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

Updated Data Profile: Hackensack Community Medicare Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries

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

May 9, 2014
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# Table of Contents

Preface ............................................................................................................................ 1
Introduction ...................................................................................................................... 2
HQSI Project Team ........................................................................................................ 7
Acknowledgements ........................................................................................................ 8
Executive Summary ....................................................................................................... 9
Demographics .............................................................................................................. 11
  • Total Medicare FFS Beneficiaries ........................................................................... 11
  • Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiaries in the General Population in 2012 .............. 11
  • Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Female .................................. 11
  • Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Race ....................................... 12
  • Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Age ......................................... 12
  • Median Household Income ..................................................................................... 12
Behavioral Health Conditions ..................................................................................... 13
  • Prevalence and Incidence ....................................................................................... 13
    – Summary ............................................................................................................... 13
    – Depression or Proxy Disorders ........................................................................... 16
    – Depression ............................................................................................................ 22
    – Anxiety Disorders ............................................................................................... 23
    – Adjustment Disorders ......................................................................................... 24
    – Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder ............................................................................ 25
    – Alcohol or Substance Abuse .............................................................................. 26
    – Substance Abuse Alone ..................................................................................... 27
    – Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury .......................................................... 28
  • Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders .................................................... 29
    – Summary ............................................................................................................... 29
    – Any of the Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders .................... 30
    – Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders or Senile Dementia ......................... 33
    – Sleep Disturbance ............................................................................................... 33
    – Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use ....................................................... 33
    – Hip/Pelvic Fractures ............................................................................................. 34
    – Amputations ......................................................................................................... 34
Utilization .................................................................................................................... 35
  • Utilization of Outpatient Behavioral Health Services ............................................. 35
    – Assessments ........................................................................................................... 35
      › Summary .............................................................................................................. 35
      › Depression Screening ......................................................................................... 35
# Table of Contents

- Neuropsychological Tests ......................................................... 40
- Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures ........................................... 42
  - Therapies .............................................................................. 44
    - Summary ........................................................................... 44
    - Individual Psychotherapy ................................................. 45
    - Family Psychotherapy ....................................................... 47
    - Group Psychotherapy ......................................................... 48
- Inpatient Health Services .......................................................... 49
  - Summary .............................................................................. 49
  - Psychiatric Hospital Admissions ............................................ 50
  - Acute Care Hospitals ............................................................ 51
    - Admissions ....................................................................... 51
    - Observation Stays ............................................................. 52
    - Emergency Department Visits ............................................ 53
  - Within 30 Days of Acute Care Hospital Discharge ............... 54
    - Summary ........................................................................... 54
    - 30-Day Hospital Readmissions ........................................... 55
    - Observation Stays Within 30 Days of Discharge .................. 56
    - Emergency Department Visits Within 30 Days of Discharge .. 57
  - Other Settings ....................................................................... 58
    - Summary ........................................................................... 58
    - Home Health Agency Services ............................................ 59
    - Skilled Nursing Facility Services ......................................... 60
    - Hospice Services ............................................................... 61
    - Medical Rehabilitation Services ......................................... 62
- Listing of Major Health Providers ............................................. 63
- Hackensack Community Providers ........................................... 64
- Appendix A: Behavioral Health Conditions ............................. 65
- Appendix B: Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders .... 68
- Appendix C: Utilization of Outpatient Mental Health Services ... 72
- Appendix D: Utilization of Services – Inpatient and Other Settings 74
- Appendix E: Time Frames and Formulae ................................... 76
- Appendix F: References ............................................................. 77
- Appendix G: Provider Summary Tables and Provider Listings .... 78

Index of Figures ........................................................................ 81
On October 29, 2012, Superstorm Sandy hit the Eastern Seaboard, impacting more than a dozen states. New Jersey, which took the brunt of the storm along its densely populated coastline, was devastated. Thousands of residents were displaced, their homes and communities damaged or destroyed.

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

This updated community profile – one of 10 being created for selected communities in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-declared disaster counties in New Jersey – explores potential county and community level health status and health determinants of post-disaster spikes in behavioral health issues and treatments. This update includes more comprehensive post-Sandy data than the initial profile, which was published in February 2014. A final update is planned for summer 2014, when additional data is available.
Enhancing Coordination of Behavioral Health Services after Superstorm Sandy: Planning for Future Disasters is a Special Innovation Project funded by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). As part of this project, Healthcare Quality Strategies, Inc. (HQSI), the CMS quality improvement organization (QIO) for New Jersey, studied data on prevalence and incidence of selected behavioral health conditions, the utilization of health services, and demographic information from the Medicare claims database for Medicare Fee-for-Service (FFS) beneficiaries residing in the 10 New Jersey FEMA-declared disaster counties after Superstorm Sandy. From its analysis, HQSI created data profiles for each of these FEMA-designated counties, as well as a subset of 10 selected communities.

This is the updated profile for the Hackensack community in Bergen County. The Hackensack community was selected because it had high rates of Medicare FFS beneficiaries both with and at risk for depression or proxy disorders prior to Superstorm Sandy (January 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012).

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

The county and community profiles are being shared with state and local governments and agencies, health care providers, community-based organizations, and the research community to support a community-based approach to enhance the coordination of behavioral health services after a natural disaster, and to increase utilization of the Medicare depression screening benefit which became a covered service in October 2011. This benefit is important for victims of major disasters like Superstorm Sandy who are often at an elevated risk for behavioral health issues and can experience a prolonged period of elevated risk after a disaster. Older adults and disabled residents with behavioral health conditions in particular are at increased risk of deteriorating health, depression, increased isolation, and breakdown in the continuum of health care. They are also less likely to report symptoms, which a depression screening can capture.

What’s New in This Update

This updated profile includes an additional six months of post-Sandy data. It focuses on a 12-month pre-Sandy time period as opposed to 21 months used in the initial profile and includes pre and post-Sandy analyses comparing the rates from the year before and during/after the storm. In this profile, we reference October 2011 to September 2012 as the year before Superstorm Sandy and October 2012 to September 2013 as the year after Superstorm Sandy.

This profile now includes:

- Annual trend charts for the selected behavioral health conditions to allow the comparison of changes in prevalence over time (pages 15 and 30)
• A summary of the prevalence of depression or proxy disorders rate by demographic characteristics (race, gender, and age) to allow the comparison of rates across different demographic groups (pages 16-17)

• State maps highlighting the 10 FEMA-declared disaster counties before and after Superstorm Sandy and county-specific maps reflecting changes in prevalence of depression or proxy disorder (pages 20 and 21), top five risk factors for depression (pages 31 and 32), and depression screening rates (pages 38 and 39)

• Summary tables that highlight changes in the community and its county before and after Superstorm Sandy on annual prevalence of selected behavioral health conditions (page 13), utilization of outpatient behavioral health services for assessment (page 35) and therapies (page 44), utilization of inpatient services (pages 49 and 54), and utilization of services in other settings (page 58)

HOW TO USE THIS PROFILE

This profile includes an analysis of the eight behavioral health conditions which, based on literature review and feedback from the subject matter experts consulted for this project, were found to increase after natural disasters.

