Using budgetary data to inform program implementation: An assessment of funding allocations and program structures among the Colorectal Cancer Control Program Grantees

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Division of Cancer Prevention and Control

To COC

Disclaimer

• The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the presenter and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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Agenda

- CDC's Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP)
- Methods: Using budget data to inform program implementation
- Insights: Assessing program design and management
- Impact: Identify areas for further consideration
- CRCCP Management Dashboard
- Takeaways

CDC's Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP)

DP15-1502: Organized Approaches to Increase Colorectal Cancer Screening

Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP)

DP15-1502 is a CDC funded five-year cooperative agreement to increase colorectal cancer (CRC) screening rates among an applicant defined priority population by collaborating with a health system partner to implement evidence-based interventions¹ and supporting activities in health care clinics with the goal of increasing clinic level CRC screening rates.

The program consists of two distinct components:

Component 1

All 30 Grantees

Partner with health systems to implement evidence-based interventions (EBIs) and supportive activities (SAs).

EBIs:

- Patient reminders
- Provider reminders
- Provider assessment & feedback
- Reducing structural barriers

SAs:

- Small media
- Patient navigation/community health workers
- Provider education
- Health IT

Component 2

6 Grantees Only

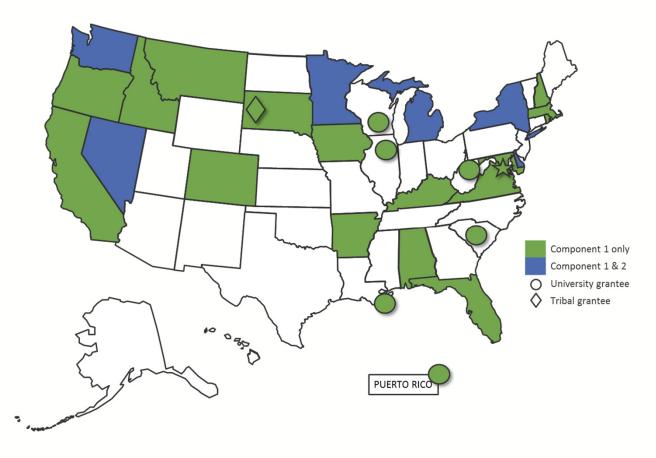
Provide high quality CRC screening, diagnostics, patient navigation, and other support services to eligible patients.

Patient eligibility criteria:

- Un- or underinsured
- <250% of the federal poverty level
- 50-64 years-old

There are 30 total CRCCP grantees

- √ 23 states
- √ 6 universities
- √ 1 tribe



CDC DP15-1502 CRCCP Grantees

Methods: Using budget data to inform program implementation

A Novel Approach for Using Budget Data to Assess Program Management

Source: 30 CRCCP PY2 Approved Budgets

Design: Cross-sectional, descriptive

Process:

- Step 1: Conduct systematic data abstraction using Excel tool
- Step 2: Developed and assign standard categories for personnel, contractor type, and contractor activities
- Step 3: Carry out descriptive analysis



We abstracted PY2 budget data using CDCs standard budget categories.

- 1. Contracts/Consultants
- 2. Total Personnel Cost (Salary and Fringe)
- 3. Indirect Funding
- 4. Other
- 5. Travel
- 6. Supplies
- 7. Equipment

In PY2, over \$23.2 million was awarded to CRCCP grantees.

Component 1

All 30 Grantees

Total: \$19,510,684

Median:

\$697,967

Range:

\$430,265 - \$816,388

Component 2

Only 6 Grantees

Total: \$3,741,142

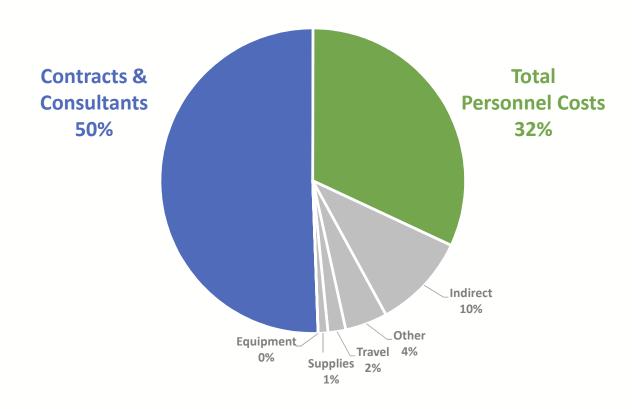
Median:

