



# Technical and Policy Opportunities in Financing and Payment

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*Building the Optimal Integrated System of Care for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities*

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HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL  
TEACHING HOSPITAL





# Disclosures

We thank the Institute for Exceptional Care (IEC) for commissioning this report, which will be posted at [ie-care.org](http://ie-care.org) in 2022.

IEC influenced the choice of content as it pertained to the workshop, but not the content itself.



# Technical and Policy Opportunities in Financing and Payment

Risk adjustment for payment of  
health care and  
home and community-based services (HCBS)



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# 1. We take the societal perspective

- ❖ “Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term...intellectual impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.”
  - *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006*
- ❖ The societal perspective is the primary perspective from which we think about challenges and solutions for payers, payment incentives and risk adjustment



# 1. We take the societal perspective

- ❖ IDD prevalence: 2.6 - 12.3%
- ❖ The IDD population likely under-identified in both health care and HCBS sectors
- ❖ Claims-based algorithms without an IDD lens can miss 20% of people with IDD
  - Chronic Illness & Disease Payment System (CDPS)
  - AHRQ's Chronic Condition Indicator (CCI)

# 1. We take the societal perspective

	<u>In millions</u>
❖ IDD population total:	28.6 – 38.7
❖ IDD highest need group:	5.0 - 5.6
❖ IDD receiving HCBS:	0.8 – 1.0
❖ Millions with IDD likely benefiting from	
• HCBS Moderate (1:1, most days of week):	5 - 5.6
• HCBS Lowest (e.g., day program):	13 -15
• No HCBS (e.g., ad hoc task-oriented help):	10 -11

# 1. We take the societal perspective

❖ ~IDD annual spending: \$0.5 billion\*

\*does not reflect how greater HCBS spending could reduce health care spending

- Federal OASDI: \$107 million
- Health Plans: \$355 million
- Direct state HCBS Waivers: \$50 million  
(identified persons only)



