Statewide Rational Service Areas Listening Session

Prepared by

Rural Health and Primary Care Program JSI

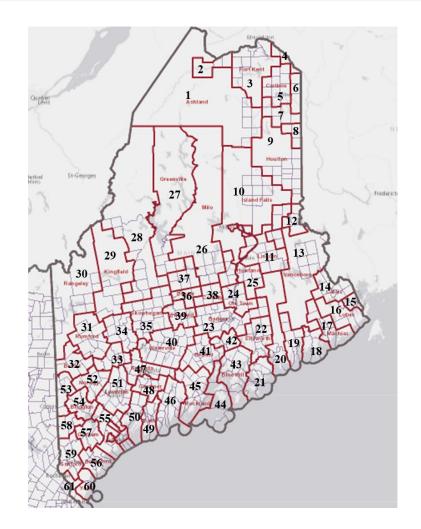


The Rural Health and Primary Care Program is a Program within the Division of Public Health Systems of the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention which is an Office of the Maine Department of Health and Human Services.



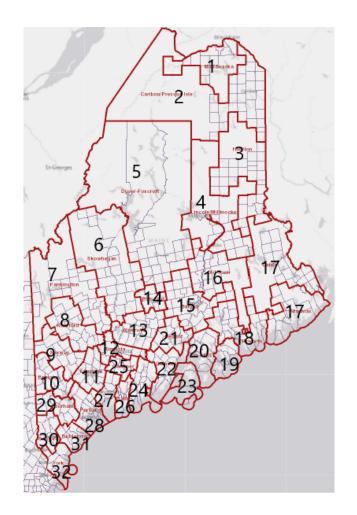
- Maine is one of a handful of states that currently has an approved SRSA plan
- Enacted decades ago

Primary Care



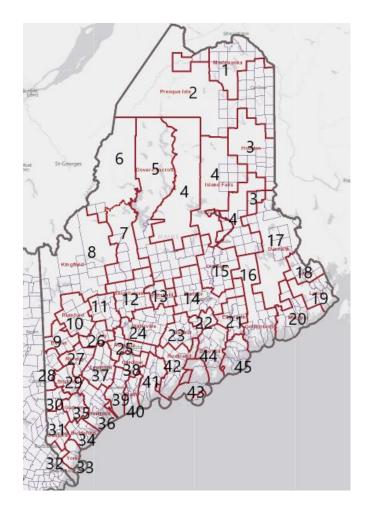
Maine Department of Health and Human Services

Mental Health



Maine Department of Health and Human Services

Dental



Maine Department of Health and Human Services



- Review required per Primary Care Office grant
- Provides the opportunity to analyze current capacity at the provider and community level to inform the validity of Maine's previously established Rational Service Areas

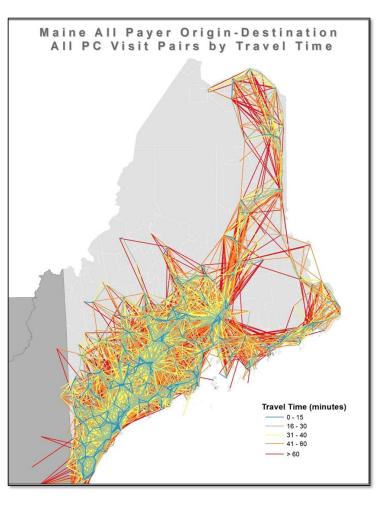
SRSA JSI Team

- Eric Turer
- Diane Lewis
- Steve Schaffer



- Identify pockets of unmet need. Rational Service Areas should not simply reflect the current patterns of patient access and existing 'hubs' of medical capacity
- Capture and reflect the different underlying barriers to access and capacity experienced by different sub-population groups within the state (income/insurance, language/culture, etc.)
- Sequentially assess population needs from Geographic to Population level and cover areas with no apparent need in Rational Service Areas last
- Rely on objective data driven methods to examine current patterns of access and quantify metrics of access difficulties
- Relate provider distribution and access to population-level indicators of underservice and lack of capacity.