\$627,894

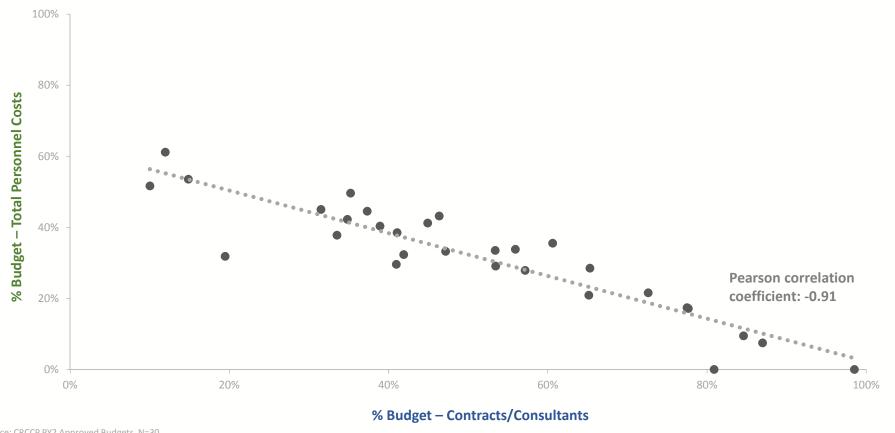
Range:

\$354,905 - \$915,500

For PY2, over 80% of all grantee funds were budgeted for Contracts/Consultants and Total Personnel Costs.



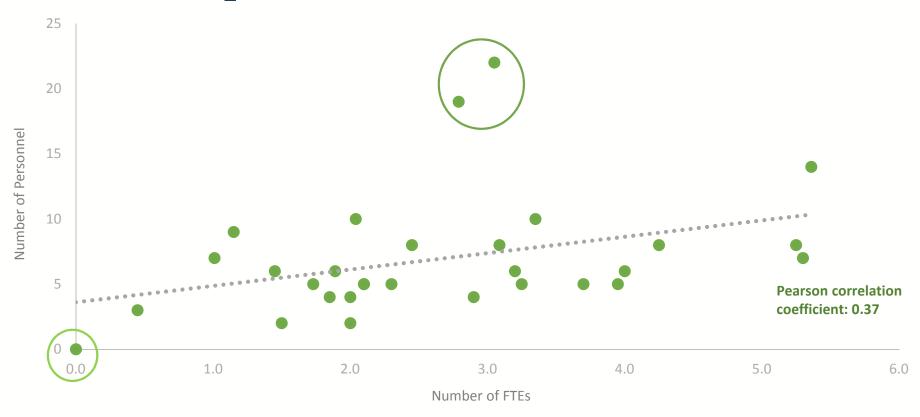
Across grantees, there was a trade-off in funds budgeted for Total Personnel Costs and Contracts/Consultants.



On average, grantees budgeted for 7 personnel comprising 2.6 FTEs.

	Number of Personnel	Number of FTEs
Grantee Average	7.0	2.6
Median	6	2.4
Range	0 – 22	0 – 5.4
CRCCP Total	208	79.5

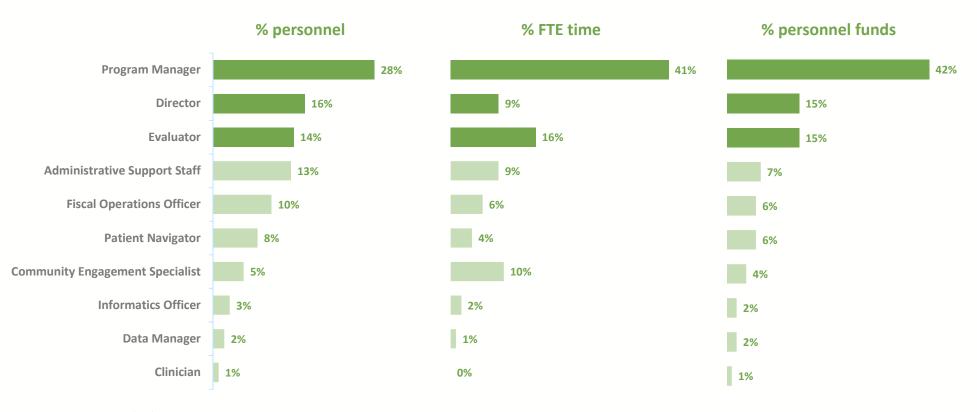
Correlations showed some grantees falling outside the norm or pattern.



