

# Distinct Pathways: Comparative Analysis of PCO Implementation Outcomes in Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics and Long-Term Services and Supports/Primary Care settings

Xiaofei Zhou, PhD¹; Daniela Lawton, MPH¹; Sarah Sweeney, MPH, MSW¹; Caroline Blaum, MD, MS¹; Julie Seibert, PhD¹

## Background

The National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) developed person-centered outcome (PCO) measures to work in tandem with clinical care to help individuals with complex health needs identify a goal that matters most to them and document and track progress in a standardized way using either a patient-reported outcome measure or goal attainment scaling.

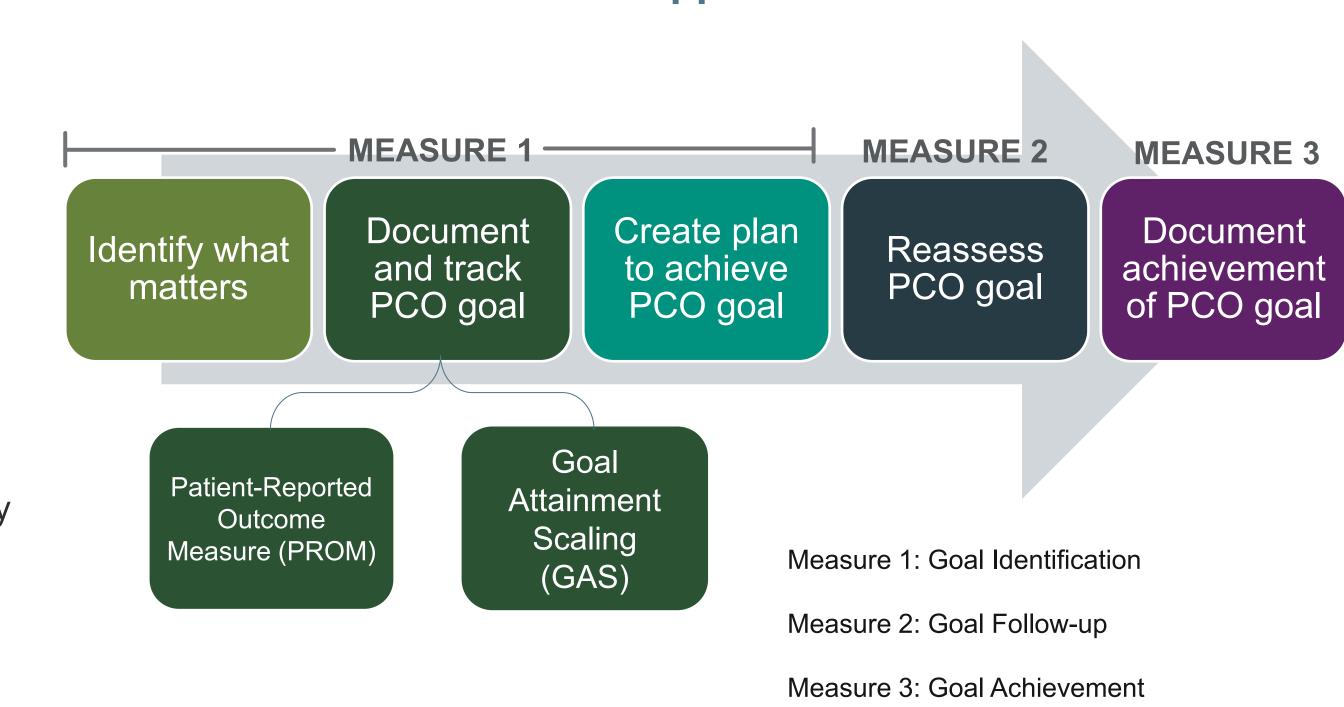
#### **Study Objectives:**

**Examine** differences in goal identification, follow-up, and goal achievement

*Identify* contextual factors contributing to variations

Compare PCO implementation in Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs) and Long-Term Services and Supports/Primary Care (LTSS/PC)

