

**MEDICAL ASSISTANCE  
FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES  
2013 REPORT**



**pennsylvania**  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Department of Human Services**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The annual PH-95 Report is mandated by the Pennsylvania (PA) legislature. This is the eleventh report and is for the year 2013. This report presents information on demographics, types of services, service expenditures and common diagnoses for children who are eligible for Medical Assistance (MA) programs as a result of their special needs (known as PH-95 children).

The following are some of the key points found in this report:

- In 2013, the number of PH-95 children enrolled in the MA program reached 66,100 children, which was a 2.5% increase over the enrollment in 2012 (64,467).
- Allegheny County continued to have the most MA enrolled PH-95 children (6,235). Montgomery, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster and York counties had more than 3,000 PH-95 children enrolled per county.
- While the average household annual income for households with PH-95 children was \$102,181 and the median household income for households with PH-95 children was \$76,314, the US household median income was \$52,250 and the average US household annual income was \$72,641.
- The majority (76.6%) of households with a PH-95 child had Third Party Liability (TPL) resources in 2013. On average there were four members in each household with a PH-95 child.
- The MA Program paid \$50,203,885 to providers who delivered services through the Fee-for-Service (FFS) system to PH-95 children in 2013.
- MA Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) paid \$358,527,378 to providers who delivered services through the managed care (MC) delivery system to PH-95 children in 2013.
- In terms of the service categories, school-based services had the highest FFS expenditure (\$25,903,716). Private duty nursing services came in at a distant second with \$7,705,514 in expenditures.
- Outpatient behavioral health facility services had the topmost expenditures (\$97,964,811) by the MA MCOs. Outpatient behavioral health services had the next highest MA MCO paid expenditures, costing \$55,931,406.
- Pervasive Developmental Disorder, Hyperkinetic Syndrome of Childhood, and Specific Delays in Development were the top three categories of diagnoses reported as the reason for treatment in 2013 for PH-95 children.

## INTRODUCTION

### Background

The 2013 report is the eleventh yearly report on children who are eligible for MA because they have special needs (known as PH-95 children).

The Appropriations Act 1A of 2005 provides: “The Department shall submit to the Public Health and Welfare Committee of the Senate and the Health and Human Services Committee of the House of Representatives an annual report including, but not limited to, the following data: family size, household income, county of residence, length of residence in Pennsylvania, third-party insurance information, diagnosis and the type and cost of services paid for by the Medical Assistance Program on behalf of each eligible and enrolled child that has an SSI (Supplemental Security Income) level of disability and where parental income is not currently considered in the eligibility determination process.”

### Methodology

Data collection for this report was provided by Department of Human Services’ Office of Income Maintenance (OIM) and Office of Medical Assistance Programs (OMAP).

OIM furnished demographic data, such as household income and family size from eligibility data determined at the County Assistance Offices (CAOs).

OMAP obtained information from the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) on eligibility dates, demographics, service types, costs, and diagnoses. From the Fraud and Abuse Detection System (FADS), information on the availability of TPL insurance was garnered. All services provided to PH-95 children were delivered through either FFS or MC. Information for FFS claims and MC encounters was generated from EDW based on services rendered in each system. Claims and TPL data were obtained from PA’s PROMISE™ claims processing system, while the Client Information System (CIS) provided eligibility dates, demographic information, and TPL information.

### PH-95 Eligibility

Eligibility for MA through the PH-95 category is based on a child’s disability and the child’s countable income. The child’s countable income must be less than or equal to 100% of the Federal Poverty Income Guideline (FPIG) to be eligible for the PH-95 category. Countable income includes, but is not limited to, a child’s earned income, countable unearned income and voluntary child support. It does not include court-ordered child support and parental income.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2013, every PH-95 child was included in the below analysis, regardless of whether the child's eligibility was discontinued any time during the year.

