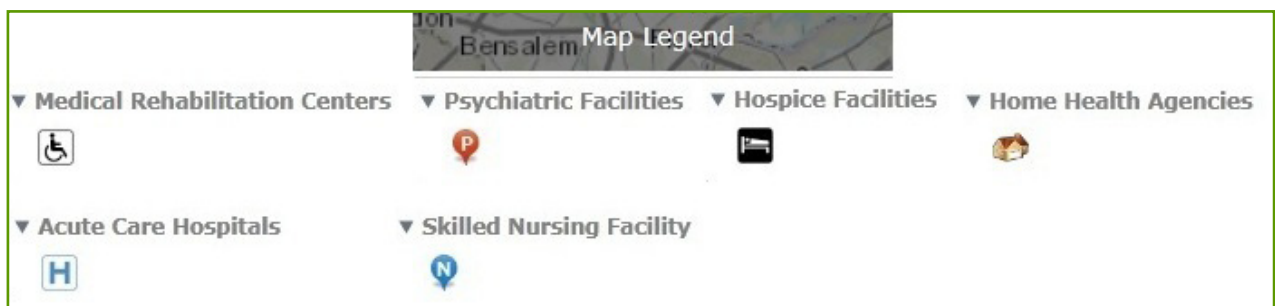
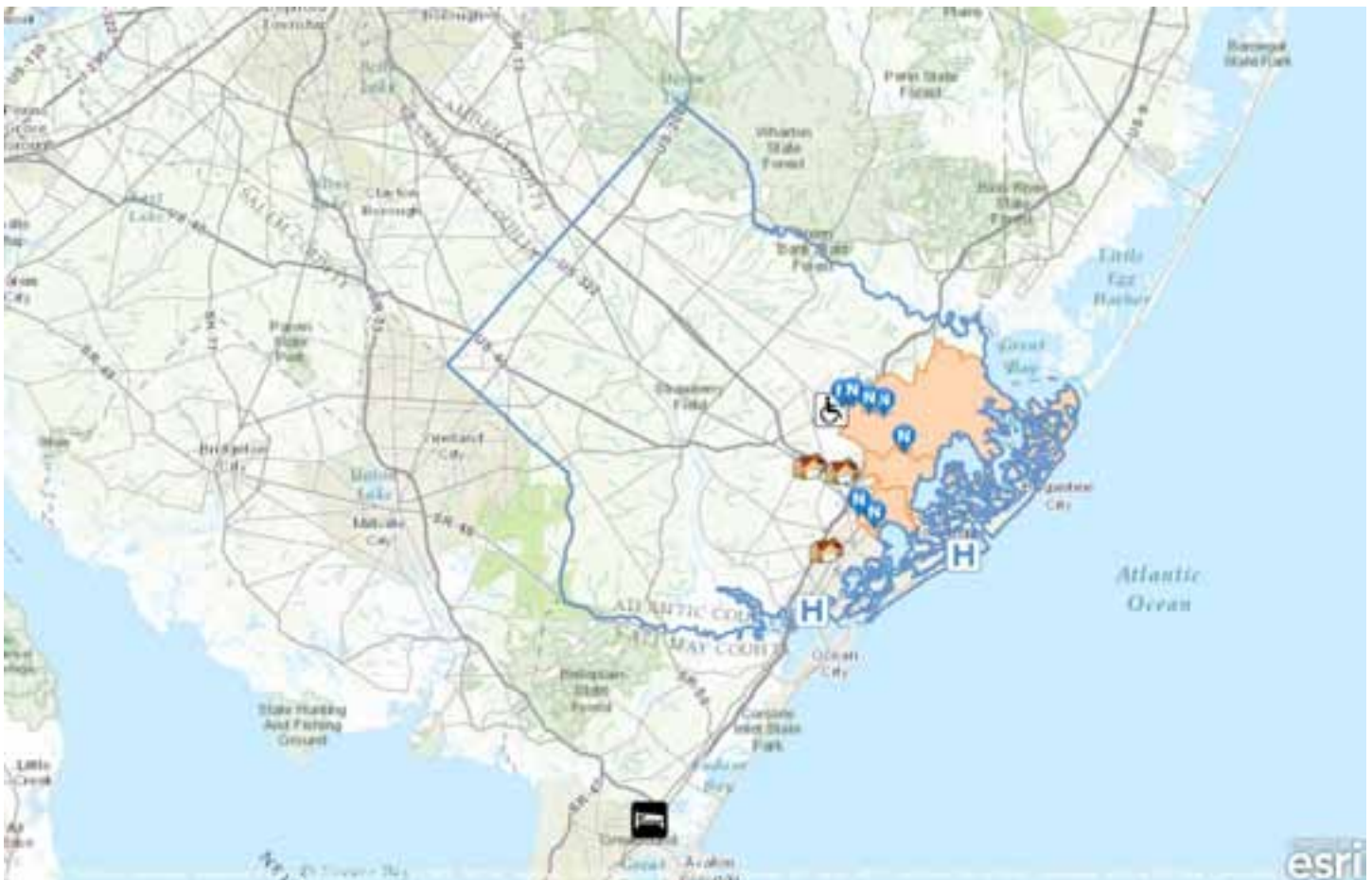
Holy Redeemer – New Jersey Shore

