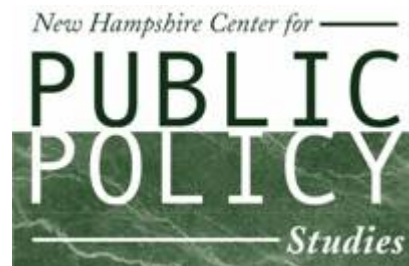


“...to raise new ideas
and improve policy
debates through quality
information and analysis
on issues shaping New
Hampshire’s future.”

One Eagle Square
Suite 510
Concord, NH 03301-4903

(603) 226-2500
Fax: (603) 226-3676

www.nhpolicy.org



Board of Directors

Martin L. Gross, Chair
John B. Andrews
John D. Crosier
Gary Matteson
Chuck Morse
Todd I. Selig
Stuart V. Smith, Jr.
Donna Sytek
Georgie A. Thomas
James E. Tibbetts
Brian F. Walsh
Kimon S. Zachos

Executive Director

Stephen A. Norton
snorton@nhpolicy.org

Deputy Director

Dennis C. Delay
ddelay@nhpolicy.org

Research Associate

Ryan J. Tappin
rjtappin@nhpolicy.org

Office Manager

Cathleen K. Arredondo
carredondo@nhpolicy.org

Executive Director

Emeritus

Douglas E. Hall
doughall@nhpolicy.org

Mental Health Services for NH’s Children

September 2007

Authors

Ryan Tappin
Research Associate

Steve Norton
Executive Director

About this paper

This report is one of a series published by the NH Center for Public Policy Studies on the broad topic of mental health in New Hampshire. The Concord-based Endowment for Health has sponsored this work.

We thank the New Hampshire Insurance Department for their analysis of the Comprehensive Health Information System data. The analysis and opinions expressed in this report, however, are those of the Center alone.

This paper, like all of the Center's published work, is in the public domain and may be reproduced without permission. Indeed, the Center welcomes the efforts of individuals and groups to expand the paper's circulation.

Copies are also available at no charge on the Center's web site: www.nhpolicy.org

Contact the Center at info@nhpolicy.org; or call 603-226-2500.
Write to: NHCPPS, 1 Eagle Square, Suite 510, Concord NH 03301

Mental Health Services for NH's Children

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Executive Summary | 1 |
| Major Findings..... | 1 |
| Data Sources | 2 |
| The Public System | 3 |
| How are the expenditures distributed?..... | 4 |
| Who is receiving services?..... | 4 |
| What are these children receiving services for? | 5 |
| What services are being provided? | 6 |
| Who is Providing Services: The Provider System..... | 8 |
| Community Mental Health Centers | 10 |
| The Medicaid-To-Schools Program..... | 11 |
| The Division of Children Youth and Families Program..... | 12 |
| The Private System | 13 |
| Children without Insurance..... | 16 |
| Discussion | 17 |
| Appendix..... | 19 |

Executive Summary

Data on mental health service use is critical to understanding the system of mental health care for children. In addition, such data can provide a baseline against which policymakers can assess access to mental health services in light of prevalence estimates or future policy interventions designed to increase access to mental health services. This analysis assesses private insurance claims data, Medicaid data, and data on care provided to those without insurance from hospital discharge data and from the community mental health system. This report is one of a series of reports commissioned to inform policy-makers about the status of mental health in New Hampshire. This analysis is designed to answer basic questions about the mental health service system by analyzing the services that are being provided to those with mental illnesses.

Major Findings

The public Medicaid system provides a significant amount of mental health services to children in New Hampshire. One-quarter of all children enrolled in Medicaid access services for a mental illness at a cost of \$81 million – more than half of the total medical expenditures for children. Surprisingly, children enrolled in Medicaid via Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) comprise the majority of the total mental health expenditures. But, not surprisingly, the average costs for mental health care to children with permanent disabilities or to children in the foster care system are higher than other Medicaid eligible children.

While the traditional community mental health system represents a significant share of the total services provided to children, the data confirm that other organizations charged with the health, education, and general welfare of children in New Hampshire also play a significant role. Three relatively distinct systems define the public mental health provider system in New Hampshire: the community mental health centers, the public school system, and therapeutic foster care providers. The costs for the services they provide constitute 74% - \$60 million - of the total expenditures for mental health services.

At least measured by non-pharmacy total expenditures, the private insurance system plays a much smaller role in the provision of mental health services for children. In total, in 2005, there were approximately \$15 million in payments for mental health services provided to children. Moreover, whereas the children in the public system are largely receiving services through the public systems, including the schools, the expenditures for the private system were predominately for office-based individual psychotherapy rather than comprehensive rehabilitative services.

The analysis of self-pay hospital discharge suggests that the hospital system provides a relatively small amount of care to children lacking insurance or those that lack coverage for specific mental health services. Charges for mental health services amounting to almost \$19 million were provided to self-pay individuals of all ages in 2004. Of this amount, only \$666,000 was for children. This is not surprising given the fact that the rate of children lacking insurance is much lower than it is for adults.

The lack of data regarding service use and diagnostic information – particularly for the services provided through the schools – is of some concern. While the data provides much information

on the children's mental health service system, there is at least one aspect of the mental health delivery system that remains opaque. For almost half the total Medicaid expenditures, the data was missing diagnosis information, making it difficult to explore the reasons for these children to seek care. Moreover, it is clear that the program is funding providers to deliver mental health services to vulnerable children, but the administrative claims data does little to shed light on what is actually being provided. Further analysis – likely involving surveys of school districts, the mental health clinics and the various providers of therapeutic services to foster children – would be required to better understand the types of services that are being provided.

Data Sources

In this analysis, we use administrative claims data to describe the mental health service system for insured children in New Hampshire. For the analysis of the private sector, the Center relied on data from the Comprehensive Healthcare Information System (CHIS). This system was designed to collect health care claims information from all private insurers covering people in New Hampshire.¹

For the analysis of the public Medicaid system, the Center relied on claims files developed from the Dartmouth Psychiatric Research Center (PRC). The Department of Health and Human Services provided the PRC with claims level data for all Medicaid recipients receiving a service during calendar year 2005 and monthly eligibility files identifying who was eligible for Medicaid during that period. The Center used these files – and encrypted individual identifiers – to create analytic files at the claim level and the individual level, as well as creating analytic files which described eligibility across all Medicaid recipients.^{2,3}

For the analysis of the hospital system, the Center relied on the state's hospital discharge reporting system. This data includes hospital discharges for all payers – self-pay, Medicare, Medicaid, private insurance and others – and thus provides the most comprehensive perspective on the services being provided within the hospital system.

To identify claims that were mental health services, the Center did a search of all New Hampshire Medicaid fee schedules and selected any code with specific mention of psychiatric or substance abuse issues, including inpatient admissions, rehabilitation, counseling and therapy. These codes included CPT codes (the industry standard in describing procedures) as well as local codes (used by states to supplement national codes). A full list of the mental health procedure codes used in the analysis is available upon request. Two exceptions were made to this methodology. In those cases where the primary diagnosis was a mental health diagnosis, but the claim was not a known mental health procedure, the claim was assumed to be a mental health service. In the case of the private claims data, special codes based on provider type were used to

¹ Neither pharmaceutical expenditures nor dental expenditures were included in the analysis files and therefore were not part of this analysis.

² Ibid.

