

#42

G-66

ASSESSMENT OF EPSDT PRACTICES AND COSTS

REPORT
ON THE COST IMPACT
OF THE EPSDT PROGRAM



September 3, 1976

Information
Resource
Center

Prepared for:

Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation
Social and Rehabilitation Service
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

EPSDT
6.7

In Partial Fulfillment of:

Contract No. SRS-500-75-0019



APPLIED
MANAGEMENT
SCIENCES



REPORTS
RJ
102
A77
1976a

RJ
102
.A77
1976a

G-66

ASSESSMENT OF EPSDT PRACTICES AND COSTS

REPORT
ON THE COST IMPACT
OF THE EPSDT PROGRAM

September 3, 1976

Prepared for:

Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation
Social and Rehabilitation Service
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

In Partial Fulfillment of:

Contract No. SRS-500-75-0019

Principal Author: Howard Miller

Contributing Author: Daniel Levine, Ph.D.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In addition to the authors cited above, Pauline Charpentier was involved in data collection at the local site level. Overall direction and review was provided by Douglas E. Skinner, Senior Vice-President and Todd S. Tucker, Ph.D., President.

Applied Management Sciences wishes to express its appreciation to Mr. William Hickman, Project Officer, of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, for his assistance in the conceptualization, organization, and review of the report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iii
SECTION I: INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION II: IMPACT OF EPSDT ON UTILIZATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES UNDER MEDICAID	12
SECTION III: IMPACT OF EPSDT ON EXPENDITURES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES UNDER MEDICAID	31
SECTION IV: IMPACT OF EPSDT ON LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL COSTS	51
SECTION V: IMPACT OF EPSDT ON STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	62
SECTION VI: IMPACT OF EPSDT ON TOTAL MEDICAID EXPENDITURES	66
SECTION VII: REPRESENTATIVENESS OF STUDY FINDINGS	78

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.1	Medicaid Cost and Utilization Data Extraction Procedures	8
6.1	Breakeven Analysis for State 2, Using Site 3 Local Costs	74
6.2	Breakeven Analysis for State 2, Using Site 4 Local Costs	75

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
2.1	Medicaid Utilization by the Sample Population in State 1, By Age/Race Stratum, Screening Status, and Service Type: March 1, 1975 - February 29, 1976	15
2.2	Per Capita Medicaid Utilization by the Sample Population in State 1, by Age/Race Stratum, Screening Status, and Service Type: March 1, 1975 - February 29, 1976	16
2.3	Medicaid Utilization by the Sample Population in State 2, by Age/Race Stratum, Screening Status, and Service Type: March 1, 1975 - February 29, 1976	23
2.4	Per Capita Medicaid Utilization by the Sample Population in State 2, by Age/Race Stratum, Screening Status, and Service Type: March 1, 1975 - February 29, 1976	24
2.5	Comparison of the Utilization Findings in State 1 and 2: The Percentage Difference Between Utilization by Screened and Unscreened Members of the Study Sample	29
3.1	Medicaid Expenditures for the Sample Population in State 1, by Age/Race Stratum, Screening Status, and Service Type: March 1, 1975 - February 29, 1976	34
3.2	Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures for the Sample Population in State 1, by Age/Race Stratum, Screening Status, and Service Type: March 1, 1975 - February 29, 1976	35
3.3	Percentage Difference in Utilization/Capita, Cost/Capita, and Cost Per Unit of Service Between EPSDT Sample Population and Non-EPSDT Sample Population - State 1	36

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
3.4	Medicaid Expenditures for the Sample Population in State 2, by Age/Race Stratum, Screening Status, and Service Type: March 1, 1975 - February 29, 1975	42
3.5	Per Person Medicaid Expenditures for a Sample of 1600 Screened and Unscreened Children (Aged 0-21) in State 2, by Age/Race Stratum, Screening Status, and Service Type - Per Capita: March 1, 1975 - February 29, 1976	43
3.6	Percentage Difference in Utilization/Capita, Cost/Capita, and Cost Per Unit of Service Between EPSDT Sample Population and Non-EPSDT Sample Population - State 2	44
4.1	EPSDT Costs per Screening for Four Local Screening Providers in Two States	54
4.2	EPSDT Costs per Screening for Social Service Agencies in Four Locations in Two States	55
4.3	EPSDT Costs per Screening Incurred by Local Providers and Social Service Agencies Combined	56
4.4	Range of Local EPSDT Costs per Screened Eligible for Case Finding, Screening, Case Follow-up, and Administration in State #3	60
5.1	State Administrative Costs for EPSDT per Screened Eligible	64
5.2	Cost Impact of EPSDT per Screened Eligible (State and Local Site Costs Only)	64
6.1	Cost Impact of EPSDT Program on Medicaid Expenditures per Screened Eligible)	68
6.2	Extrapolated Cost Impact of EPSDT Program on Medicaid Expenditures)	69

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April and May of 1976, two States were visited to assess the impact of EPSDT (Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment) Program on Medicaid expenditures. The primary objectives of this study were (1) to determine the impact of the EPSDT program on (a) the cost and (b) the utilization of medical services by type and location of service, (2) to measure EPSDT administrative costs at the state and local levels, and (3) to determine the extent to which the EPSDT program has modified short-run total Medicaid child health care expenditures for a one-year period in two states. The following major findings and conclusions resulted from the study (caution should be used in generalizing these findings to other States).

Impact of EPSDT on Utilization of Medical Services under Medicaid

- After adjustments were made to the raw data to account for the effects of screening itself on reported utilization of services, utilization differences were found to exist between screened (EPSDT) and unscreened (non-EPSDT) members of each State's Medicaid eligible population.
- In both States, screened persons used fewer physician office visits, fewer pharmaceutical prescriptions, and fewer inpatient hospital days than did unscreened persons. In both States, screened persons used more dental procedures, more clinic visits, and more clinical service visits than did unscreened persons.
- In several medical service categories, screened persons were higher utilizers in one State and lower utilizers in the other State in comparison with unscreened individuals in the same State. These medical service areas were outpatient hospital visits, physician other visits, physician emergency visits, and other service units (i.e., podiatrist, independent laboratory, ambulance, etc.)

- Utilization differences between screened and un-screened members of the samples in both states were attributed to EPSDT. Most notable among these differences was the tendency of screened persons to use fewer inpatient hospital days and physician office services and more dental and optical services than their unscreened counterparts in the Medicaid population.

Impact of EPSDT on Expenditures for Medical Services under Medicaid

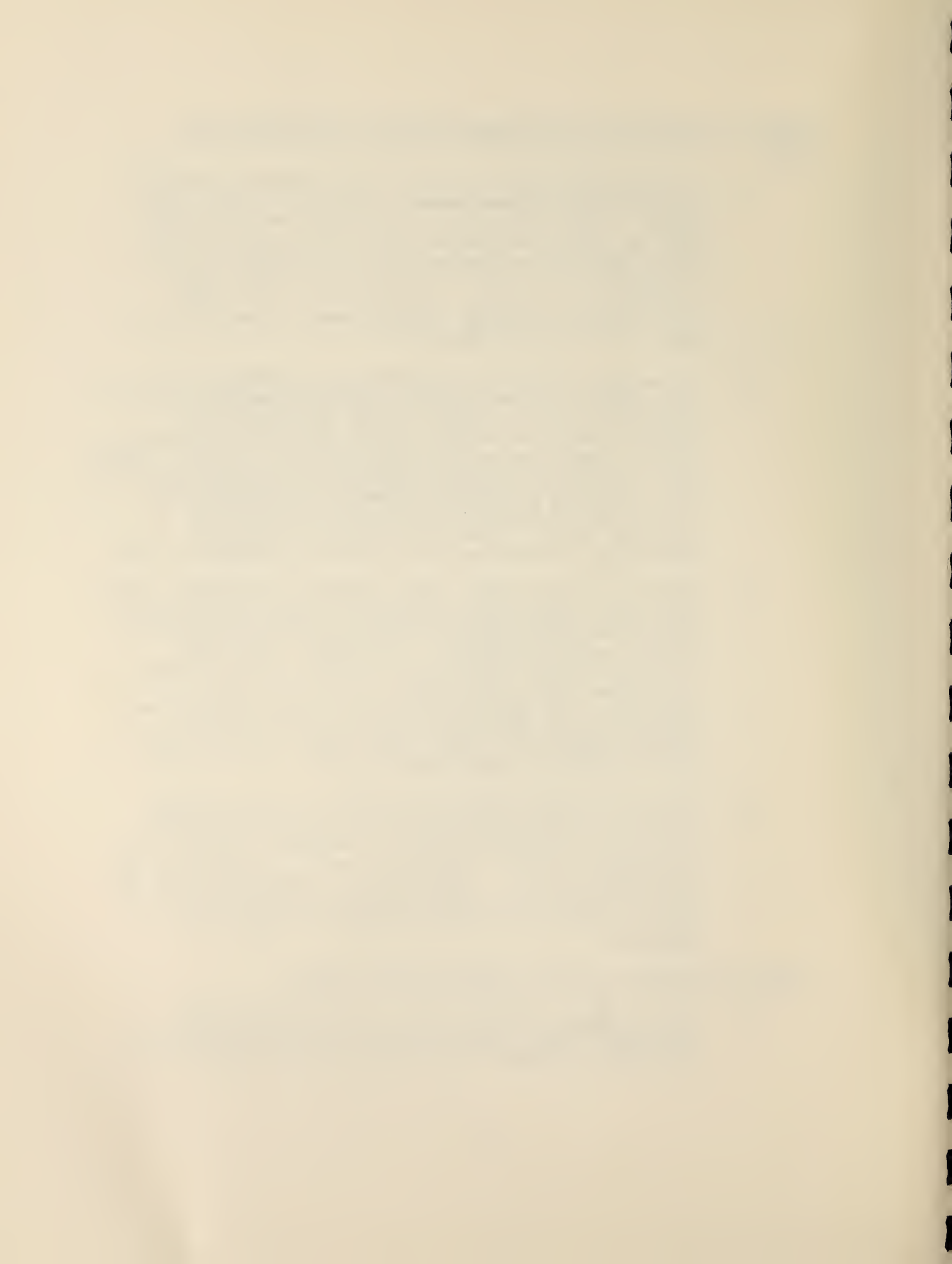
- Expenditure differences were found between screened and unscreened members of the eligible population in each State.
- Expenditure differences between screened and unscreened eligibles followed the same pattern as utilization differences with the exception of one service category (physician office visits) in State 1.
- In both States, expenditures for screened persons were lower for pharmaceutical prescriptions and inpatient hospital days than for unscreened persons. In both States, expenditures for dental procedures, clinic visits, and optical services were higher for screened than for unscreened persons.
- In several medical service categories, screened persons had higher expenditures in one State and lower expenditures in another State in comparison with unscreened persons in the same state. These medical service categories were physician office visits, outpatient hospital visits, physician other visits, physician emergency visits, and other service units.
- In aggregate, it was found that EPSDT decreased Medicaid medical service costs only in State 2. Medical services costs in State were reduced \$46,885 for the sample population. In State 1, EPSDT increased medical services costs \$9,096 for the sample population. On average, screened persons expended \$195.22 in State 2, while unscreened persons expended \$253.83. In State 1, screened persons had average expenses of \$155.70; unscreened persons had average expenses of \$144.33.

Impact of EPSDT on Local Administrative and Operational Costs

- It was found that the cost per screening exceeded the Medicaid reimbursement rate at all four local sites. Local costs were \$43.84 at one site and \$142.14 per screening at the other site in State 1, where Medicaid reimbursed local providers \$12.00. In State 2, cost per screening was \$186.83 per screening at one site and \$342.25 at the other site, whereas average reimbursement from Medicaid was \$23.00 per screening.
- Screening providers incurred costs primarily in the areas of screening (at least 50 percent of total provider costs for each of the providers) and administration/overhead, while cooperating social service agencies at each site had all of their costs tied up in case finding and case follow-up activities. The screening providers themselves accounted for 59 percent or more of all local costs in two of the four sites. The social service agencies accounted for the bulk of costs of the other sites.
- EPSDT activity costs (case finding, screening, case follow-up, and administration) varied considerably among providers and to some extent among local social service agencies. Although a definite explanation for the cost variations in screening or in the other activities was not obvious, it appeared that the providers and agencies that had comparatively high unit costs chose to have a larger staff or a staff with higher skill levels than those with lower unit costs.
- Using provider cost data available from another State as a comparison, only two of the four providers we visited had costs reasonably similar to the modest levels typical of local providers in the comparison State. Consequently, generalization of the observed cost data to other States or to other sites in the study States should be done with caution.

Impact of EPSDT on State Administrative Costs

- The findings indicate that the EPSDT Program increased State administrative costs for Medicaid \$102,386 in State 1 and \$218,455 in State 2.



- The analysis of the findings shows (1) that the impact of the EPSDT Program on State administrative costs in each of the two States was very small in comparison to local site EPSDT costs, (2) that the differences between the two States in administrative cost per screened eligible was substantial, and (3) that the majority (95 percent) of State administrative costs for both States consisted of labor and overhead.

Impact of EPSDT on Total Medicaid Expenditures

- The EPSDT program increased total Medicaid expenditures in all of the four study situations.
- The cost of program administration at the State level was very low in both states. It played a very minor role in affecting the overall impact of the EPSDT program on total Medicaid expenditures in comparison to local site costs.
- The cost of program operation and administration at the local level was extremely high. Local level costs significantly increased EPSDT program costs and subsequently total Medicaid expenditures.
- The EPSDT population had lower expenditures for medical services than the non-EPSDT population in State 2 but not in State 1.
- In State 1, the increase in total Medicaid expenditures was a result of incurring EPSDT costs for State and local level operations and higher medical services expenditures for the EPSDT population in comparison to the non-EPSDT population.
- In State 2, the increase in total Medicaid expenditures was a result of incurring very high local site costs which offset the impact EPSDT had in decreasing costs for medical services.
- Break-even analysis indicates that 1) increasing the size of the screened population, 2) reducing the level of state and local costs, or 3) emphasizing those elements in the EPSDT program that lead to a decrease in unnecessary or costly utilization of medical services will produce a cost-effective EPSDT Program in State 2. A cost-effective EPSDT Program cannot be created in State 1, however, without first decreasing the utilization and subsequently expenditures for medical services by the screened population in comparison to the un-screened population.

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Current interest in provision of EPSDT services to Medicaid eligibles under 21 includes interest in identifying the cost impact of the program. Cost is a critical issue that must be addressed if the EPSDT services are to be provided to an increasing number of children in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

The objectives of this study were (1) to determine the impact of the EPSDT program on (a) the cost and (b) the utilization of medical services by type and location of service, (2) to measure EPSDT administrative costs at the state and local levels, and (3) to determine the extent to which the EPSDT program has modified short-run total Medicaid child health care expenditures for a one-year period in two states.

The cost impact methodology was devised to produce reasonably reliable and valid findings. The first step of the methodology was to define the objectives of the study and to develop relevant hypotheses. Following this, terms and measurement categories were defined. A study design for each objective was developed with attention toward controlling external biases. After the design phase, a data collection strategy was devised to identify relevant data sources and to collect the data. The final step in the methodology was the design of the data presentation and analysis plan.

In 1967, Title XIX of the Social Security Act was amended to require all states with Medicaid programs to provide Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) services to Medicaid eligibles under 21 years of age. The EPSDT program was designed to detect health deficiencies at an early age and

improve the health status of needy children. The objective of the program was to replace fragmented episodic or crisis medical care with an orderly system of preventive medical care within the Medicaid program.

By 1971, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had developed regulations for the program, but states were reluctant to implement the program. As Howard Newman, the Commissioner of the Medical Services Administration, pointed out to the National Health Forum in 1974, "The desire to provide a necessary and politically desirable service, and the competition for very limited resources prevented the early development of the EPSDT program." The final regulations, effective February 1972, eased the concern of states about the cost of the program and the limited availability of health care resources for this program. These final regulations imposed a revised, two-stage implementation plan for the EPSDT program. In the first stage, only eligible children under six (6) years of age were to receive a screening. The second stage (effective July, 1973) required states to screen children between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21).

Even with these modifications, the implementation of the ESPDT program was financially difficult for most states. The costs of medical care had risen dramatically for all Medicaid programs over the 1968-75 period. Total vendor payments under Medicaid in 1968 were \$3,950 million. By 1975 total payments were \$12,950 million (an increase of about 225% over 1968).^{1/} Although the major part of this cost increase was due to rising prices for health care services, a large share of the cost increase was due to the growth of the beneficiary population. The National Center for Social Statistics estimated that there were approximately

^{1/}DHEW, Social and Rehabilitation Service, "Fiscal Year 1975"
Pubn. No. SRS-76-04023.

13 million Medicaid recipients in 1968 on whose behalf payments were made to medical vendors. By 1975, the number of recipients of medical care under Medicaid had jumped to 22.4 million, an increase of about 90 percent. Of this number, 15.8 million were AFDC recipients and roughly 68 percent of the AFDC population (about 10 million children) was eligible for the EPSDT program. The cost impact of servicing such a large population on a repetitive basis, coupled with the external financial constraints facing most states because of demands in other sectors, left many states in an uneasy financial position concerning the operation of the EPSDT program. It is within this conflicting framework of uneven EPSDT program development, expansion in the eligible population, and increased medical care prices that this report is written.

*supports
the program estimate*

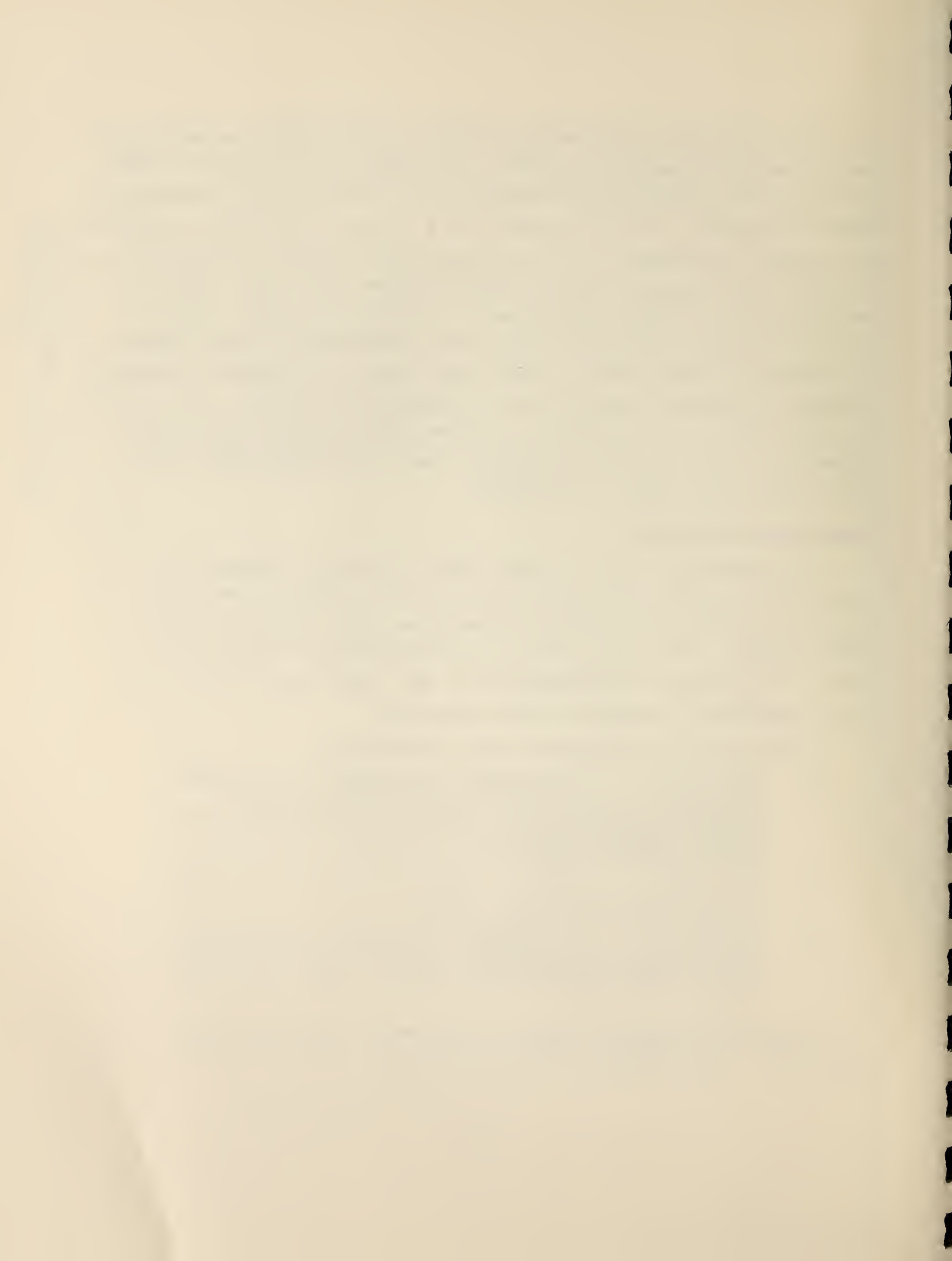
Assessment Methodology

The methodology for the Cost Impact Study was designed to collect and analyze cost and utilization data from a number of sources to yield valid findings about the cost of operating the EPSDT program. The first step of the methodology comprised two parts: to identify the objectives of the study and to state the major hypotheses relevant to the objectives.

Three principal objectives were identified:

- Objective 1 - to determine the impact of the EPSDT program on the use and cost of medical services (excluding screening) by Medicaid participants in EPSDT compared to Medicaid recipients who do not participate in EPSDT.
- Objective 2 - to measure EPSDT administrative costs at the state and local levels.
- Objective 3 - to determine the extent to which the EPSDT program has modified a state's total Medicaid child health expenditures over the short term (one year).

Several hypotheses related to the major objectives were developed. The hypotheses were as follows:



- Participation in the EPSDT program would shift an eligible's utilization of medical services (treatment) away from inpatient services toward ambulatory care.
- Participation in the EPSDT program would acquaint eligibles with a broader range of treatment providers with a subsequent short-term increase in treatment utilization.
- Participation in the EPSDT program would cause a short-term increase in treatment expenditures.
- Operation of the EPSDT program would cause Medicaid program costs to increase over the short-term, with operating costs varying by state.

The next step was to identify and define six cost categories that were relevant to the major objectives of study. All six categories were pertinent to the EPSDT program and population, but only one (medical services) applied to the non-EPSDT population. The following classification of costs was utilized in the data collection and analysis plan:

- Case finding: identification, notification, outreach, confirmation of interest, scheduling and confirmation of appointment, transportation to and from screening appointment
- Screening: tests and examinations, evaluation of findings, counseling, and education (all related specifically to the EPSDT program)
- Medical services: tests and procedures to evaluate and treat conditions
- Case monitoring: scheduling referral appointments, follow-up of appointment no-shows and referral appointments
- Administration/Overhead (state level).
 - .. Administration
 - .. Budgeting
 - .. Program planning and evaluation
 - .. Program monitoring and auditing
 - .. Data analysis and report preparation
 - .. Information processing

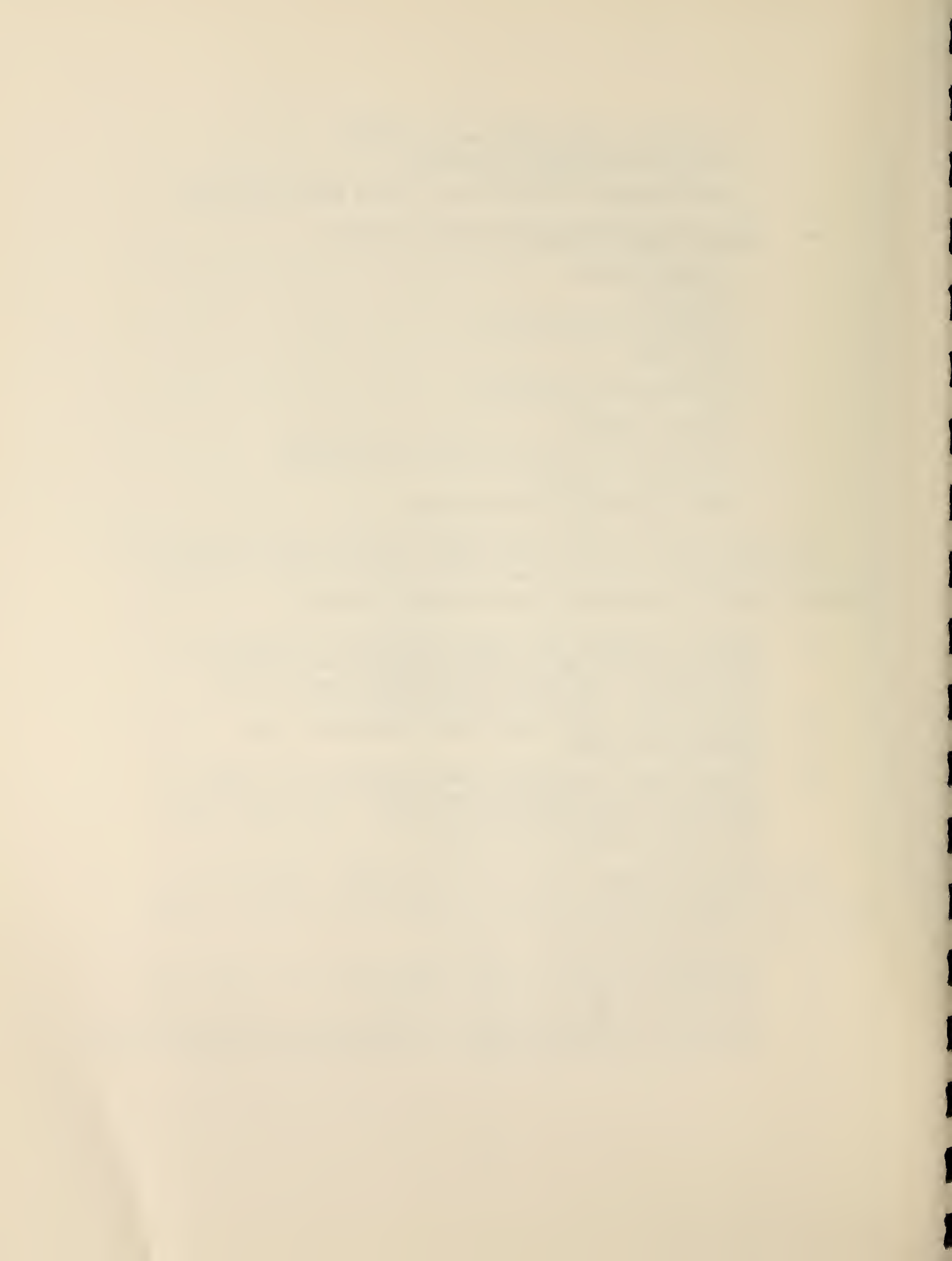
- .. Technical assistance and training
- .. Legislative/legal assistance
- .. Coordination of activities among EPSDT-agencies
- Administration/Overhead (local level)
 - .. Administration
 - .. Budgeting
 - .. Staffing (scheduling)
 - .. Training
 - .. Information reporting
 - .. Record keeping
 - .. Coordination of local EPSDT activities
 - .. Provider relations
 - .. Data generation and billing

The third step of the study design was the specification of the data collection plan to measure the use and cost of medical services, which incorporated the following elements:

- Medical services cost and utilization information, to be collected on 1,600 eligibles from each of two states. 800 EPSDT participants and 800 non-participants (control group comparison)
- Twelve month time period for utilization and expenditure data
- Proportional stratified random sampling for four (4) strata for each sample population: (1) non-white, under six, (2) non-white, over six, (3) white, under six, and (4) white, over six.