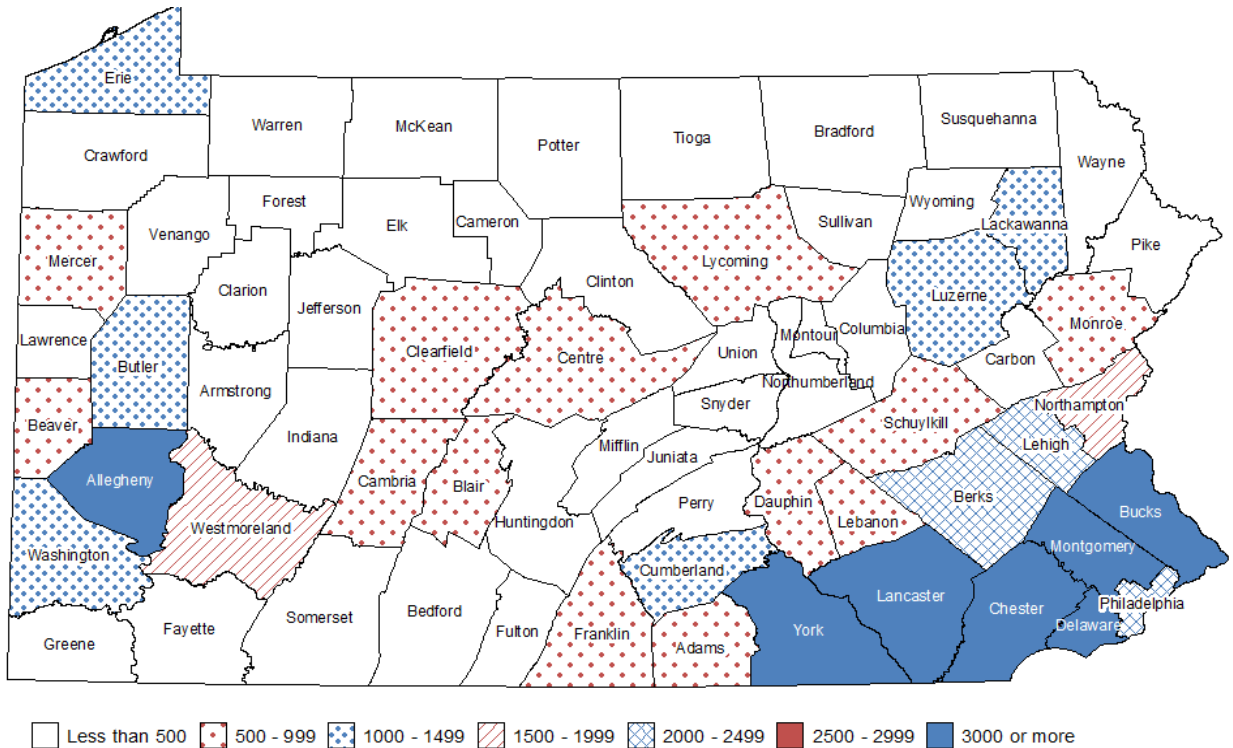
### Number of PH-95 Enrollees

- In 2013, the number of PH-95 children enrolled in the MA program in Pennsylvania was 66,100. This was a 2.5% increase as compared to 64,467 children in 2012.
- The majority (84.7%) of PH-95 children were enrolled in the MC delivery system.

### County of Residence

- Allegheny County had the largest number of PH-95 children, with 6,235 children enrolled in the MA program (Figure 1).
- Counties in the southeast just outside of Philadelphia -- Montgomery, Bucks, Chester and Delaware counties -- had a high number of PH-95 children. Lancaster and York counties also had a high number of PH-95 children.
- Approximately 46% of PH-95 children lived in counties with 3,000 or more PH-95 children in 2013. Seven counties had 3,000 or more PH-95 children in 2013.

**Figure 1. PH-95 Children in Pennsylvania by County of Residence in 2013**



Source: DPW Enterprise Data Warehouse.

## Household Size

- Table 1 displays that the average household size for families with a PH-95 child in 2013 is 3.9 members. The 2010 US Census average household size is 2.58 members.

Table 1. Total and Average PH-95 Household Size - 2013		
Total PH-95 Household Members	Number of PH-95 Recipients	Average Members Per PH-95 Household
260,026	66,100	3.9

Source: OIM.

## Household Income

### Average Income

- The father in a household with a PH-95 child usually has the highest average monthly earned income (\$5,196) and average total income (\$5,414), followed by the mother (average monthly earned income of \$2,707 and average monthly total income of \$2,877) (Table 2).
- In 2013, the average household annual income for households with a PH-95 child was \$102,181 (Table 3).

Table 2. PH-95 Household Members Average Monthly Income *			
Household Member	Average Monthly Earned Income	Average Monthly Unearned Income	Average Monthly Total Income
PH-95 Child	\$6	\$112	\$118
Father	\$5,196	\$217	\$5,414
Mother	\$2,707	\$170	\$2,877
Other	\$32	\$73	\$106
Average Total	\$7,942	\$573	\$8,515

\*Average income is based on 12 months of information. Source: OIM.

Table 3. Average Household Income - 2013	
PH-95 Average Household Income	US Average Household Income*
\$102,181	\$72,641

\* US Census Bureau.