We identified and defined ten unique personnel types.

- 1. Administrative Support Staff
- 2. Clinician
- 3. Community Engagement Specialist (outreach workers)
- 4. Data Manager
- 5. Director
- 6. Evaluator
- 7. Fiscal Operations Specialist
- 8. Informatics Specialist
- 9. Patient Navigator
- 10. Program Manager

Program Managers were consistently the most budgeted personnel type across all three personnel focus areas.



Source: CRCCP PY2 Approved Budgets, N=30

Grantees contracted with eight different types of Contractors/Consultants in PY2.

Examples

1. Health Care Systems & Clinics FQHC

2. Clinical Care Support Organizations State Primary Care Association

3. Academic Institutions University

4. Public Health Focused Non-Profit Orgs American Cancer Society

5. Businesses EHR vendor

6. Health Care Plan/Insurers State Medicaid program

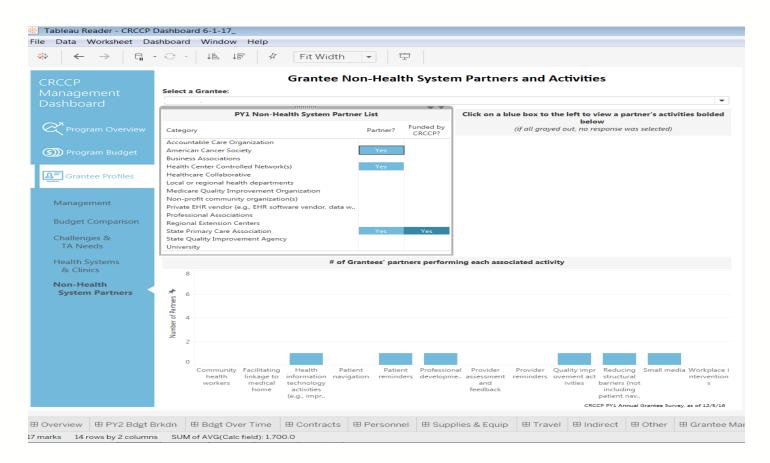
7. Community Based Organizations Faith-based organizations

8. To Be Determined Unknown or To Be Announced

Nearly half (44%) of Contract/Consultant funds were budgeted for Health Care Systems & Clinics.

	Total Number of Contracts	Total Funding
Health Care Systems & Clinics	57	\$4,405,080
Clinical Care Support Orgs	26	\$2,007,816
Public Health Focused Non- Profit Orgs	12	\$1,419,477
Businesses	32	\$925,672
Academic Institutions	14	\$660,445
Unknown	14	\$560,043
Health Care Plans/Insurers	2	\$63,000
Community Based Orgs	0	n/a

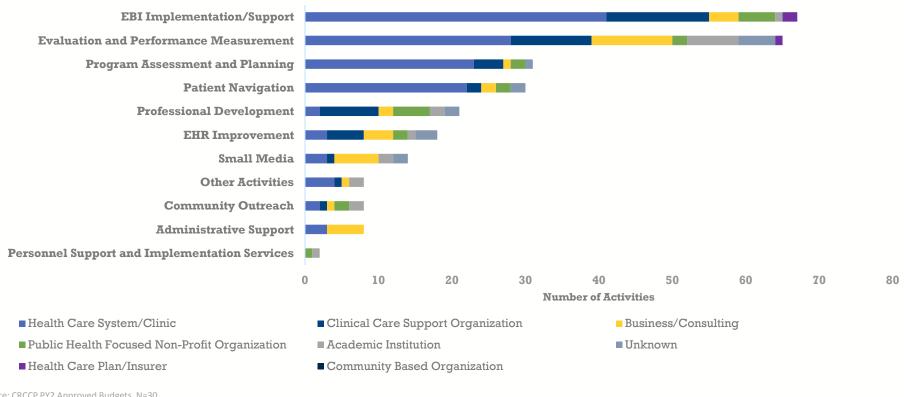
Management Dashboard – non-funded partners



