Diaper Need as an Economic Issue

Why Diapers Matter
Without Diapers — Babies Cannot Participate in Early Childhood Education
Without Childcare — Parents Cannot Go to Work

Why Does Early Childhood Education Matter?
Students that participate in early childhood education are 2.5 times more likely to go on to higher education.

Source: Economic Impact of Early Care and Education in California. UC Berkeley Center for Labor Research and Education. 2013

Matthew Ridley et al. Science 2020;370:eaay0214
Diaper Need as a Health Issue: Causal Evidence

- Economic shocks worsen diaper need and mental health$^{1,4}$
- Diaper need number one predictor of postpartum depression in CT sample of low-income women
- Interventions to improve economic circumstances boost mental health for mothers and children$^{2,5,6}$

2. Costello EJ., JAMA 2003
4. Frasquilho, D., BMC public health, 2015
5. Olesen, S. C., BMC psychiatry, 2013
Mental Health Conditions Leading Cause of Preventable Maternal Deaths

- Mental health conditions
- Infection
- Hemorrhage
- Cardiovascular and Other Conditions
- Embolism
- Preeclampsia/eclampsia

Medicaid costs associated with maternal depression

- Reducing maternal depression has the potential to lower costs associated with:
  - Preterm births ($3.3 billion)
  - ED visits/mental health expenditures ($2.9 billion annually)
  - Referrals to DCF (State medical costs for child abuse and neglect: $210,012 for non-fatal victims, over $1.3 million for fatal victims (61% Medicaid paid))
- Given Medicaid covers 50% of all births in the U.S., the implications for Medicaid costs for untreated maternal depression are substantial.
Medicaid costs associated with maternal depression

- Untreated perinatal mood and anxiety disorders cost the U.S. $14.2 billion in 2017 (when following the mother-child pair from pregnancy-5 years postpartum), which equates to $32,000 for each mother-child pair.

- The economic burden of serious mental illness in adults is about $400 million for Connecticut each year.
Medicaid costs and diaper need

- Diaper need can lead to increases in urinary tract infections (UTIs) as well as increased pediatric visits for diaper dermatitis
- Reducing diaper need among Medicaid enrollees has the potential to reduce costs to Medicaid through reduced emergency department (ED visits):
  - Pediatric UTIs are the third leading primary cause of rehospitalization after birth for Medicaid enrollees
  - Children with UTIs account for 500,000 annual ED visits
  - Children under one year represent 40% of all UTI hospitalizations
  - Total ED costs in 2011 for UTIs was $464 million
Opportunities

1. Consider diapers as an integral part of any maternal and/or pediatric bundle.

This payment could reduce Medicaid costs through reductions in diaper dermatitis and urinary tract infections for the child and reductions in acute maternal mental health visits.

1. Integrated Care for Kids (InCK) New Haven
Further collaboration

Integrated Care for Kids/Clifford Beers
We are also examining ways to expand the pilot by integrating it with the work of Clifford Beers and through the Federal CMS Center for Innovation, Integrated Care for Kids (InCK) initiative, focused on a system of integrated care that addresses the physical, mental and social determinants of health for 30,000 New Haven children and pregnant mothers on Medicaid and CHIP.

Integrated Care for Kids System of Care Framework

Goals:
1. Early identification and treatment
2. Integrated care coordination and case management
3. Development of a state payment model
References - Maternal Depression


References - Diaper Need


Thank you!

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