The design to assess the total cost impact (inclusive of medical and administrative costs) of the EPSDT program incorporated the following additional elements:

- Selection of two (2) local EPSDT sites per state for measuring relevant local site costs
- Selection of two (2) local social service agencies per state for the measurement of relevant social service costs



- Selection of appropriate departments within the State Medicaid Agencies to determine state-wide administrative costs
- Use of cost categories (e.g., notification, outreach) consistent with those in the barrier assessment and best practice portions of this contract to enhance the reliability of measurement at local and state levels
- Relate costs to appropriate groups of eligibles
 - .. Medical services cost related to the unscreened and screened groups.
 - .. Case finding, screening, medical services, case monitoring, state and local administration costs related to the screened group
- Total cost impact stated as the difference between extrapolated EPSDT Program costs (screening, case finding, case management, and administration at the local level, program administration at the State level, and Medicaid services expenditures for the screened sample population) and extrapolated medical services expenditures for the non-screened population.

For objective 1, we controlled the influences of independent variables extraneous to the purpose of the study, such as age and race, by randomly selecting a stratified sample of eligibles.

In Objective 2 the following assumptions were made in order to extrapolate local data to the state wide basis:

- Homogeneity of eligible population - Characteristics of EPSDT population are uniform statewide.
- Economies of scale - The screening and case management productivity at the study sites do not differ from those of other sites
- Provider participation - Providers of EPSDT-related activities are equally available, are willing to participate in EPSDT, and are equally accessible to the screened and unscreened population in all areas of the state
- Cost distribution - Costs were distributed over the total number of screenings completed during 12 months. While some costs do vary with screening volume, consistent data were available only on the total number of screenings, and total costs in each of the cost categories. Total screening volume was divided into total costs to provide an estimate of the cost of each screening.

Since these assumptions may not be realistic in all cases, the extrapolations of total EPSDT costs (inclusive of administrative costs) should be viewed with more caution than the extrapolations of medical treatment costs.

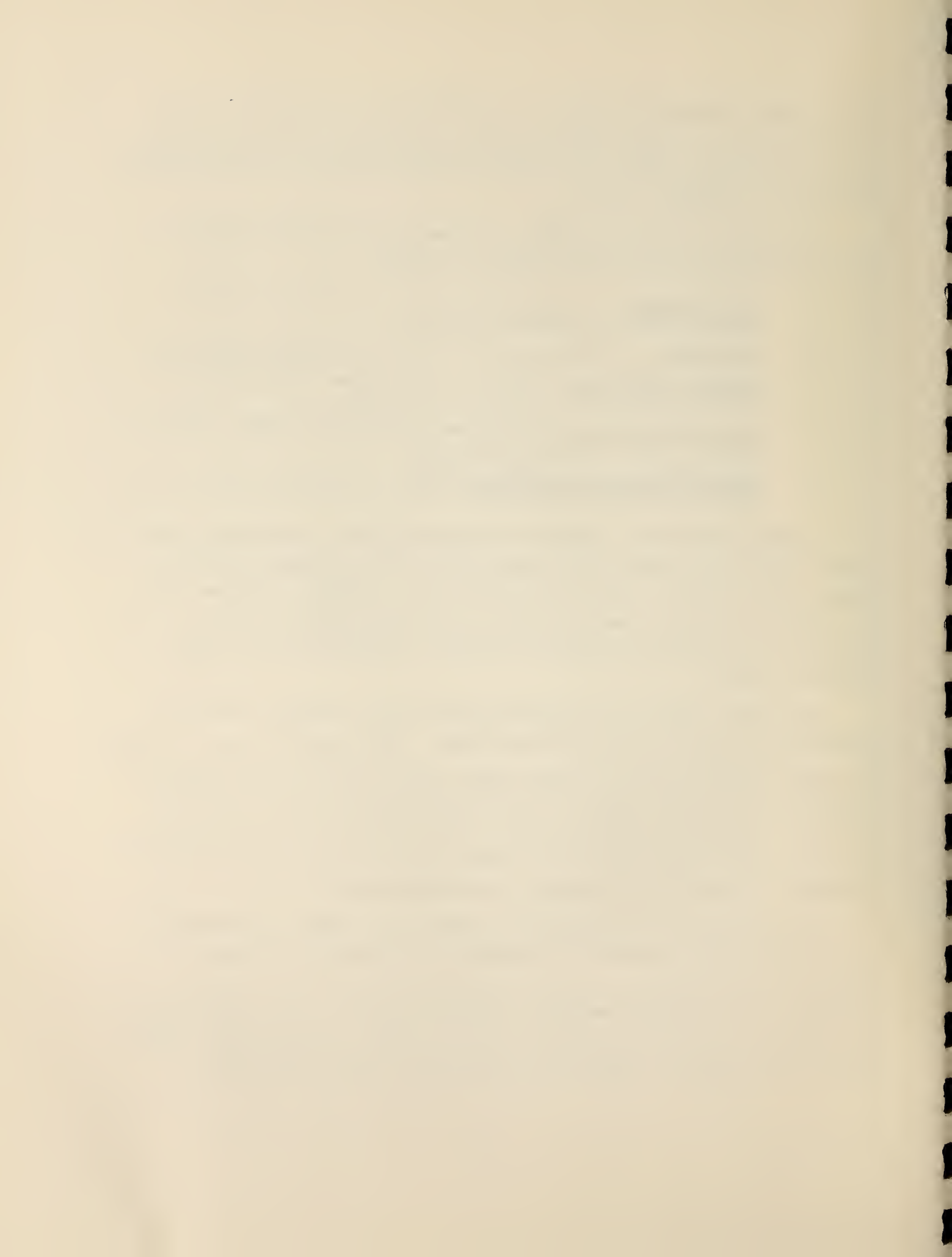
Following the design phase, respondents or data sources were specified for each measurement category.

- Case finding: interviews with local social service agencies and screening providers
- Screening: interviews with local screening providers
- Medical services: abstract data from State Medicaid claims files for samples of eligibles
- Case monitoring: interviews with local social service agencies and screening providers
- Administration/overhead (local): interviews with local Medicaid Agency officials.

A data collection outline was drawn up for each data source except where data were to be extracted from the State Medicaid files. For diagnosis and treatment data, computer programs were developed to extract the data from the State Medicaid files. Figure 1.3 illustrates the steps used in extracting the data from the files.

The final step in the methodology was to design a plan to present and analyze the collected data. The analysis plan, following from the objectives of the study, was divided into components dealing with EPSDT impacts on the utilization of non-screening services, the administrative costs of the States, the administrative and operating costs of the local sites, and the sum of all Medicaid screening and medical care expenditures.

In analyzing utilization, care had to be taken to ensure that the raw data were purged of evidence of screening utilization itself before analysis. Failure to do this would have led to over-estimates of screened childrens' medical service (non-screening) utilization of clinic services in both states, of physician office visits and hospital outpatient department visits in State 2.



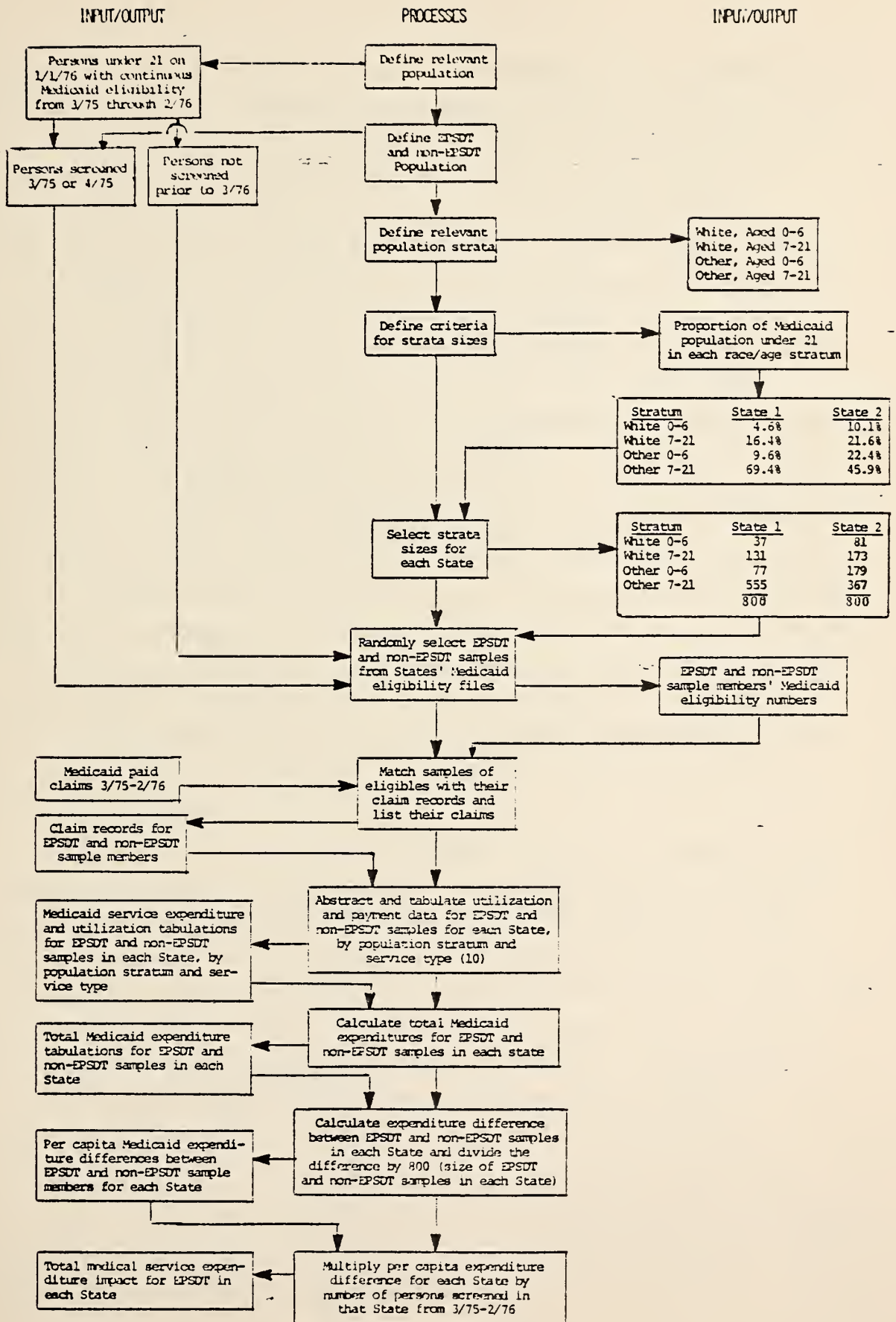
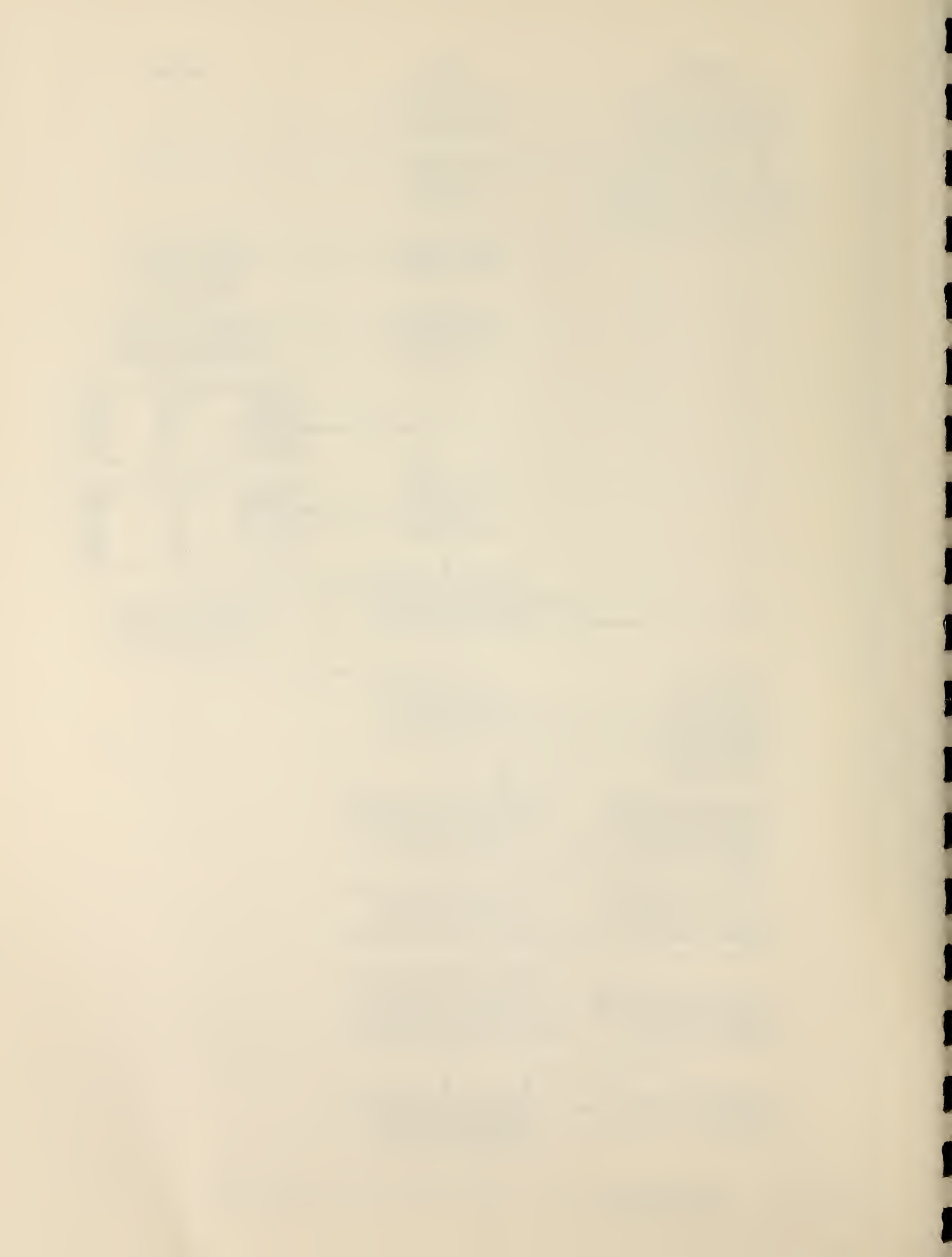


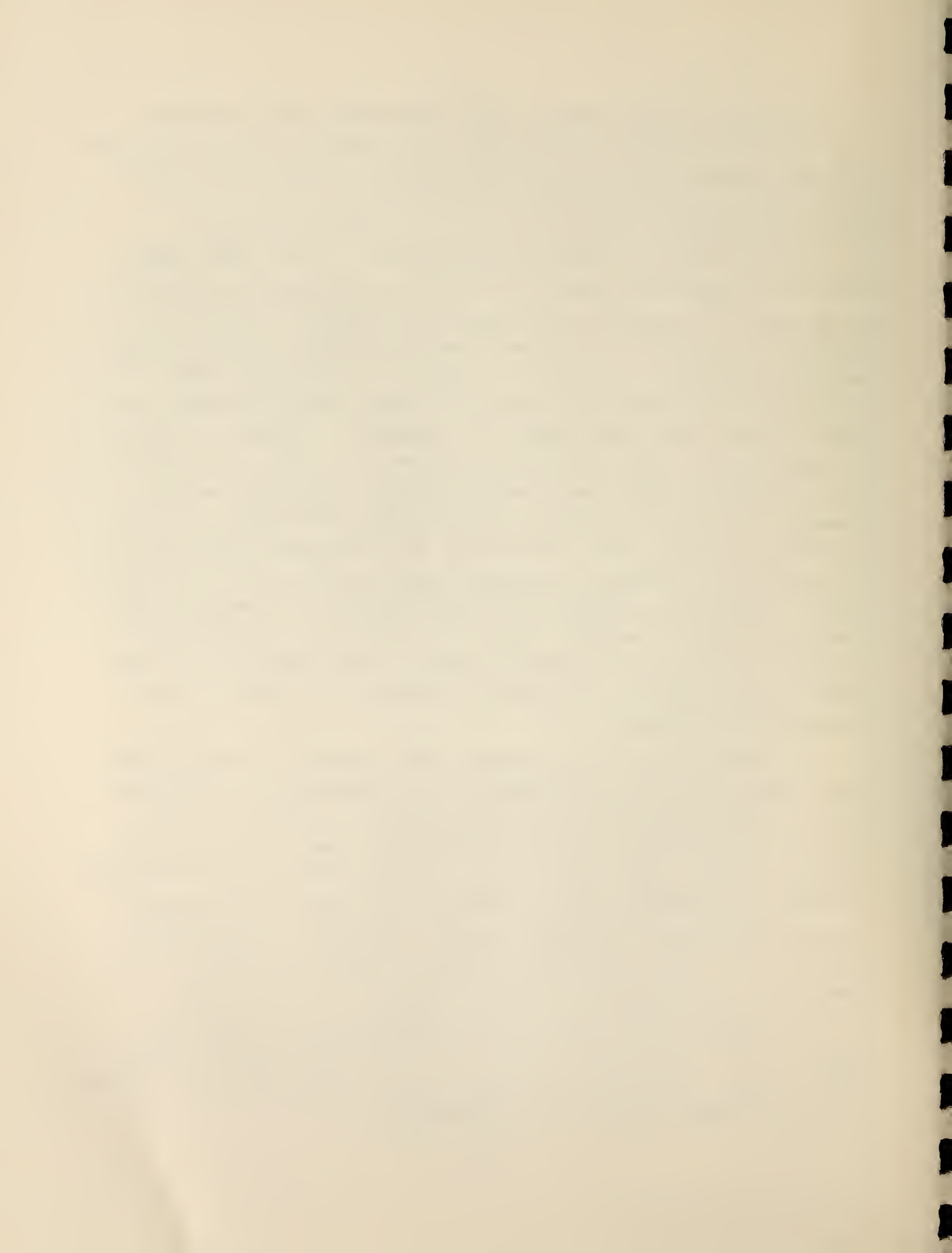
FIGURE 1.1: MEDICAID COST AND UTILIZATION DATA EXTRACTION PROCEDURES



This part of the study was also undertaken with a sensitive view to other factors. We were aware that medical providers interact with one another as well as with the patient in determining utilization patterns and that some types of medical services may be good substitutes for others in the view of the professionals in the field and/or of the service recipient. It was also important to be cognizant of the fact that service preference patterns on the part of recipients may account for observed utilization patterns on the part of recipients and that EPSDT may affect these preference patterns. Finally, we expected to find that EPSDT increased the proportion of people in a group who use medical services and that this might affect the findings. The analysis plan was responsive to these potential problems. It took into account the possibilities that the screening process itself may have influenced the choice of provider type without influencing the type of service provided; that preferences and perceptions about health in the group of screening recipients might not have fully reflected those of screening providers or of the medical care community; and that EPSDT might be unfairly cast in an unfavorable light if an increase in the number of medical service users caused by the program was not offset by a decline in average utilization for each recipient of a service.

The analysis plan for measuring EPSDT impacts on medical services costs took into account many of the potentially troublesome questions expected in the utilization work. In addition, since expenditure variations result both from price and volume of utilization variation, the plan took into account the need for separately studying the apparent impact of EPSDT on the unit cost of medical services delivered to Medicaid eligible children. In particular, unit cost data were expected to reveal the impact of EPSDT on the complexity or intensity of service delivery in each setting.

In outlining the review of State administrative costs for EPSDT, proper consideration was given to the organizational differences between the States and to their role in explaining the observed interstate administrative cost differences.



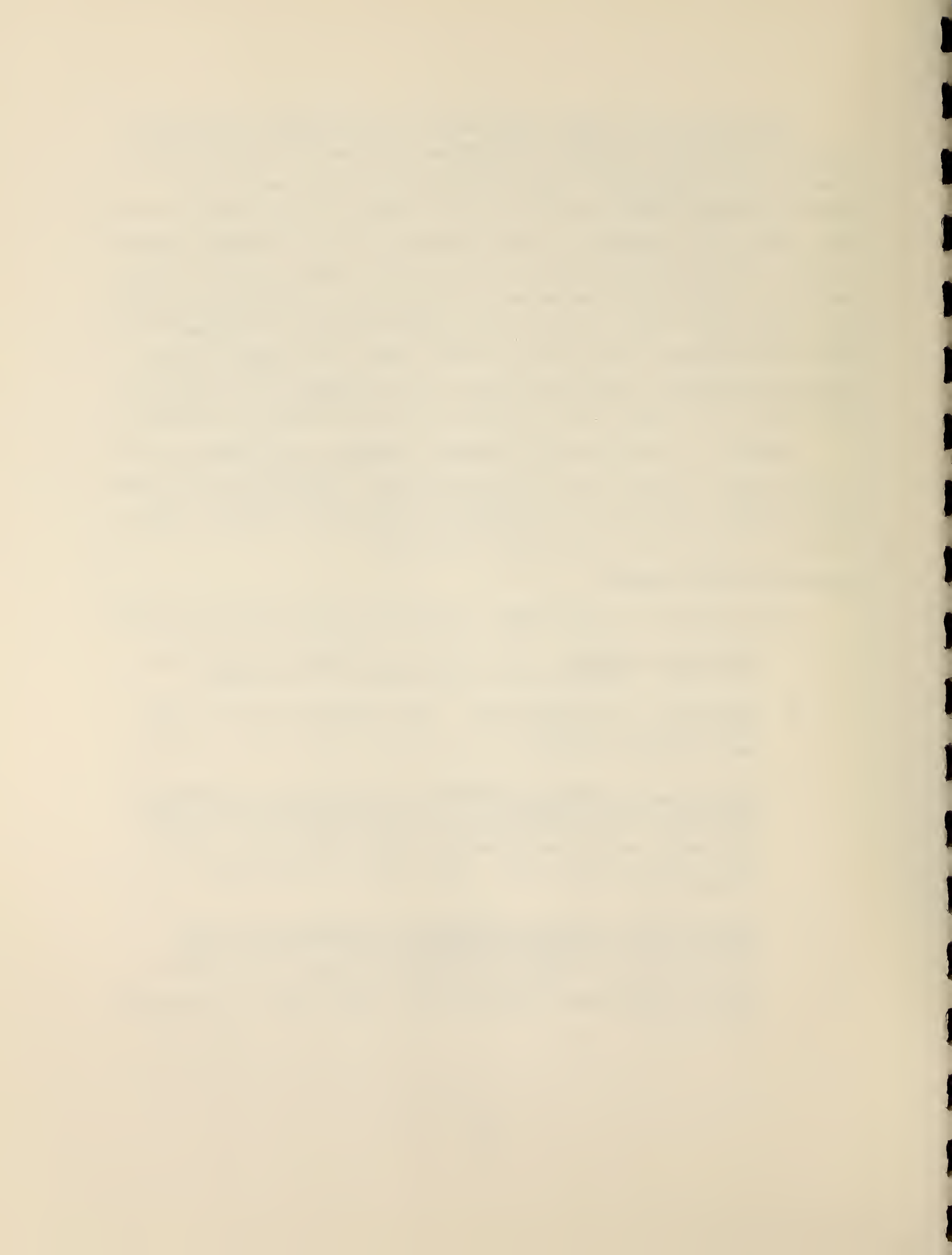
The analysis of local site costs for screening and administration presented a number of problems related to the fact that some of the components of the screening activity may not be entirely funded from the local site's budget in any given instance; that the sites selected for observation were not randomly chosen and may not be representative of all sites; that we had no opportunity to observe the response of site costs to changes in screening volume over time; and that the administrative arrangements at one site differed from those at other sites in a manner which affected operating characteristics and the degree of reliability with which site costs for certain activities could be estimated.

Finally, a review of the summary findings was planned so as to take into account each of the individual interpretative issues and problems developed in reviewing utilization, Medicaid expenditures, state costs, and local site costs.

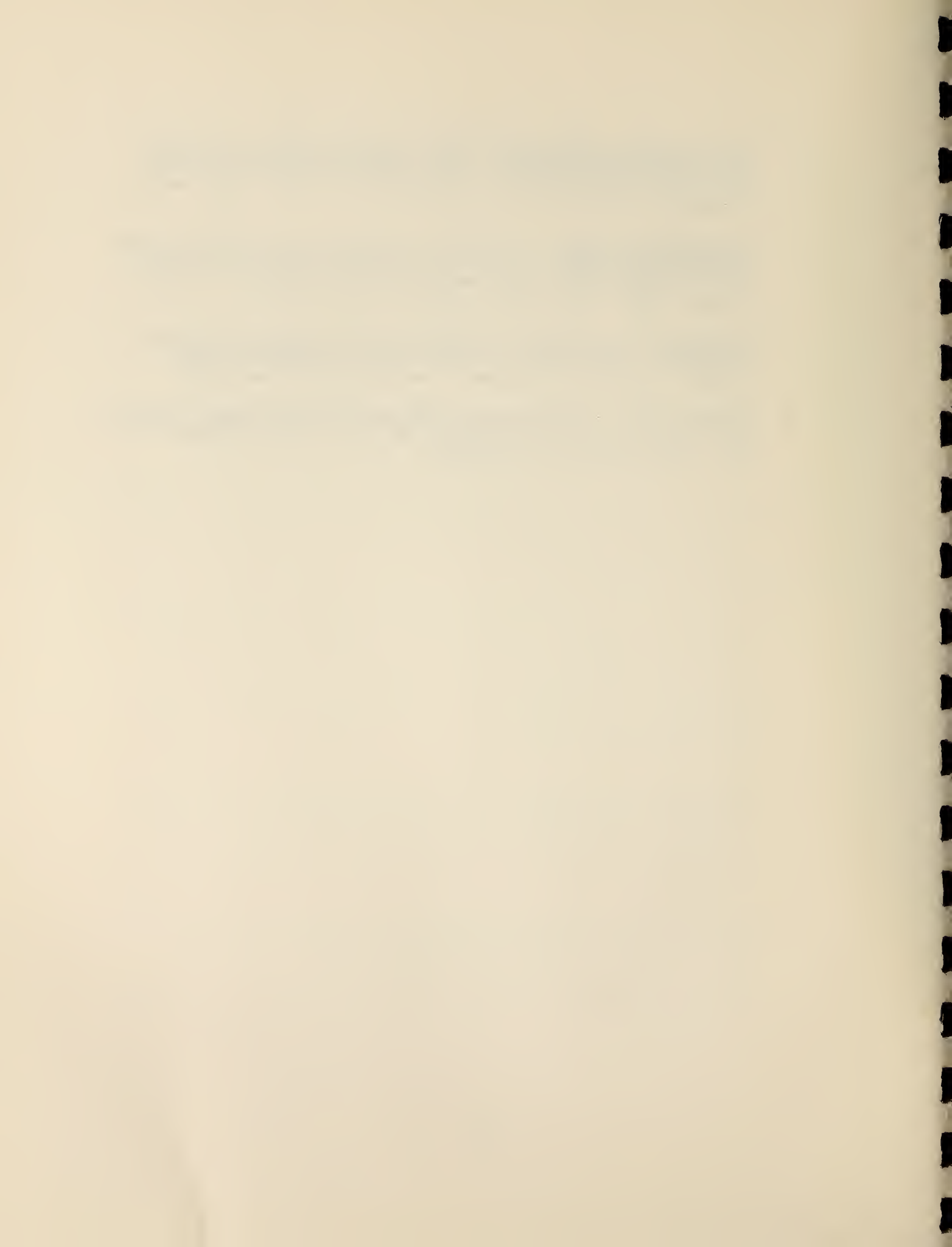
Overview of the Report

The structure of the report consists of seven major sections:

- Executive Summary. The Executive Summary summarizes the major findings and conclusions of the report.
- Section I: Introduction. This section describes the methodology utilized to design the study and to gather and analyze the data.
- Section II: Impact of EPSDT on Utilization of Medical Services Under Medicaid. The findings and conclusions relating to medical services utilization impact are discussed with presentation of the findings in tabular form where appropriate. Each State is presented separately.
- Section III: Impact of EPSDT on Expenditures for Medical Services Under Medicaid. The findings and conclusions relating to medical services cost impact are discussed. Findings are again presented in tabular form where appropriate. Each State is presented separately.



