

**HEDIS® MY 2026 Volume 2
Risk Adjusted Utilization Tables
User Manual**

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HEDIS MY 2026 Volume 2 Risk Adjusted Utilization Tables User Manual

What Are the HEDIS Volume 2 Risk Adjusted Utilization Tables?

The Risk Adjusted Utilization (RAU) Tables are reference documents integral to the calculation of NCQA's ten HEDIS Risk Adjusted Utilization Measures:

- Plan All-Cause Readmissions (PCR).
- Hospitalization Following Discharge From a Skilled Nursing Facility (HFS).
- Acute Hospitalizations Following Outpatient Colonoscopy (HFC).
- Acute Hospitalizations Following Outpatient General Surgery (HFG).
- Acute Hospitalizations Following Outpatient Orthopedic Surgery (HFO).
- Acute Hospitalizations Following Outpatient Urologic Surgery (HFU).
- Acute Hospital Utilization (AHU).
- Emergency Department Utilization (EDU).
- Hospitalization for Potentially Preventable Complications (HPC).
- Emergency Department Visits for Hypoglycemia in Older Adults With Diabetes (EDH).

All RAU measures leverage the Shared Risk Adjustment Tables (Shared Tables), which define condition-based risk-adjustment variables.

In addition to the Shared Tables, each RAU measure has a corresponding table containing risk weight variables (e.g., demographic variables and clinical case-mix variables) and their related numeric risk weights. These risk weights are ultimately combined to calculate the expected values that are the denominators of the observed-to-expected (O/E) ratios.

Refer to instructions on determining risk adjustment in *Risk Adjustment Determination* section in each measure in the *HEDIS MY 2026 Volume 2: Technical Specifications for Health Plans* publication.

Note: This manual is a supplement to the HEDIS MY 2026 RAU Tables released on March 31, 2026.

What's New in the Risk Adjustment Tables?

- Added Table Proc-Mapping to the Shared Risk Adjustment Tables.
- Added new variable type, *Clinical Classifications Software* (CCS) ProcType, to Table 1.
- Added instructions for four new measures: (HFC, HFG, HFO and HFU).
- Added new variable type (CCS) to Table 2.

Shared Risk Adjustment Tables

The Shared Tables help users determine a person's condition-based risk-adjustment variables and select the proper risk weights. They contain six spreadsheets:

- *Copyright & Licensing*: Details on table copyright and licensing.
- *Table CC-Mapping*: Maps ICD diagnosis codes to their corresponding clinical categories, which are used to determine comorbid CCs and discharge CC variables, as applicable.

- **Table HCC-Rank:** Ranks the comorbid CCs from the Table CC-Mapping spreadsheet. Only the highest ranked HCC in ranking group is considered.
- **Table HCC-Comb:** Identifies combination HCCs (some combinations present a greater amount of risk when observed together).
- **Table Proc-Mapping:** Maps CPT codes to their corresponding Clinical Classifications Software (CCS) categories, which are used to determine procedure subtype, as applicable.
- **Summary of Changes:** Documents updates to the Shared Tables, identifying the applicable spreadsheet, change and change description. If the Summary of Changes spreadsheet is blank, no changes were made since the last release.

Refer to instructions for using the tables in the Risk Adjustment Determination section in each of the measures in HEDIS Volume 2.

Measure-Specific Tables

Each RAU measure has a corresponding measure-specific table that contains the risk weight values used to calculate the expected rates. Each table is an Excel workbook file (.xlsx) containing spreadsheets organized by product line. For example, the AHU risk adjustment table comprises three spreadsheets, one for Medicaid, one for Medicare and one for the Commercial product line. Additionally, updates to measure-specific tables are documented in the Summary of Changes spreadsheet.

Note: Only measure-specific tables with changes to content or formatting updates will have content in the Summary of Changes spreadsheet. Refer to [Summary of Changes for Measure-Specific Tables](#) for guidance and information.

Product line spreadsheets in the measure-specific RAU Tables contain seven columns. Refer to Table 1 for product line spreadsheet details.

Table 1. Description of Product Line Spreadsheet Columns

Column	Column Title	Column Format	Description
Column A	Variable Type	character	Identifier describing the category of risk weight variable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCC: Hierarchical Comorbidity Condition. • DCC: Discharge Clinical Condition. • Demo: Demographics. • Util: Utilization (e.g., observation stay, surgery). • Med: Medication (e.g., dispensed basal insulin). • DischargeDxCode: COVID Discharge Diagnosis Code. • ProcType: CCS procedure subtype. Note: Not every measure or product line has every type of variable.
Column B	Variable Name	character	The name of the risk weight variable in the measure.
Column C	Variable Description	character	A brief description of the risk weight variable.

