

Report to Congress

T-MSIS Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Data Book

Treatment of SUD in Medicaid, 2020

As Required by the

Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients
and Communities Act (P.L. 115-271)

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December 2, 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On October 24, 2018, the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment (SUPPORT) for Patients and Communities Act (P.L. 115-271) (hereafter, the SUPPORT Act) was signed into law to address, among other issues, the pressing need for substance use disorder (SUD)¹ treatment and prevention services, with a focus on treatment for opioid use disorder (OUD). In 2020, approximately 40.3 million Americans ages 12 and older had a SUD, but only about 2.6 million (or 6.5 percent) received treatment (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA] 2021a).² For the Medicaid population, section 1015(a)(1) of the SUPPORT Act directs the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to publish a report—the Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) SUD Data Book (hereafter, SUD Data Book)—about the number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD and the services they received. The first T-MSIS SUD Data Book was published on October 24, 2019, exactly one year after the passage of the law. Section 1015(a)(3) of the SUPPORT Act also requires HHS to issue an updated version of the SUD Data Book no later than January 1 of each calendar year thereafter through 2024 (see Appendix A for the full text of section 1015 of the SUPPORT Act). The second annual SUD Data Book, based on data from calendar year 2018, was published on January 19, 2021, and the third annual SUD Data Book, based on data from calendar year 2019, was published on January 21, 2022. This fourth annual SUD Data Book reports the number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD and the services they received during calendar year 2020. Due to major improvements in the quality and completeness of the data, as well as a small number of minor methodological updates, the findings from this report should not be compared with the findings from the first or second SUD Data Books, which report the number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD and the services they received during calendar years 2017 and 2018, respectively.³ This report contains a comparison of the findings to the results from 2019 for several key measures.

Using T-MSIS data, we identified 56 million Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who had full or comprehensive benefits in 2020. Of these, 4.6 million (8 percent) were treated for any SUD, and 1.6 million (3 percent) were specifically treated for an OUD. Of the five major enrollment categories assessed, the prevalence of SUD treatment is highest in the expansion

¹ SUD conditions include Alcohol, Cannabis, Opioids, Polysubstance, Stimulants, Tobacco, and Other Category which includes treatment for caffeine; hallucinogens; sedatives, hypnotics, and anxiolytics; inhalants; and unspecified or unknown SUD. The counts of beneficiaries presented in this SUD Data Book underestimate the true prevalence of SUD because the reported counts exclude beneficiaries with a SUD who do not seek treatment.

² These counts exclude individuals with a tobacco use disorder, included in this SUD Data Book.

³ Between the 2019 and 2020 SUD Data Books, two changes to the methodology of the SUD Data Book were made to update the identification of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD and the services they received: (1) the method used to identify inpatient and long-term care services and (2) how claims for methadone prescriptions from the RX file were used to identify beneficiaries with a SUD. Code lists were updated between the 2018 and 2019 SUD Data Books and the 2019 and 2020 SUD Data Books. In addition, updates made between the 2017 and 2018 SUD Data Books are retained in the 2019 and 2020 SUD Data Books. Changes between the 2017 and 2018 SUD Data Books include adding the Virgin Islands; revising Tables A.5 and A.6 to focus on individuals eligible for Medicaid due to disability rather than the larger aged, blind, or disabled group; combining Tables A.7 and A.8; updating National Drug Codes and other code lists required to identify beneficiaries with a SUD; and using two T-MSIS fields rather than one for identifying Medicaid beneficiaries with comprehensive benefits.

adult enrollment category (10 percent) and the aged, blind, and disabled category⁴ (10 percent); the expansion adults enrollment category accounts for the largest proportion (43 percent) of beneficiaries treated for a SUD. The enrollment category with the smallest proportion treated (excluding the beneficiaries whose enrollment category is unknown) were eligible for Medicaid on the basis of being pregnant (less than 3 percent). Of the states that did not expand Medicaid, the largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD were in the aged, blind, or disabled enrollment category with the exception of Wisconsin, whose largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD were in the adult enrollment category.

More than three-quarters (78 percent) of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 received at least one service in an outpatient setting, and 42 percent received at least one service in an inpatient setting during the year. Nearly half of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD (42 percent) in 2020 received emergency services, which was the most common type of SUD service provided during the year. Less than one-third (29 percent) of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received care in an inpatient or residential setting in 2020 also received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based SUD service within 30 days of being discharged.

Approximately three-quarters (78 percent) of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received medication-assisted treatment (MAT), and in all states and territories, more than 50 percent of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received MAT. Beneficiaries treated for OUD received more outpatient services and fewer inpatient services than beneficiaries treated for other SUDs. Ninety-six percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received one or more services in an outpatient setting in 2020 compared to 78 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, and 27 percent of beneficiaries treated for an OUD received one or more services in an inpatient setting, compared to 42 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD. Among the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received any SUD service in an inpatient or residential setting during 2020, 60 percent received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based service within 30 days of discharge; 49 percent of this same group received two or more of these services. These rates of follow-up care after discharge from an inpatient or residential setting are substantially higher than for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD more generally.

The COVID-19 pandemic created conditions which exacerbated SUDs for some individuals and increased the risk of new SUDs (Government Accountability Office (GAO), 2021). Simultaneously, the initial months of the COVID-19 public health emergency (PHE) strained the SUD care system due to provider closures and restrictions, which contributed to challenges in accessing treatment for individuals with a SUD. During the same time period, overall Medicaid enrollment increased, allowing more individuals with a SUD to be eligible to receive SUD treatment through Medicaid. This increase in the number of Medicaid beneficiaries overall was linked to changes in Medicaid eligibility renewal practices in response to the COVID-19 PHE.

⁴ The aged, blind, and disabled eligibility category refers to individuals eligible for Medicaid on the basis of being 65 or older, blind, or disabled, and includes those receiving supplemental security income (SSI) benefits. For a full list of Medicaid eligibility groups included in each enrollment category, see Appendix E.

Changes between 2019 and 2020 should be interpreted in light of the changes in total Medicaid enrollment and access to treatment during the COVID-19 PHE.

The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 8.6 to 8.1 percent. This decrease represents 135,000 fewer beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 compared to 2019. The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD did not change between 2019 to 2020, remaining at 2.9 percent. The percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received any MAT⁵ increased by 1.7 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 31.3 percent to 33.0 percent nationally. This increase represents more than 35,000 additional beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT in 2020 compared to 2019. Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services decreased by 2.6 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 44.6 percent to 42.0 percent; the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient setting increased by 0.5 percentage points between 2019 and 2020, from 39.9 percent to 40.4 percent. The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting increased by 0.3 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 5.2 percent to 5.5 percent. The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting decreased by 0.7 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 78.6 percent to 77.9 percent. This decrease represents almost 140,000 fewer Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting in 2020 compared to 2019. The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received inpatient or residential treatment and an outpatient or a community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge increased by 0.4 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 28.3 percent to 28.7 percent. All changes between 2019 and 2020 at the national level were statistically significant, and the majority of state-level changes were statistically significant as well.⁶

The information in the SUD Data Book is derived from a research-ready version of the T-MSIS data—the T-MSIS Analytic Files (TAF). The T-MSIS and TAF data contain national data on Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and states continue to improve the quality and completeness of their T-MSIS submissions. This SUD Data Book is based on the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, in which the data from some states had quality

⁵ For the purposes of this SUD Data Book, MAT consists of medications intended to reduce the symptoms of a SUD, including alcohol use disorder (AUD), OUD, and TUD. This treatment is often augmented with counseling or other behavioral therapeutic interventions, which are counted separately. MAT also includes medication used to counteract an overdose.

⁶ For more information on the methodology used to calculate statistical significance, see “Methods and limitations” in Chapter VI. “Results, Section G. Changes over time in key metrics.”

issues.^{7, 8, 9} One state (Tennessee) was not included in the analysis.¹⁰ Other states and territories included in the analysis had less severe but still problematic data issues. For example, in some states, the reporting of Medicaid enrollment data, eligibility for benefits, or age may be incomplete, inconsistent, or inaccurate. As a result, the estimates in this SUD Data Book of the number of Medicaid beneficiaries who were eligible for SUD services in 2020 may not be correct. Other data quality issues include an unexpectedly low or high volume of claims, and claims that are missing essential information regarding services rendered. The 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 data are nearly identical to the publicly available preliminary TAF Research Identifiable Files (RIFs), which became available in November 2021.

The results reported in this SUD Data Book are based on beneficiaries ages 12 and older¹¹ who were enrolled in Medicaid for at least one day in 2020 and had full or comprehensive benefits. We excluded beneficiaries who were enrolled only in CHIP throughout 2020. Because the TAF data provide information on the services Medicaid beneficiaries receive, we identified beneficiaries as having a SUD based on Medicaid claims and managed care encounter records. With these data, it is not possible to identify beneficiaries with a SUD who did not receive Medicaid-covered services for their condition, including, for dually eligible individuals, Medicare-covered services.

⁷ The SUPPORT Act also requires that the report include, to the extent available, data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. At the time of the analysis, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa were not submitting T-MSIS data and therefore are not included in this SUD Data Book. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are submitting T-MSIS data and therefore are included in this SUD Data Book.

⁸ The preliminary version of the 2020 TAF data has at least six months of runout for each month of the year. Although the data are not fully mature because states continue to submit service use records, the vast majority of records were received within six months after the service end date. For information on the quality and completeness of the version of the TAF used for this report, please refer to Appendix B.

⁹ <https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/press-releases/cms-releases-medicaid-and-chip-t-msis-data-provide-public-access-and-transparency-program>.

¹⁰ Tennessee had a very low number of Medicaid claims that linked to the enrollment file, which made it difficult to correctly identify not only beneficiaries treated for a SUD but also the services they received. Tennessee will be included in future versions of the SUD Data Book if its data are of sufficient completeness and quality. More information on TAF data quality is available in Appendix B.

