### Developing Rational Service Areas (RSAs) for Healthcare Services Using Medicaid Claims Data in New York

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May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2019 Association of American Medical Colleges 15th Annual Health Workforce Research Conference Alexandria, VA



# **Center for Health Workforce Studies**

- The Center for Health Workforce Studies (CHWS) established in 1996—is an academic research center based at the School of Public Health at the University at Albany, State University of New York (SUNY)
- Mission: To provide timely, accurate information and conduct policy-relevant research about the health workforce
- Goal: To assist health, professional, and educational organizations, policy makers, planners, and other stakeholders to understand issues related to the supply, demand, distribution, and the use of health workers



# Acknowledgement

Robert Martiniano, DrPH, MPA Nafin Harun, MA Jean Moore, CHWS Director Guy Forte, Assistant Director Yunhan Zhao, MA Jenny Gao, MA Rakkoo Chung, PhD Stuart Daman, PhD



# NY's Approach on RSAs

- RSAs are geographic areas that represent how and where the population residing within that area "reasonably" seek certain health services
- RSAs should account for:

### Commuting Patterns

- Location of Patient/Provider
- Patient flow

### Physical barriers

- Highways/Transportation
- Mountains
- Bodies of water

### Individual characteristics

- Demographics e.g. age, race, culture
- Insurance status

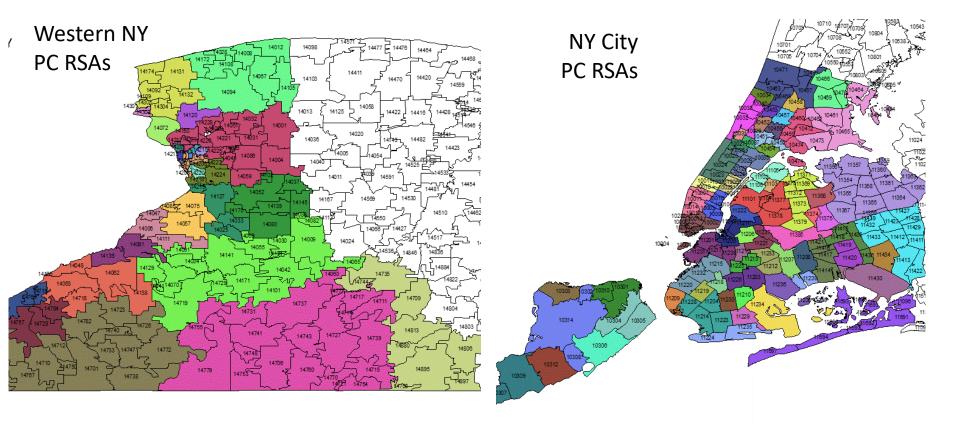


### **RSAs Development in NY**

RSAs Project	# of RSAs	Time	Data Source	# of Claims	Provider Type	Needs Assessment
Primary Care	277	2014 ~15	NY Medicaid Claims, 2013 Outpatient	6.3M	PC Physician	Rank each indicator & combine
Dental Health	178	2016 ~17	2015 General dentistry	1.9M	Dentist Inc. Ped.	Composite Indicator (CI) ranking
Mental Health	107	2017 ~18	2017 MH services with ER	0.3M	Physician NP & PA	Improved CI with Pop Density



### **Primary Care RSAs in NY**

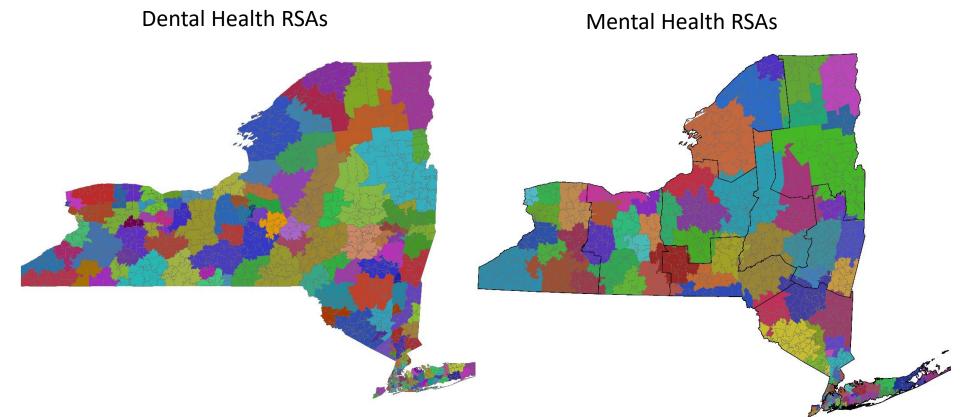


\*RSA – Zip code area with same color

\*Large RSA means longer travel distance based on Patients' commuting patterns



### **Dental and Mental RSAs in NY**



\*Dental vs Mental (N=178 vs n=107) \*Downstate vs Upstate or Urban vs Rural \*RSAs span across geo-political areas - e.g. central NY, capital region



