



Behavioral Health is Essential To Health

Prevention Works





Treatment is Effective





INTERSECTION OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND HEALTH

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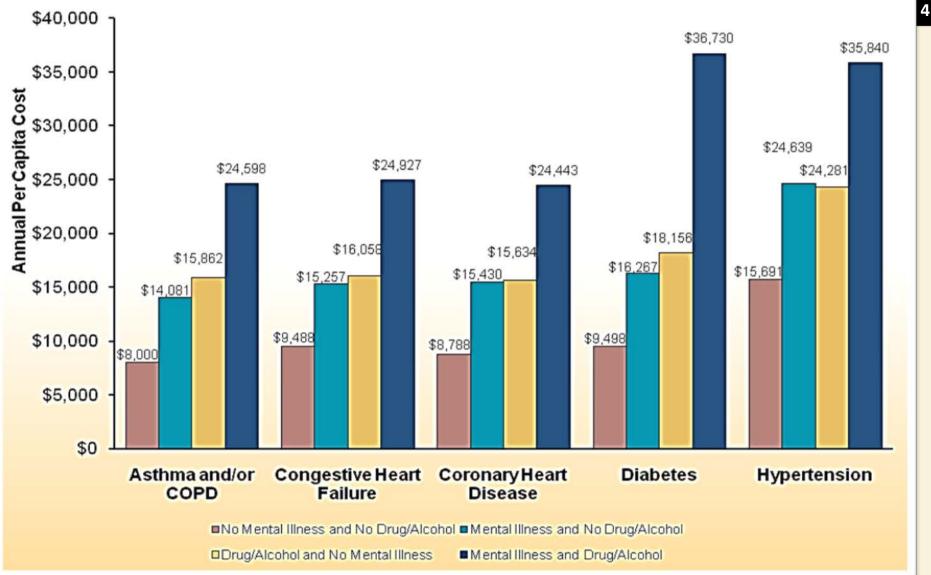


BH IMPACTS PHYSICAL HEALTH

- MH problems increase risk for physical health problems & SUDs increase risk for chronic disease, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and mental illness
- Cost of treating common diseases is higher when a patient has untreated BH problems, mostly preventable or treatable
- → 24 percent of pediatric primary care office visits and ¼ of all adult stays in community hospitals involve M/SUDs
- ➔ M/SUDs rank among top 5 diagnoses associated with 30-day readmission, accounting for about one in five of all Medicaid readmissions (12.4 percent for MD and 9.3 percent for SUD)
- Half of Americans will experience M/SUD; half know someone in recovery from SUD

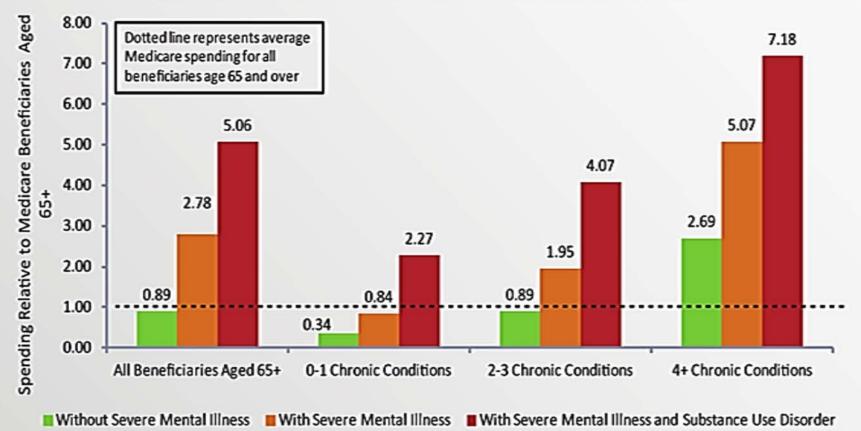


BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONDITIONS INCREASE COSTS



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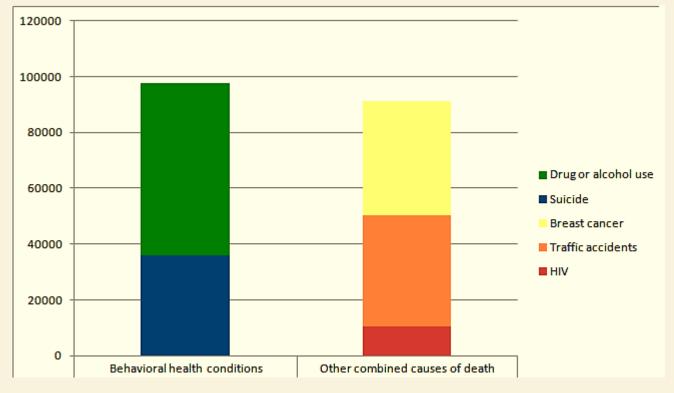
Relative Per Capita Medicare Parts A and B Spending For Medicare Beneficiaries Aged 65+, By Number of Chronic Conditions and Severe Mental Illness Status¹, 2010