Home Health Agency

Atlanticare Health Services, Inc.
Bayada Home Health Care
Holy Redeemer Home Care New Jersey Shore

PLEASANTVILLE AND ABSECON/SMITHVILLE COMMUNITY PROVIDERS

The map below shows the major healthcare facilities that served the beneficiaries of the Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville community based on the Medicare Part A claims database. These are providers in all different care settings and are not restricted to behavioral health providers or services. There are six nursing homes located in the community.



APPENDIX A: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

Documentation and Technical Notes

The following defines the study population, the time frames, and the exclusion and inclusion criteria:

Data Source

- New Jersey Medicare Part A and Part B FFS claims data and denominator file

Reference Time Period

- Prevalence of the condition for the pre-Sandy time frame (Q1 2011- Q3 2012 or 21 months)
- Yearly prevalence of the condition with quarterly rolling (Q1 2011-Q1 2013)
- Quarterly new incidence of conditions that were not existent (not reported) in the prior year

Denominator

- All Medicare beneficiaries who were in CMS denominator file during measurement time frame
- With FFS coverage AND eligible enrollment in FFS days/total measurement days > 0

Numerator

- Unique beneficiaries with disease-specific inpatient OR outpatient claim during the time frame
- CCW and AHRQ disease diagnosis code match (ICD-9-CM codes) Part A dgns_cd_1-25 and dgns_e_cd_1-3; Match Part B dgns_cd_1_12

Exclusions

- HMO coverage period
- Age <18 or >= 110
- Eligible FFS days/total measurement days = 0

Resources

More information on the classification codes, requirements, and processing of the behavioral health conditions highlighted in this profile can be located at the following links:

- https://www.ccwdata.org/cs/groups/public/documents/document/clin_cond_algo_req_proc.pdf
- <http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/toolssoftware/ccs/ccs.jsp>

APPENDIX A

The following table shows the ICD-9-CM codes for the eight behavioral health conditions:

