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

Updated Data Profile: Jersey City 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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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.\textsuperscript{1,2} 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.\textsuperscript{3} 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.\textsuperscript{4,5}

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 Jersey City community in Hudson County. The Jersey City 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)
METHODODOLOGY

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.
Currenty, 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

Jersey City
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)
KEY OBSERVATIONS

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

1. The Jersey City community had a relative decrease in depression or proxy disorders (4.18%), after Superstorm Sandy.

2. The Jersey City community had a relative increase in alcohol or substance abuse (3.81%), substance abuse alone (10.35%), and PTSD (17.62%), after Superstorm Sandy.

3. The highest rates of depression or proxy disorders in the Jersey City community were among Hispanics (232.34 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries), females (192.59 per 1,000 beneficiaries) and those below 65 years (302.79 per 1,000 beneficiaries), after Superstorm Sandy.

4. The Jersey City community had a greater increase in the prevalence of the top five risk factors of depression or proxy disorders (5.82%) than Hudson County. This includes a relative increase in Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders or senile dementia (8.84%), substance or alcohol abuse or tobacco use (8.11%), and amputations (7.54%).

5. Use of depression screening in the Jersey City community increased from 2.18 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries to 3.58 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

6. The Jersey City community had a relative decrease in the utilization of psychiatric diagnostic procedures (17.42%), and this was a greater decrease than Hudson County.

7. The Jersey City community had a relative increase in the utilization of individual psychotherapy (9.46%) and neuropsychological tests (47.61%), and this was a greater increase than Hudson County.

8. After Superstorm Sandy, the Jersey City community had higher rates of observation stays (32.43 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries) than Hudson County. This was a relative increase of 5.36%.

9. The Jersey City community had a relative increase of emergency department visits (27.65%), skilled nursing facility use (5.51%), and medical rehabilitation services (3.26%).
The **Snapshot of the Jersey City 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 Jersey City community compared to the average of Hudson County. The non-behavioral health utilization measures that were calculated for this profile are not included in the **Snapshot**.

### Figure 1. Snapshot of Jersey City

#### Prevalence per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavioral Health Disorders</th>
<th>Jersey City</th>
<th>Hudson County</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depression or Proxy Disorders</td>
<td>175.96</td>
<td>168.60</td>
<td>-4.18</td>
<td>-0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Depression alone</td>
<td>111.37</td>
<td>106.26</td>
<td>-4.59</td>
<td>-1.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Anxiety Disorders alone</td>
<td>96.64</td>
<td>91.35</td>
<td>-5.47</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adjustment Disorders alone</td>
<td>24.11</td>
<td>23.37</td>
<td>-3.07</td>
<td>-1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol or Substance Abuse</td>
<td>39.68</td>
<td>41.19</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>13.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Substance Abuse alone</td>
<td>20.58</td>
<td>22.71</td>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>5.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTSD</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>17.62</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>4.43</td>
<td>-13.48</td>
<td>3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any of the Top Five Risk Factors* for Depression or Proxy Disorders</td>
<td>135.14</td>
<td>143.01</td>
<td>5.82</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Alzheimer’s Disease and related disorders or Senile Dementia</td>
<td>48.53</td>
<td>52.82</td>
<td>8.84</td>
<td>-4.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sleep Disturbance</td>
<td>25.95</td>
<td>25.63</td>
<td>-1.23</td>
<td>-6.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use</td>
<td>68.22</td>
<td>73.75</td>
<td>8.11</td>
<td>8.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hip/Pelvic Fractures</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>6.11</td>
<td>-0.97</td>
<td>-2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Amputations</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>7.54</td>
<td>-10.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Utilization per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavioral Health Services</th>
<th>Jersey City</th>
<th>Hudson County</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Depression Screening**</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>64.22</td>
<td>201.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures</td>
<td>39.03</td>
<td>32.23</td>
<td>-17.42</td>
<td>-10.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Neuropsychological Testing</td>
<td>11.53</td>
<td>17.02</td>
<td>47.61</td>
<td>8.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therapy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Individual Psychotherapy</td>
<td>46.28</td>
<td>50.66</td>
<td>9.46</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Family Psychotherapy</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>-33.66</td>
<td>-28.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Group Psychotherapy</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>-7.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric Hospital Admissions</td>
<td>9.40</td>
<td>8.76</td>
<td>-6.81</td>
<td>-3.48</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.
At A Glance
(October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Medicare FFS Population</th>
<th>21,319</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>12,187 (57.16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>9,132 (42.84%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| White   | 9,206 (43.18%) |
| Black   | 5,876 (27.56%) |
| Asian   | 2,346 (11.00%) |
| Hispanic| 2,055 (9.64%)  |
| Other   | 1,836 (8.61%)  |

