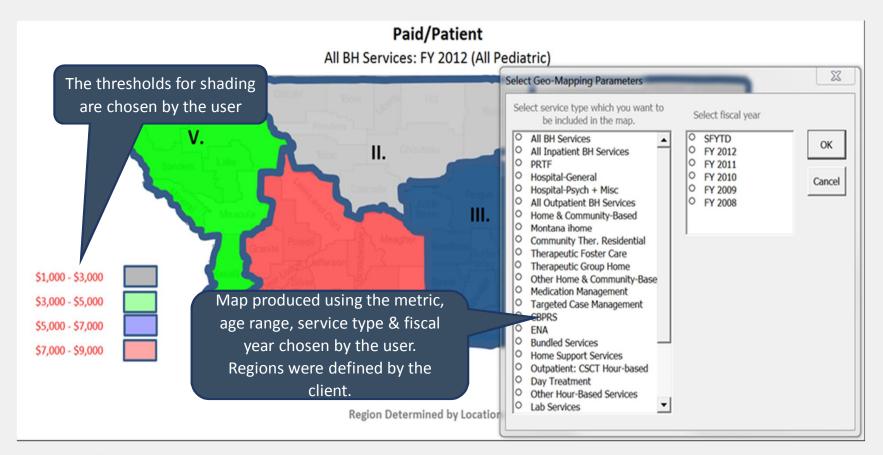
Examples of Data Visualization

(All examples were created within Excel®)

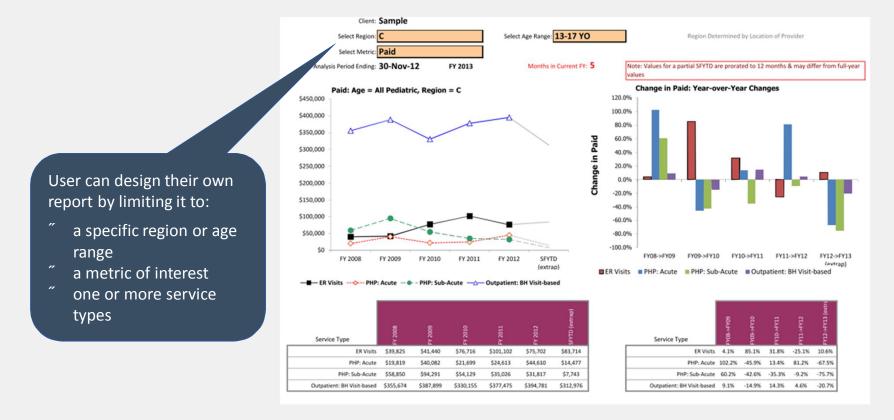
Healthcare Applications

Although these examples were developed for healthcare applications, they can be equally applicable to business applications

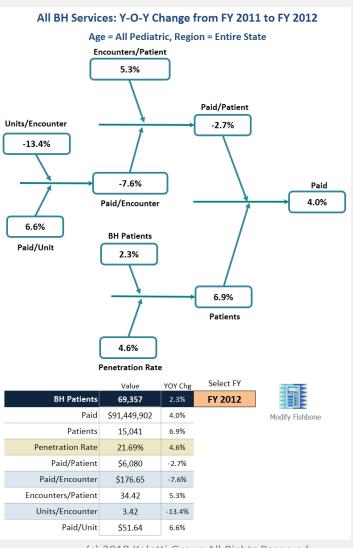
Geo-Mapping



Report Card



"Fish Bone" Diagram



The question the user was trying to answer with this interactive report was: "Why did the paid amount for behavioral health (BH) services increase 4% from FY 2011 to FY 2012?"

The answer is contained in the data table but it does not jump out at the user. A fish bone diagram also known as a Ishikawa or cause-and-effect diagram is an excellent way to distill the information needed to answer the user's question. It is a very useful way to visualize the contribution of multiple factors to a end result.

