

The Effects of Survey Enhancements on Reporting in the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey

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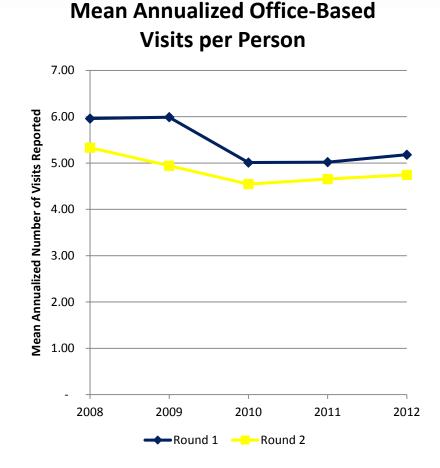
MEPS Background

- Civilian non-institutionalized household survey, 1996-
 - Overlapping panel design
 - 5 rounds of data collection covering 2 calendar years
 - Two panels pooled for annual estimates
 - New panels are sampled from previous year's NHIS
- Detailed information on health care use and expenditures collected every round:
 - Respondent asked to enumerate for each household member:
 - hospital stays
 - ER, outpatient department, office-based, home health, vision, and dental visits
 - Prescription drug fills
 - Detailed information about each event or drug





- Substantial decline in event reporting 2009/2010
- Data quality initiative 2013-2014 to improve reporting:
 - Training
 - Real-time monitoring and feedback to FIs
- Evaluate initiative:
 - What worked?
 - What didn't?





Data Quality Initiative

Quality Metrics

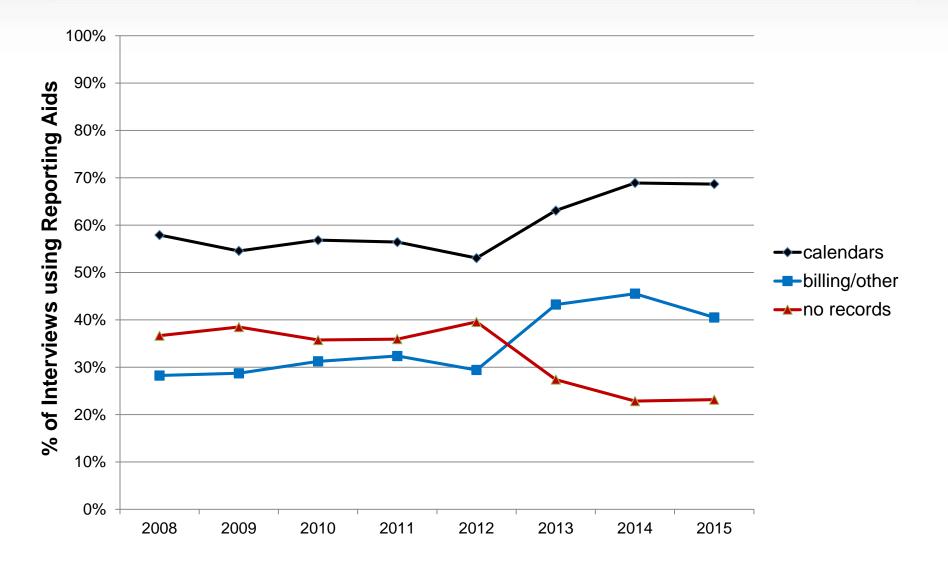
- Interviewer behaviors correlated with better reporting
 - e.g. use of written records (EOBs, bills, calendars), pill bottles
- Fall 2012 supervisor training, implemented early 2013
- Supervisors feedback to FIs, home office to supervisors

Training

- Short web-based refreshers
- In-person refresher for 52 Highest Producing FIs-Aug 2013
- In-person refresher for entire field staff (first since 2007)
- Advanced letters and materials for respondents
- Shift in emphasis from response rate/completing interviews to quality of data collected