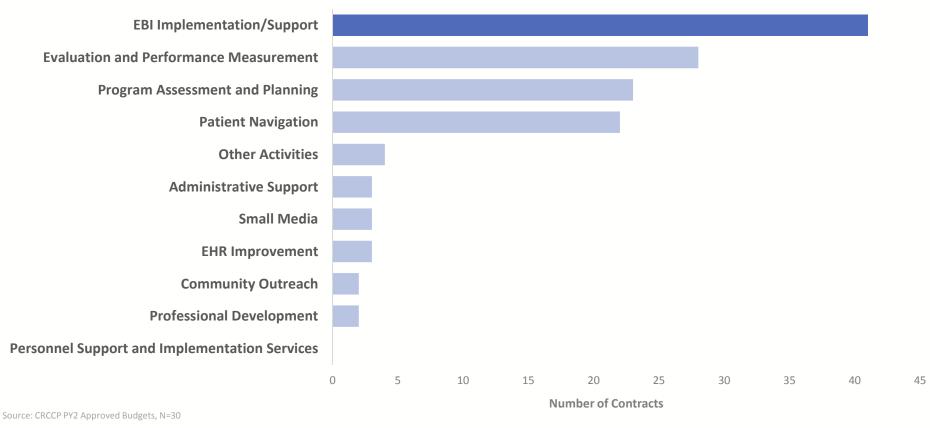
We identified and defined eleven contract activities that contractors were budgeted to conduct.

- 1. Administrative Support
- 2. Community Outreach
- 3. EBI Implementation/Support
- 4. EHR Improvement
- 5. Evaluation & Performance Measurement
- 6. Patient Navigation
- 7. Personnel Support and Implementation Services
- 8. Professional Development
- 9. Program Assessment and Planning
- 10. Small media
- 11. Other Activities (not directly related to health systems change)

Overall, Health Care Systems and Clinics were the predominant partner budgeted to conduct Implementation and Patient Navigation.

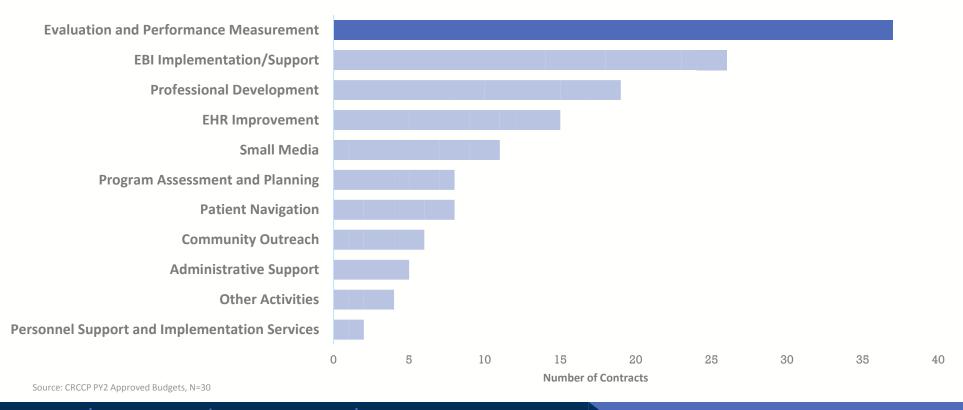


Health Care Systems and Clinics were primarily contracted to support EBI Implementation.



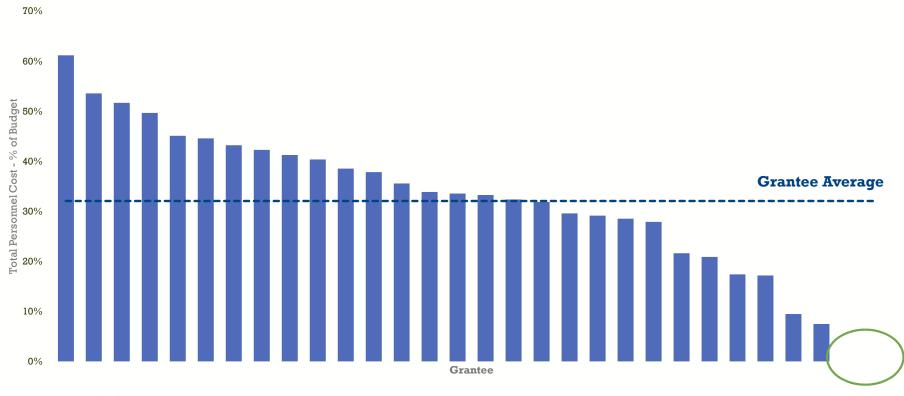
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Grantees primarily contracted for Evaluation & Performance Management and EBI Implementation/Support.