# 1. We take the societal perspective

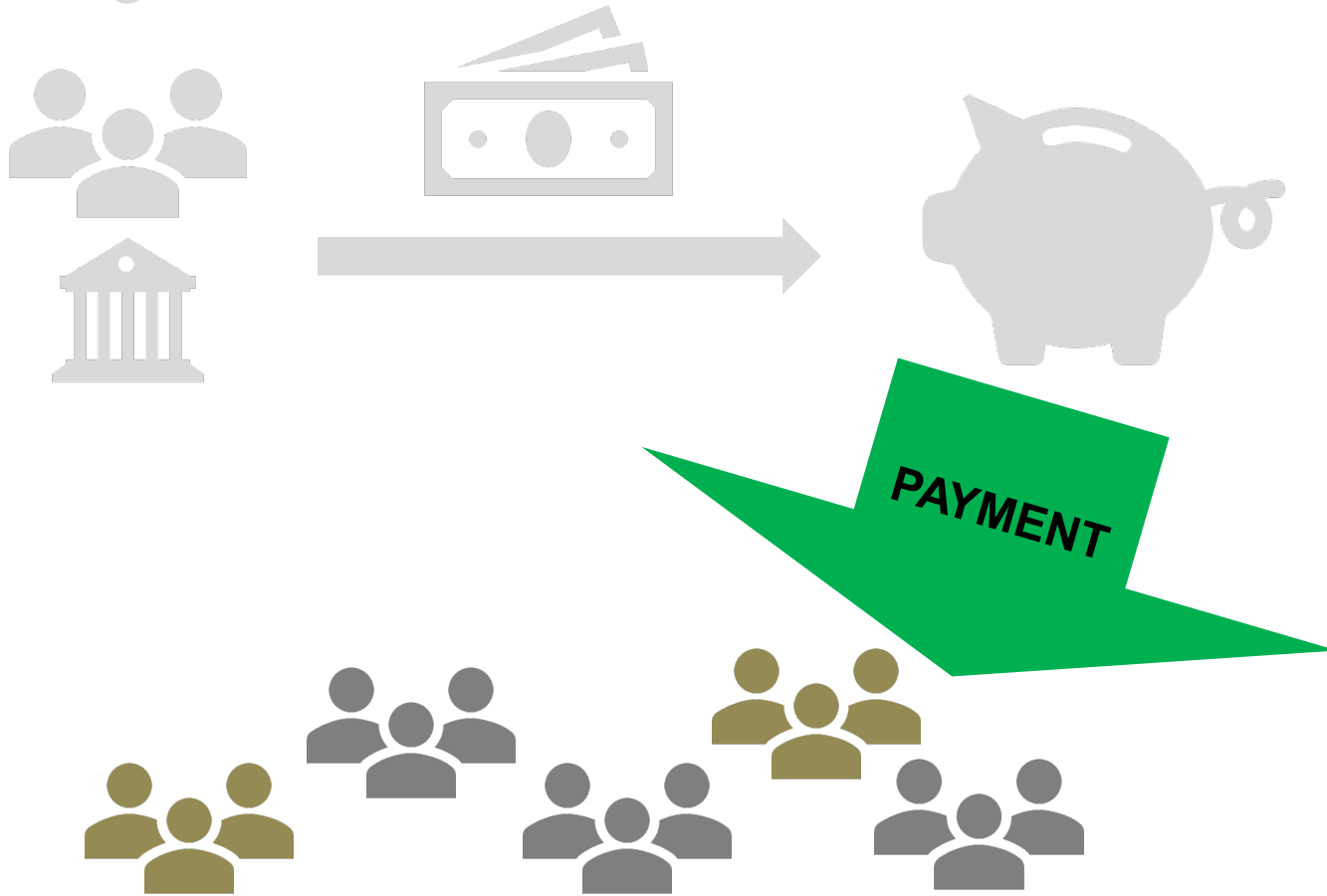
High spending  
+ Sub-optimal quality processes  
+ Sub-optimal outcomes  
+ ?Equity  
= In-effective