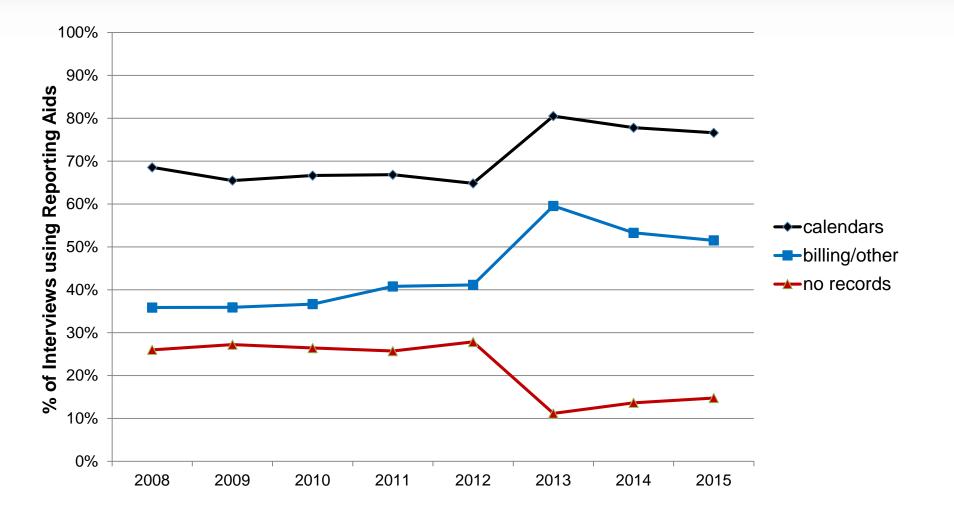


Use of Reporting Aids, Round 1



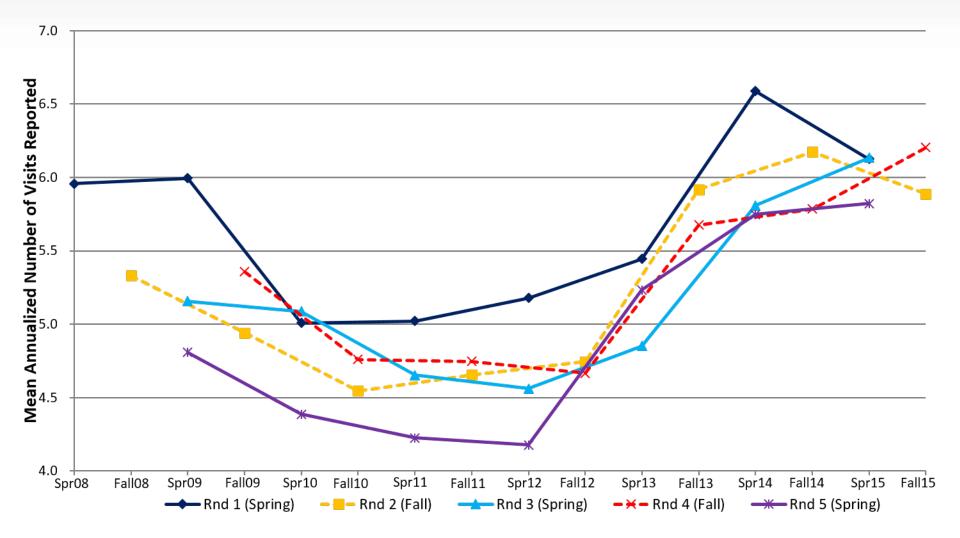


Use of Reporting Aids, Round 2



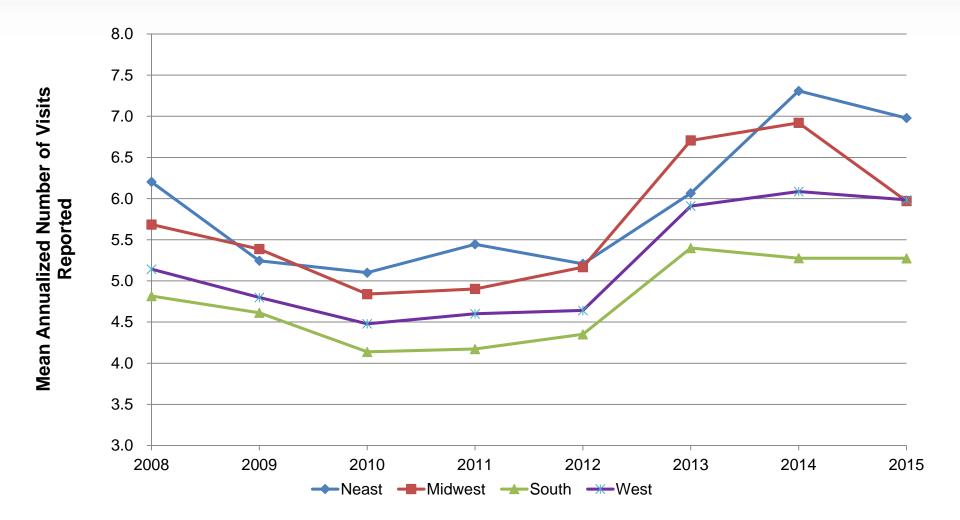


Mean Annualized Office-Based Visits per Person



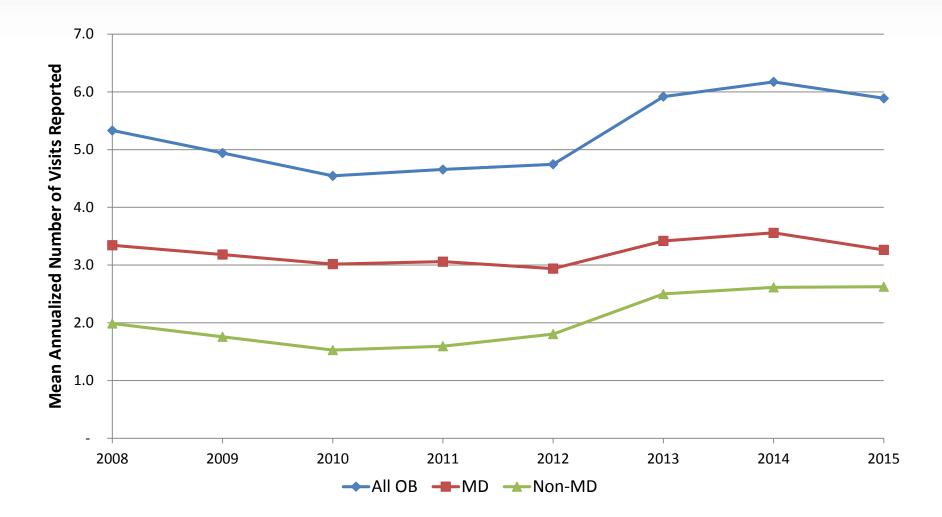


Mean Annualized Office-Based Visits per Person By Region, Round 2





Mean Annualized Office-Based Visits per Person by Type of Visit, Round 2





OLS Regression Analysis

- Use timing of data quality improvement efforts to identify effects:
 - Implementation of FI feedback systems
 - Fall 2013 High Producer training
 - Spring 2014 Full Field Force Training
- MEPS Panels 13-20, 2008-2015 (N=524,216)
- Dependent variable: annualized office-based visits reported in round





- 9 Census divisions (+ interactions)
- Panel (13-20), Round (2-5)
- Paradata
 - Recall period in months
 - New interviewer/experienced interviewer
 - NHIS complete responder
 - Proxy-reported data
- Sociodemographic
 - Age, gender, race/ethnicity, marital status, household composition
 - Education, family income, health insurance
- Health Status
 - Poor/fair perceived health
 - Number of chronic conditions
 - Activity limitations
 - Pre-MEPS health care use (NHIS)