³ The Medicaid claim level files provided by the PRC were straightforward with one exception: They included administrative adjustments. The Center cleaned these files in two steps. First, to the extent possible given the data, the Center eliminated duplicate claims by matching each individual duplicate claim with its duplicate. In addition, any claim that had a zero paid amount was deleted, as these claims likely reflected administrative adjustments.

identify a mental health service, a methodology used to identify mental health claimants used by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).⁴

To classify claims based on diagnoses, we created a diagnostic grouper based on a methodology developed by SAMHSA in 2003.⁵ Each claim was assigned to a diagnostic category based on the given type of diagnosis. An implicit hierarchy was established based on the diagnosis in the appendix beginning with schizophrenia and ending with mental retardation.

The Public System

As discussed in other work by the Center, approximately 17,600 children – representing a quarter of all Medicaid enrolled children - accessed services for mental illness in 2005. The care for these children represents over half of all Medicaid medical expenditures for children. The total expenditures for these children were over \$80 million, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1

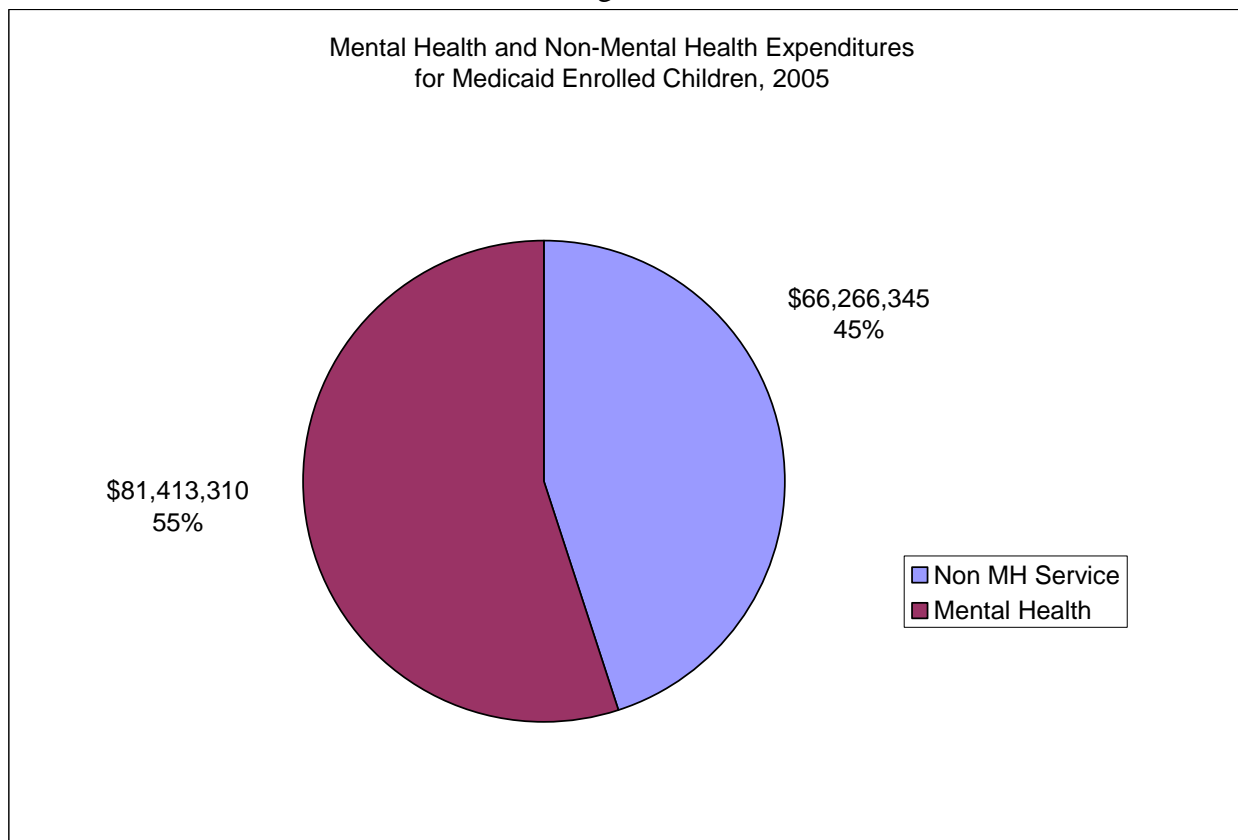


Table 1 presents an overview of how mental health expenditure are distributed across children who access services for mental illness and children accessing other medical services.

⁴ RIT International. "Defining Mental Health and/or Substance Abuse (MH/SA) Claimants. The Medicare, Medicaid and Managed Care Analyses Project. October 2003. Hereafter referred to as, *Defining MH/SA Claimants, 2003*.

⁵ Ibid.

The average cost per child for mental health services is almost four times the cost of other services yet only serves a fourth of the children enrolled in Medicaid. Services for children's mental health are clearly a driver of costs in the public healthcare system.

Table 1

Total Expenditures for Mental Health and Non-MH Services for Medicaid Enrolled Children up to age 19

| | Total Expenditures | Service Count | Average Cost per Service | Total Children | Average Cost per Child | Average Number of Services per Child |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Non MH Service | \$66,266,345 | 945,547 | \$70.08 | 53,969 | \$1,227.86 | 18 |
| Mental Health | \$81,413,310 | 530,039 | \$153.60 | 17,680 | \$4,604.83 | 30 |
| Total | \$147,679,655 | 1,475,586 | \$100.08 | 71,649 | \$2,061.15 | 21 |

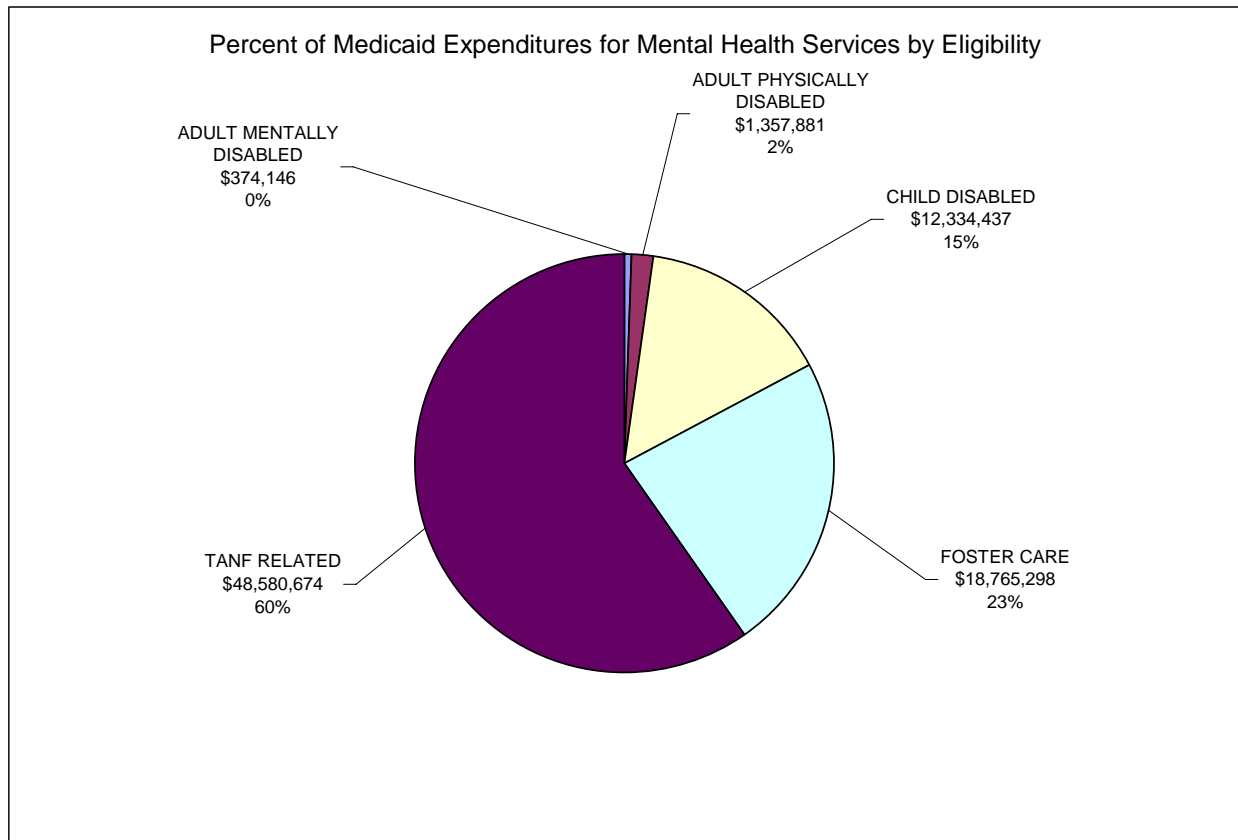
How are the expenditures distributed?