¹¹ The SUD Data Book excludes Medicaid beneficiaries ages 11 and younger on December 31, 2020, and newborns with fetal alcohol syndrome and neonatal abstinence syndrome, neither of which, by definition, would qualify as a SUD per the *Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-V*.

I. INTRODUCTION

On October 24, 2018, the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment (SUPPORT) for Patients and Communities Act (P.L. 115-271) (hereafter, the SUPPORT Act) was signed into law to address, among other issues, the pressing need for substance use disorder (SUD) treatment and prevention services, with a focus on treatment for an opioid use disorder (OUD).

Section 1015(a)(1) of the SUPPORT Act directs the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to publish a “report with comprehensive data on the prevalence of substance use disorders in the Medicaid beneficiary population and services provided for the treatment of substance use disorders under Medicaid,” referred to here as the Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) SUD Data Book.¹² This document is the fourth annual SUD Data Book, and includes, to the extent possible, the required content as set forth in section 1015(a)(2) of the SUPPORT Act:

(A) The number and percentage of individuals enrolled in the State Medicaid plan or waiver of such plan in each of the major enrollment categories (as defined in a public letter from the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission to the Secretary) who have been diagnosed with a substance use disorder and whether such individuals are enrolled under the State Medicaid plan or a waiver of such plan, including the specific waiver authority under which they are enrolled, to the extent available.¹³

- Of the approximately 56 million Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older with full or comprehensive benefits in the states included in this analysis, 4.6 million, or 8 percent, were treated for a SUD in 2020.
- Adult beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category (Medicaid expansion) accounted for the largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD (43 percent) in 2020, followed by those in the aged, blind, or disabled enrollment category (29 percent) and the adult enrollment category (21 percent).¹⁴ Of the states that did not expand Medicaid, the largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD were in the aged, blind, or disabled enrollment category, with the exception of Wisconsin, whose largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD were in the adult enrollment category. For full results, see Section A.

(B) A list of the substance use disorder treatment services by each major type of service, such as counseling, medication-assisted treatment, peer support, residential treatment, and

¹² Appendix A includes a copy of the sections of the law that correspond to the SUD Data Book.

¹³ In a letter to the HHS secretary, dated March 21, 2019, the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC) defined several enrollment categories for stratifying the data, including some special populations that cannot currently be supported by the data because the number of beneficiaries in the enrollment categories is too small or there are data quality issues. The special populations not included in this SUD Data Book are children who qualify for Medicaid on the basis of child welfare assistance, dually eligible beneficiaries (Medicare and Medicaid) younger than 65, and older adolescents. In addition, the quality of the 2020 TAF data are not good enough to support the reporting of beneficiaries by state Medicaid plan or waiver authority. See Appendix B for TAF data quality issues, by state.

¹⁴ Eligibility group is missing for more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries with a SUD in Kansas, North Dakota, Oregon, and West Virginia, which may affect the results for these states.

inpatient care, for which beneficiaries in each State received at least 1 service under the State Medicaid plan or a waiver of such plan.

- Most states provided the following services to at least one Medicaid beneficiary: case management, community support, consultation, counseling, detoxification, emergency services, inpatient care, intervention services, medication-assisted treatment (MAT), medication management, observation care, partial hospitalization, peer supports, physician services, pharmacotherapy, screening and assessment, or services from a treatment program. For full results, see Section B.

(C) The number and percentage of individuals with a substance use disorder diagnosis enrolled in the State Medicaid plan or waiver of such plan who received substance use disorder treatment services under such plan or waiver by each major type of service under subparagraph (B) within each major setting type, such as outpatient, inpatient, residential, and other home-based and community-based settings.¹⁵

- Acute care services, which includes inpatient care and emergency services, were the most common SUD treatment service received by Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD. Forty-two percent of beneficiaries received emergency services (the most common SUD treatment service among beneficiaries treated for a SUD), followed by inpatient care (40 percent).
- Approximately three-quarters (78 percent) of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one service in an outpatient setting in 2020, and 42 percent received at least one service in an inpatient setting. A much smaller percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD received services in a residential setting (6 percent) or a home- or community-based setting (4 percent and 2 percent, respectively). For full results, see Section C.

(D) The number of services provided under the State Medicaid plan or waiver of such plan per individual with a substance use disorder diagnosis enrolled in such plan or waiver for each major type of service under subparagraph (B).

- Beneficiaries who were treated for a SUD and received counseling services attended an average of 10 sessions in 2020. Those who received inpatient care for a SUD received an average of 10 days of inpatient care over the course of the year. Beneficiaries who received MAT for a SUD received medication for an average of 131 days, or more than 4 months' worth. Beneficiaries who received observation care for a SUD received this type of care for an average of almost four days during 2020, and those who received partial hospitalization services for a SUD received an average of 16 days of these services. For full results, see Section D.

(E) The number and percentage of individuals enrolled in the State Medicaid plan or waiver, by major enrollment category, who received substance use disorder treatment through a

¹⁵ We present tabulations by service setting and type separately to avoid data quality issues related to examining cross-tabulations of multiple variables simultaneously.

Medicaid managed care entity, a fee-for-service payment model, or an alternative payment model, to the extent available.¹⁶

- Seventy-four percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one SUD service through a managed care organization in 2020, and 40 percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one service through a state's fee-for-service (FFS) system in 2020. For full results, see Section E.

(F) The number and percentage of individuals with a substance use disorder who receive substance use disorder treatment services in an outpatient or home-based and community-based setting after receiving treatment in an inpatient or residential setting, and the number of services received by such individuals in the outpatient or home-based and community-based setting.¹⁷

- Of the Medicaid beneficiaries who were treated for a SUD and received SUD services in an inpatient or a residential setting during 2020, 29 percent received at least one service in an outpatient or home- or community-based setting within 30 days of discharge, and 20 percent received two or more services in these settings. For full results, see Section F.

¹⁶ We do not present results for alternative payment models because it is not currently possible to identify alternative payment models in the TAF data.

¹⁷ Due to variation in service types and timing and patterns of care, we could not consistently count the number of outpatient or home- or community-based services. We therefore present the number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries who received at least one or two or more outpatient or home- or community-based services after receiving services in an inpatient or residential setting during 2020.

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II. BACKGROUND

Substance use disorders are characterized by a problematic pattern of alcohol and/or drug use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress as manifested by more than one symptom, such as difficulty controlling use; risk of self-harm; withdrawal; social or interpersonal problems; or failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home (American Psychiatric Association 2013). In 2020, approximately 40.3 million Americans ages 12 and older needed treatment for a SUD, but only about 2.6 million (or 6.5 percent) received treatment (SAMHSA 2021a).¹⁸ The mortality associated with SUD has become a major public health concern, with nearly 92,000 deaths nationwide from a drug overdose in 2020—a 31 percent increase from 2019 (Hedegaard et al. 2021). Additionally, people with SUD often have one or more physical or mental health conditions, which further contributes to the public health concern (NIDA, 2022).

The COVID-19 pandemic created conditions which exacerbated SUDs for some individuals and increased the risk of new SUDs: 13.3 percent of adults surveyed reported beginning or increasing substance use to cope with the stress of the COVID-19 pandemic (Czeisler et al. 2020, GAO 2021). Individuals with a SUD have also been at increased risk of adverse outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic. Research using electronic health record data has demonstrated that individuals with OUD, tobacco use disorder (TUD), those who were diagnosed with a SUD within the last year, and individuals who were Black were at the highest risk of contracting COVID-19, and individuals with a SUD who contracted COVID-19 had worse health outcomes than those without a SUD (Wang et al. 2021). Survey data collected by the Addiction Policy Forum during April and May 2020 showed that individuals with a history of polysubstance use reported greater challenges in accessing treatment, including telehealth services, and that 14 percent of individuals in SUD treatment were unable to continue receiving treatment because of the pandemic (Hulsey et al. 2020). During the same time period that individuals with a SUD were experiencing increased risk of adverse health outcomes due to the COVID-19 PHE, overall Medicaid enrollment increased, allowing more individuals with a SUD to be eligible to receive SUD treatment through Medicaid. The increase in the number of Medicaid beneficiaries overall was linked to changes in Medicaid eligibility renewal practices in response to the COVID-19 PHE.

The initial months of the COVID-19 pandemic and COVID-19 PHE also strained the SUD care system. Social distancing requirements, increased costs for protective equipment, patient testing, and staff time, coupled with declines in revenue from decreased service provision, contributed to many SUD providers reducing operations and closing programs.¹⁹ To address these challenges, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) issued a set of blanket waivers to offer Medicaid providers flexibility in delivering care, including waiving some requirements related to discharge planning, staffing, and prior authorization, pausing some

¹⁸ These counts reported by SAMHSA exclude individuals with tobacco use disorder (TUD) diagnoses. Tobacco use is included in the definition of a SUD in the Data Book. The estimates reported by SAMHSA in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) in 2020 for substance use disorder (SUD) are based on criteria from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th edition. SUD and related estimates are not comparable between 2020 and prior years of NSDUH, because prior years' estimates were based on DSM-IV criteria.