Column	Column Title	Column Format	Description
Column D	Reporting Indicator	character	The measure reporting rate to which the risk weight variable applies.
Column E	Model	character	The calculation model (statistical model for the expected value calculation), as described in the <i>Risk Adjustment Calculation</i> section of each measure.
Column F	AdjustorID	character	A unique identifier for each specific risk weight variable.
Column G	Weight	numeric, 4 decimal points*	The numeric risk weight value.

*Risk weight values are limited to 4 decimal points; however, values may appear as less than 4 decimal places as a result of Excel formatting of weights ending in “0” (e.g., 0.34, which can be interpreted as the same as 0.3400).

Note: The measure-specific tables define all variables used in each model. Programming CC and HCC variables through application of the steps in “Risk Adjustment Determination” section found in the Risk adjustment factors section in each measure, may result in more variables than are used in a given model. If no weight is specified for a variable (e.g., a specific CC or HCC) the variable is not included and should be omitted from the calculation of the predicted values for that model.

The following sections provide instructions for using the risk adjustment tables by measure.

Plan All-Cause Readmissions (PCR) Risk Adjustment Tables

Follow these steps to select the proper risk weights among nonoutliers for the PCR measure.

Note: The PCR measure uses one calculation model (Logistic), as listed in Column E (“Model”).

- Step 1** Navigate to the spreadsheets at the bottom of the Excel file and select the correct spreadsheet by product line. There are three spreadsheets for PCR: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid.
- Step 2** Identify and filter for the measure reporting rate indicator in Column D (“Reporting Indicator”):
- **Standard 18-64:** Includes all age strata for persons 18–64 years of age.
 - **Standard 65+:** Includes all age strata for persons 65 years of age and older (Medicare only).
 - **SNF - 65+:** Includes all age strata for persons 65 years of age and older with readmission events following discharge from a skilled nursing facility (SNF) (Medicare only).
- Step 3** Identify and filter for risk weight variables needed for reporting in Column A (“Variable Type”):
- **Demo:** Demographics, including age and gender (e.g., Male 18–64).
 - **Util:** Utilization variable that indicates whether this is an observation stay or a surgery flag.
 - **DCC:** Discharge conditions.
 - **HCC:** Comorbidities.

- *DischargeDxCode*: COVID Discharge Diagnosis Code.

Step 4 Identify appropriate weight(s) using Column G ("Weight").

Step 5 Assign the weight(s) as appropriate for each indicator of interest.

Step 6 Repeat steps 2–5 for all other reporting rate indicators of interest.

Hospitalization Following Discharge From a Skilled Nursing Facility (HFS) Risk Adjustment Tables

Follow these steps to identify risk adjustment weights for each SNF discharge for the HFS measure.

Note: The HFS measure uses one calculation model (Logistic), as listed in Column E ("Model").

Step 1 From the Medicare spreadsheet, identify and filter for the measure reporting rate indicator in Column D ("Reporting Indicator"):

- *30 Day Hospitalization*: Observed hospitalizations 30 days after discharge from an SNF.
- *60 Day Hospitalization*: Observed hospitalizations 60 days after discharge from an SNF.

Step 2 Identify and filter for risk weight variables needed for reporting in Column A ("Variable Type"):

- *Demo*: Demographics, including age and gender (e.g., Male 65+).
- *DCC*: Discharge conditions.
- *HCC*: Comorbidities.
- *DischargeDxCode*: COVID Discharge Diagnosis Code.

Step 3 Identify appropriate weight(s) using Column G ("Weight").

Step 4 Assign the weight(s) as appropriate for each indicator of interest.

Step 5 Repeat steps 1–4 for all other reporting rate indicators of interest.

Acute Hospitalizations Following Outpatient Colonoscopy (HFC) Risk Adjustment Tables

Follow these steps to identify risk adjustment weights for each outpatient colonoscopy episode for the HFC measure.

Note: The HFC measure uses one calculation model (Logistic), as listed in Column E ("Model").

Step 1 From the Medicare spreadsheet, identify and filter for risk weight variables needed for reporting in Column A ("Variable Type"):

- *Demo*: Demographics, including age and gender (e.g., Male 65+).
- *HCC*: Comorbidities.

Step 2 Identify appropriate weight(s) using Column G ("Weight").

Step 3 Assign the weight(s) as appropriate.

Acute Hospitalizations Following Outpatient General Surgery (HFG) Risk Adjustment Tables

Follow these steps to identify risk adjustment weights for each outpatient general surgery episode for the HFG measure.

Note: The HFG measure uses one calculation model (Logistic), as listed in Column E (“Model”).

Step 1 From the Medicare spreadsheet, identify and filter for risk weight variables needed for reporting in Column A (“Variable Type”):

- *Demo*: Demographics, including age and gender (e.g., Male 65+).
- *HCC*: Comorbidities.
- *ProcType*: CCS procedure subtype.