- Section IV: Impact of EPSDT on State Administrative and Operational Costs. State administrative/overhead costs are examined and aggregated for each state separately.
- Section V: Impact of EPSDT on Local Administrative and Operational Costs. Cost activities related to EPSDT at both the local site level and local social service agency level are identified for each state.
- Section VI: Impact of EPSDT on Total Medicaid Expenditures. Cost impact of the EPSDT program on each State's Medicaid program is assessed and analyzed.
- Section VII: Reliability and Validity of Study Findings. The reliability and validity of the study findings are discussed and evaluated.



SECTION II: IMPACT OF EPSDT ON UTILIZATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES UNDER MEDICAID

EPSDT was expected to affect amounts and types of medical services utilized by Medicaid eligibles who participated in screening. Specifically, it was hypothesized the EPSDT participation would be associated with decreased use of inpatient services and increased use of ambulatory services. A supplementary hypothesis stated that EPSDT would be instrumental in identifying particular health problem areas such as dental, vision, and hearing abnormalities, and in securing treatment for the abnormalities. Thus, medical services utilization was expected to increase in these selected specialty areas.

Medical services were divided into ten categories. Units of utilization, such as visits, days, prescriptions, etc. were specified for each medical service category. Utilization was defined as a Medicaid payment for one unit of any medical service type. Adjustments were made to the raw data to account for the effects of screening visits on total utilization.

In both States, screened persons used fewer physician office visits, fewer pharmaceutical prescriptions, and fewer inpatient hospital days than did unscreened persons. In both States, screened persons used more dental procedures, more clinic visits, and more optical service visits than did unscreened persons.

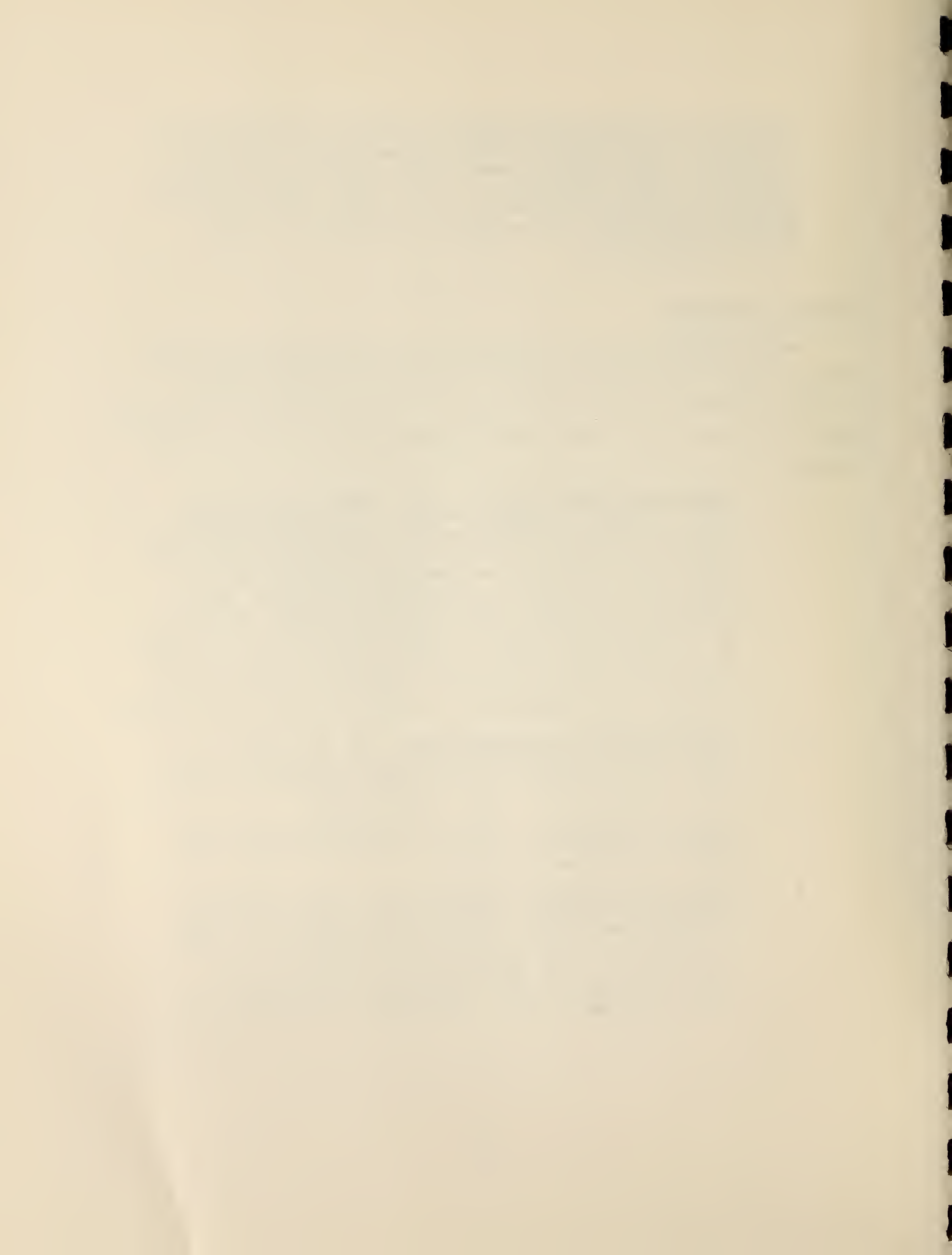
In several medical service categories, screened persons were high utilizers in one State and low utilizers in the other State in comparison with unscreened individuals in the same State. These medical service areas were outpatient hospital visits, physician other visits, physician emergency visits, and other service units (i.e., podiatrist, independent laboratory, ambulance, etc.).

Utilization differences between screened and unscreened members of the samples in both states were attributed to EPSDT. Most notable among these differences was the tendency of screened persons to use fewer inpatient and physician office services and more dental and optical services than their unscreened counterparts in the Medicaid population.

Service Categories

Before presenting the findings on utilization by screened and unscreened Medicaid eligibles in the two states studied, it is well to provide capsule descriptions of the service categories used in the analysis. The service categories used are the following:

- Physician Office Visit - four types of services are included in this category: physician office visit, physician billed x-ray procedures, physician billed laboratory procedures, and physician billed injections. When more than one of these service types is provided by a single physician to one patient on the same day and one of these services is an office visit, only the office visit is counted as a utilization unit. When no office visit is recorded but other services included in this category are performed, all of those services performed on one date are considered to be part of one office visit.
- Pharmaceutical Prescriptions - new and refilled prescriptions. Each medication is counted as a single unit whether or not these medications have been ordered on a single prescription.
- Dental Procedures - individual dental procedures such as x-rays, extractions, filled cavities and dental education sessions.
- Outpatient Hospital Visits - individual visits to hospital outpatient departments. As in the case of physician office visits, all procedures billed separately by the hospital on the date of the outpatient visit are considered to be elements of that visit and are not separately enumerated. However, where x-rays, laboratory procedures, and



injections are billed to Medicaid by individual physicians they have been recorded as physician office visit components even when we suspect that they were parts of the outpatient hospital visit encounter. Certain other individual physician billed procedures which may have been associated with a hospital outpatient department visit have been recorded as Physician Other Visits as we cannot be certain that they indeed were associated with hospital outpatient visits.

- Physician Other Visits - individual physician services other than emergency care, care by ophthalmologists, office visits, and separately billed laboratory procedures, x-rays, and injections provided by one physician to a single patient on one day. When a physician service is performed during a period of hospitalization, regardless of the procedure, it is considered a physician other visit. The vast majority of physician other visits, in fact, do occur during hospitalization.
- Clinic Visits - clinic services provided to one patient on one day but not billed as a physician visit.
- Inpatient Hospital Days - hospital days billed to Medicaid (admission date subtracted from discharge date).
- Physician Emergency Visits - visits billed by physicians for emergency care.
- Optical Service Visits - services performed on a single day by one provider for one patient and billed to Medicaid as having been for eye services. We have grouped the services of ophthalmologists, optometrists, opticians, and corporate providers of vision services in this category.
- Other Service Units - a general category that contains ambulance trips, prosthetic devices, nursing home days, laboratory services billed by independent laboratories, and other services which are not included elsewhere in the tabulations.

Utilization of Services in State 1

The utilization findings for State 1 are displayed in Tables 2.1 and 2.2. The values in Table 2.1 are total utilization for 800 screened and non-screened Medicaid eligibles in four population

TABLE 2.1: MEDICAID UTILIZATION BY THE SAMPLE POPULATION IN STATE 1, BY AGE/RACE STRATUM, SCREENING STATUS, AND SERVICE TYPE: MARCH 1, 1975 - FEBRUARY 29, 1976

RECIPIENT GROUP	S C R E E N E D	SERVICES											S A M P L E	TOTALS
		Physician Office Visits	Pharma- ceutical Prescrip- tions	Dental Procedures	Outpatient Hospital Visits	Physician Other Visits	Clinic Visits	Inpatient Hospital Days	Physician Emergency Visits	Optical Service Visits	Other Service Units			
WHITE	YES	80	94	34	35	16	20	5	2	1	5	37	292	
AGED 0-6 ¹	NO	89	100	33	11	15	6	5	1	5	0	37	265	
WHITE	YES	107	292	753	105	97	43	24	9	20	28	131	1,478	
AGED 7-21	NO	157	265	499	87	29	29	28	0	8	1	131	1,123	
OTHER	YES	224	258	87	47	58	52	9	2	7	0	77	744	
AGED 0-6	NO	337	311	39	20	43	4	32	1	0	0	77	787	
OTHER	YES	813	964	2,857	251	270	196	234	19	93	12	555	5,709	
AGED 7-21	NO	1,044	1,441	2,219	275	136	105	238	5	81	215	555	5,759	
TOTALS	YES	1,224	1,608	3,731	438	441	311	272	32	121	45	800	8,223	
	NO	1,627	2,117	2,790	393	223	164	303	7	94	216	800	7,934	

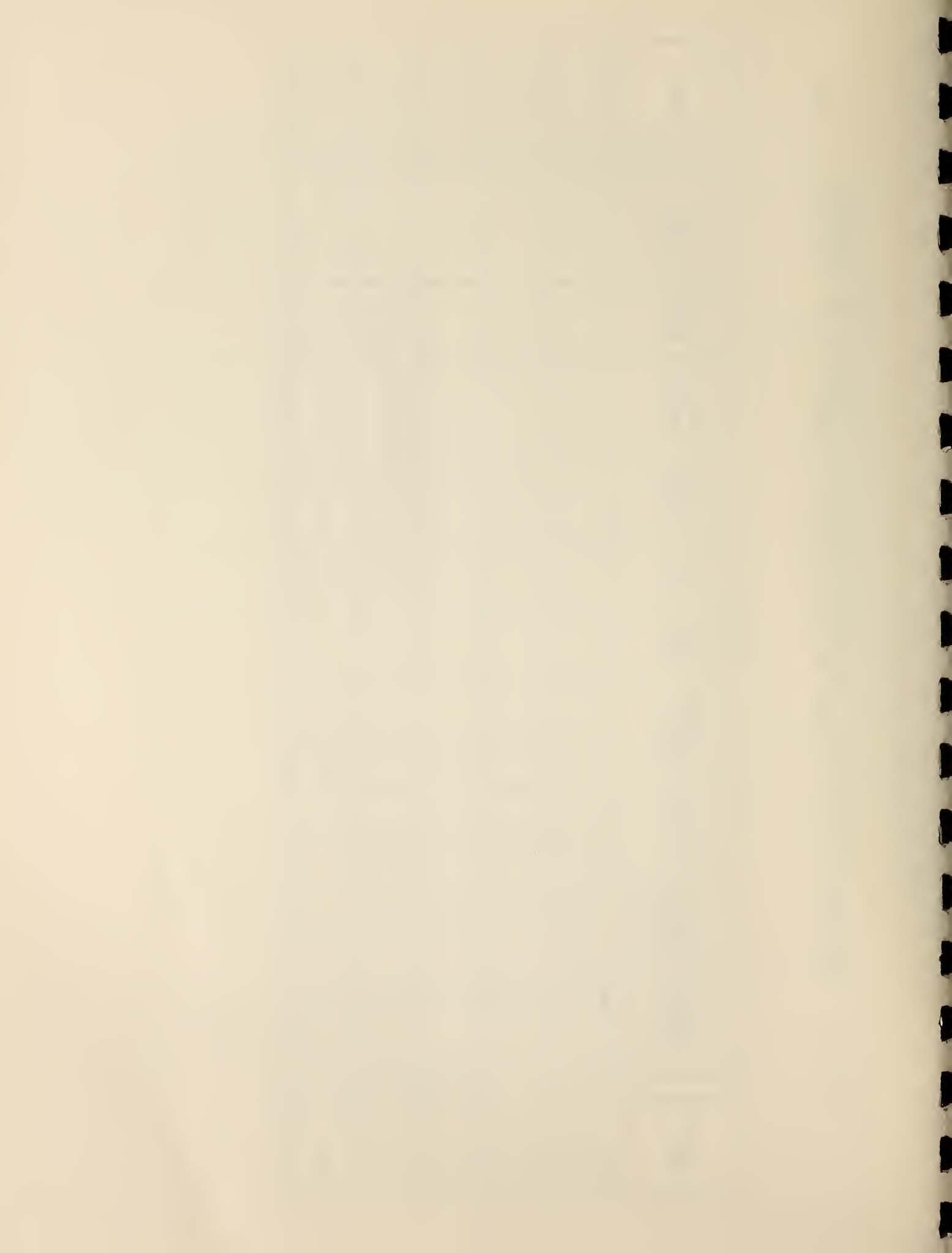


TABLE 2.2: PER CAPITA MEDICAID UTILIZATION BY THE SAMPLE POPULATION IN STATE 1, BY AGE/RACE STRATUM, SCREENING STATUS, AND SERVICE TYPE: MARCH 1, 1975 - FEBRUARY 29, 1976

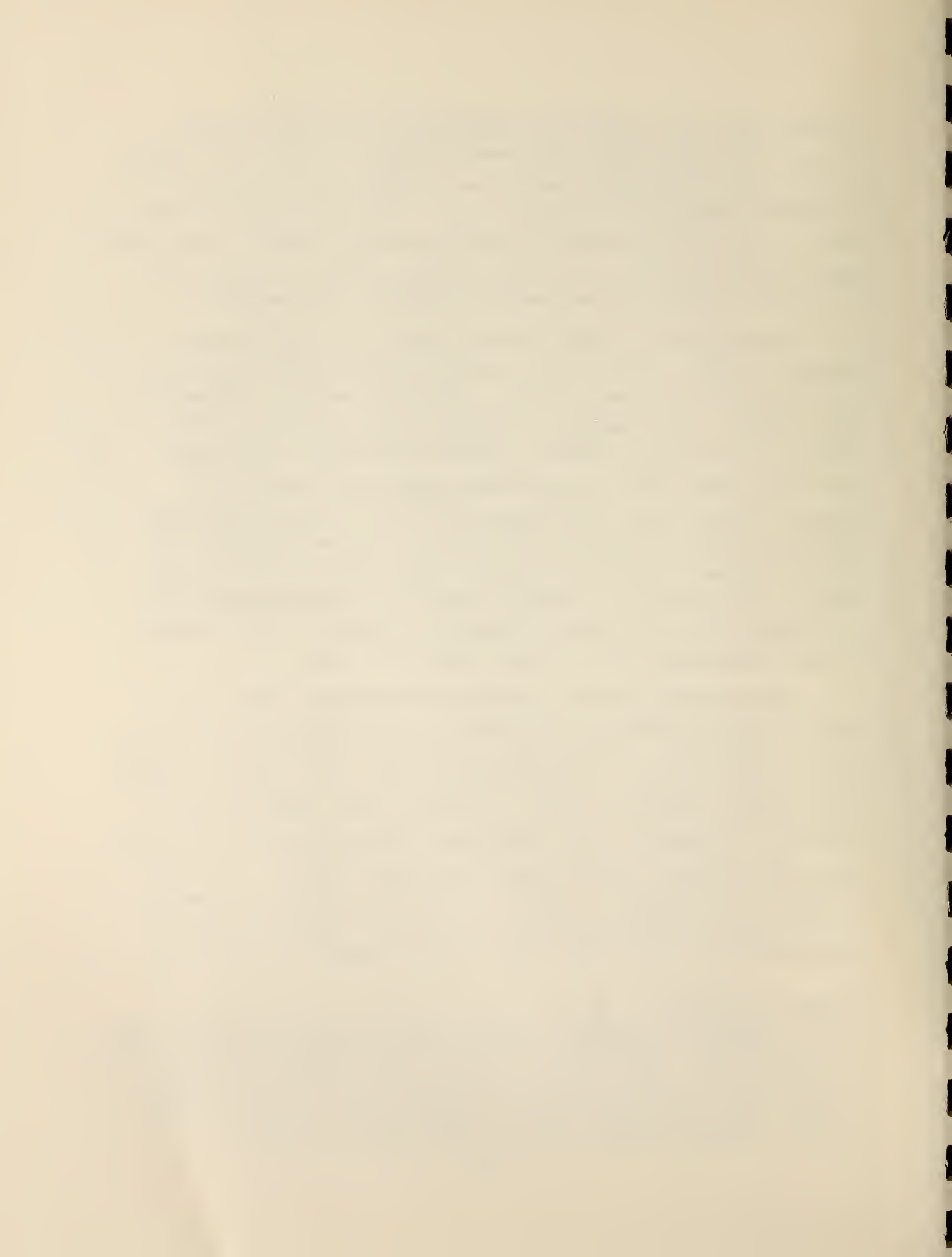
RECIPIENT GROUP	S C R E E N E D	SERVICES										S A M P L E	TOTALS	
		Physician Office Visits	Pharma- ceutical Prescrip- tions	Dental Procedures	Outpatient Hospital Visits	Physician Other Visits	Clinic Visits	Inpatient Hospital Days	Physician Emergency Visits	Optical Service Visits	Other Service Units			
WHITE	YES	2.16	2.54	.92	.94	.43	.54	.14	.05	.14	.05	.14	57	7.89
AGED 0-6	NO	2.40	2.70	.89	.30	.40	.16	.14	.03	.14	.14	.0	57	7.16
WHITE	YES	.82	2.23	5.75	.80	.74	.33	.18	.07	.15	.15	.21	131	11.28
AGED 7-21	NO	1.20	2.02	3.81	.67	.22	.37	.21	0	.06	.06	.01	131	8.57
OTHER	YES	2.90	3.35	1.13	.61	.75	.68	.12	.03	.09	.09	0	77	9.00
AGED 0-6	NO	4.38	4.04	.51	.26	.56	.05	.41	.01	0	0	0	77	10.22
OTHER	YES	1.46	1.74	5.15	.45	.49	.35	.42	.03	.17	.17	.02	555	10.28
AGED 7-21	NO	1.88	2.60	4.00	.50	.24	.19	.43	.01	.14	.14	.59	555	10.50
TOTALS	YES	1.53	2.01	4.66	.55	.55	.38	.34	.04	.15	.15	.06	800	10.27
	NO	2.03	2.64	3.49	.49	.28	.20	.39	.01	.12	.12	.27	800	9.92

strata (white 0-6, white 7-21, non-white 0-6, and non-white 7-21). The values shown have been adjusted to remove the effects of 800 clinic screenings* and of an intentional oversampling of records from the utilization tally. The utilization figures in Table 2.1 have been divided by the population count for each stratum to arrive at Table 2.2 where average service use rates for "typical" screened and unscreened eligibles are presented.

The total utilization figures shown at the right hand margin of Tables 2.1 and 2.2, should be interpreted with care as the units of account used for individual services differ one from another. For example, a hospital day is given the same weight in the total column as a dental bitewing x-ray though the first costs \$100 or so and the second less than \$5 and despite the fact that a bitewing x-ray is a routine diagnostic procedure while a hospital day is not a routine occurrence in general medical care for children. Since the service mix represented by the total utilization column is so heterogeneous it is probably best to judge differences in results in any stratum as being meaningful only if they are quite large.

The following analysis discusses the service categories in groups which are related to one another. General medical outpatient care including physician office visits, pharmaceutical prescriptions, outpatient hospital visits, clinic visits, and physician emergency visits, constitute one broad category. A second is composed of the inpatient care related activities of inpatient hospital days and physician other visits. The third category is comprised of services to which referrals are emphasized within the EPSDT program and these are dental procedures and optical service visits. The fourth category contains only

*There is internal evidence in the billing records of State 1 that a number of screened patients were screened more than once, or were partly screened at one visit and completed screening at a second visit. The evidence consists of a number of repeat clinic visits by screened persons billed to the State for \$12 (the normal screening charge) at clinics where the State was rarely charged \$12 for visits by unscreened eligibles.



one item, other service units. The fourth category is a very heterogeneous and difficult to analyze array of non-physician medical services. In each case the findings are presented and then analyzed.

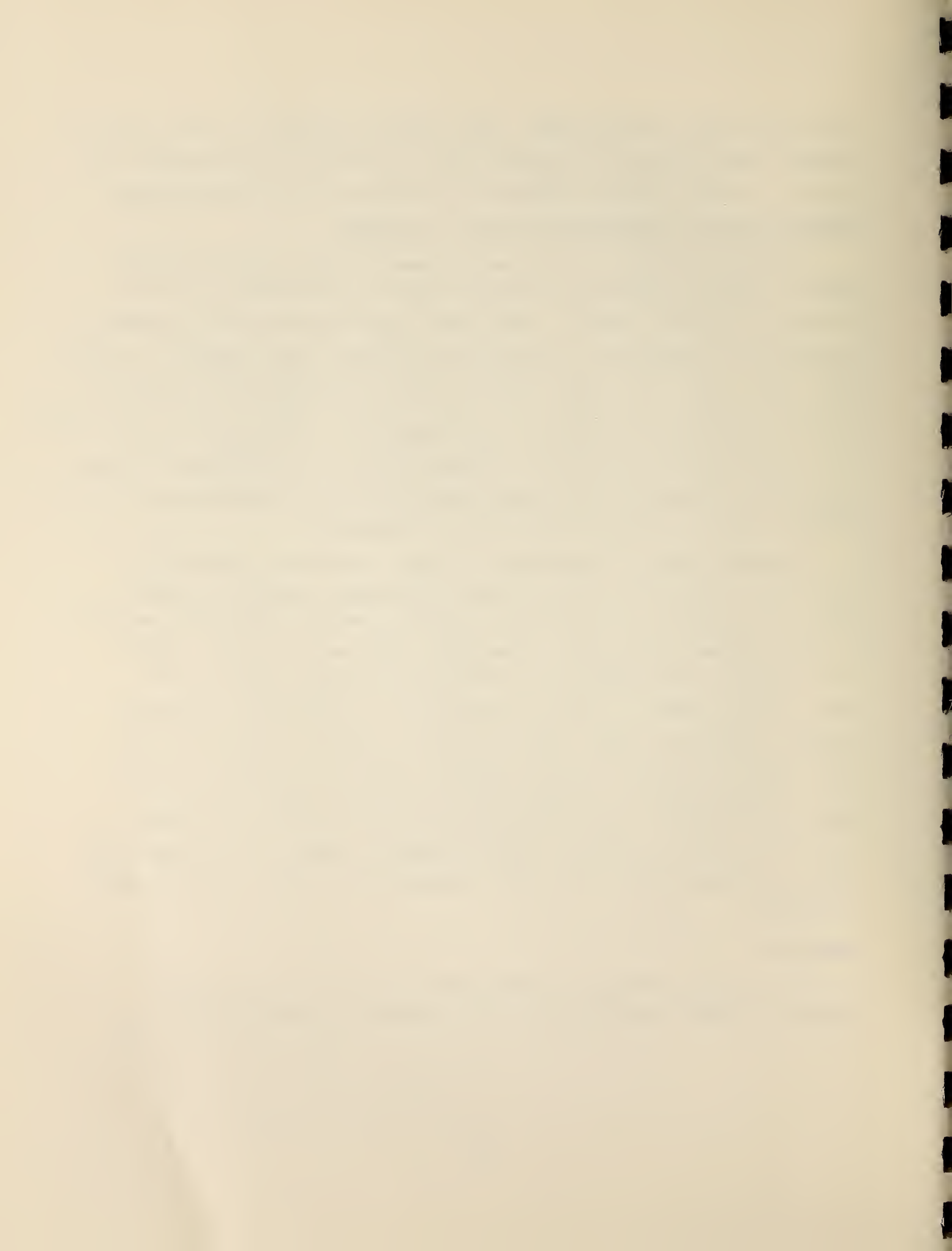
General Medical Outpatient Services - Findings

Screened persons in the State 1 sample used 16 percent fewer general medical outpatient services than did unscreened eligibles in the year of this study. Relatively low service use by screened eligibles was confined to the physician office visit category (25 percent fewer visits for those screened than for unscreened eligibles). Screened children had higher utilization rates than the unscreened children in the hospital outpatient departments (+ 11 percent), clinic (+ 90 percent), and physician emergency visit (+ 375 percent) service categories. Pharmaceutical usage among screened eligibles was 24 percent less than among those without screening.

When the data are examined by cohort (white 0-6, other 0-6, white 7-21, and other 7-21) we find the general pattern of relatively low overall utilization of general medical outpatient services by the screened group but a relatively high use of clinic, hospital outpatient department, and physician emergency services by them in most strata. Only in the white 0-6 stratum are screened persons relatively heavy users of general medical outpatient services and this reversal of the overall pattern is largely due to their extraordinarily frequent use of hospital outpatient departments and clinics. The only other finding which is at variance with the overall pattern is that of drug use among whites aged 7-21, which is higher among those with screening than among those without screening.