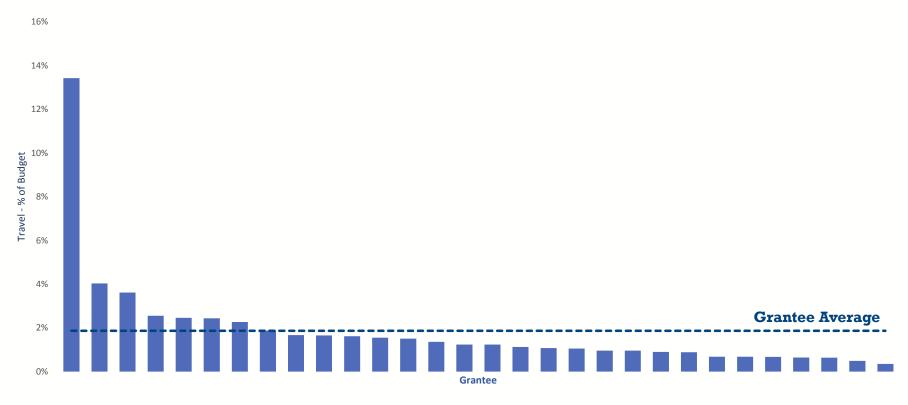


Impact: Identifying areas for further consideration and narrowly targeted technical assistance

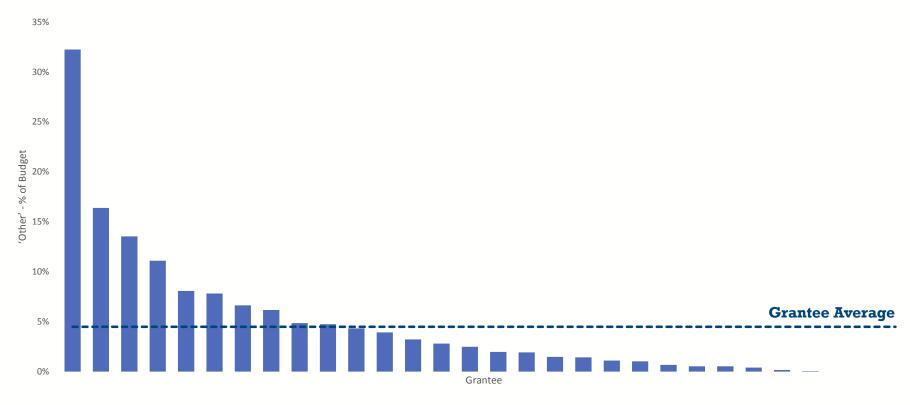
Two Grantees have 0% of their funds budgeted for Total Personnel Cost.



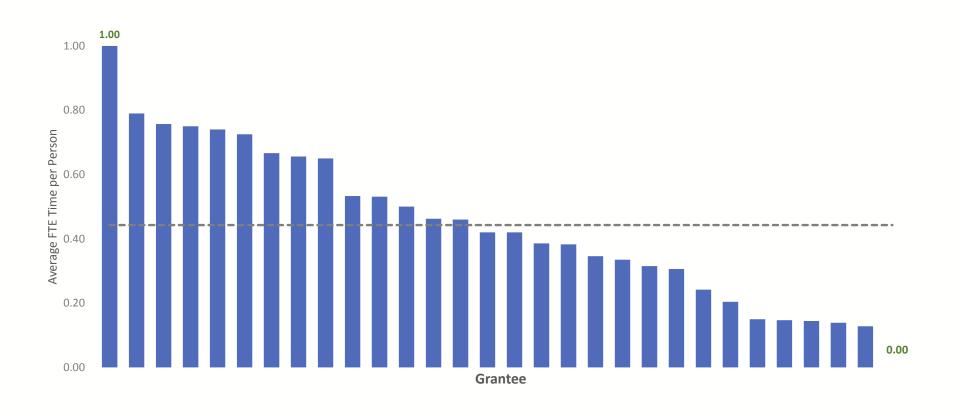
One Grantee budgeted over 3x's as much of their budget for travel, compared to other grantees.



