



Atlas Results for MY 2019

DMHC FSSB, August 11, 2021

Background

IHA- a unique 501(c)6 Not for Profit



Our work



Performance Measurement

We're championing standard ways to measure healthcare performance.

Align. Measure. Perform.

Atlas **EDGE**



Provider Directory Management

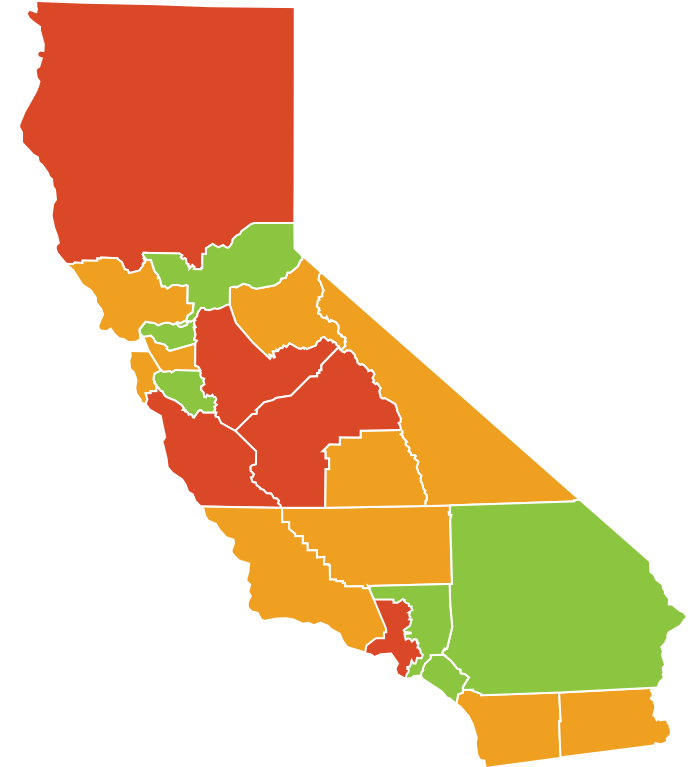
We're bringing the industry together to improve the quality of provider directory data.

Symphony
Provider Directory

IHA's Atlas

One of the nation's largest multi-payer voluntary claims database (MPCD)

- **Measures:** Over two dozen standardized measures of clinical quality, Total Cost of Care (TCoC), patient cost sharing, and utilization
- **Includes:** Nearly 20 million Californians including Commercial HMO, PPO, ACO, and Medicare Advantage
- **What's viewable:** Geography and product line (per business rules)
- **What's collected:** Member level detail
- **Years' measured:** Since 2015
- **What's improving:** Data is now coming to IHA quarterly; 2020 data will be Q1 2022