Behavioral Health Conditions	Numerator: Valid ICD-9-CM Codes
Depression or Proxy Disorders (Depression, Anxiety Disorders or Adjustment Disorders)	29384, 29620, 29621, 29622, 29623, 29624, 29625, 29626, 29630, 29631, 29632, 29633, 29634, 29635, 29636, 30000, 30001, 30002, 30009, 30010, 30020, 30021, 30022, 30023, 30029, 3003, 3004, 3005, 30089, 3009, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3089, 3090, 3091, 30922, 30923, 30924, 30928, 30929, 3093, 3094, 30981, 30982, 30983, 30989, 3099, 311, 3130, 3131, 31321, 31322, 3133, 31382, 31383, V790
Depression	29620, 29621, 29622, 29623, 29624, 29625, 29626, 29630, 29631, 29632, 29633, 29634, 29635, 29636, 3004, 311, V790
Anxiety Disorders	29384, 30000, 30001, 30002, 30009, 30010, 30020, 30021, 30022, 30023, 30029, 3003, , 3005, 30089, 3009, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3089, 3130, 3131, 31321, 31322, 3133, 31382, 31383
Adjustment Disorders	3090, 3091, 30922, 30923, 30924, 30928, 30929, 3093, 3094, 30981, 30982, 30983, 30989, 3099
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	30981
Alcohol or Substance Abuse	2920, 29211, 29212, 2922, 29281, 29282, 29283, 29284, 29285, 29289, 2929, 30400, 30401, 30402, 30403, 30410, 30411, 30412, 30413, 30420, 30421, 30422, 30423, 30430, 30431, 30432, 30433, 30440, 30441, 30442, 30443, 30450, 30451, 30452, 30453, 30460, 30461, 30462, 30463, 30470, 30471, 30472, 30473, 30480, 30481, 30482, 30483, 30490, 30491, 30492, 30493, 30520, 30521, 30522, 30523, 30530, 30531, 30532, 30533, 30540, 30541, 30542, 30543, 30550, 30551, 30552, 30553, 30560, 30561, 30562, 30563, 30570, 30571, 30572, 30573, 30580, 30581, 30582, 30583, 30590, 30591, 30592, 30593, 64830, 64831, 64832, 64833, 64834, 65550, 65551, 65553, 76072, 76073, 76075, 7795, 96500, 96501, 96502, 96509, V6542 Alcohol Abuse: 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2918, 29181, 29182, 29189, 2919, 30300, 30301, 30302, 30303, 30390, 30391, 30392, 30393, 30500, 30501, 30502, 30503, 76071, 9800
Substance Abuse	2920, 29211, 29212, 2922, 29281, 29282, 29283, 29284, 29285, 29289, 2929, 30400, 30401, 30402, 30403, 30410, 30411, 30412, 30413, 30420, 30421, 30422, 30423, 30430, 30431, 30432, 30433, 30440, 30441, 30442, 30443, 30450, 30451, 30452, 30453, 30460, 30461, 30462, 30463, 30470, 30471, 30472, 30473, 30480, 30481, 30482, 30483, 30490, 30491, 30492, 30493, 30520, 30521, 30522, 30523, 30530, 30531, 30532, 30533, 30540, 30541, 30542, 30543, 30550, 30551, 30552, 30553, 30560, 30561, 30562, 30563, 30570, 30571, 30572, 30573, 30580, 30581, 30582, 30583, 30590, 30591, 30592, 30593, 64830, 64831, 64832, 64833, 64834, 65550, 65551, 65553, 76072, 76073, 76075, 7795, 96500, 96501, 96502, 96509, V6542
Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury	E9500, E9501, E9502, E9503, E9504, E9505, E9506, E9507, E9508, E9509, E9510, E9511, E9518, E9520, E9521, E9528, E9529, E9530, E9531, E9538, E9539, E954, E9550, E9551, E9552, E9553, E9554, E9555, E9556, E9557, E9559, E956, E9570, E9571, E9572, E9579, E9580, E9581, E9582, E9583, E9584, E9585, E9586, E9587, E9588, E9589, E959, V6284

APPENDIX B: RISK FACTORS FOR DEPRESSION OR PROXY DISORDERS

Documentation and Technical Notes

The following defines the study population, the time frame, the exclusion and inclusion criteria, and the literature review references:

Data Source

- New Jersey Medicare Part A and Part B FFS claims data and denominator file

Reference Time Period

- Prevalence of the condition for the pre-Sandy time frame (January 2011 – September 2012 or 21 months)

Denominator

- All Medicare beneficiaries who were in CMS denominator file during measurement time frame
- With FFS coverage AND eligible enrollment in FFS days/total measurement days > 0

Numerator

- Unique beneficiaries with disease-specific inpatient OR outpatient claim during the time frame
- CCW and AHRQ disease diagnosis code match (ICD-9-CM codes) Part A dgns_cd_1-25 and dgns_e_cd_1-3; Match Part B dgns_cd_1_12

Exclusions

- HMO coverage period
- Age <18 or >= 110
- Eligible FFS days/total measurement days = 0

Model

- Logistic Regression Models were used to determine the top five risk factors with the highest Odds Ratios (OR) ($p < 0.001$)

Resources

More information on the classification codes, requirements, and processing of the combination measure of depression or proxy disorders which includes beneficiaries reported for either depression, anxiety, or adjustment disorders can be located at the following links:

- https://www.ccwdata.org/cs/groups/public/documents/document/clin_cond_algo_req_proc.pdf
- <http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/toolssoftware/ccs/ccs.jsp>

Literature Review References for Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders

National Alliance on Mental Illness. Information Helpline: Depression in Older Persons Fact Sheet [Internet]. Arlington (VA): National Alliance on Mental Illness; 2009 Oct [cited 2013 Sep 17]. Available from: <http://www.nami.org/Template.cfm?Section=Helpline1&Template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=144039>