This profile is divided into the following sections, each of which is preceded by a user-friendly overview:

• Demographics (page 11)
• Prevalence and incidence of behavioral health conditions (page 13)
• Risk factors for depression or proxy disorders (page 29)
• Utilization of outpatient behavioral health services – assessments (page 35)
• Utilization of outpatient behavioral health services – therapies (page 44)
• Utilization of inpatient health services (page 49)
• Utilization of inpatient health services within 30 days of acute care hospital discharge (page 54)
• Other settings (page 58)
• Listing of major health providers (page 63)

Here are some additional tips for using this profile:

• Use the Executive Summary (pages 9-10) for a quick overview of this profile's key points, as well as the snapshot table that summarizes the prevalence of the selected behavioral health conditions and utilization of behavioral health services before and after Superstorm Sandy

• Use the Behavioral Health Conditions section (pages 13-34) for in-depth analyses and graphical comparison on the prevalence and incidence of eight behavioral health conditions before and after Superstorm Sandy

• Use the New Jersey and county maps to identify areas with higher rates of Medicare FFS beneficiaries at risk for depression and proxy disorders (pages 31-32); and areas with low utilization of the depression screening benefit (pages 38-39)
METHODOLOGY

Each community profile compares one community’s statistics to the aggregate of its county. Primary data sources include Medicare FFS Part A and Part B claims, the Medicare enrollment database, and U.S. Census data. The Medicare enrollment database includes basic demographic statistics such as age, gender, and race while the U.S. Census data provides a proxy indicator (average household income) for socioeconomic status. Based on the ICD-9-CM (International Classification of Disease, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification), CPT (Current Procedural Terminology), or HCPCS (Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System) codes in Medicare Part A and Part B claims, beneficiaries were identified for chronic conditions including diseases/conditions related to behavioral health, such as depression. Appendices A through F contain documentation, technical notes, codes, algorithms, data sources, and references.

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

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

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

This profile includes data from January 1, 2011 through September 30, 2013. Results are presented using different charts and measurement time frames as follows:

- Annual bar charts show the annual rates in the year before (October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012) and during/after (October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013) Superstorm Sandy. Statistics on demographics, prevalence of behavioral health conditions, and utilization of health services are presented for this 12-month period. These statistics allow for comparison between the community and its county.

- Annual trend charts with rolling quarters for the behavioral health conditions and utilization statistics are included to adjust for seasonal variation and to examine possible changes in the year before and during/after Superstorm Sandy. The time period includes eight data points from January 1, 2011 to September 30, 2013.

- Annual percent change (relative change) bar charts show relative increase or decrease in rates from the year before and during/after Superstorm Sandy. These statistics allow for comparison between the community and its county and to analyze the potential impact of Superstorm Sandy.

- Quarterly new incidence charts for eight behavioral health conditions include seven quarters of data from January 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013. This allows for the identification of new cases in a given quarter when compared to the prior year.

- Quarterly line charts show the trend in the utilization of depression screening for seven quarters from January 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013.
DATA CONSIDERATIONS

Currently, there are three quarters of post-storm data available. This is the first of two planned profile updates. Claims data processing lag (at least six months) coupled with the one-year project time frame, reduces the optimal time frame for more accurate estimation of post-Sandy effects.

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

According to the subject matter experts consulted for this project, unlike other conditions, behavioral health issues are often underdiagnosed in our society and the stigma associated with behavioral health conditions may prevent people from seeking care in mental health facilities. The subject matter experts also indicated that estimating the prevalence of depression using claims data can be particularly difficult as depression is often undiagnosed or not documented. Depression can be present with symptoms of anxiety and adjustment disorders. Based on this feedback, a combination measure named “depression or proxy disorders” was created to estimate prevalence and incidence of depression. If a patient has at least one of the three conditions reported in Medicare claims, he/she will be flagged as having depression or proxy disorders.

This community profile can be used to compare the prevalence and incidence rates of eight selected behavioral health conditions based on the ICD-9-CM codes through the analysis of Medicare claims. This profile may be used to prioritize and plan community and county preparation for the care, tracking, and monitoring of Medicare beneficiary behavioral health status and health care utilization patterns.

HQSI will produce a final update in summer 2014 that will include additional data for the post-Superstorm Sandy time period.
Enhancing Coordination of Behavioral Health Services after Superstorm Sandy: Planning for Future Disasters
Special thanks to the subject matter experts who assisted with the project by providing feedback and guidance to the HQSI project team.

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Disaster & Terrorism Branch

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


**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**KEY OBSERVATIONS**

The following observations show the Hackensack community’s percent change and rates after Superstorm Sandy among Medicare FFS beneficiaries.

1. The Hackensack community experienced a relative increase in depression (0.88%), anxiety disorders (5.66%), alcohol or substance abuse (12.36%), and substance abuse alone (11.03%).

2. The Hackensack community experienced a larger decrease in PTSD (20.40%) and adjustment disorders (4.50%) as well as a larger increase in suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury (30.21%) than Bergen County.

3. The highest rates of depression or proxy disorders in the Hackensack community were among Whites (244.72 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries), females (243.81 per 1,000 beneficiaries) and those below 65 years (370.60 per 1,000 beneficiaries), after Superstorm Sandy.

4. Use of depression screening in the Hackensack community increased from 10.24 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries to 13.42 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

5. There was a 2.80% relative decrease in neuropsychological testing in the Hackensack community while Bergen County experienced a 5.23% relative increase in this service.

6. The Hackensack community experienced a 15.31% relative increase in the top five risk factors for depression or proxy disorders while Bergen County experienced a 2.01% relative decrease.

7. The Hackensack community experienced a larger increase in substance or alcohol use or tobacco use (19.07%) and hip/pelvic fractures (71.46%) than Bergen County.

8. There was a 12.62% relative increase in psychiatric hospital admissions in the Hackensack community while there was a 7.77% relative decrease in Bergen County.

9. The Hackensack community experienced a larger decrease in acute care hospital admissions (7.82%), emergency department visits (15.66%), and observations stays (26.99%) than Bergen County.

10. The Hackensack community experienced a larger decrease in emergency department visits (14.24%) and observation stays (33.73%) that occurred within 30 days of discharge than Bergen County.

11. There was a 3.59% relative decrease in the use of home health agency services in the Hackensack community, which was larger than the 0.04% relative decrease in Bergen County.

12. There was a 34.20% relative increase in the use of hospice services in the Hackensack community, which was larger than the 2.61% relative increase in Bergen County.

13. After Superstorm Sandy, the Hackensack community had higher rates than Bergen County for all selected behavioral health conditions: depression or proxy disorders, depression alone, anxiety disorders alone, adjustment disorders, alcohol or substance abuse, substance abuse alone, PTSD and suicide and self-inflicted injuries.
The *Snapshot of the Hackensack Community* (Figure 1) summarizes the prevalence of the behavioral health conditions as well as risk factors for depression or proxy disorders analyzed for this profile. This *Snapshot* also lists the most frequently performed behavioral health assessments and therapies in the Hackensack community compared to the average of Bergen County. The non-behavioral health utilization measures that were calculated for this profile are not included in the *Snapshot*.