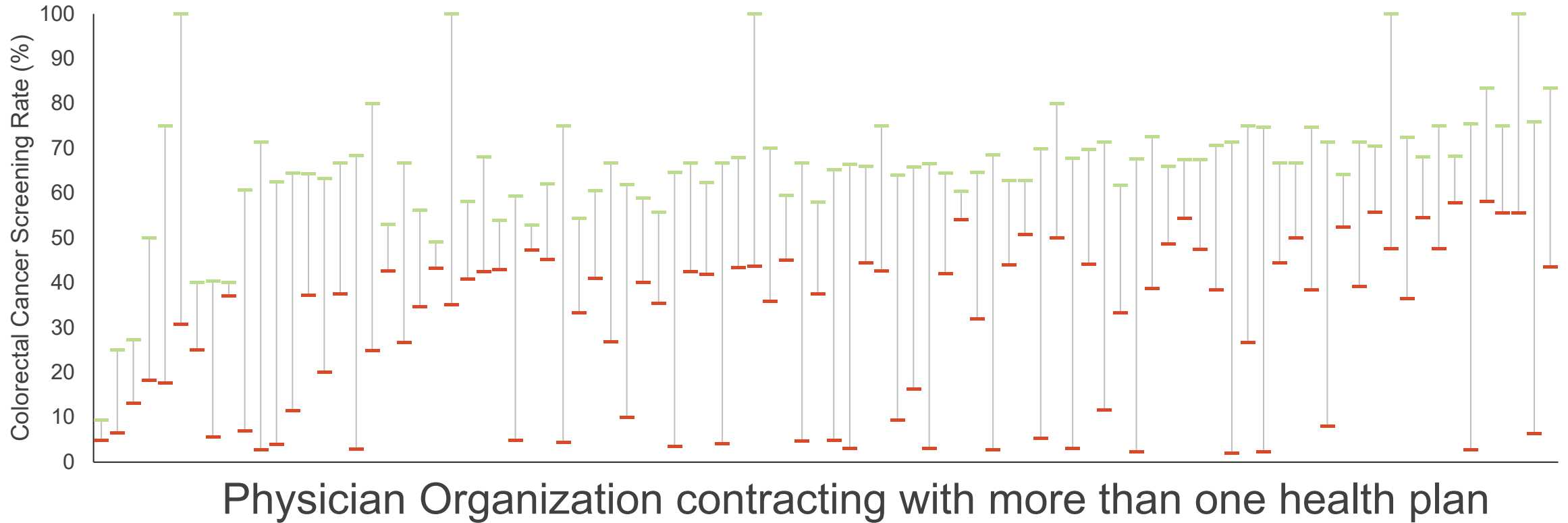


IHA Atlas analyses (selective)

- Quality and cost of care variation by risk type
- Quality and cost of care variation by geography
- Quality and cost of care variation adjusted for equity and clinical integration (in process)
- Quality and cost of care variation for Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs)
- Primary care spending as a percent of total spending by product type
- Quality and cost of care for providers in non-financial risk sharing referral networks

Why do it?

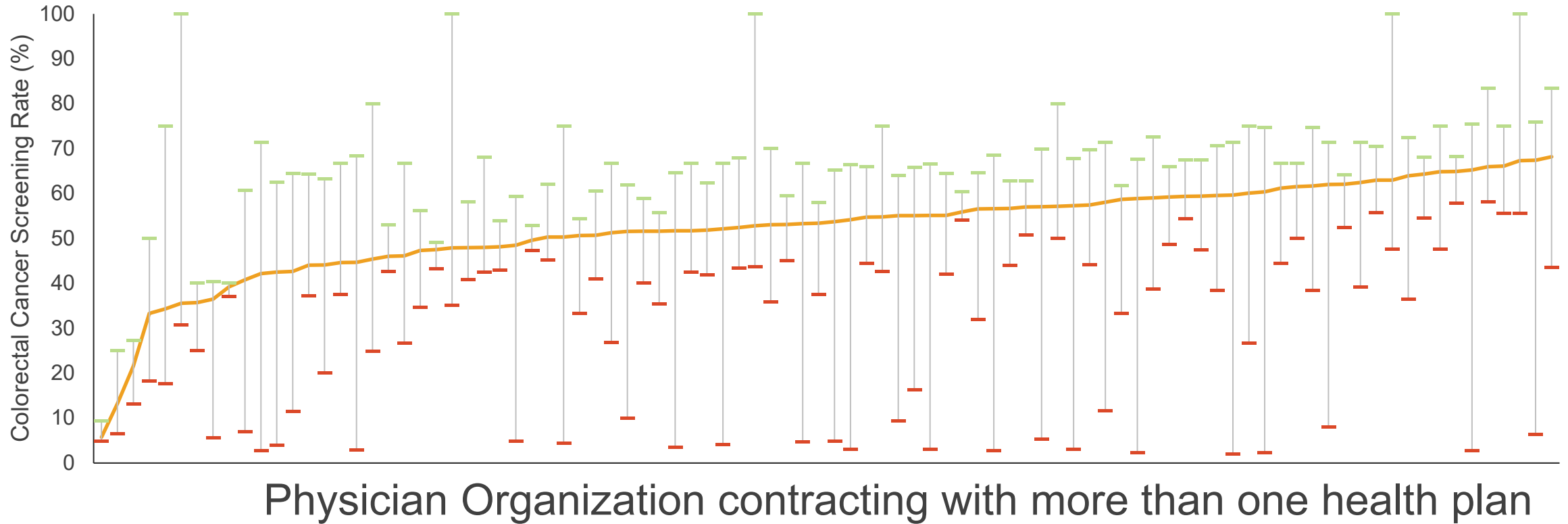
Colorectal Cancer Screening Rates



Reliable results

Colorectal Cancer Screening Rates

- Min Plan Specific Rate - Max Plan Specific Rate — Aggregated Rate



One analysis: How does financial
risk sharing impact quality and
total cost of care?

