

Mental Health Services Dynamics and Dilemmas

This map was developed by the Multnomah County Task Force on Mental Health. It portrays the way public mental health services are delivered and the major factors that contribute to the problems faced by the different agencies and their customers.

Draft v.12
Please send comments and suggestions to: hornbob@earthlink.net.

KEY

Read the arrows on this page as "causes" or "links".

Example Neighborhood concerns to group homes for mentally ill → Low number of group homes
Neighborhood concerns to group homes for mentally ill "causes" low number of group homes.

→ The different colors for the arrows (→ → → → →) aid tracing of long causal connections. They do not have any other significance.

This "Fragmented Administration" icon is used by the Task Force as a reminder of areas of mental health administration that could benefit from greater administrative integration.

Commissioners' Dilemma

- ↑ More clients eligible for more treatments
- ↑ More diverse customers than the rest of the state
- ↑ More seriously ill clients
- ↓ Less money to serve them
- ↓ Huge reduction in services
- ↑ Fragmented system administration
- ↑ Customer complaints accelerate
- ↓ Poor and incomplete data
- ↑ Increased administrative costs
- Accountability diffused

Up to \$15.3 million less Medicaid funds available for mental health

Year	Medicaid Funds Available (\$ millions)
1997	\$100 million
1998	\$85 million

Not known until September 1999

Oregon State Legislature

- Passed Oregon Health Plan (OHP) to increase health care access by prioritization of treatments by cost-effectiveness. Legislature biannually approves the cut-off line below which treatments are not covered.
- Separated alcohol and drug abuse funding from mental health and redirected to medical/surgical payers and providers. People suffering from mental illness and alcohol and drug abuse cannot be treated within any one system of care.
- Integrated mental health diagnoses and treatment into the priority list of Oregon Health Plan benefits. 24% increase in clients eligible for more benefits.
- State requires counties to care for those at serious risk of harm to self or others. Counties also must pay for acute hospital care.
- OHP plan is to control costs, provide incentives to manage care by distributing funds on a population (not a per client/patient) basis.
- Intensive treatment services for children (residential) left out of managed care by Legislature, interrupting continuity of care.

FRAGMENTED DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAM.

COST CONTAINMENT FALTERS Medical and surgical costs can't be contained as the Oregon Health Plan was intended to do.

CHILDREN LEFT OUT

Mental Health Goal: To cover treatment of a full range of mental disorders not previously provided by integrating them in the health care priority list.

3. Integrated mental health diagnoses and treatment into the priority list of Oregon Health Plan benefits. 24% increase in clients eligible for more benefits.

4. State requires counties to care for those at serious risk of harm to self or others. Counties also must pay for acute hospital care.

5. OHP plan is to control costs, provide incentives to manage care by distributing funds on a population (not a per client/patient) basis.

It becomes more difficult to pay the 40 percent federal matching requirement for expanded coverage from limited state resources.

Increased assets limits, residency requirements, and premium co-payments to reduce costs by making fewer poor people eligible.

Mental health advocates and providers, thinking more money would be available for expanded services, pressed hard for inclusion in OHP.

New eligibles create competition for resources.

Dammasch State Hospital closed (1995).

Federal Sector
Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA)

Medicaid is an entitlement program so HCFA doesn't allow state to implement priority plan by rejecting requests to reduce the number of services.

Because Medicaid is an insurance program HCFA needs billing data for cost control.

Requires a new, uniform "encounter" data system for all Medicaid services. (An encounter is a one-time visit of a customer to a mental health agency.)

Civil rights act requires access for minorities.

The HCFA was indecisive (1995-1998) on allowing managed care of Medicaid for Oregon.

Oregon State Executive Sector

State Mental Health Agency (MHDDSD)
State Mental Health and Developmental Disability Services Division

Request 1: Waivers to implement OHP Priority Plan benefits.
Request 2: Waivers to implement managed care.

Attempted to integrate mental health into full coverage healthcare plans. Required competition for Medicaid contracts.

Stopped requiring existing data system before new system operational.

State Medicaid Agency (OMAP)

Requires "encounter" data system by payers.

Did not initially allocate the funds for setting up the data system (low priority).

ACTUARIAL RATES NOT ADJUSTED Used questionable assumptions in setting managed care rates for mental health benefits. Did not provide "risk adjustments" as was done for physical healthcare for increased severity of illness among urban poor. (Risk adjustments are differential rates of payment for seriousness of diagnoses.)

Housing Sector

Rentals to mentally ill require case management.

HOUSING CAN'T BE USED Subsidized housing is available but unused due to lack of mental health support services.

Greater mental deterioration.

Customers don't have needed supportive services.

People can't be released from State Hospital.

Lack of affordable housing.

Low number of group homes.

Neighborhood concerns to group homes for mentally ill.

Dramatically reduced state hospital population increases demand for group homes.

POSH Portland Oregon State Hospital is full.

The Medicaid Payment Sector

Medicaid pays for about 78% of the \$100 million (1998) total mental health services in the County including OMAP fee-for-service. However Medicaid managed care is only about 29% of total mental health costs. Remaining 71% is for extended care and fee-for-service.

The state created mental health "carve-outs" (1997). Carve-outs are new entities, Mental Health Organizations (MHOs), that receive and distribute capitation payments to providers and report data to the state.

Capitation refers to payments based on the number of people who fall into the Federal categories of poverty and those who are newly eligible. Carving out refers to the separation of mental health from physical health payers.

