

Full Measure Submission to Partnership for Quality Measurement

Feasibility

Describe the feasibility assessment conducted showing you considered the people, tools, tasks, and technologies necessary to implement this measure.*

CBE #3453 was assessed via qualitative survey of a multi-stakeholder panel. Results of the feasibility assessment, as captured in two survey questions, indicate that CBE #3453 does not have any data collection challenges and the measure is minimally burdensome to report.

In general, there are no concerns with capturing data for this measure using data elements defined in the specifications. All respondents indicated *No* or *Not Sure/Do Not Know* when asked about challenges associated with data collection and reporting. These findings indicate general support for data collection feasibility. Burden of reporting was also not identified as a concern for use of CBE #3453, with all respondents stating either *Yes* or *Not Sure/Do Not Know* when asked about undue burden associated with implementation. These findings suggest that the measure is likely minimally burdensome to report and feasibility is not a concern

Results from the qualitative survey related to measure feasibility for CBE #3453 appear in **Exhibit 3** and **Exhibit 4**.

Measure-Score Feasibility Results

Exhibit 3. Measure Score Feasibility Results for Question 9: Are there any challenges with capturing data for this measure using the data elements described in the previous section?

| Response Option | Response (%) | Response (#) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>No</i> | 50% | 2 |
| <i>Not Sure/Do Not Know</i> | 50% | 2 |
| <i>Yes</i> | 0% | 0 |

Exhibit 4. Measure Score Feasibility Results for Question 10: Reporting this claims-based measure does not place undue burden on states and other entities to collect the data.

| Response Option | Response (%) | Response (#) |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Strongly Agree | 50% | 2 |
| Agree | 25% | 1 |
| Undecided | 25% | 1 |
| Disagree | 0% | 0 |
| Strongly Disagree | 0% | 0 |
| Do Not Know or Not Applicable | 20% | 1 |

Scientific Acceptability

Please provide descriptive characteristics of measured entities included in the analysis (e.g., size, location, type).*

For 49 states (see note below **Exhibit 5**) and the District of Columbia, there were 764,497 episodes of inpatient or residential treatment for SUD among eligible Medicaid beneficiaries in the measurement year of 2021. As shown in **Exhibit 5**, denominator counts ranged from 66 to 97,231 with a median of 5,519.

Exhibit 5. Distribution of State Level Denominator Counts

| | N | Mean | Min | Decile 1 | Decile 2 | Decile 3 | Decile 4 | Median | Decile 6 | Decile 7 | Decile 8 | Decile 9 | Decile 10 |
|------------------|-----|--------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| CBE #3453 | 50* | 15,040 | 66 | 1,911 | 2,403 | 3,444 | 4,640 | 5,519 | 7,503 | 14,269 | 25,798 | 36,840 | 97,231 |

*Certain aspects of claims data for one state, including completeness of inpatient claim information, are either unusable or of high concern, based on the DQ Atlas. Data for this state were excluded from the testing sample.

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. 2024. Exploring data quality assessments by topic. DQ Atlas. Retrieved January 02, 2024, from <https://www.medicaid.gov/dq-atlas/landing/topics/info>.

Identify the number and descriptive characteristics (e.g., age, sex, race, diagnosis), of the level(s) of analysis, for example, patient, encounter or episode, separated by level of analysis and data source.*

More than half (59.8 percent) of the denominator were beneficiaries between 25 and 44 years of age, and approximately 67.8 percent of the denominator were male beneficiaries. White, non-Hispanic beneficiaries accounted for approximately 56.3 percent of the denominator, followed by other or multi-racial groups (approximately 18.1 percent), and Black, non-Hispanic beneficiaries (approximately 16.2 percent). About 9.4 percent of the denominator were beneficiaries who were Hispanic of any race.

Exhibit 6. Beneficiaries by Key Demographic Characteristics

| Beneficiary Characteristic | N | % of Denominator |
|--|---------|------------------|
| Age (n Missing=4) | | |
| 18–24 | 52,396 | 6.9% |
| 25–44 | 456,935 | 59.8% |
| 45–64 | 235,269 | 30.8% |
| 65+ | 9,232 | 1.2% |
| Sex (n Missing=272) | | |
| Female | 245,671 | 32.1% |
| Male | 518,554 | 67.8% |
| Race (n Missing=272) | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 430,589 | 56.3% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 123,984 | 16.2% |
| Hispanic, All Races | 71,846 | 9.4% |
| Other/Multiracial/Unknown | 138,078 | 18.1% |
| Dual Eligibility Status (n Missing=0) | | |
| Dually Eligible | 47,091 | 6.2% |
| Medicaid Only | 717,406 | 93.8% |