Analysis

The overall decline in outpatient service use which EPSDT appears to have caused in State 1 is contrary to what we had



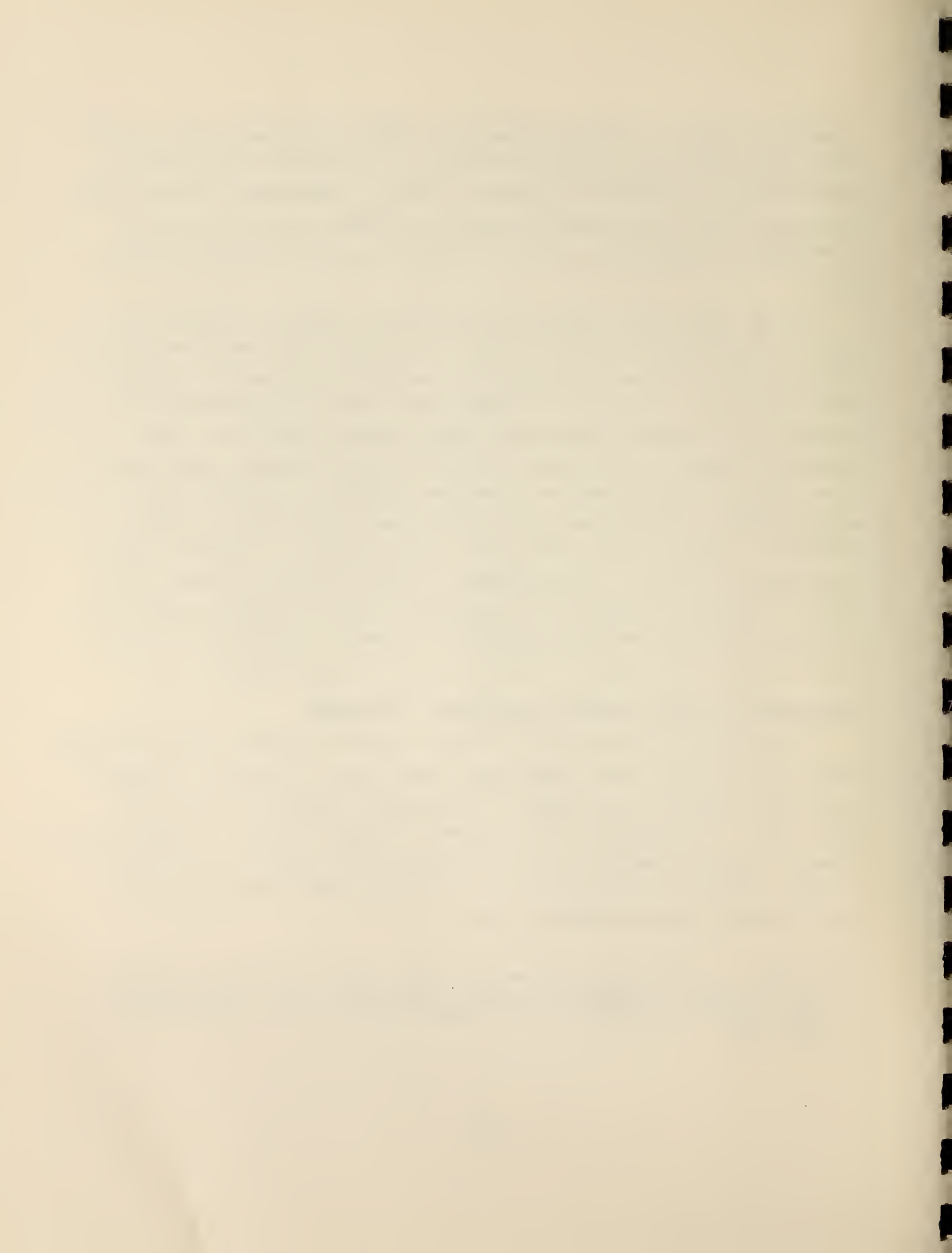
expected to find. We had assumed that EPSDT would have only little short term effect on disease incidents or prevalence and that its major effect on the case of general medical outpatient service would be to add visits for remedying health problems discovered during screening to preexisting levels of service use for episodic health care.

We do find some evidence in the results shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 that EPSDT produced a shift in service use toward settings specializing in intensive diagnostic workups and remedial therapy, that is to say to clinics. Further this effect was particularly strong in the younger age groups where, under impetus from the Federal Government's Maternal and Child Health Program, the states have long since developed an intensive capability for diagnosing and treating crippling and life threatening conditions in young children. However this finding may simply be due to the fact that screenings in State 1 are performed by public health clinics and at times by hospital outpatient departments which may have an institutional bias toward making diagnostic treatment referrals to similar institutions rather than to private practice physicians.*

Inpatient Care and Related Activities - Findings

The screened population in State 1 used 12 percent fewer hospital days but 98 percent more physician other visits (largely in-hospital services) than did the sample of unscreened eligibles during the study year. This pattern was evident in three strata. Young whites, though, had an identical utilization rate for inpatient days and a nearly identical utilization rate for physician other visits in the screened and unscreened groups.

* In State 2, where most screening visits were provided by private practitioners, screened eligibles used more clinic services but fewer hospital outpatient department services than did unscreened eligibles.



Analysis

The findings indicate that EPSDT caused a decline in hospitalization but since this decline was only marginally more pronounced than the drop in general medical service outpatient use it provides little support to our hypothesis that EPSDT would induce a shift in service use patterns away from inpatient and toward outpatient care. This argument can only be made with force if one assumes that: the relatively high clinic and hospital outpatient department use by those screened is a transitory phenomenon related to intense efforts to remedy health problems uncovered during screening; that the relatively low inpatient utilization by screened eligibles is a permanent effect of EPSDT; and that the sharply reduced physician office visit use by screened eligibles is a permanent effect of EPSDT. The data available to us are not sufficient to support or refute the validity of these suggested sets of EPSDT effects.

The evidence on physician other visits, most of which are associated with hospital stays, shows that screened children received more than twice as many physician services per inpatient day (1.62) as did unscreened children (0.74). This finding suggests that the content of inpatient care for screened children may have been much more intensive than it was for unscreened children.*

Dental Procedures and Optical Visits - Findings

The EPSDT screened sample used 34 percent more dental services and 29 percent more optical services than did the unscreened sample in State 1. Among the strata, the only exception to the rule of relatively heavy optical and dental service use among the screened eligibles is found among whites, ages 0-6. There is very little optical and dental service use altogether in this stratum because of the small number of children

* The cost findings do not entirely support this conclusion.

involved. However, the unscreened use more optical services than do those with screening and dental utilization is similar for the screened and unscreened members of the stratum.

Analysis

The relatively heavy use of dental and optical services by those with screening supports the contention that EPSDT discovers untreated non-acute health problems and leads to treatment for them.

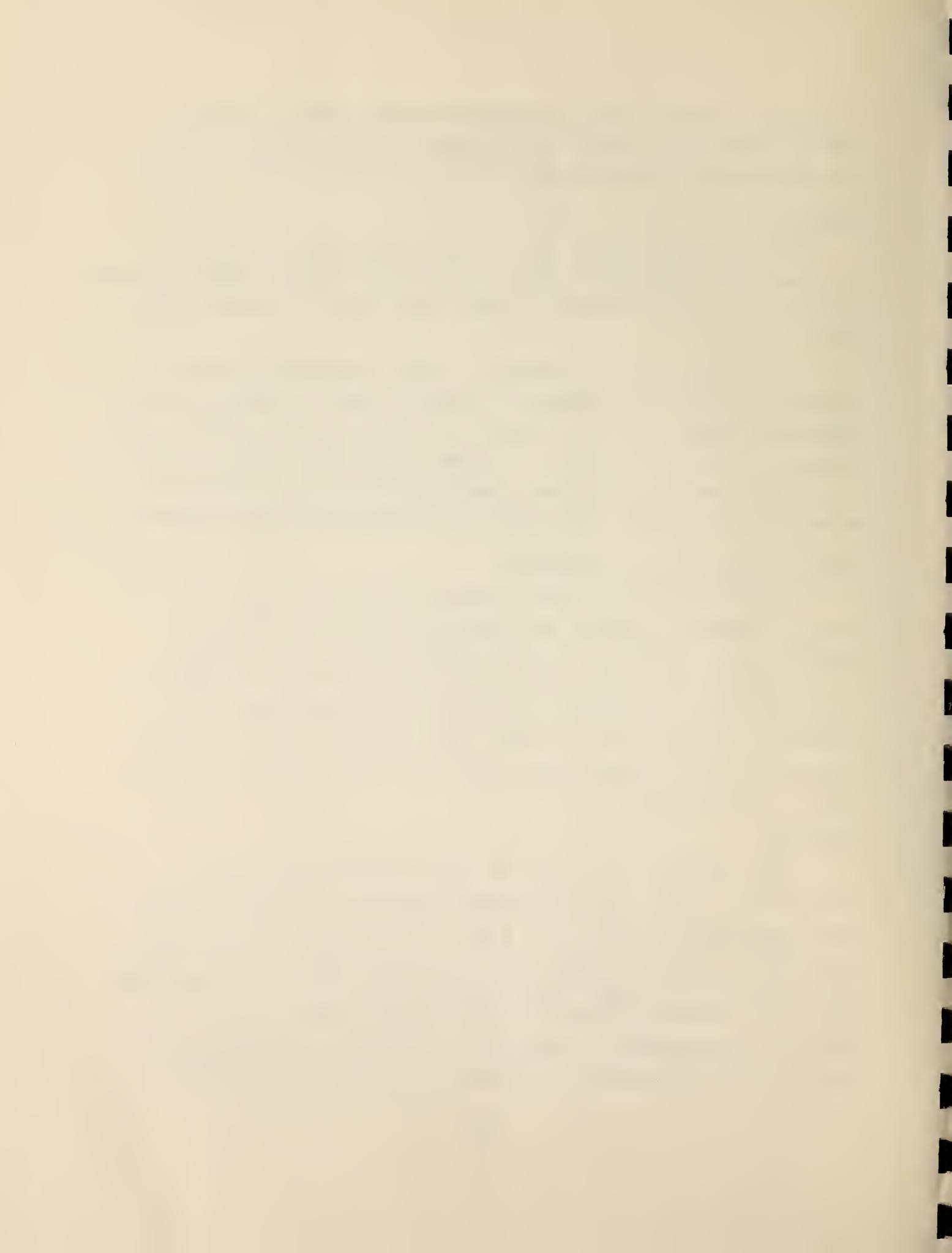
Vision and dental problems are easily ignored if regular examinations are not performed. This can lead to chronic visual impairment and to the use of dental care on a crisis basis. The findings in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 suggest that EPSDT tends to lead to prompt care for vision and dental problems and to the avoidance of the long term consequences of neglecting these problems.

Other Service Units - Findings

The utilization of other services was 79 percent lower among screened than among unscreened eligibles in State 1. However, on a stratum by stratum examination of the findings it is apparent that the relatively high utilization of these services by the unscreened is limited to the Other age 7-21 stratum. In each of the strata, other services use is either greater in the screened group than in the unscreened group or is zero in both groups.

Analysis

Other services are a sum of very diverse health care activities. They include ambulance services, nursing home days (one unscreened person in the Other 7-21 stratum had more than sixty days of nursing home care in the study period), psychological test batteries, appliances (braces and hearing aids for example), and laboratory test profiles billed to Medicaid in State 1 by independent laboratories. The very diversity of the services involved makes it difficult to understand what might



cause either the screened or unscreened groups to have relatively heavy utilization of services in this category.

Utilization of Services in State 2

The findings on aggregate and per capita utilization of Medicaid medical services by screened and unscreened eligibles in the study sample in State 2 are presented in Tables 2.3 and 2.4. These tables represent utilization net of screening visits. In backing screening services out of utilization counts we have assumed that each screened eligible received one screening service* and that 84 percent of screening services were provided by private practice physicians, 12 percent by hospital outpatient departments, and 4 percent by clinics in each cohort. The percentage distribution of screening services by source corresponds with the overall distribution of these services among provider types during the year of the study in State 2 but we have no way of knowing whether this distribution accurately represents the pattern of screening service delivery in our sample of screened eligibles and in each cohort within the sample.

General Medical Outpatient Services - Findings

The use of general medical outpatient services in State 2 was 6.7 percent lower among screened than among unscreened eligibles. The unscreened used more services in physician offices, hospital outpatient departments, and emergency care situations than did those with screening but screened persons used more clinic services than did those without screening. The use of drugs was slightly lower in the screened than in the unscreened sample.

* Internal evidence in the State 2 billing records indicates that some eligibles may have been screened more than once or may have had their screenings divided into two parts each of which was separately billed to Medicaid. Therefore, the outpatient medical service use of screened eligibles is overstated to an unknown degree in Tables 2.3 and 2.4.

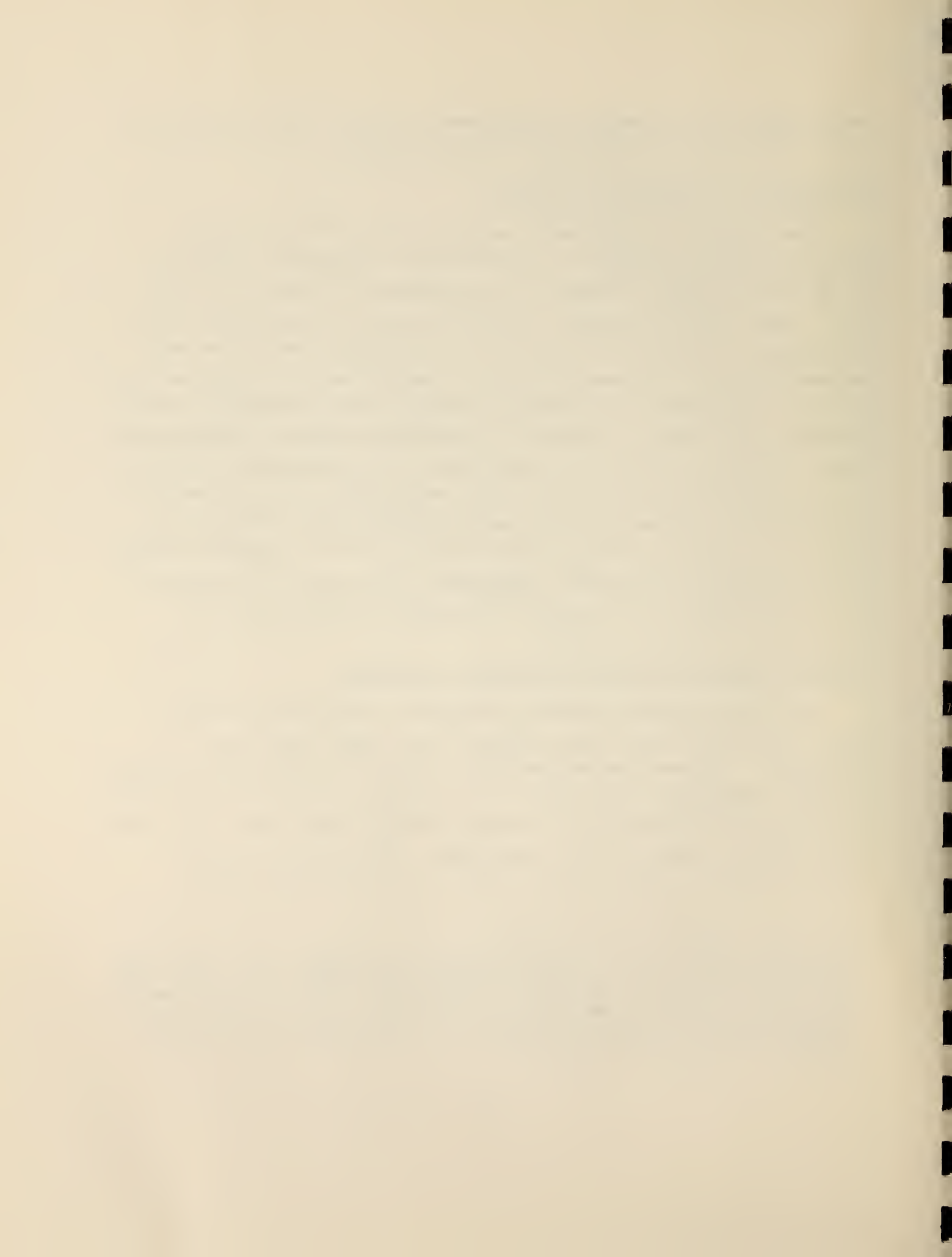


TABLE 2.3: MEDICAID UTILIZATION BY THE SAMPLE POPULATION IN STATE 2, BY AGE/RACE STRATUM, SCREENING STATUS, AND SERVICE TYPE: MARCH 1, 1975 - FEBRUARY 29, 1976

RECIPIENT GROUP	S C R E E N E D	SERVICES											S A M P L E	T O T A L S
		Physician Office Visits	Pharma- ceutical Prescrip- tions	Dental Procedures	Outpatient Hospital Visits	Physician Other Visits	Clinic Visits	Inpatient Hospital Days	Physician Emergency Visits	Optical Service Visits	Other Service Units			
WHITE AGED 0-6	YES	376	494	93	78	19	15	47	12	17	27	81	1,178	
	NO	442	445	116	83	25	4	65	26	9	26	81	1,241	
WHITE AGED 7-21	YES	567	805	782	132	76	13	89	12	57	217	173	2,750	
	NO	377	705	802	152	32	36	62	19	42	210	173	2,443	
OTHER AGED 0-6	YES	598	1,002	187	180	44	59	117	13	25	146	179	2,571	
	NO	916	1,374	184	217	77	36	172	9	15	161	179	3,161	
OTHER AGED 7-21	YES	885	1,504	1,427	290	62	62	61	15	138	674	367	5,113	
	NO	869	1,503	1,127	358	142	50	395	17	118	464	367	5,043	
TOTALS	YES	2,426	3,805	2,489	680	201	149	314	52	237	1,064	800	11,417	
	NO	2,604	4,027	2,229	816	276	126	694	71	184	861	800	11,888	

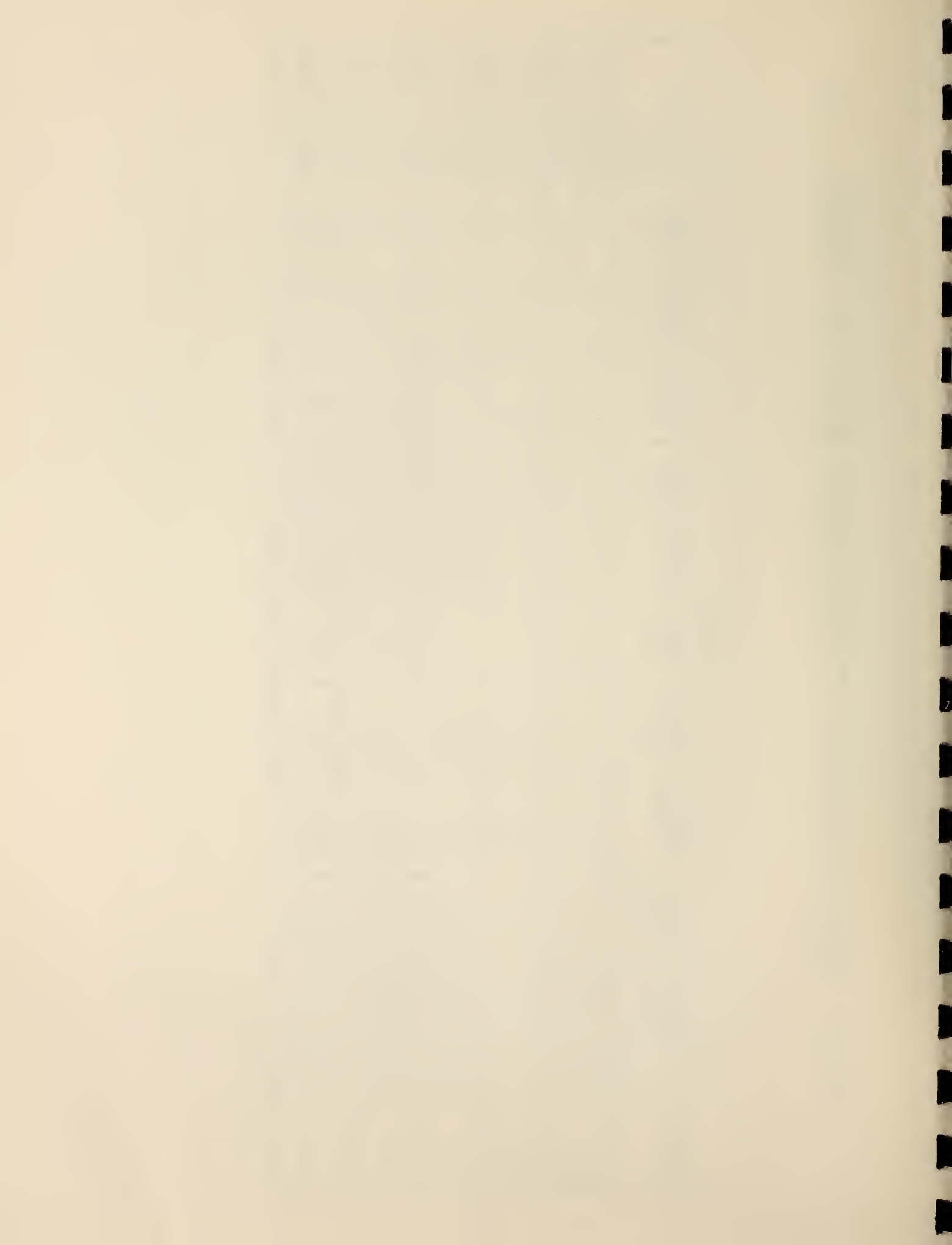
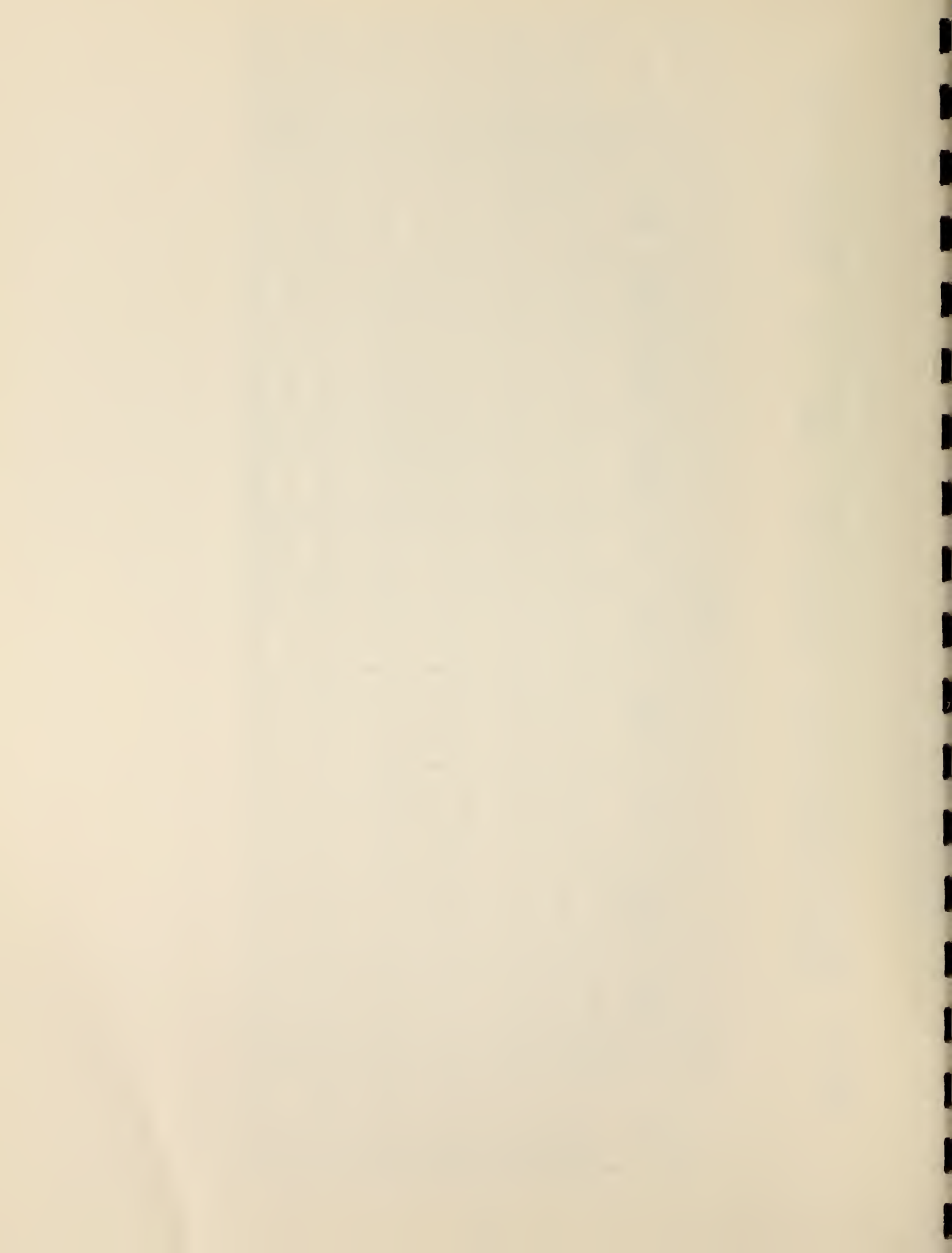


TABLE 2.4: PER CAPITA MEDICAID UTILIZATION BY THE SAMPLE POPULATION IN STATE 2, BY AGE/RACE STRATUM, SCREENING STATUS, AND SERVICE TYPE: MARCH 1, 1975 - FEBRUARY 29, 1976

RECIPIENT GROUP	S C R E E N E D	SERVICES										S A M P L E	T O T A L S
		Physician Office Visits	Pharma- ceutical Prescrip- tions	Dental Procedures	Outpatient Hospital Visits	Physician Other Visits	Clinic Visits	Inpatient Hospital Days	Physician Emergency Visits	Optical Service Visits	Other Service Units		
WHITE	YES	4.64	6.10	1.15	.96	.23	.19	.58	.15	.21	.33	81	14.54
AGED 0-6	NO	5.46	5.49	1.43	1.03	.31	.05	.80	.32	.11	.32	81	15.32
WHITE	YES	3.28	4.65	4.52	.76	.44	.08	.51	.07	.33	1.26	173	15.90
AGED 7-21	NO	2.18	4.08	4.64	.88	.19	.21	.36	.11	.25	1.22	173	14.12
OTHER	YES	3.34	5.60	1.04	1.01	.25	.33	.65	.07	.14	.82	179	13.25
AGED 0-6	NO	5.12	7.68	1.03	1.21	.43	.20	.96	.05	.08	.90	179	17.06
OTHER	YES	2.41	4.10	3.89	.79	.17	.17	.17	.04	.38	1.83	367	13.95
AGED 7-21	NO	2.37	4.10	3.07	.98	.59	.14	1.07	.04	.32	1.26	367	13.74
TOTALS	YES	3.03	4.76	3.11	.85	.25	.19	.39	.06	.50	1.53	800	14.27
	NO	3.25	5.03	2.79	1.02	.34	.16	.87	.09	.23	1.08	800	14.86



There are four major exceptions to these general findings in the individual strata.

The white 7-21 stratum showed a very heavy utilization of physician office visits and a very low rate of use of clinic services among those with screening compared to those without screening. This heavy use of physician office visits resulted in a finding that screened members of this cohort, in contrast with screened members of other stratum, used more general medical outpatient services than did their unscreened counterparts.