### **Develop RSAs - NY Data**

### Platform: NYS Medicaid SIM Data Warehouse

- Record level claims for 4m+ patients
- Customizable view by patient/provider/claim type

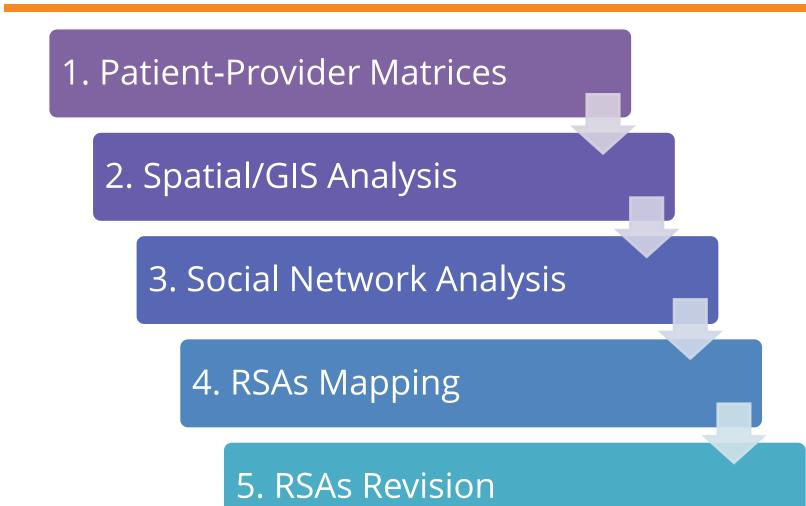
Pt. CIN	Age						Procedure Code		
0001	64	Μ	White	10001	10-digit	5/2/17	XXXX	Hospital	10002

### Key for RSAs:

- Ability to link patient zip and provider zip
- Patient flow volume # of claims
- Filters for provider/service type and place



### **Develop RSAs - Steps**





# **1. Patient-Provider Matrices**

#### **Count-based Matrix**

- Patient zip (row) by provider zip (column) 1600x900
- Cell value paired total claims

#### **Example of Matrices in NYC**

Count-Based Matrix					Relational Matrix					
Zip Code	10001	10002	10003	10004	Zip Code	10001	10002	10003	10004	
10001	160	55	0	10	10001	1	0	0	0	
10002	212	4194	1	106	10002	0	1	0	0	
10003	51	70	0	1	10003	0	1	0	0	
10004	0	2	0	8	10004	0	0	0	1	

#### **Relational Matrix**

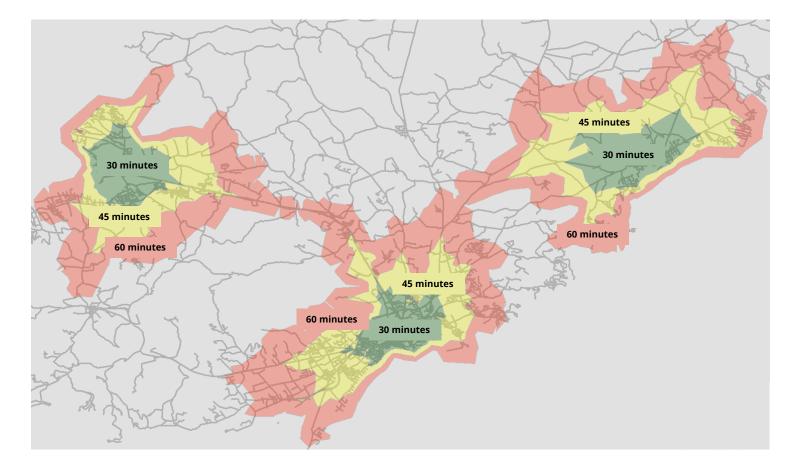
- **Plurality** highest percent of patients from one zip code obtained services in certain provider zip code(s)
- **1s** plurality patient flow relationship
- **0s** non-plurality