¹⁹ <https://www.nga.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/NGA-Issue-Brief-SUD-Treatment-Access-COVID-19.pdf>

provider enrollment activities, and allowing Medicaid providers to deliver care to beneficiaries in other states in which the provider was not licensed.²⁰ At the same time, as required by the SUPPORT Act, CMS also expanded telehealth access for Medicare—an action replicated across many state Medicaid programs as states introduced a range of changes to telehealth policies.²¹

Several provisions of the SUPPORT Act, many of which are intended to enhance access to SUD treatment services, took effect during 2020. Effective January 1, 2020, Medicare expanded coverage to Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) that provide MAT, among other services, to beneficiaries with OUD, as required by section 2005 of the SUPPORT Act.²² In April 2020, CMS published guidance to fulfill requirements of section 1009(b)(1) of the SUPPORT Act. This guidance outlines state options for SUD treatment through telehealth for assessment, counseling, medication management, and MAT to fulfill requirements of section 1009(b)(1) of the SUPPORT Act.²³ This guidance coincided with policy changes by the U.S. Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to extend allowances for MAT providers to prescribe medication for MAT through telehealth without a prior in-person evaluation.²⁴ On December 30, 2020, CMS released guidance to states on section 1006(b) of the SUPPORT Act, which required states to provide Medicaid coverage of MAT to treat OUD. The guidance also described available opportunities for increasing treatment options for SUD generally.²⁵ CMS provided guidance for states interested in establishing SUD health homes in December 2020, as required under section 1006(a)(2) of the SUPPORT Act.²⁶

Other provisions of the SUPPORT Act that took effect in 2019 continued throughout 2020. In September 2019, CMS awarded planning grants to 15 states to increase their provider capacity to deliver SUD treatment (section 1003), with plans to release additional funding opportunities in 2021 for the states who received planning grants.^{27, 28, 29} The SUPPORT Act created several opportunities to address opioid misuse and other SUDs through other federal agencies: under Medicare-related provisions, the SUPPORT Act authorized payments to federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics to offset the cost of training providers in MAT (section

²⁰ <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/summary-covid-19-emergency-declaration-waivers.pdf>.

²¹ <https://www.macpac.gov/publication/changes-in-medicaid-telehealth-policies-due-to-covid-19-catalog-overview-and-findings/>.

²² <https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/fact-sheets/finalized-policy-payment-and-quality-provisions-changes-medicare-physician-fee-schedule-calendar>.

²³ <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/cib040220.pdf>.

²⁴ [https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/GDP/\(DEA-DC-022\)\(DEA068\)%20DEA%20SAMHSA%20buprenorphine%20telemedicine%20\(Final\)%20+Esign.pdf](https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/GDP/(DEA-DC-022)(DEA068)%20DEA%20SAMHSA%20buprenorphine%20telemedicine%20(Final)%20+Esign.pdf).

²⁵ <https://www.medicaid.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/sho20005.pdf>.

²⁶ <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/best-practices-health-homes-support-act-section-1006a.pdf>.

²⁷ <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/benefits/behavioral-health-services/substance-use-disorder-prevention-promotes-opioid-recovery-and-treatment-patients-and-communities-support-act-section-1003/index.html>.

²⁸ The 15 states with planning grants through section 1003 of the SUPPORT Act for expanding SUD provider capacity are Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. Of these states, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Nevada, and West Virginia received further support for SUD projects in 2021.

²⁹ In addition to the states with planning grants through section 1003 of the SUPPORT Act for expanding SUD provider capacity, in 2021 CMS awarded the following states with enhanced federal reimbursement for Medicaid expenditures for substance use disorder treatment and recovery services: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Nevada, and West Virginia

6083), reauthorized grants to train first responders³⁰ (section 7002), and created various opportunities to increase safe drug disposal (sections 3032, 3222, 3252, and 6103). Grants have also been made to increase access to long-term recovery supports (section 7151).³¹

CMS allowed states to expand access to a comprehensive array of SUD treatment services including medication assisted treatment, intensive outpatient programs as well as services in settings that qualify as Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs) that are as a result ordinarily excluded from Medicaid coverage with its section 1115 demonstration authority.³² The section 1115 SUD demonstrations also encourage states to increase SUD provider capacity; use evidence-based, SUD-specific patient placement criteria; improve access to the continuum of SUD care; implement evidence-based nationally recognized program standards to establish provider qualifications in residential settings; and improve care coordination between levels of care (CMS 2017). CMS authorizes states under section 1115(a)(2) of the Social Security Act to receive federal financial participation (FFP) in state expenditures for which FFP would otherwise not be available.³³ The IMD exclusion ordinarily prohibits FFP for expenditures associated with residential treatment in IMDs for individuals.³⁴ As of the end of 2020, 29 states had active section 1115 Medicaid demonstration projects to help improve access to and quality of SUD treatment along the continuum of care.^{35, 36} As of the end of 2020, CMS had approved 31 SUD demonstrations.³⁷

The SUPPORT Act supplements efforts already underway to provide services to Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD. In addition to waiving the IMD exclusion through 1115 demonstrations, according to the Medicaid and CHIP Managed Care Final Rule (42 C.F.R. §438.6(e)), states may use federal Medicaid funds for capitation payments to managed care plans

³⁰ <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/ti-19-004>.

³¹ <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/ti-19-003>.

³² <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/smd17003.pdf>.

³³ An IMD is a hospital, nursing facility, or other institution with more than 16 beds primarily engaged in providing diagnoses, treatments, or care of persons with mental diseases, including medical attention, nursing care, and related services (section 1905(i) of the Social Security Act [the Act]). Medicaid coverage of services provided in IMDs is governed by specific rules for federal funding under section 1905(a) of the Act. The facilities cannot receive federal funding for services provided to anyone ages 21 to 64 (subdivision B following section 1905(a)(30) of the Act). States have the option to cover IMD services for people ages 21 and younger (section 1905(a)(16) of the Act, C.F.R. §440.160), and ages 65 and older (section 1905(a)(14) of the Act, 42 C.F.R. §440.140). According to the President's Commission on Combating Drug Addiction and the Opioid Crisis (2017), removing the federal IMD exclusion could eliminate critical barriers to SUD treatment and expand treatment capacity.

³⁴ Section 5052 of the SUPPORT Act creates a new limited exception to the IMD exclusion for individuals ages 21 to 64 with at least one SUD. Section 5052 amended the Act and added a new subsection (1) to section 1915, which permits states to provide medical assistance for up to 30 days annually per qualifying beneficiary beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on September 30, 2023. Starting on October 1, 2019, states can amend their Medicaid state plans to include coverage provided to Medicaid beneficiaries residing in IMD facilities for up to 30 days annually. Section 1012 of the SUPPORT Act creates a new limited exception to the IMD exclusion as well. Specifically, section 1012(a) states that for a woman who is eligible on the basis of being pregnant (and up to 60 days postpartum), who is a patient in an IMD for purposes of receiving treatment for a SUD, who is either enrolled under the state plan immediately before becoming a patient in the IMD, or who becomes eligible to enroll while a patient in an IMD, the IMD exclusion shall not be construed to prohibit federal financial participation for medical assistance for items and services provided outside of the IMD to such women.

³⁵ The 29 states are Alaska, California, District of Columbia, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington, and West Virginia.

³⁶ <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/section-1115-demonstrations/1115-substance-use-disorder-demonstrations/section-1115-demonstrations-substance-use-disorders-serious-mental-illness-and-serious-emotional-disturbance/index.html>.

³⁷ In addition to the states with active section 1115 SUD demonstrations in 2020, the additional states with approved demonstrations in 2020 are Colorado and Maine.

that cover IMD services in lieu of other services covered under the state plan for up to 15 days per month.³⁸ In 2018, CMS announced the Maternal Opioid Misuse (MOM) Model, which provides resources to states to support delivery system transformation for pregnant and postpartum Medicaid beneficiaries with OUD,³⁹ and the Integrated Care for Kids (InCK) Model, which provides resources to states to improve identification and treatment of behavioral and physical health needs of children enrolled in Medicaid.^{40, 41}

Other federal and state initiatives under Medicaid also support effective SUD treatment. Some states are focusing on integrating physical and behavioral healthcare to improve care for beneficiaries with a SUD. Dozens of states are also implementing innovative approaches to improving service delivery and reforming payment models through accountable care organizations (ACOs), certified community behavioral health clinics (CCBHCs),⁴² Health Homes, and patient-centered medical homes, among others. In 2020, CMS provided guidance to states on prevention, screening, and treatment of infants with neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS), and guidance on identifying infants with NAS in claims data, and in May 2020, published a report on utilizing telehealth to support treatment of SUD in pediatric Medicaid beneficiaries.^{43, 44} CMS has also worked with states through the Medicaid Innovation Accelerator Program, an initiative designed to address healthcare costs and quality in Medicaid for certain target populations, such as beneficiaries with a SUD. In November 2020, CMS published a report on utilizing Medicaid to support housing-related services for beneficiaries with SUD.⁴⁵

Medicaid beneficiaries may also benefit from other federal initiatives, such as a grant program sponsored by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) to reduce opioid use. In 2020, \$91 million in implementation grants was awarded to 91 community-based grantees across 38 states to support access to SUD prevention, treatment, and recovery services in rural areas through HRSA's Rural Communities Opioid Response Program (RCORP).^{46, 47} An additional \$10 million in RCORP funds were awarded as planning grants to 50 community-based grantees in 32 states; these awards supported capacity building to enhance the provision of SUD

³⁸ <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2016-05-06/pdf/2016-09581.pdf>.

³⁹ <https://innovation.cms.gov/innovation-models/maternal-opioid-misuse-model>.

⁴⁰ <https://innovation.cms.gov/innovation-models/integrated-care-for-kids-model>.

⁴¹ The six states that received funding through the InCK Model in 2020 are Connecticut, Illinois, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

⁴² <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/sm-18-019>.

⁴³ <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/cib090420.pdf>.

⁴⁴ <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/rte-reducing-barriers-may-2020.pdf>.

⁴⁵ <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2020-11/rte111320-1017.pdf>.