Average Age | 69.59

ZIP Codes: 07302, 07303, 07304, 07305, 07306, 07307, 07308, 07310

Source: Medicare Claims Database

The total Medicare FFS population of the Jersey City community prior to Superstorm Sandy was 23,563. After the storm, this number decreased to 21,319.

Medicare FFS beneficiaries made up 10.57% of the Jersey City community in calendar year 2012.

Prior to the storm, females made up 57.19% of the entire Medicare FFS population residing in the Jersey City community and males made up 42.81%. After the storm, the female beneficiary population decreased to 57.16% and males increased to 42.84%.
DEMOGRAPHICS

FIGURE 5. PERCENT OF MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARY POPULATION BY RACE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>Absolute Change*</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>White</td>
<td>43.60</td>
<td>43.18</td>
<td>-0.42</td>
<td>61.84</td>
<td>61.02</td>
<td>-0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>27.50</td>
<td>27.56</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>12.01</td>
<td>11.99</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>9.83</td>
<td>9.64</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
<td>14.82</td>
<td>13.78</td>
<td>-1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>10.88</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>5.09</td>
<td>-0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8.18</td>
<td>8.61</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>6.03</td>
<td>8.11</td>
<td>2.08</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.

Both before and after Superstorm Sandy, the majority of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community were White followed by Black, Asian, and Hispanic.

FIGURE 6. PERCENT OF MEDICARE FFS BENEFICIARY POPULATION BY AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>Absolute Change*</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>&lt;65</td>
<td>26.41</td>
<td>21.35</td>
<td>-5.05</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>22.16</td>
<td>-0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 – 74</td>
<td>41.93</td>
<td>45.23</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>41.13</td>
<td>41.97</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 – 84</td>
<td>21.96</td>
<td>23.27</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>24.94</td>
<td>24.59</td>
<td>-0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and Above</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>10.15</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>11.43</td>
<td>11.28</td>
<td>-0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Age 68.94 69.59 0.65 70.48 70.44 -0.03

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

Prior to Superstorm Sandy, the largest age group of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community was between ages 65 and 74 years old, followed by beneficiaries below the age of 65. After the storm, the largest age group was still between 65 and 74 years old, but the second largest group was between ages 75 and 84 years old. The average age of beneficiaries residing in this community increased from 68.94 years old prior to the storm to 69.59 years old after the storm.

FIGURE 7. 2012 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (65 YEARS AND ABOVE)

![Median Household Income Bar Chart]

According to U.S. Census Data from 2012, residents aged 65 and older residing in the Jersey City community had a median household income of $26,635. This was lower than the average income among seniors residing in all of Hudson County.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2012 [http://www.census.gov/].
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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jersey City</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression or Proxy Disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Anxiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol or Substance Abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Substance abuse alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide and intentional self-inflicted injuries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Jersey City community experienced a larger increase in substance abuse alone, as well as in PTSD, than Hudson County. It also experienced a larger decrease in depression or proxy disorders, depression, anxiety, adjustment disorders, and suicide and self-inflicted injury than Hudson County.
# Behavioral Health Conditions

## Figure 9. Quarterly New Incidence Trend of Selected Behavioral Health Conditions: Depression or Proxy Disorders* per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries

![Graph showing quarterly trends of selected behavioral health conditions](image)

* 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

![Graph showing quarterly trends of other behavioral health conditions](image)