### Figure 1. Snapshot of Hackensack

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavioral Health Disorders</th>
<th>Prevalence per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Hackensack</th>
<th>Bergen County</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depression or Proxy Disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Depression alone</td>
<td>214.30</td>
<td>213.98</td>
<td>-0.15</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Anxiety Disorders alone</td>
<td>110.23</td>
<td>116.47</td>
<td>5.66</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adjustment Disorders alone</td>
<td>35.55</td>
<td>33.95</td>
<td>-4.50</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcohol or Substance Abuse</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Substance Abuse alone</td>
<td>34.96</td>
<td>39.28</td>
<td>12.36</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PTSD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>Any of the Top Five Risk Factors</em> for Depression or Proxy Disorders</em>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Alzheimer’s Disease and related disorders or Senile Dementia</td>
<td>29.59</td>
<td>29.83</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>-12.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sleep Disturbance</td>
<td>17.68</td>
<td>16.75</td>
<td>-5.26</td>
<td>-3.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use</td>
<td>84.41</td>
<td>100.51</td>
<td>19.07</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hip/Pelvic Fractures</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>71.46</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Amputations</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>64.65</td>
<td>-5.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavioral Health Services</th>
<th>Utilization per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Hackensack</th>
<th>Bergen County</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Depression Screening**</td>
<td>10.24</td>
<td>13.42</td>
<td>31.05</td>
<td>115.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures</td>
<td>73.49</td>
<td>70.47</td>
<td>-4.11</td>
<td>-10.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Neuropsychological Testing</td>
<td>8.94</td>
<td>8.69</td>
<td>-2.80</td>
<td>5.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Therapy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Individual Psychotherapy</td>
<td>81.23</td>
<td>81.33</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-0.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Family Psychotherapy</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>-50.31</td>
<td>-17.86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Group Psychotherapy</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>13.67</td>
<td>19.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychiatric Hospital Admissions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.62</td>
<td>-7.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Depression Screening comparison time frames are different (October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013 vs. January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012) due to availability of depression screening data starting in January 2012.
**Medicare FFS Demographics**

**At A Glance**
(October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Medicare FFS Population</th>
<th>5,373</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td>3,099 (57.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td>2,274 (42.32%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>3,400 (63.28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>1,212 (22.56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asian</strong></td>
<td>177 (3.29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong></td>
<td>392 (7.30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td>192 (3.57%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Age</strong></td>
<td>71.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZIP Codes</strong></td>
<td>07601, 07602</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Medicare Claims Database*

**Figure 2. Total Medicare FFS Beneficiaries***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hackensack</th>
<th>Bergen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,808</td>
<td>142,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,373</td>
<td>142,571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total beneficiaries who were under Medicare FFS coverage for at least one month during the time frame.

The total Medicare FFS population of the Hackensack community prior to Superstorm Sandy was 5,808. After the storm, this number decreased to 5,373.

**Figure 3. Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiaries in the General Population in 2012***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hackensack</th>
<th>Bergen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.82%</td>
<td>15.51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Medicare Claims Database, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2012 [http://www.census.gov/]*

Medicare FFS beneficiaries made up 14.82% of the Hackensack community in calendar year 2012.

**Figure 4. Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Female**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>Absolute Change*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hackensack</td>
<td>57.54</td>
<td>57.68</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen County</td>
<td>57.01</td>
<td>56.78</td>
<td>-0.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Due to rounding, the absolute change may not be the same as the difference subtracted from the two time frames shown.

Prior to the storm, females made up 57.54% of the entire Medicare FFS population residing in the Hackensack community and males made up 42.46%. After the storm, the female beneficiary population increased to 57.68% and males decreased to 42.32%.
Both before and after Superstorm Sandy, the majority of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community were White followed by Black, Hispanic, and Asian.

Prior to Superstorm Sandy, the largest age group of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community was between ages 65 and 74 years old, followed by beneficiaries between ages 75 and 84 years old. After the storm, the largest age group was still between 65 and 74 years old, and the second largest group was between ages 75 and 84 years old. The average age of beneficiaries residing in this community increased from 70.39 years old prior to the storm to 71.02 years old after the storm.

According to U.S. Census Data from 2012, residents aged 65 and older residing in the Hackensack community had a median household income of $41,094. This was lower than the average income among seniors residing in all of Bergen County.

PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE

Using Medicare FFS claims data, eight behavioral health conditions were analyzed: depression or proxy disorders, depression, adjustment disorder, anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), alcohol or substance abuse, substance abuse alone, and suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury. These conditions were chosen based on literature review and feedback from subject matter experts.

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

The behavioral health data from January 1, 2011 to September 30, 2013 for these different measures were calculated to quantify disease occurrence:

1. The annual prevalence bar chart compares rates in two annual time frames
2. New incidence in a quarter for the specified disease that was not present in the prior 12 months (Q1 2012 – Q3 2013)
3. The yearly prevalence of the condition with quarterly rolling trends to account for seasonal variation

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

Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure 8. Percent Change of Prevalence of Selected Behavioral Health Conditions per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Hackensack</th>
<th>Bergen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</td>
<td>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</td>
<td>% Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression or Proxy Disorders</td>
<td>214.30</td>
<td>213.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Depression</td>
<td>146.18</td>
<td>147.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Anxiety</td>
<td>110.23</td>
<td>116.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adjustment</td>
<td>35.55</td>
<td>33.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol or Substance Abuse</td>
<td>34.96</td>
<td>39.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Substance abuse alone</td>
<td>18.67</td>
<td>20.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTSD</td>
<td>3.97</td>
<td>3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide and intentional self-inflicted injuries</td>
<td>5.76</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Hackensack community experienced a smaller increase in depression than Bergen County. It also experienced a smaller increase in anxiety disorders, alcohol or substance abuse, and substance abuse alone, than Bergen County.
**Figure 9. Quarterly New Incidence Trend of Selected Behavioral Health Conditions: Depression or Proxy Disorders* per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

* Quarterly new incidence of conditions that were not diagnosed in the prior year.

**Figure 10. Quarterly New Incidence Trend of Other Selected Behavioral Health Conditions* per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

* Quarterly new incidence of conditions that were not diagnosed in the prior year.

The charts above reflect quarterly trending in new incidence of the eight selected behavioral health conditions among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.
The charts above reflect annual trending in the prevalence of the eight selected behavioral health conditions among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.
Depression or Proxy Disorders

Figure 13. Demographics of Depression or Proxy Disorders among Medicare FFS Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Percent (%)</td>
<td>Number of Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Percent (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>73.12</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>72.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>15.29</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>16.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>7.60</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>7.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Percent (%)</td>
<td>Number of Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Percent (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>35.59</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>34.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>64.41</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>65.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Percent (%)</td>
<td>Number of Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Percent (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 65</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>29.29</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>27.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>28.82</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>30.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-84</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>24.28</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and Above</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>17.61</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>18.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table displays the number and percentage of Medicare FFS beneficiaries of each race, gender, and age diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders before and after Superstorm Sandy. There were 1,079 beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders before the storm. This increased to 1,084 beneficiaries after the storm.
### Figure 14. Depression or Proxy Disorders Rate per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries by Demographic Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Group</th>
<th>Numerator</th>
<th>Denominator*</th>
<th>Rate per 1,000 Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Numerator</th>
<th>Denominator*</th>
<th>Rate per 1,000 Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>3,204</td>
<td>246.22</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>3,216</td>
<td>244.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>147.13</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>156.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>217.96</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>216.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>86.75</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>109.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>169.10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>124.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>179.79</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>2,154</td>
<td>173.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>2,899</td>
<td>239.73</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>2,912</td>
<td>243.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 65</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>392.37</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>370.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>141.36</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>145.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-84</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>194.71</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>1,309</td>
<td>201.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and Above</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>277.80</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>285.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>5,035</td>
<td>214.30</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>5,066</td>
<td>213.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Total eligible beneficiaries (denominator) computed after adjusting for total enrolled FFS days divided by the total measurement days in the time frame.