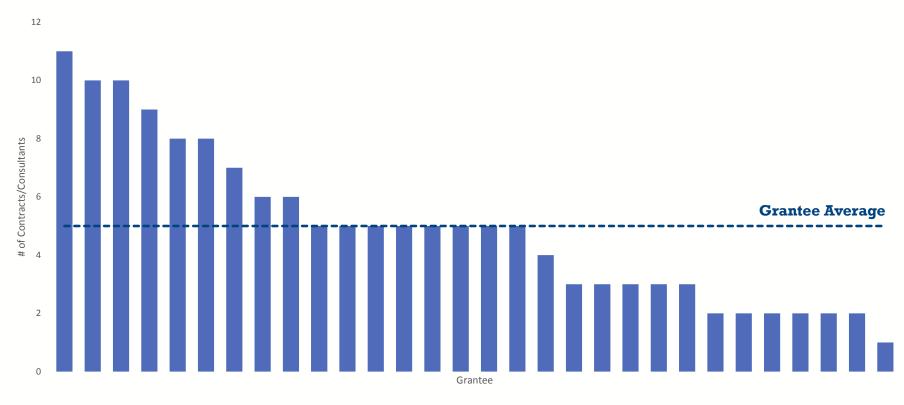
Similar outliers were observed in the 'other' budget category.



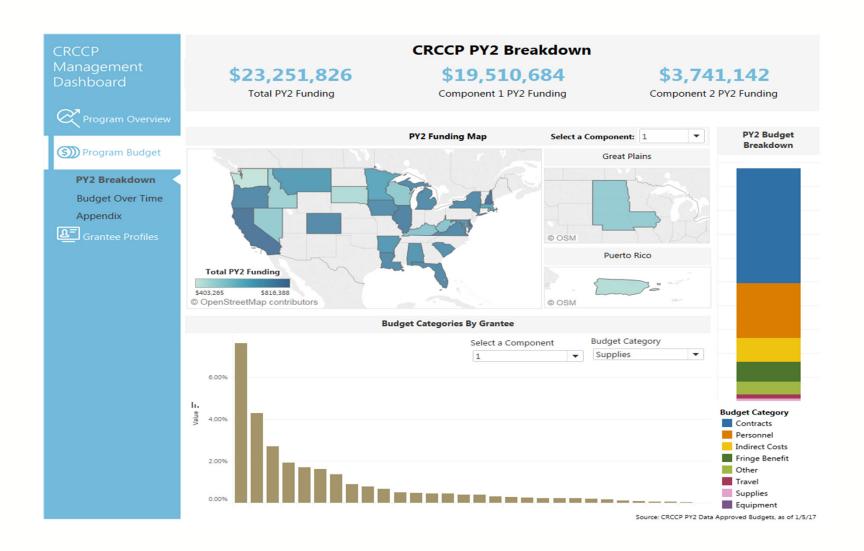
Beyond funding allocations, we compared grantees examining the average FTE time per person.

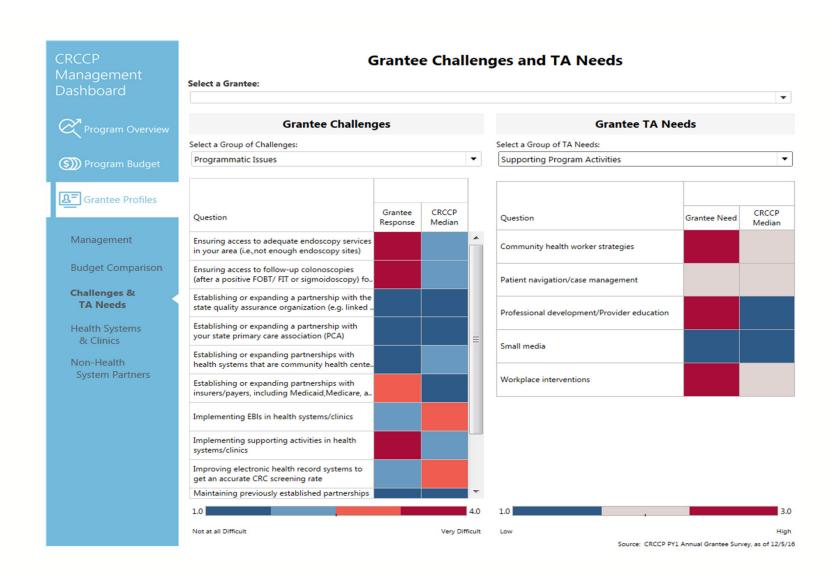


Finally, comparisons were made looking at the number of contracts/consultants.



CRCCP Management Dashboard: An Analysis Tool for Program Consultants





Final Thoughts

- This process provides new insights into how a public health program is structured and implemented.
- Systematic data collections allow CDC to collect consistent information and inform timely guidance provided to grantees.
- Budget data provides opportunities to prospectively improve performance and strengthen accountability.

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Thank you!

Go to the official federal source of cancer prevention information: www.cdc.gov/cancer



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