Through within and cross-sector partnership

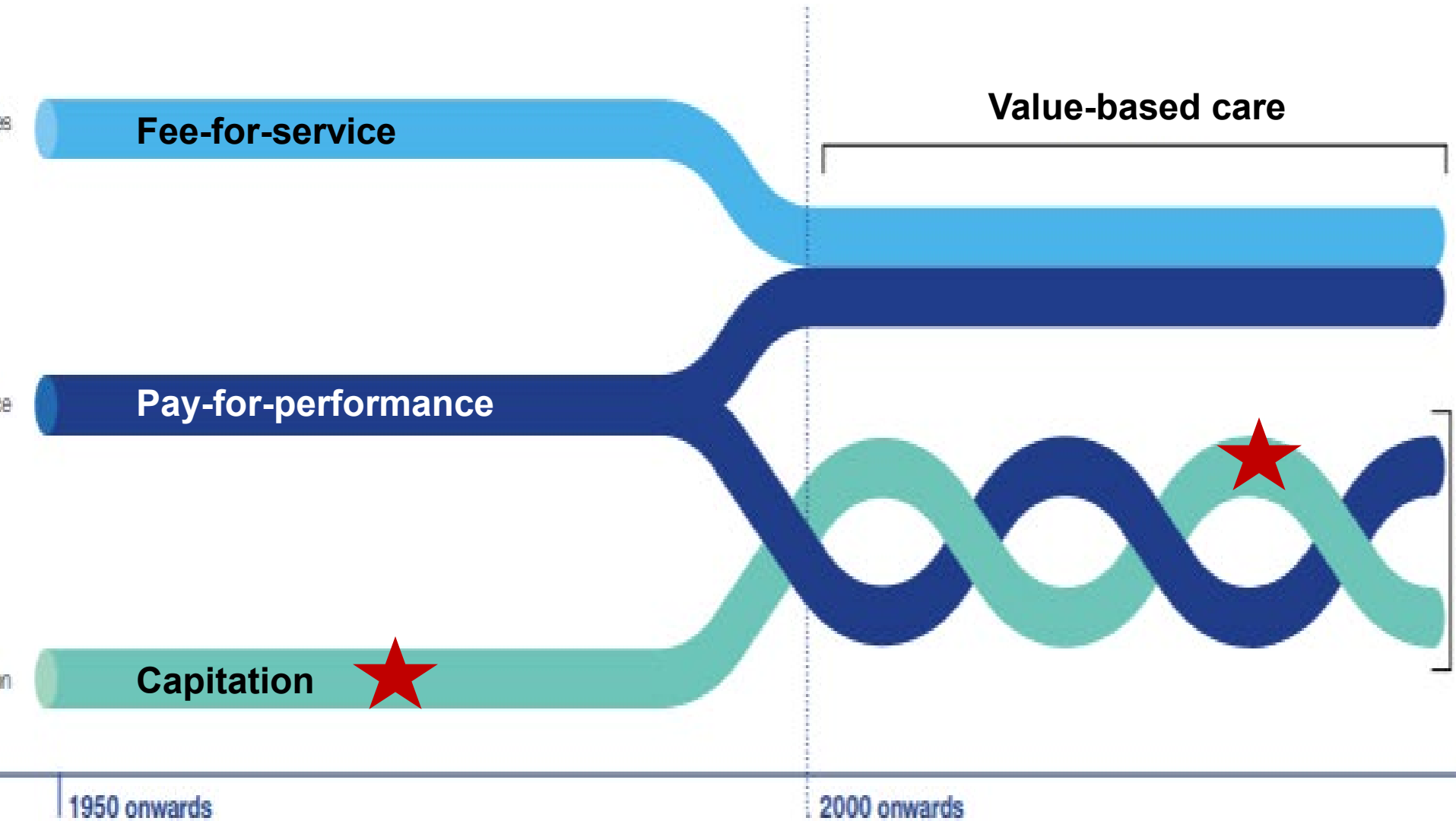


# 2. Payment

Financing



## 2. Payment approaches with risk adjustment





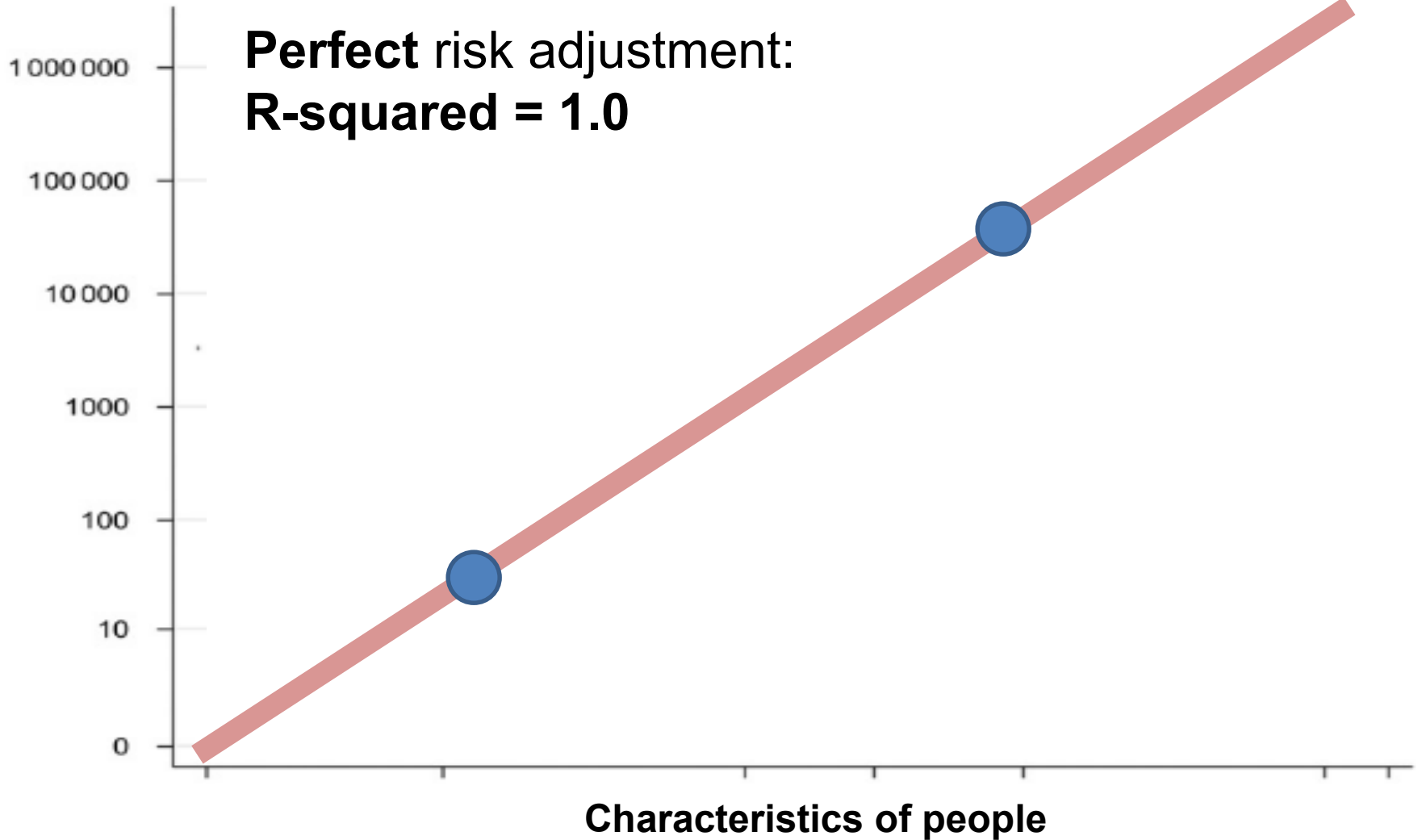
### 3. Risk adjustment is...

- A general statistical method that accounts how characteristics of observations (people) may relate to an outcome (annual spending).
- Critical for rewarding those providing insurance or care for more complex patients over less complex ones, otherwise cherry-picking aka adverse selection will occur.