This table displays the rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries per 1,000 diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders by race, gender, and age both before and after Superstorm Sandy by different demographic groups. The numerator is the number of beneficiaries with a claim for depression or proxy disorders; the denominator is the total number of beneficiaries residing in the community for each group.
White Medicare FFS beneficiaries have the highest rate of depression or proxy disorders followed by Hispanic and Other beneficiaries. In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, 246.22 per 1,000 White beneficiaries were diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders. After the storm, this rate decreased to 244.72 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

Female Medicare FFS beneficiaries have a higher rate of depression or proxy disorders than male beneficiaries. In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, 239.73 per 1,000 female beneficiaries were diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders. After the storm, this rate increased to 243.81 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

Medicare FFS beneficiaries below the age of 65 have the highest rate of depression of proxy disorders followed by beneficiaries ages 85 and above. In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, 392.37 per 1,000 beneficiaries below the age of 65 were diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders. After the storm, this rate decreased to 370.60 per 1,000 beneficiaries.
The prevalence rate of depression or proxy disorders among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 214.30 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 213.98 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 0.15% relative decrease.

* Quarterly new incidences of conditions that were non-existent (not reported) in the last 12 months.

This chart reflects trending of quarterly new incidence of depression or proxy disorders among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.
The color-coded map of New Jersey depicts prevalence of depression or proxy disorders from high (red) to low (blue) in the 10 FEMA-declared disaster counties before and after Superstorm Sandy.

* Mapped using ZIP codes of the 10 counties.
**Figure 21. Bergen County Prevalence of Depression or Proxy Disorders**

* per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries

October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012

October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

The color-coded map of Bergen County depicts regional variation of prevalence of depression or proxy disorders from high (red) to low (blue) before and after Superstorm Sandy.

* Mapped using ZIP codes; may not display all the city names located within the ZIP code.
Depression

The prevalence rate of depression among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 146.18 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 147.46 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 0.88% relative increase.

This chart reflects trending of quarterly new incidence of depression among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.

* Quarterly new incidences of conditions that were non-existent (not reported) in the last 12 months.
Anxiety Disorders

**Figure 24. Anxiety Disorders per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

**Annual Prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hackensack</th>
<th>Bergen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110.23</td>
<td>96.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116.47</td>
<td>103.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*10/1/11-9/30/12 10/1/12-9/30/13*

**Annual Trend**

**Percent Change**

Hackensack: 5.66%
Bergen: 7.33%

The prevalence rate of anxiety disorders among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 110.23 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 116.47 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 5.66% relative increase.

**Figure 25. Quarterly New Incidence of Anxiety Disorders* per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

This chart reflects trending of quarterly new incidence of anxiety disorders among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.

* Quarterly new incidences of conditions that were non-existent (not reported) in the last 12 months.
Adjustment Disorders

**FIGURE 26. ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES**

**Annual Prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hackensack</th>
<th>Bergen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35.55</td>
<td>26.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.95</td>
<td>26.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prevalence rate of adjustment disorders among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 35.55 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 33.95 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 4.50% relative decrease.

**FIGURE 27. QUARTERLY NEW INCIDENCE OF ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS* PER 1,000 MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARIES**

This chart reflects trending of quarterly new incidence of adjustment disorders among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.

* Quarterly new incidences of conditions that were non-existent (not reported) in the last 12 months.
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

The prevalence rate of PTSD among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 3.97 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 3.16 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 20.40% relative decrease.

* Quarterly new incidences of conditions that were non-existent (not reported) in the last 12 months.
Alcohol or Substance Abuse

**Figure 30. Alcohol or Substance Abuse per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

**Annual Prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hackensack</th>
<th>Bergen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34.96</td>
<td>39.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.69</td>
<td>22.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10/1/11-9/30/12 10/1/12-9/30/13

**Annual Trend**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hackensack</td>
<td>33.75</td>
<td>33.25</td>
<td>31.61</td>
<td>34.96</td>
<td>35.44</td>
<td>33.04</td>
<td>34.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>17.09</td>
<td>18.62</td>
<td>18.91</td>
<td>19.69</td>
<td>20.09</td>
<td>22.14</td>
<td>22.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percent Change**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hackensack</th>
<th>Bergen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.36%</td>
<td>16.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prevalence rate of alcohol or substance abuse among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 34.96 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 39.28 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 12.36% relative increase.

**Figure 31. Quarterly New Incidence of Alcohol or Substance Abuse* per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

This chart reflects trending of quarterly new incidence of alcohol or substance abuse among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.

* Quarterly new incidences of conditions that were non-existent (not reported) in the last 12 months.
Substance Abuse Alone

The prevalence rate of substance abuse alone among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 18.67 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 20.73 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 11.03% relative increase.

This chart reflects trending of quarterly new incidence of substance abuse alone among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.

* Quarterly new incidences of conditions that were non-existent (not reported) in the last 12 months.
Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury

**Figure 34. Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

The prevalence rate of suicide and intentional self-inflicted injuries among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 5.76 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 7.50 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 30.21% relative increase.

**Figure 35. Quarterly New Incidence of Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury* per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

This chart reflects trending of quarterly new incidence of suicide and intentional self-inflicted injuries among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.

* Quarterly new incidences of conditions that were non-existent (not reported) in the last 12 months.
RISK FACTORS FOR DEPRESSION OR PROXY DISORDERS

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

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

For Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the community who were diagnosed with these risk factor conditions prior to being diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders, these conditions may have contributed to the risk of developing depression or proxy disorders. The following figures show the prevalence rates for these five conditions in the 12 months before and after Superstorm Sandy.

Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure 36. Percent Change of Prevalence of the Top Five Risk Factors of Depression or Proxy Disorders per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hackensack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any of the Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Alzheimer’s Disease and related disorders or Senile Dementia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sleep Disturbance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hip/Pelvic Fractures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Amputations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Hackensack community experienced a larger increase in substance or alcohol abuse or tobacco use and hip/pelvic fractures, than Bergen County. There was also an increase in any of the top five risk factors for depression or proxy disorders, Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders or senile dementia, and amputations.
The chart above reflects annual trending in the prevalence of any of the top five risk factors for depression or proxy disorders among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.

Any of the Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community with any of the top five risk factors for depression or proxy disorders in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 126.32 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 145.66 per 1,000 beneficiaries.
The color-coded map of New Jersey depicts prevalence of any of the top five risk factors from high (red) to low (blue) in the 10 FEMA-declared disaster counties before and after Superstorm Sandy.

