

BACKGROUND

- Currently, grantees can report through the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Data Report (RDR) using two approaches for identifying clients:
 - Eligible Scope
 - This reporting scope is preferred by HRSA
 - Funded Scope
 - To report using Funded Scope, grantees "must have special permission from their HRSA Project Officer"
- JSI was asked by HRSA/HAB to speak with Ryan White Program-funded grantees in preparation for reporting a client-level data set
- JSI asked about their capacity to report their RDR data using the Funded scope category, and about challenges and potential benefits to switching reporting scopes
- We report on the factors and experiences associated with reporting or attempting to report using Funded Scope, and key lessons learned

RYAN WHITE PROGRAM DATA REPORT (RDR) DEFINITIONS

Eligible Scope

"Providers should report data on all clients who received services eligible for Ryan White...[funding]...regardless of the actual funding source used to pay for those services."

Funded Scope

"Grantees and providers that choose to report only on the subset of clients who received funded services from any Part of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program must have special permission from their HRSA Project Officer."

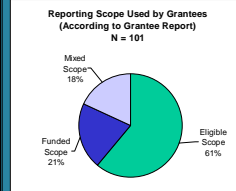
Source: Instructions for Completing the 2008 Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Annual Data Report.

METHODS

- JSI conducted semi-structured, standardized discussions with 101 Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program grantees
- The sample included all grantees identified by HRSA/HAB as reporting Funded Scope, or a mix of Funded and Eligible Scope in their 2006 RDR
- A representative sample of grantees who reported using Eligible Scope were chosen to increase geographic representation
 - There were 21 Part A, 25 Part B, 35 Part C and 20 Part D funded programs
- Responses were analyzed using qualitative and quantitative methods

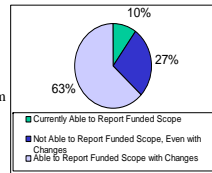
REPORTING SCOPE

- We found that some grantees who had reported submitting their RDR using one scope had actually utilized a different scope
 - Some Part A and B grantees were not aware of the scope reported by contractors who submitted their own data
 - Some grantees did not fully understand the definitions of Eligible and Funded Scope and so had implemented them differently than as defined
 - Some Part C or D grantees were also contractors under Part A or B. This created a conflict on selecting a particular reporting scope
- Ryan White program as Sole Funder
 - Eligible Scope was the same as Funded Scope if the Ryan White Program was the only funder of entire service categories
 - These services included but were not limited to: outpatient medical care, case management, mental health services, and substance abuse services



GRANTEES REPORTING USING ELIGIBLE SCOPE

- 10% of grantees who reported using Eligible Scope say they can already report using Funded Scope
- Almost 2/3 could report using Funded Scope with some changes including:
 - Modification of data systems
 - System and staff resources
 - Further guidance on how to implement based on requirements and definitions
- 27% were not able to identify how to report Funded Scope even with changes



Grantees using Eligible Scope that are Able to Report Funded Scope

- Entire service categories (or organizations) are wholly funded by Ryan White Program
- Can identify if the provider of a particular service was Ryan White Program funded
- Can differentiate between Ryan White funded services and other funding sources

Grantees Reporting Using Eligible Scope: Barriers to Reporting Funded Scope

- Need to review and modify data management systems
 - Resources to review/modify systems not readily available within their organizations
- Need to negotiate changes at state-level (for Parts A and B) and with other partners
- Time requirements on staff for additional data collection
- Potential conflict with other data reporting requirements
 - Change from reporting on the same population in care to a subsection and so need to develop additional data management steps
- Potential creation of funding silos
 - Reporting patients by funding source (e.g., Ryan White vs. other) would decrease coordination of care and integrated systems of care
 - Could give perception of sub-populations of patients within a single care system based solely on funding source

Special Thanks to:

- The 101 grantees who responded to the request for information
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- JSI Team members Jeremy Holman, Arianna Thompson, and Emilie Pinkham
- Additional Interviewer Jeffrey Metzger

GRANTEES REPORTING USING FUNDED SCOPE

Key Factors in the ability to Report Funded Scope

- Having services 100% funded by Ryan White Program dollars
- Decisions made at start of Ryan White funding to use this scope, set up data systems accordingly
- Understanding the guidance and definitions
- A data management system that links clients to services and funding source

How Grantees with Contractors Report Using Funded Scope

- Requirements for contractors to report Funded Scope and clear guidance.
- Funded Scope reporting as a contractual requirement
- Strong data management system, allowing clients to be linked to both services and funding sources
- Having service categories (or entire organizations) only Funded by Ryan White Program
- Ensuring that they knew what scope contractors were using who submitted their own RDR data

Funded Scope Grantees

- Grantees who reported using Funded Scope noted a number of benefits
 - Provides helpful information on cost of services provided and utilization of Funded services
 - Data collected is more reflective of client needs and service use; it therefore improves utility for program planning and resource allocation
 - Makes contract monitoring easier
- Some challenges exist to maintaining Funded Scope reporting
 - Database modifications are needed
 - Ongoing grantee and contractor training is needed to ensure data quality

LESSONS LEARNED

- Capacity to report Funded Scope is determined by:
 - Complexity of funding streams
 - Data management system capacity
 - Formal decisions and requirements to report Funded Scope
- Benefits of using Funded Scope include making data more useful for program planning and resource allocation
- Challenges exist for grantees who may choose to switch to Funded Scope

RECOMMENDATIONS TO SUPPORT GRANTEES CHOOSING FUNDED SCOPE

- Share best practices of grantees who are successfully reporting using Funded Scope
 - Need to also understand range of funding, size, data management system capacity and presence and range of contracted providers
- Provide relevant TA and training, including overview of database characteristics that allow clients to be linked to a service and funding source
- Create supplemental materials to help grantees better understand the application of funding scope to their specific funding situation
 - This includes how to ensure that appropriate populations are identified for reporting and that contractors submit appropriate data
- Ensure that involvement of HAB program staff in support of data reporting TA to grantees
- Assist grantees never previously funded by the Ryan White Program to determine scope for reporting up-front, including how to implement requirements with their contracted providers