Note: Spending is expressed as a multiple of the average Medicare spending for all beneficiaries aged 65+ with and without severe mental illness (SMI). Medicare Part A and B spending includes inpatient and outpatient hospital services, physician visits, home health, skilled nursing facility, durable medical equipment, hospice, and misc. services. ¹N = 22,166,860 Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and over without SMI, 1,356,980 with SMI, and 12,100 with both SMI and substance use disorder.

PREMATURE DEATH AND DISABILITY

- People with M/SUDs are nearly 2x as likely as general population to die prematurely, (8.2 years younger) often of preventable or treatable causes (95.4 percent medical causes)
- → BH conditions lead to *more deaths* than HIV, traffic accidents + breast cancer combined



More deaths from suicide than from HIV or homicides

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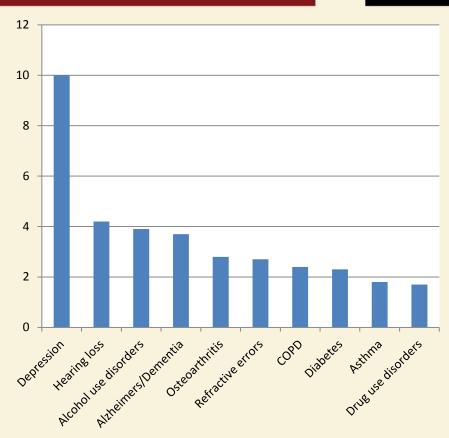
Half the deaths from tobacco use are among persons with M/SUDs



CDC, National Vital Statistics Report, 2009

BH-RELATED DISABILITY

- More than 2 million Americans report mental/emotional disorders as the primary cause of their disability (CDC)
- Depression is the leading cause of disability worldwide, and is a major contributor to the global burden of disease (WHO)

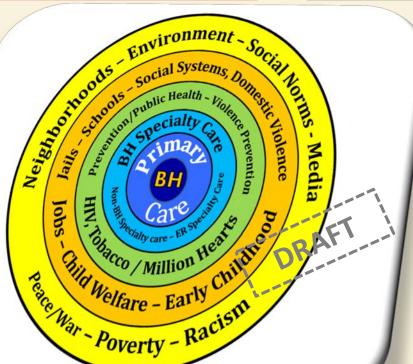


Years Lost Due to Disability in Millions (High-Income Countries – World Health Organization Data)



ECOLOGICAL MODEL OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

- Based on IOM's Ecological Model of Health
- Provides a broader framework for addressing social, economic and environmental factors that impact BH
- Welfare Early Structural determinants of ar - Poverty - Raci health" extend **beyond** boundaries of traditional BH and public health services to include partnerships/collaborations that further BH integration with other community wellness efforts and with other service systems, settings, providers





SAMHSA'S STRATEGIC INITIATIVE #2 HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

Foster integration between BH and prevention, health care, and social support – "BH is essential to health" ecological model

- Develop/implement new provisions under Medicaid and Medicare to assure *treatment* available, provide and evidencebased – regulations, info bulletins, EBPs
- Influence/support efficient use of *financing models*/ mechanisms to address BH treatment/services/activities
- Finalize/implement *parity* provisions in MHPAEA & ACA, disseminate information – Medicaid reg; Medicare analysis
- → Implementation of *quality indicators* to advance BH outcomes NBHQF; Delivery System Reform