In what follows, we describe the public mental health service system through an analysis of who is receiving and providing those services. Furthermore, we revisit the distribution of diagnoses to evaluate which mental illnesses are a significant driver of costs.

Who is receiving services?

As shown in Figure 2, the vast majority of the children enrolled and the costs associated with mental health are among the children in the TANF program. Though, the high proportion of costs compared to the other eligibility categories is due to the relatively high numbers of these children in the system. On average, the per child cost of services provided to a TANF enrolled child is at least one-third the costs of children enrolled through foster care or via a disability.

Figure 2



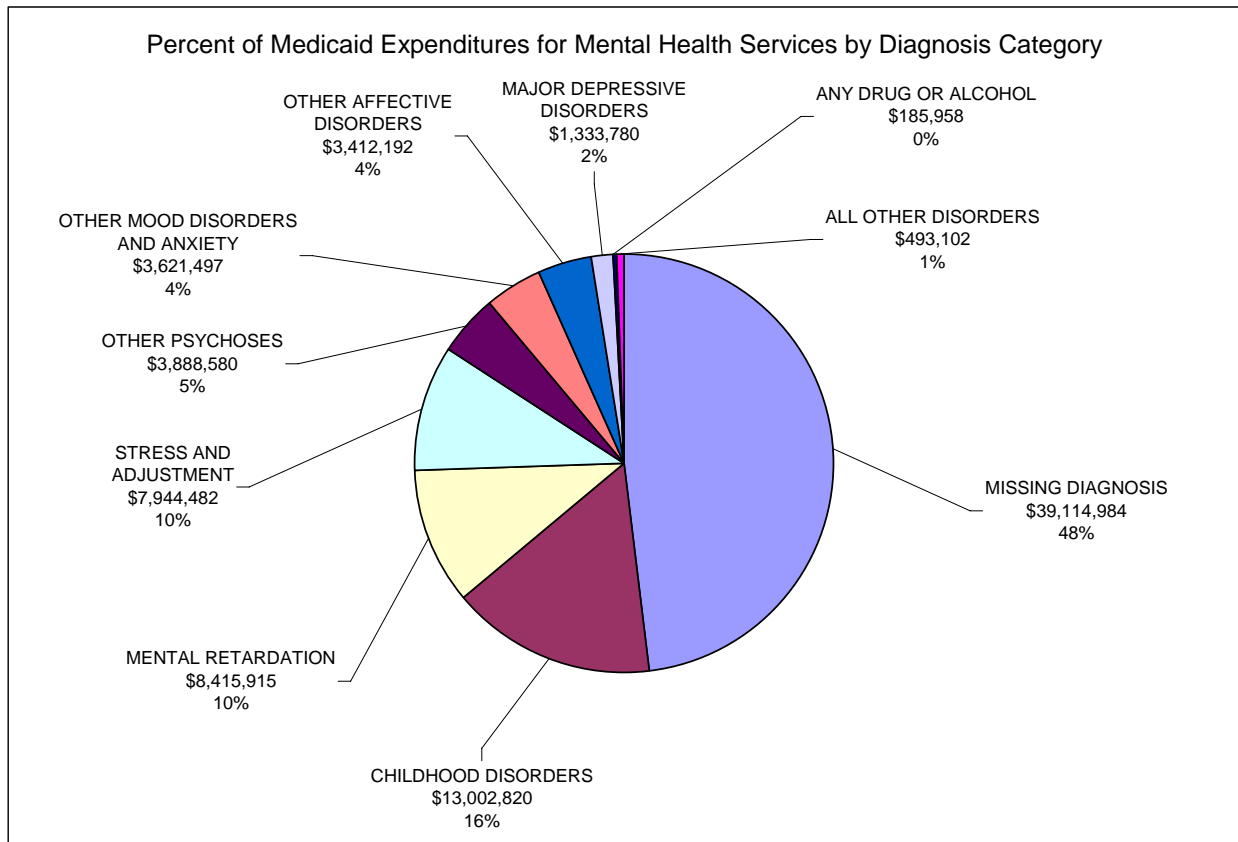
Children with a long-term mental disability have the highest costs per child; whereas, mental health service costs are the highest for children in the foster care system. These results raise questions about how and why these services are being provided. The subsequent sections will explore these questions in further detail.

What are these children receiving services for?

Among the children who received a service for a mental health diagnosis, over one third of them were for childhood disorders – predominately hyperkinetic syndromes, such as ADHD. Furthermore, one-fifth of these children were treated for stress and adjustment disorders.

Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of costs for the different categories of diagnoses. The majority of costs and services were provided for children without a mental health diagnosis – at 48% of total expenditures. Many of these children represent those receiving service through the Medicaid-to-Schools program, which will be discussed further in later sections of this report. Childhood disorders – which include hyperkinetic syndromes – constitute 16% of the total mental health expenditures and represents one-fourth of all children accessing services.

Figure 3



Overall, the lack of diagnosis data on many of the claims is of concern. With no diagnosis information to account for almost half of the total Medicaid expenditures, one cannot determine which mental illnesses are truly driving costs. This creates difficulty for policymakers and provider organizations seeking to create and/or implement services for these children.

What services are being provided?

Table 2 lists the top 20 Medicaid mental health services provided to children ranked by total expenditures. The primary behavioral health service provided to children in New Hampshire is H0019 which are services provided to foster children via programs established in the Division for Children, Youth and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services. The second largest group of services is H2017, psychosocial rehabilitation services provided in New Hampshire schools via the New Hampshire Medicaid-To-Schools program. The third largest set of services is T1016, categorized as case management services, which are provided via the community mental health system. The other services group (OTH S) includes respite care, evaluation and management activities for children and targeted case management services for children with a diagnosis of mental retardation.