* 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 Jersey City community.
Figure 11. Annual Prevalence Trend of Selected Behavioral Health Conditions: Depression or Proxy Disorders per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</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>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,885</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>833</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>14.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>4.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>4.30</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>1,229</td>
<td>34.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>2,309</td>
<td>65.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</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>
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<tr>
<td>Below 65</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>33.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>30.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>75-84</td>
<td>830</td>
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<td>85 and Above</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,538</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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</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 3,538 beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders before the storm. This decreased to 3,348 beneficiaries after the storm.
Figure 14. Depression or Proxy Disorders Rate per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries by Demographic Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>Rate per 1,000 Beneficiaries</th>
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<td>Numerator</td>
<td>Denominator*</td>
<td>Rate per 1,000 Beneficiaries</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Black</td>
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<td>Asian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>1,229</td>
<td>8,555</td>
<td>143.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>2,309</td>
<td>11,560</td>
<td>199.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 65</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>3,870</td>
<td>310.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>9,001</td>
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<td>75-84</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>4,970</td>
<td>166.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and Above</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>2,273</td>
<td>192.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,538</td>
<td>20,115</td>
<td>175.89</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.
Hispanic Medicare FFS beneficiaries have the highest rate of depression or proxy disorders followed by White and Black beneficiaries. In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, 266.83 per 1,000 Hispanic beneficiaries were diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders. After the storm, this rate decreased to 232.34 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, 199.75 per 1,000 female beneficiaries were diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders. After the storm, this rate decreased to 192.59 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, 310.08 per 1,000 beneficiaries below the age of 65 were diagnosed with depression or proxy disorders. After the storm, this rate decreased to 302.79 per 1,000 beneficiaries.
The prevalence rate of depression or proxy disorders among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 175.96 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 168.60 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 4.18% relative decrease.

This chart reflects trending of quarterly new incidence of depression or proxy disorders among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community.

* Quarterly new incidences of conditions that were non-existent (not reported) in the last 12 months.
Figure 20. Prevalence of Depression or Proxy Disorders* per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries in 10 Counties

October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012

October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

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.
The color-coded map of Hudson 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

**Figure 22. Depression per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

**Annual Prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jersey City</th>
<th>Hudson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111.37</td>
<td>137.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.26</td>
<td>135.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prevalence rate of depression among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 111.37 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 106.26 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 4.59% relative decrease.

**Figure 23. Quarterly New Incidence of Depression* per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

This chart reflects trending of quarterly new incidence of depression among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City 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>Jersey City</th>
<th>Hudson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96.64</td>
<td>116.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.35</td>
<td>118.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prevalence rate of anxiety disorders among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 96.64 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 91.35 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 5.47% relative decrease.

**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 Jersey City 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**

The prevalence rate of adjustment disorders among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 24.11 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 23.37 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 3.07% 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 Jersey City 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 Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 2.44 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 2.87 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 17.62% relative increase.

This chart reflects trending of quarterly new incidence of PTSD among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community.

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

The prevalence rate of alcohol or substance abuse among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 39.68 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 41.19 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 3.81% relative increase.

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

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

**Figure 32. Substance Abuse Alone per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

The prevalence rate of substance abuse alone among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 20.58 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 22.71 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 10.35% relative increase.

**Figure 33. Quarterly New Incidence of Substance Abuse Alone**

This chart reflects trending of quarterly new incidence of substance abuse alone among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City 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 Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 5.12 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 4.43 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 13.48% relative decrease.

**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 Jersey City 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**

| Figure 36. Percent Change of Prevalence of the Top Five Risk Factors of Depression or Proxy Disorders per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jersey City | | | Hudson | |
| | 10/1/11 – 9/30/12 | 10/1/12 – 9/30/13 | % Change | 10/1/11 – 9/30/12 | 10/1/12 – 9/30/13 | % Change |
| Any of the Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders | 135.14 | 143.01 | 5.82 | 132.69 | 133.97 | 0.96 |
| Alzheimer’s Disease and related disorders or Senile Dementia | 48.53 | 52.82 | 8.84 | 49.86 | 47.41 | -4.91 |
| Sleep Disturbance | 25.95 | 25.63 | -1.23 | 25.07 | 23.55 | -6.06 |
| Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use | 68.22 | 73.75 | 8.11 | 64.83 | 70.12 | 8.16 |
| Hip/Pelvic Fractures | 6.17 | 6.11 | -0.97 | 6.46 | 6.64 | 2.79 |
| Amputations | 1.99 | 2.14 | 7.54 | 1.35 | 1.21 | -10.37 |

The Jersey City community experienced a larger increase in any of the top five risk factors for depression or proxy disorders than Hudson County.
**Behavioral Health Conditions**

**Figure 37. Annual Prevalence Trend for Risk Factors of Depression or Proxy Disorders per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

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 Jersey City community.