⁴⁶ The states that received implementation grants through HRSA's Rural Communities Opioid Response Program (RCORP) in 2020 are Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

⁴⁷ <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/rcorp/implementation/fy20-awards>.

services in rural communities.^{48, 49} HRSA awarded nearly \$15 million to 30 community-based grantees in 21 states in a newly established program to improve care for pregnant individuals, mothers, and their children.^{50, 51} HRSA also supported the provider workforce by awarding 18 grants of \$150,000 each to Centers of Excellence to expand the telehealth workforce during the COVID-19 pandemic,⁵² awarding \$20.1 million to 44 Addiction Medicine Fellowship recipients to train addiction specialists through accredited addiction medicine and psychiatry programs,⁵³ and \$12.5 million to 28 Opioid-Impacted Family Support recipients to support training programs for peer support specialists and other behavioral health professionals who work with families impacted by SUD.⁵⁴

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) awarded \$110 million in emergency funding to support SUD treatment and behavioral healthcare during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵⁵ In March 2020, SAMHSA announced \$1.5 billion in funding through the State Opioid Response and Tribal Opioid Response programs, which fund community-level approaches to SUD treatment,^{56, 57} and provided an additional \$15 million for SUD and other behavioral health services to tribal communities through Tribal Behavioral Health grants in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵⁸ Additionally in 2020, the CCBHC program was awarded its appropriated \$200 million plus an additional \$250 million in emergency funding to address behavioral health during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵⁹

In addition to these federal efforts, 45 bills were enacted in 21 states in 2020 to improve SUD treatment (National Conference of State Legislatures 2022).

⁴⁸ The 32 states and territories that received RCORP planning grants from HRSA in 2020 are Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mariana Islands, North Carolina, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and West Virginia.

⁴⁹ <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/rcorp/planning/fy20-awards>.

⁵⁰ The states that received RCORP grants to improve care for pregnant mothers and their children from HRSA in 2020 are California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

⁵¹ <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/rcorp/neonatal-abstinence-syndrome>.

⁵² <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/funding/covid19-telehealth-fy2020-awards/centers-excellence>.

⁵³ <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/funding/addiction-medicine-fellowship-fy2020-awards>.

⁵⁴ <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/funding/opioid-impacted-family-support-fy2020-awards>.

⁵⁵ <https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom/press-announcements/202004200430>.

⁵⁶ <https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom/press-announcements/202003200500>.

⁵⁷ <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/ti-20-012>.

⁵⁸ <https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom/press-announcements/202005011645>.

⁵⁹ <https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom/press-announcements/202004271200>.

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III. DATA

Each state reports data on Medicaid and CHIP enrollment, service utilization, payment, providers, and other information on a monthly basis through T-MSIS. The size, complexity, and frequency of updates to T-MSIS data make the files very challenging to use for analytic purposes. To facilitate use of these data, CMS creates a series of data sets optimized for analytics and basic research, known as the T-MSIS Analytic Files, or TAF. The information in this SUD Data Book is derived from five research-ready files in the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1: annual Demographic and Eligibility (DE), inpatient (IP), long-term care (LT), other services (OT), and pharmacy (RX) files. The 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 data are nearly identical to the publicly available preliminary TAF Research Identifiable Files (RIFs), which became available in November 2021. The preliminary version of the 2020 TAF data has at least six months of runout for each month of the year. Once the TAF data for a year are fully mature and include at least 12 months of runout, CMS releases the corresponding final RIF.⁶⁰

The COVID-19 pandemic and COVID-19 PHE may have impacted the completeness of TAF claims data. Ordinarily, although the data are not fully mature because states continue to submit service use records, the vast majority of records have been received by six months after the end of the calendar year, with pharmacy records nearly complete within 6 months and more complex inpatient and long-term care records requiring additional months to reach completeness. Due to staffing shortages and office closures, especially at the beginning of the COVID-19 PHE, the rate at which providers submitted service use records to the state, and the rate at which states submitted service use records to CMS, may have slowed during the COVID-19 PHE. Additionally, evidence suggests Medicaid beneficiaries postponed care during the early months of the year in response to the COVID-19 PHE.⁶¹ Increased processing times and beneficiary's postponement of service utilization during 2020 may result in an underestimation of the number of beneficiaries with a SUD.

T-MSIS and the TAF represent a national data set for Medicaid and CHIP. T-MSIS data are continually improving in completeness and quality as states receive and respond to communications about data quality issues, including during the period when the analytic work presented in this report was conducted. Only Tennessee continued to have severe data quality issues when this SUD Data Book was compiled. The state had a very low number of Medicaid claims linking to the enrollment file, which made it difficult to correctly identify not only beneficiaries who were treated for a SUD but also the services they received. For this reason, Tennessee is not included in the analyses presented in this SUD Data Book. Numerous less severe data quality issues related to enrollment, claims volume, and diagnosis code did not exclude other states from the analysis but might affect the validity of the results. These data quality issues include the following, and they are organized by state in Appendix Table B.1:

⁶⁰ Due to lags in the submission of service use records and improvements in state data quality since the initial submission of these data, CMS reran the 2020 TAF in February 2022 and released the updated data in April 2022, after the data for this report were generated.

⁶¹ <https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/press-releases/cms-data-shows-vulnerable-americans-forgoing-mental-health-care-during-covid-19-pandemic>.

- Missing information about Medicaid enrollment or eligibility for full or comprehensive Medicaid benefits, which may result in inaccurate estimates of the number of Medicaid beneficiaries eligible for SUD services.
- An unexpectedly low volume of claims that link to enrollment records, which may result in an underestimate in the number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD and the services they received.
- An unexpectedly low or high volume of claims compared with other states. A low volume of claims may result in an underestimate of the number of beneficiaries treated for a SUD and the services they received. The implications of a high volume of claims are less clear due to the various methods by which this may occur, including the submission of duplicate claims, the placement of claims in the incorrect file, or claim lines submitted as claim headers, among other possibilities.
- Claims that are missing information, which can result in an underestimate of the number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD and the services they received, particularly when the information is missing for key variables such as diagnosis code, which is an essential component for identifying beneficiaries with a SUD.

Additional information on the completeness and quality of TAF data is available online in the *DQ Atlas* (CMS n.d.). CMS continues to work with states to improve the quality of their underlying T-MSIS data. States have access to data quality tools for this purpose to identify, track, and prioritize potential T-MSIS data quality issues. CMS is also providing one-on-one technical assistance to each state to improve states' T-MSIS data submissions. Through this ongoing technical assistance, states and CMS are working to resolve priority issues.⁶² CMS also releases guidance documents to clarify reporting requirements when states have identified challenges in reporting information.⁶³ We expect future annual SUD Data Books to include more complete and accurate results as states' T-MSIS submissions improve and as they continue to address data quality issues.

⁶² CMS tracks and publishes state data quality issues related to a set of critical and high-priority Data Quality checks under the T-MSIS Outcomes Based Assessment framework. This information is available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/data-systems/macbis/transformed-medicaid-statistical-information-system-t-msis/index.html>.

⁶³ T-MSIS coding guidance is available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/data-and-systems/macbis/tmsis/tmsis-blog/index.html>.

IV. METHODS

The results reported in this SUD Data Book are based on beneficiaries ages 12 and older enrolled in Medicaid for at least one day in 2020 and receiving full or comprehensive benefits. The SUPPORT Act focuses on “individuals enrolled under the State Medicaid plan or waiver of such plan,” so the SUD Data Book excludes Medicaid Expansion CHIP and separate CHIP beneficiaries enrolled in only these programs throughout 2020. In general, we identified a beneficiary as having a SUD if he or she had in 2020 (1) at least one qualifying inpatient claim for a SUD, (2) two outpatient or long-term care claims for SUD treatment on different dates, or (3) one pharmacy claim for MAT for a SUD (see Appendix B for details).⁶⁴ The substance use categories include alcohol; caffeine; cannabis; hallucinogens, hypnotics and anxiolytics; inhalants; opioids; sedatives; stimulants; tobacco; and other unspecified or unknown substances. These categories are consistent with the 10 classes of drugs encompassed by SUD in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed.; DSM-5; American Psychiatric Association 2013). Once we identified beneficiaries who received treatment for a SUD, we grouped them into five enrollment categories (adults; children; pregnant women; aged, blind, disabled;⁶⁵ and expansion adults). We also provided a breakdown of beneficiaries who qualified for Medicaid on the basis of disability, by age group. We then examined the settings in which they received SUD services, the types and volume of services they received, and whether the services were delivered through a managed care entity or a state’s FFS system.⁶⁶

This SUD Data Book does not identify all Medicaid beneficiaries who had a SUD in 2020 because the algorithm used to identify beneficiaries treated for a SUD is based on claims data. Therefore, it can identify only those beneficiaries treated for a SUD as part of a Medicaid- or CHIP-funded service.⁶⁷ Beneficiaries with a SUD often do not seek treatment because of factors such as the stigma associated with having a SUD and the difficulty of locating a treatment provider (Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission [MACPAC] 2017). The research literature indicates that fewer than one in five individuals with a SUD received treatment, and in 2020, 97.5 percent of individuals with a SUD who did not receive treatment at a speciality facility did not perceive any need for treatment (SAMHSA 2021a). Because this SUD Data Book reflects information provided by states for Medicaid beneficiaries who were treated for a SUD, our methods are therefore likely to underestimate the overall number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD.

In 2020, two changes to the methodology of the SUD Data Book were made to update the identification of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD and the services they received: (1) the

⁶⁴ This approach uses SUD Tool 1, Identifying Beneficiaries with a SUD (identification tool), developed for CMS’s Innovation Accelerator Program. The SUD Technical Specifications and SUD Reference Codes used in SUD Tool 1 are available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/data-systems/macbis/medicaid-chip-research-files/transformed-medicaid-statistical-information-system-t-msis-analytic-files-taf/index.html>.

⁶⁵ The aged, blind, and disabled eligibility category refers to individuals eligible for Medicaid on the basis of being 65 or older, blind, or disabled, and includes those receiving supplemental security income (SSI) benefits. For a full list of Medicaid eligibility groups included in each enrollment category, see Appendix E.

⁶⁶ This approach is consistent with the methodology used in previous editions of the SUD Data Book (2017, 2018, and 2019).