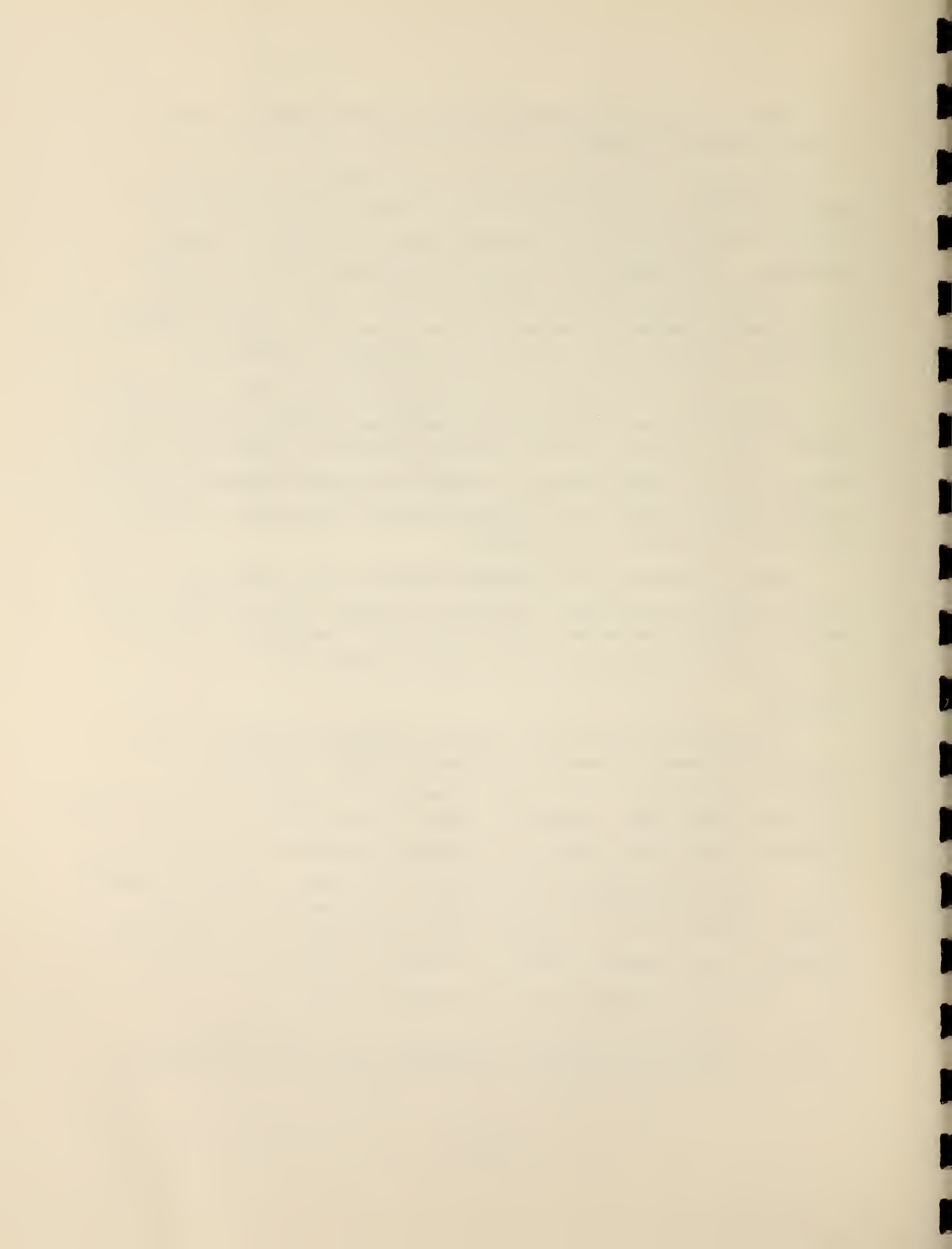
The Other 7-21 screened group used physician office services at a slightly higher rate than did their unscreened counterparts; however, this reversal of the general finding for physician office services is not strong enough to make the screened members of this stratum heavier users of all general medical outpatient services than their unscreened counterparts.

Table 2.3 shows that screened members of the Other 0-6 stratum used more emergency physician services than did unscreened members of the stratum and this contradicts the general finding with respect to emergency service use in State 2.*

Analysis

The reduced utilization of general medical outpatient services which seems to have been caused by EPSDT screening, is somewhat surprising. We did not expect that a short run study would show that EPSDT had a favorable impact on the health status of eligibles which would result in reduced outpatient service utilization. In the short run time frame of this study, it seemed reasonable to expect that EPSDT would induce an increased use of outpatient services, as it brought about new demands for diagnostic, preventive, and remedial health care while causing little, if any, reduction in service use for episodic care.

* In State 1 screened eligibles generally used more emergency services than did unscreened eligibles while here this finding is confined to one stratum.



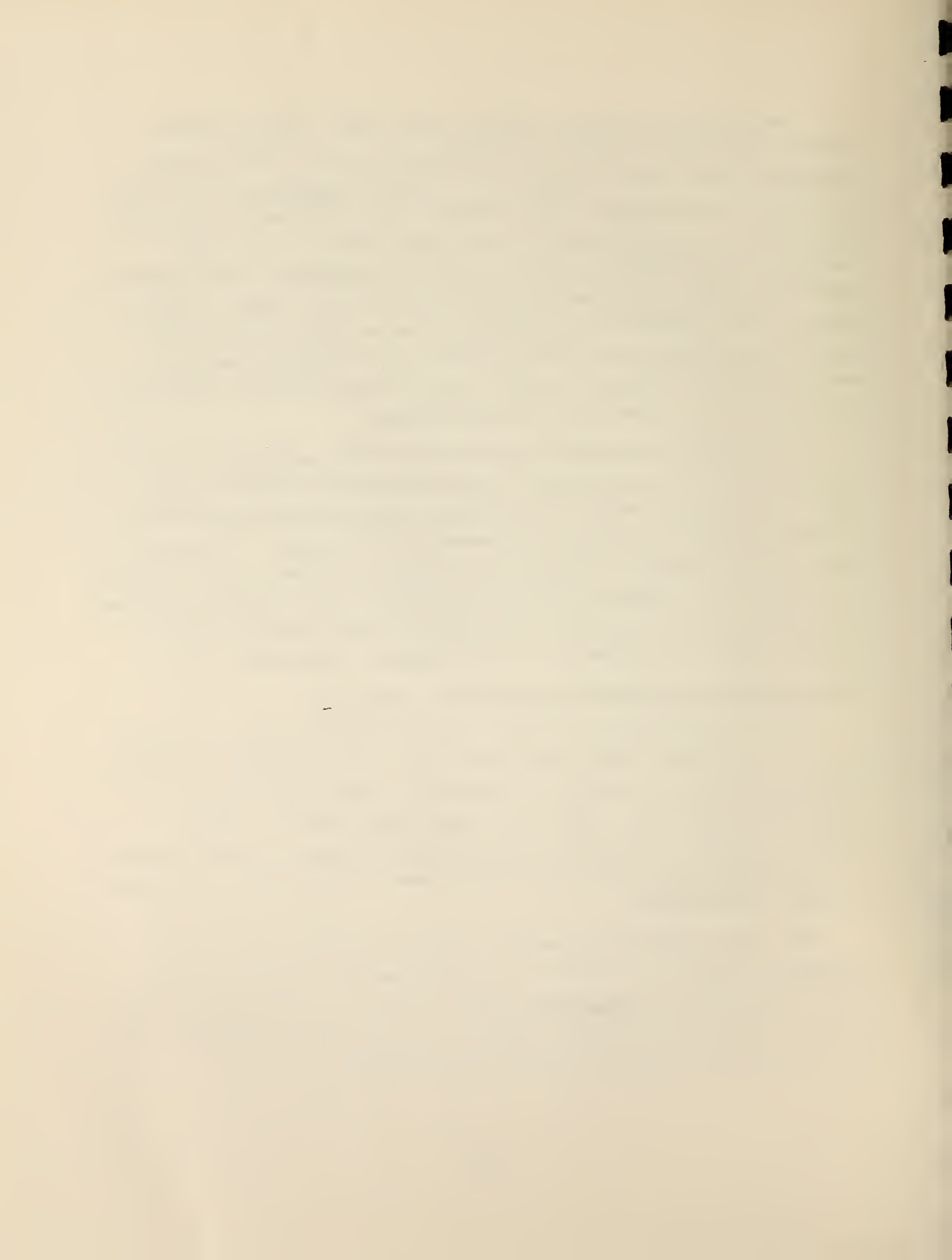
The detailed findings indicate that EPSDT reduced general medical outpatient service use in private practice and hospital outpatient department settings, but induced increased utilization of clinic care settings. The tendency of the screened to heavily use clinics is marked only in the younger cohorts, and this indicates that EPSDT succeeds in identifying illness and crippling conditions among the younger eligibles in State 2 and in influencing those youngsters to make heavy use of the special facilities set up during the 40-year history of the Federal Maternal and Child Health Program to deal with the more serious disabling conditions which affect very young children.

The atypical findings on physician office and clinic visits in the white 7-21 stratum and on physician office visits in the other 7-21 stratum cannot be explained convincingly on the basis of the information gathered in preparing this report. Therefore these pattern-breaking findings are merely noted here for reference and in order to highlight the fact that this study merely scratches the surface of the question of how EPSDT affects health status and the health care behavior of the eligible population.

Inpatient Care and Related Activities - Findings

The screened sample in State 2 used 55 percent fewer hospital days and 26 percent fewer physician other visits (largely inpatient hospital services) than did the sample of unscreened eligibles during the year of the study. At the stratum level, though, Tables 2.3 and 2.4 show that the unscreened sample of whites aged 7-21 had lower utilization rates for these services than did their screened counterparts.

One other interesting aspect of the inpatient utilization findings in State 2 is that the screened sample used more physician other services per patient day than did the unscreened sample. This may show that screened eligibles received more intensive care when hospitalized than did unscreened children.



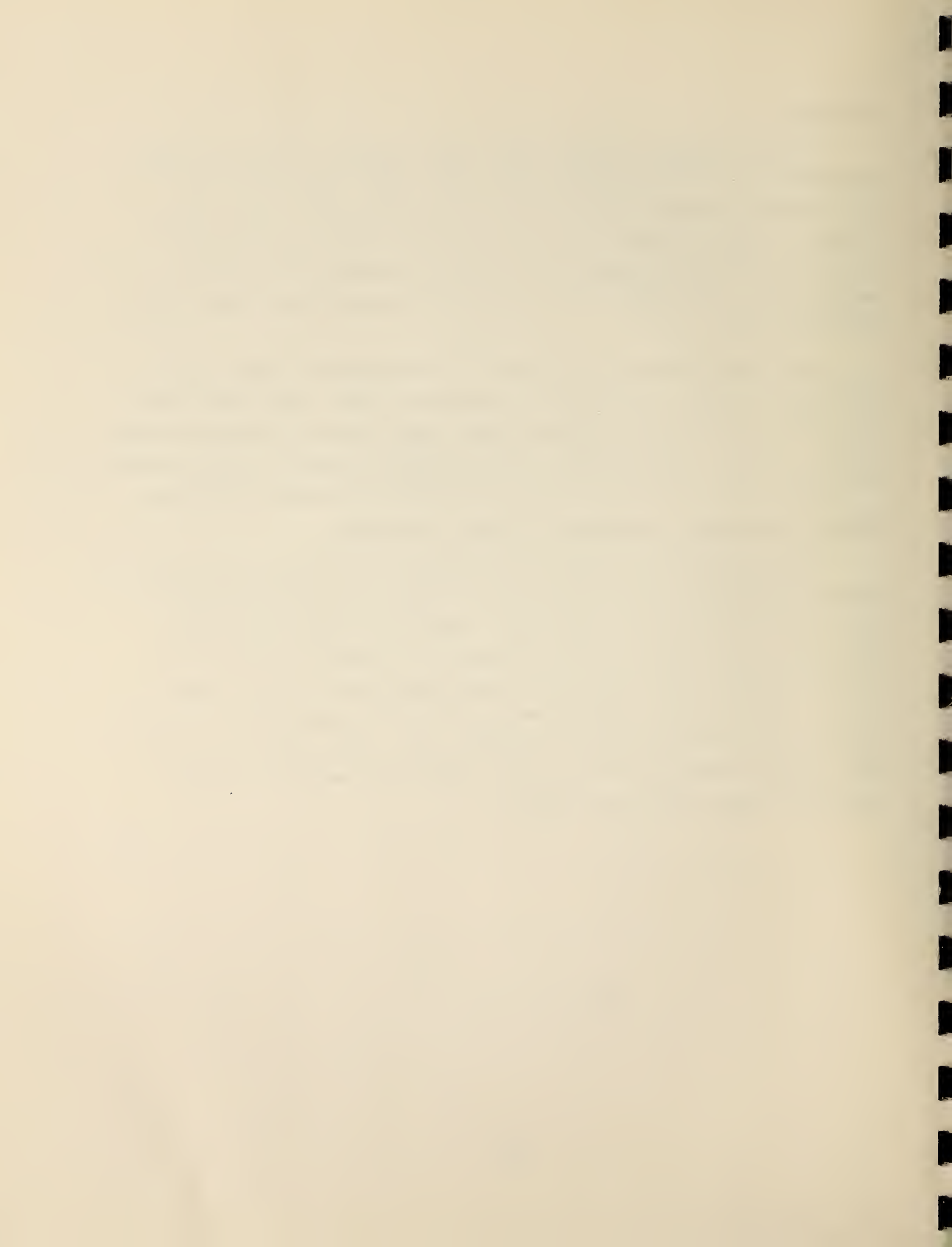
Analysis

These findings indicate that EPSDT caused a decline in inpatient care in the eligible population and, since the fall in inpatient service use was much more pronounced than the decline in general medical outpatient utilization, that EPSDT induced a shift in emphasis within the spectrum of types of health care toward ambulatory care settings and away from costly inpatient care.

One other interesting aspect of the inpatient utilization findings in State 2 is that the screened sample used more physician other services per patient day (.62) than did the unscreened sample (.40). This may show that screened eligibles received more intensive care when hospitalized than did unscreened children.

Dental Procedures and Optical Visits - Findings

Screened members of the study sample used 11 percent more dental procedures and 30 percent more optical service visits than did those without screening. Both non-white strata show this general pattern of higher optical and dental service use among screened than among unscreened eligibles. In the white strata, those with screening were relatively heavy users of optical care but low users of dental care. Non-whites in both the screened and unscreened groups used more dental services than did their white counterparts.



Analysis

The relatively heavy use of optical and dental care by the screened population is to be expected; since EPSDT screening places a strong emphasis on detecting dental and vision problems which are non-acute but require treatment. It is apparent from these data that EPSDT is detecting these problems and that its referrals to treatment are effective in securing needed care for screened eligibles.

The relatively low use of dental services by white screened eligibles is not readily explained, but it suggests that either screening in these groups is not being effectively performed or that whites in State 2 have generally adequate dental health maintenance patterns even in the absence of screening.

Other Service Units - Findings

Screened eligibles in State 2 used 23 percent more other service units than did unscreened eligibles. Only in the other 7-21 stratum did screened eligibles use fewer of these services than did eligibles without screening.

Analysis

Analysis of differences in service use patterns between screened and unscreened eligibles in this service category is difficult because the services represented are very heterogeneous. We have included curative services such as nursing home days and podiatrist visits here, together with diagnostic services such as psychological testing, independent laboratory testing, restorative services such as the purchase of prosthetic devices; and episodic care services such as ambulance trips.

The data suggest that EPSDT has induced an intensified use of other services in State 2. Since these services are often diagnostic or restorative, we suspect that this may, like the dental and optical service data, reflect an EPSDT influence in

promoting service for chronic non-acute health impairments. The internal evidence in the data in support of this contention is, however, weak.*

Comparison of the Utilization Findings in States 1 and 2

Table 2.5 presents a summary of the apparent impacts on the utilization per capita of medical services for the two states in this study. In examining this table we find that screened eligibles used fewer ambulatory general medical services and prescribed drugs in both States than did unscreened eligibles; that the use of hospital days declined after screening in both States but that the use of complementary other physician services rose in State 1 while falling in State 2; that EPSDT screened eligibles used fewer other service units than their unscreened counterparts in State 1 but more such units than did the unscreened in State 2. We also note that the number of physician other visits (largely for in hospital services) per patient day of hospitalization was sharply higher for screened as compared with unscreened eligibles in both States.

The basic patterns of EPSDT impact on service utilization in both States were similar. In both States ambulatory care and inpatient care use were reduced while the use of optical and dental services increased. However, the decline in the use of hospital services was not sharp enough in State 1 to support a contention that EPSDT shifts the focus of care away from general medical inpatient settings and toward general medical outpatient settings.

The contrasts between the two states on an individual service category basis are most pronounced in the case of outpatient hospital services, physician other visits, physician emergency visits, and clinic visits. In all but the last case

*The findings in State 1 are opposite to those in State 2.

TABLE 2.5: COMPARISON OF THE UTILIZATION FINDINGS IN STATE 1 AND 2: THE PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UTILIZATION BY SCREENED AND UNSCREENED MEMBERS OF THE STUDY SAMPLE

SERVICES SERVICES	Rural STATE 1	Urban STATE 2
a. Physician Office Visits	-25%	-7%
b. Pharmaceutical Prescriptions	-24	-5
c. Dental Procedures	34	11
d. Outpatient Hospital Visits	11	-17
e. Physician Other Visits	98	-26
f. Clinic Visits	90	19
g. Inpatient Hospital Days	-12	-55
h. Physician Emergency Visits	357	-27
i. Optical Service Visits	29	30
j. Other Service Units	-79	23
k. General Medical Outpatient Visits (a+d+f+h)	-9	-9
l. Physician Other Visits per Inpatient Day (e/f)	119*	60*

*More
adjustment
to be
made
in rural
areas.*

*In State 1 1.62 other physician visits were recorded per patient day for those with screening and .74 visits per patient day for those without screening. The comparable values in State 2 were .64 and .40.

screening seems to have increased utilization in one State and to have decreased it in the other. In the case of clinics, EPSDT seems to have caused only a moderate utilization increase in State 2 while causing a pronounced utilization increase in State 1.

As we have shown in comparing utilization of all general medical outpatient services between the States, the contrasting results in the areas of clinic, hospital outpatient and emergency services do not imply that the EPSDT programs have different impacts on overall outpatient care utilization in these two environments. What we do find is that the State which uses public health clinics as screening providers to the exclusion of all other potential sources of screening services (State 1) seems to induce those who are screened to use public and other institutional settings for primary care with some frequency. In State 2, where private practitioners carry out much of the screening activity, the only EPSDT induced increase in care in institutional outpatient settings occurs in clinics and these clinics, as we know because of the existence of the Maternal Child Health Program, may be particularly well equipped to treat certain disorders in young children. Thus State 1 seems to have an anti-private practitioner bias built into its referral patterns because of the public character of its screening program.

One final aspect of the findings should be noted. Except in the categories of dental procedures and physician other visits, eligibles in State 1, whether screened or unscreened, use fewer medical services than do their counterparts in State 2. This may be due to the fact that State 1 is rural and State 2 is urban but whatever the cause it is clear that there is less scope for EPSDT to reduce "unnecessary" service use in State 1 than in State 2 and that achievement of optional and equivalent service use patterns in the two states may simultaneously call for increased service use in State 1 and decreased use in State 2.

SECTION III: IMPACT OF EPSDT ON EXPENDITURES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES UNDER MEDICAID

Medicaid provides payment for covered medical services received by eligible persons. Since screening was shown to affect utilization of services, it can be expected that it will also affect costs. We assessed the direction, magnitude, and cause of cost changes for each covered service by making a service-by-service expenditure comparison for screened and unscreened members of our sample populations in two States. These comparisons are based on service costs alone and exclude the expenditures associated with screening. The expenditure difference found between screened and unscreened persons was defined as the medical service expenditure impact of EPSDT.

Findings showed that the expenditure differences between screened and unscreened eligibles followed the same pattern as utilization differences with the exception of one service category (physician office visits) in State 1. In both States, expenditures for screened persons were lower for pharmaceutical prescriptions and inpatient hospital days than for unscreened persons. In both States, expenditures for screened persons were higher for dental procedures, clinic visits, and optical services than for unscreened persons. In several medical service categories, screened persons had higher expenditures in one State and lower expenditures in the other State in comparison with unscreened persons in the same state. These medical service categories were physician office visits, outpatient hospital visits, physician other visits, physician emergency visits, and other service units.

In aggregate, it was found that EPSDT reduced Medicaid medical service costs only in State 2. Medical services costs in State 2 were reduced \$46,885 for the sample population. In State 1, EPSDT increased medical services costs \$9,096 for the sample population. On a per capita (sample population)

basis, screened persons expended \$195.22 and unscreened eligibles expended \$253.83 in State 2. In State 1, screened persons had medical service expenditures of \$155.70 per capita, and unscreened eligibles had \$144.33 in medical service expenditures per capita.

Service Definitions

In order to clarify the presentation which follows, we first define the service categories used in the analysis and the kinds of billing definitions used to count units of service. These definitions have already been presented at the outset of Section II and are repeated here for the convenience of the reader. The service types are as follows:

- Physician Office Visit - four types of services are included in this category: physician office visits, physician billed x-ray procedures, physician billed laboratory procedures, and physician billed injections. When more than one of these service types is provided by a single physician to one patient on the same day and one of these services is an office visit, only the office visit is counted as a utilization unit. When no office visit is recorded but other services included in this category are performed, all of those services performed on one date are considered to be part of one office visit.
- Pharmaceutical Prescriptions - new and refilled prescriptions. Each prescription is counted as a service unit whether or not the medications have been ordered on a single prescription.
- Dental Procedures - individual dental procedures such as x-ray, extractions, filled cavities and dental education sessions.
- Outpatient Hospital Visits - individual visits to hospital outpatient departments. As in the case of physician office visits, all procedures billed separately by the hospital on the date of the outpatient visit are considered to be elements of that visit and are not separately enumerated. However, where x-rays, laboratory procedures, and injections are billed to Medicaid by individual physicians they have been recorded as physician office visit components even when we suspect that they were parts of the outpatient hospital visit encounter. Certain other individual physician billed procedures which may have been associated with a hospital outpatient department visit have been recorded as Physician Other Visits as we cannot be certain that they indeed were associated with hospital outpatient visits.

- Physician Other Visits - individual physicians' services except physicians' office emergency care and ophthalmologists' services. When a physician service is performed during a period of hospitalization, regardless of the procedure, it is considered a physician other visit. The vast majority of physician other visits, in fact, do occur during hospitalization.
- Clinic Visits - clinic services provided to one patient on one day but not billed as a physician visit.
- Inpatient Hospital Days - hospital days billed to Medicaid (admission date subtracted from discharge date).
- Physician Emergency Visits - visits billed by physicians for emergency care.
- Optometric Service Visits - services performed on a single day by one provider for one patient and billed to Medicaid as having been for eye services. We have grouped the services of ophthalmologists, optometrists, opticians, and corporate providers of vision services in this category.
- Other Service Units - a general category that contains ambulance trips, prosthetic devices, nursing home days, laboratory services billed by independent laboratories, and other services which are not included in the other nine service categories.

Medicaid Medical Service Expenditures in State 1

Medicaid medical service expenditures (exclusive of screening reimbursements) for the sample population in State 1 are presented in Table 3.1 by age/race stratum, screening status, and medical service category. Average expenditures for members of this sample population are shown in Table 3.2. As total expenditures will differ between unscreened and screened members of the sample exactly as utilization differs unless the unit cost of service to the two groups is not the same, we have also prepared Table 3.3 for analytic use. This table shows the percentage difference between utilization rates, expenditures per person, and the unit cost of services received for each medical service between the screened and unscreened members of the sample population. The use of the table can be illustrated by reference to the physician office visit column which

TABLE 3.1: MEDICAID EXPENDITURES FOR THE SAMPLE POPULATION IN STATE 1, BY AGE/RACE STRATUM, SCREENING STATUS, AND SERVICE TYPE: MARCH 1, 1975 - FEBRUARY 29, 1976

RECIPIENT GROUP	S C R E E N E D	SERVICES											S A M P L E	TOTALS
		Physician Office Visits	Pharmaceutical Prescriptions	Dental Procedures	Outpatient Hospital Visits	Physician Other Visits	Clinic Visits	Inpatient Hospital Days	Physician Emergency Visits	Optical Service Visits	Other Service Units			
WHITE	YES	\$ 858	\$ 304	\$ 270	\$ 1,421	\$ 488	\$ 234	\$ 871	\$ 18	\$ 27	\$ 73	37	\$ 4,564	
AGED 0-6	NO	\$ 929	\$ 345	\$ 292	\$ 327	\$ 500	\$ 79	\$ 732	\$ 9	\$ 86	\$ 0	37	\$ 3,299	
WHITE	YES	\$ 4,174	\$ 1,058	\$ 7,181	\$ 3,167	\$ 3,223	\$ 932	\$ 2,554	\$ 76	\$ 642	\$ 531	151	\$ 23,538	
AGED 7-21	NO	\$ 2,852	\$ 1,018	\$ 4,866	\$ 2,608	\$ 1,392	\$ 799	\$ 2,651	\$ 0	\$ 163	\$ 23	131	\$ 16,372	
OTHER	YES	\$ 2,055	\$ 942	\$ 766	\$ 1,756	\$ 1,092	\$ 534	\$ 1,257	\$ 20	\$ 169	\$ 0	77	\$ 8,591	
AGED 0-6	NO	\$ 2,957	\$ 989	\$ 294	\$ 477	\$ 1,265	\$ 34	\$ 3,663	\$ 9	\$ 0	\$ 0	77	\$ 9,688	
OTHER	YES	\$ 10,260	\$ 5,109	\$ 25,514	\$ 9,697	\$ 10,481	\$ 2,336	\$ 21,248	\$ 288	\$ 2,725	\$ 206	555	\$ 87,864	
AGED 7-21	NO	\$ 10,119	\$ 5,234	\$ 21,094	\$ 8,125	\$ 7,044	\$ 1,556	\$ 27,588	\$ 58	\$ 1,822	\$ 3,462	555	\$ 86,102	
TOTALS	YES	\$ 17,347	\$ 7,413	\$ 33,731	\$ 16,041	\$ 15,284	\$ 4,036	\$ 25,930	\$ 402	\$ 5,563	\$ 810	800	\$ 124,557	
	NO	\$ 16,857	\$ 7,586	\$ 26,546	\$ 11,537	\$ 10,201	\$ 2,468	\$ 34,634	\$ 76	\$ 2,071	\$ 3,485	800	\$ 115,461	

TABLE 3.2: PER CAPITA MEDICAID EXPENDITURES FOR THE SAMPLE POPULATION IN STATE 1, BY AGE/RACE STRATUM, SCREENING STATUS, AND SERVICE TYPE: MARCH 1, 1975 - FEBRUARY 29, 1976

RECIPIENT GROUP	S C R E E N E D	SERVICES											S A M P L E	TOTALS
		Physician Office Visits	Pharma- ceutical Prescrip- tions	Dental Procedures	Outpatient Hospital Visits	Physician Other Visits	Clinic Visits	Inpatient Hospital Days	Physician Emergency Visits	Optical Service Visits	Other Service Units			
WHITE	YES	\$ 23.19	\$ 8.22	\$ 7.30	\$ 38.41	\$13.19	\$ 6.32	\$ 25.54	\$.48	\$.73	\$1.97	57	\$123.55	
AGED 0-6	NO	\$ 25.11	\$ 9.32	\$ 7.89	\$ 8.84	\$13.51	\$ 2.14	\$ 19.78	\$.24	\$ 2.33	\$.00	37	\$ 89.16	
WHITE	YES	\$ 31.86	\$ 8.08	\$ 54.82	\$ 24.18	\$24.60	\$ 7.11	\$ 19.50	\$.58	\$ 4.90	\$4.05	131	\$179.68	
AGED 7-21	NO	\$ 21.77	\$ 7.77	\$ 37.15	\$ 19.91	\$10.63	\$ 6.10	\$ 20.24	\$.00	\$ 1.24	\$.17	131	\$124.98	
OTHER	YES	\$ 26.69	\$12.25	\$ 9.95	\$ 22.81	\$14.18	\$ 6.94	\$ 16.32	\$.26	\$ 2.19	\$.00	77	\$111.57	
AGED 0-6	NO	\$ 38.40	\$12.84	\$ 3.82	\$ 6.20	\$16.43	\$.44	\$ 47.57	\$.12	\$.00	\$.00	77	\$125.82	
OTHER	YES	\$ 18.49	\$ 9.21	\$ 45.97	\$ 17.47	\$18.88	\$ 4.21	\$ 38.28	\$.52	\$ 4.91	\$.37	555	\$158.51	
AGED 7-21	NO	\$ 18.23	\$ 9.43	\$ 38.01	\$ 14.64	\$12.69	\$ 2.80	\$ 49.71	\$.11	\$ 3.28	\$0.24	555	\$155.14	
TOTALS	YES	\$ 21.69	\$ 9.27	\$ 42.16	\$ 20.05	\$19.11	\$ 5.05	\$ 32.41	\$.50	\$ 4.45	\$1.01	800	\$155.70	
	NO	\$ 21.07	\$ 9.48	\$ 33.18	\$ 14.42	\$12.75	\$ 3.09	\$ 43.29	\$.10	\$ 2.59	\$4.30	800	\$144.53	

TABLE 3.3: PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE IN UTILIZATION/CAPITA, COST/CAPITA, AND COST PER UNIT OF SERVICE BETWEEN EPSDT SAMPLE POPULATION AND NON-EPSDT SAMPLE POPULATION - STATE 1

DATA GROUP	SERVICES									
	Physician Office Visits	Pharmaceutical Prescriptions	Dental Procedures	Outpatient Hospital Visits	Physician Other Visits	Clinic Visits	Inpatient Hospital Days	Physician Emergency Visits	Optical Service Visits	Other Service Units
UTILIZATION/CAPITA	-25%	-24%	34%	11%	98%	90%	-12%	357%	29%	-79%
COST/CAPITA	3%	-2%	27%	39%	50%	64%	-25%	429%	72%	-77%
COST/UNIT OF SERVICE	37%	29%	-5%	25%	-24%	-14%	-17%	16%	34%	12%

shows that screened members of the sample used 25 percent fewer visits, incurred costs per capita three percent greater, and used physician office visits whose unit cost was 37 percent greater than the comparable experience of the unscreened sample population in State 1.