National Institute of Mental Health. Depression: Causes and Risk Factors [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Institute of Mental Health; 2013 Jul [cited 2013 Sep 17]. Available from: <http://nihseniorhealth.gov/depression/causesandriskfactors/01.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Association of Chronic Disease Directors. The State of Mental Health and Aging in America [Internet]. Atlanta (GA): National Association of Chronic Disease Directors, 2008 [cited 2013 Sep 19]. 11 p. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/aging/pdf/mental_health.pdf

Jacques L, Jensen T, Schafer J, Caplan S, Schott L. Final Coverage Decision Memorandum for Screening for Depression in Adults [Internet]. Baltimore (MD): Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; 2011 Oct 14 [cited 2013 Sep 18]. 42 p. Available from: <http://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/nca-decision-memo.aspx?NCAId=251>

Thakur M, Blazer DG. Depression in long-term care. Journal of the American Medical Directors Association [Internet]. 2008 Feb [cited 2013 Sep 19];9(2):82-87. Available from: <http://www.amda.com/tools/clinical/depression/DepressioninLongTermCare.pdf>

Sozeri-Varma G. Depression in the elderly: clinical features and risk factors. Aging and Disease [Internet]. 2012 Dec [cited 2013 Sep 18];3(6):465-471. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3522513/>

Qian J, Simoni-Wastila L, Rattinger GB, Lehmann S, Langenberg P, et al. Associations of depression diagnosis and antidepressant treatment with mortality among young and disabled Medicare beneficiaries with COPD. General Hospital Psychiatry. 2013 Jul 18 [cited 2013 Sep 22]; 35(6):612-618.

Shao W, Ahmad R, Khutoryansky N, Aagren M, Bouchard J. Evidence supporting an association between hypoglycemic events and depression. Current Medical Research and Opinion. 2013 Sep 23 [cited 2013 Sep 22]: 1-7.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The Treatment of Depression in Older Adults: Depression and Older Adults: Key Issues [Internet]. Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2011 [cited 2013 Sep 24]. HHS Pub. No. SMA-11-4631. 24 p. Available from: <http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA11-4631CD-DVD/SMA11-4631CD-DVD-KeyIssues.pdf>

Himelhoch S, Weller WE, Wu AW, Anderson GF, Cooper LA. Chronic medical illness, depression, and use of acute medical services among Medicare beneficiaries. Medical Care. 2004 Jun [cited 2013 Sep 25];42(6):512-521.

Mohile SG, Fan L, Reeve E, Jean-Pierre P, Mustian K, et al. Association of cancer with geriatric syndromes in older Medicare beneficiaries. *Journal of Clinical Oncology: Official Journal of the American Society of Clinical Oncology* [Internet]. 2011 Apr 10 [cited 2013 Sep 25];29(11): 1458-1464. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3082984/>

Jayadevappa R, Malkowicz SB, Chhatre S, Johnson JC, Gallo JJ. The burden of depression in prostate cancer. *Psycho-oncology*. 2012 Dec [cited 2013 Sep 26];21(12):1338-1345.

Missouri Department of Mental Health. CPS Facts: Depression and Older Adults [Internet]. Jefferson City(MO): Missouri Department of Mental Health, [date unknown, cited 2013 Sep 26], 2 p. Available from: <http://dmh.mo.gov/docs/mentalillness/elderlydepress.pdf>

Oregon State University, Washington State University, University of Idaho. Depression in Later Life: Recognition and Treatment [Internet]. Corvallis(OR): Pacific Northwest Extension Publication; 2004 Jul [Published April 1990; revised July 2000; cited 2013 Sep 29]; 32 p. Available from: <http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/20713/pnw347.pdf>

Cole MG, Dendukuri N. Risk factors for depression among elderly community subjects: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *American Journal of Psychiatry* [Internet]. 2003 Jun [cited 2013 Sep 29]; 160(6):1147-1156. Available from: <http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/article.aspx?articleid=176272>

Kohn R, Levav I, Garcia ID, Machuca ME, Tamashiro R. Prevalence, risk factors and aging vulnerability for psychopathology following a natural disaster in a developing country. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*. 2005 Sep [cited 2013 Sep 29];20(9):835-841.

