

Profiling HCBS: Painting a Picture of Provider Performance in the District of Columbia

Department on Disability Services, DC

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Expectations Around Quality

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Quality Measures and Reporting - §1915(c) Home and Community-Based Waivers

- Qualified Providers
 - Subassurances: (i) providers meet standards, (ii) state monitors providers to assure adherence to waiver requirements, and (iii) state implements policies and procedures around training.
- Service Plan
 - Subassurances: (i) plans address members' needs and personal goals, (ii) plans updated/revised, (iii) services are delivered consistent with the plan, and (iv) participant choice.
- · Health and Welfare
 - Subassurances: (i) identifies, addresses and prevents instances of abuse, neglect, exploitation and unexplained death, (ii) incident management system is in place, (iii) policies and procedures around restrictive interventions are followed, and (iv) state establishes and monitors health care standards.



National Performance Measurement



National Core Indicators

- Measure of outcomes of provided services.
- Multiple indicators including employment, rights, service planning, community inclusion, choice, and health and safety.
- 42 states and the District currently participating.
- NASDDDS and HSRI, and recently introduced with NASUAD the NCIAD.



National Quality Forum

- Quality initiatives in healthcare.
- HCBS Performance Measures: (a) creation of a conceptual framework, (b) synthesis of evidence and environmental scan for measures and measure concepts, (c) identification of gaps in quality measurement, and (d) recommendations for prioritization in measurement.

Benefits

- Overall evaluation of key outcomes for states and the
- Measure of state performance that can be used for comparisons over time (i.e., benchmarking) and among states.
- · Can be used to meet CMS waiver quality assurances.
- Provides national benchmarking for states and the District.

Limitations

- Not designed to provide a measure of performance at the local provider level.
- Performance measures defined by instrument and stakeholders, can not be adjusted at the state level.





Local Performance Measurement



Methodology

- States and the District establish procedures and tools in order to gather information about provider performance.
 - · Indicators, probes
 - Sampling methodology
- Other sources of data (e.g., critical incidents, complaints, etc.).
- Criterion referenced (i.e., 80%).



Eramowork

- Measures are closely tied to quality frameworks, as well as state/District regulations.
 - 1915(c) Home and Community-Based Services Waiver (DC.0307.R03.00 – Nov 20, 2012)
 - General Provisions rule 1900
 - DDS policies and procedures

Benefits

- Provides an assessment of a provider's performance around areas measured.
- Provides an opportunity for provider remediation resulting in improvement at the provider level.
- In aggregate, the data is necessary for reporting (e.g., CMS EBRs) and quality initiatives.

Limitations

- Many different sources of data, commonly collected and housed in different systems.
- Variables typically are of a different metric and range (e.g., deaths, allegations of neglect, certification results, etc.).
- Providers are different sizes, deliver different services, and typically support people of varying acuity.
 - Behavioral
 - Medical



Solution – Local Norming



What is it?

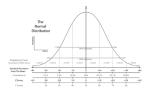
- Takes a particular value and compares it to the population values.
- Provides for a comparison among peers (assuming that the value comes from a member of the population).
- Is statistically derived, relying heavily on the distribution of scores found in the population.

What is required?

- · Population.
- · Variables of interest.
- Sufficient sample size (sampling methodology e.g., 100% sampling vs. statistically valid sampling).
- · Data, a computer, and a desire.

Benefits

- Allows for the comparison across variables of different metrics, e.g.:
 - Percent compliance
 - Number of issues
 - Critical incidents
- Allows for the comparison across providers of different sizes, serving people with different levels of acuity.
- Generates an expected range that can be used to provide meaning to an individual provider's values.





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Profiling Provider Performance: District of Columbia

Development and Application



HCBS Quality in the District of Columbia



- About D.C.
 - Over 2,200 adults served, 77% in the HCBS waiver, 15% in ICF/IDD, and 8% with service coordination only.
 - Operating agency for the IDD waiver.
 - Also under a 39 year old institutional closure Federal Class Action requiring performance in 70 exit criteria at 90% for a sub-set (23%) of the IDD service system. Sixty-four (64) met to date.
 - NCI state.



The QA/I System in D.C.



