

Vermont Mental Health Performance Indicator Project

Agency of Human Services, Department of Mental Health
26 Terrace Street, Montpelier, Vermont 05609

TO: Vermont Mental Health Performance Indicator Project
Advisory Group and Interested Parties

FROM: John Pandiani and Sheila Leno

DATE: October 12, 2012

RE: Individuals Treated for Psychotic Disorders
In Vermont During CY 2011

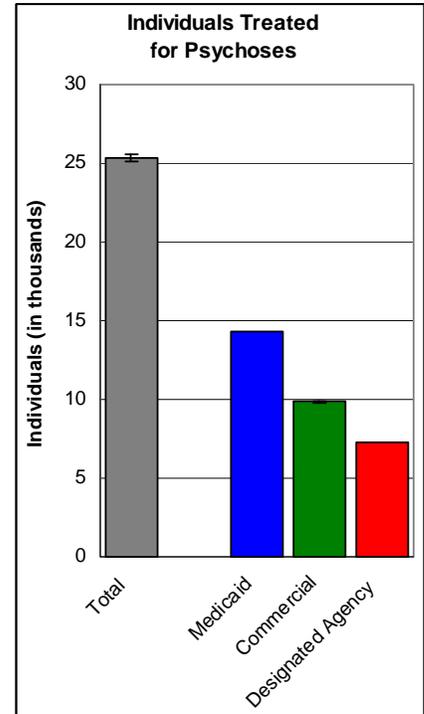
This week's brief report provides information regarding the unduplicated numbers of individuals who received outpatient or inpatient services for the treatment for a psychotic disorder (ICD 9 Dx codes 290-299.99) during CY2011 in Vermont. As such, this report provides information regarding the treated prevalence of psychotic disorders. This analysis was conducted in response to a request for information from Department Mental Health (DMH) Medical Director, Jaskansar Batra.

This report is based on analysis of anonymous extracts from three Vermont databases: The DMH Monthly Service Report database which includes demographic and diagnostic information for all individuals served by a DMH designated agency during the study period, the Vermont Medicaid paid claims database which includes demographic and clinical information for all individuals with Medicaid reimbursed services during the study period, and the Vermont Healthcare Claims Uniform Reporting and Evaluation System (VHCURES) database which includes comparable information for all individuals whose medical services were reimbursed by a commercial insurer during the study period.

Because these data sets do not share unique person identifiers, Probabilistic Population Estimation (PPE) was used to determine the numbers of individuals who received at least one service for a psychotic disorder during the study period. PPE is a statistical procedure that provides valid and reliable estimates (with known confidence intervals) of the unduplicated numbers of individuals who are represented in data sets that do not include unique person identifiers¹.

Results of this analysis indicate that more than twenty five thousand (25,337±188) Vermont residents received at least one service with a psychosis diagnosis during CY2011. Medicaid reimbursed services to 14,288 (56%) of all psychosis service recipients. Commercial insurers reimbursed services to 9,831±71 (39%) of all psychosis service recipients. Designated agencies served 7,251 individuals (29%) of all psychosis service recipients.

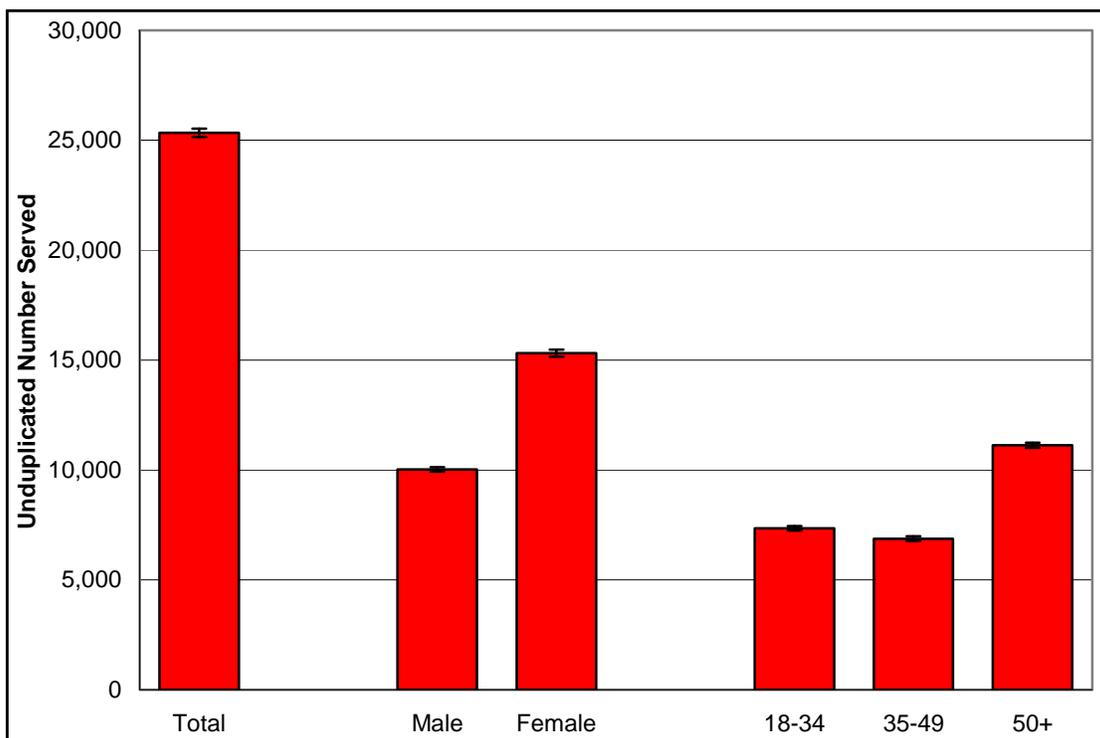
There were also interesting differences among demographic groups in the unduplicated numbers of individuals who received services for psychoses. Women were more likely than men to have a psychosis diagnosis (15,310±158 and 10,027±103 respectively). The number of people who received services for psychoses also varied across age groups, from 6,869±106 individuals in the 35-49 age group, to 7,346±104 in the 18-34 age group, to 11,122±116 in the 50 + age group.



As always, we look forward to your questions, comments, and suggestions for further analyses at pip@state.vt.us or 802-828-1703.

¹ For more information visit: <http://thebristolobservatory.com/probabilisticestimation.html>

Individuals Treated for Psychoses Vermont, CY2011



Individuals Treated for Psychoses: CY2011

	Unduplicated Total	Designated Agencies	Medicaid	Commercial Insurers
Total	25,337 ± 188	7,251	14,288	9,831 ± 71
Male	10,027 ± 103	3,389	5,693	3,633 ± 35
Female	15,310 ± 158	3,862	8,595	6,198 ± 62
18-34	7,346 ± 104	2,195	4,765	2,175 ± 29
35-49	6,869 ± 106	2,062	3,931	2,615 ± 39
50+	11,122 ± 116	2,994	5,592	5,042 ± 52

Based on analysis of extracts from Monthly Service Report (MSR) data submitted to the Vermont Department of Mental Health by the designated community agencies, the Vermont Medicaid Paid Claims database, and the Vermont Healthcare Claims Uniform Reporting and Evaluations System (VHCURES) database for CY2011. Includes adults ages 18 and older.

Psychoses diagnoses include individuals with an ICD 9 diagnosis code of 290 - 299.99.

Because these data sets do not share unique person identifiers, Probabilistic Population Estimation (PPE) was used to determine number of unduplicated people served.