

## **Release Notes 1.0.0.0**

### **LTCare Data Warehouse Go-Live**

[This release marks the first release of the LTCare Data Warehouse.](#)

The data warehouse enables internal and external county and regional entities that administer state programs to access data in the central department data warehouse for utilization management, network development, and quality assurance/improvement.

The Business Intelligence tool, Business Objects XI, provides access through the Internet to timely data and information for data analysis and decision-making. Data warehouse users are able to perform their own ad hoc analysis, create and share reports, and/or simply consume predefined published reports.

The state has operated a decision support system/data warehouse internally for years named the DSS/DW (formerly MEDS). The primary differences between the DSS/DW (Decision Support System/Data Warehouse) and the LTCare Data Warehouse are how security is applied and how data is integrated. Data that resides in the DSS/DW is typically granted as all-or-nothing, meaning a person can see all the data or none of the data. The LTCare Data Warehouse is designed to restrict records of data to allow only appropriate access. This is required to guard protected health information (PHI). Both state workers and external business partners are only allowed appropriate access.

Data in the LTCare Data Warehouse is also integrated. This means that if similar data from multiple sources exists, the data will be integrated into a shared resource available to all the sources. This is known as a shared dimension. The easiest shared dimension to understand is the date dimension. A date is a date. January 1st, 2010 means January 1st, 2010 no matter where it is used. A date may play different roles. For example, the date might play the role of eligibility calculated date. It might also play the role of encounter submission date. In either role, January 1st, 2010 still means January 1st, 2010 regardless of the role it plays. Many other dimensions are also shared dimensions. Some examples include diagnosis codes, revenue codes, procedure codes, person, provider, and others. The benefit of using shared dimensions is consistency. If all data marts use the same shared resources, then the data from the shared resources will be consistently reported.

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# Wisconsin Healthcare Account Quality Management System

Level 3 – LTCare Data Warehouse  
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## TYPES OF DATA/INFORMATION

The LTCare Data Warehouse currently provides access to functional screen data and LTCare encounter data.

### Functional Screen Data:

The functional screen data is split across four different universes. The four universes are:

1. Adult Functional Screen Data Mart
2. Children’s Functional Screen Data Mart
3. Mental Health/AODA Functional Screen Data Mart
4. Adult Personal Care Functional Screen Data Mart

Functional screen data is loaded on a monthly basis. Security roles define what information a person is allowed to access. Security for the screen data is applied differently for internal state users than external business partners.

Internal state users are granted rights to see all screens for all agencies within a class of screens. For example a state worker may be granted the rights to see all adult functional screens. Another state worker may be allowed to see both children functional screens and adult functional screens.

External business partners are granted rights to see only screens within a class of screens they are allowed to see based on predefined rules. The business partner may be granted the rights to see both adult screens and mental health screens, but they will only see screens that they have rights to access. Business partners are allowed access to screen data when one of the following rules is met.

1. The business partner is the agency that actually calculated the eligibility.
2. The business partner is a super agency in a super/sub-agency relationship (for example, CMUs in Milwaukee).
3. A person’s screens have been transferred to the agency. NOTE: the business partner will only be allowed access to the transferred screen data for as long as they are the current “assigned to” agency. If the business partner transfers the person’s screens to another agency, the business partner will only see the screens for which they calculated the eligibility or were the super agency.

### Encounter Data:

The encounter data currently available in the LTCare Data Warehouse includes Family Care data, SSI data, and Partnership data. The encounter data exists in three different universes.

1. LTC Encounter Audit and Archive
2. LTC Encounter ODS
3. LTCare Encounter Data Mart

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The LTC Encounter Audit and Archive is a pure data extract taken from the encounter application. No transformations occur to this data. It is meant as a pure audit and archive database. The audit and archive also serves as a staging area for loading the LTCare Encounter Data Mart. The LTC Encounter ODS is the exact same structure as the audit and archive but only loads with 25 rolling months of data. LTCare Encounter Data Mart is loaded with additional transformations applied to the data. For example, encounter data is received with only code values, such as procedure code or revenue code. In the LTCare Encounter Data Mart, the descriptions are also provided with the codes. A person's demographic information is another good transformation example. Encounter data only captures limited information about a person. The LTCare Encounter Data Mart will provide as much information about that person that can be found.

Encounter data is loaded weekly. Any newly certified submissions not already loaded into the warehouse are loaded to the audit and archive and the data mart.

Security roles define what information a person is allowed to access. Security for encounter data is applied differently for internal state users than external business partners.

Internal state users are granted rights to see all encounter data for all organization within a program. For example a state worker may be granted the rights to see all Family Care encounters. Another state worker may be allowed to see both Family Care and Partnership encounters.

External business partners are granted rights to see only their data. Business partners are allowed access to encounter data when the following rules are met.

1. The organization submitted the data
2. The worker is assigned to the appropriate security role. For example, an organization that submits both Family Care and Partnership data can refine their worker's access to only allow access to Family Care data, Partnership data, or both.

### **USEFULNESS/VALUE SYSTEM PROVIDES TO USERS**

The data warehouse enables internal and external county and regional entities that administer state programs to access data in the central department data warehouse for utilization management, network development, and quality assurance/improvement. Some examples include:

- Trending services
- Trending dollars spent
- Monitoring for fraud
- Quality improvement research
- Business trend analysis
- Budgeting
- Monitoring program goals and objectives
- Monitoring partner performance

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### GETTING ACCESS

State Workers – Must follow the interchange access request process. The process is as follows.

1. Complete the form located at <https://dhsworkweb.wisconsin.gov/forms/fl/f13644.docx>
2. Have the appropriate supervisor e-mail the form to [DHSDLDHCAAIInterChangeAccessRequests@wisconsin.gov](mailto:DHSDLDHCAAIInterChangeAccessRequests@wisconsin.gov)

External Business Partners – Each organization that has access to the LTCare Data Warehouse has a designated local security administrator. The local security administrator is responsible for maintaining their local user base. All security will eventually be managed using the ForwardHealth Portal. Appropriate roles exist for each organization to assign to their respective staff.

The portal vendor has not completed all the work required for the comprehensive administration using the portal. An interim process is in use until the work is completed.

The interim process is as follows:

1. The appropriate designated local security administrator at each organization completes a paper form located in the organizations public folder in BusinessObjects Infoview.
2. The local security administrator forwards all requests to Hewlett Packard (HP) for setup.
3. HP verifies security requests are received from authorized personnel.
4. HP adds or removes rights as necessary and notifies the local security administrator of changes.

### HELP AND SUPPORT

A public web site exists as a support resource for both internal and external data warehouse users. The URL of the web site is <https://dhs.wisconsin.gov/datawarehouse/index.htm>. The web site also lists support contacts for both system and data questions.

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