Table 2

Total Expenditures for Mental Health Services for Medicaid Enrolled Children up to age 19 for the Top 20 CPT Codes

| CPT Code | Description | Total Expenditure | Service Count | Total Children | Average Cost per Child |
|----------|--|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|
| H0019 | Behavioral health; long term residential (non-medical, non-acute care in a residential treatment program where stay is typically longer than 30 days), without room and board, per diem | \$21,548,382 | 13,270 | 1,251 | \$17,225 |
| H2017 | Psychosocial rehabilitation services, per 15 min. | \$12,765,281 | 222,140 | 3,435 | \$3,716 |
| T1016 | Case Management | \$11,026,910 | 28,082 | 5,077 | \$2,172 |
| OTH S | Other Services, not specified | \$10,935,926 | 58,818 | 5,859 | \$1,867 |
| H0036 | Community psychiatric supportive treatment, face to face, per 15 min. | \$8,610,382 | 51,186 | 2,490 | \$3,458 |
| H0043 | Supported housing, per diem | \$2,797,719 | 1,811 | 142 | \$19,702 |
| INP S | Inpatient Services | \$2,227,576 | 416 | 325 | \$6,854 |
| 90806 | Individual psychotherapy, insight oriented, behavior modifying and/or supportive, in an office or outpatient facility, approx. 45 to 50 min. face-to- face with the patient | \$2,217,411 | 34,575 | 4,829 | \$459 |
| 90804 | Individual psychotherapy, insight oriented, behavior modifying and/or supportive, in an office or outpatient facility, approx. 20 to 30 min. face-to-face with the patient | \$2,140,132 | 26,638 | 4,745 | \$451 |
| 90847 | Family psychotherapy (conjoint psychotherapy) (with patient present) | \$2,058,853 | 21,894 | 4,377 | \$470 |
| H0040 | Assertive community treatment program, per diem | \$848,415 | 481 | 60 | \$14,140 |
| H0046 | Mental health services, not otherwise specified | \$558,002 | 25,275 | 1,903 | \$293 |
| 90801 | Psychiatric diagnostic interview examination | \$450,814 | 4,629 | 3,621 | \$124 |
| 90862 | Pharmacologic management, including prescription, use, and review of medication with no more than minimal medical psychotherapy | \$398,282 | 10,456 | 2,528 | \$158 |
| 96100 | Psychological testing (includes psychodiagnostic assessment of personality, psychopathology, emotionality, intellectual abilities, e.g., WAIS-R, Rorschach, MMPI) with interpretation and report, per hour. | \$370,426 | 1,741 | 666 | \$556 |
| 99213 | Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established patient, which requires at least two of these three key components: An expanded problem focused history; An expanded problem focused examination; Medical decision making of low complexity. Counseling and coordination of care with other providers or agencies are provided consistent with the nature of the problem(s) and the patient's and/or family's needs. Usually, the presenting problem(s) are of low to moderate severity. Physicians typically spend 15 minutes face-to-face with the patient and/or family. | \$353,470 | 6,414 | 2,562 | \$138 |
| INPT | Inpatient Services | \$292,266 | 45 | 31 | \$9,428 |
| 90846 | Family psychotherapy (without the patient present) | \$278,722 | 3,141 | 1,339 | \$208 |
| H0018 | Behavioral health; short-term residential (non-hospital residential treatment program) without room and board, per diem | \$268,150 | 1,754 | 13 | \$20,627 |
| H2011 | Crisis intervention service, per 15 min. | \$233,760 | 997 | 686 | \$341 |

Who is Providing Services: The Provider System

While the previous discussion of what services are being provided gives an initial sense of the mental health system for children, an analysis of the providers themselves gives a much clearer picture. Table 3 shows the distribution of all identified Medicaid mental health claims by expenditure and counts of services by provider type. The three largest providers of services based on expenditures are mental health clinics, private non-medical institutions for children and school health services provided through the Medicaid to schools system. These three provider types represent the Medicaid service network for three different systems: the community mental health, abuse and neglect and foster care, and education systems.

Table 3
Total Expenditures for Mental Health Services for Medicaid Enrolled Children Up to age 19 by Provider Type

| Provider Type | Total Expenditures | Service Count | Total Children | Average Cost per Child | Average Cost per Service | Average Number of Services per Child |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Mental Health Clinic | \$25,191,173 | 148,927 | 6,544 | \$3,850 | \$169 | 23 |
| Private Non-Medical Institution | \$21,548,382 | 13,270 | 1,251 | \$17,225 | \$1,624 | 11 |
| School Health Services | \$13,525,760 | 253,390 | 4,680 | \$2,890 | \$53 | 54 |
| Home and Community Based Care | \$4,951,315 | 20,587 | 638 | \$7,761 | \$241 | 32 |
| Day Rehabilitation Center | \$4,382,659 | 19,460 | 1,402 | \$3,126 | \$225 | 14 |
| DCYF Services | \$4,061,514 | 4,139 | 207 | \$19,621 | \$981 | 20 |
| Psychologist | \$2,538,164 | 36,305 | 3,559 | \$713 | \$70 | 10 |
| Mental Hospital | \$2,030,499 | 342 | 263 | \$7,721 | \$5,937 | 1 |
| Home Health Agency | \$950,512 | 7,362 | 208 | \$4,570 | \$129 | 35 |
| Physician – Group | \$617,480 | 13,132 | 4,712 | \$131 | \$47 | 3 |
| Distinct Part Unit – Rehabilitation | \$433,125 | 92 | 78 | \$5,553 | \$4,708 | 1 |
| Chap Clinic | \$281,472 | 877 | 317 | \$888 | \$321 | 3 |
| Medicaid Supp - DME | \$197,475 | 1,416 | 178 | \$1,109 | \$139 | 8 |
| Rural Health Clinic | \$164,753 | 1,620 | 715 | \$230 | \$102 | 2 |
| Occupational Therapist | \$109,834 | 1,329 | 107 | \$1,026 | \$83 | 12 |
| Physician - Individual | \$70,650 | 1,476 | 418 | \$169 | \$48 | 4 |
| Advanced Regular Nurse Practice | \$67,152 | 1,223 | 210 | \$320 | \$55 | 6 |
| Nursing Home – General | \$64,487 | 12 | 3 | \$21,496 | \$5,374 | 4 |
| General Hospital | \$56,218 | 27 | 27 | \$2,082 | \$2,082 | 1 |
| Speech Therapist | \$49,701 | 767 | 71 | \$700 | \$65 | 11 |
| Ambulance - Wheelchair Van | \$36,602 | 358 | 140 | \$261 | \$102 | 3 |
| Non-Hospital Laboratory | \$19,968 | 1,699 | 294 | \$68 | \$12 | 6 |
| Pharmacy | \$18,381 | 182 | 42 | \$438 | \$101 | 4 |
| Sign Language Interpreter | \$15,730 | 1,329 | 259 | \$61 | \$12 | 5 |
| Physical Therapist | \$13,520 | 198 | 18 | \$751 | \$68 | 11 |
| Medical Services Clinic | \$13,210 | 338 | 101 | \$131 | \$39 | 3 |
| Osteopath – Group | \$1,622 | 37 | 26 | \$62 | \$44 | 1 |
| Osteopath - Individual | \$756 | 17 | 9 | \$84 | \$44 | 2 |
| Non-Hospital X-Ray | \$600 | 1 | 1 | \$600 | \$600 | 1 |
| Planned Parenthood Clinic | \$240 | 120 | 58 | \$4 | \$2 | 2 |
| Ambulatory Surgery Center | \$226 | 1 | 1 | \$226 | \$226 | 1 |
| Optometrist | \$133 | 6 | 3 | \$44 | \$22 | 2 |

It is clear that the Community Mental Health Centers (CMHC) serve the most children. Over 6,000 children received services at one of these clinics, costing, on average, \$3,850 per child. Similarly, the education system served about 4,600 children; presumably, many of these children received services at a CMHC as well. In contrast, as previously discussed, children receiving

therapeutic foster care have the highest costs per child. On average, therapeutic out-of-home placements for children is almost five times the cost per child.