⁶⁷ Beneficiaries enrolled in Medicaid for at least one day in 2020 could have had a CHIP-funded SUD service during the year.

method used to identify inpatient and long-term care services,⁶⁸ and (2) how claims for methadone prescriptions from the RX file were used to identify beneficiaries with a SUD.⁶⁹ To ensure results in Section G (Changes over time in key measures) are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results reported in this section were recalculated using the 2020 methodology and therefore may not exactly match results from the 2019 SUD Data Book.

In fall 2021, CMS developed the Federally Assigned Service Category for TAF,⁷⁰ which provides users with a method to identify and select records by service category across states. States are known to use different methods and criteria for assigning values to T-MSIS data elements that classify a claim by type of service, making it challenging to develop service categories that are uniform across states. Using the Federally Assigned Service Category in place of state-assigned values to classify claims by type of service will result in a more consistent and comparable set of type-of-service metrics across states. Beginning with the 2020 SUD Data Book, inpatient and long-term care claims will be identified based on type of bill code, billing provider taxonomy code, place of service code, and revenue center code values. In the 2017, 2018, and 2019 SUD Data Books, inpatient claims were identified as all claims on the IP file; long-term care claims were identified as all claims on the LT file. Because the type of claim is used to identify the number of beneficiaries with a SUD and the service settings where they receive treatment, this change is relevant for Tables A.1–A.7 and C.2.

To identify beneficiaries who were treated for a SUD, we first identified qualifying claims indicating treatment for a SUD as those that had (1) a diagnosis code indicating a SUD and (2) a relevant service code. We then determined whether a beneficiary had enough claims to be identified as having a SUD. The prior SUD Data Books allow beneficiaries to be identified as having a SUD based only on a prescription for methadone. However, this risks including beneficiaries who use methadone for purposes other than the treatment of a SUD, such as for pain relief. Only opioid treatment programs certified by SAMHSA are allowed to administer methadone for the treatment of a SUD.⁷¹ Beginning in the 2020 SUD Data Book, claims for methadone from the RX file will be excluded from the method to identify beneficiaries with a SUD to avoid counting beneficiaries using methadone for reasons other than to treat a SUD. This change is relevant for identifying the number of beneficiaries with an OUD in Tables A.1, A.2, and Appendix tables D.1–D.11.

⁶⁸ This change resulted in an addition of 4,000 beneficiaries treated for a SUD nationally, with state-specific changes ranging from no change in the majority of states to a 2.0 percent increase in Florida.

⁶⁹ This change resulted in approximately 10,000 fewer beneficiaries treated for a SUD, with state-specific changes ranging from no change in the majority of states to a 2.0 percent decrease in Hawaii.

⁷⁰ For more information on the Federally Assigned Service Category, see the related brief in the *DQ Atlas*: https://www.medicaid.gov/dq-atlas/downloads/supplemental/5241_Fed_Assigned_Service_Cat.pdf.

⁷¹ <https://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment/become-accredited-opioid-treatment-program>.

V. KEY FINDINGS

- Of the approximately 56 million Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older with full or comprehensive benefits who could be identified in the states included in this analysis,⁷² 4.6 million, or 8 percent, were treated for a SUD in 2020 (see Appendix C for a comparison between these estimates and publicly available estimates for Medicare beneficiaries and commercially insured individuals).
- Approximately 1.6 million of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 were treated for an OUD (OUD-specific tables are in Appendix D).
 - The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD decreased between 2019 and 2020 by 0.4 percentage points; the percentage treated for an OUD remained the same between 2019 and 2020, at 2.9 percent.
- Among the five enrollment categories assessed,⁷³ the highest proportion (43 percent) of beneficiaries treated for a SUD were covered by Medicaid through the expansion of benefits to adults under the authority of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148 [ACA]), which requires coverage of SUD treatment services. The lowest proportion treated (excluding the beneficiaries for which the enrollment category is unknown) were eligible for Medicaid on the basis of being pregnant (less than 3 percent).^{74, 75} In almost all states that did not expand Medicaid through the ACA, the largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD were eligible for Medicaid because they were aged, blind, or disabled.
- Forty-two percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 (nearly 2 million beneficiaries) received emergency services—the most common SUD service provided during that year.
 - Approximately three-quarters (78 percent) of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received MAT, and in all states and territories, more than 50 percent of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received MAT. For more information on beneficiaries treated for OUD, see Appendix D.
 - The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT increased from about 31.3 percent to 33.0 percent between 2019 and 2020. Fewer Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received emergency services in 2020 as compared to 2019 (a 2.6 percentage point decrease).

⁷² Tennessee was not included in these analyses because of a severe data quality issue. All numbers and percentages for the U.S. overall exclude Tennessee.

⁷³ These enrollment categories are adults; children; pregnant women; beneficiaries eligible on the basis of being aged, blind, or disabled; and expansion adults. More information about these groups is available in Section A of Chapter VI: Results.

⁷⁴ Slightly different U.S. totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data because of small cell sizes from one table to the next.

⁷⁵ In most states, beneficiaries eligible for Medicaid on the basis of being pregnant do receive some SUD benefits, although they may not receive a specific pregnancy-related SUD benefit (MACPAC 2020).

- Approximately three-quarters (78 percent) of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one service in an outpatient setting in 2020; 42 percent received at least one service in an inpatient setting during that year.
 - Beneficiaries treated for OUD received more outpatient services and fewer inpatient services than beneficiaries treated for other SUDs: Ninety-six percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received one or more services in an outpatient setting in 2020 compared to 78 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD; 27 percent of beneficiaries treated for an OUD received one or more services in an inpatient setting, compared to 42 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD. For more information on beneficiaries treated for OUD, see Appendix D.
 - The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient setting increased by 0.5 percentage points between 2019 and 2020. Similarly, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting increased by 0.3 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 5.2 percent to 5.5 percent; the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in an outpatient setting decreased by 0.7 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 78.6 percent to 77.9 percent. Across states, there was large variation in the service setting in which Medicaid beneficiaries received treatment for a SUD.
- More than one in four beneficiaries (29 percent) treated for a SUD who received care in an inpatient or residential setting in 2020 received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based SUD service within 30 days of discharge.
 - Among the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received any SUD service in an inpatient or residential setting during 2020, 60 percent received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based service within 30 days of discharge; 49 percent of this same group received two or more of these services. For more information on beneficiaries treated for OUD, see Appendix D.
 - Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received inpatient or residential treatment and an outpatient or a community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge increased by 0.4 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 28.3 percent to 28.7 percent.

VI. RESULTS

A. The number and percentage of individuals enrolled in Medicaid who have a SUD

Section 1015(a)(2)(A) of the SUPPORT Act requires the SUD Data Book to provide information on the number and percentage of individuals enrolled in Medicaid who have been diagnosed with a SUD by major enrollment category. The data in Tables A.1 through A.7 address this section of the law. As required by the law, the reporting of these enrollment categories is largely consistent with those identified by MACPAC in its letter to HHS (see Appendix E for the composition of enrollment categories and Appendix F for a copy of the letter).⁷⁶

This section presents the results of our analysis of the five major enrollment categories in Medicaid: adults; children; pregnant women; beneficiaries eligible on the basis of being aged, blind, or disabled; and expansion adults. We examined these enrollment categories in two ways. First, we looked at the number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries in each major enrollment category treated for a SUD (the denominator for these analyses being the number of Medicaid beneficiaries in each enrollment category; Table A.3). Next, we examined the number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who fell into each enrollment category (the denominator for these analyses being the number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD; Table A.4). Using a similar table structure, we further examined the number of beneficiaries treated for a SUD by age group and whether they were eligible for Medicaid on the basis of a disability (Tables A.5 and A.6). Separately, we examined individuals dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare who received Medicaid-financed treatment for a SUD (Table A.7). Although the SUPPORT Act does not specifically require data on OUD, this SUD Data Book includes a series of OUD-specific data tables in Appendix D, given the importance of the opioid epidemic.

Table A.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder

- Of the approximately 56 million Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older with full or comprehensive benefits in the states included in this analysis, 4.6 million, or 8 percent, were treated for a SUD in 2020.⁷⁷
- TUD was the most commonly treated SUD in Medicaid beneficiaries; 2.4 million, or more than 4 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries were treated for this condition. TUD was followed

⁷⁶ MACPAC suggests including a number of special populations, such as children who qualify for Medicaid on the basis of child welfare; full-benefit, dually eligible beneficiaries younger than 65; and older adolescents. These populations are either not identifiable in the data or too small to report separately. Additionally, MACPAC suggests including infants with neonatal abstinence syndrome. However, this Data Book follows the research literature and focuses only on Medicaid beneficiaries who have been treated for a SUD and are at least 12 years of age. This age group is consistent with the age range used in the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (<https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt35325/NSDUHFPRPDFWHTMLFiles2020/2020NSDUHFPR1PDFW102121.pdf>).

⁷⁷ Prevalence estimates based on these data should be considered lower-bound estimates that may underestimate the proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD. These estimates do not include beneficiaries who had a SUD but did not seek treatment for the condition. Only those treated for a SUD and 12 or older in 2020 are included in our analyses.

by OUD (approximately 1.6 million, or 3 percent), polysubstance use disorder⁷⁸ (approximately 1.5 million, or 3 percent), and alcohol use disorder (approximately 1 million, or 2 percent).