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

**Figure 38. Annual Prevalence of Any of the Top Five Risk Factors for Depression or Proxy Disorders per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community with any of the top five risk factors for depression or proxy disorders in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 135.14 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 143.01 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.
**Figure 40. Hudson County Prevalence of Any of the Top Five Risk Factors for 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 Hudson 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

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community with Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders or senile dementia in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 48.53 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 52.82 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

Sleep Disturbance

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community with sleep disturbance in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 25.95 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 25.63 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Tobacco Use

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community with substance or alcohol abuse or tobacco use in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 68.22 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 73.75 per 1,000 beneficiaries.
**Hip/Pelvic Fractures**

*Figure 44. Annual Prevalence of Hip/Pelvic Fractures per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries*

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community with hip/pelvic fractures in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 6.17 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 6.11 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

**Amputations**

*Figure 45. Annual Prevalence of Amputations per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries*

The prevalence rate of Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community with amputations in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 1.99 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 2.14 per 1,000 beneficiaries.
Utilization of Outpatient Behavioral Health Services

Assessments*

Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jersey City 10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>Jersey City 10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Hudson 10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>Hudson 10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Depression Screening**</td>
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<td>3.58</td>
<td>64.22</td>
<td>2.83</td>
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<td>Psychiatric Diagnostic Procedures</td>
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<td>Neuropsychological Tests</td>
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<td>17.02</td>
<td>47.61</td>
<td>16.87</td>
<td>18.28</td>
<td>8.36</td>
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</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 Jersey City community has increased from 2.18 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries to 3.58 per 1,000 beneficiaries. Neuropsychological tests also increased.

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 Jersey City 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 Jersey City community for calendar year 2012 was 2.18 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 3.58 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 64.22% 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 Jersey City community.

* Quarterly new incidences of conditions that were non-existent (not reported) in the last 12 months.
After Superstorm Sandy, of the 74 claims filed for a depression screening for beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community, 14.9% were filed outside of New Jersey and 85.1% were filed within New Jersey. Of those filed within New Jersey, 33.8% were filed within Hudson County, 2.7% were filed within the Jersey City Community, and 51.4% were filed in other counties.

During calendar year 2012, all depression screening claims for beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community were filed by physicians. After the storm, 100% of depression screening claims were also filed by physicians.
Figure 52. Depression Screening* per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries in 10 Counties

January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012
October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

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 Hudson 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 Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 11.53 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 17.02 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 47.61% relative increase.
After Superstorm Sandy, of the 435 claims filed for neuropsychological tests for beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community, 2.5% were filed outside of New Jersey and 97.5% were filed within New Jersey. Of those filed within New Jersey, 69.2% were filed within Hudson County, 26.4% were filed in the Jersey City community, and 28.3% were filed in other counties.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>10/1/12-9/30/13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>N=435</td>
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<td>Percent</td>
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<td>97.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>69.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, 81.05% of neuropsychological tests claims were filed by physicians, 17.97% were filed by psychologists, and 0.98% were filed by others. After the storm, 73.33% of neuropsychological tests claims were filed by physicians, 25.06% were filed by psychologists, and 1.61% were filed by others.
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 Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 39.03 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 32.23 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 17.42% relative decrease.
After Superstorm Sandy, of the 808 claims filed for psychiatric diagnostic procedures for beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community, 5.6% were filed outside of New Jersey and 94.4% were filed within New Jersey. Of those filed within New Jersey, 47.8% were filed within Hudson County, 29.0% were filed in the Jersey City community, and 46.7% were filed in other counties.

