ERRATA

Healthcare Risk Adjustment and Predictive Modeling 2nd Edition UPDATED April 22, 2019

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In point number 3, where it reads, "transfers revenue from plans with relatively high-risk populations to plans with relatively low-risk populations...", substitute "transfers revenue from plans with relatively low-risk populations to plans with relatively high-risk populations..."

The aggregate risk ratio is used to determine what risk adjustment method is used for the different Medicare enrollment types

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The ACO's continuously assigned beneficiaries' risk scores are recalculated for both CMS-HCC and demographic scores. CMS will then determine whether a prospective HCC or demographic risk adjustment could will be used for the continuously assigned population at the aggregate level (rather than within each Medicare enrollment type). For this calculation, risk ratios for each continuously assigned ...

This is a slightly different notation than previously

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- Updated (adjusted) benchmark. The Benchmark year cost PMPY (C_0) is updated to the first performance year claim cost, C'_{PYI} , in two ways:
 - With the change in risk profile of the population: $C'_{PYI} = (C_0) * (R_{PYI} / R_{B3})$
 - By adding the absolute increase in National Parts A and B PMPY. This increase is not risk- or trend-adjusted.
- Other data elements required for the calculation are:
 - \circ Performance year expenditures (C_t, t = 1,2,3) and
 - Absolute national increase in per capita expenditures
 - The risk ratio (R_{PYI}/R_{B3}) is calculated in accordance with section 22.5

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- The second to last line at the bottom of the page:
 - Track 1+, which is the MSSP model with the lowest risk that qualifies as an Advanced APM. Once an ACO enters Track 1+, it may not revert to Track 1, and once the ACO enters Tracks 2 or 3, it

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- The description of Track 1+
 - Track 1+: two-sided basis. Potential gainsharing up to 50% of savings to a
 maximum of 10% of benchmark costs. Loss sharing is limited to fixed at 30% of
 losses. Loss sharing is limited to 4% of benchmark costs OR 8% of fee-forservice revenues.