### Median Income

- The median income for households with PH-95 children was \$76,314. The US median household income was \$52,250 in 2013 (Table 4).

Table 4. Median Household Income – 2013	
PH-95 Median Household Income	US Median Household Income*
\$76,314	\$52,250

\*The US household median income from the US Census' American Community Survey.

### Third Party Liability (TPL) Resource

According to MA regulations at 55 Pa. Code § 1101.64, "Other private or governmental health insurance benefits shall be utilized before billing the MA Program." Therefore, when a beneficiary is covered by a TPL resource, the resource must be used to pay for services it covers prior to any MA payment.

- In 2013, approximately 77% (50,617) of PH-95 children had TPL resources compared to 23% (15,483) of children without TPL resources (Table 5).
- Of the PH-95 children with TPL resources, 16.4% had household income of over \$100,000.
- Of the PH-95 children without TPL resources in 2013, 48.1% had household Income of less than \$50,000.

Table 5. Number and Percent of PH-95 Children by Household Income, With or Without TPL Resources – 2013, N = 66,100		
Income Group	Number of PH-95 Children	Percent of Total PH-95 Children
<b>With TPL Resource</b>		
Less than \$50,000	8,325	16.4%
Between \$50,000 and \$75,000	22,592	44.6%
Over \$75,000 but less than \$100,000	11,396	22.5%
Between \$100,000 and \$200,000	4,418	8.7%
Greater than \$200,000	3,886	7.7%
<b>Total with TPL Resource</b>	<b>50,617</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Without TPL Resource</b>		
Less than \$50,000	7,443	48.1%
Between \$50,000 and \$75,000	6,100	39.4%
Over \$75,000 but less than \$100,000	1,314	8.5%
Between \$100,000 and \$200,000	357	2.3%
Greater than \$200,000	269	1.7%
<b>Total without TPL Resource</b>	<b>15,483</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

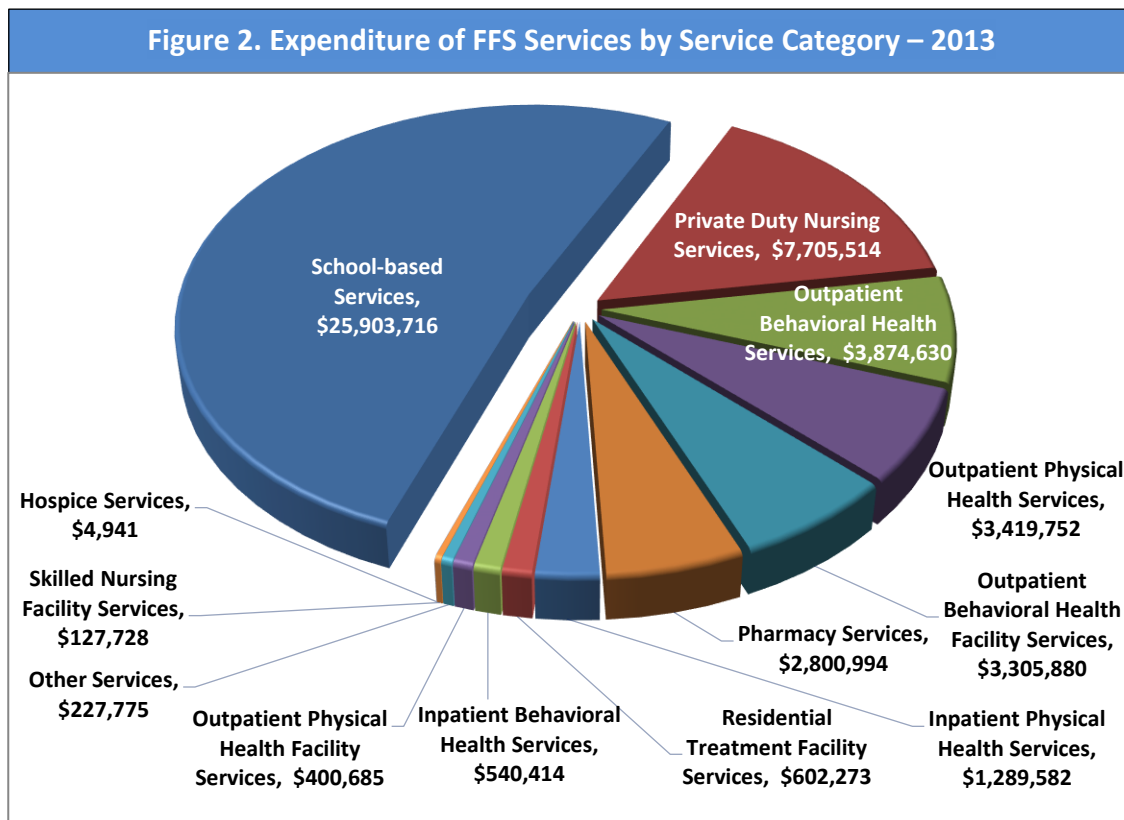
Source: OIM and FADS.