In presenting the expenditure findings, we follow the source format which was used in the discussion of utilization. Services are divided into the four broad categories. One of these is general medical outpatient visits, and it comprises physician office visits, pharmaceutical prescriptions, hospital outpatient department visits, and clinic visits. A second group is comprised of inpatient care-related activities: hospital inpatient days and physician other visits. The third group consists of the dental and optical services to which referrals are emphasized within the EPSDT program. The final category includes only the heterogeneous other service unit category.

General Medical Outpatient Services - Findings

Aggregate and per capita expenditures for general medical outpatient services were 17 percent greater for those screened than for unscreened eligibles. A pattern of relatively greater expenditures for these services for screened persons is found in each of the service subcategories in this group of services except for pharmaceuticals. Though it is pronounced only in outpatient hospital visits, clinic visits, and physician emergency visits, this general pattern of expenditure findings with respect to general medical outpatient services is repeated in each stratum with few exceptions. In particular, the relatively high physician office visit expenditures incurred by screened whites, ages 7-21, and the relatively low physician office visit expenditures incurred by screened other persons, ages 0-6, are notable. Also notable is the tendency of whites and of the younger screened groups in each racial grouping to show larger expenditure increments when compared with their unscreened counterparts than do the older screened groups.

The percentage overall increases in general medical outpatient costs after screening were 68 percent in the white 0-6 stratum, 29 percent in the white 7-21 stratum, 19 percent in the other 0-6 stratum, and 10.4 percent in the other 7-21 stratum.

In looking at the cost per unit of service in general medical outpatient services, it is apparent from Table 3.3 that EPSDT recipients used more costly services than unscreened eligibles in each category in this group except clinic visits. Overall, excluding pharmaceuticals, the cost per outpatient visit was 33.6 percent higher for screened than for unscreened eligibles. (\$18.87 as compared with \$14.12).

Analysis

The finding that screened eligibles incur 17 percent greater expenditures for general outpatient care than do their unscreened counterparts, contrasts sharply with the finding that utilization of these services is 16 percent less (excluding pharmacy) for the screened than for the unscreened. This contrast in findings is due to the fact that screened persons visits have a higher unit cost in each setting than do the visits of unscreened eligibles, and because there is a tendency among those screened to shift the hours of outpatient care from relatively inexpensive office settings to more expensive outpatient hospital settings. The unit cost for office visits for screened eligibles was \$14.17, while the unit cost for hospital outpatient department visits was \$36.62.

The relatively high cost of outpatient visits among those with screening suggests that these services are different in kind (or content) from those received by unscreened eligibles. The nature of this difference in service content (if any) is not clear to us from the data at hand, but it may be due to referrals by EPSDT to relatively high cost specialists and the impetus given by EPSDT to more thorough and costly diagnostic workups than are normally provided in the course of the everyday practice of providers in State 1. The second of these effects is an intended result of

EPSDT and it is reassuring to see that the evidence suggests that providers do follow through on the findings of screening providers.

Inpatient Care and Related Activities - Findings

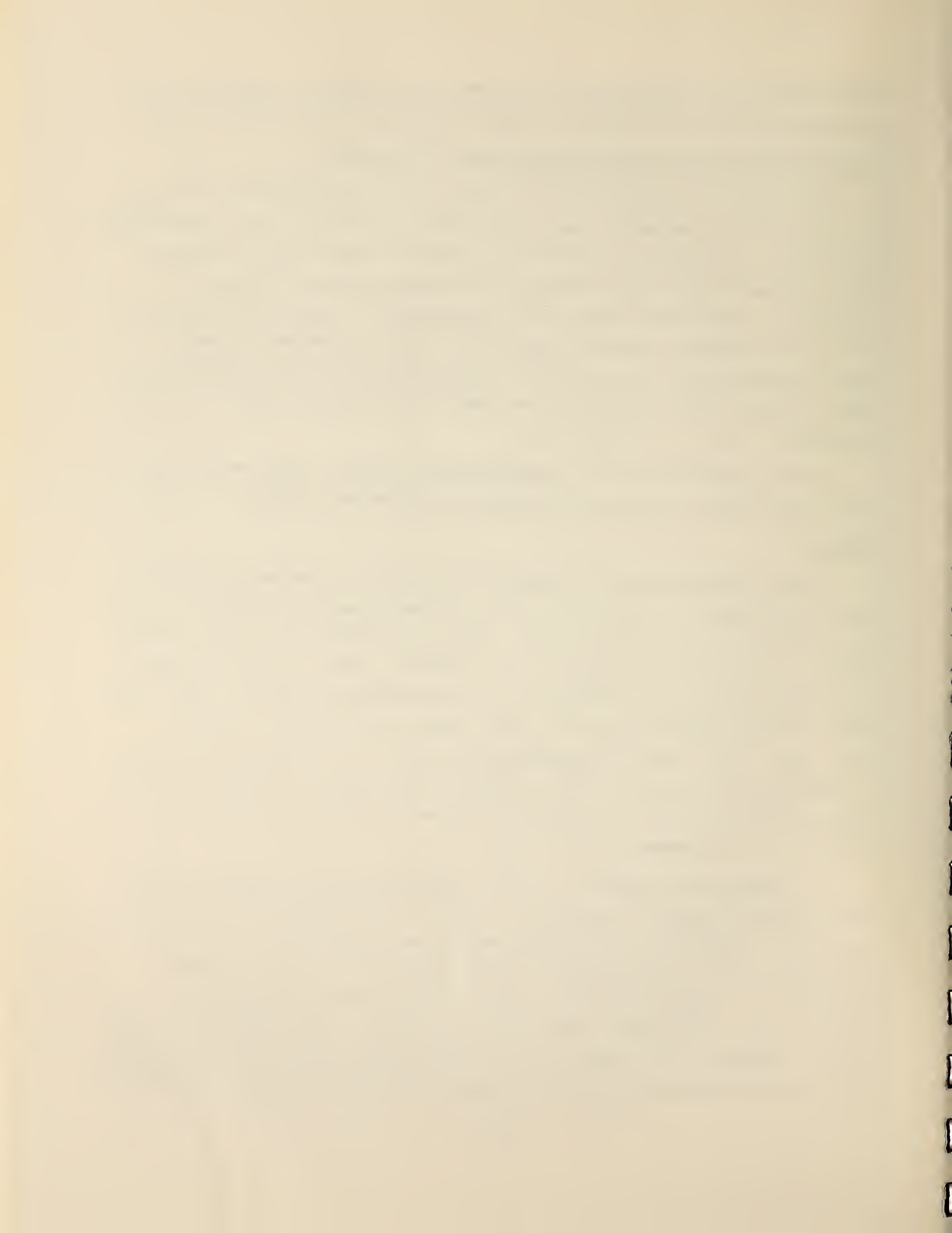
The screened population in State 1 incurred expenses for inpatient days 25 percent lower than those incurred by the unscreened population. Expenses for physician other visits were 50 percent higher among those with screening than among those without screening. Physician other visit expenses per inpatient day were \$56.19 for screened persons and \$33.67 for unscreened persons. Total expenditures per inpatient (including the cost of physician other visits) were very much the same for screened (\$151.52) and unscreened (\$147.47) eligibles,

Total expenditures on inpatient and related care were 8 percent lower among screened than among unscreened persons.

Analysis

Total expenditures on inpatient care per screened eligibles were eight percent less than those for unscreened eligibles, while utilization was 12 percent less. Thus it appears that the overall content (or service intensity) of hospital care is much the same per patient day for screened as for unscreened eligibles, and that EPSDT lowers hospitalization costs merely by reducing days of care used. On a more disaggregated level, it is clear that there is somewhat less costly and probably less intensive hospital care being provided to the screened, and that increased intensity of physician use compensates for this.

In comparing changes in total hospitalization expenses with total general medical outpatient costs, it is apparent that EPSDT shifts the emphasis in spending away from inpatient and toward outpatient care, even though the utilization of both services declines to roughly the same degree (a 16 percent decline in visits and a 12 percent decline in days of care). This shift in service emphasis is a pattern which has been supposedly built into the screening concept, and it is apparent that it exists in State 1.



Dental Procedures and Optical Visits - Findings

The EPSDT screened sample incurred 27 percent greater expenditures for dental services and 72 percent greater expenditures for optical visits than did their non-screened counterparts. Dental unit service costs were only five percent different in the screened group than what they were in the unscreened group. In the case of optical visits, unit costs were 34 percent higher for screened than for unscreened persons. The older strata (ages 7-21) generally incurred higher expenditures for the services than did the younger strata regardless of screening status, and this phenomenon was particularly marked in the case of dental procedures.

Analysis

Most of the findings on per capita dental and optional expenses closely parallel those on utilization, and no further comments on those are needed. The only important exception to this rule is in the area of optical services where expenditure increases caused by EPSDT (72 percent) far outstrip the utilization increases (29 percent) in service utilization. This difference in findings is related in the fact that unit service costs for optical visits were much higher (34 percent) among screened than among unscreened persons.

The optical findings suggest that the quality or content of the services provided to screened people is different from that provided to the unscreened. These differences may reflect a relatively heavy use of ophthalmologists by screened eligibles and a relatively heavy reliance on optometrists by those without screening. It may also indicate that more complex diagnostic and therapeutic work is done for screened than for unscreened eligibles.

Other Service Units - Findings

Expenditures for other service units were sharply lower (77 percent) for screened than for unscreened eligibles in State 1 though on a stratum by stratum basis it is clear that EPSDT decreased

these expenses only in the other 7-21 stratum while it appears to have increased such expenses for whites regardless of age. The unit service cost for other services was somewhat (12 percent) higher for screened than for unscreened eligibles.

Analysis

Other service units expenditures are difficult to analyze because the units of account are very heterogeneous. All that can be said with any confidence is that service content (as reflected in unit price) is only modestly different for screened and unscreened persons after account is taken of the influence of service unit heterogeneity on these findings and that the expenditure and utilization findings closely parallel one another.

Those findings suggest that the kinds of infrequently used prosthetic devices, tests (e.g., lab and psychological) and other services (e.g., ambulance, nursing home, podiatrist) included here are deemphasized among those with screening and we are at a loss to explain why this should be the case.

Medicaid Medical Service Expenditures in State 2

Medicaid medical service expenditures (exclusive of screening reimbursements) for the sample population in State 2 are shown in Table 3.4 by age/race stratum, screening status, and medical service category. Average expenditures for members of the sample population are shown in Table 3.5. As total expenditures will differ between screened and unscreened members of the sample population exactly as utilization differs between these groups (unless unit service costs are different for screened and unscreened eligibles), we have also prepared Table 3.6. This table shows the percentage differences in utilization, expenditure, and cost per unit of service between screened and unscreened eligibles for the whole sample.

TABLE 3.4: MEDICAID EXPENDITURES FOR THE SAMPLE POPULATION IN STATE 2, BY AGE/RACE STRATUM, SCREENING STATUS, AND SERVICE TYPE: MARCH 1, 1975 - FEBRUARY 29, 1976

RECIPIENT GROUP	S C R E E N E D	SERVICES										S A M P L E	TOTALS
		Physician Office Visits	Pharmaceutical Prescriptions	Dental Procedures	Outpatient Hospital Visits	Physician Other Visits	Clinic Visits	Inpatient Hospital Days	Physician Emergency Visits	Optical Service Visits	Other Service Units		
WHITE	YES	\$ 4,280	\$ 2,171	\$ 720	\$ 3,108	\$ 779	\$ 284	\$ 5,700	\$ 146	\$ 199	\$ 302	81	\$ 17,689
AGED 0-6	NO	\$ 5,694	\$ 1,791	\$ 879	\$ 2,370	\$ 797	\$ 41	\$ 4,810	\$ 242	\$ 316	\$ 224	81	\$ 17,164
WHITE	YES	\$ 8,475	\$ 3,655	\$ 6,845	\$ 4,664	\$ 2,999	\$ 0 ^{1/}	\$ 6,836	\$ 158	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,317	173	\$ 36,256
AGED 7-21	NO	\$ 6,266	\$ 3,180	\$ 6,574	\$ 6,323	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,153	\$ 4,760	\$ 226	\$ 775	\$ 1,567	173	\$ 32,161
OTHER	YES	\$ 5,906	\$ 3,882	\$ 1,345	\$ 5,563	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,260	\$ 14,669	\$ 97	\$ 420	\$ 1,614	179	\$ 36,742
AGED 0-6	NO	\$ 9,858	\$ 5,405	\$ 1,195	\$ 6,014	\$ 2,239	\$ 705	\$ 22,001	\$ 76	\$ 242	\$ 1,620	179	\$ 49,355
OTHER	YES	\$ 13,190	\$ 6,366	\$ 13,925	\$ 9,830	\$ 3,158	\$ 3,511	\$ 7,398	\$ 215	\$ 2,443	\$ 5,452	367	\$ 65,488
AGED 7-21	NO	\$ 10,919	\$ 6,457	\$ 10,474	\$ 11,036	\$ 7,440	\$ 1,228	\$ 51,012	\$ 192	\$ 1,901	\$ 3,721	367	\$ 104,580
TOTALS	YES	\$ 31,851	\$ 16,072	\$ 22,835	\$ 23,165	\$ 8,922	\$ 5,055	\$ 34,603	\$ 616	\$ 4,371	\$ 8,685	800	\$ 156,175
	NO	\$ 32,737	\$ 16,833	\$ 19,122	\$ 25,743	\$ 11,813	\$ 3,127	\$ 82,583	\$ 756	\$ 3,254	\$ 7,152	800	\$ 205,060

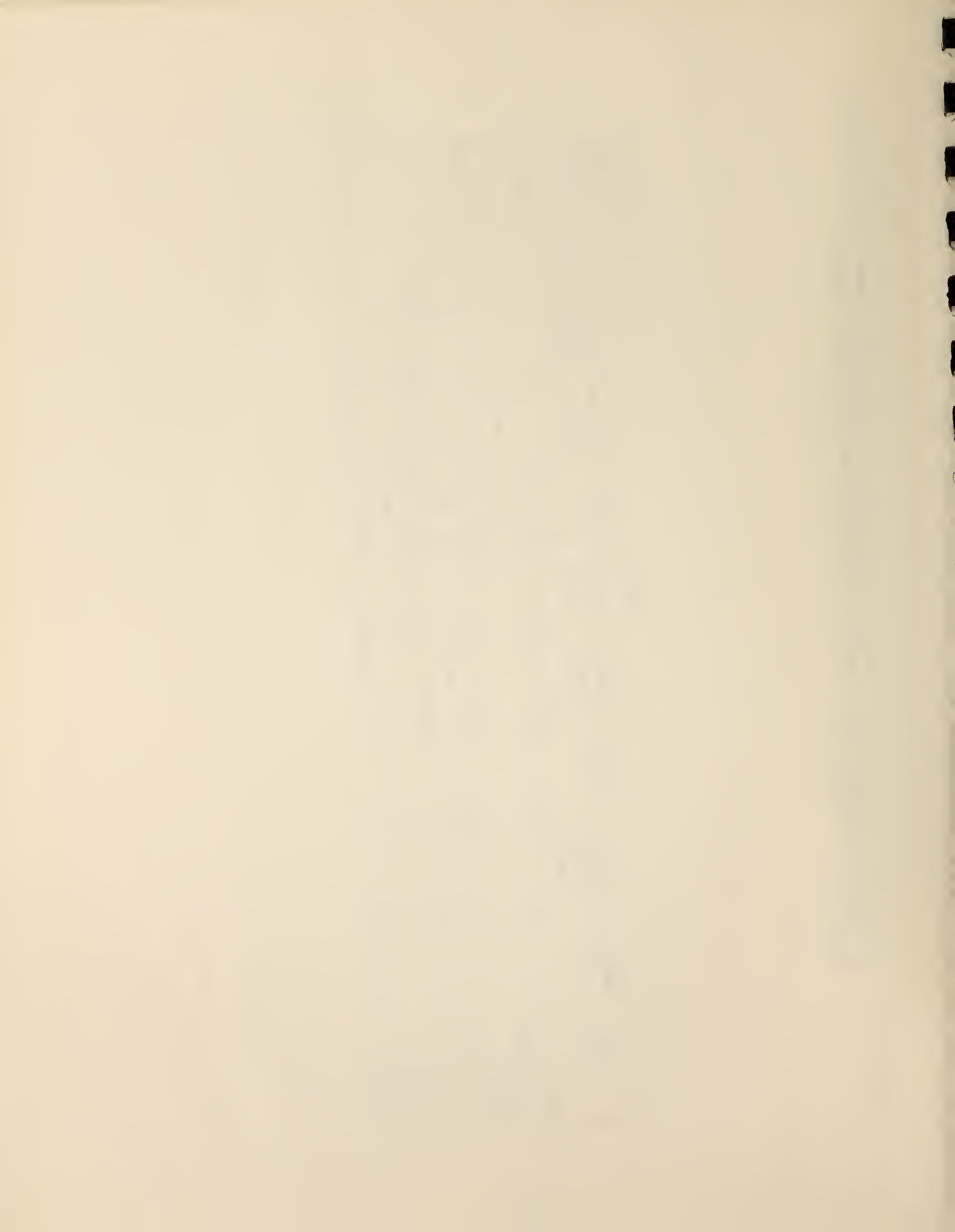
^{1/}-13.00 ACTUAL BUT ROUNDED TO ZERO

TABLE 3.5: PER PERSON MEDICAID EXPENDITURES FOR A SAMPLE OF 1600 SCREENED AND UNSCREENED CHILDREN (AGED 0-21) IN STATE 2, BY AGE/RACE STRATUM, SCREENING STATUS, AND SERVICE TYPE - PER CAPITA: MARCH 1, 1975 - FEBRUARY 29, 1976

RECIPIENT GROUP	S C R E E N E D	SERVICES											S A M P L E	TOTALS
		Physician Office Visits	Pharma- ceutical Prescrip- tions	Dental Procedures	Outpatient Hospital Visits	Physician Other Visits	Clinic Visits	Inpatient Hospital Days	Physician Emergency Visits	Optical Service Visits	Other Service Units			
WHITE	YES	\$ 52.84	\$26.80	\$ 8.89	\$ 38.37	\$ 9.62	\$ 5.50	\$ 70.37	\$1.80	\$ 2.46	\$ 3.73	\$1	\$ 218.58	
AGED 0-6	NO	\$ 70.30	\$22.11	\$10.85	\$ 29.26	\$ 9.84	\$.50	\$ 59.38	\$2.99	\$ 3.90	\$ 2.77	\$1	\$ 211.90	
WHITE	YES	\$ 48.99	\$21.11	\$39.57	\$ 26.96	\$17.34	\$.00	\$ 39.51	\$.91	\$ 7.57	\$ 7.61	175	\$ 209.57	
AGED 7-21	NO	\$ 36.22	\$18.38	\$38.00	\$ 36.55	\$ 7.73	\$ 6.66	\$ 27.51	\$1.31	\$ 4.43	\$ 9.06	179	\$ 165.90	
OTHER	YES	\$ 32.99	\$21.69	\$ 7.51	\$ 31.08	\$11.09	\$ 7.04	\$ 81.95	\$.54	\$ 2.35	\$ 9.02	179	\$ 205.26	
AGED 0-6	NO	\$ 55.07	\$30.20	\$ 6.63	\$ 33.60	\$12.51	\$ 5.94	\$122.91	\$.42	\$ 1.35	\$ 9.05	179	\$ 275.75	
OTHER	YES	\$ 35.94	\$17.35	\$37.94	\$ 26.78	\$ 8.60	\$ 9.57	\$ 20.16	\$.59	\$ 6.66	\$14.85	367	\$ 176.41	
AGED 7-21	NO	\$ 29.75	\$17.59	\$28.54	\$ 30.07	\$20.27	\$ 3.35	\$139.00	\$.52	\$ 5.18	\$10.14	367	\$ 284.41	
TOTALS	YES	\$ 39.81	\$20.09	\$28.55	\$ 28.96	\$11.15	\$ 6.32	\$ 43.25	\$.77	\$ 5.46	\$10.86	800	\$ 195.22	
	NO	\$ 40.92	\$21.04	\$23.90	\$ 32.18	\$14.77	\$ 3.91	\$103.23	\$.92	\$ 4.04	\$ 8.92	800	\$ 253.85	

TABLE 3.6: PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE IN UTILIZATION/CAPITA, COST/CAPITA, AND COST PER UNIT OF SERVICE BETWEEN EPSDT SAMPLE POPULATION AND NON-EPSDT SAMPLE POPULATION - STATE 2

DATA GROUP	SERVICES									
	Physician Office Visits	Pharmaceutical Prescriptions	Dental Procedures	Outpatient Hospital Visits	Physician Other Visits	Clinic Visits	Inpatient Hospital Days	Physician Emergency Visits	Optical Service Visits	Other Service Units
UTILIZATION/CAPITA	-7%	-5%	11%	-17%	-26%	19%	-55%	-27%	30%	23%
COST/CAPITA	-3%	-5%	19%	-10%	-25%	62%	-58%	-16%	35%	22%
COST/UNIT OF SERVICE	4%	0%	7%	8%	1%	36%	-7%	15%	4%	-1%



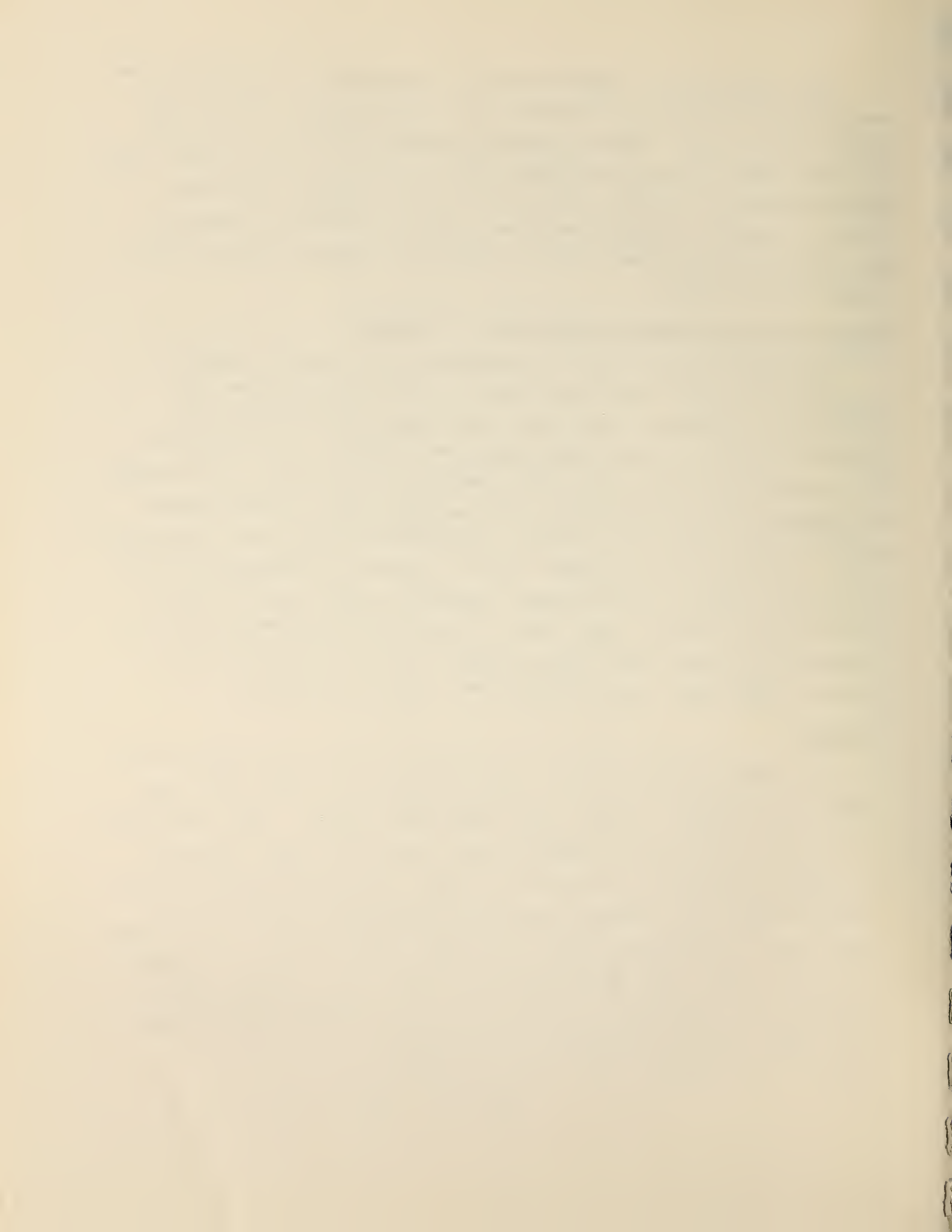
The discussion of expenditures is organized into separate presentations of findings and analyses of findings for each of four groups of services. These groups are general medical outpatient services which includes physician office visits, prescriptions, outpatient hospital visits, clinic visits and emergency physician visits; inpatient related services including hospital inpatient days and physician other visits; dental and optical services; and other service units.

General Medical Outpatient Services - Findings

Aggregate and per capita expenditures for general medical outpatient services were 3 percent less for screened than for unscreened eligibles. The other race group deviated from the general pattern in that expenditures were higher (by 11 percent) for screened than for unscreened members of the other 7-21 stratum and sharply lower (24 percent) for screened than for unscreened members of the other 0-6 stratum. Expenditures per visit (prescriptions excluded) were 6 percent (\$1.11) higher for screened than for unscreened members of the sample though cost per unit of service rose much more sharply than this in the wake of screening for the infrequently used clinic and emergency visits (37 percent and 15 percent higher unit costs respectively after screening).

Analysis

The cost findings follow the pattern of the utilization findings very closely as there is little difference in the unit cost of service between screened and unscreened groups. What difference in the unit costs partly reflects the relatively heavy emphasis of screened persons on the use of clinic services which had a unit cost of \$33.92 for screened persons as compared with the \$13.13 unit cost of physician office visits for those people. The remainder of the unit cost difference may be due to a slightly greater intensity of service for screened than for unscreened eligibles in the sample, but it can equally well be due to the sampling variability of estimated costs and utilization.