OLS Regression of Annualized Office-Based Visits Reported in Round

Survey Procedure Changes & Training	coeff.	std. err.
Fall 13	0.983	0.233
High Producer	-0.409	0.124
Fall 13*High Producer Refresher	0.590	0.178
Spring 14	-0.031	0.097

Note: Bolded coefficients statistically significant at the 5% level.



OLS Regression of Annualized Office-Based Visits Reported in Round, continued

Geographic Effects	coeff.	std. err.
Fall13*New England	0.669	0.301
Fall13*Mid Atlantic	-0.111	0.322
Fall13*South Atlantic	-0.360	0.241
Fall13*East South Central	-0.480	0.356
Fall13*West South Central	-0.803	0.287
Fall13*East North Central (omitted)		
Fall13*West North Central	-0.355	0.470
Fall13*Mountain	0.607	0.516
Fall13*Pacific	-0.515	0.277

Note: Bolded coefficients statistically significant at the 5% level.





- Positive interviewer and respondent behaviors increased:
 - Greater use of household records
- Utilization reporting above pre-2010 levels, returning MEPS to trend:
 - Substantially improved reporting of non-physician visits
- Geographic differences in reporting improvements
 - Implications for analyses
- Biggest improvements preceded training of full field force
 - Implementation of quality metrics and feedback to interviewers and supervisors