* Mapped using ZIP codes of the 10 counties.
The color-coded map of Bergen County depicts regional variation of prevalence of any of the top five risk factors from high (red) to low (blue) before and after Superstorm Sandy.

* Mapped using ZIP codes; may not display all the city names located within the ZIP code.
Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders or Senile Dementia

**Figure 41. Annual Prevalence of Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders or Senile Dementia per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community with Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders or senile dementia in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 29.59 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 29.83 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

Sleep Disturbance

**Figure 42. Annual Prevalence of Sleep Disturbance per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community with sleep disturbance in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 17.68 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 16.75 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use

**Figure 43. Annual Prevalence of Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community with substance or alcohol abuse or tobacco use in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 84.41 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 100.51 per 1,000 beneficiaries.
Hip/Pelvic Fractures

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community with hip/pelvic fractures in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 4.17 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 7.15 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

Amputations

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community with amputations in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 0.99 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 1.63 per 1,000 beneficiaries.
**Utilization of Outpatient Behavioral Health Services**

**Assessments***

*Summary*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure 46. Percent Change of Behavioral Health Service Utilization – Assessments per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hackensack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Depression Screening**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuropsychological Tests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Depression screening comparison time frames are different (January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 vs. October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013)**

Annual depression screening in the Hackensack community has increased from 10.24 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries to 13.42 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

**Figure 47. Annual Utilization Trend of Behavioral Health Assessment Services per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

The chart above reflects annual trending in the utilization of behavioral health assessment services among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.

**Depression Screening**

One of the long-term goals of this project is to increase the awareness and use of Medicare-covered depression screening among at-risk Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the 10 counties during Superstorm Sandy.

*The utilization rates for Diagnostic Psychological Tests and Health and Behavior Assessment/Intervention are not provided in this profile due to low rates.*
Beginning October 2011, depression screening became a Medicare-covered service. According to the CMS Screening for Depression Booklet, Medicare Part B covers an annual screening for depression of 15 minutes in length for beneficiaries in primary care settings when staff-assisted depression care supports are in place to assure accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and follow-up. The first quarter of data in this profile for depression screening starts on January 2012 since there were only 14 claims filed for depression screening in the last quarter of 2011 in all 10 counties.

The depression screening utilization rates have been low in all 10 communities.

**Figure 48. Depression Screening per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

The rate of depression screening in the Hackensack community for calendar year 2012 was 10.24 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 13.42 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 31.05% relative increase.

**Figure 49. Quarterly Depression Screening* per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

This chart reflects trending of quarterly utilization of depression screening among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.

* Quarterly new incidences of conditions that were non-existent (not reported) in the last 12 months.
Figure 50. Provider Location for Depression Screening* Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries Residing in Hackensack Community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Providers</th>
<th>1/1/12-12/31/12</th>
<th>10/1/12-9/30/13</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Claims</td>
<td>Number of Claims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside of New Jersey</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bergen County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Hackensack Community</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other Counties</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>

* Depression screening is a one time benefit per year. Depression screening comparison time frames are different (January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012 vs. October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013)

After Superstorm Sandy, of the 74 claims filed for a depression screening for beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community, 8.1% were filed outside of New Jersey and 91.9% were filed within New Jersey. Of those filed within New Jersey, 85.1% were filed within Bergen County, 55.4% were filed in the Hackensack community, and 6.8% were filed in other counties.

**Figure 51. Depression Screening* Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

* Depression screening is a one time benefit per year

During calendar year 2012, all depression screening claims for beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community were filed by physicians. After the storm, 100% of depression screening claims were filed by physicians as well.
The color-coded map of New Jersey depicts the use of depression screening from low (red) to high (blue) in the 10 FEMA-declared disaster counties before and after Superstorm Sandy.

* Mapped using ZIP codes of the 10 counties.
The color-coded map of Bergen County depicts regional variation in the rates of the use of the depression screening benefit from low (red) to high (blue) before and after Superstorm Sandy.

* Mapped using ZIP codes; may not display all the city names located within the ZIP code.
Neuropsychological Tests

According to the CMS Mental Health Services Billing Guide, neuropsychological tests are evaluations designed to determine the functional consequences of known or suspected brain injury through testing of the neurocognitive domains responsible for language, perception, memory, learning, problem solving, and adaptation.8

Figure 54. Neuropsychological Tests per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries

The rate of neuropsychological tests among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 8.94 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 8.69 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 2.80% relative decrease.
After Superstorm Sandy, of the 59 claims filed for neuropsychological tests for beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community, 100% were filed within New Jersey. Of those filed within New Jersey, 62.7% were filed within Bergen County, 13.6% were filed in the Hackensack community, and 37.3% were filed in other counties.

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, 69.09% of neuropsychological tests claims were filed by physicians, 25.45% were filed by psychologists, and 5.45% were filed by nurses. After the storm, 66.10% of neuropsychological tests claims were filed by physicians and 28.81% were filed by psychologists, and 5.08% were filed by nurses.
Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures

According to the CMS Mental Health Services Billing Guide, psychiatric diagnostic evaluation is an integrated biopsychosocial assessment, including history, mental status, and recommendations. The evaluation may include communication with family or other sources and review of diagnostic studies.\(^8\)

**Figure 57. Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

The rate of psychiatric diagnostic procedures among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 73.49 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 70.47 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 4.11% relative decrease.
After Superstorm Sandy, of the 632 claims filed for psychiatric diagnostic procedures for beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community, 3.0% were filed outside of New Jersey and 97.0% were filed within New Jersey with 85.1% of those claims filed within Bergen County, 38.9% in the Hackensack community, and 11.9% in other counties.

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, 46.60% of psychiatric diagnostic procedures claims were filed by physicians, 23.38% were filed by psychologists, 19.43% were filed by others, 6.16% were filed by social workers, and 4.42% were filed by nurses.

After the storm, 48.10% of psychiatric diagnostic procedures claims were filed by physicians, 22.63% were filed by psychologists, 15.51% were filed by others, 7.59% were filed by nurses, and 6.17% were filed by social workers.
Therapies*

Summary

The Hackensack community experienced a smaller increase in the utilization of group psychotherapy than Bergen County.

**Figure 60. Percent Change of Behavioral Health Service Utilization – Therapies per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Hackensack</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual Psychotherapy</td>
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<td>Group Psychotherapy</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<td>Family Psychotherapy</td>
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<td>2.71</td>
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This chart reflects trending of annual utilization of behavioral health therapy services among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.

**Figure 61. Annual Utilization Trend of Behavioral Health Therapy Services per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

This chart reflects trending of annual utilization of behavioral health therapy services among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.