A variety of agencies provide care for children with mental illness. Table 4 lists the top 20 individual providers of mental health services in the state ranked by total expenditures. While the top 5 providers are mental health clinics, two schools districts, Nashua and Manchester, are among the top twenty largest providers of mental health services in the state. In the following sections, the three major service public service systems will be discussed in further detail.

Table 4
Total Expenditures for Mental Health Services for Medicaid Enrolled Children Up to age 19
for the Top 20 Providers

| Provider | Total Expenditures | Service Count |
|---|--------------------|---------------|
| RIVERBEND COMMUNITYMENTAL HEALTH | \$3,840,202 | 22,205 |
| THE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER OF GREATER MANCHESTER | \$3,426,685 | 18,817 |
| LAKES REGION MENTAL HEALTH | \$3,013,125 | 15,118 |
| WEST CENTRAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH | \$2,674,982 | 18,875 |
| MONADNOCK FAMILY SERVICES | \$2,602,120 | 15,333 |
| SEACOAST MENTAL HEALTH CENTER | \$2,487,523 | 12,907 |
| MOUNT PROSPECT ACADEMY INC | \$2,444,888 | 1,632 |
| COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF NASHUA | \$2,201,147 | 14,849 |
| ODYSSEY HOUSE INC | \$1,683,859 | 647 |
| BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES | \$1,586,829 | 9,558 |
| NASHUA CHILDREN'S HOME | \$1,527,389 | 1,103 |
| CLM BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEMS | \$1,506,753 | 9,288 |
| EASTER SEALS NH | \$1,487,099 | 887 |
| EASTER SEALS NH INC - ZACHARY RD | \$1,393,243 | 550 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE HOSPITAL | \$1,354,952 | 251 |
| LUTHERAN COMMUNITY SERVICES OF NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND | \$1,030,063 | 838 |
| ECKERD FAMILY YOUTH ALTERNATIVE | \$960,273 | 385 |
| MANCHESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$904,534 | 18,897 |
| EASTER SEAL SOCIETY OF NH INC | \$895,072 | 436 |
| NASHUA SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$852,734 | 22,967 |

Community Mental Health Centers

In order for children to be eligible to receive Medicaid services in a community mental health center, they must first meet the income and/or other Medicaid eligibility criteria established by the federal government and the state. In addition, the child must be diagnosed with a serious emotional disturbance, with resultant serious problems with school or work. Children may also be eligible to receive services as a result of a caregiver's inability to support that child.

Table 5 provides a listing of the services provided by community mental health centers. Seventy six percent of the expenditures for mental health services are either case management services or psychiatric supportive treatment. About 15% of the services provided are psychotherapy services, either individual or family based.

Table 5
Total Expenditures for Mental Health Services for Medicaid Enrolled Children Up to age 19
by CPT Code for the CMHCs

| CPT Code | Description | Total Expenditures | Percent | Service Count | Percent |
|----------|--|--------------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| H0036 | Community psychiatric supportive treatment, face to face, per 15 min. | \$8,610,382 | 34% | 51,186 | 34% |
| T1016 | Case Management | \$10,650,275 | 42% | 26,910 | 18% |
| 90804 | Individual psychotherapy, insight oriented, behavior modifying and/or supportive, in an office or outpatient facility, approx. 20 to 30 min. face-to-face with the patient | \$2,135,137 | 8% | 26,506 | 18% |
| 90847 | Family psychotherapy (conjunct psychotherapy) (with patient present) | \$1,876,794 | 7% | 18,674 | 13% |
| 90862 | Pharmacologic management, including prescription, use, and review of medication with no more than minimal medical psychotherapy | \$334,493 | 1% | 8,004 | 5% |
| 90806 | Individual psychotherapy, insight oriented, behavior modifying and/or supportive, in an office or outpatient facility, approx. 45 to 50 min. face-to-face with the patient | \$302,332 | 1% | 4,881 | 3% |
| 99213 | Initial Evaluation | \$252,570 | 1% | 3,886 | 3% |
| 90846 | Family psychotherapy (without the patient present) | \$240,375 | 1% | 2,365 | 2% |
| 90801 | Psychiatric diagnostic interview examination | \$250,518 | 1% | 1,974 | 1% |
| H2011 | Crisis intervention service, per 15 min. | \$233,760 | 1% | 997 | 1% |
| 90853 | Group psychotherapy (other than of a multiple-family group) | \$45,043 | 0% | 997 | 1% |
| 90808 | Individual psychotherapy, insight oriented, behavior modifying and/or supportive, in an office or outpatient facility, approx. 75 to 80 min. face-to-face with the patient | \$83,807 | 0% | 803 | 1% |
| H2018 | Psychosocial rehabilitation services, per diem | \$80,712 | 0% | 1,003 | 1% |
| S0201 | Partial hospitalization services, less than 24 hours, per diem | \$32,666 | 0% | 161 | 0% |
| 96100 | Mental Health Testing | \$39,483 | 0% | 122 | 0% |
| H2001 | Rehabilitation program, per ½ day | \$4,338 | 0% | 78 | 0% |
| M0064 | Brief office visit for the sole purpose of monitoring or changing drug prescriptions used in the treatment of mental psychoneurotic and personality disorders | \$1,966 | 0% | 90 | 0% |
| H2010 | Comprehensive medication services, per 15 min. | \$1,552 | 0% | 41 | 0% |
| 90782 | Medication administration | \$548 | 0% | 63 | 0% |
| S9485 | Crisis intervention, mental health services, per diem (existing) | \$361 | 0% | 16 | 0% |
| H0037 | Community psychiatric supportive treatment program, per diem | \$12,960 | 0% | 160 | 0% |
| OTH S | NOT LISTED SERVICE | \$377 | 0% | 5 | 0% |
| T1023 | Disability Determination | \$726 | 0% | 5 | 0% |
| | | | | | |
| Total | | \$25,191,173 | 100% | 148,927 | 100% |

The Medicaid-To-Schools Program

The Medicaid-to-Schools program – established in 1990 - is designed to pay for services to students with disabilities and specified in a child's Individual Education Plan (IEP). The services paid for by the program included psychiatric services, mental health services, psychological services and a variety of other rehabilitative services, including occupational, speech, and physical therapy, among others. The Medicaid-to-Schools program constitutes 16% of the Medicaid expenditures for children's mental health services.

The types of services provided through school health services and the Medicaid program are listed in Table 6. The majority of the services, more than 90%, are psycho-social rehabilitation services. According to staff at DHHS, these services represent aides' one-on-one engagement with children with an IEP. In total, 146 schools provided some mental health services reimbursed for by the Medicaid program.