- In 10 states, the proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD was higher than the proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for TUD (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia).
- The proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD varied considerably across states and territories, although some of this variation may be the result of differences in the quality of state T-MSIS submissions and coverage of SUD treatment. Ohio (16 percent), Maine, and Vermont (14 percent in each) had the highest proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD; Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands had the lowest proportion (about 1 percent in each).⁷⁹

Table A.2. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder

- Of the approximately 4.6 million Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, 52 percent were treated for a TUD, and 35 percent were treated for an OUD.
- The other common disorders were alcohol use disorder, at 23 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020; stimulant use disorder, at almost 15 percent; cannabis use disorder, at 14 percent; and all other SUDs, at 10 percent. Thirty-two percent of Medicaid beneficiaries were treated for more than one substance (polysubstance use disorder).
- In several states, 50 percent or more of the beneficiaries treated for any SUD were treated for an OUD (Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia).
- The distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for each condition varied widely across states and territories. Beneficiaries treated for alcohol use disorder accounted for more than 35 percent of beneficiaries treated for any SUD in Alaska, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands, and as low as 13 percent of beneficiaries treated for any SUD in Alabama. Beneficiaries treated for TUD accounted for more than 70 percent of beneficiaries treated for any SUD in Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi, and as low as 21 percent of beneficiaries treated for any SUD in Rhode Island.

⁷⁸ A polysubstance use disorder involves treatment for two or more disorders or a polysubstance diagnosis code. Because beneficiaries can be treated for more than one SUD, they may be captured in multiple SUD categories, including treatment for a polysubstance use disorder.

⁷⁹ Data quality issues, particularly a low volume of (i.e., potentially missing) claims, may partly explain the low proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The territories may also have different coverage policies for SUD than states.

Table A.3. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by major enrollment category

Table A.3 presents the percentage of beneficiaries within each enrollment category who were treated for a SUD.⁸⁰ Table A.4 presents the distribution of beneficiaries treated for a SUD across the major Medicaid enrollment categories.

- Of the five major enrollment categories examined, beneficiaries eligible on the basis of being aged, blind, or disabled, and beneficiaries eligible due to Medicaid expansion (i.e., expansion adults⁸¹) had the highest prevalence of treatment for a SUD (10 percent in each).⁸²
- The states with the highest prevalence of treatment for a SUD in the aged, blind, and disabled enrollment category were Maine and Massachusetts (15 percent in each), and Ohio (18 percent).
- The states with the highest prevalence of treatment for a SUD in the expansion adult enrollment category were Maine, Minnesota (18 percent in each), Ohio (21 percent), and Utah (20 percent).
- The next-highest enrollment category was the adult enrollment category (9 percent) and beneficiaries eligible on the basis of being pregnant (8 percent).

Table A.4. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by major enrollment category

- Adult beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category accounted for the largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD (43 percent) in 2020, followed by those in the aged, blind, or disabled enrollment category (29 percent), and the adult enrollment category (21 percent).
- Of the states that did not expand Medicaid, the largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD were in the aged, blind, or disabled enrollment category, with the exception of Wisconsin, whose largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD were in the adult enrollment category.
- In two states, the expansion adult enrollment category represented two-thirds or more of beneficiaries treated for a SUD (Illinois [76 percent] and Montana [66 percent]).
- In six states or territories, more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD were enrolled in Medicaid on the basis of being pregnant: Mississippi (10 percent), Missouri (13

⁸⁰ Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data because of small cell sizes from one table to the next.

⁸¹ Virginia expanded Medicaid in 2019 but did not have any beneficiaries in the expansion adults in the 2020 data, indicating that the state's reporting has lagged behind the policy change. Idaho expanded Medicaid in 2020 but did not report any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2020. Nebraska expanded Medicaid in October 2021 but the state reported some beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2020. Texas has not expanded Medicaid but did report a small number of expansion adult beneficiaries in 2020. These categorizations likely represent data errors.

⁸² Eligibility group is missing for more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries with a SUD in Kansas, North Dakota, Oregon, and West Virginia, which may affect the results for these states.

percent), Oklahoma (13 percent), Texas (18 percent), Virgin Islands (13 percent), and Wyoming (14 percent).

- In two states, more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD were enrolled in Medicaid on the basis of a child-related enrollment category: Arkansas (24 percent)⁸³ and South Dakota (16 percent).

Table A.5. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by age group and disability status

Table A.5 presents the percentage of beneficiaries within each age group and disability status who were treated for a SUD. Table A.6 presents the distribution of beneficiaries treated for a SUD by age and disability status. For both tables, the number and percentage of beneficiaries older than 65 is not broken out by disability status because most beneficiaries older than 65 are dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid.

- Sixteen percent of Medicaid beneficiaries ages 19 to 64 eligible on the basis of disability in 2020 were treated for a SUD, compared with 10 percent of others in this age group. This difference may be an underestimate for beneficiaries eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability because Medicare may have financed some of the SUD services for beneficiaries in this group who also were eligible and enrolled in Medicare on the basis of disability through Social Security Disability Insurance benefits.
- Five percent of Medicaid beneficiaries ages 65 and older were treated for a SUD. This percentage may be an underestimate because Medicare may have financed SUD services for some of these beneficiaries.
- Less than 2 percent of children ages 12 to 18 eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability were treated for a SUD in 2020; 1 percent of all other children ages 12 to 18 covered by Medicaid during the year were treated for a SUD.

Table A.6. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by age group and disability status

- Adults ages 19 to 64 accounted for most beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020. Adults eligible on the basis of disability accounted for 23 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD; others in this age group accounted for 68 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD.
- In six states, the percentage of adults ages 19 to 64 and eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability accounted for a larger share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD compared with adults not eligible on the basis of disability (Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, and Texas). None of these states had expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2020.

⁸³ In Arkansas, 0.2 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 were in the adult enrollment group; 24 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 were in the child-related enrollment group. This pattern may indicate errors in the state's reporting of an individual's eligibility group.

- Adults 65 and older accounted for 6 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020; children not eligible on the basis of disability accounted for 2 percent of beneficiaries treated for a SUD.

Table A.7. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 who were dually eligible for Medicare, and beneficiaries who were dually eligible and treated for a SUD⁸⁴

- Fourteen percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 were dually eligible for Medicare. At 31 percent, Puerto Rico and Massachusetts had the highest proportion of dually eligible beneficiaries among those treated for a SUD in 2020, followed by Mississippi (30 percent). West Virginia had the lowest proportion of dually eligible beneficiaries among those treated for SUD, at less than 1 percent.
- Seven percent of dually eligible beneficiaries were treated for a SUD in 2020. The highest percentage of dually eligible beneficiaries treated for a SUD was 14 percent in Ohio and Massachusetts; the lowest was in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (approximately 1 percent).

⁸⁴ Table A.7 includes both (1) the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who were dually eligible out of the total number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, and (2) the percentage of dually eligible beneficiaries who were treated for a SUD out of the total number of dually eligible beneficiaries in 2020.

Table A.1.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder⁸⁵

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Any SUD		Alcohol		Cannabis		Opioids	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	55,966,131	4,560,513	8.1	1,058,751	1.9	646,143	1.2	1,614,639	2.9
Alabama	477,178	47,599	10.0	6,363	1.3	6,084	1.3	10,906	2.3
Alaska*	186,109	18,566	10.0	6,919	3.7	2,406	1.3	7,064	3.8
Arizona*	1,475,790	152,920	10.4	44,835	3.0	25,860	1.8	59,161	4.0
Arkansas*	670,555	33,268	5.0	4,944	0.7	4,853	0.7	5,312	0.8
California*	9,663,915	423,543	4.4	99,258	1.0	51,210	0.5	121,887	1.3
Colorado*	1,084,839	88,453	8.2	26,943	2.5	8,121	0.7	31,049	2.9
Connecticut*	750,119	82,251	11.0	22,476	3.0	12,381	1.7	39,099	5.2
Delaware*	180,501	21,115	11.7	4,711	2.6	2,631	1.5	12,337	6.8
District of Columbia*	200,599	12,430	6.2	3,078	1.5	1,957	1.0	4,537	2.3
Florida	2,521,141	131,723	5.2	23,422	0.9	20,886	0.8	35,444	1.4
Georgia	1,116,235	64,291	5.8	9,940	0.9	7,537	0.7	11,820	1.1
Hawaii*	298,360	15,795	5.3	3,104	1.0	1,616	0.5	3,282	1.1
Idaho*	246,888	26,269	10.6	6,647	2.7	3,302	1.3	7,826	3.2
Illinois*	2,302,746	168,025	7.3	44,067	1.9	28,850	1.3	44,444	1.9
Indiana*	1,153,729	108,280	9.4	23,623	2.0	10,921	0.9	46,564	4.0
Iowa*	518,468	52,380	10.1	13,306	2.6	9,230	1.8	8,671	1.7
Kansas	227,732	21,008	9.2	3,804	1.7	3,495	1.5	2,686	1.2
Kentucky*	1,244,580	155,342	12.5	24,266	1.9	17,919	1.4	69,543	5.6
Louisiana*	1,203,280	112,636	9.4	22,013	1.8	19,255	1.6	31,903	2.7
Maine*	243,750	33,988	13.9	7,365	3.0	3,001	1.2	16,923	6.9
Maryland*	1,019,693	111,371	10.9	24,337	2.4	14,062	1.4	67,737	6.6
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	161,018	12.0	48,667	3.6	18,172	1.4	80,804	6.0
Michigan*	2,144,205	184,390	8.6	45,504	2.1	24,546	1.1	50,001	2.3
Minnesota*	870,206	96,796	11.1	29,857	3.4	14,783	1.7	28,654	3.3
Mississippi	376,004	25,712	6.8	3,911	1.0	3,470	0.9	4,237	1.1
Missouri	640,704	62,980	9.8	11,930	1.9	9,158	1.4	15,597	2.4
Montana*	204,723	25,771	12.6	8,236	4.0	3,497	1.7	7,558	3.7
Nebraska	188,521	13,221	7.0	3,230	1.7	1,961	1.0	1,842	1.0
Nevada*	554,846	49,372	8.9	11,871	2.1	7,287	1.3	15,489	2.8
New Hampshire*	159,972	20,144	12.6	4,882	3.1	1,675	1.0	11,986	7.5

⁸⁵ Tables split across multiple pages are given lower-case Roman numerals at the end of the table number to indicate whether the “component table” is the first (i), second (ii), and so on. The source and notes for each table are located after the final component table.