*The utilization rates for Electroconvulsive Therapy and Biofeedback Therapy are not provided in this profile due to low rates.
**Individual Psychotherapy**

According to the CMS Mental Health Services Billing Guide, individual psychotherapy is the treatment of mental illness and behavioral disturbances where the physician or other qualified health professional attempts to alleviate the emotional disturbances, reverse or change maladaptive patterns of behavior, and encourage personality growth and development. This is done through the use of definitive therapeutic communication.⁸

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**Figure 62. Individual Psychotherapy per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

The rate of individual psychotherapy among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 81.23 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 81.33 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 0.12% relative increase.
After Superstorm Sandy, of the 2,506 claims filed for individual psychotherapy for beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community, 9.7% were filed outside of New Jersey and 90.3% were filed within New Jersey. Of those filed within New Jersey, 85.6% were filed within Bergen County, 16.2% were filed in the Hackensack community, and 4.7% were filed in other counties.

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, 32.70% of individual psychotherapy claims were filed by social workers, 30.73% were filed by physicians, 27.57% were filed by psychologists, 6.45% were filed by nurses, and 2.55% were filed by others.

After the storm, 35.59% of individual psychotherapy claims were filed by social workers, 30.73% were filed by physicians, 26.90% were filed by psychologists, 4.47% were filed by nurses, and 2.31% were filed by others.
**Family Psychotherapy**

According to the CMS Mental Health Services Billing Guide, family psychotherapy describes the treatment of the family unit when maladaptive behaviors of family members are exacerbating the beneficiary’s mental illness or interfering with treatment. It can also be used to assist the family in addressing the maladaptive behaviors of the patient and improve treatment compliance.⁸

**Figure 65. Family Psychotherapy per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

The rate of family psychotherapy among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 4.77 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 2.37 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

Due to these low numbers, no percent change data has been provided for this therapy.
Group Psychotherapy

According to the CMS Mental Health Services Billing Guide, group psychotherapy is a form of treatment where a selected group of patients are guided by a licensed psychotherapist for the purpose of helping to change maladaptive patterns which interfere with social functioning and are associated with a diagnosable psychiatric illness.8

Figure 66. Group Psychotherapy per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries

The rate of group psychotherapy among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 2.78 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 3.16 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

Due to these low numbers, no percent change data has been provided for this therapy.
# Inpatient Health Services

## Summary

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<tr>
<th>Service</th>
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<th>Hackensack 10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Bergen 10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>Bergen 10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<td>Psychiatric Admissions</td>
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<td>Acute Care Hospital Admissions</td>
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<td>290.93</td>
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<td>Emergency Department Visits</td>
<td>253.23</td>
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<td>-6.02</td>
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The Hackensack community experienced a larger decrease in observation stays than Bergen County. It also experienced a larger decrease in acute care hospital admissions and emergency department visits.

## Figure 68. Annual Utilization Trend of Inpatient Health Services per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries

This chart reflects trending of annual utilization of inpatient health services among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.
In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, standalone psychiatric hospitals or distinct part psychiatric units in acute care hospitals in the Hackensack community had an admissions rate of 14.90 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 16.78 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 12.62% relative increase.
Acute Care Hospitals

Admissions

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

**Figure 70. Acute Care Hospital Admissions per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, acute care hospitals in the Hackensack community had an acute care admissions rate of 315.00 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 290.37 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 7.82% relative decrease.
Observation Stays

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

**Figure 71. Observation Stays per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, observation stays in acute care hospitals in the Hackensack community had a rate of 12.71 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 9.28 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 26.99% relative decrease.
Enhancing Coordination of Behavioral Health Services after Superstorm Sandy: Planning for Future Disasters

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, emergency department visits in the Hackensack community had a rate of 253.23 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 213.58 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 15.66% relative decrease.
Within 30 Days of Acute Care Hospital Discharge

Summary

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hackensack 10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>Hackensack 10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>Bergen 10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>Bergen 10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<td>30-Day Hospital Readmissions</td>
<td>55.21</td>
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<td>Emergency Department Visits</td>
<td>78.25</td>
<td>67.11</td>
<td>62.66</td>
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<td>Observation Stays</td>
<td>12.51</td>
<td>8.29</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>-2.19</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The Hackensack community experienced a larger decrease in emergency department visits, as well as a larger decrease in observation stays than Bergen County.

**Figure 74. Annual Utilization Trend of Inpatient Health Services Within 30 Days of Discharge per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

This chart reflects trending of annual utilization of inpatient health services within 30 days of discharge among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.
30-Day Hospital Readmissions

**Figure 75. 30-Day Hospital Readmissions per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

**Annual Utilization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Hackensack</th>
<th>Bergen</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/1/11-9/30/12</td>
<td>55.21</td>
<td>47.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1/12-9/30/13</td>
<td>53.69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, acute care hospitals in the Hackensack community had a 30-day readmissions rate of 55.21 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 53.69 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 2.75% relative decrease.
Observation Stays Within 30 Days of Discharge

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, the rate of observation stays within 30 days of discharge in the Hackensack community was 12.51 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 8.29 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 33.73% relative decrease.
In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, the rate of emergency department visits within 30 days of discharge in the Hackensack community was 78.25 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 67.11 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 14.24% relative decrease.
Other Settings

Summary

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<tr>
<th>Other Setting</th>
<th>Hackensack Change</th>
<th>Bergen Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Agency</td>
<td>99.50 - 95.93</td>
<td>90.63 - 90.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Nursing Facility</td>
<td>64.95 - 65.53</td>
<td>67.51 - 67.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospice</td>
<td>15.32 - 20.56</td>
<td>21.82 - 22.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Rehabilitation</td>
<td>13.11 - 13.03</td>
<td>11.58 - 11.30</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Hackensack community experienced a larger decrease in the utilization of home health agency services than Bergen County. It also experienced a larger increase in the utilization of hospice services.

Figure 79. Annual Utilization Trend in Other Health Services per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries

This chart reflects trending of annual utilization of other health services among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community.
In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, the utilization rate of home health agency services in the Hackensack community was 99.50 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 95.93 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 3.59% relative decrease.
**Skilled Nursing Facility Services**

**Figure 81. Skilled Nursing Facility Services per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, the utilization rate of skilled nursing facility services in the Hackensack community was 64.95 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 65.53 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 0.89% relative increase.
In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, the utilization rate of hospice services in the Hackensack community was 15.32 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 20.56 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 34.20% relative increase.
**Medical Rehabilitation Services**

**Figure 83. Medical Rehabilitation Services per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, the utilization rate of medical rehabilitation services in the Hackensack community was 13.11 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 13.03 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 0.61% relative decrease.
LISTING OF MAJOR HEALTH PROVIDERS

The list below shows the major healthcare facilities that provided 90% of all health services to beneficiaries residing in the Hackensack community. These are providers in different care settings and are not restricted to behavioral health providers or services. The map on the following page depicts the location of these providers in relation to the community.