Origin-Destination (O-D) Access Analysis

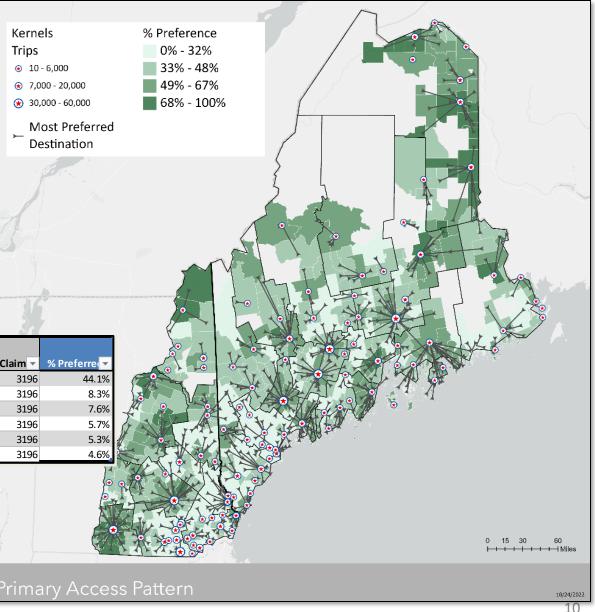


- Data Source: Maine <u>All-Payer</u> Claims Dataset
 - PC visits defined by CPT codes and Provider Taxonomy
- Origin-Destination for each PC visit
 - Origin: Patient Zip Code
 - Destination: Provider Service Location Zip Code
- Non-Physician primary care providers included
- Limits imposed to eliminate extraneous patterns
 - Destinations with <11 claims from origin zip excluded
 - 90 minute drive time limit
- O-D Patterns mapped (Primary vs All)
 - Preference percent by destination zip calculated
- Drive time between O-D zip pairs calculated
 - Mean Travel Time to care
 - Volume weighted by # of claims per pair
 - Fractional Travel Time exceeding threshold
 - Percent of population traveling > 30 Minutes, >40 Minutes, etc.
 - Visit Frequency
 - PC Visits per 'member-year'

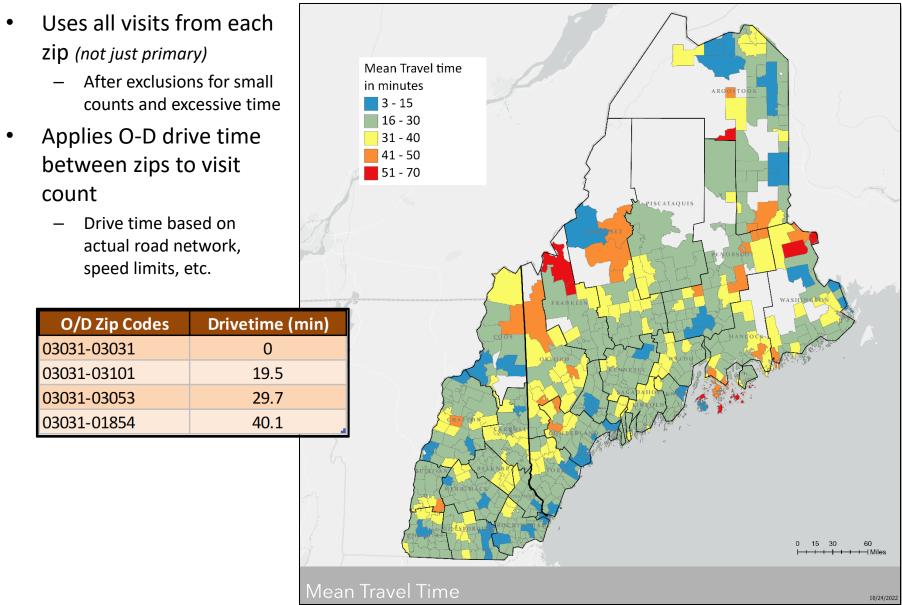
Primary Destination Patterns

- Shows dominant pattern for PC visits
- ✐ Kernel = Dominant destination is same zip
 - Destination = Dominant destination is other zip
 - Percent Preference = Portion of visits that follow primary pattern
 - May not represent majority of care