The findings in the separate strata with respect to expenditures reflect differences in the utilization and cost/unit effects of EPSDT at this micro-analytic level. We have no basis upon which to determine the cause of these differences, but it is worth noting that the sharply lower expenses of others ages 0-6 after screening are more closely related to differences in the EPSDT impact on sharply reducing cost per unit of service for this group than they are to the utilization impact of the program. The expenditure increase in the other 7-21 group after screening is also closely tied to apparent EPSDT impacts on the unit cost of service, but in this stratum, unlike the case in the other 0-6 stratum, EPSDT appears to have sharply raised the unit cost of service.

Inpatient and Related Services - Findings

The total expenditure for hospital inpatient days and physician other visits was 54 percent less for screened than for unscreened eligibles in State 2. Hospital costs taken separately declined by 58 percent and physician other visit costs declined by 25 percent as a result of EPSDT screening. Cost per unit of service for both components of total hospitalization expenses were much the same for the screened and unscreened groups. The \$138.61 total cost of these services per patient day for screened eligibles was almost identical to the \$136.02 cost per patient day for unscreened eligibles.

A stratum by stratum review of the data reveals only one major pattern breaking phenomenon,* a very high cost of service for unscreened non-whites and for screened non-whites ages 7-21. Total

* The physician other visit results on whites, ages 7-21, are also unusual, but they may be due to one or two patients with extraordinarily complex surgical requirements or to a chance concentration of non-hospital other visits in this stratum and not be part of a pattern.

hospital-related expenditures for screened non-whites, ages 0-6, were 31 percent less than those for the controls, while in the non-white 7-21 stratum, screened eligibles incurred costs 82 percent below those of the controls. Total cost per day in each of those groups was in a range of \$140.93 to \$147.98 except in the case of screened non-whites, ages 7-21, where per diem costs were \$173.05

Analysis

The pattern of expenditure findings follows that of the utilization findings very closely in this group of services. One can do no more than reiterate the conclusion that EPSDT strongly shifted the emphasis from inpatient to outpatient care in State 2. However, the expenditure findings, which appear to reflect a slightly greater degree of service intensity for screened than for unscreened eligibles in outpatient settings, make this point even more strongly than do the utilization findings. One last point of interest here is that these results show that the total cost of hospital service per patient day is no greater in the urban State 2 than in the rural State 1, even though the hospital expense per patient day itself is higher in the more urban state. This is because more complementary other physician services are used for each patient day of care in State 1 than in State 2.

Dental and Optical Services - Findings

Expenditures for dental procedures were 19 percent higher and expenditures for optical visits were 35 percent higher for screened than for unscreened eligibles in the sample. Cost per dental procedure and optical visit was slightly higher (eight percent and four percent) among screened than among unscreened eligibles.

Analysis

The pattern of these findings repeats those of the utilization findings almost identically. It suffices to note here that EPSDT does not appear to induce any substantial change in the quality or

intensity (as measured by unit cost) of services asked, but merely seems to induce an increase in the volume of services used. Expenditures and utilization were particularly high, and strongly augmented by EPSDT, in the older age groups.

Other Service Units - Findings

Expenditures for other service units were 22 percent higher in the screened than in the unscreened group while the cost per unit of service was virtually identical in these two groups.

Analysis

The lack of any meaningful difference in the unit cost of other services between the screened and unscreened groups implies that the other services procured by each group were similar. The analysis here can therefore not extend beyond that provided in Section II. As indicated there, higher utilization of (and expenditures for) other services among those with screening may reflect an EPSDT inducement to use prostheses and unusual diagnostic or treatment services. As the evidence in State 1, though divertly and powerfully contradicts that in State 2, it is probably best to withhold speculation on the causes of a relatively high other service use among the screened in State 2 until additional studies have been completed which probe this question in depth.

Comparison of State 1 and State 2 Expenditure Findings

The general patterns of the expenditure findings in the two States are similar as a comparison of Tables 3.7 and 3.6 illustrates. In reviewing the contents of these tables it is apparent that EPSDT leads to declines in the utilization and cost of pharmaceuticals, and hospital days in both States and to increases in dental procedures and costs, clinic visits and costs and optical service visits and costs in both States. Further the analysis has shown that though outpatient costs increase in one State* and falls in

*Utilization decreases

where is this?

the other in the aftermath of screening, in both States there is a shift from inpatient to outpatient care. In State 1, where outpatient costs rise moderately, there is a moderate decline in inpatient costs after screening; while in State 2, outpatient costs fall moderately and inpatient costs fall sharply after screening. Further, in both States we note a tendency for EPSDT to increase both the utilization and cost of physician other visits (largely hospital visits) per inpatient hospital day.

The only real conflicts between the expenditure findings in the two States occur in the hospital outpatient visit, physician emergency visit, and other service unit expenditure categories. In each case the root of the difference in expenditure findings lies in differences in utilization findings rather than in interstate differences in the impact of EPSDT on the unit cost of service.

The hospital outpatient visit conflict is readily explained by the difference between the institutional structures of screening in the presence of public clinics and these clinics can be expected to potentially make diagnosis and service referrals to other institutions such as hospitals. In State 2 screening is most often done by private practitioners who would not be expected to have a bias toward referring patients to institutional care settings.

The conflicts in emergency visit and other service unit expenditure findings are more readily explained than are the underlying conflicts in utilization findings. We must await the findings of further research to explain these results.

One general observation is in order on the differences between the findings in the two States. This is that cost per unit of service explain very little if any of the large differences in expenditure levels between the States (\$39.52 higher expenditures in State 2 than in State 1 per screened eligibles and \$109.50 more in expenditures per unscreened eligibles in State 2 than in State 1). Utilization differences account for the bulk of the expenditure differences.

The fact that the impact of EPSDT is medical service cost increasing in State 1 and medical service cost decreasing in State 2 is not very surprising. EPSDT can reduce costs by reducing the need for service use and by shifting service use to less costly settings. EPSDT, however, also tends to increase service use and costs in certain medical service categories because it stimulates concern about and attention to neglected and chronic health impairments. In an area where utilization and costs are normally high, like State 2, the balance of forces can be expected to lead to cost savings. In a State like State 1, with very low utilization at the outset, there is likely to be very little unnecessary care being given and, by comparison, a large volume of unmet need to be discovered and served.

SECTION IV: IMPACT OF EPSDT ON LOCAL
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL COSTS

Costs of administration and operation of the EPSDT program were incurred at the local as well as the state level. Since local providers were reimbursed for these activities by the State's Medicaid program, it could have been assumed that local costs were adequately represented by the screening reimbursement rate. However, to determine the accuracy of reimbursement to local screening providers as a measure of local site costs, we assessed case finding, screening, case follow-up, and administration costs at two local sites in each participating state (four sites in all). Therefore, local administrative and operational costs were defined as those costs actually incurred by the local EPSDT provider and the local social service agency in providing EPSDT services - not the Medicaid reimbursement rate for screening or other related services.

It was found that the cost per screening exceeded the Medicaid reimbursement rate at all four local sites. Local costs were \$43.84 at one site and \$142.14 per screening at the other site in State 1 where Medicaid reimbursed local providers \$12.00. In State 2, cost per screening was \$186.83 per screening at one site and \$342.25 at the other site, whereas average reimbursement from Medicaid was \$23.00 per screening.

Screening providers incurred costs primarily in the areas of screening (at least 50% of total provider costs for each of the providers) and administration/overhead, while social service agencies had all of their costs tied up in case finding and case follow-up activities. The screening providers accounted for at least 59 percent of all local costs at two of the four local sites. Social service agencies accounted for the bulk of costs at the other two sites.

EPSDT activity costs (case finding, screening, case follow-up, and administration) varied considerably among providers and to some extent among local social service agencies. Although a definite explanation for the cost variations in screening or in the other activities was not obvious, it appeared that the providers and agencies that had high unit costs chose to have relatively large staffs or staffs with higher skill levels than those with more moderate costs.

Using provider cost data available from another State as a comparison, only two of the four providers we visited had costs comparable to the low costs of local providers in the comparison State. Consequently, generalization of the observed cost data to other States and other sites in States 1 and 2 should be done with caution.

Findings

Local EPSDT activities were shared by at least two providers of services: screening providers (physicians, health departments, etc.) and social services providers. Screening providers incurred costs primarily for administration/overhead and screening, while social services agencies bore chief responsibility for case finding and case follow-up. In assessing local activities through interviews, we found that EPSDT was not a separate line item in most budgets. Therefore, a portion of the agency's or provider's costs were allocated to EPSDT. As at the state level, allocations were performed on the basis of direct labor hours spent in EPSDT activities as a percentage of all direct labor hours. These figures were determined and agreed upon by Applied Management Sciences' staff and the administrator or business manager of each local provider.

Since screening providers and social service agencies billed Medicaid separately for their services, data obtained from the two sources are presented separately in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 below. Combined data for each local site as a unit are presented in Table 4.3. While the majority of effort for case finding and monitoring (follow-up) was performed by social service providers these activities were also undertaken by the screening providers. Cost allocation was made to those activities on a percentage of total hours basis.

In looking at Table 4.1, we see that only two screening providers incurred costs for case finding. Site 1 had a case finding cost per screened eligible of \$2.31. Site 4 had a case finding cost of \$7.73. All four sites incurred costs for screening. The average screening cost per screened eligible was \$33.07 with a range of \$127.76. Two sites were involved in case follow-up activities. Case follow-up costs per screened eligible were \$7.23, and \$7.73 respectively for Site 1 and Site 4. Each site provided administrative services. The average administration cost per screened eligible was \$12.32 with a range of \$39.61. The average total cost per screened eligible for providers was \$52.13 with a range of \$173.29.

In Table 4.2, the cost of case finding and case follow-up is displayed for local service agencies. Local social service agencies did not incur costs for screening or program administration to our knowledge. Administrative costs of a type usual to operating a social service agency were allocated to either case finding or case follow-up when accurate estimates were available. The average cost of case finding was \$54.14. The average cost of case follow-up was \$43.83. The average total cost per screened eligible was \$97.97 with a range of \$135.12. One site, Site 2, conducted both casefinding and case follow-up at a substantially lower cost per screened eligible than any of the other local agencies.

The combined costs of provider and local social service agency activities are shown in Table 4.3. The average cost per screened eligible for local administration and operation of the program at the four sites was \$150.10. The range was \$298.14 with a low of \$43.84 and a high of \$342.25.

Looking at each of the four subcategories or activities making up local cost impact - case finding, screening, follow-up, and administration - the highest subcategory cost per screened eligible was found at Site 4, \$135.05, for screening. The lowest subcategory cost was at Site 2, \$3.58, for case follow-up. The

TABLE 4.1: EPSDT COSTS PER SCREENING FOR FOUR LOCAL SCREENING PROVIDERS IN TWO STATES

Activity	Location	State 1		State 2	
		Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
Case Finding		\$ 2.31	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 7.73
Screening		\$ 11.29	\$ 22.66	\$ 34.42	\$ 139.05
Case Follow-up		\$ 7.23	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 7.73
Administration		\$ 3.92	\$ 12.09	\$ 15.20	\$ 43.53
Total Cost Per Screening		\$ 24.75	\$ 34.75	\$ 49.62	\$ 198.04
Number of screenings		1,307	610	353	324
Total Local Provider Costs		\$32,348.25	\$21,197.50	\$17,515.86	\$64,164.96

TABLE 4.2: EPSDT COSTS PER SCREENING FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES IN FOUR LOCATIONS IN TWO STATES

Location Activity	State 1		State 2	
	Site 1	Site 2 ^{1/}	Site 3 ^{1/}	Site 4 ^{2/}
Case Finding	\$ 68.48	\$ 5.51	\$ 68.61	\$ 72.11
Case Follow-up	\$ 48.91	\$ 3.58	\$ 68.60	\$ 72.10
Total per screening	\$ 117.39	\$ 9.09	\$ 137.21	\$ 144.21
Number of screenings	1,307	610	353	324
Total Local Social Service Costs	\$153,428.73	\$5,544.90	\$48,435.13	\$46,724.04

^{1/} Cost of equipment, supplies, and facilities were not available. Cost shown represents only personnel costs and fringe benefits (10% in State 1, 19% in State 2.)

^{2/} Social services focusing on EPSDT had just begun. Cost of equipment, supplies, and facilities were not available. Division of personnel time between Case Finding and Case Follow-up was not available; estimate was based on Site 3's experience.

TABLE 4.3: EPSDT COSTS PER SCREENING INCURRED BY LOCAL PROVIDERS AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES COMBINED

Location Activity	State 1		State 2	
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
Case Finding	\$ 70.79	\$ 5.51	\$ 68.61	\$ 79.84
Screening	\$ 11.29	\$22.66	\$ 34.42	\$139.05
Case Follow-up	\$ 56.14	\$ 3.58	\$ 68.60	\$ 79.83
Administration	\$ 3.92	\$12.09	\$ 15.20	\$ 43.53
Total Per Screening Cost	\$142.14	\$43.84	\$186.83	\$342.25
Total Local Provider Costs	185,776.98	26,742.40	65,950.99	110,889.00
Number of Screening	1,307	610	353	324

average cost across the four sites for each subcategory was as follows: case finding - \$56.29, screening - \$33.07, case follow-up - \$48.45, and administration - \$12.52.

Analysis

Local provider costs varied considerably. In State 1 where the cost variation was somewhat smaller than that found in State 2, the total cost per screened eligible at Site 1 was \$10.00 (29%) less than that at Site 2 even though Site 2 incurred no costs for case finding or case follow-up. As might be expected, screening and administration costs at Site 2 were higher than at Site 1.

Site 2 had a higher total cost per screened eligible than Site 1 because the screening volume at Site 2 was only 47 percent of the volume at Site 1. Consequently, fixed costs at Site 2, while lower than Site 1, were distributed over far fewer screening examinations with a resultant higher total cost per screened eligible. Case finding and case follow-up efforts were confined to Site 1. The lack of case finding and case follow-up activity for Site 2 is somewhat surprising since local social service agency costs at Site 2 for these activities were the lowest among the four local social service agencies.

In State 2, provider costs were higher than those in State 1 on a per screened eligible basis, and the difference between sites was greater. Costs at Site 4 exceed those at Site 3 (as well as those at Site 1 and Site 2) for all four activities. The largest absolute difference was for screening (104.65). This difference in screening cost was not due to volume or staff composition, since Sites 3 and 4 were nearly identical in screening volume and staff composition. The principal reason for the difference in cost per screened eligible was the difference in scheduling appointments and in the allocation of personnel. Site 4 used a block scheduling system with the subsequent allocation of all

staff to EPSDT during those "blocks" or time periods. Site 3 fitted EPSDT eligibles into their client load when appropriate, utilizing only that staff time required to process an eligible through EPSDT. It is true that Site 3 did not incur case finding or case follow-up costs, but it is felt that costs for these activities would have added only \$10 to \$15 to Site 3's total cost per screened eligible.

The other activity where a large absolute difference existed was in administrative cost per screened eligible. Administrative costs at Site 4 exceeded those at Site 3 by \$28.33 per screening examination. This higher administrative cost per screening was probably attributable to the larger administrative staff at Site 4 (15 employees spent some part of their time on EPSDT program administration at Site 4 as compared with eight at Site 3).

The relationship between volume and unit cost is particularly well illustrated in the variations in total cost per screened eligible for providers and agencies. Referring again to Table 4.1, if Sites 3 and 4 in State 2 had been able to rise to Site 2's level of 610 screens per year*, cost per screening would have decreased from \$49.62 to \$28.71 at Site 3 and from \$198.04 to \$105.19 at Site 4. Increasing volume to 1,307*, as Site 1 had accomplished, would have reduced costs per screened eligible at Site 2, 3, and 4 to \$16.22, \$13.40, and \$49.09, respectively. Per screened eligible costs at social service agencies would have been reduced from \$9.09, \$131.21 and \$144.21 to \$4.24, \$37.06, and \$35.95 respectively with a screening volume of 1,307 per year.

Taking the above analysis one step further, total local provider and social service costs on a per screened eligible basis would have decreased significantly if 1,307 eligibles had been screened at each site. The average total cost per screening would have decreased from \$150.10 to \$74.48.

*Without adding staff or equipment.

For purposes of comparison, cost data were also obtained for local screening providers from a third State (Table 4.4). In the comparison State, approximately 23,420 screenings were performed in 1975 at a total local provider cost of \$528,823. The State operates a detailed and comprehensive cost collection and allocation system for local screening providers, providing managerial and policy data of high quality. These data include only costs incurred by local screening providers, not social service agencies. The data are cost data, not reimbursement data. Thus, the data are comparable to the data from the local providers in our two study States (Table 4.1). Table 4.4 is somewhat different from Table 4.1 though in that it shows the average, low, and high ranges for each of the four EPSDT activities irrespective of total cost per screened eligible.

The average total cost per screened eligible incurred by providers in the comparison State was less than the total cost of any of the four providers in the study States. However, total cost per screened eligible for Site 1 was similar to the average value found in the comparison State. The individual EPSDT activity costs (average) of the comparison State were also lower than their counterparts in States 1 and 2, except for Site 1.

The low cost range providers in the comparison State incurred considerably less program costs than the four providers in the two study States, both by individual EPSDT activity and total. Those providers in the high cost range generally also had lower costs than the four providers in the study States. The only exception was the cost of case finding and case follow-up for the high cost range group. The costs for these two activities in the high range group exceeded those incurred by the four providers in this study.

TABLE 4.4 RANGE OF LOCAL EPSDT COSTS PER SCREENED ELIGIBLE FOR CASE FINDING, SCREENING, CASE FOLLOW-UP, AND ADMINISTRATION IN STATE #3 (Does not include local Social Service Agency costs)

Activity	Range	State 3		
		Mean ^{1/}	Low ^{1/}	High ^{1/}
Case Finding		\$ 2.26	\$.28	\$16.56
Screening		\$14.66	\$7.49	\$20.11
Case Follow-up		\$ 4.02	\$.62	\$19.25
Administration		\$ 1.63	\$.62	\$ 8.99
Total Cost Per Screening		<u>\$22.57</u>	<u>\$9.01</u>	<u>\$64.91</u>

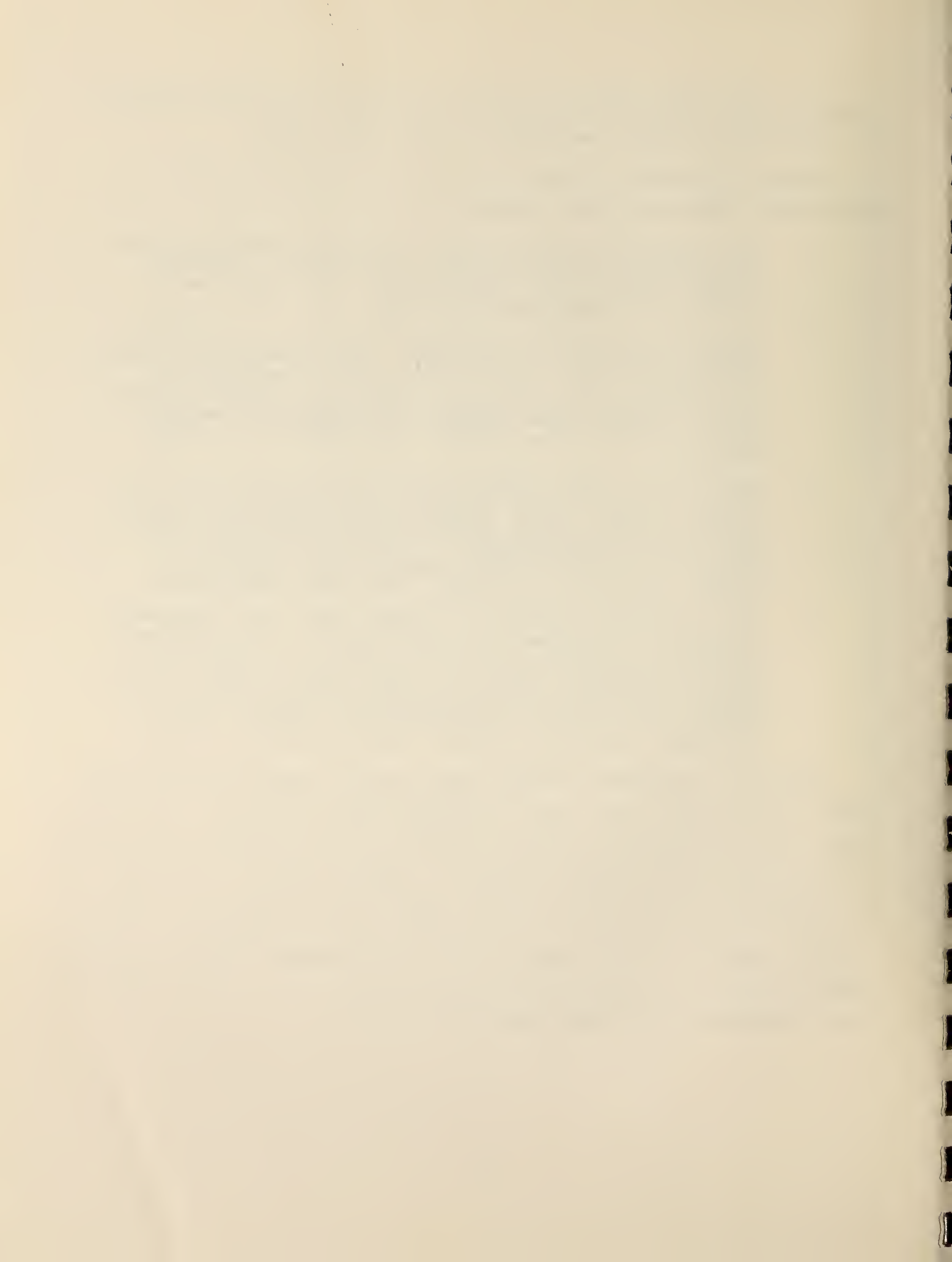
^{1/} Costs for all four activities were not observed for the same local screening provider; the statewide range is presented separately for each activity. Therefore, totals for all four activities do not indicate the cost experience of any single provider.

screening and administrative costs of the four providers exceeded the costs found in the comparison State's high range.

Several possible explanations exist for provider cost differences among the three states:

- The eligible populations may differ in health related characteristics such as age distribution, economic status, urban city, concentration, and other socio-economic and demographic factors.
- Each state operates its Medicaid program in a unique manner suited to its own need; this uniqueness extends to EPSDT as well. As a result of this uniqueness, such things as eligibility criteria may differ between states and may cause persons with different health care needs to become eligible for EPSDT in different states.
- Availability and accessibility of services as well as factor prices (labor, supplies, and equipment used in screening) may differ from place to place and contribute to cost differences. It was not possible to assess the relative importance of each (potential) casual factor in interstate local cost differences.
- The providers examined in States 1 and 2 were probably atypical of providers in those states. The difference between the providers visited during the study and a State's provider group as a whole would be most significant in State 2. The primary provider type in State 2 was the private physician. However, the two providers visited in State 2 were basically clinics.

The cost differences among social service agencies providing EPSDT services was less than that found among providers. The total EPSDT cost for three of the four social service agencies was between \$115 and \$145 per screened eligible. However, Site 2 in State 1 had an extremely low cost per screened eligible of \$9.09. The reason for the low cost at Site 2 was basically one of staffing. The social service agency at Site 2 had no full-time personnel working on the EPSDT program. In contrast, the other three social service agencies had a minimum of four full-time EPSDT staff.



SECTION V: IMPACT OF EPSDT ON STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

State administrative costs were defined as those costs borne by the responsible State agency(s) in administering and operating the program, excluding any local agency costs.

The findings indicate that the EPSDT Program increased State administrative costs \$102,386 in State 1 and \$218,455 in State 2.

The analysis of the findings shows (1) that the impact of the EPSDT Program on State administrative costs in each of the two States was very small in comparison to local site EPSDT costs, (2) that the differences between the two States in administrative cost per screened eligible was substantial and (3) that the majority (95%) of State administrative costs for both States consisted of labor and overhead.

Findings

The EPSDT Program increased State agency administrative costs in both States. The EPSDT Program caused an increase in State 1 of \$102,386. EPSDT had a substantially higher impact in State 2. The cost of administering EPSDT at the State level in State 2 was \$218,455. On a per screened eligible basis, EPSDT State administrative costs were \$2.99 in State 1 and \$5.19 in State 2 (see Table 5.1).

Analysis

In comparing State administrative costs and local site costs, it is evident that the EPSDT Program has much less impact on State administrative costs than on local site costs (see Table 5.2). State

administrative costs in State 1, Site 1, accounted for 2 percent of EPSDT Costs (State and local combined) while in Site 2 they accounted for 7 percent. In State 2, Site 3, State administrative costs were 3 percent of State and local EPSDT costs and 2 percent of State and local EPSDT costs at Site 4. From this information, we concluded State administrative costs per screening should not exceed 10 percent of local site costs.

The difference in State administrative cost per screened eligible for the two States was much greater than anticipated. State administrative costs in State 2 were 113 percent higher than those in State 1. Most of the cost difference was a result of higher personnel and overhead costs. We feel the higher personnel costs in State 2 were the result of two factors. State 2 had more staff associated with the EPSDT Program, and the staff members were generally at higher pay levels. The reasons for the larger staff were fourfold: a larger screened population (23 percent larger) a much larger eligible population (166 percent larger), a much larger number of providers (2000 plus physician providers and three times as many public providers), and the operation of a training program. The reason for the difference in pay levels was principally a matter of geographic location. State 2 is located in the high paying northeast while State 1 is a southern State where salaries are generally lower. The high overhead costs in State 2 were due to the larger and more extensive staff creating a larger fringer benefit burden, a higher fringe benefit rate (19% versus 10%), and a more expensive data processing system (\$1.30 per screened eligible in State 2 against \$1.15 per screened eligible in State 1).

Dividing State administrative cost totals into five sub-categories: (1) salaries, (2) overhead, (3) facilities, (4) equipment, and (5) supplies showed that State 2 had greater expenditures than State 1 in all sub-categories except supplies.

TABLE 5.1: STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR EPSDT PER SCREENED ELIGIBLE

	Location	
	State 1	State 2
Personnel	\$ 50,976	\$119,872
Overhead { Data processing Fringe Benefits Travel	45,955	88,403
Facilities	3,265	5,966
Equipment	690	3,067
Supplies	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,147</u>
TOTAL	\$102,386	\$218,455
Screenings	34,192 ^{1/}	42,120 ^{2/}
State Cost per Screened Eligible	\$ 2.99	\$ 5.19

^{1/} 01/01/75 - 12/31/75

^{2/} 04/01/75 - 03/31/76

TABLE 5.2: COST IMPACT OF EPSDT PER SCREENED ELIGIBLE (STATE AND LOCAL SITE COSTS ONLY)

COST/ACTIVITY CATEGORY	STATE 1		STATE 2	
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
STATE COSTS	\$ 2.99	\$ 2.99	\$ 5.19	\$ 5.19
LOCAL COSTS	\$142.14	\$ 43.84	\$186.83	\$342.25

Salaries and overhead accounted for 95 percent of State administrative costs in State 1 and in State 2. Salaries alone were 50 percent of State administrative costs in State 1 and 55 percent in State 2. In State 1, salary costs were a result of three full time equivalent professional personnel (five personnel with some percentage of their time devoted to the EPSDT program) working as EPSDT staff with one full-time equivalent secretary (two secretaries split 50 percent EPSDT, 50 percent other). In State 2, salary costs came from a staff of eight full time equivalent professionals (12 personnel with some percentage of time devoted to the EPSDT program) and 1.35 full time equivalent secretaries (three secretaries split 45 percent EPSDT, 55 percent other). Overhead costs consisted mainly of data processing costs. In State 1, data processing accounted for 86 percent of overhead and 40 percent of total administrative costs. Fringe benefits and travel made up the remaining portion of overhead costs in both states.