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, 47.23% of psychiatric diagnostic procedures claims were filed by psychologists, 40.89% were filed by physicians, 5.34% were filed by others, 4.03% were filed by social workers, and 2.52% were filed by nurses.

After the storm, 56.06% of psychiatric diagnostic procedures claims were filed by psychologists, 33.54% were filed by physicians, 5.32% were filed by others, 3.47% were filed by social workers, and 1.61% were filed by nurses.
Therapies*

Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure 60. Percent Change of Behavioral Health Service Utilization – Therapies per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jersey City</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Psychotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Psychotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Psychotherapy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Jersey City community experienced a larger increase in the utilization of individual psychotherapy than Hudson County. It also experienced a larger decrease in family psychotherapy than Hudson County.

**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 Jersey City 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.9

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Annual Utilization</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>46.28</td>
<td>50.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>56.96</td>
<td>57.67</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Annual Trend</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>44.26-49.83</td>
<td>1.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>44.26-50.66</td>
<td>9.46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rate of individual psychotherapy among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 46.28 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 50.66 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 9.46% relative increase.
After Superstorm Sandy, of the 5,149 claims filed for individual psychotherapy for beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community, 8.6% were filed outside of New Jersey and 91.4% were filed within New Jersey. Of those filed within New Jersey, 54.8% were filed within Hudson County, 36.9% were filed in the Jersey City community, and 36.6% were filed in other counties.

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, 47.18% of individual psychotherapy claims were filed by psychologists, 32.60% were filed by physicians, 14.06% were filed by social workers, 5.47% were filed by others, and 0.68% were filed by nurses.

After the storm, 48.94% of individual psychotherapy claims were filed by psychologists, 38.22% were filed by physicians, 9.89% were filed by social workers, 1.53% were filed by others, and 1.42% were filed by nurses.
**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 Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 3.03 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate decreased to 2.01 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 Jersey City community in the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy was 2.44 per 1,000 beneficiaries. After the storm, this rate increased to 2.57 per 1,000 beneficiaries.

Due to these low numbers, no percent change data has been provided for this therapy.
INPATIENT HEALTH SERVICES

Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Jersey City</th>
<th>Hudson</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Jersey City</th>
<th>Hudson</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric Admissions</td>
<td>9.40</td>
<td>8.76</td>
<td>-6.81</td>
<td>9.77</td>
<td>9.43</td>
<td>-3.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Care Hospital Admissions</td>
<td>327.35</td>
<td>303.50</td>
<td>-7.29</td>
<td>340.23</td>
<td>323.51</td>
<td>-4.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Department Visits</td>
<td>196.19</td>
<td>250.43</td>
<td>27.65</td>
<td>245.91</td>
<td>264.14</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observation Stays</td>
<td>30.78</td>
<td>32.43</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>21.66</td>
<td>22.80</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Jersey City community experienced a larger increase in emergency department visits and in observation stays than Hudson County. It also experienced a larger decrease in acute care hospital admissions and psychiatric admissions than Hudson County.

**Figure 68. Annual Utilization Trend of Inpatient Health Services**

This chart reflects trending of annual utilization of inpatient health services among Medicare FFS beneficiaries residing in the Jersey City community.
In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, standalone psychiatric hospitals or distinct part psychiatric units in acute care hospitals in the Jersey City community had an admissions rate of 9.40 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 8.76 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 6.81% relative decrease.
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 Jersey City community had an acute care admissions rate of 327.35 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 303.50 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 7.29% 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 Jersey City community had a rate of 30.78 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 32.43 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 5.36% relative increase.
Emergency Department Visits

**Figure 72. Emergency Department Visits per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, emergency department visits in the Jersey City community had a rate of 196.19 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 250.43 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 27.65% relative increase.
Within 30 Days of Acute Care Hospital Discharge

Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure 73. Percent Change of Inpatient Health Service Utilization Within 30 Days of Discharge per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1/11 – 9/30/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-Day Hospital Readmissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Department Visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observation Stays</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Jersey City community experienced a larger decrease in 30-day hospital readmissions and observation stays that occurred within 30 days of discharge than Hudson County. It also experienced a larger increase in emergency department visits than Hudson 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 Jersey City community.
In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, acute care hospitals in the Jersey City community had a 30-day readmissions rate of 77.86 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 69.29 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting an 11.01% 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 Jersey City community was 15.96 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 14.86 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 6.89% relative decrease.
**Emergency Department Visits Within 30 Days of Discharge**