- Managed by a cloud-based information management system for all internal QA systems with state staff and provider dashboards.
- Tracks over 150 measures organized by domains for HCBS, Evans, and personnel performance management:
 - Service Planning and Delivery
 - Health and Wellness
 - · Rights and Dignity
 - · Safety and Security
 - · Choice and Decision-making
 - Relationships and Inclusion
 - Satisfaction
 - · Fiscal and Organizational Accountability



HCBS Provider Certification



- Contracted with an independent vendor in 2010 Liberty Healthcare.
- Designed review tools to evaluate compliance with HCBS service rules and personal outcomes.
- Certify all new providers within 60 days and recertify on an annual basis by each individual service.
- Provide monthly, quarterly, and annual reports of aggregate system performance for QI.



How to Evaluate Across Providers?



- How to support "informed choice" on the part of people and families.
- Not all providers who are certified are really the same.
- How to bring in other sources of data:
 - Incidents, issues, timely remediation, and follow-up, etc.



Data

Stages of Profile Development



- Define your population
- Identify
- Capture
- Aggregate
- Norm
- Design your profile



Define Your Population



Considerations

- The population is the entire pool of people/providers who you wish to generalize your results to.
- All have particular characteristics that result in their inclusion within the population.

District of Columbia

- All providers approved to provide HCBS waiver services in the District.
- Residential and day services.
- Specific to developmental disabilities.



Identify and Capture Your Data



Considerations

- What is important to/for the population under examination?
- What is important to the state/District performing the evaluations?
- Of the data identified as important, what is currently available?
 - May need to collect more information.
- Where is the information housed and what form is it available in?
 - Typically, multiple data systems
 - Will need to aggregate the data so all will have to be in a common format

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- Provider Certification Reviews (PCRs).
 - Liberty Healthcare
 - Organizational outcomes
 - · Person-centered outcomes
 - · Service specific data
- Incidents, Issues, and timeliness of their resolution.
 - Office of Information and Data Management



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Aggregate the Data



Considerations

- This is required if you have different sources and format of data.
- Convert the data into a common format and integrate.
 - · Line up the data
 - · Account for blanks (e.g., incidents)

District of Columbia

 Data exported and provided as MS Excel files.

			Average	Average
			Res	Res
		Average	Medical	Behavior
	#	Res LON	LON	LON
Provider	Individauls	Score	Score	Score
Provider A	6	2.5000	2.5000	3.1667
Provider B	12	3.9167	3.0000	2.8333
Provider C	9	1.3333	0.3333	0.3333
Provider D	39	4.1282	1.8974	1.4872
Provider E	43	4.6977	3.5814	1.8837
Provider F	4	1.5000	0.0000	0.5000
Drovidor G		1 2500	0.5000	0.5000

		Medical Incidents			Behavioral Incidents				
	Emergency				Emergency				
	Room or			Total	use of	Incidents			Total
	Urgent	Med	Physical	Medical	restrictive	involving	Property	Suicide	Behavioral
Provider	care Visit	Error	Injury	Incidents	controls	the police	Destruction	Threat	Incidents
Provider A	1	0	0	1		18	1	0	19
Provider B	4	0	1	5		1	0	0	1
Provider C	5	0	2	7	C	1	0	0	1
Drovider F	23	3	4	30		2	0	0	2



Norming the Data - Planning



Considerations

- Determine if any of your data needs further conversions in order to take special considerations into account. e.g.:
 - Calculations of rates that take into account provider size, averages can be used.
 - Calculations of rates that take into account acuity, need to utilize a measure of acuity (e.g., Level of Need in DC).
 - Adding a constant to facilitate exploration of the lower end of the spectrum (e.g., abuse, neglect,

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- For the PCR, utilized percent yes responses (over total applicable responses).
- For issues, factored in provider size and Level of Need.
- For incidents, factored in provider size and Level of Need (also specific LON for behavior and medical).

Census was calculated as an average daily census for year.



Norming the Data - Standardization



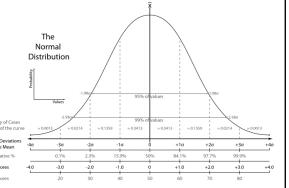
Considerations

- Calculate the average (measure of central tendency).
- Calculate the standard deviation (measure of variability or spread).
- Use these to convert the data to z-scores (core standard score).

$$z = \frac{X - \overline{X}}{s}$$

Convert z-scores to alternate standard scores.

Standard Scores





Norming the Data - Standardization



Considerations

- Not all distributions are normal. Outliers will pose a challenge.
- Potential solutions:
 - Use the median instead of the mean (or average)
 - Trim your data (i.e., 3-5% trim at the edges)
- Key is to be consistent and transparent in your methodology.