Behind this analysis

7.5 out of 12 million Californians*



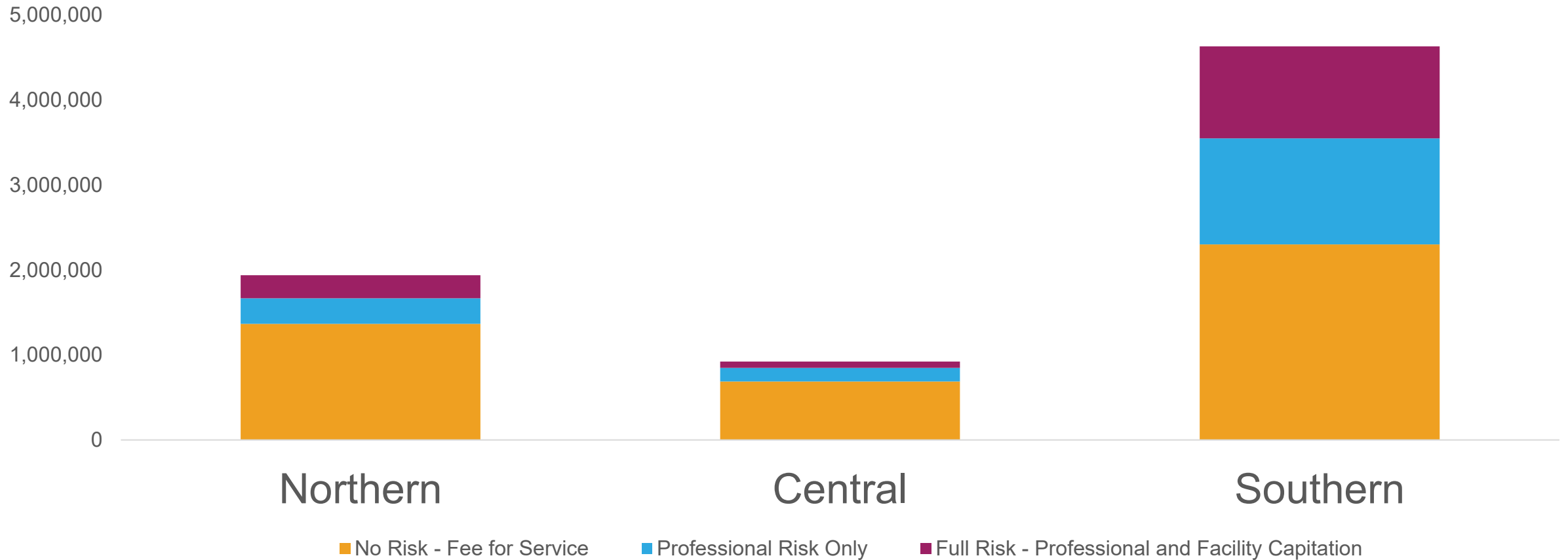
Quality scores from

- 12 clinical quality measures
- 5 resource use measures
- 8 cost measures

* MY 2019 Atlas covers 12 million lives, but this analysis excludes Kaiser data

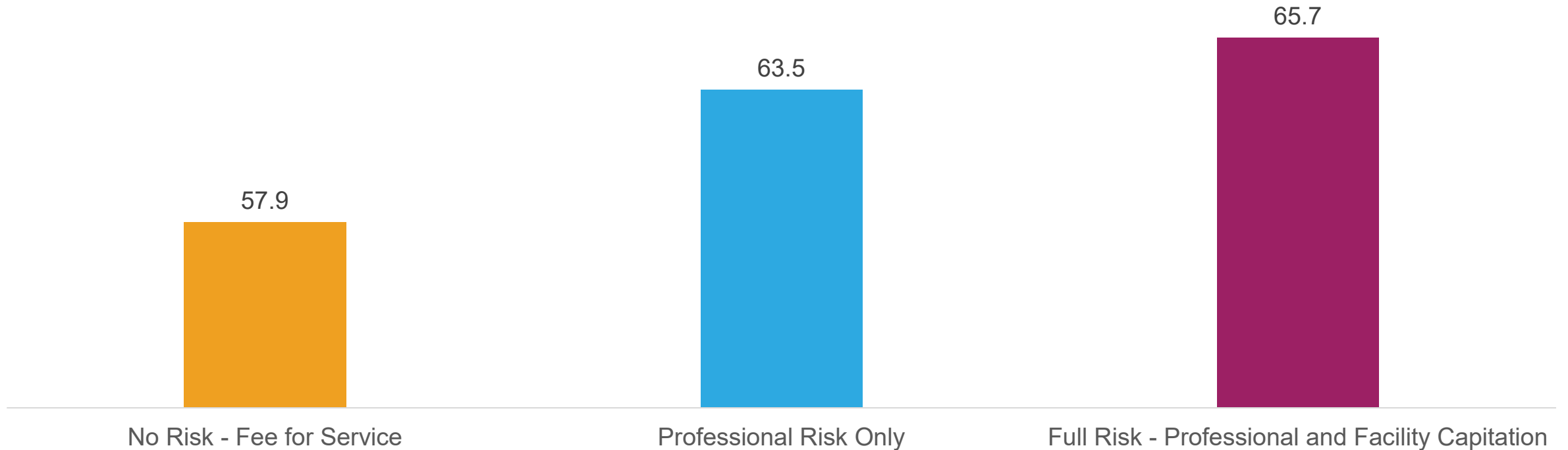
Geography determines level of risk sharing available