Acute Care Hospitals
Bergen Regional Medical Center
Englewood Hospital and Medical Center
Hackensack University Medical Center
Holy Name Hospital
St. Joseph’s Hospital and Medical Center
Valley Hospital

Psychiatric Facilities
Bergen Regional Medical Center
Hackensack University Medical Center
Holy Name Medical Center

Medical Rehabilitation Centers
Kessler Institute For Rehabilitation

Skilled Nursing Facilities
Alaris Health at the Chateau
CareOne at Wellington
Maywood Center For Health and Rehabilitation
Prospect Heights Care Center
Regent Care Center

Hospice Facilities
Hospice Care of Hackensack

Home Health Agencies
Bergen Care Home Health
Holy Name Home Care
Home Health Services of Hackensack
Patient Care New Jersey, Inc.
Valley Home Care Inc.
**Hackensack Community Providers**

The map below shows the major healthcare facilities that served the beneficiaries of the Hackensack community based on the Medicare Part A claims database. These are providers in all different care settings and are not restricted to behavioral health providers or services. There are seven providers located in the community: three nursing homes, one hospice, one hospital, one psychiatric facility, and one home health agency.
APPENDIX A: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

Documentation and Technical Notes

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

Data Source

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

Reference Time Period

- Annual prevalence of risk factors for depression or proxy disorders comparing October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012 to October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013
- Annual prevalence trend for risk factors for depression or proxy disorders consists of eight points of data with rolling quarters (starting January 2011 and ending September 2013)
- Quarterly new incidence trend charts of the selected behavioral health conditions contain data from January 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013 and allows for the identification of new cases in a given quarter when compared to the prior year

Mapping Tool

- Source: ZIP code boundaries based on the 2013 U.S. Census Tiger Files

Denominator

- Denominator was the sum of all eligible Medicare FFS beneficiaries who were in the CMS denominator file during the measurement time frame
- Eligible beneficiaries were computed after adjusting for total enrolled FFS days divided by the total measurement days in the time frame
- Where Medicare FFS enrolled days > 0

Numerator

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

Exclusions

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

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


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

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<tr>
<th>Behavioral Health Conditions</th>
<th>Numerator: Valid ICD-9-CM Codes</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Substance Abuse Alone</td>
<td>2920, 29211, 29212, 2922, 29281, 29282, 29283, 29284, 29285, 29289, 2929, 30400, 30401, 30402, 30403, 30410, 30411, 30412, 30413, 30420, 30421, 30422, 30423, 30430, 30431, 30432, 30433, 30440, 30441, 30442, 30443, 30450, 30451, 30452, 30453, 30460, 30461, 30462, 30463, 30470, 30471, 30472, 30473, 30480, 30481, 30482, 30483, 30490, 30491, 30492, 30493, 30520, 30521, 30522, 30523, 30530, 30531, 30532, 30533, 30540, 30541, 30542, 30543, 30550, 30551, 30552, 30553, 30560, 30561, 30562, 30563, 30570, 30571, 30572, 30573, 30580, 30581, 30582, 30583, 30590, 30591, 30592, 30593, 64830, 64831, 64832, 64833, 64834, 65550, 65551, 65553, 76072, 76073, 76075, 7795, 96500, 96501, 96502, 96509, V6542</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B: RISK FACTORS FOR DEPRESSION OR PROXY DISORDERS

Documentation and Technical Notes

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

Data Source

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

Reference Time Period

- Annual prevalence of risk factors for depression or proxy disorders comparing October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012 to October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013
- Annual prevalence trend for risk factors for depression or proxy disorders consists of eight points of data with rolling quarters (starting January 2011 and ending September 2013)

Mapping Tool

- Source: ZIP code boundaries based on the 2013 U.S. Census Tiger Files

Denominator

- Denominator was the sum of all eligible Medicare FFS beneficiaries who were in the CMS denominator file during the measurement time frame
- Eligible beneficiaries were computed after adjusting for total enrolled FFS days divided by the total measurement days in the time frame
- Where Medicare FFS enrolled days > 0

Numerator

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

Exclusions

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

Model

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

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


Literature Review References for Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders


APPENDIX B


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


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


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders*</th>
<th>Numerator: Valid ICD-9-CM Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders or Senile Dementia</td>
<td>3311, 33111, 33119, 3312, 3317, 2900, 29010, 29011, 29012, 29013, 29020, 29021, 2903, 29040, 29041, 29042, 29043, 2940, 2941, 29410, 29411, 2948, 797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Disturbance</td>
<td>04672, 29182, 29285, 30740, 30741, 30742, 30748, 30749, 32700, 32701, 32702, 32709, 78050, 78051, 78052, 78059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use</td>
<td>2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 29181, 29182, 29189, 2919, 2920, 2921, 29212, 2922, 2922, 29221, 29281, 29281, 29282, 29283, 29284, 29285, 29289, 29289, 2929, 30300, 30301, 30302, 30303, 30390, 30391, 30392, 30393, 30400, 30401, 30402, 30403, 30410, 30411, 30412, 30413, 30420, 30421, 30422, 30423, 30430, 30431, 30432, 30433, 30440, 30441, 30442, 30443, 30444, 30450, 30451, 30452, 30453, 30460, 30461, 30462, 30463, 30470, 30471, 30472, 30473, 30480, 30481, 30482, 30483, 30490, 30491, 30492, 30493, 30500, 30501, 30502, 30503, 3051, 30510, 30511, 30512, 30513, 30520, 30521, 30522, 30523, 30530, 30531, 30532, 30533, 30540, 30541, 30542, 30543, 30550, 30551, 30552, 30553, 30560, 30561, 30562, 30563, 30570, 30571, 30572, 30573, 30580, 30581, 30582, 30583, 30590, 30591, 30592, 30593, 33392, 3375, 4253, 5353, 53530, 53531, 5370, 5711, 5712, 5713, 64830, 64831, 64832, 64833, 64834, 65550, 65551, 65552, 65553, 70601, 76071, 76072, 76073, 76075, 7795, 7903, 96500, 96501, 96502, 96509, 9800, V110, V111, V112, V113, V114, V118, V119, V154, V1541, V1542, V1549, V1582, V6285, V6542, V663, V701, V702, V703, V7101, V7102, V7109, V790, V791, V792, V793, V798, V799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hip/Pelvic Fractures</td>
<td>73314, 73315, 73396, 73397, 73398, 8080, 8081, 8082, 8083, 8084, 80849, 80851, 80852, 80853, 80859, 8088, 8089, 82000, 82001, 82002, 82003, 82009, 82010, 82011, 82012, 82013, 82019, 82020, 82021, 82022, 82030, 82031, 82032, 8208, 8209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amputations</td>
<td>8870, 8871, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8877, 8960, 8961, 8962, 8963, 8970, 8971, 8972, 8973, 8974, 8975, 8976, 8977, 9059, 99760, 99761, 99762, 99769</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Documentation and Technical Notes

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

**Data Source**

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

**Reference Time Period**

- Annual utilization trend consists of eight points of data with rolling quarters (starting January 2011 and ending September 2013)
- Quarterly utilization trend charts for depression screening contains data from January 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013 and allows for the identification of new cases in a given quarter when compared to the prior year

**Mapping Tool**

- Source: ZIP code boundaries based on the 2013 U.S. Census Tiger Files

**Denominator**

- Denominator was the sum of all eligible Medicare FFS beneficiaries who were in the CMS denominator file during the measurement time frame
- Eligible beneficiaries were computed after adjusting for total enrolled FFS days divided by the total measurement days in the time frame
- Where Medicare FFS enrolled days > 0

**Numerator**

Unique Medicare FFS beneficiaries with specific outpatient mental health service claims