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- All data was converted to zscores through the norming process.
- Then the z-scores were converted to t-scores which are more meaningful (average 50, standard deviation 10).



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Designing Your Profile - Planning



Considerations

- How will your profile be used?
 - Provider certification
 - Report cards
 - · Quality improvement
- Who will you be designing the profile for?
 - State officials
 - Providers
 - Participants and their family members
- How many variables do you have?
 - Will drive the format ,as well as number of profiles

Transparent Profile with Rates

J	> 74	>11.0	>64.2		>64	>3.462
Critical Risk		11.6-11.0	62.4-64.2		63-64	3.373-3.462
=		11.2-11.5	60.5-62.3		61-62	3.283-3.372
:≝		10.8-11.1	58.6-60.4			
5						
	70	10.0-10.3	54.7-56.5		56-57	3.015-3.103
š	69	9.6-9.9	52.8-54.6	98%-100%	55	2.925-3.014
~	68	9.2-9.5	50.9-52.7	96%-97%	53-54	2.836-2.924
High Risk	67	8.8-9.1	49.0-50.8	93%-95%	51-52	2.746-2.835
-	66	8.4-8.7	47.0-48.9	91%-92%	50	2.657-2.745
	65	8.0-8.3	45.1-46.9	88%-90%	48-49	2.567-2.656
ate	64	7.6-7.9	43.2-45.0	86%-87%	46-47	2.477-2.566
Moderate Risk	63	7.2-7.5	41.3-43.1	83%-85%	45	2.388-2.476
ĕ =	62	6.8-7.1	39.4-41.2	81%-82%	43-44	2.298-2.387
2	61	6.4-6.7	37.4-39.3	78%-80%	41-42	2.209-2.297
	60	6.0-6.3	35.5-37.3	76%-77%	40	2.119-2.208
*	59	5.6-5.9	33.6-35.4	73%-75%	38-39	2.030-2.118
2	58	5.2-5.5	31.7-33.5	71%-72%	36-37	1.940-2.029
Low Risk	57	4.8-5.1	29.8-31.6	68%-70%	35	1.851-1.939
_	56	4.4-4.7	27.9-29.7	66%-67%	33-34	1.761-1.850

Report Card without Clutter

Best Practices	Expected Range		Areas for Improvement			
0 5 10 15 20 25 30	35 40 45 50 55 60 65		70 75 80 85 90 95 100			
		57				
	38					
			69			
25						



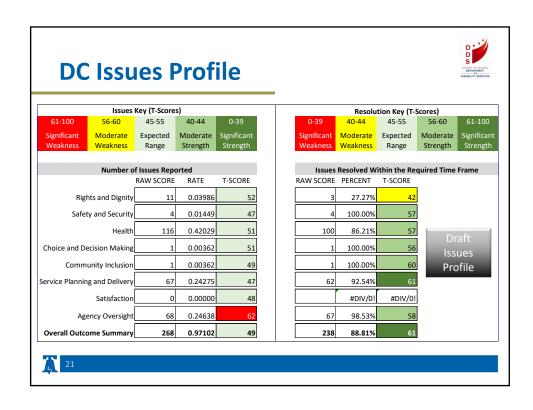
Designing Your Profile - Planning

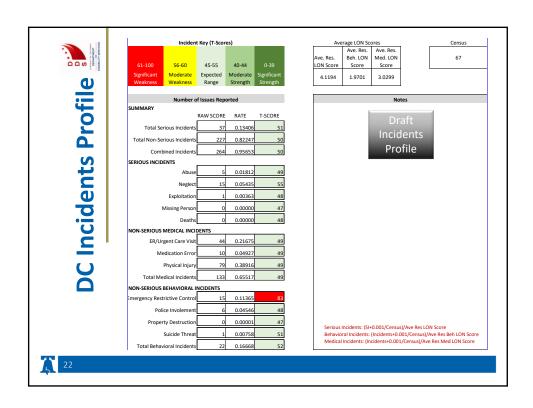


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- Purpose: versatile, considering at this point.
- Designed for: District, provider, and participant.
- Many variables with different levels:
 - 51 unique variables (total of 186 possible)
 - Broken down by service







Profile Application



- Certification
- Report cards
 - Provider first
 - Then post a condensed version
- Strength-based service delivery
 - Evaluating provider capacity
 - · Identifying strengths
 - Build on strengths, don't just work to remediate weaknesses
 - Pair up to increase regional capacity



Questions?



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