

ARKANSAS APCD DATA USERS GROUP

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Agenda

- Welcome
- Topics
 - Methodologies for Managing High Collision Hash IDs
 - Methodologies for Developing Project Specific Events/Episodes
 - Data Field Coverages
 - New Medicaid Data Changes
 - Latest APCD Release Information and Data Tips
- Questions/Discussion





Arkansas APCD Team

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- Nichole Sanders, PhD Assistant Director of Analytics, ACHI
- Mike Motley, MPH Director of Analytics, ACHI



Something new

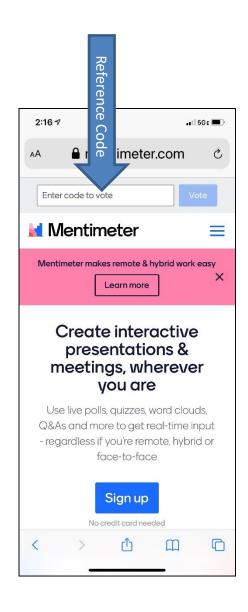
- Collecting feedback using Mentimeter, an interactive presentation software
- Slides are placed throughout the presentation with questions about the topic.
- A reference number is at the top of the feedback slide.

Go to www.menti.com and use the code 8703 7025



Mentimeter

- Go to Mentimeter.com on your phone or Menti.com on a different browser.
- When prompted, enter the reference code found at the top of the feedback slide in the box here.
- You will see a screen with the question and answer options.
- Enter your feedback.







- An APCD Unique ID* or Hash ID is a 'hashed' value that represents the concatenated member last name and date of birth
- Combining the Hash ID with gender can be used as a proxy to identify a unique individual – when supported by other information
- The purpose of this approach is to determine a close approximation of the number of distinct individuals in a study population using a combination of gender and Hash ID

*Data Element ID for APCD Unique ID: ME998.





- Hash IDs are not as precise as using a complete set of personally identifiable information
- 'Collisions' occur when last names, dates of birth, and genders are the same for more than one person
- Collision influencers
 - Twins (approximately 1–3% rate)
 - Common last names over time
 - Common dates of birth within groups or years
 - Data quality errors





- Collisions, while present, do not occur often and have a very small impact on the overall data set
- Collision rate in a randomly created analytic set is expected to be around 3.5% and potentially lower for a smaller sized set

Collision rates can vary depending on the size and design of the analytic dataset.





Some Hash IDs have large frequency counts

Top 10 Hash IDs (No Submitting Entity Association)	Gender	Count
1yDhYf2ILOh98nS+ZtWv4tZWckdaOwqZf3xnnnVLNVE=	F	4,936
1yDhYf2ILOh98nS+ZtWv4tZWckdaOwqZf3xnnnVLNVE=	M	2,838
BRhv0qu1IFibrrKW1fwdzzZkj9uf8rhes+SKDaHivyA=	U	298
86LA0+at6RSsFOecByqJQEG+s9VFOpabcsqlUmj3XGk=	U	225
oxdvja0i6yMkZ9r2HEzqlhuC31ngwQob0+/qwdDjrQA=	U	317
qlXRdk60oQwYpuSK0zAdlg487utqlJJRAyHv8dfchDM=	М	191
MfC1CF3AWQoX+5eeNFEoHOmRvju5AMneU50zJbF7Tr8=	U	179
/jM3tzC8pGgF85Y3808LeEqhkuQQMYQHpOzDoY8kTmw=	M	156
U6M9RNokWVeY1ysdTZgh56k/oJty33FmbGfg92BczeM=	U	154
u7wonVC7GrlU2NlXu82Codh1FbTQ9RaYR/KlhD9cOOc=	U	152

Can these be correct?
Would an enrollee really have that many member records?

Are these really collisions?

^{*}These counts represent the number of active or latest member enrollment (versionrank 1) records.





Hash IDs / submitting entity groups with high row counts

Submitting Entity	Hash ID	Gender	Row Count
99EBD1	1yDhYf2ILOh98nS+ZtWv4tZWckdaOwqZf3xnnnVLNVE=	F	4,936
99EBD1	1yDhYf2ILOh98nS+ZtWv4tZWckdaOwqZf3xnnnVLNVE=	M	2,838
99HSM1	U6M9RNokWVeY1ysdTZgh56k/oJty33FmbGfg92BczeM=	M	3
99CAR1	U6M9RNokWVeY1ysdTZgh56k/oJty33FmbGfg92BczeM=	M	56
99CAR1	U6M9RNokWVeY1ysdTZgh56k/oJty33FmbGfg92BczeM=	U	154
99CAR1	U6M9RNokWVeY1ysdTZgh56k/oJty33FmbGfg92BczeM=	F	7
60054A	7u7P27dJ4ehf8rKexncDZ3qQhio9+6NQABaM3wfpB9U=	M	105
47155	7u7P27dJ4ehf8rKexncDZ3qQhio9+6NQABaM3wfpB9U=	M	1
99MCD1	ivMwwCBwDFZUd5pe3nU/czwvMgWghPnxFzJq4o8v6bl=	F	55
83470	ivMwwCBwDFZUd5pe3nU/czwvMgWghPnxFzJq4o8v6bl=	F	14

^{*}These counts represent the number of active or latest member enrollment (versionrank 1) records.