Pietrzak RH, Southwick SM, Tracy M, Galea S, Norris FH. Posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, and perceived needs for psychological care in older persons affected by Hurricane Ike. *Journal of Affective Disorders* [Internet]. 2012 Apr [cited 2013 Sep 30];138(1-2):96-103. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3306486/>

Oriol W. Psychosocial Issues for Older Adults in Disasters [Internet]. Washington (DC): Emergency Services and Disaster Relief Branch, Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; 1999 [cited 2013 Sep 30]; DHHS Publication No. ESDRB SMA 99-3323. 79 p. Available from: <http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA99-3323/SMA99-3323.pdf>

O'Connor EA, Whitlock EP, Gaynes B, Beil TL. Screening for Depression in Adults and Older Adults in Primary Care: An Updated Systematic Review. [Internet]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (US); 2009 Dec [cited 2013 Sept 30]. 167 p. (Evidence Synthesis No. 75. AHRQ Publication No. 10-05143-EF-1). Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK36403/pdf/TOC.pdf>

Noyes K, Liu H, Lyness JM, Friedman B. Medicare beneficiaries with depression: comparing diagnoses in claims data with the results of screening. *Psychiatric Services* [Internet]. 2011 Oct [cited 2013 Sep 30];62(10):1159-1166. Available from: http://ps.psychiatryonline.org/data/Journals/PSS/4336/pss6210_1159.pdf

APPENDIX B

The following table shows the ICD-9-CM codes for the top five risk factors for depression or proxy disorders:

Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders*	Numerator: Valid ICD-9-CM Codes
Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders or Senile Dementia	3311, 33111, 33119, 3312, 3317, 2900, 29010, 29011, 29012, 29013, 29020, 29021, 2903, 29040, 29041, 29042, 29043, 2940, 2941, 29410, 29411, 2948, 797
Sleep Disturbance	04672, 29182, 29285, 30740, 30741, 30742, 30748, 30749, 32700, 32701, 32702, 32709, 78050, 78051, 78052, 78059
Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use	2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2918, 29181, 29182, 29189, 2919, 2920, 29211, 29212, 2922, 29281, 29282, 29283, 29284, 29285, 29289, 2929, 30300, 30301, 30302, 30303, 30390, 30391, 30392, 30393, 30400, 30401, 30402, 30403, 30410, 30411, 30412, 30413, 30420, 30421, 30422, 30423, 30430, 30431, 30432, 30433, 30440, 30441, 30442, 30443, 30450, 30451, 30452, 30453, 30460, 30461, 30462, 30463, 30470, 30471, 30472, 30473, 30480, 30481, 30482, 30483, 30490, 30491, 30492, 30493, 30500, 30501, 30502, 30503, 3051, 30510, 30511, 30512, 30513, 30520, 30521, 30522, 30523, 30530, 30531, 30532, 30533, 30540, 30541, 30542, 30543, 30550, 30551, 30552, 30553, 30560, 30561, 30562, 30563, 30570, 30571, 30572, 30573, 30580, 30581, 30582, 30583, 30590, 30591, 30592, 30593, 33392, 3575, 4255, 5353, 53530, 53531, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 64830, 64831, 64832, 64833, 64834, 65550, 65551, 65553, 76071, 76072, 76073, 76075, 7795, 7903, 96500, 96501, 96502, 96509, 9800, V110, V111, V112, V113, V114, V118, V119, V154, V1541, V1542, V1549, V1582, V6285, V6542, V663, V701, V702, V7101, V7102, V7109, V790, V791, V792, V793, V798, V799
Hip/Pelvic Fractures	73314, 73315, 73396, 73397, 73398, 8080, 8081, 8082, 8083, 80841, 80842, 80843, 80849, 80851, 80852, 80853, 80859, 8088, 8089, 82000, 82001, 82002, 82003, 82009, 82010, 82011, 82012, 82013, 82019, 82020, 82021, 82022, 82030, 82031, 82032, 8208, 8209
Amputations	8870, 8871, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8877, 8960, 8961, 8962, 8963, 8970, 8971, 8972, 8973, 8974, 8975, 8976, 8977, 9059, 99760, 99761, 99762, 99769

* Other risk factors for depression or proxy disorders analyzed include Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI), Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack, Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery (CABG), Parkinson's Disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and Bronchiectasis (COPD), Diabetes, Chronic Kidney Disease, Rheumatoid Arthritis/Osteoarthritis (RA/OA), Macular Degeneration, Disability, History of Cancer, Heart Failure, and Acquired Hypothyroidism.