Risk sharing (Full+ Prof Only) covers 50% of lives in So. Cal, 30% in No. Cal, 25% in Central

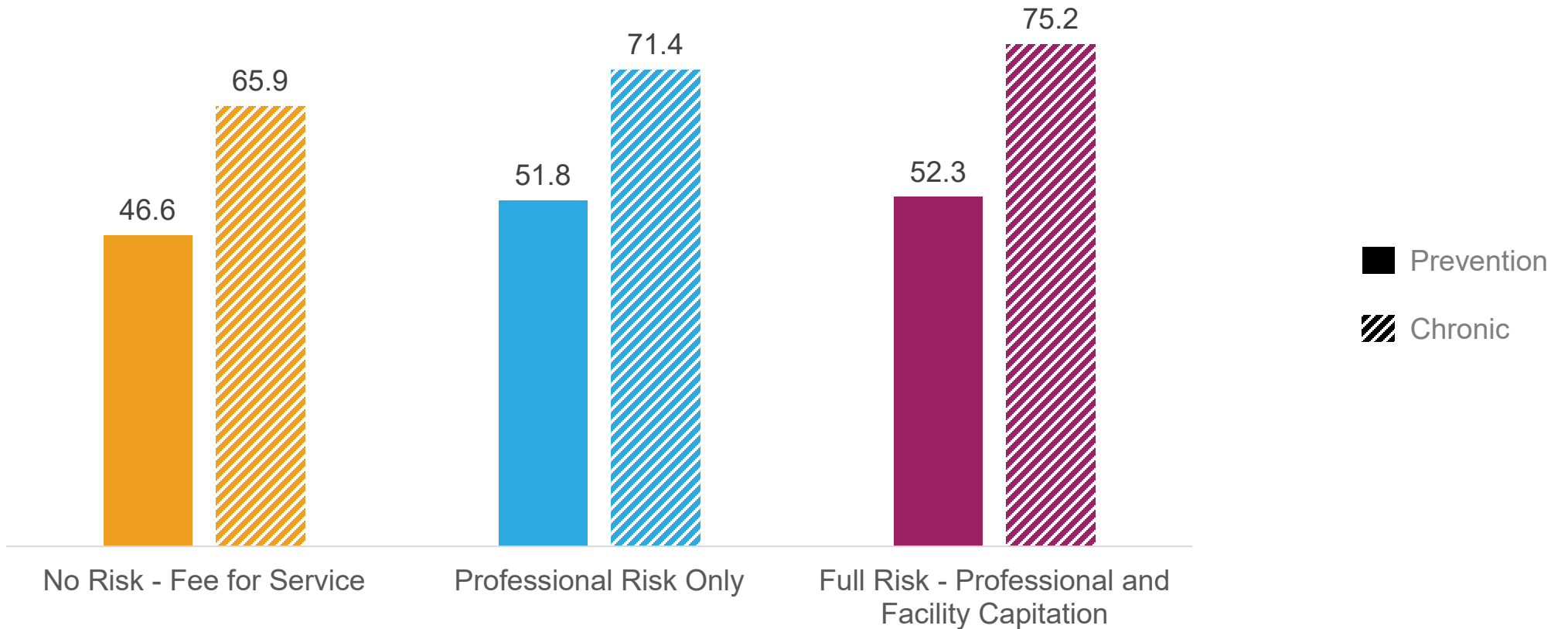


Financial risk sharing associated with better quality in California

Clinical Quality Composite of 12 Measures



The most pronounced difference in quality occurs with chronic care management

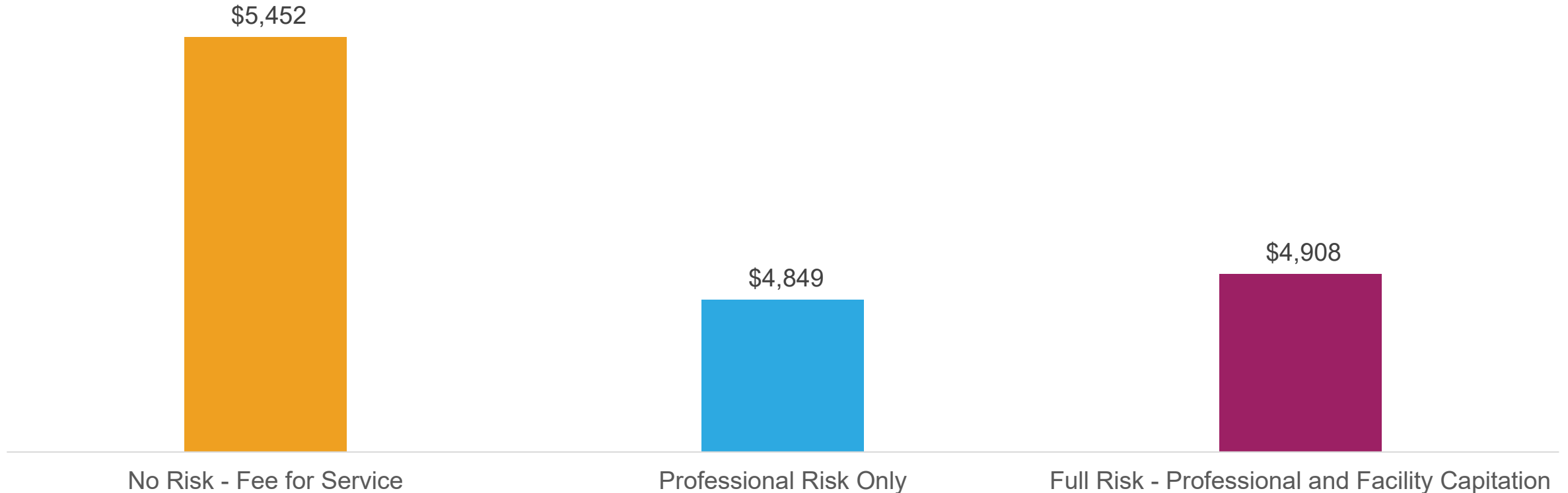