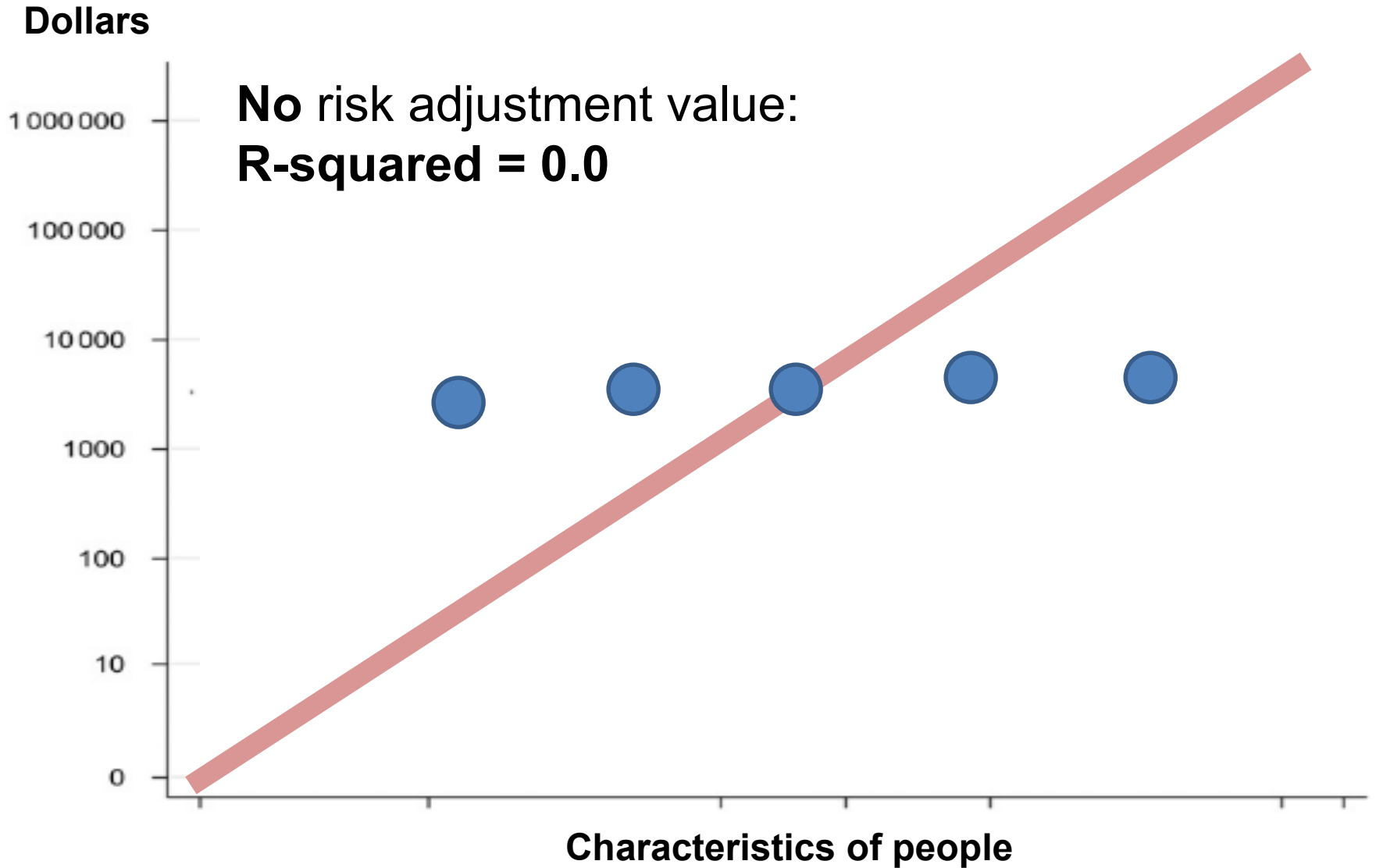
# 3. Risk adjustment is...