APPENDIX C: UTILIZATION OF OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Documentation and Technical Notes

The following defines the study population, the time frame, and the exclusion and inclusion criteria:

Data Source

- New Jersey Medicare Part A and Part B FFS claims data and denominator file

Reference Time Period

- Utilization during pre-Sandy time frame (January 2011 – September 2012 or 21 months)
- Depression Screening: Calendar Year (CY) 2012
- Quarterly utilization (January 2011 – March 2013 or nine quarters)

Denominator

- All Medicare beneficiaries who were in CMS denominator file during measurement time frame
- With FFS coverage AND eligible enrollment in FFS days/total measurement days > 0

Numerator

Unique beneficiaries with specific outpatient mental health service claims

Exclusions

- HMO coverage period
- Age <18 or >= 110
- Eligible FFS days/total measurement days =0

Resources

More information on the definitions and uses of the outpatient mental health services highlighted in this profile can be located at <http://www.medicarenhic.com/providers/pubs/REF-EDO-0012MentalHealthBillingGuide2013.pdf>.

APPENDIX C

The following table shows the CPT/HCPCS codes for the outpatient mental health services:

Mental Health Services	Numerator: CPT/HCPCS Codes
Assessments	
Depression Screening	G0444
Diagnostic Psychological Tests	96101, 96102, 96103, 96105, 96110, 96111
Health and Behavior Assessment/Intervention	96150, 96151, 96152, 96153, 96154, 96155
Neuropsychological Tests	96116, 96118, 96119, 96120
Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures	90801, 90802, 90791, 90792
Therapies	
Individual Psychotherapy	90804, 90805, 90832, 90833, 90806, 90807, 90834, 90836, 90808, 90809, 90810, 90811, 90812, 90813, 90814, 90815, 90816, 90817, 90818, 90819, 90821, 90822, 90823, 90824, 90826, 90827, 90828, 90829, 90837, 90838, 90839, 90840
Family Psychotherapy	90846, 90847
Group Psychotherapy	90849, 90853, 90857
Electroconvulsive Therapy	90870
Biofeedback Therapy	90901, 90911

APPENDIX D: UTILIZATION OF SERVICES – INPATIENT AND OTHER SETTINGS

Documentation and Technical Notes

The following defines the study population, the time frame, and the exclusion and inclusion criteria:

Data Source

New Jersey Medicare Part A and Part B FFS claims data and denominator file

Reference Time Period

- Utilization during pre-Sandy time frame (January 2011 – September 2012 or 21 months)
- Quarterly utilization of services (January 2011 – March 2013 or nine quarters)
- Yearly utilization of services with quarterly rolling (January 2011 – March 2013)

Denominator

- All Medicare beneficiaries who were in CMS denominator file during measurement time frame
- With FFS coverage AND eligible enrollment in FFS days/total measurement days>0

Exclusions

- HMO coverage period
- Age <18 or >= 110
- Eligible FFS days/total measurement days =0

Utilization Measure

Refer to Appendix E.

Numerator

Utilization Measure Description	Numerator
Psychiatric Hospital Admissions	Number of eligible beneficiaries with at least one psychiatric hospital admission claim
Acute Care Hospital Admissions	Number of acute care hospital admissions
Observation Stays	Number of observation stays
Emergency Department Visits	Number of emergency department visits
30-Day Hospital Readmissions	Number of 30-day hospital readmissions
Observation Stays Within 30 Days of Hospital Discharge	Number of observation stays within 30 days of hospital discharge
Emergency Department Visits Within 30 Days of Hospital Discharge	Number of emergency department visits within 30 days of hospital discharge
Home Health Agency Services	Number of eligible beneficiaries with at least one home health agency claim
Skilled Nursing Facility Services	Number of eligible beneficiaries with at least one skilled nursing facility claim
Hospice Services	Number of eligible beneficiaries with at least one hospice claim
Medical Rehabilitation Services	Number of eligible beneficiaries with at least one medical rehabilitation claim

APPENDIX E: TIME FRAMES AND FORMULAE

Time Frames	
Quarters	Dates
Q1	January 1 to March 31
Q2	April 1 to June 30
Q3	July 1 to September 30
Q4	October 1 to December 31

Formulae

$$\text{Incidence} = \frac{\text{(Number of new cases in a time frame, not present in prior year)}}{\text{(Total beneficiaries at risk during the time frame)}}$$

$$\text{Prevalence} = \frac{\text{(Number of cases in a time frame)}}{\text{(Total beneficiaries in the population during the time frame)}}$$

$$\text{Utilization} = \frac{\text{(Number of beneficiaries or measures with specific service utilization)}}{\text{(Total beneficiaries)}}$$

$$\text{Relative change} = \frac{\text{(Current rate-Former rate)}}{\text{(Former rate)}}$$