Immunizations for Adolescents: Combination 2 All Antigens (~20%) and Colorectal Cancer Screening (~40%) bringing down the prevention rates

Financial risk sharing associated with lower TCoC in California

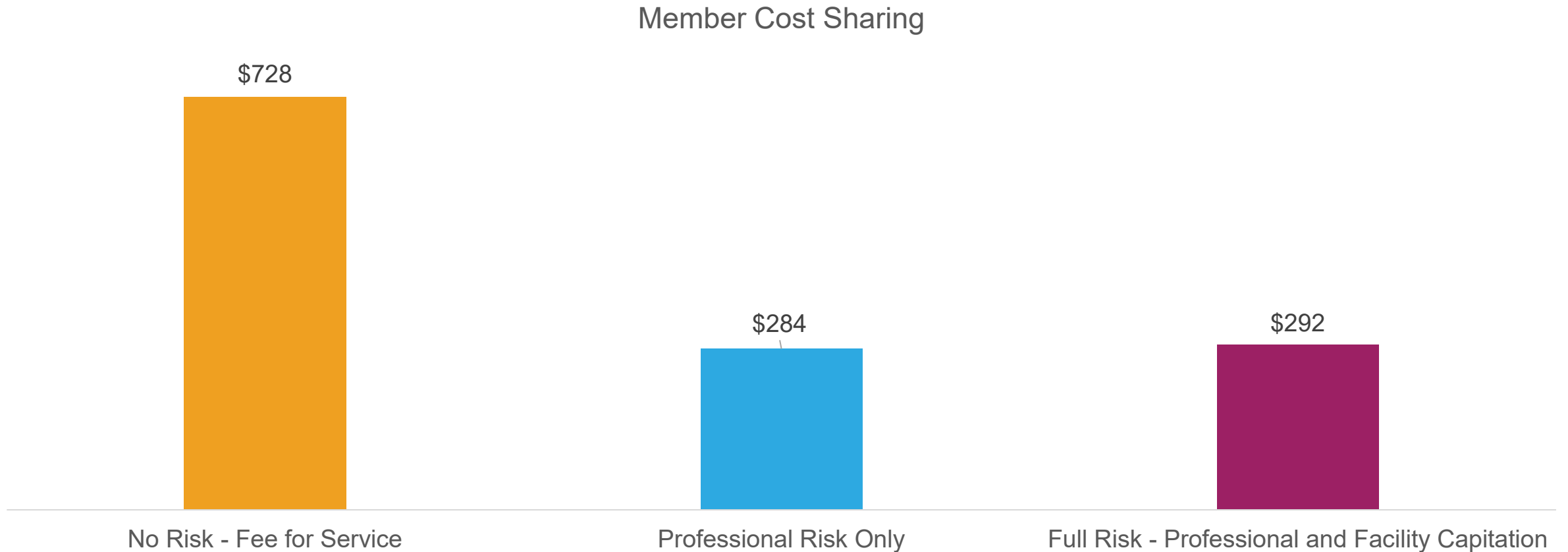
Integrated groups that accept any level of risk through capitation have at least 11% (\$603) lower total cost of care than those that don't.