## **Person-Centered Outcomes Approach**



# **Data and Methods**

- Comparative analysis 5 CCBHCs & 5 LTSS/PC sites participated in a 12-month quality improvement intervention
- Intervention included:
  - Infrastructure modifications
  - Clinician training
  - Technical assistance webinars
  - Standardized protocols
- Data sources: Electronic Health Record (EHR) abstraction, unstructured interviews
- Analysis: Descriptive statistics, two-tailed t-tests, chi-square tests, site-level performance

#### Table 1: Comparison of Site Characteristics by Setting

| CCBHCs  | LTSS/PC  |
|---|--|
| 140   | 57   |
| 5,216   | 2,651  |
| Southwest   | Nationwide   |
| BH Outpatient, Serious<br>Mental Illness, Justice-<br>Involved Adults | Home-based Primary Care, AAAs*, community organizations                          |
| CHWs, PNs, SWs**  | Nurses, CHWs, PNs,<br>SWs, Physicians  |
|   | 5,216 Southwest  BH Outpatient, Serious Mental Illness, Justice- Involved Adults |

<sup>\*</sup>AAA=Area Agencies on Aging

# Acknowledgements

This work was supported by The John A. Hartford Foundation and The SCAN Foundation.

# Results

Demographics: CCBHC participants were younger, more likely to be Hispanic, and predominantly English-speaking, while LTSS/PC participants were more racially and linguistically diverse.