SECTION VI: IMPACT OF EPSDT ON TOTAL MEDICAID EXPENDITURES

The impact of the EPSDT program on a State's total Medicaid expenditures is defined as the difference between extrapolated EPSDT Program costs (screening, case finding, case management, and administration at the local level, program administration at the State level, and Medicaid services expenditures for the screened sample population) and extrapolated medical services expenditures for the non-screened population.

It was found that the EPSDT program increased total Medicaid expenditures in all of the four study situations.

The analysis of the findings brought out several additional points:

- *The cost of program administration at the State level was very low in both States. It played a very minor role in affecting the overall impact of the EPSDT program on total Medicaid expenditures in comparison to local site costs.*
- *The cost of program operation and administration at the local level was extremely high. Local level costs significantly increased EPSDT program costs and subsequently total Medicaid expenditures.*
- *The EPSDT population had lower expenditures for medical services than the non-EPSDT population in State 2 but not in State 1.*
- *In State 1, the increase in total Medicaid expenditures was a result of incurring EPSDT costs for State and local level operations and higher medical services' expenditures for the EPSDT population in comparison to the non-EPSDT population.*
- *In State 2, the increase in total Medicaid expenditures was a result of incurring very high local site costs which offset the impact EPSDT had in decreasing costs for medical services.*

- *Breakeven analysis indicates that 1) increasing the size of the screened population, 2) reducing the level of state and local costs, and 3) emphasizing those elements in the EPSDT program that lead to a decrease in unnecessary or costly utilization of medical services will produce a cost-effective EPSDT Program. A cost-effective EPSDT Program cannot be created in State 1, however, without first decreasing the utilization and subsequently expenditures for medical services by the screened population in comparison to the un-screened population.*

Findings

Table 6.1 presents EPSDT costs per screened eligible for each of the cost categories by State and by each of the four local sites visited. Since local site costs varied by site and by subcategory, it was deemed relevant to present costs by site as well as by State.

Table 6.2 presents the extrapolated impact of EPSDT on the Medicaid expenditures for a period of one year. Cost figures are those in Table 6.1 multiplied by the number of persons screened in the relevant state during the months of March 1975 through February 1976 (there were 34,192 screenings in State 1, and 42,120 in State 2). The extrapolated impact of EPSDT on total Medicaid costs (EPSDT costs plus medical services expenditures) was estimated twice for each State. The two estimates resulted from extrapolating two sets of local costs to the State's entire screened population. The figures in each column would reflect the annual incremental cost of EPSDT to the State if all persons screened in the State during the year were screened at a local provider having the same costs per screened eligible as the site represented in that column. Using State 1 as an example, if all screening sites in the State had costs per screened eligible equal to those at Site 1, the total cost impact of EPSDT would have been to add approximately \$5.35 million to the Medicaid budget. On the other hand, if all screening sites had costs per screening equal to those at Site 2, the effect would have only been to add approximately \$1.98 million to the Medicaid budget.

TABLE 6.1: COST IMPACT OF EPSDT PROGRAM ON MEDICAID EXPENDITURES -
 PER SCREENED ELIGIBLE (*Denotes Decrease Due to EPSDT)

COST/ACTIVITY CATEGORY	STATE 1		STATE 2	
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
STATE COSTS	\$ 2.99	\$ 2.99	\$ 5.19	\$ 5.19
LOCAL COSTS	\$142.14	\$ 43.84	\$186.83	\$342.25
Case Finding	\$ 70.79	\$ 5.51	\$ 68.61	\$ 79.84
Screening	\$ 11.29	\$ 22.66	\$ 34.42	\$139.05
Follow up	\$ 56.14	\$ 3.58	\$ 68.60	\$ 79.83
Administration	\$ 3.92	\$ 12.09	\$ 15.20	\$ 43.53
MEDICAL SERVICES EXPENDITURES	\$ 11.37	\$ 11.37	\$-58.61*	\$-58.61*
TOTAL COST IMPACT	\$156.50	\$ 58.20	\$133.41	\$288.83

TABLE 6.2: EXTRAPOLATED COST IMPACT OF EPSDT PROGRAM ON MEDICAID EXPENDITURES (*Denotes Decrease Due to EPSDT)

COST/ACTIVITY CATEGORY	STATE 1			STATE 2	
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 3	Site 4
STATE COSTS	\$ 102,234	\$ 102,234	\$ 218,603	\$ 218,603	\$ 218,603
LOCAL COSTS					
Case Finding	\$4,860,050	\$1,498,977	\$7,869,279	\$14,415,570	
Screening	\$2,420,451	\$ 188,398	\$2,889,853	\$3,362,861	
Follow up	\$ 386,028	\$ 774,791	\$1,449,770	\$5,856,786	
Administration	\$1,919,539	\$ 122,407	\$2,889,432	\$3,362,439	
	\$ 134,032	\$ 413,381	\$ 640,224	\$1,883,484	
MEDICAL SERVICES <u>1</u> / EXPENDITURES	\$ 388,000	\$ 388,000	-\$2,468,000*	-\$2,468,000*	
TOTAL COST IMPACT <u>1</u> /	\$5,351,000	\$1,989,000	\$5,619,000	\$12,165,000	

1/ Last three digits rounded off to nearest thousand.

EPSDT increased State administrative costs in both States but the increase was relatively small in comparison to the effect of local site costs. On an extrapolated basis, EPSDT costs at the State level were \$102,234 in State 1 and \$218,603 in State 2. The costs were primarily fixed costs. Obviously, it is impossible to implement and operate the EPSDT program without incurring some costs for administration and operation at the State and local level. However these low cost levels for State program administration do indicate that the program can be administered at low cost at least at a volume of 30,000 to 40,000 screenings per year.

EPSDT also increased local administrative and operational costs at all four sites, but unlike the impact at the State level, the impact at the local level was large. The average extrapolated cost for operating the EPSDT Program locally was \$7.16 million with a range of \$12.92 million. Looking at each of the four subcategories making up a local cost impact, the average for case finding was \$2.22 million, for screening was \$2.12 million, for follow-up was \$2.1 million, and for administration was \$.77 million. Putting the lowest subtotals for local cost together, the impact of EPSDT on local sites would have been \$.83 million, considerably less than the average impact of \$7.16 million.

Disregarding EPSDT operational and administrative costs, the cost of medical services was apparently increased by EPSDT in State 1. The reverse was true in State 2. The cost of medical services for the unscreened population State 2 far exceeded that of the screened population. The increase in medical service cost per screened eligible in State 1 was \$11.37 or on an extrapolated basis \$.39 million for the State. In State 2, EPSDT decreased medical services expenditures \$58.61 per screened eligible or \$2.47 million for the total screened population in that State.

Even though the EPSDT Program did decrease medical services expenditures in State 2, all four study observations showed an increase in total Medicaid costs. The average Medicaid expenditure

for the four sites was \$159.23 per screened eligible. The highest cost per screened eligible was \$288.83 in State 2, Site 4. The lowest cost per screened eligible was \$58.20 found in State 1, Site 2. On an extrapolated basis, EPSDT increased total Medicaid expenditures on an average of \$6.28 million with the highest cost being \$12.16 million at Site 4 and the lowest being \$1.99 million at Site 2.

Analysis

The difference in State administrative costs between State 1 and State 2 was significant. The costs in State 2 were 114 percent higher than in State 1. The difference was due primarily to the number and type of personnel involved in administration of EPSDT at the State level. In State 2, where costs were higher, more staff were associated with EPSDT than in State 1, and the additional staff members were generally at higher professional levels (and consequently, pay levels).

Differences among local sites in total cost and the subcategories of total cost were greater than expected. No clustering for either totals or subcategories was evident. Using State 3 provider figures for comparison, the extrapolated cost at the local site level in a State with the screening volume of State 3 would probably have been between \$1.1 million and \$1.5 million rather than the \$7.16 million average found for the four sites in this study.

The impact of EPSDT on the utilization and the cost of medical services for the screened population was different in each of the two States. EPSDT decreased medical service cost in State 2 but increased these costs in State 1. The difference was largely the result of differences in the impact on service utilization in each State. Utilization impacts differed both in services impacted and in the intensity of that impact. EPSDT influences on cost per unit of service also differed between the States. Utilization

differences probably resulted from a variety of factors, such as the urbanicity of the population, access to care, health status, habitual patterns of health care utilization, and other socioeconomic factors. For example, the income standards which were used to qualify persons for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and therefore Medicaid (EPSDT and non-EPSDT persons in our sample) was 16 percent higher in State 2 than in State 1. The income differences between eligibles in the two States may have been related to differences in health status, causing utilization of different services and amounts of services.

The EPSDT Program significantly increased total Medicaid expenditures in both States and all four sites. As previously noted, State costs had relatively little influence in determine the total cost impact of the EPSDT Program. Primarily, EPSDT's ability to decrease Medicaid costs in the short run was dependent upon incurring reasonable local costs and creating large decreases in expenditures for medical services. When these two factors were not present simultaneously, EPSDT did not decrease total Medicaid expenditures. For example, Site 2 had the lowest local site cost of the four local sites, yet it did not reduce total Medicaid costs because EPSDT increased State 1 expenditures for medical services. On the other hand, EPSDT had decreased medical services expenditures in State 2, but the cost of operating the program at Site 3 and 4 more than offset that decrease.

Breakeven Analysis

It would have surpassed our expectations if we had found that in all cases EPSDT had an impact on medical service expenditures in one year which was large enough to offset the costs of administering and implementing the program. However, it is possible to construct an analysis of the factors which would have to change in order to bring the impact of EPSDT to a level at which it begins to decrease total Medicaid expenditures. Such an impact level can be designated as one year "breakeven point."

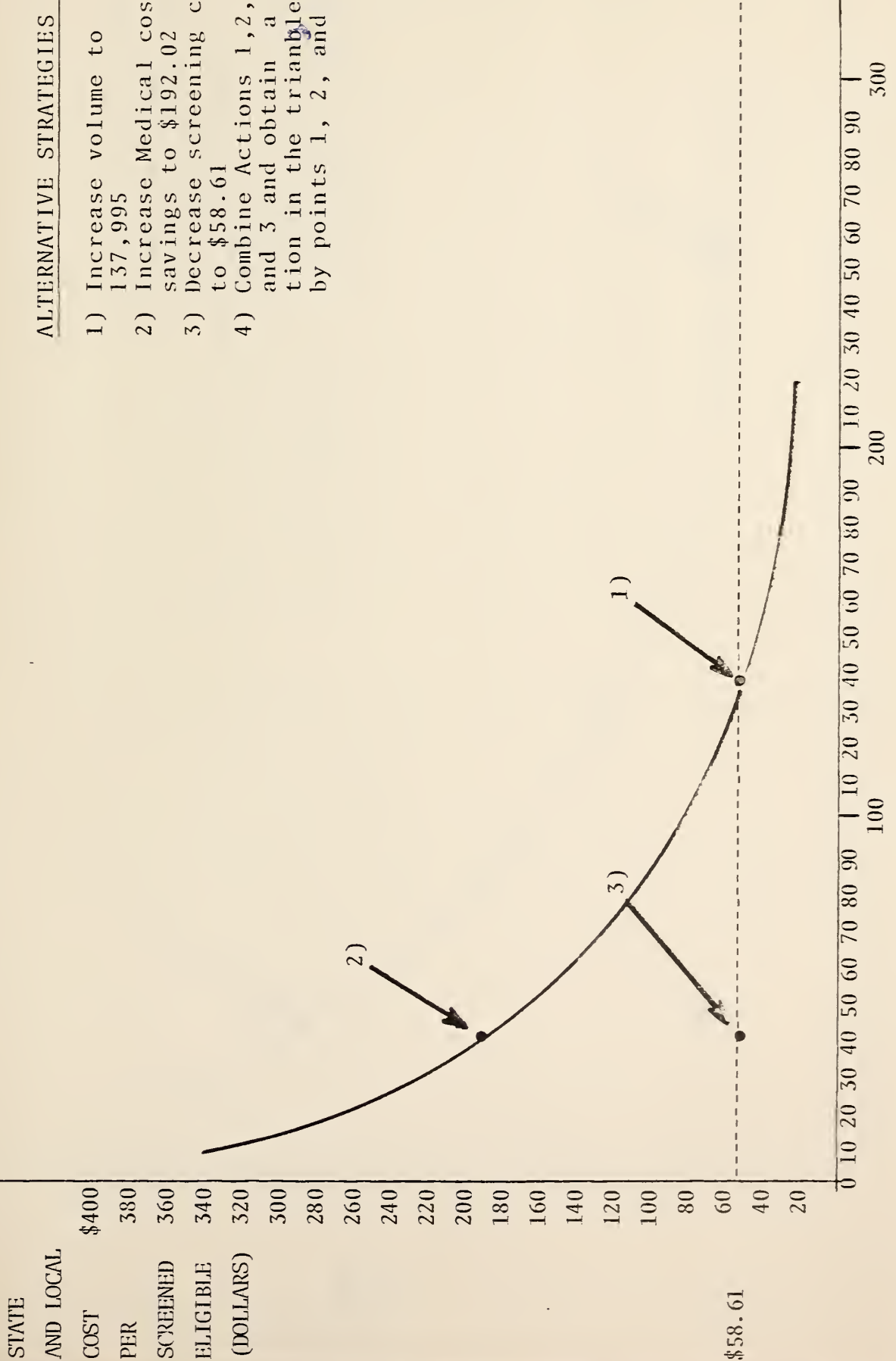
By examining the magnitude and types of change needed for a one-year breakeven, the reader is given some indication of the actions which need to be taken to achieve a long-term breakeven situation.

In attempting to determine the breakeven point for the EPSDT program, we have assumed that screening volume is the only factor affecting the cost per screen. Accordingly, the optimal course of action to pursue in order to reach breakeven is to increase volume while holding costs of operating the program constant. In reality, of course, costs are affected by the interplay of a number of factors. Volume is only one of these factors. Others include State administrative costs, local costs, and expenditures for medical services. To clarify matters, the assumptions which underlie this analysis can be listed as follows:

- The levels of costs have been reliably determined.
- The medical services cost decreases and increases found in State 1 and 2 cannot be altered by changes in program characteristics.
- All screening related costs can be treated as fixed costs at the local and State levels since screening providers and administrators have sufficient excess capacity to expand screening volume within the relevant range without varying their use of screening inputs.
- The costs found in this study can be used as reasonable approximations to the costs for the entire EPSDT eligible population.

The breakeven relationships only for State 2 are graphed in Figures 6.1 and 6.2. (EPSDT did not decrease medical services expenditures in State 1, so a breakeven analysis for that State is not possible.) In each graph, volume is shown on the horizontal axis and cost per screen is shown on the vertical axis. The savings induced by the EPSDT program in medical services were indicated by dashed lines on the graphs drawn parallel to the volume axis and beginning on the cost axis at the level observed of medical care cost savings in the State. The plotted curved lines on the graphs represent the costs per screened eligible which would be incurred by State 2 at different volume levels under the assumptions

FIGURE 6.1: BREAK-EVEN ANALYSIS FOR STATE 2, USING SITE 3 LOCAL COSTS



STATE AND LOCAL COST PER SCREENED ELIGIBLE (DOLLARS)

\$400
380
360
340
320
300
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20

\$58.61

ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES

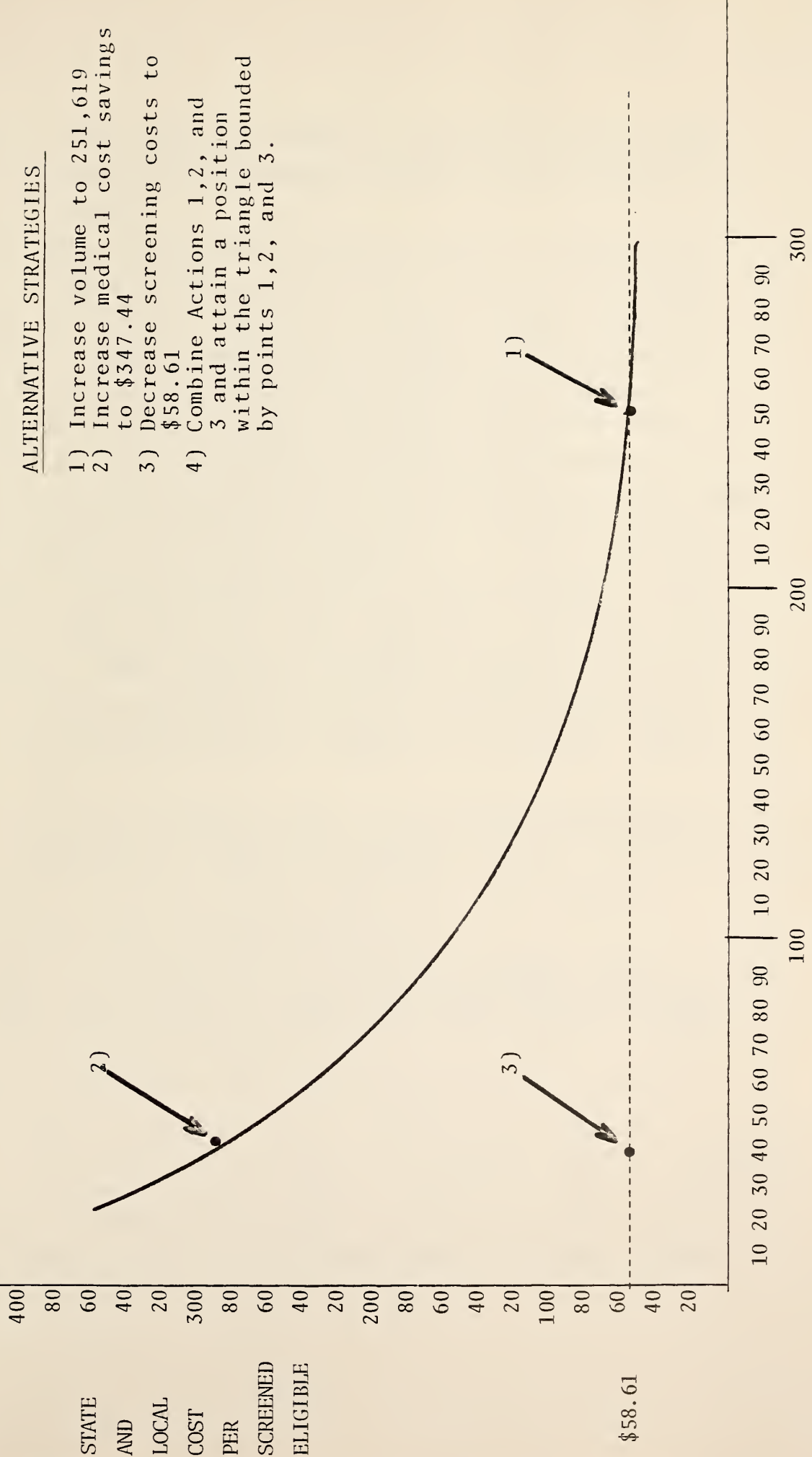
- 1) Increase volume to 137,995
- 2) Increase Medical cost savings to \$192.02
- 3) Decrease screening costs to \$58.61
- 4) Combine Actions 1, 2, and 3 and obtain a position in the triangle bounded by points 1, 2, and 3.

VOLUME OF SCREENINGS PER YEAR (THOUSANDS)

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 200 300 500

STATE 2-Site 3

FIGURE 6.2: BREAKEVEN ANALYSIS FOR STATE 2, USING SITE 4 LOCAL COSTS



ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES

- 1) Increase volume to 251,619
- 2) Increase medical cost savings to \$347.44
- 3) Decrease screening costs to \$58.61
- 4) Combine Actions 1, 2, and 3 and attain a position within the triangle bounded by points 1, 2, and 3.

stated above. The alternative possible courses of action which can lead to achieving or surpassing breakeven status are also indicated on the graphs.

Figure 6.1 indicates that if State 2 were to operate all local sites at the cost incurred by Site 3 and at a screening volume of 42,120, the net cost per screened eligible would be \$133.41 (\$192.02, the operating cost of EPSDT per screened eligible at Site 3, minus \$58.61, the amount EPSDT has decreased medical services expenditures per screened eligible in State 2.) However if State 2 were to increase the number of screened eligibles per year to 137,995 and at the same time maintain the same level of State and local costs, the cost per screened eligible would fall to \$58.61. The cost of \$58.61 per screened eligible represents the "breakeven point" for the EPSDT Program, or the point at which EPSDT State and local operating costs and savings generated from an EPSDT decrease in Medical services costs are equal. Three other alternatives exist for reaching the breakeven point besides increasing the volume of screenings. These alternatives are:

- Intensify the EPSDT impact on reducing expenditures for medical services, i.e., from a savings of \$58.16 to \$192.02 per screened eligible.
- Reduce State and local costs, i.e., from \$192.02 to \$58.16 per screened eligible.
- Make any combination of changes in volume, State and local costs, or expenditures for medical services such that the cost of operating the program is equal to the savings generated from medical services costs.

Figure 6.2 represents the breakeven analysis for Site 4. It indicates that if State 2 were to operate all local sites at the cost incurred by Site 4 and at a screening volume of 42,120, the cost per screened eligible would be \$288.83. (\$345.44, the operating cost of EPSDT per screened eligible at Site 4, minus \$58.61, the amount EPSDT had decreased medical services expendi-

tures per screened eligible in State 2.) However, if State 2 were to increase the number of screened eligibles per year to 251,619 and at the same time maintain the same level of State and local costs, the cost per screened eligible would fall to \$58.61. The cost of \$58.61 per screened eligible represents the "break-even point" for the EPSDT Program, or the point at which EPSDT State and local operating costs and savings generated from an EPSDT decrease in medical services costs are equal. Three other alternatives exist for reaching the breakeven point besides increasing the volume of screening. These alternatives are:

- Intensify the EPSDT impact on reducing expenditures for medical services, i.e., from a savings of \$58.16 to \$347.44 per screened eligible.
- Reduce State and local costs, i.e., from \$347.44 to \$58.16 per screened eligible.
- Make any combination of changes in volume, State and local costs, or expenditures for medical services such that the cost of operating the program is equal to the savings generated from medical services costs.

Although the breakeven analysis is an important analytic tool, this type of analysis must be interpreted in light of the limitations of its underlying assumptions described earlier. The real benefit of the breakeven analysis is the clarity with which it allows one to understand the interrelationships among the critical factors affecting the impact of the EPSDT program on total Medicaid expenditures. It cannot, though, indicate what the best line of attack would be in re-designing the programs of States 1 and 2 such that benefits exceed costs.

SECTION VII: REPRESENTATIVENESS OF STUDY FINDINGS

This section makes explicit the limitations of the study scope and design and qualifies interpretations placed on EPSDT program cost data. Specifically, use of four non-random local screening providers in two States implies that local and state cost data included in the report are not necessarily representative of local costs in the relevant state, or of state costs throughout the country. Conversely, medical services utilization and expenditures can be considered representative of each state's experience because a significantly large, randomly selected sample of each state's Medicaid population was used to tabulate medical utilization and expenditure data. It should also be noted that procedures applied to collection and tabulation of both EPSDT program costs and medical service costs emphasized maintaining reliability and validity of the data.

Study Design

In developing the scope of this study, SRS was interested in obtaining an analysis of good practices in screening and case management, as well as obtaining cost measurement. Consequently, local sites were designated by participating states on the basis of quality of their practices and data availability, not on the basis of their representativeness.

Strong points of the study design were found in the assessment of medical services utilization and expenditures. The sample (3,200) of paid claim histories was large enough to be statistically representative of Medicaid eligibles under 21 years of age in both states. The sample was randomly selected and stratified

to enhance comparability of screened and unscreened members. Stratum sizes were proportional to the under-21 Medicaid eligible population in each of the two states. Each sample stratum was evenly divided between screened and unscreened children. Persons included in the screened half of the sample were randomly selected from those receiving a screening exam during March and April 1975. Persons in the unscreened half were randomly selected from Medicaid eligibles under 21 who were continually eligible from March 1975 through February 1976, and who did not receive a screening exam prior to or during that period. Medical service tabulations for screened and unscreened persons included claims for services received from March 1975 through February 1976.

Procedural Reliability

A survey instrument was prepared for capture of data pertaining to state agency, local social service agency, and local screening site costs. Care was taken to produce an instrument which would elicit consistent responses, and to develop procedures which would assure consistent application of the instrument.

The instrument contained multiple questions and items in each measurement category, so inconsistent responses could be easily detected. Since some cost measurements were obtained during the barrier assessment and best practice interviews, we used those measurements as a double-check on responses recorded with the instrument. Instructions for use of this instrument were standardized, and the instrument was administered by the same person in all locations.

Another focus of procedural concern pertained to abstracting data from State Medicaid records. An abstracting manual was prepared, personnel were trained in appropriate procedures, and trained personnel abstracted the data under direct supervision of the author of the manual. Four service categories for one state were abstracted a second time by different personnel as a control measure. Comparisons of the abstracting results indicated less than a 5 percent difference between the two trials in utilization totals and in expenditure totals.

Study Validity and Representativeness

Random selection, stratification, and adequate size of the samples enhanced the validity of medical service utilization and expenditure data tabulated from the States' Medicaid paid claim history records. It can be asserted with confidence that differences in medical utilization and expenditures are accurately reflected for the two states studied. However, more caution should be exercised in interpreting data reported on state and local EPSDT costs. Because state accounting procedures did not specifically identify all costs attributable to EPSDT, such costs were estimated through interviews with state personnel. Since state costs were estimates, they can only be interpreted as approximations, not precise measures, of actual state administrative costs. A similar estimation problem existed at the local level, but its potential inaccuracy was exacerbated by a non-random selection of only two local providers in each state. Therefore, reported costs of administering and operating EPSDT at the local level can be interpreted only as two observations within the existing range of local costs in each of the two states. Despite these qualifications, to our knowledge, the study findings provide more comprehensive information about EPSDT costs and about changes in medical service utilization following entry into the EPSDT program than has been available previously.

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE
Medical Services Administration

TO : ALL MSA STAFF

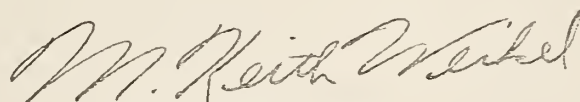
DATE: September 24, 1976

FROM : Commissioner

SUBJECT: Introduction of James Bailey, Director, Division of Fraud and Abuse Control

On Monday, October 4, 1976, James Bailey will join MSA as the Director, Division of Fraud and Abuse Control. He has most recently served for a year and a half as the Assistant Deputy Director of the Illinois Department of Public Aid with responsibility for five program and administrative bureaus. Additional experience as a hospital manager and administrator in Cook County Hospital and Michael Reese Medical Center, as a Justice Department special agent in charge of elimination of international, interstate and major intrastate sources of illicit drugs, as a State Department Regional Security Officer and as an equal opportunity investigator, among others, commend him well to meet the multiple challenges posed by the management of the Medicaid fraud and abuse initiative.

Please join me in welcoming Jim to the staff and offering him necessary cooperation in pursuing mutual objectives.



M. Keith Weikel, PhD

CMS LIBRARY



3 8095 00013327 8