Table 6
Total Expenditures for Mental Health Services for Medicaid Enrolled Children up to 18
by CPT Code for Medicaid-to-Schools Program

| CPT Code | Description | Total Expenditures | Service Count |
|----------|--|--------------------|---------------|
| 90810 | Individual psychotherapy, interactive, using play equipment, physical devices, language interpreter, or other mechanisms of non-verbal communication, in an office or outpatient facility, approx. 20 to 30 min. face-to-face with the patient | \$202,476 | 5,975 |
| H0046 | Mental health services, not otherwise specified | \$558,003 | 25,275 |
| H2017 | Psychosocial rehabilitation services, per 15 min. | \$12,765,281 | 222,140 |
| | | | |
| Total | | \$13,525,759 | 243,664 |

Table 7 presents the top 20 school districts billing for mental health services via the Medicaid-to-Schools program. The larger school districts in the state both provide more services and have been reimbursed for more expenditures. However, total Medicaid school health expenditures are not distributed evenly across the state. Some districts, either because they have more students in need of such services or simply because they provide them, account for a disproportionate share of the school health expenditures.

Table 7
Total Expenditures for Mental Health Services for Medicaid Enrolled Children Up to age 19
for the Top 20 School Districts

| School District | Total Expenditures | Percent of All School Service Expenditures | Service Count | Percent of All Services Provided |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|
| MANCHESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$904,534 | 7% | 18,897 | 7% |
| NASHUA SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$852,734 | 6% | 22,967 | 9% |
| MERRIMACK SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$661,437 | 5% | 9,922 | 4% |
| CONVAL SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$377,535 | 3% | 4,391 | 2% |
| MONADNOCK REGIONAL SCHOOL | \$352,681 | 3% | 6,316 | 2% |
| TIMBERLANE REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$319,151 | 2% | 6,097 | 2% |
| JAFFREY/RINDGE SCHOOLS | \$311,111 | 2% | 95 | 0% |
| HAVERHILL COOPERATIVE | \$299,162 | 2% | 2,651 | 1% |
| FALL MOUNTAIN REGIONAL SCHOOL | \$290,006 | 2% | 5,373 | 2% |
| ROCHESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$286,190 | 2% | 3,234 | 1% |
| CONCORD SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$258,594 | 2% | 1,278 | 1% |
| DERRY COOPERATIVE | \$255,921 | 2% | 339 | 0% |
| THE EXETER REGION COOPERATIVE | \$245,518 | 2% | 2,870 | 1% |
| LACONIA SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$236,603 | 2% | 4,312 | 2% |
| PORTSMOUTH SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$234,351 | 2% | 4,957 | 2% |
| CLAREMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$229,291 | 2% | 4,337 | 2% |
| DOVER SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$224,376 | 2% | 7,266 | 3% |
| LONDONDERRY SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$200,426 | 1% | 8,006 | 3% |
| SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$184,833 | 1% | 4,066 | 2% |
| CONWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT | \$181,819 | 1% | 2,973 | 1% |

The Division of Children Youth and Families Program

Medicaid pays for a variety of services for children that are eligible for the Medicaid program through the IV-E Medicaid program. The IV-E component of the Medicaid program provides Medicaid eligibility to children that are in foster care placements. The IV-E component of the Medicaid program accounts for 31% of all Medicaid mental health services expenditures for children. Over 95% of the total costs associated with DCYF is for therapeutic placements for children. Table 8 shows the breakdown of the services provided to these children.

Table 8
Total Expenditures for Mental Health Services for Medicaid Enrolled Children Up to age 19
by CPT Code for DCYF Services

| CPT Code | Description | Total Expenditures | Percent | Service Count | Percent |
|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| H0019 | Behavioral health; long term residential (non-medical, non-acute care in a residential treatment program where stay is typically longer than 30 days), without room and board, per diem | \$21,548,382 | 84.1% | 13,270 | 76.2% |
| H0043 | Supported Housing, Per Diem | \$2,797,719 | 10.9% | 1,811 | 10.4% |
| H0040 | Assertive Community Treatment Program, Per Diem | \$848,415 | 3.3% | 481 | 2.8% |
| H0018 | Behavioral health; short-term residential (non-medical, non-acute care in a residential treatment program where stay is typically longer than 30 days), without room and board, per diem | \$268,150 | 1.0% | 1,754 | 10.1% |
| T1025 | Intensive, Extended Multidisciplinary Services Provided in a Clinic Setting to Children with Complex Medical, Physical, Mental and Psychosocial Impairments, Per Diem | \$144,057 | 0.6% | 32 | 0.2% |
| OTH S | Other Services | \$3,172 | 0.0% | 61 | 0.4% |
| Total | | \$25,609,895 | 100.0% | \$17,409 | 100.0% |

The Private System

In contrast to the public system of mental health care for children, the private system does not pay for children requiring therapeutic placement. The major component of costs to the private insurers is office-based psycho-therapeutic services. Table 9 illustrates the distribution of these costs by facility type and Table 10 presents the distribution of costs by service received.

Approximately 16% of the total payments of mental health services were borne by the consumer in the form of deductibles or co-insurance.

Table 9
Total Expenditures for Mental Health Services for Privately Insured Children
Up to age 19 by Provider Facility

| Provider Facility | Total Expenditures | Cost-Sharing | Service Count |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| OFFICE | \$7,596,129 | \$1,587,944 | 124,286 |
| INPATIENT HOSPITAL | \$2,089,067 | \$108,735 | 2,698 |
| MISSING | \$1,404,390 | \$64,446 | 2,593 |
| OUTPATIENT HOSPITAL | \$986,175 | \$141,638 | 13,614 |
| PSYCH RES TREATMENT CENTER | \$946,209 | \$156,631 | 14,945 |
| HOME | \$611,772 | \$105,743 | 7,861 |
| COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER | \$409,542 | \$90,267 | 7,289 |
| EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT | \$240,116 | \$50,835 | 2,542 |
| OTHER UNLISTED | \$178,094 | \$29,912 | 2,139 |
| INVALID | \$128,694 | \$26,580 | 2,291 |
| AMBULANCE | \$122,705 | \$11,419 | 579 |
| INDEPENT LABORATORY | \$64,897 | \$2,589 | 3,754 |
| INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC | \$11,637 | \$1,917 | 162 |
| PARTIAL HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRIC | \$2,195 | \$130 | 43 |
| SKILLED NURSING FACILITY | \$674 | \$0 | 8 |
| PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC | \$487 | \$105 | 2 |
| AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTER | \$447 | \$0 | 6 |
| HOSPICE | \$390 | \$90 | 6 |
| AMBULANCE – OTHER | \$349 | \$80 | 8 |
| OUTPATIENT REHAB | \$323 | \$185 | 6 |
| RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE | \$196 | \$8 | 2 |
| BIRTHING CENTER | \$165 | \$0 | 3 |
| NURSING FACILITY | \$164 | \$0 | 6 |
| TOTAL | \$14,794,818 | \$2,379,255 | 184,843 |