REFERENCES

1. Weiss MG, Saraceno B, Saxena S, van Ommeren M. Mental health in the aftermath of disasters: consensus and controversy. *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*. 2003 Sep; 191(9):611-615.
2. Foa EB, Stein DJ, McFarlane AC. Symptomatology and psychopathology of mental health problems after disaster. *The Journal of Clinical Psychology* [Internet]. 2006;[cited 16 Sep 2013];67 Suppl 2:15-25.
3. Wang PS, Gruber MJ, Powers RE, Schoenbaum M, Speier AH, Wells KB, Kessler RC. Mental health service use among hurricane Katrina survivors in the eight months after the disaster. *Psychiatry Services* [Internet]. 2007 Nov [cited 16 Sep 2013]; 58(11):1403-1411. Available from: <http://ps.psychiatryonline.org/data/Journals/PSS/3824/07ps1403.pdf>
4. Voelker R. Post-katrina mental health needs prompt group to compile disaster medicine guide. *JAMA*. 2006 Jan [cited 2013 Sep 17]; 295(3):259-260.
5. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Medicare Claims Database, Parts A and B, January 1, 2011 – March 31, 2013. Baltimore (MD): CMS, Department of Health and Human Services. Accessed: September 15, 2013.
6. U.S. Department of Commerce: United States Census Bureau, American Fact Finder [Internet]. Washington (DC): U.S. Department of Commerce. Median Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2012 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars); 2012 [cited 15 Sep 2013]; [about 2 screens]. Available from: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tables/services/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_S1903&prodType=table
7. Buccaneer, A General Dynamics Company. Chronic Condition Data Warehouse: Additions and Access – Task Order 10 New Clinical Conditions: Requirements and Processing [Internet]. [unknown]: Buccaneer, A General Dynamics Company. 2013 May 22 [cited 17 Sep 2013]. Available from: https://www.ccwdata.org/cs/groups/public/documents/document/clin_cond_algo_req_proc.pdf
8. Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (H-CUP). Clinical Classifications Software (CCS) for ICD-9-CM [Internet]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; Nov 2013 [15 Sep 2013]. Available from: <http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/toolssoftware/ccs/ccs.jsp>
9. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Mental Health Services Billing Guide, April 2013. Hingham (MA): NHIC, Corp. Apr 2013. 40 p.

APPENDIX G: PROVIDER SUMMARY TABLES AND PROVIDER LISTINGS

The following defines the data source and time period for the provider summary tables and listings:

Data Source

New Jersey Medicare Part A and Part B FFS claims data

Reference Time Period

Provider summary tables were based on Pre-Sandy time frame (Q1 2011-Q3 2012)

Mapping Tool

ArcGIS Explorer Online. ArcGIS® software by Esri. www.esri.com

This page left intentionally blank

Executive Summary

Figure 1: Snapshot of Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community	8
--	---

Demographics

Figure 2: Total Medicare FFS Beneficiaries	9
Figure 3: 2012 Median Household Income (65 years and above)	9
Figure 4: Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Gender	10
Figure 5: Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Race	10
Figure 6: Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Age	10

Prevalence and Incidence

Figure 7: Prevalence of Depression or Proxy Disorders	12
Figure 8: Quarterly New Incidence and Relative Change of Depression or Proxy Disorders	12
Figure 9: Yearly Prevalence and Relative Change of Depression or Proxy Disorders	12
Figure 10: Prevalence of Depression	13
Figure 11: Quarterly New Incidence and Relative Change of Depression	13
Figure 12: Yearly Prevalence and Relative Change of Depression	13
Figure 13: Prevalence of Anxiety Disorders	14
Figure 14: Prevalence of Adjustment Disorders	14
Figure 15: Prevalence of PTSD	15
Figure 16: Yearly Prevalence and Relative Change of PTSD	15
Figure 17: Prevalence of Alcohol or Substance Abuse	16
Figure 18: Quarterly New Incidence and Relative Change of Alcohol or Substance Abuse	16
Figure 19: Yearly Prevalence and Relative Change of Alcohol or Substance Abuse	16
Figure 20: Prevalence of Substance Abuse	17
Figure 21: Quarterly New Incidence and Relative Change of Substance Abuse	17
Figure 22: Yearly Prevalence and Relative Change of Substance Abuse	17
Figure 23: Prevalence of Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury	18
Figure 24: Yearly Prevalence of Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury	18

Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders

Figure 25: Prevalence of Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders	19
Figure 26: Prevalence of Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders or Senile Dementia	19
Figure 27: Prevalence of Sleep Disturbance	20
Figure 28: Prevalence of Substance or Alcohol Abuse, or Tobacco Use	20
Figure 29: Prevalence of Hip/Pelvic Fractures	21
Figure 30: Prevalence of Amputations	21

INDEX OF FIGURES

Utilization of Outpatient Behavioral Health Services

Assessments

Figure 31: Depression Screening	23
Figure 32: Quarterly Depression Screening	23
Figure 33: Neuropsychological Tests	24
Figure 34: Quarterly Neuropsychological Tests	24
Figure 35: Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures	25
Figure 36: Quarterly Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures	25

Therapies

Figure 37: Individual Psychotherapy	26
Figure 38: Quarterly Individual Psychotherapy	26
Figure 39: Family Psychotherapy	27
Figure 40: Group Psychotherapy	27

Inpatient Services

Figure 41: Psychiatric Hospital Admissions	28
Figure 42: Quarterly Psychiatric Hospital Admissions and Relative Change	28
Figure 43: Yearly Psychiatric Hospital Admissions and Relative Change	29

Acute Care Hospitals

Figure 44: Acute Care Hospital Admissions	29
Figure 45: Quarterly Acute Care Hospital Admissions and Relative Change	30
Figure 46: Yearly Acute Care Hospital Admissions and Relative Change	30
Figure 47: Observation Stays	31
Figure 48: Quarterly Observation Stays and Relative Change	31
Figure 49: Yearly Observation Stays and Relative Change	32
Figure 50: Emergency Department Visits	32
Figure 51: Quarterly Emergency Department Visits and Relative Change	33
Figure 52: Yearly Emergency Department Visits and Relative Change	33
Figure 53: 30-Day Hospital Readmissions	34
Figure 54: Quarterly 30-Day Hospital Readmissions and Relative Change	34
Figure 55: Yearly 30-Day Hospital Readmissions and Relative Change	34
Figure 56: Observation Stays Within 30 Days of Discharge	35
Figure 57: Quarterly Observation Stays Within 30 Days of Discharge and Relative Change	35
Figure 58: Yearly Observation Stays Within 30 Days of Discharge and Relative Change	35
Figure 59: Emergency Department Visits Within 30 Days of Discharge	36
Figure 60: Quarterly Emergency Department Visits Within 30 Days of Discharge and Relative Change	36
Figure 61: Yearly Emergency Department Visits Within 30 Days of Discharge and Relative Change	36

Other Settings

Figure 62: Utilization of Home Health Agency Services	37
Figure 63: Quarterly Utilization of Home Health Agency Services and Relative Change	37
Figure 64: Yearly Utilization of Home Health Agency Services and Relative Change	38
Figure 65: Utilization of Skilled Nursing Facility Services	38
Figure 66: Quarterly Utilization of Skilled Nursing Facility Services and Relative Change	39
Figure 67: Yearly Utilization of Skilled Nursing Facility Services and Relative Change	39
Figure 68: Utilization of Hospice Services	40
Figure 69: Quarterly Utilization of Hospice Services and Relative Change	40
Figure 70: Yearly Utilization of Hospice Services and Relative Change	40
Figure 71: Utilization of Medical Rehabilitation Services	41
Figure 72: Quarterly Utilization of Medical Rehabilitation Services and Relative Change	41
Figure 73: Yearly Utilization of Medical Rehabilitation Services and Relative Change	41

Behavioral Health Provider Location by Services for Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Community Beneficiaries

Figure 74: Provider Location for Depression Screening Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries	42
Figure 75: Provider Location for Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries	42
Figure 76: Provider Location for Neuropsychological Tests Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries	43
Figure 77: Provider Location for Individual Psychotherapy Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries	43

Overall Type of Behavioral Health Providers

Figure 78: Behavioral Health Providers Used by Pleasantville and Absecon/Smithville Medicare FFS Beneficiaries	44
--	----

Providers by Behavioral Health Services

Figure 79: Depression Screening Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries	44
Figure 80: Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries	45
Figure 81: Neuropsychological Tests Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries	45
Figure 82: Individual Psychotherapy Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries	46

This page left intentionally blank



557 Cranbury Road, Suite 21
East Brunswick, NJ 08816
T 732-238-5570 • F 732-238-7766
www.hqsi.org