Table A.1.i. (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Any SUD		Alcohol		Cannabis		Opioids	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Jersey*	1,273,197	99,031	7.8	23,136	1.8	11,733	0.9	45,322	3.6
New Mexico*	600,496	65,171	10.9	19,895	3.3	6,700	1.1	31,455	5.2
New York*	4,991,831	377,100	7.6	100,412	2.0	71,712	1.4	126,757	2.5
North Carolina	1,097,581	105,873	9.6	16,386	1.5	14,345	1.3	30,114	2.7
North Dakota*	78,841	9,240	11.7	2,982	3.8	1,499	1.9	2,149	2.7
Ohio*	2,182,908	354,713	16.2	77,651	3.6	66,692	3.1	118,446	5.4
Oklahoma	486,831	39,590	8.1	5,195	1.1	4,396	0.9	9,952	2.0
Oregon*	855,040	98,373	11.5	26,510	3.1	12,171	1.4	33,767	3.9
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	268,946	11.6	56,036	2.4	37,264	1.6	122,252	5.3
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	12,499	1.0	2,091	0.2	1,636	0.1	4,424	0.4
Rhode Island*	241,697	21,371	8.8	6,075	2.5	1,629	0.7	13,425	5.6
South Carolina	678,920	42,224	6.2	6,828	1.0	5,760	0.8	10,685	1.6
South Dakota	66,215	5,394	8.1	1,975	3.0	1,107	1.7	687	1.0
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	100,163	4.4	18,067	0.8	17,899	0.8	14,847	0.6
Utah*	256,550	29,545	11.5	7,766	3.0	3,322	1.3	14,090	5.5
Vermont*	135,064	18,710	13.9	4,389	3.2	1,774	1.3	10,357	7.7
Virginia*	1,109,619	105,802	9.5	21,520	1.9	12,115	1.1	46,846	4.2
Virgin Islands*	22,229	284	1.3	109	0.5	65	0.3	13	0.1
Washington*	1,438,197	144,777	10.1	35,582	2.5	19,489	1.4	64,410	4.5
West Virginia*	434,982	55,656	12.8	9,154	2.1	4,263	1.0	31,485	7.2
Wisconsin	873,848	81,842	9.4	22,599	2.6	9,968	1.1	28,192	3.2
Wyoming	40,260	3,552	8.8	884	2.2	478	1.2	601	1.5

Table A.1.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Polysubstance		Stimulants		Tobacco		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	55,966,131	1,457,735	2.6	670,566	1.2	2,364,774	4.2	457,494	0.8
Alabama	477,178	12,783	2.7	4,809	1.0	34,545	7.2	4,748	1.0
Alaska*	186,109	6,722	3.6	2,707	1.5	7,544	4.1	1,847	1.0
Arizona*	1,475,790	56,570	3.8	38,670	2.6	60,169	4.1	15,337	1.0
Arkansas*	670,555	8,910	1.3	4,426	0.7	23,854	3.6	2,970	0.4
California*	9,663,915	114,224	1.2	84,561	0.9	189,406	2.0	36,406	0.4
Colorado*	1,084,839	27,343	2.5	12,535	1.2	42,259	3.9	6,356	0.6
Connecticut*	750,119	28,545	3.8	8,864	1.2	35,204	4.7	7,459	1.0
Delaware*	180,501	8,731	4.8	3,114	1.7	9,259	5.1	2,310	1.3
District of Columbia*	200,599	4,506	2.2	1,369	0.7	6,716	3.3	1,951	1.0
Florida	2,521,141	38,395	1.5	12,630	0.5	80,090	3.2	18,033	0.7
Georgia	1,116,235	14,473	1.3	6,609	0.6	41,053	3.7	5,748	0.5
Hawaii*	298,360	4,332	1.5	4,502	1.5	7,971	2.7	1,329	0.4
Idaho*	246,888	8,161	3.3	5,565	2.3	13,233	5.4	1,596	0.6
Illinois*	2,302,746	53,597	2.3	19,688	0.9	97,040	4.2	18,038	0.8
Indiana*	1,153,729	29,484	2.6	13,358	1.2	48,820	4.2	8,704	0.8
Iowa*	518,468	16,367	3.2	10,646	2.1	31,598	6.1	3,859	0.7
Kansas	227,732	5,663	2.5	3,179	1.4	14,299	6.3	1,685	0.7
Kentucky*	1,244,580	52,245	4.2	26,894	2.2	83,593	6.7	17,709	1.4
Louisiana*	1,203,280	37,993	3.2	20,416	1.7	68,483	5.7	15,861	1.3
Maine*	243,750	9,942	4.1	2,049	0.8	16,218	6.7	2,888	1.2
Maryland*	1,019,693	37,876	3.7	12,623	1.2	40,622	4.0	10,960	1.1
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	61,818	4.6	18,425	1.4	82,173	6.1	19,864	1.5
Michigan*	2,144,205	51,467	2.4	19,069	0.9	101,413	4.7	14,747	0.7
Minnesota*	870,206	34,652	4.0	19,551	2.2	48,997	5.6	10,311	1.2
Mississippi	376,004	5,993	1.6	2,475	0.7	18,110	4.8	2,300	0.6
Missouri	640,704	18,189	2.8	9,602	1.5	35,411	5.5	8,407	1.3
Montana*	204,723	9,908	4.8	5,712	2.8	13,854	6.8	2,373	1.2
Nebraska	188,521	3,372	1.8	1,734	0.9	8,314	4.4	964	0.5
Nevada*	554,846	16,606	3.0	9,972	1.8	25,342	4.6	5,445	1.0
New Hampshire*	159,972	6,834	4.3	2,188	1.4	7,380	4.6	2,056	1.3
New Jersey*	1,273,197	28,956	2.3	7,527	0.6	46,381	3.6	9,827	0.8
New Mexico*	600,496	20,656	3.4	10,305	1.7	21,222	3.5	5,584	0.9

Table A.1.ii. (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Polysubstance		Stimulants		Tobacco		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York*	4,991,831	133,080	2.7	49,870	1.0	210,477	4.2	42,512	0.9
North Carolina	1,097,581	28,650	2.6	10,997	1.0	65,648	6.0	10,608	1.0
North Dakota*	78,841	3,576	4.5	2,033	2.6	5,373	6.8	968	1.2
Ohio*	2,182,908	128,425	5.9	49,314	2.3	214,931	9.8	36,045	1.7
Oklahoma	486,831	9,629	2.0	4,614	0.9	24,736	5.1	3,903	0.8
Oregon*	855,040	34,237	4.0	20,028	2.3	47,082	5.5	6,238	0.7
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	89,747	3.9	36,947	1.6	127,464	5.5	28,576	1.2
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	2,518	0.2	1,804	0.1	4,461	0.4	1,416	0.1
Rhode Island*	241,697	5,158	2.1	1,478	0.6	4,572	1.9	1,270	0.5
South Carolina	678,920	11,009	1.6	4,323	0.6	26,153	3.9	3,723	0.5
South Dakota	66,215	1,815	2.7	739	1.1	3,071	4.6	478	0.7
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	26,302	1.2	12,580	0.6	62,883	2.8	12,798	0.6
Utah*	256,550	11,625	4.5	7,805	3.0	12,090	4.7	3,313	1.3
Vermont*	135,064	5,825	4.3	1,357	1.0	7,697	5.7	1,241	0.9
Virginia*	1,109,619	31,764	2.9	12,115	1.1	53,023	4.8	9,365	0.8
Virgin Islands*	22,229	68	0.3	40	0.2	129	0.6	14	0.1
Washington*	1,438,197	54,515	3.8	30,447	2.1	65,743	4.6	11,895	0.8
West Virginia*	434,982	19,135	4.4	8,172	1.9	24,468	5.6	8,013	1.8
Wisconsin	873,848	24,507	2.8	9,794	1.1	42,100	4.8	7,215	0.8
Wyoming	40,260	837	2.1	335	0.8	2,100	5.2	231	0.6

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. A polysubstance use disorder involves a diagnosis in which there are two or more SUDs or a polysubstance diagnosis code. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

The "Other" category includes treatment for caffeine; hallucinogens; sedatives, hypnotics, and anxiolytics; inhalants; and unspecified or unknown SUD.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Table A.2.i. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Alcohol		Cannabis		Opioids	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	4,560,513	1,058,751	23.2	646,143	14.2	1,614,639	35.4
Alabama	47,599	6,363	13.4	6,084	12.8	10,906	22.9
Alaska*	18,566	6,919	37.3	2,406	13.0	7,064	38.0
Arizona*	152,920	44,835	29.3	25,860	16.9	59,161	38.7
Arkansas*	33,268	4,944	14.9	4,853	14.6	5,312	16.0
California*	423,543	99,258	23.4	51,210	12.1	121,887	28.8
Colorado*	88,453	26,943	30.5	8,121	9.2	31,049	35.1
Connecticut*	82,251	22,476	27.3	12,381	15.1	39,099	47.5
Delaware*	21,115	4,711	22.3	2,631	12.5	12,337	58.4
District of Columbia*	12,430	3,078	24.8	1,957	15.7	4,537	36.5
Florida	131,723	23,422	17.8	20,886	15.9	35,444	26.9
Georgia	64,291	9,940	15.5	7,537	11.7	11,820	18.4
Hawaii*	15,795	3,104	19.7	1,616	10.2	3,282	20.8
Idaho*	26,269	6,647	25.3	3,302	12.6	7,826	29.8
Illinois*	168,025	44,067	26.2	28,850	17.2	44,444	26.5
Indiana*	108,280	23,623	21.8	10,921	10.1	46,564	43.0
Iowa*	52,380	13,306	25.4	9,230	17.6	8,671	16.6
Kansas	21,008	3,804	18.1	3,495	16.6	2,686	12.8
Kentucky*	155,342	24,266	15.6	17,919	11.5	69,543	44.8
Louisiana*	112,636	22,013	19.5	19,255	17.1	31,903	28.3
Maine*	33,988	7,365	21.7	3,001	8.8	16,923	49.8
Maryland*	111,371	24,337	21.9	14,062	12.6	67,737	60.8
Massachusetts*	161,018	48,667	30.2	18,172	11.3	80,804	50.2
Michigan*	184,390	45,504	24.7	24,546	13.3	50,001	27.1
Minnesota*	96,796	29,857	30.8	14,783	15.3	28,654	29.6
Mississippi	25,712	3,911	15.2	3,470	13.5	4,237	16.5
Missouri	62,980	11,930	18.9	9,158	14.5	15,597	24.8
Montana*	25,771	8,236	32.0	3,497	13.6	7,558	29.3
Nebraska	13,221	3,230	24.4	1,961	14.8	1,842	13.9
Nevada*	49,372	11,871	24.0	7,287	14.8	15,489	31.4
New Hampshire*	20,144	4,882	24.2	1,675	8.3	11,986	59.5
New Jersey*	99,031	23,136	23.4	11,733	11.8	45,322	45.8
New Mexico*	65,171	19,895	30.5	6,700	10.3	31,455	48.3