- Reasons for high count Hash IDs include but are not limited to:
 - Data quality issues
 - Blank names
 - Default names
 - Default dates
 - Common names
 - Treatment for severe illnesses
 - Home health/skilled nursing facilities
 - Mental health facilities, including residential facilities
 - Pharmaceutical treatment for chronic conditions
- While some Hash IDs occur in high quantities, they are not always collisions





 Overall, the number of unique Hash IDs/Gender combinations associated with multiple Member IDs is relatively low.

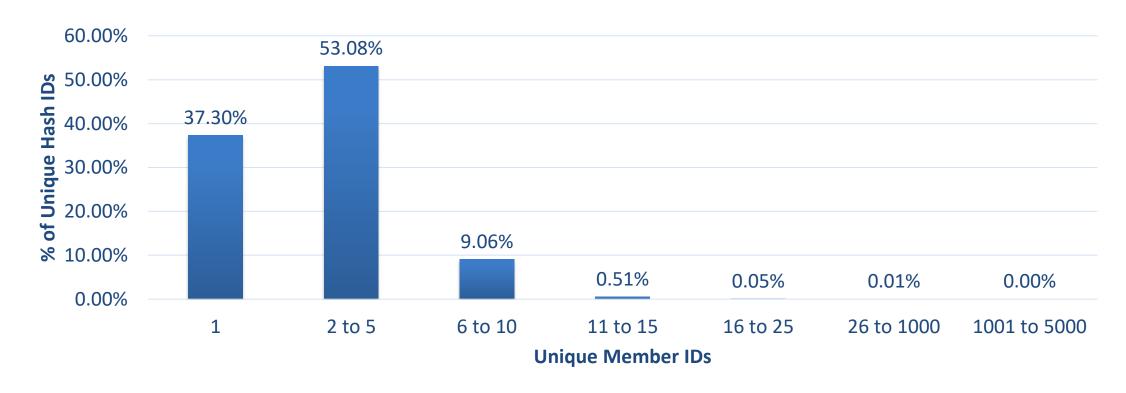
	Number of Member IDs	# of Hash IDs*	
~2M Hash IDs have between 2 to 5 member IDs	1	1,465,055 🜟	Member IDs are the
	2 to 5	2,085,039	concatenated Submitting Entity ID (ME001) and
	6 to 10	355,829	Member Number (ME107)
	11 to 15	19,852	
	16 to 25	1,976	
26 to 1000	26 to 1000	234	
	1001 to 5000	2	
	Total Unique Hash IDs	3,927,987	

^{*}These counts represent the number of active or latest member enrollment (versionrank 1) records.





Distribution of Hash IDs to Member IDs – All APCD







- Differences in Member IDs are most often because a member was enrolled with different carriers over time
- Member IDs can also change because of name changes, plan changes, moves, etc.
- Having multiple member IDs associated with a single Hash ID is not always a problem