Origin_Zip 🔻	Destination_Zi	Claims 🔻	Total Origin Claim 🔻	🔗 Preferre 🔽
01001	01107	1410	3196	44.1%
01001	01001	265	3196	8.3%
01001	01089	243	3196	7.6%
01001	01085	182	3196	5.7%
01001	01103	168	3196	5.3%
01001	01109	147	3196	4.6%

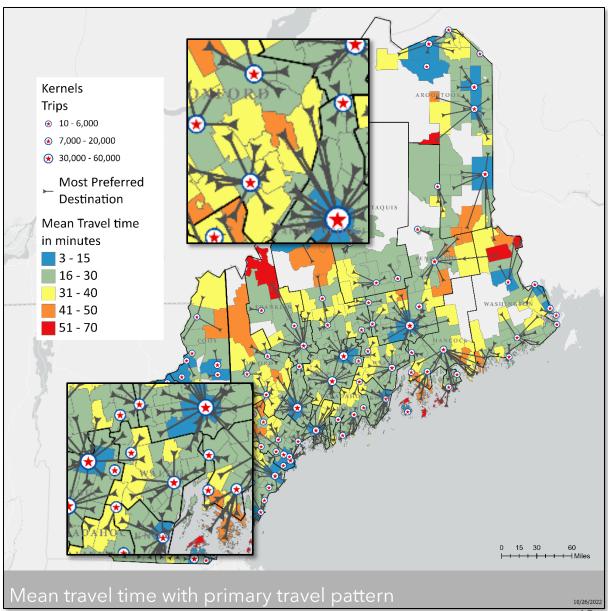


Mean Travel Time to PC Visit

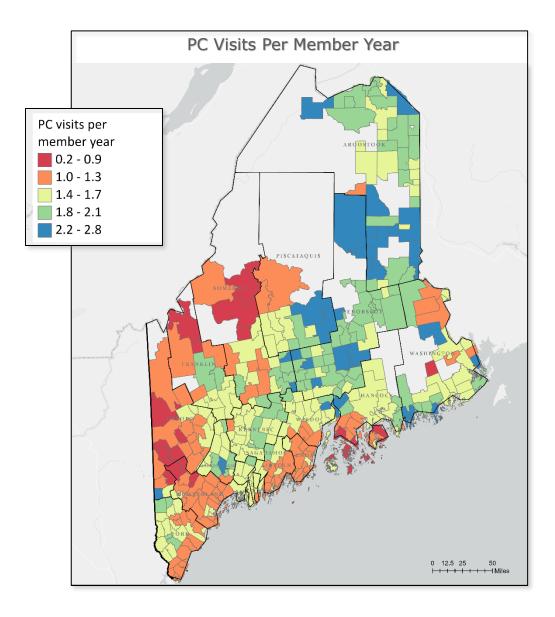


Comparison of Travel Time and Primary Pattern

- Mean travel time shortest around 'kernel' communities
- Areas with greatest travel time also often lack strong preference
 - Pulled apart towards different destinations



Claims-based Utilization per Member Year



Other Elements Considered

- Medicaid vs Private access patterns
- Underlying community demographics (poverty, age distribution)
- Roads, bridges/ferries, topography
- Location of existing resources serving the areas
- School Districts and other existing community relationships
- Medical access pattern factored into other designation disciplines

RHPCP SRSA Contacts

Nicole Breton Director (207) 287-5503 nicole.breton@maine.gov

Merica Tripp Planning & Research Associate (207) 287-5504 merica.a.tripp@maine.gov