**Exclusions**

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

**Resources**

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

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

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

Data Source
New Jersey Medicare FFS Part A claims data and denominator file

Reference Time Period
- Annual utilization trend consists of eight points of data with rolling quarters (starting January 2011 and ending September 2013)

Denominator
- Denominator was the sum of all eligible Medicare FFS beneficiaries who were in the CMS denominator file during the measurement time frame
- Eligible beneficiaries were computed after adjusting for total enrolled FFS days divided by the total measurement days in the time frame
- Where Medicare FFS enrolled days > 0

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

Utilization Measure
Refer to Appendix E.
## Numerator

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frames</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formulae

\[
\text{Incidence} = \frac{\text{(Number of new cases in a time frame, not present in prior year)}}{\text{(Total eligible beneficiaries in the population during the time frame)}}
\]

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

\[
\text{Utilization} = \frac{\text{(Number of beneficiaries or measures with specific service utilization)}}{\text{(Total eligible beneficiaries in the population during the time frame)}}
\]

\[
\text{Relative change} = \frac{\text{(Current rate-Former rate)}}{\text{(Former rate)}}
\]
APPENDIX F: REFERENCES


APPENDIX G

APPENDIX G: PROVIDER SUMMARY TABLES AND PROVIDER LISTINGS

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

Data Source
New Jersey Medicare Part A and Part B FFS claims data

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

Mapping Tool
ArcGIS Explorer Online. ArcGIS® software by Esri. www.esri.com
Professional Type by Behavioral Health Services

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

Data Source

New Jersey Medicare FFS Part B claims data

Reference Time Period


Professional Type Credentials – Including, but not limited to:

- Physicians: DO, MD
- Psychologists: PhD, PsyD, EdD
- Social Workers: MSW, LCSW
- Nurses: APN, RN, NP
- Others: Other
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## Executive Summary

Figure 1. Snapshot of Hackensack 10

## Demographics

Figure 2. Total Medicare FFS Beneficiaries 11
Figure 3. Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiaries in the General Population in 2012 11
Figure 4. Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Female 11
Figure 5. Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Race 12
Figure 6. Percent of Medicare FFS Beneficiary Population by Age 12
Figure 7. 2012 Median Household Income (65 years and above) 12

## Prevalence and Incidence

Figure 8. Percent Change of Prevalence of Selected Behavioral Health Conditions 13
Figure 9. Quarterly New Incidence Trend of Selected Behavioral Health Conditions: Depression or Proxy Disorders 14
Figure 10. Quarterly New Incidence Trend of Other Selected Behavioral Health Conditions 14
Figure 11. Annual Prevalence Trend of Selected Behavioral Health Conditions: Depression or Proxy Disorders 15
Figure 12. Annual Prevalence Trend of Other Selected Behavioral Health Conditions 15
Figure 13. Demographics of Depression or Proxy Disorders 16
Figure 14. Depression or Proxy Disorders Rate by Demographic Group 17
Figure 15. Depression or Proxy Disorders Rate by Race 18
Figure 16. Depression or Proxy Disorders Rate by Gender 18
Figure 17. Depression or Proxy Disorders Rate by Age Group 18
Figure 18. Depression or Proxy Disorders (Annual Prevalence, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 19
Figure 19. Quarterly New Incidence of Depression or Proxy Disorders 19
Figure 20. Prevalence of Depression or Proxy Disorders in 10 Counties 20
Figure 21. Bergen County Prevalence of Depression or Proxy Disorders 21
Figure 22. Depression (Annual Prevalence, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 22
Figure 23. Quarterly New Incidence of Depression 22
Figure 24. Anxiety Disorders (Annual Prevalence, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 23
Figure 25. Quarterly New Incidence of Anxiety Disorders 23
Figure 26. Adjustment Disorders (Annual Prevalence, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 24
Figure 27. Quarterly New Incidence of Adjustment Disorders 24
Figure 28. PTSD (Annual Prevalence, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 25
Figure 29. Quarterly New Incidence of PTSD 25
Figure 30. Alcohol or Substance Abuse (Annual Prevalence, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 26
Figure 31. Quarterly New Incidence of Alcohol or Substance Abuse 26
Figure 32. Substance Abuse Alone (Annual Prevalence, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 27
Figure 33. Quarterly New Incidence of Substance Abuse Alone 27
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury (Annual Prevalence, Annual Trend, and Percent Change)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Quarterly New Incidence of Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Percent Change of Prevalence of the Top Five Risk Factors of Depression or Proxy Disorders</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Annual Prevalence Trend for Risk Factors of Depression or Proxy Disorders</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Annual Prevalence of Any of the Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Prevalence of Any of the Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders in 10 Counties</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Bergen County Prevalence of Any of the Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Annual Prevalence of Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders or Senile Dementia</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Annual Prevalence of Sleep Disturbance</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Annual Prevalence of Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Annual Prevalence of Hip/Pelvic Fractures</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Annual Prevalence of Amputations</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Utilization of Outpatient Behavioral Health Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Assessments</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Percent Change of Behavioral Health Service Utilization – Assessments</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Annual Utilization Trend of Behavioral Health Assessment Services</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Depression Screening (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Quarterly Depression Screening</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Provider Location for Depression Screening Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Depression Screening Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Depression Screening in 10 Counties</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Bergen County Depression Screening</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Neuropsychological Tests (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Provider Location for Neuropsychological Tests Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Neuropsychological Tests Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Provider Location for Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index of Figures

Therapies
Figure 60. Percent Change of Behavioral Health Service Utilization – Therapies 44
Figure 61. Annual Utilization Trend of Behavioral Health Therapy Services 44
Figure 62. Individual Psychotherapy (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 45
Figure 63. Provider Location for Individual Psychotherapy Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries 46
Figure 64. Individual Psychotherapy Claims for Medicare FFS Beneficiaries 46
Figure 65. Family Psychotherapy (Annual Utilization and Annual Trend) 47
Figure 66. Group Psychotherapy (Annual Utilization and Annual Trend) 48

Inpatient Health Services
Figure 67. Percent Change of Inpatient Health Service Utilization 49
Figure 68. Annual Utilization Trend of Inpatient Health Services 49
Figure 69. Psychiatric Hospital Admissions (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 50

Acute Care Hospitals
Figure 70. Acute Care Hospital Admissions (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 51
Figure 71. Observation Stays (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 52
Figure 72. Emergency Department Visits (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 53

Within 30 Days of Acute Care Hospital Discharge
Figure 73. Percent Change of Inpatient Health Service Utilization Within 30 Days of Discharge 54
Figure 74. Annual Utilization Trend of Inpatient Health Services Within 30 Days of Discharge 54
Figure 75. 30-Day Hospital Readmissions (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 55
Figure 76. Observation Stays Within 30 Days of Discharge (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 56
Figure 77. Emergency Department Visits Within 30 Days of Discharge (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 57

Other Settings
Figure 78. Percent Change of Other Health Services Utilization 58
Figure 79. Annual Utilization Trend in Other Health Services 58
Figure 80. Home Health Agency Services (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 59
Figure 81. Skilled Nursing Facility Services (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 60
Figure 82. Hospice Services (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 61
Figure 83. Medical Rehabilitation Services (Annual Utilization, Annual Trend, and Percent Change) 62
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