PRIMARY CARE/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INTEGRATION FEDERAL INITIATIVES

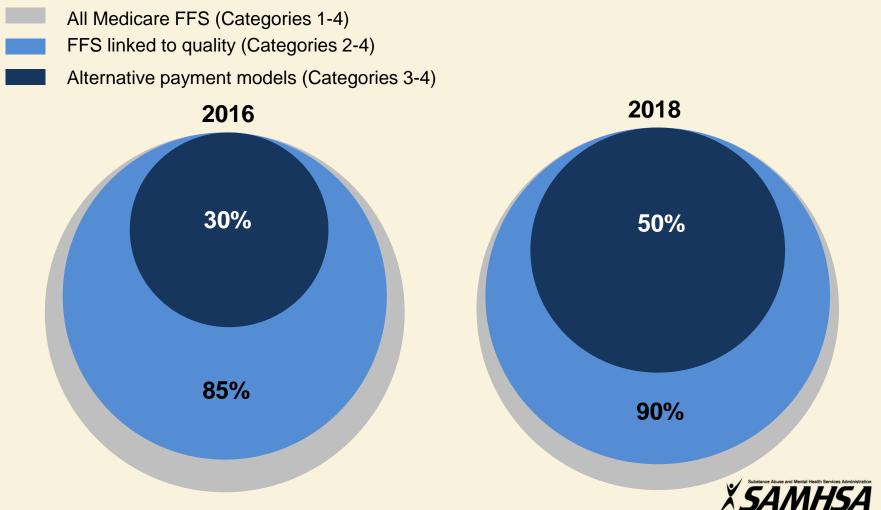
- → OASH: Co-morbidity working group
- → SAMHSA'S Primary/BH Integration (PBHCI): Physical health of adults w/ SMI and TA for bi-directional integration (Center for Integrated Health Solutions, w/ HRSA)
- → Primary Care/Addiction Services Integration (PCASI): Proposed for 2015 & 2016
- → <u>HRSA FQHCs</u>: Integrating BH screening, brief intervention. and treatment into primary care settings
- → <u>Million Hearts</u>: Wrapping BH into prevention efforts to address ABCS
- AHRQ Center for Integration Models: Developing models of integrated BH care in primary care settings
- CMMI Innovative Financing Models for Integration: Grants to test models using SAMHSA and AHRQ indicators and TA
- Medicare Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs): Payment for integrated care & outcomes (ASPE tracking impacts for BH)

HHS DELIVERY SYSTEM REFORM EFFORTS

- Smarter Spending: Payment systems based on value not volume (Medicare – 30 percent alternative payment by 2016); transparency on cost & quality information; electronic health to monitor cost and quality
- → Better Care: Integration and coordination of clinical care services in patient-centered medical homes (health homes); patient engagement through shared decision-making
- → Healthier People: Health promotion through State Innovation Model grants, tobacco media campaigns, and food initiatives; Million Hearts campaign to expand hypertension & cholesterol screening and control



TARGET FOR <u>MEDICARE</u> FFS PAYMENTS LINKED TO QUALITY AND ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT MODELS



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PARITY/ACA: PROJECTED REACH

		13	
	Individuals who will gain mental health, substance use disorder, or both benefits under the Affordable Care Act, including federal parity protections	Individuals with existing mental health and substance use disorder benefits who will benefit from federal parity protections	Total individuals who will benefit from federal parity protections as a result of the Affordable Care Act
Individuals currently in individual plans	3.9 million	7.1 million	11 million
Individuals currently in small group plans	1.2 million	23.3 million	24.5 million
Individuals currently uninsured	27 million	n/a	27 million
<u>Total</u>	<u>32.1 million</u>	<u>30.4 million</u>	62.5 million
uninsured <u>Total</u>	<u>32.1 million</u>		62.5 million

NOTE: These estimates include individuals and families who are currently enrolled in grandfathered coverage.

Source: ASPE Research Brief, February 2013

PARITY ISSUES

ACA – Essential Health Benefits (EHBs) Regulation

• Required BH EHBs in most insurance plans

MHPAEA Parity Final Reg – Nov 2013

- Regional/National Meetings
- States tracking compliance
- New DOL compliance tool
- Medicaid Parity in Process
- Medicare Parity Analysis
- Parity as a Concept SAMHSA
 - Why parity matters
 - National Dialogue on MH
 - "Science of Changing Social Norms" to change attitudes/behavior





INTEGRATION IN THE FUTURE

- Broadened among BH, health care, social support, community prevention systems
- Expanded use of health technology
- Increased numbers, types and trainings of BH providers
- Increased access to treatment
- Includes a trauma-informed approach throughout health, BH health and related systems
- Provides treatment and recovery services in community to prevent entry/involvement w/ CJ or JJ systems, creates early diversion, supports effective reentry.

QUALITY FRAMEWORK

- Quality rather than quantity;
 cost control through better
 care rather than more care
 (EBPs that produce results)
 - National Quality Strategy (AHRQ)
 - National Behavioral Health Quality Framework and BH Barometers (SAMHSA)



- State choices increasingly impacting care and outcomes
 - Participation in duals demos, Medicaid expansion, Medicaid state plan coverage, health homes
 - Exchanges, EHB benchmark plans for parity, MHPAEA enforcement



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