State Mental Health Agency creates and contracts directly with these payers:

- Private Managed Care**
Regence and Family Care contract with state, and Ceres Behavioral Healthcare System (affiliate of Magellan Behavioral Health) operates the "carve-out" for them.
- Public Managed Care**
CAAPCare (County Behavioral Health Division, Department of Community and Family Services)

Some other providers (e.g. residential facilities) also receive direct Medicaid payments from the state.

Increased Administrative Overhead Cost (Difficult to allocate to cost centers)

Category	Cost
County (CAAPCare) & Insurance Carrier (Regence)	82% (up from 3%)
Ceres Behavioral Healthcare	5% (new cost)
Networks of provider agencies	12% (new cost)
Non-Profit community agencies	8% (some new cost)

Before: Overhead (high), Direct Services (low)
After: Overhead (low), Direct Services (high)

Public Agency Provides 75% of Managed Mental Health Care

Est. 1998 data: Ceres (blue), CAAPCare (black)

MINORITIES NOT SERVED Accessible services for minorities do not yet exist and data not collected. Affects all sectors.

Non-Profit Community-Based Provider Agencies

The Case Worker Sector
Mostly work for non-profit agencies

Approx. 26% cut in payments during 1997-98.

To be efficient must out staff.

Must amalgamate clinics into fewer sites.

Case workers can't keep up with service demand.

Case load increase from 35 to 100 per case worker.

Experienced case workers leave in droves (From 15% to 40% in one year).

Many new inexperienced case workers.

Lack of bilingual staff.

Can't provide needed supportive services.

Increased errors.

Some agencies are not adequately handling transition to managed care.

Decreased number of visits and decreased time for each customer visit.

Layoffs and reductions in services.

MAJOR SERVICE DECREASE Major decrease in access to mental health services.

Case workers are paid less than teachers - \$25,000 per year.

Poor continuity of care.

Multnomah County Sector

Department of Community and Family Services, Behavioral Health Division (BHD)

Up to \$15.3 million decrease (in transition to Oregon Health Plan).

There are more clients who appear to have more serious problems than expected when the rates were set (based on anecdotal information).

BHD can't control mental health system because state directly funds some services and because of fragmentation of alcohol and drug system.

This diverts county resources that could go to shore up deteriorating outpatient and case-management services.

IMPACT OTHER DEPARTMENTS Increased overhead costs lead to less money for actual delivery of services. These combined factors decrease ability to meet the increasing demand for services and broadly impact other County Departments.

TRIAGE CENTER OFTEN FULL County contracts for 3 secure beds in Crisis Triage Center (Providence Hospital) to relieve pressure on acute care. But these beds are often full, so police have to find other hospitals. There are complaints about customer treatment.

County Data System Sector

Need to upgrade data system for publicly managed health care.

DATA NOT AVAILABLE Required data not reported to state on a timely basis. Poor accountability.

Staffing deficiencies prevent mental health data system from being fixed (at present).

Dilemma of fragmented and antiquated state data system.

Public contracting is too slow and complex.

Turnover in data management positions.

Uncompleted contract for encounter data system.

Increased salaries because of scarcity (nationally and locally) of programmers.

Rapid growth of high tech "Silicon Forest" around Portland.

Scarcity of software programmers.

Most programmers are busy fixing the Y2K problem.

County Jail (Corrections Health)

Increased mentally ill inmates from 1500 to 3000 in 2 years. Inmates lose Oregon Health Plan coverage.

Mentally ill inmates often released to street. Difficult to get casework, treatment, and medications from mental health providers.

County Aging and Disabilities Services Department

Increased demands on aging and disabilities services.

Clients discharged from intensive services with no outpatient follow-up.

Poor communication among all sectors, especially with the Crisis Triage Center.

Housing, case management, and social support services inadequate.

24-hour hotline for disabled clients overwhelmed by mental health crisis calls.

Law Enforcement Sector

Officers are often the first treatment providers, sorting out appropriate response to domestic violence, alcohol and drug abuse, as well as mental illness, and sometimes spending several hours with customers, calming people down and trying to find a place for them.

Deliver customers (often repeat customers) to treatment location.

Adult Customer Sector

Customers complain and seek other sources of help.

Caretaker families not supported.

Lack of employment training and placement support.

Customer co-payments required.

Major life crisis.

25-35% increase in number of mental health customers.

Family, Child & Adolescent Customer Sector

Schools lack access to community treatment resources.

Impact of cultural diversity on service delivery not understood.

End of 5-year partnership program funding in 1998 from Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

FAMILIES DON'T GET SERVICES Emotionally disabled children and families lack support services or treatment they need.

Return to fragmented program delivery.

Increased long-term residential care.

Increased foster care.

No continuity of children's services.

Increased juvenile crime.

Juvenile court often must place emotionally disturbed children in detention.

County Health Dept.

Mentally ill people go to primary care clinics for help and medication. 16% increase in two years.

Pressure on traditional services for women and children for acute primary care and disease control.

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The Street Sector
(The vast uncounted)

Increased enforcement of petty crime arrests to protect customers and public (anecdotal evidence).

Alcohol and neighborhood drug dealer provides pharmaceutical relief. Approx. 80% of homeless have alcohol/drug problems.

Fewer drop-in Centers.

Victims of street predators.

STREET NEEDS UNMET Increased homeless street population in which service needs for many are unmet. 2,700 individuals seek shelter every night in Portland. At least 30% of homeless people are mentally ill.

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