Table 10
Total Expenditures for Mental Health Services for Privately Insured Children Up to age 19
for the Top 20 CPT Codes

| CPT Code | Description | Total Expenditures | Cost-Sharing | Service Count |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 90806 | Individual psychotherapy, insight oriented, behavior modifying and/or supportive, in an office or outpatient facility, approx. 45 to 50 min. face-to- face with the patient | \$3,362,255.00 | \$783,707.42 | 61,198 |
| OTH S | Mental Health Primary Diagnosis but not identified as a mental health procedure | \$2,189,948.00 | \$283,897.68 | 29,915 |
| INP S | Inpatient Service | \$2,085,561.00 | \$98,555.29 | 1,593 |
| MISS | Mental Health Primary Diagnosis but Invalid Procedure Code | \$1,719,845.00 | \$97,022.48 | 5,293 |
| 90847 | Family psychotherapy (conjoint psychotherapy) (with patient present) | \$1,125,946.00 | \$232,309.85 | 18393 |
| 90801 | Psychiatric diagnostic interview examination | \$959,760.30 | \$166,480.53 | 11,396 |
| 90862 | Pharmacologic management, including prescription, use, and review of medication with no more than minimal medical psychotherapy | \$716,997.30 | \$208,838.35 | 17,647 |
| 99214 | Office or other outpatient visit, for the evaluation and management of an established patient, | \$594,923.10 | \$92,894.89 | 6,754 |
| 99213 | Office or other outpatient visit, for the evaluation and management of an established patient, | \$383,697.10 | \$97,698.48 | 7,500 |
| 92507 | Treatment of speech, language, voice, communication, and/or auditory processing disorder | \$339,225.00 | \$75,741.13 | 4,413 |
| 90807 | Individual psychotherapy, insight oriented, behavior modifying and/or supportive, in an office or outpatient facility with medical evaluation and management services, approx. 45 to 50 min. face-to- face with the patient | \$286,807.20 | \$56,219.92 | 3,400 |
| 90846 | Family psychotherapy (without the patient present) | \$207,028.60 | \$39,972.36 | 3,460 |
| 96100 | Psychological Testing | \$161,548.90 | \$15,187.79 | 780 |
| H2015 | Comprehensive community support services, per 15 min. | \$122,240.70 | \$19,597.80 | 2,393 |
| S9485 | Crisis intervention, mental health services, per diem (existing) | \$96,726.50 | \$13,592.59 | 539 |
| 90853 | Group psychotherapy (other than of a multiple-family group) | \$80,897.49 | \$16,557.48 | 1,485 |
| 90808 | Individual psychotherapy, insight oriented, behavior modifying and/or supportive, in an office or outpatient facility, approx. 75 to 80 min. face-to-face with the patient | \$79,111.97 | \$15,375.51 | 927 |
| 90782 | Therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic injections | \$64,397.23 | \$22,638.55 | 4,305 |
| 90899 | Unlisted psychiatric service or procedure | \$44,784.29 | \$2,346.95 | 297 |
| 90805 | Individual psychotherapy, insight oriented, behavior modifying and/or supportive, in an office or outpatient facility with medical evaluation and management services, approx. 20 to 30 min. face-to-face with the patient | \$42,374.15 | \$12,599.48 | 843 |
| | | | | |
| Total | | \$14,794,818.83 | \$2,379,254.73 | \$184,843.00 |

Children without Insurance

In the previous section, we provided data on the services provided to individuals with a mental illness through two insurance mechanisms: Medicaid and private insurance. In what follows, we document – to the extent possible given the available data – the mental health services being provided to those without insurance by New Hampshire's hospitals. As discussed previously, data from the hospital sector is based on hospital discharge data collected by the Department of Health and Human Services. Data from the community mental health centers on uncompensated care is based on data from the community mental health centers' audited financial data.

Table 11 provides information on the total mental health visits provided by major payers within the hospital system for those of all ages and children less than 19 years. In total, there were slightly more than \$165 million in hospital charges for mental health services. Roughly 12% - or almost \$20 million - of those charges were for those identified as self-pay. This category represents both those that lack insurance coverage entirely as well as those who might have health insurance, but whose insurance coverage does not cover the service being provided.

Table 11
Total Hospital Visits for Mental Health Services in 2004 by Payer

| Payer | All Ages | | | Children up to age 19 | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total Visits | Total Charges | Percent of Total Charges | Total Visits | Total Charges | Percent of Total Charges |
| Medicaid | 5,482 | \$25,299,443 | 15% | 1,621 | \$8,190,908 | 45% |
| Medicare | 7,669 | \$64,730,146 | 39% | 16 | \$64,706 | 0% |
| Other | 1,039 | \$9,033,393 | 5% | 133 | \$535,065 | 3% |
| Private | 12,269 | \$46,145,915 | 28% | 3,142 | \$8,949,167 | 49% |
| Self Pay | 7,357 | \$19,836,802 | 12% | 439 | \$665,784 | 4% |
| Total | 33,816 | \$165,045,699 | 100% | 5,351 | \$18,405,630 | 100% |

Table 12 provides information on the total value of care provided by the community mental health centers to those individuals without insurance or to those individuals who have insurance, but whose insurance policy did not cover the service in question. In total, the community mental health center system reported providing approximately \$4.8 million in uncompensated care.

Table 12
Uncompensated Care Provided by the 10
Community Mental Health Centers of New Hampshire

| CMHC | Total Amount of Uncompensated Care, FY 2007 |
|--|---|
| Center for Life Management | \$285,645 |
| Community Council of Nashua | \$730,270 |
| Community Partners | \$412,417 |
| Genesis Behavioral Health | \$361,346 |
| Mental Health Center of Greater Manchester | \$976,502 |
| Monadnock Family Services | \$407,591 |
| Northern Human Services | \$200,000 |
| Riverbend Community Mental Health | \$784,705 |
| Seacoast Mental Health Center | \$370,178 |
| West Central Services | \$289,210 |
| Total | \$4,817,864 |

Source: NH Community Mental Health Centers

Discussion

This analysis provides a comprehensive description of the mental health service system for children through an analysis of the public Medicaid system, the private insurance system, and the hospital sector providing care to those without insurance. While demonstrating the importance of the Medicaid system to serving the mental health needs of New Hampshire's children, it also raises important questions about the system.

It is clear that within the public Medicaid system, mental health services play an important role for all children enrolled in the Medicaid system. Traditionally, mental health service systems have focused on those children enrolled in the Medicaid program as a result of a mental or developmental disability. This analysis, however, suggests that children enrolled via the TANF program account for a significant share of total mental health expenditures within Medicaid. This clearly suggests that understanding the well-being of children in the Medicaid program and the underlying drivers of expenditures should begin with an analysis of the mental health needs and service use patterns of the TANF population.

While each of the insurance systems, and sets of providers within those systems, is presented as distinct components of the mental health sector, other analyses have shown that almost 20% of the children using mental health services use multiple types of service agencies.⁶ This raises important questions about the potential need for service integration between, for example, the schools, including both the Medicaid-to-Schools program and the Catastrophic Aid program which provides aid to schools with students with very high needs, and the traditional community mental health system. While federal legislation makes schools fiscally responsible for all services listed with an IEP, it is unclear from this analysis how the various systems and agencies are coordinating services and activities for these children.

⁶ Burns et al. "Children's Mental Health Service Use Across Service Sectors." *Health Affairs*. 14:3. Fall 1995.

This lack of clarity is in part a function of the fact that there is significant missing information in Medicaid administrative claims data. As mentioned previously, for almost half the total Medicaid expenditures, data was missing on diagnosis information, making it difficult to explore the reasons for these children to seek care. This is primarily driven by the fact that data for the Medicaid-to-Schools program lacks diagnosis information. While a system of audits executed by the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services does exist to ensure services are being provided effectively to children, further analysis – likely involving surveys of school districts, the mental health clinics and the various providers of therapeutic services to foster children – would be required to understand in depth the types of services that are being provided by the schools.