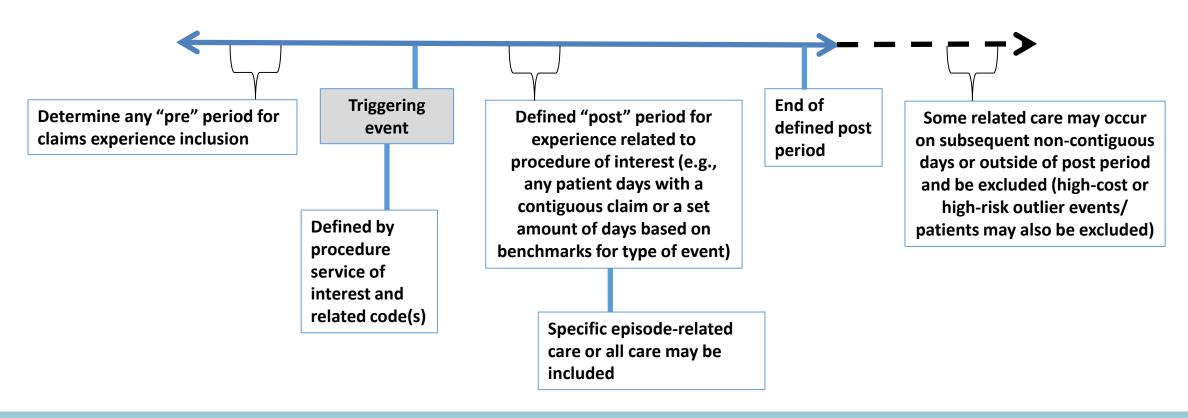


- Collision reduction can be managed in several ways:
 - Analytic datasets focused on rare or specialized conditions are typically small and often don't include collisions; collision reduction steps not usually required
 - Records associated with collisions within large analytic datasets focused on common conditions could be omitted and still maintain a viable analytic dataset
 - If collisions are problematic in an analytic dataset, applying a collision reduction methodology is recommended
- April 2020 Arkansas APCD Data Users Group Deck has additional collision management strategies: www.arkansasapcd.net/Docs/1392/





Methodologies for Developing Project Specific Events/Episodes







Methodologies for Developing Project-Specific Events/Episodes – Examples

- Emergency department visits
 - Leading to inpatient stays
- Colonoscopies
- Tonsillectomies
- Deliveries





Data Field Coverages

- Data field coverages for each file type can be found on the Arkansas APCD website
- The <u>Arkansas APCD Data Element Frequency Counts</u> provide row counts by data element value for all submitting entities combined
- Click on each file type to download an Excel file with data element counts





- Data issues recently identified in Arkansas Medicaid Data:
 - Facility Type MC037
 - This field had previously been hard coded as "02" on all records for all years
 - Data was updated with correct values in the 19B release (January 2020), however new records received in later submissions continued to be coded with "02" in error
 - This field has been corrected for all years of Arkansas Medicaid medical claims
 - NOTE: As of 2017, the value "02" represents telemedicine; the correction data will still contain the value "02" for telemedicine







- Data issues recently identified in Arkansas Medicaid Data:
 - Service Provider Data
 - The original logic supporting service provider data fields preserved NULL values when the service provider information was not available at the claim line level
 - The logic has been revised to select service provider data from the claim header level when the claim line level service provider data is not available
 - This change will result in more service provider level data for use in analytics
 - These fields have been corrected for all years of Arkansas Medicaid medical claims







Service Provider Data Elements		
MC024 -SRVC_PRVDR_NUMB	MC031 - SRVC_PRVDR_SUFFIX	
MC025 -SRVC_PRVDR_EIN	MC032 - SRVC_PRVDR_SPECIALTY	
MC026 - SRVC_NPI	MC033 - SRVC_PRVDR_CITY	
MC027 - SRVC_PRVDR_ENTITY_TYPE	MC034 - SRVC_PRVDR_STATE	
MC028 - SRVC_PRVDR_FIRST_NAME	MC035 - SRVC_PRVDR_ZIP	
MC029 - SRVC_PRVDR_MIDDLE_NAME	MC070 - SRVC_PRVDR_COUNTRY_CODE	
MC030 - SRVC_PRVDR_LAST_NAME	MC108 - SRVC_PRVDR_STREET	







- Data issues recently identified in Arkansas Medicaid Data:
 - Ethnicity ME025
 - The original logic applied a general categorization to ethnicity by categorizing all values into "33" (Not Hispanic or Latino – Other or Blank (no race selected)) or "34" (Hispanic or Latino – Other or Blank (no race selected))
 - Arkansas Medicaid has updated the population of the ethnicity flag with more specific data that aligns with the values described in <u>Appendix I – Ethnicity</u>
 - Ethnicity fields have been corrected for all years of Arkansas Medicaid member data







Release Information

- Available APCD data
 - Current APCD Data: Jan. 1, 2013, through June 30, 2020
 - Next build in progress
 - Includes data Jan. 1, 2013, through December 31, 2020
 - Estimated completion: September–October, 2021







Always check the Arkansas APCD Data Issues and Tips page for the latest information!





Data Tips

- Utilize searchable Arkansas APCD <u>data dictionaries</u> & <u>tip sheets</u>
- Highlights (be sure to review them all!):
 - Resolved issues
 - Updated Tips/Issues
 - Featured Tips/Issues
 - Issue 0080: Delta Dental Open Enrollment Segments
 - Issue 0083: EBD Pharmacy Provider NPI Mapping
 - Issue 0082: Aetna versioning
 - Issue 0087: Inpatient and Institutional Definition Expansion





APCD Technical Support

Reach out to adrs@achiapcd.atlassian.net for questions about data requests, data use, or pricing

- Something special!
 - If you are interested in a one-on-one meeting with the Arkansas APCD team, reach out to us through our technical support email above



Call to Action

- Sign up for ACHI Newsletter
- Follow on social media: ACHI and the Arkansas Healthcare Transparency Initiative featuring the Arkansas APCD







- Check out the blog posts on ACHI website
- Next users group meeting: October 27, 2021





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