Geographic wage and Clinically Risk Adjusted Total Cost of Care (TCoC)

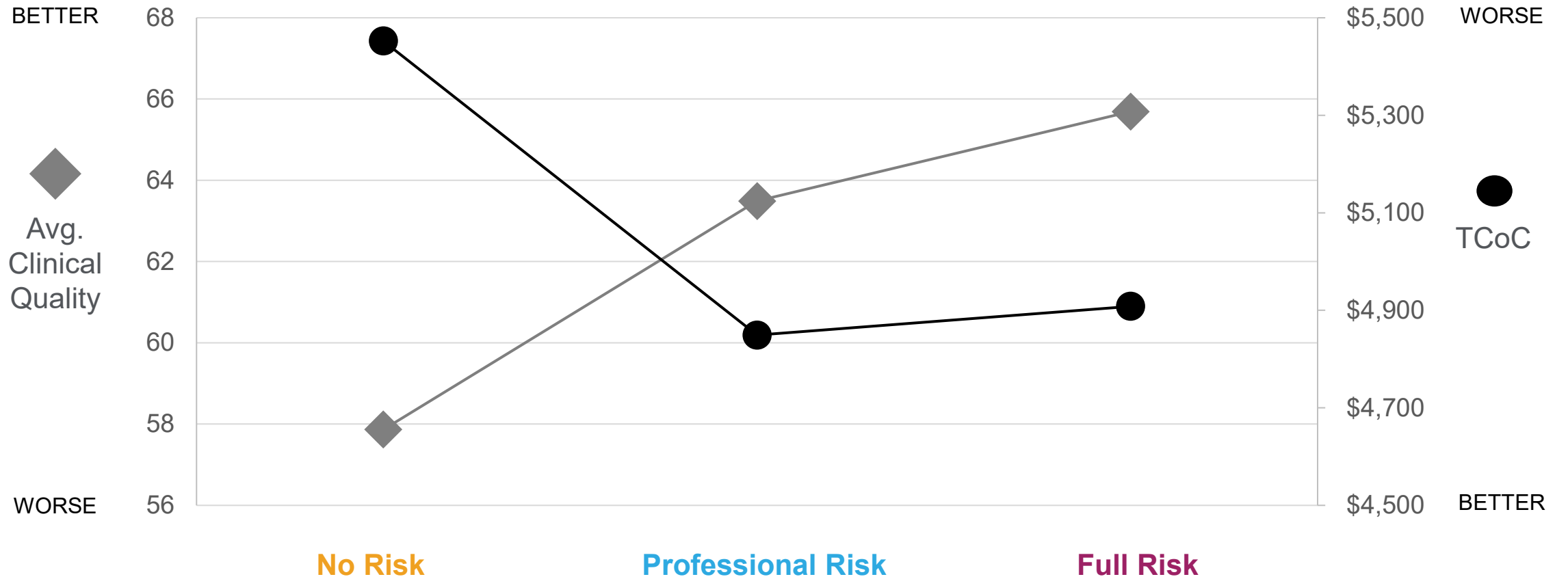


Financial risk sharing associated with lower member cost sharing

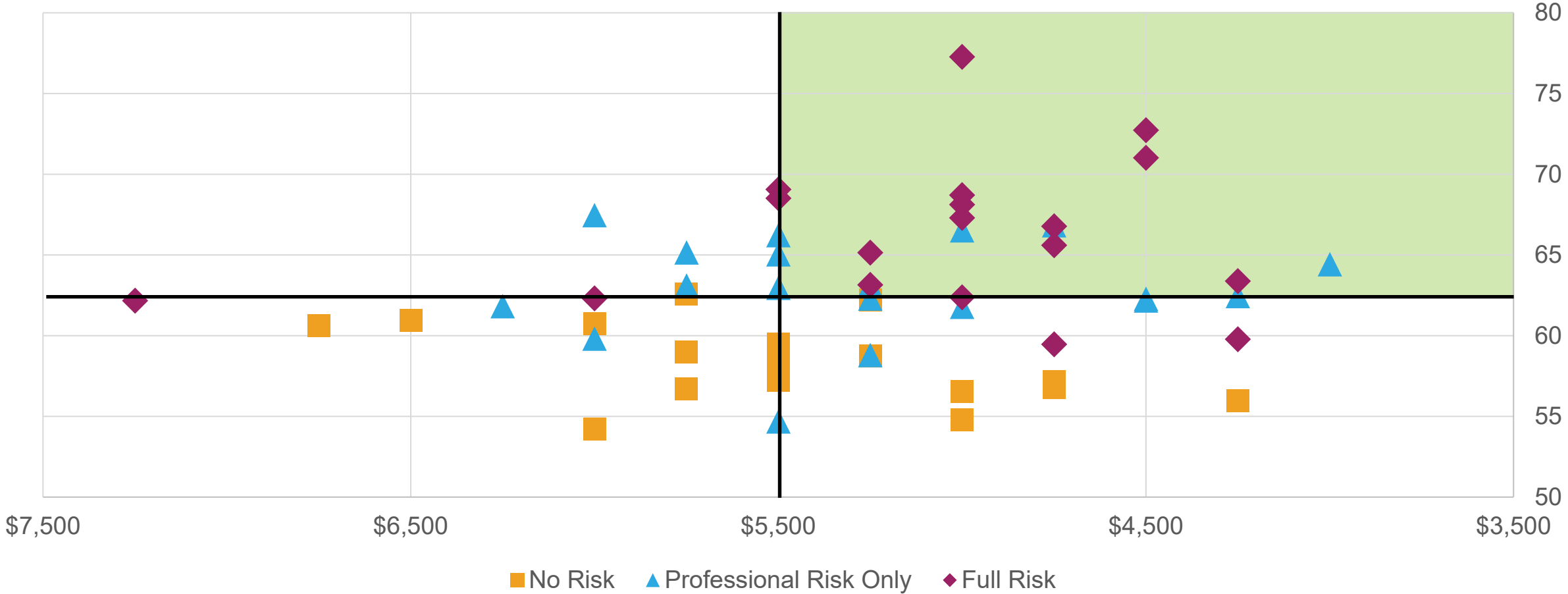
Patients who select providers that accept risk on average save \$444 per year in out-of-pocket costs



Financial risk sharing associated with higher value



Risk sharing correlates with higher quality and lower cost across all geographies