## MA PROGRAM SERVICES AND EXPENDITURES

MA Program services are delivered to PH-95 children by enrolled providers such as, but not limited to, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, home health, labs and hospitals. FFS payment is remitted directly by the MA Program to these providers. The MA MCOs pay providers enrolled in their network for services delivered to PH-95 children.

### PH-95 Expenditures by Services Category

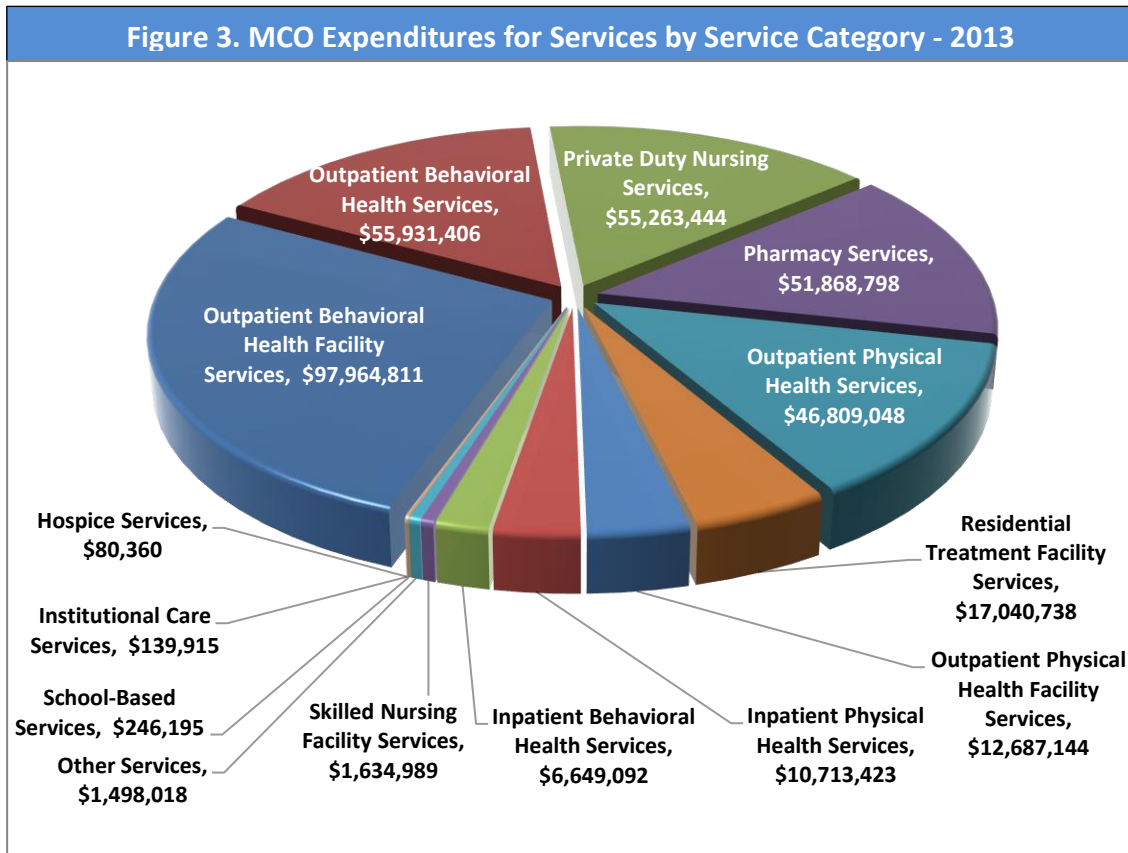
- In October 2012, Pennsylvania began a major expansion of the HealthChoices Program by requiring enrollment in MCOs in all counties. As a result, the MA Program paid \$50,203,885, only 54% of the amount paid in the previous year, for services delivered through the FFS system in 2013.
- School-based services encompassed the greatest portion of FFS expenditures. This was \$25,903,716 as represented in Figure 2. Private duty nursing services followed at distant second with \$7,705,514.



Source: DPW Enterprise Data Warehouse.