# 2. Spatial/GIS Analysis

#### Spatial Analysis with ArcGIS

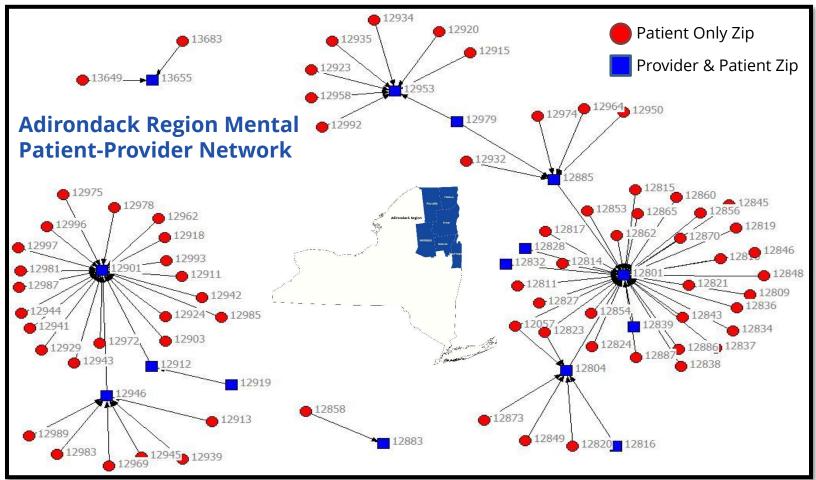
- Boundaries created following roads/speed limits from providers
- "Cookie Cutter" was used to generate final relational matrix



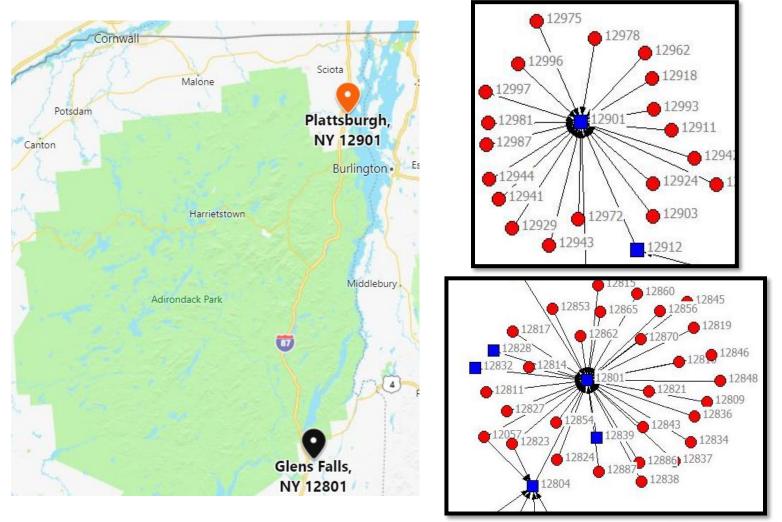
# 3. Social Network Analysis (SNA)

**UCINET cluster analysis** (two-mode and n-cliques technique)

- Visualize matrix structure among zip codes (GTL method)
- 11 NYS regional networks created based on initial RSA subgroups



### 3. Social Network Analysis (SNA)





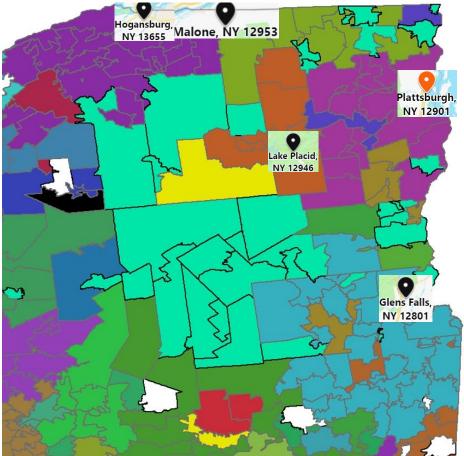
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# 4. Mapping Initial RSAs

- Zip codes were grouped based on SNA
- ArcGIS mapping initial RSAs
- Irrational Areas identified

### Adirondack Region Initial Dental RSAs

- Structure holes and enclosed RSAs
- Undetermined areas
- Areas excluded by 60minute traveling rule
- Irrational area data revisited following the next highest plurality



# 5. Revising and finalizing RSAs

#### **RSA Revision Rules:**

- Contiguousness
- Non-overlapping
- Removing "cookie cutters"
- Reasonable locales

• 178 Revised Dental RSAs statewide finalized

# Findings

- Traveling patterns for NYS Medicaid patients do not follow geo-political boundaries, but follow actual supply of available providers and means of transportations
- RSAs in rural areas were larger and tended to be composed of more zip codes, compared to those in urban areas
- RSAs in upstate NY were also larger than in downstate NY, which indicated a longer travel distance for upstate Medicaid patients seeking healthcare services
- In New York City and other major metropolitan areas, RSAs were more localized and smaller than other regions, resulting from a larger number of providers and greater accessibility to public transportation



### Next Step – Assess RSAs

### Three sets of RSAs created to help --

- Understanding Medicaid patients' travel patterns
- Visualize and compare the access to care issue statewide, especially in underserved areas

### **Needs Assessment** is the next --

- Assess RSAs for different healthcare services based on certain criteria/indicators
- Identify areas with highest need to inform policy makers
- Needs assessments for three RSAs were conducted with improvements overtime on ranking methods



### **Questions?**

- For more information, please email me at: Shen Wang, <u>swang6@albany.edu</u>
- Visit us via: <u>www.chwsny.org</u>



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