Dollars

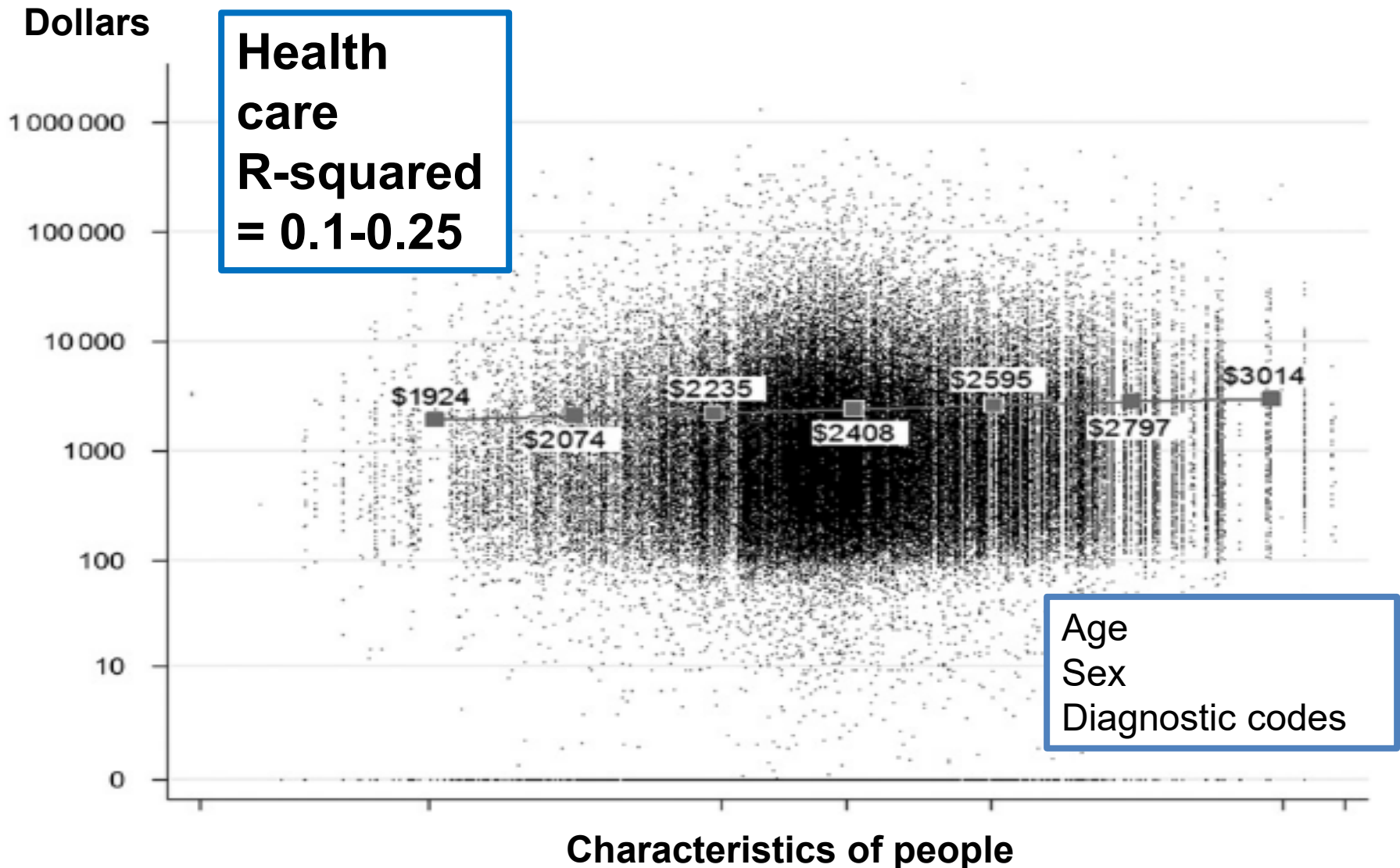
**Perfect risk adjustment:  
R-squared = 1.0**