Appendix

Table A-1

| Description and ICD-9-CM Codes | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Description | Code |
| Serious Mental Illnesses (SMI) | |
| Schizophrenic disorders | 295 |
| Major depressive disorder | 296.2, 296.3 |
| Other affective psychoses | |
| <i>Manic disorders</i> | 296.0, 296.1 |
| <i>Bipolar affective disorders</i> | 296.4 - 296.7 |
| <i>Other & unspecified manic-depressive psychoses</i> | 296.8 |
| <i>Other & unspecified affective psychoses</i> | 296.9 |
| Other psychoses | |
| <i>Transient organic psychotic conditions</i> | 293 |
| <i>Other organic psychotic conditions, chronic</i> | 294 |
| <i>Paranoid states or delusional disorders</i> | 297 |
| <i>Other non-organic psychoses</i> | 298 |
| <i>Psychoses with origin specific to childhood</i> | 299 |
| Other Mental Illnesses (OMI) | |
| Stress & adjustment disorders | |
| <i>Acute reaction to stress</i> | 308 |
| <i>Adjustment reaction</i> | 309 |
| Personality disorders | 301, excluding 301.13 |
| Childhood disorders | |
| <i>Disturbance of conduct, not elsewhere specified</i> | 312 |
| <i>Disturbance of emotions, specific to childhood & adolescence</i> | 313 |
| <i>Hyperkinetic syndrome of childhood</i> | 314 |
| Other mood disorders & anxiety | |
| <i>Neurotic disorders</i> | 300 |
| <i>Cyclothymic disorder</i> | 301.13 |
| <i>Depressive disorder, not elsewhere specified</i> | 311 |
| Other mental disorders | |
| <i>Sexual deviations & disorders</i> | 302 |
| <i>Physiological malfunction arising from mental factors</i> | 306 |
| <i>Special symptoms or syndromes, not elsewhere specified</i> | 307 |
| <i>Specific non-psychotic mental disorders due to organic brain damage</i> | 310 |
| <i>Psychotic factors associated with diseases specified elsewhere</i> | 316 |
| <i>Mental disorders in pregnancy, ante partum & post partum</i> | 648.4 |
| Any Alcohol Diagnosis | |
| Alcoholic psychoses | 291 |
| Alcohol dependence/nondependent abuse | 303, 305.0 |
| Any Drug Diagnosis | |
| Drug psychoses | 292 |
| Drug dependence/nondependent abuse | 304,305.2-305.9 |
| Other Alcohol & Drug-related Disorders & Conditions | |
| Pellagra | 265.2 |
| Alcoholic polyneuropathy | 357.5 |
| Polyneuropathy due to drugs | 357.6 |
| Alcoholic cardiomyopathy | 425.5 |
| Alcoholic gastritis | 535.3 |
| Chronic liver disease & cirrhosis with mention of alcohol | 571.0-571.3 |
| Pregnancy- & childbirth-related conditions | |
| <i>Drug dependence in pregnancy, ante partum & post partum</i> | 648.3 |
| <i>Suspected damage to fetus from drugs</i> | 655.5 |
| <i>Noxious influences affecting fetus via placenta or breast milk</i> | 760.7 |
| <i>Drug withdrawal syndrome in newborn</i> | 779.5 |
| <i>Excessive blood level of alcohol</i> | 790.3 |
| Drug poisoning | |
| <i>Poisoning by adrenal cortical steroids</i> | 962.0 |
| <i>Poisoning by opiates & related narcotics</i> | 965.0 |
| <i>Poisoning by sedatives & hypnotics</i> | 967 |
| <i>Poisoning by other central nervous system depressants & anesthetics</i> | 968 |
| <i>Poisoning by psychotropic agents</i> | 969 |
| <i>Poisoning by central nervous system stimulants</i> | 970 |
| <i>Poisoning by dietetics</i> | 977.0 |
| <i>Poisoning by alcohol deterrents</i> | 977.3 |
| Toxic effect of alcohol | 980 |
| Tobacco Use Disorder | 305.1 |
| Alzheimer's disease | 290, 331.0 |
| Mental Retardation or Developmental Delays | 315, 317-319 |

Table A-2

Total Expenditures for Mental Health Services for Medicaid Enrolled Children Up to age 19 by Diagnosis Category

| Diagnosis Category | Total Expenditures | Service Count | Total Children | Cost per Service | Cost per Child | Services per Child | Percent of Total Children | Percent of Total Expenditures | Percent of Total Services |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| MISSING DIAG | \$39,114,984 | 273,155 | 6,939 | \$143 | \$5,637 | 39 | 27.6% | 48.0% | 51.5% |
| CHILDHOOD DISORDERS | \$13,002,820 | 82,899 | 6,206 | \$157 | \$2,095 | 13 | 24.7% | 16.0% | 15.6% |
| MENTAL RETARDATION | \$8,415,915 | 39,745 | 2,160 | \$212 | \$3,896 | 18 | 8.6% | 10.3% | 7.5% |
| STRESS AND ADJUSTMENT | \$7,944,482 | 57,276 | 4,308 | \$139 | \$1,844 | 13 | 17.2% | 9.8% | 10.8% |
| OTHER PSYCHOSES | \$3,888,580 | 19,531 | 722 | \$199 | \$5,386 | 27 | 2.9% | 4.8% | 3.7% |
| OTHER MOOD DISORDERS AND ANXIETY | \$3,621,497 | 25,481 | 2,351 | \$142 | \$1,540 | 11 | 9.4% | 4.4% | 4.8% |
| OTHER AFFECTIVE DISORDERS | \$3,412,192 | 19,314 | 945 | \$177 | \$3,611 | 20 | 3.8% | 4.2% | 3.6% |
| MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS | \$1,333,780 | 8,000 | 643 | \$167 | \$2,074 | 12 | 2.6% | 1.6% | 1.5% |
| ANY DRUG OR ALCOHOL | \$185,958 | \$1,573 | \$311 | \$118 | \$598 | 5 | 1.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| ALL OTHER DISORDERS | \$493,102 | \$3,065 | \$517 | \$161 | \$954 | 6 | 2.1% | 0.6% | 0.6% |

Table A-3

Total Expenditures for Mental Health Services for Medicaid Enrolled Children Up to age 19 by Eligibility Category

| Eligibility Category | Total Children | Service Count | Percent Total Services | Total Expenditures | Percent Total Expenditures | Cost per Child | Cost per Service | Services per Child |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ADULT MENTALLY DISABLED | 25 | 1,968 | 0.4% | \$374,146 | 0.5% | \$14,966 | \$190 | 79 |
| ADULT PHYSICALLY DISABLED | 134 | 10,215 | 1.9% | \$1,357,881 | 1.7% | \$10,133 | \$133 | 76 |
| CHILD DISABLED | 1,030 | 92,189 | 17.4% | \$12,334,437 | 15.2% | \$11,975 | \$134 | 90 |
| FOSTER CARE | 1,451 | 52,194 | 9.8% | \$18,765,298 | 23.0% | \$12,933 | \$360 | 36 |
| TANF RELATED | 15,035 | 373,455 | 70.5% | \$48,580,674 | 59.7% | \$3,231 | \$130 | 25 |
| MISSING | 5 | 18 | 0.0% | \$875 | 0.0% | \$175 | \$49 | 4 |