Step 2 Identify appropriate weight(s) using Column G (“Weight”).

Step 3 Assign the weight(s) as appropriate.

Acute Hospitalizations Following Outpatient Orthopedic Surgery (HFO) Risk Adjustment Tables

Follow these steps to identify risk adjustment weights for each outpatient orthopedic surgery episode for the HFO measure.

Note: The HFO measure uses one calculation model (Logistic), as listed in Column E (“Model”).

Step 1 From the Medicare spreadsheet, identify and filter for risk weight variables needed for reporting in Column A (“Variable Type”):

- *Demo*: Demographics, including age and gender (e.g., Male 65+).
- *HCC*: Comorbidities.
- *ProcType*: CCS procedure subtype.

Step 2 Identify appropriate weight(s) using Column G (“Weight”).

Step 3 Assign the weight(s) as appropriate.

Acute Hospitalizations Following Outpatient Urologic Surgery (HFU) Risk Adjustment Tables

Follow these steps to identify risk adjustment weights for each outpatient urologic surgery episode for the HFU measure.

Note: The HFU measure uses one calculation model (Logistic), as listed in Column E (“Model”).

Step 1 From the Medicare spreadsheet, identify and filter for risk weight variables needed for reporting in Column A (“Variable Type”):

- *Demo*: Demographics, including age and gender (e.g., Male 65+).
- *HCC*: Comorbidities.
- *ProcType*: CCS procedure subtype.

Step 2 Identify appropriate weight(s) using Column G (“Weight”).

Step 3 Assign the weight(s) as appropriate.

Acute Hospitalization Utilization (AHU) Risk Adjustment Tables

Follow these steps to identify risk adjustment weights for each nonoutlier person in the eligible AHU population.

- Step 1** Navigate to the spreadsheets at the bottom of the Excel file and select the correct spreadsheet by product line. There are three spreadsheets for AHU: Medicare, Commercial, Medicaid.
- Step 2** Filter Column E ("Model") to select the appropriate calculation model. Refer to *Risk Adjustment Calculation* in the measure specifications.
- *PPD*: Predicted Probability of Discharge (logistic model).
 - *PUCD*: Predicted Unconditional Count of Discharges (Poisson model).
- Step 3** Identify and filter for the measure reporting rate indicator of interest in Column D ("Reporting Indicator"):
- *Total 18-64*: Acute inpatient and observation stay discharges for persons 18–64 years of age (Medicare and Medicaid).
 - *Total 65+*: Acute inpatient and observation stay discharges for persons 65 years of age and older (Medicare only).
 - *Total 18+*: Acute inpatient and observation stay discharges for persons 18 years of age and older (Commercial only).
- Step 4** Identify and filter for risk weight variables needed for reporting in Column A ("Variable Type"):
- *Demo*: Demographics, including age and gender (e.g., Male 18–64).
 - *HCC*: Comorbidities.
- Step 5** Identify appropriate weight(s) using Column G ("Weight").
- Step 6** Assign the weight(s) as appropriate for each indicator of interest.
- Step 7** Repeat steps 2–6 for other reporting rate indicators of interest.

Emergency Department Utilization (EDU) Risk Adjustment Tables

Follow these steps to identify risk adjustment weights for each nonoutlier person in the initial EDU population.

- Step 1** Navigate to the spreadsheets at the bottom of the Excel file and select the correct spreadsheet by product line. There are two spreadsheets for EDU: Medicare and Commercial.
- Step 2** Filter Column E ("Model") to select the appropriate calculation model. Refer to *Risk Adjustment Calculation* in the measure specifications.
- *PPV*: Predicted Probability of Visit (logistic model).
 - *PUCV*: Predicted Unconditional Count of Visits (Poisson model).
- Step 3** Identify and filter for the measure reporting rate of interest in Column D ("Reporting Indicator"):
- *Standard 18-64*: Includes all age strata for persons 18–64 years of age (Medicare only).

- *Standard 65+*: Includes all age strata for persons 65 years of age and older (Medicare only).
- *Standard 18+*: Includes all age strata for persons 18 years of age and older (Commercial only).

Step 4 Identify and filter for risk weight variables needed for reporting in Column A (“Variable Type”):

- *Demo*: Demographics, including age and gender (e.g., Male 18–64).
- *HCC*: Comorbidities.

Step 5 Identify appropriate weight(s) using Column G (“Weight”).

Step 6 Assign the weight(s) as appropriate for each indicator of interest.

Step 7 Repeat steps 2–6 for other reporting rate indicators of interest.

Hospitalization for Potentially Preventable Complications (HPC) Risk Adjustment Tables

Follow these steps to identify risk adjustment weights for each nonoutlier person in the initial HPC population.