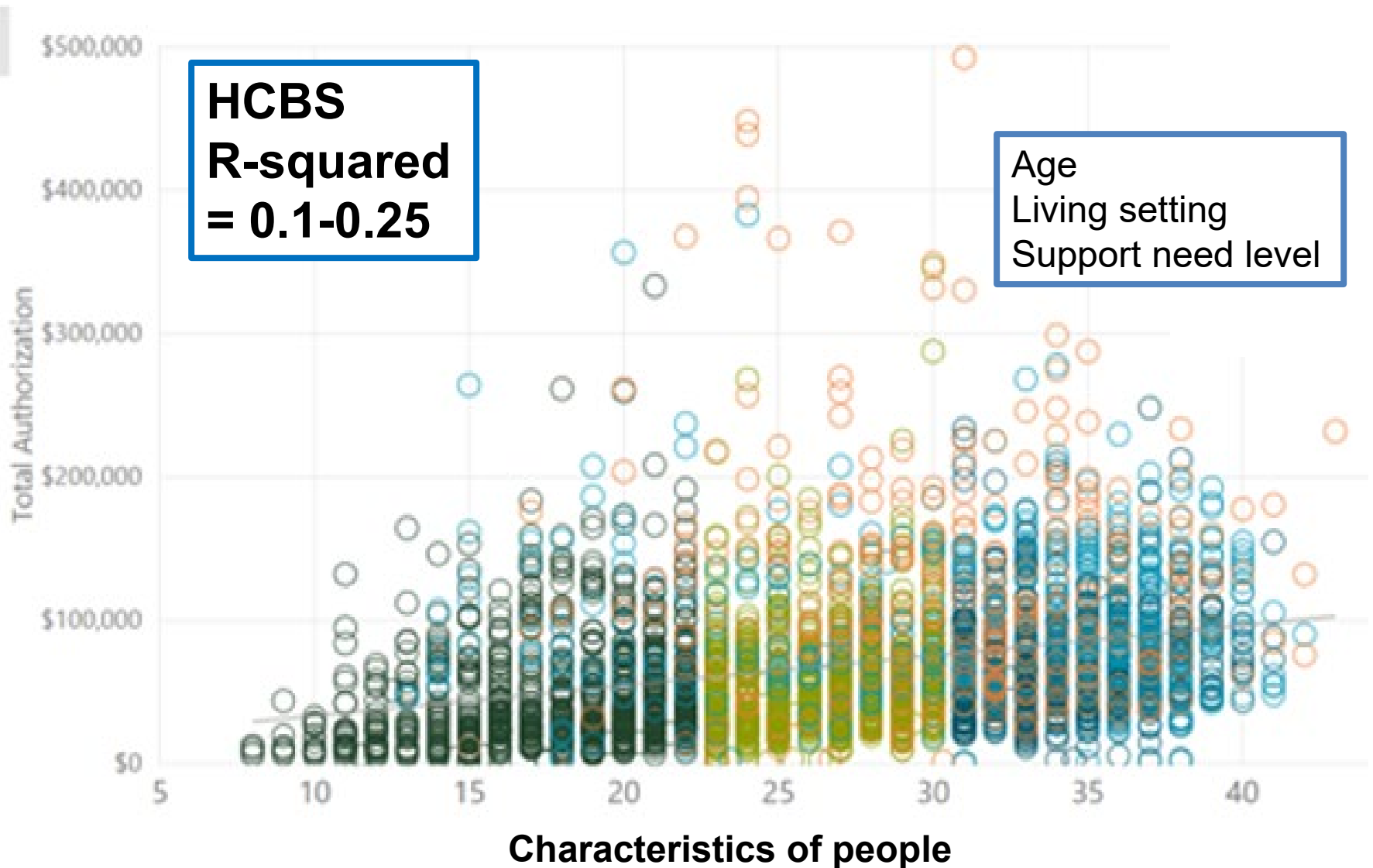
# 3. Risk adjustment is...



### 3. Risk adjustment, in real life, is...



### 3. Risk adjustment, in real life, is...





### 3. Risk adjustment is...

- There are many ways to improve risk adjustment, but the most critical features of optimizing risk adjustment for payment is to articulate programmatic goals.



## 1. Take societal perspective

- Think forward to the system you want not the one you have

## 2. Make the invisible, visible

- Use/create new methods of identifying IDD populations, their clinical co-morbidities, understanding functional ability



### 3. Define and measure care quality and outcomes

- Per the excellent examples in this workshop

### 4. Know programmatic goals and budget

- Tough conversations will probably be worthwhile



5. Approach risk adjustment with programmatic goals in mind

- Use/create new methods of identifying IDD populations, their clinical co-morbidities, understanding functional ability

6. Run experiments at any step above



## Acknowledgements

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- Nancy Wagman



# 1. We take the societal perspective

❖ IDD population likely under-identified in both health care and HCBS sectors

❖ IDD prevalence:

- Several nationally representative surveys: 4.3 - 12.3%
- CWDA in commercial claims (<26 yo): 2.6 - 4.6%
- CWDA in Medicaid claims (<18yo): 5.3 - 5.9%

❖ Claims-based algorithms without an IDD lens may miss 20% of people with IDD

- Chronic Illness and Disease Payment System (CDPS)
- AHRQ's Chronic Condition Indicator (CCI)