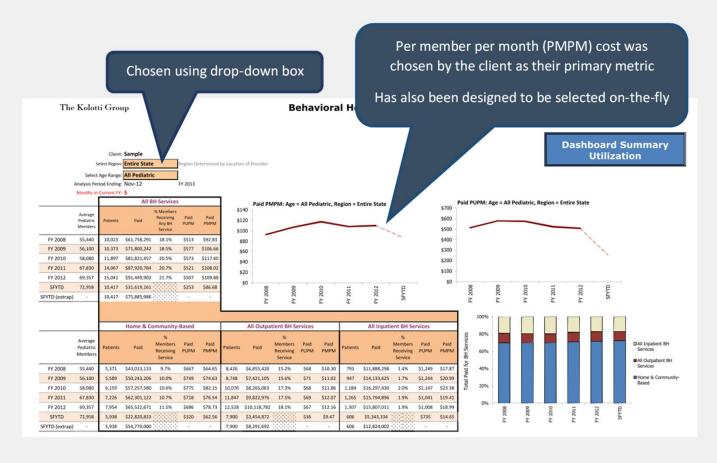
This data visualization technique allows the user to quickly "see" the components of the final result, in this case the total paid for BH services. We can easily see that the cost increased due to a 7% increase in patients but was offset by a almost 3% decrease in the amount paid/patient.

The increase in utilizing patients in turn was primarily driven by the proportion of those patients utilizing the service (i.e., penetration rate) and then by the number of BH patients. These charts can be as detailed as you desire.

The Kolotti Group

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Utilization Dashboard

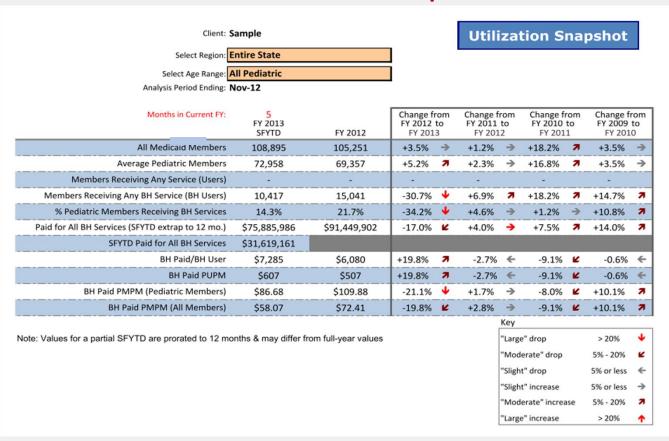


The Dashboard Summary is a hierarchical report designed to show the breakdown of services using the client's preexisting classification system.

Here we see the total BH utilization for the entire state (selected on-the-fly by the user) for all pediatric patients (selected on-the-fly by the user) broken down by the client's three primary classifications—Home & Community-Based, Outpatient Services, and Inpatient Services.

In turn, in the complete report, these primary classifications are broken down into their component classifications. This allow the user to quickly drill-down on any metric of interest.

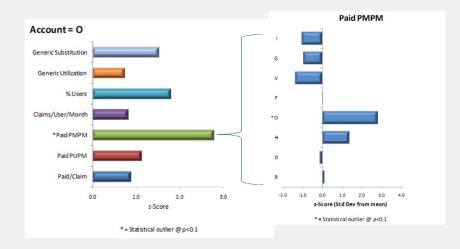
Utilization Snapshot



The Snapshot offers a quick view into what the current values for the primary metrics are and what the year-over-year (Y-O-Y) changes have been.

As with many of these reports, the user can design their own report by limiting it to a specific region or age range.

Comparative Analysis

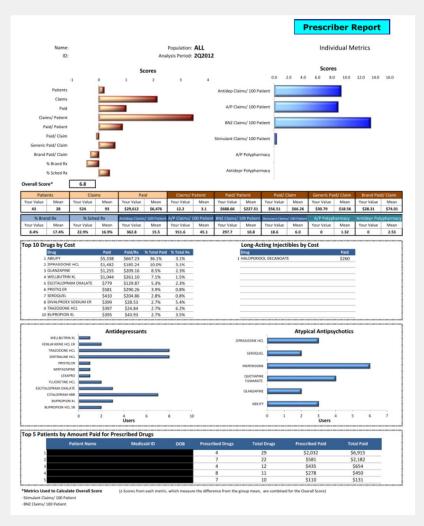


A Comparative Report Card is used to compare and contrast different units of interest (e.g., divisions, accounts, or even individuals). Each unit is statistically compared to comparator units.

In the following example, an account (account "O") is compared to other comparable accounts. We can see in the chart to the left that this account has higher utilization & costs than the overall account average (z-score =0) but also has higher generic utilization and substitution.

Their paid amount per member per month (PMPM) is statistically different than the overall average at p<0.1.

If we wanted more detail about this particular metric, we would look at the chart to the right which lists one metric of interest (PMPM) for all accounts.



Provider Profiling

Profiling of behavioral health drug prescribing.

Used z-score to compare individual prescriber to peer group.