

Key Questions

Based on our review of the data, the following are key questions and issues to consider when discussing the models.

- How important is it to have all family members served by the same managed care organization (MCO)?
 - A large number of HealthChoice who have a mental illness or substance abuse diagnosis are enrolled under the Family and Children category. This means, a large percentage are part of a family who may or may not be enrolled.
- How does the prevalence of FFS enrollees inform model discussion?
 - 21 percent of the population with a mental health diagnosis receives somatic care through an unmanaged fee-for-service program, while 12 percent of the population with a substance abuse diagnosis receives their somatic and substance care through an unmanaged fee-for-service program.
 - These individuals in the fee-for-service program tend to be high users of somatic and behavioral health services. They also tend to be dually eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid. (Remember: Current HealthChoice rules disenroll individuals who are eligible for Medicare, 65 or older, or enrolled in a nursing home for longer than 30 days.)
 - What model best suggests that seamless transitions will occur as service needs change and that care will be delivered throughout an individual's lifespan?
- Significant growth in enrollees with a behavioral health diagnosis

Population with a BH Diagnosis - 2008 to 2011

	Dual Diagnosis		MHD Only		SUD Only	
	Number	Growth	MHD Only	Growth	SUD Only	Growth
2011	36,987	12.91%	223,940	10.26%	24,902	26.00%
2010	32,759	35.67%	203,107	11.19%	19,764	41.05%
2009	24,146	17.72%	182,674	10.56%	14,012	11.98%
2008	20,511	-	165,225	-	12,513	-

- How many of the hospital services are somatic?
 - Looking at the population aged 19-64 with a behavioral health diagnosis (156,052 individuals), there is a significant difference between the utilization of somatic services and mental health services in hospital settings.
 - 19 percent (29,299 individuals) utilized somatic services in a hospital inpatient setting, while only 5 percent (8,230 individuals) utilized mental health services in a hospital inpatient setting
 - 61 percent (95,250 individuals) utilized somatic services in a hospital outpatient setting, while only 13 percent (20,030 individuals) utilized mental health services in a hospital outpatient setting