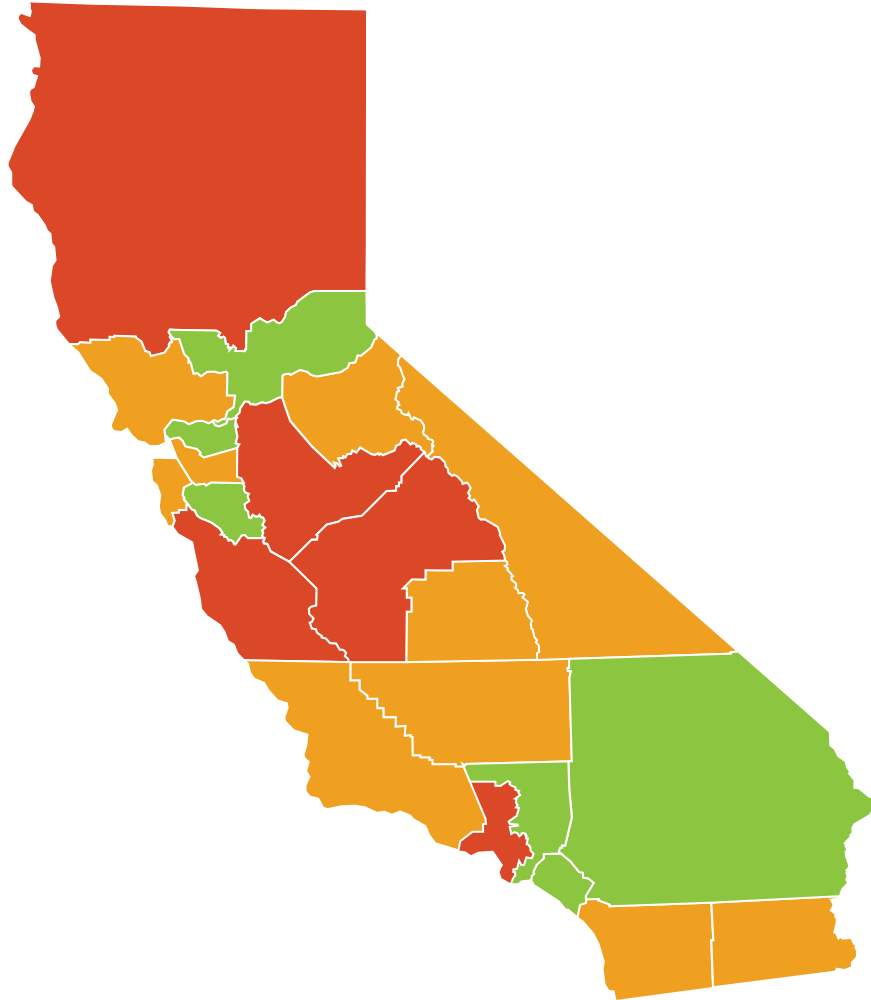


Average Geography and Risk Adjusted Total Cost of Care: \$5,300

Average Clinical Quality (12 measures): 62.5%

A second analysis: Geographic
variation of quality and total cost
of care

Geographic variation of quality and total cost of care



Northern Counties, Central Valley - North, LA West, Central Coast North

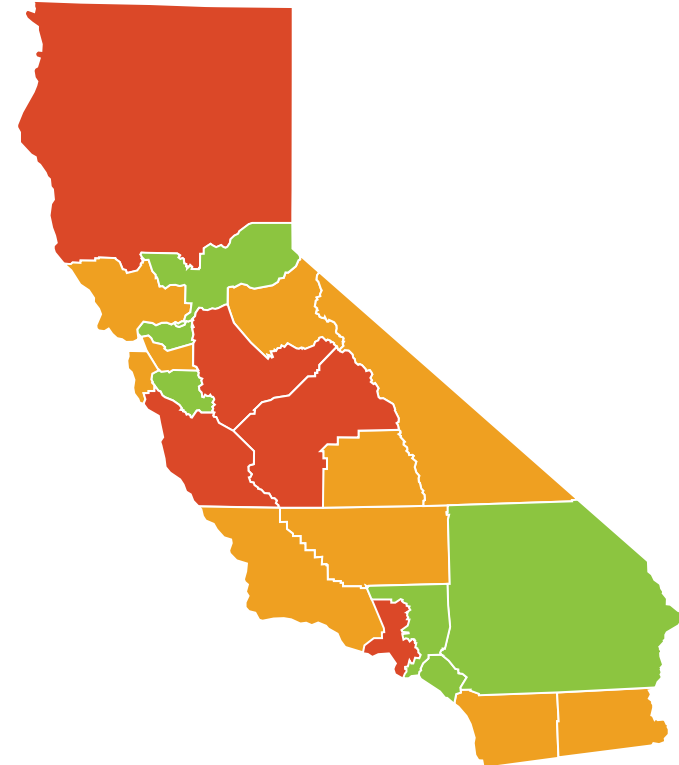
Fresno, Central Coast - South, Eastern Region, Kern County, North Bay counties, San Francisco County, Alameda County, San Mateo County, San Diego County

Greater Sacramento, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, LA East, Inland Empire, Orange County

Applying the RAND (BISG) Equity Adjustment process to IHA data

RAND's Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding (BISG) Method

- Most health plans and delivery systems lack complete race/ethnicity data, hindering efforts to track disparities in care quality and outcomes, and effectively target community-based interventions to improve health equity.
- RAND's indirect estimation method, BISG, uses a person's census surname and the racial/ethnic composition of their neighborhood to produce a set of probabilities that a given person belongs to one of a set of mutually exclusive racial/ethnic groups.
- BISG can measure race/ethnicity with 90-96% accuracy for the four largest racial/ethnic groups— Blacks, Asians/Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, and Whites.





Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding Model (BISG) Proof of Concept (Phase 1)

BISG Proof-of-Concept (Phase 1)

- Onpoint prepared a data set containing member information from IHA's Atlas using measurement year (MY) 2019 data containing ~20M members
 - Onpoint geocoded the data and applied the BISG model to a random subset containing ~5M members
 - Onpoint currently is running the model on the entire ~20M member data set
- The model uses surname and address, and performed well when both were available*
- The model can generate estimates for 98% of members with available surnames and addresses

Implication: when combined with self-reported race/ethnicity data, BISG model coefficients can be used to investigate equity-related performance on cost, quality, and access metrics (at the population level to start)

*Among members analyzed, 100% have surnames, 75% have addresses, and 98% have ZIP codes

Potential Next Steps for IHA, Onpoint and RAND

- Enhance model parameters to align with IHA data characteristics
- Validate model performance against self-reported race/ethnicity data and additional external data sets
- Support DMHC efforts re: Equity and Quality measures as requested