**Figure 77. Emergency Department Visits Within 30 Days of Discharge per 1,000 Medicare FFS Beneficiaries**

In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, the rate of emergency department visits within 30 days of discharge in the Jersey City community was 74.68 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 84.95 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 13.75% relative increase.
Other Settings

Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jersey City 10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>Jersey City 10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Hudson 10/1/11 – 9/30/12</th>
<th>Hudson 10/1/12 – 9/30/13</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Agency</td>
<td>97.35</td>
<td>85.51</td>
<td>-12.16</td>
<td>97.45</td>
<td>92.93</td>
<td>-4.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Nursing Facility</td>
<td>67.82</td>
<td>71.56</td>
<td>5.51</td>
<td>72.42</td>
<td>75.22</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospice</td>
<td>17.43</td>
<td>15.32</td>
<td>-12.11</td>
<td>18.22</td>
<td>16.43</td>
<td>-9.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Rehabilitation</td>
<td>5.22</td>
<td>5.39</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>7.19</td>
<td>-10.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Jersey City community experienced a larger increase in skilled nursing facility services than Hudson County. It also experienced a larger decrease in hospice services, as well as in home health agency services, than Hudson County.

**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 Jersey City community.
In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, the utilization rate of home health agency services in the Jersey City community was 97.35 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 85.51 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 12.16% relative decrease.
In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, the utilization rate of skilled nursing facility services in the Jersey City community was 67.82 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 71.56 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 5.51% relative increase.
In the 12 months prior to Superstorm Sandy, the utilization rate of hospice services in the Jersey City community was 17.43 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate decreased to 15.32 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 12.11% relative decrease.
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 Jersey City community was 5.22 per 1,000 Medicare FFS beneficiaries. After the storm, the rate increased to 5.39 per 1,000 beneficiaries, reflecting a 3.26% relative increase.
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 Jersey City 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
CarePoint Health - Bayonne Medical Center
CarePoint Health - Christ Hospital
CarePoint Health - Hoboken University Medical Center
Hackensack University Medical Center
LibertyHealth-Jersey City Medical Center
Meadowlands Hospital Medical Center
Newark Beth Israel Medical Center
Palisades Medical Center
The University Hospital

Psychiatric Facilities
LibertyHealth-Jersey City Medical Center

Skilled Nursing Facilities
Alaris Health at Hamilton Park
Alaris Health at Harbor View
Alaris Health at Jersey City
Alaris Health at the Fountains - North Campus-South Campus
Liberty House Nursing Home of Jersey City
Margaret Anna Cusack Care Center
TCU at Bayonne Medical Center

Hospice Facilities
Compassionate Care Hospice-Passaic

Home Health Agencies
Bayada Home Health Care - Hudson County Visit Office
Bayonne Visiting Nurse Association
Home Health Services of Hackensack
Promise Care New Jersey, LLC
Visiting Nurse Association Health Group
JERSEY CITY COMMUNITY PROVIDERS