Step 1 In the Medicare spreadsheet, filter Column E (“Model”) to select the appropriate calculation model. Refer to *Risk Adjustment Calculation* in the measure specifications.

- *PPD*: Predicted Probability of Discharge (logistic model).
- *PUCD*: Predicted Unconditional Count of Discharges (Poisson model).

Step 2 Identify and filter for the measure reporting rate indicator of interest in Column D (“Reporting Indicator”):

- *Chronic ACSC*: Chronic ambulatory care sensitive condition inpatient or observation stay discharges.
- *Acute ACSC*: Acute ambulatory care sensitive condition inpatient or observation stay discharges.
- *Total ACSC*: Total ambulatory care sensitive condition inpatient or observation stay discharges.

Step 3 Identify and filter for risk weight variables needed for reporting in Column A (“Variable Type”):

- *Demo*: Demographics, including age and gender (e.g., Male 67+).
- *HCC*: Comorbidities.

Step 4 Identify appropriate weight(s) using Column G (“Weight”).

Step 5 Assign the weight(s) as appropriate for each indicator of interest.

Step 6 Repeat steps 1–5 for other reporting rate indicators of interest.

Emergency Department Visits for Hypoglycemia in Older Adults With Diabetes (EDH) Risk Adjustment Tables

Follow these steps to identify risk adjustment weights for each nonoutlier person in the initial EDH population.

- Step 1** In the Medicare spreadsheet, filter Column E (“Model”) to select the appropriate calculation model. Refer to *Risk Adjustment Calculation* in the measure specifications.
- PPV: Predicted Probability of Visit (logistic model).
 - PUCV: Predicted Unconditional Count of Visits (Poisson model).
- Step 2** Identify and filter for the measure reporting rate of interest in Column D (“Reporting Indicator”):
- *Diabetes*: Includes all age and dual-eligibility strata for persons in the initial population (Medicare).
 - *Insulin*: Includes all age and dual eligibility strata for persons receiving insulin in the eligible population, a subset of the *Diabetes* initial population (Medicare).
- Step 3** Identify and filter for risk weight variables needed for reporting in Column A (“Variable Type”):
- *Demo*: Demographics, including age and gender (e.g., Male 65–74).
 - *HCC*: Comorbidities.
 - *Med*: Medication (e.g., dispensed basal insulin).
- Step 4** Identify appropriate weight(s) using Column G (“Weight”).
- Step 5** Assign the weight(s) as appropriate for each indicator of interest.
- Note:** *The same weights are used for dual and non-dual eligible persons for each reporting indicator.*
- Step 6** Repeat steps 1–5 for other reporting rate indicators of interest.

Summary of Changes for Measure-Specific Tables

Changes impacting measure-specific tables are documented in the Summary of Changes spreadsheet in each table. If the Summary of Changes spreadsheet is blank, no changes were made since the last release. Examples of changes listed in the Summary of Changes spreadsheet include:

- Changes to the risk adjustment variables based on updates to measure reporting requirements.
- Updates to risk weight values.
- Changes to names, titles or descriptions in the tables.

The Summary of Changes spreadsheet will show data from the previous publication; the product line spreadsheets will reflect up-to-date information. Refer to Table 2 for Summary of Changes column details.

Table 2. Summary of Changes

Column	Column Title	Column Format	Description
Column A	Product Line	character	The product line spreadsheet where the change occurred.
Column B*	Model	character	The calculation model (statistical model for the expected value calculation), as described in the <i>Risk Adjustment Calculation</i> section of each measure.
Column C*	Reporting Indicator	character	The measure reporting rate to which the risk weight variable applies.
Column D*	Variable Type	character	<p>Identifier describing the category of risk weight variable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCC: Hierarchical Comorbidity Condition. • DCC: Discharge Clinical Condition. • Demo: Demographics. • Util: Utilization (e.g., observation stay, surgery). • Med: Medication (e.g., dispensed basal insulin). • <i>DischargeDxCode</i>: COVID Discharge Diagnosis Code. • CCS: Clinical Classifications Software (procedure subtype). <p>Note: Not every measure or product line has every type of variable.</p>
Column E	Change	character	<p>The type of change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Removed</i>: An entire variable and associated information was deleted from the risk weight table. • <i>Added</i>: An entire variable and associated information was added to the risk weight table. • <i>Updated</i>: Content in a column was updated.
Column F	Change Description	character	A description of the change.
Column G*	Variable Name	character	The name of the risk weight variable in the measure.
Column H*	Variable Description	character	A brief description of the risk weight variable.

***Note:** Columns B–D and G–H in the SOC spreadsheet reflect data that may have been removed, added or updated, depending on the change identified in Columns E and F (“Change” and “Change Description,” respectively).

Technical Support

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