- MA MCOs paid \$358,527,378 to providers for services delivered to PH-95 children through the MC system in 2013.
- Outpatient behavioral health facility services were by far the highest expenditure for PH-95 children by MA MCOs (\$97,964,811). The second highest expenditure was for outpatient behavioral health services, with \$55,931,406 (Figure 3).



Source: DPW Enterprise Data Warehouse.

## DIAGNOSES

Diagnoses of PH-95 children were analyzed using service records from both delivery systems. Due to the fact that a PH-95 child may receive treatments for the same condition multiple times in a year and the same diagnosis may be reported more than once, we counted each diagnosis only once per PH-95 child to avoid duplication.

- Based on the first three digits of the ICD-9 diagnosis codes, Pervasive Developmental Disorder was the most frequently reported diagnosis in 2013 with 14,184 PH-95 children (Table 6).
- The second most reported diagnosis was Hyperkinetic Syndrome of Childhood with a total of 12,064 PH-95 children.

Table 6. Top Ten Diagnoses of PH-95 Children - 2013				
Rank	ICD-9 Code	Diagnoses	Distinct Children	Percent
1	299	Pervasive Developmental Disorder	14,184	24.7%
2	314	Hyperkinetic Syndrome of Childhood	12,064	21.0%
3	315	Specific Delays in Development	7,939	13.8%
4	784	Symptoms Involving Head and Neck	6,490	11.3%
5	462	Acute Pharyngitis	6,406	11.1%
6	465	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections of Multiple Unspecified Sites	6,365	11.1%
7	780	General Symptoms	5,932	10.3%
8	783	Symptoms Concerning Nutrition, Metabolism and Development	5,336	9.3%
9	382	Suppurative & Unspecified Otitis Media Disorders	5,324	9.3%
10	367	Disorders of Refraction and Accommodation	5,289	9.2%

Source: DPW Enterprise Data Warehouse.

## APPENDICES

MA Enrolled PH-95 Children by County of Residence in 2013					
County	Number of PH-95 Children	Percent of PH-95 Children	County	Number of PH-95 Children	Percent of PH-95 Children
ADAMS	602	0.9%	LACKAWANNA	1,005	1.5%
ALLEGHENY	6,235	9.4%	LANCASTER	3,902	5.9%
ARMSTRONG	416	0.6%	LAWRENCE	398	0.6%
BEAVER	898	1.4%	LEBANON	916	1.4%
BEDFORD	216	0.3%	LEHIGH	2,063	3.1%
BERKS	2,185	3.3%	LUZERNE	1,384	2.1%
BLAIR	761	1.2%	LYCOMING	554	0.8%
BRADFORD	240	0.4%	MCKEAN	258	0.4%
BUCKS	4,623	7.0%	MERCER	687	1.0%
BUTLER	1,373	2.1%	MIFFLIN	238	0.4%
CAMBRIA	559	0.8%	MONROE	846	1.3%
CAMERON	54	0.1%	MONTGOMERY	5,410	8.2%
CARBON	314	0.5%	MONTOUR	133	0.2%
CENTRE	677	1.0%	NORTHAMPTON	1,520	2.3%
CHESTER	3,817	5.8%	NORTHUMBERLAND	395	0.6%
CLARION	246	0.4%	PERRY	269	0.4%
CLEARFIELD	605	0.9%	PHILADELPHIA	2,142	3.2%
CLINTON	232	0.4%	PIKE	341	0.5%
COLUMBIA	285	0.4%	POTTER	87	0.1%
CRAWFORD	454	0.7%	SCHUYLKILL	654	1.0%
CUMBERLAND	1,280	1.9%	SNYDER	219	0.3%
DAUPHIN	991	1.5%	SOMERSET	260	0.4%
DELAWARE	3,312	5.0%	SULLIVAN	24	0.0%
ELK	406	0.6%	SUSQUEHANNA	168	0.3%
ERIE	1,461	2.2%	TIOGA	140	0.2%
FAYETTE	344	0.5%	UNION	209	0.3%
FOREST	24	0.0%	VENANGO	247	0.4%
FRANKLIN	602	0.9%	WARREN	275	0.4%
FULTON	63	0.1%	WASHINGTON	1,442	2.2%
GREENE	118	0.2%	WAYNE	260	0.4%
HUNTINGDON	261	0.4%	WESTMORELAND	1,999	3.0%
INDIANA	366	0.6%	WYOMING	145	0.2%
JEFFERSON	377	0.6%	YORK	3,015	4.6%
JUNIATA	98	0.1%	TOTAL	66,100	100.0%

Source: DPW Enterprise Data Warehouse.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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