Table 2: Participant Demographic Characteristics by Setting

CCBHCs LTSS/PC

Age (Mean) 41 65

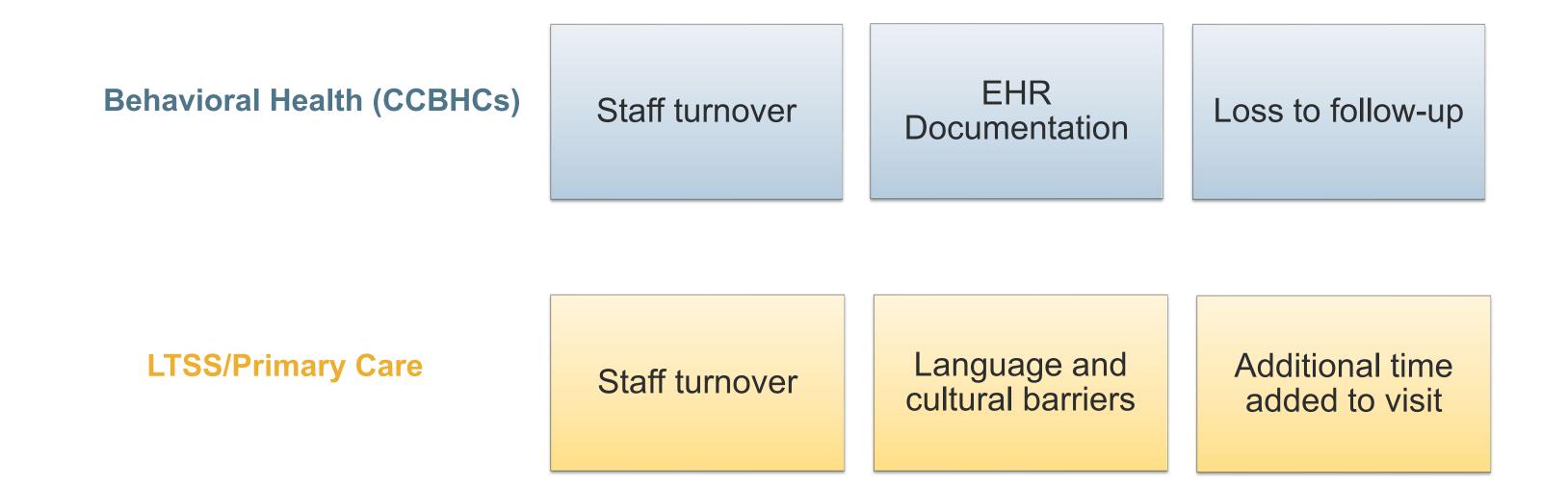
Non-white (%) 27.5% 49.8%

Hispanic (%) 44.2% 8.1%

English-speaking (%) 91% 72.6%

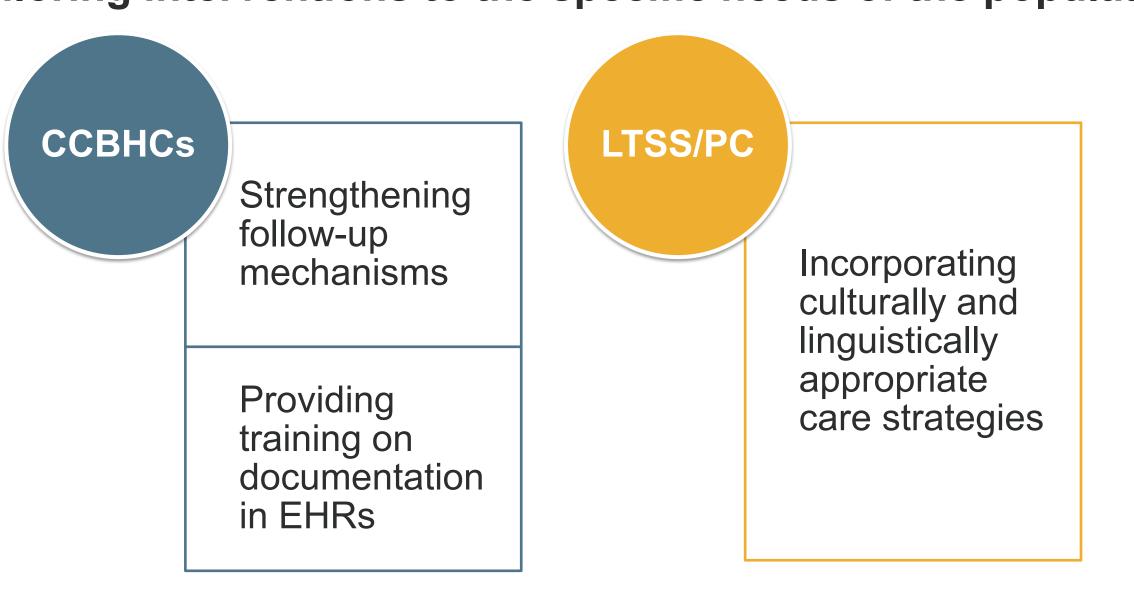
Preferred other language (%) 8% 24%

#### **Implementation Challenges:**

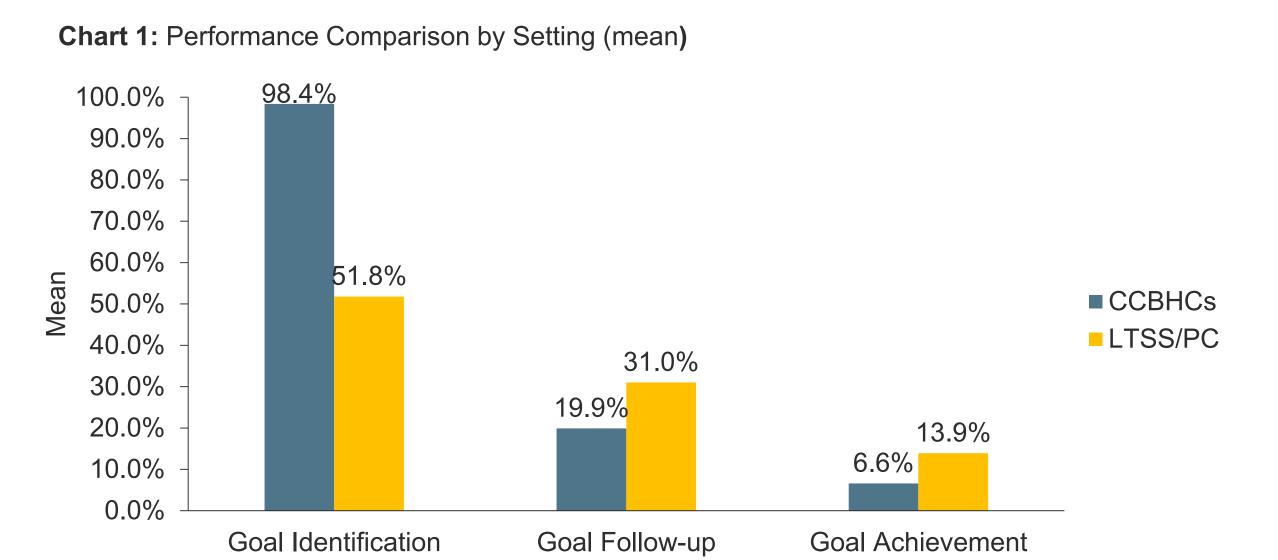


# Implications for Policy

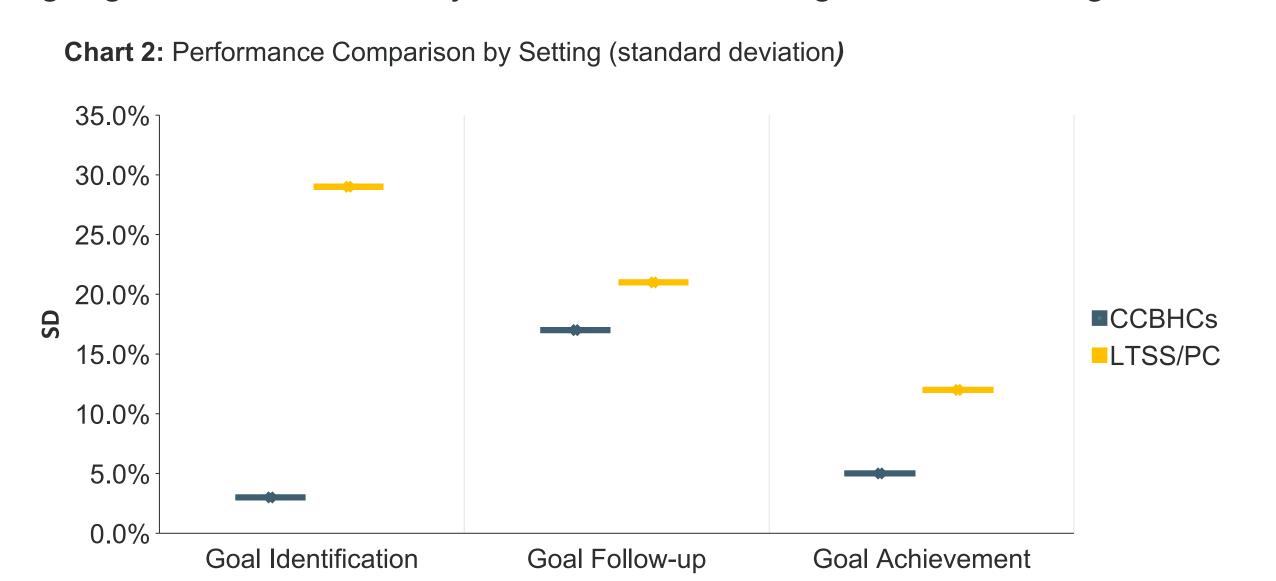
Tailoring interventions to the specific needs of the populations



**Performance:** CCBHCs had nearly universal goal identification (98.4%) but lower follow-up (19.9%) and goal achievement (6.6%) compared to LTSS/PC (31.0% and 13.9%, respectively).



LTSS/PC showed more variability in site-level performance and were more affected by language, race, and ethnicity, with barriers differing between settings.



### Conclusion

CCBHCs and LTSS/PC showed distinct differences in performance outcomes. CCBHCs performed consistently in goal identification but struggled with follow-up, while LTSS/PC achieved better follow-up and goal achievement despite greater challenges in goal setting. This aligns with the feedback on implementation barriers and highlights the potential influence of demographic and contextual factors on outcomes.

### References

Giovannetti ER, Clair CA, Jennings LA, et al. Standardised approach to measuring goal-based outcomes among older disabled adults: results from a multisite pilot. BMJ Qual Saf. Published online October 9, 2020. doi:10.1136/bmjqs-2019-010742

Person-Centered Outcome Measures. NCQA. Retrieved May 21, 2025, from https://www.ncqa.org/hedis/reports-and-research/pco-measures/

<sup>\*\*</sup>CHW=Community Health Worker; PN=Peer Navigator, SW=Social Worker