The map below shows the major healthcare facilities that served the beneficiaries of the Jersey City 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 11 providers located in the community: five nursing homes, three hospitals, two home health agencies, and one psychiatric hospital.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavioral Health Conditions</th>
<th>Numerator: Valid ICD-9-CM Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depression or Proxy Disorders (Depression, Anxiety Disorders or Adjustment Disorders)</td>
<td>29384, 29620, 29621, 29622, 29623, 29624, 29625, 29626, 29630, 29631, 29632, 29633, 29634, 29635, 29636, 30000, 30001, 30002, 30009, 30010, 30020, 30021, 30022, 30023, 30029, 3003, 3004, 3005, 30089, 3009, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3089, 3090, 3091, 30922, 30923, 30924, 30928, 30929, 3093, 3094, 30981, 30982, 30983, 30989, 3099, 311, 3130, 3131, 31321, 31322, 3133, 31382, 31383, V790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>29620, 29621, 29622, 29623, 29624, 29625, 29626, 29630, 29631, 29632, 29633, 29634, 29635, 29636, 3004, 311, V790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety Disorders</td>
<td>29384, 30000, 30001, 30002, 30009, 30010, 30020, 30021, 30022, 30023, 30029, 3003, 3005, 30089, 3009, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3089, 3090, 3091, 30922, 31321, 31322, 3133, 31382, 31383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment Disorders</td>
<td>3090, 3091, 30922, 30923, 30924, 30928, 30929, 3093, 3094, 30981, 30982, 30983, 30989, 3099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)</td>
<td>30981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol or Substance Abuse</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 Alcohol Abuse: 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2918, 29181, 29182, 29189, 2919, 30300, 30301, 30302, 30303, 30390, 30391, 30392, 30393, 30500, 30501, 30502, 30503, 76071, 9800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health Conditions</td>
<td>Numerator: Valid ICD-9-CM Codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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. ESDRB 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, 2977</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, 2922, 2922, 29221, 29281, 29282, 29283, 29284, 29285, 29289, 2929, 29300, 29301, 29302, 29303, 29390, 29391, 29392, 29393, 29400, 30401, 30402, 30403, 30404, 30405, 30406, 30407, 30410, 30411, 30412, 30413, 30420, 30421, 30422, 30423, 30430, 30431, 30432, 30433, 30440, 30441, 30444, 30445, 30450, 30451, 30452, 30453, 30454, 30455, 30460, 30461, 30462, 30463, 30470, 30471, 30472, 30473, 30474, 30475, 30476, 30477, 30478, 30479, 30480, 30481, 30482, 30483, 30484, 30485, 30486, 30487, 30488, 30489, 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, 3357, 4255, 5353, 53530, 53531, 5357, 5371, 5372, 5373, 54380, 64380, 64831, 64832, 64833, 64834, 65855, 65855, 65856, 65857, 76071, 76072, 76073, 76074, 7795, 7903, 96500, 96501, 96502, 96509, 9800, V110, V111, V112, V113, V114, V118, V119, V119, V154, V1541, V1542, V1549, V1582, V6285, V6542, V663, V701, V702, V703, V710, V7102, V7109, V790, V791, V792, V793, V798, V799</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hip/Pelvic Fractures</td>
<td>73314, 73315, 73396, 73397, 73398, 8080, 8081, 8082, 8083, 8084, 80841, 80842, 80843, 80849, 80851, 80852, 80853, 80859, 8088, 8089, 82000, 82001, 82002, 82003, 82009, 82010, 82011, 82012, 82013, 82019, 82020, 82021, 82022, 82030, 82031, 82032, 8208, 8209</td>
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<td>Amputations</td>
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* 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
More information on the definitions and uses of the outpatient mental health services highlighted in this profile can be located at http://www.medicarenhic.com/providers/pubs/REF-EDO-0012MentalHealthBillingGuide2013.pdf.
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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessments</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Depression Screening</td>
<td>G0444</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diagnostic Psychological Tests</td>
<td>96101, 96102, 96103, 96105, 96110, 96111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health and Behavior Assessment/Intervention</td>
<td>96150, 96151, 96152, 96153, 96154, 96155</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neuropsychological Tests</td>
<td>96116, 96118, 96119, 96120</td>
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<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, 9083490836, 90808, 90809, 90810, 90811, 90812, 90813, 90814, 90815, 90816, 90817, 90818, 90819, 90821, 90822, 90823, 90824, 90826, 90827, 90828, 90829, 90830, 90832, 90833, 90834, 90835, 90836, 90837, 90838, 90839, 90840</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Psychotherapy</td>
<td>90846, 90847</td>
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<td>Group Psychotherapy</td>
<td>90849, 90853, 90857</td>
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<td>Electroconvulsive Therapy</td>
<td>90870</td>
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<td>Biofeedback Therapy</td>
<td>90901, 90911</td>
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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>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frames</th>
<th>Quarters</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>January 1 to March 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>April 1 to June 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>July 1 to September 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>October 1 to December 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formulae

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

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

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

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


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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