Table A.2.i. (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Alcohol		Cannabis		Opioids	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York*	377,100	100,412	26.6	71,712	19.0	126,757	33.6
North Carolina	105,873	16,386	15.5	14,345	13.5	30,114	28.4
North Dakota*	9,240	2,982	32.3	1,499	16.2	2,149	23.3
Ohio*	354,713	77,651	21.9	66,692	18.8	118,446	33.4
Oklahoma	39,590	5,195	13.1	4,396	11.1	9,952	25.1
Oregon*	98,373	26,510	26.9	12,171	12.4	33,767	34.3
Pennsylvania*	268,946	56,036	20.8	37,264	13.9	122,252	45.5
Puerto Rico*	12,499	2,091	16.7	1,636	13.1	4,424	35.4
Rhode Island*	21,371	6,075	28.4	1,629	7.6	13,425	62.8
South Carolina	42,224	6,828	16.2	5,760	13.6	10,685	25.3
South Dakota	5,394	1,975	36.6	1,107	20.5	687	12.7
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	18,067	18.0	17,899	17.9	14,847	14.8
Utah*	29,545	7,766	26.3	3,322	11.2	14,090	47.7
Vermont*	18,710	4,389	23.5	1,774	9.5	10,357	55.4
Virginia*	105,802	21,520	20.3	12,115	11.5	46,846	44.3
Virgin Islands*	284	109	38.4	65	22.9	13	4.6
Washington*	144,777	35,582	24.6	19,489	13.5	64,410	44.5
West Virginia*	55,656	9,154	16.4	4,263	7.7	31,485	56.6
Wisconsin	81,842	22,599	27.6	9,968	12.2	28,192	34.4
Wyoming	3,552	884	24.9	478	13.5	601	16.9

Table A.2.ii. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Polysubstance		Stimulants		Tobacco		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	4,560,513	1,457,735	32.0	670,566	14.7	2,364,774	51.9	457,494	10.0
Alabama	47,599	12,783	26.9	4,809	10.1	34,545	72.6	4,748	10.0
Alaska*	18,566	6,722	36.2	2,707	14.6	7,544	40.6	1,847	9.9
Arizona*	152,920	56,570	37.0	38,670	25.3	60,169	39.3	15,337	10.0
Arkansas*	33,268	8,910	26.8	4,426	13.3	23,854	71.7	2,970	8.9
California*	423,543	114,224	27.0	84,561	20.0	189,406	44.7	36,406	8.6
Colorado*	88,453	27,343	30.9	12,535	14.2	42,259	47.8	6,356	7.2
Connecticut*	82,251	28,545	34.7	8,864	10.8	35,204	42.8	7,459	9.1
Delaware*	21,115	8,731	41.3	3,114	14.7	9,259	43.9	2,310	10.9
District of Columbia*	12,430	4,506	36.3	1,369	11.0	6,716	54.0	1,951	15.7
Florida	131,723	38,395	29.1	12,630	9.6	80,090	60.8	18,033	13.7
Georgia	64,291	14,473	22.5	6,609	10.3	41,053	63.9	5,748	8.9
Hawaii*	15,795	4,332	27.4	4,502	28.5	7,971	50.5	1,329	8.4
Idaho*	26,269	8,161	31.1	5,565	21.2	13,233	50.4	1,596	6.1
Illinois*	168,025	53,597	31.9	19,688	11.7	97,040	57.8	18,038	10.7
Indiana*	108,280	29,484	27.2	13,358	12.3	48,820	45.1	8,704	8.0
Iowa*	52,380	16,367	31.2	10,646	20.3	31,598	60.3	3,859	7.4
Kansas	21,008	5,663	27.0	3,179	15.1	14,299	68.1	1,685	8.0
Kentucky*	155,342	52,245	33.6	26,894	17.3	83,593	53.8	17,709	11.4
Louisiana*	112,636	37,993	33.7	20,416	18.1	68,483	60.8	15,861	14.1
Maine*	33,988	9,942	29.3	2,049	6.0	16,218	47.7	2,888	8.5
Maryland*	111,371	37,876	34.0	12,623	11.3	40,622	36.5	10,960	9.8
Massachusetts*	161,018	61,818	38.4	18,425	11.4	82,173	51.0	19,864	12.3
Michigan*	184,390	51,467	27.9	19,069	10.3	101,413	55.0	14,747	8.0
Minnesota*	96,796	34,652	35.8	19,551	20.2	48,997	50.6	10,311	10.7
Mississippi	25,712	5,993	23.3	2,475	9.6	18,110	70.4	2,300	8.9
Missouri	62,980	18,189	28.9	9,602	15.2	35,411	56.2	8,407	13.3
Montana*	25,771	9,908	38.4	5,712	22.2	13,854	53.8	2,373	9.2
Nebraska	13,221	3,372	25.5	1,734	13.1	8,314	62.9	964	7.3
Nevada*	49,372	16,606	33.6	9,972	20.2	25,342	51.3	5,445	11.0
New Hampshire*	20,144	6,834	33.9	2,188	10.9	7,380	36.6	2,056	10.2
New Jersey*	99,031	28,956	29.2	7,527	7.6	46,381	46.8	9,827	9.9
New Mexico*	65,171	20,656	31.7	10,305	15.8	21,222	32.6	5,584	8.6

Table A.2.ii. (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Polysubstance		Stimulants		Tobacco		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York*	377,100	133,080	35.3	49,870	13.2	210,477	55.8	42,512	11.3
North Carolina	105,873	28,650	27.1	10,997	10.4	65,648	62.0	10,608	10.0
North Dakota*	9,240	3,576	38.7	2,033	22.0	5,373	58.1	968	10.5
Ohio*	354,713	128,425	36.2	49,314	13.9	214,931	60.6	36,045	10.2
Oklahoma	39,590	9,629	24.3	4,614	11.7	24,736	62.5	3,903	9.9
Oregon*	98,373	34,237	34.8	20,028	20.4	47,082	47.9	6,238	6.3
Pennsylvania*	268,946	89,747	33.4	36,947	13.7	127,464	47.4	28,576	10.6
Puerto Rico*	12,499	2,518	20.1	1,804	14.4	4,461	35.7	1,416	11.3
Rhode Island*	21,371	5,158	24.1	1,478	6.9	4,572	21.4	1,270	5.9
South Carolina	42,224	11,009	26.1	4,323	10.2	26,153	61.9	3,723	8.8
South Dakota	5,394	1,815	33.6	739	13.7	3,071	56.9	478	8.9
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	26,302	26.3	12,580	12.6	62,883	62.8	12,798	12.8
Utah*	29,545	11,625	39.3	7,805	26.4	12,090	40.9	3,313	11.2
Vermont*	18,710	5,825	31.1	1,357	7.3	7,697	41.1	1,241	6.6
Virginia*	105,802	31,764	30.0	12,115	11.5	53,023	50.1	9,365	8.9
Virgin Islands*	284	68	23.9	40	14.1	129	45.4	14	4.9
Washington*	144,777	54,515	37.7	30,447	21.0	65,743	45.4	11,895	8.2
West Virginia*	55,656	19,135	34.4	8,172	14.7	24,468	44.0	8,013	14.4
Wisconsin	81,842	24,507	29.9	9,794	12.0	42,100	51.4	7,215	8.8
Wyoming	3,552	837	23.6	335	9.4	2,100	59.1	231	6.5

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. A polysubstance use disorder involves a diagnosis in which there are two or more SUDs or a polysubstance diagnosis code. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

The "Other" category includes treatment for caffeine; hallucinogens; sedatives, hypnotics, and anxiolytics; inhalants; and unspecified or unknown SUD.

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 within a state because of the polysubstance category and because beneficiaries can be treated for more than one SUD.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Table A.3.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by major enrollment category

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Adult			Children			Pregnant		
		Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent
United States	55,966,131	10,746,272	936,686	8.7	10,196,225	118,887	1.2	1,253,001	103,473	8.3
Alabama	477,178	108,854	17,231	15.8	152,527	1,719	1.1	23,862	2,085	8.7
Alaska*	186,109	47,672	4,351	9.1	39,634	767	1.9	3,358	654	19.5
Arizona*	1,475,790	369,865	31,138	8.4	260,683	4,987	1.9	24,205	2,590	10.7
Arkansas*	670,555	523	61	11.7	192,628	8,059	4.2	2,065	233	11.3
California*	9,663,915	2,025,829	77,860	3.8	1,224,785	9,339	0.8	108,848	1,531	1.4
Colorado*	1,084,839	208,160	16,244	7.8	186,864	DS	DS	39,941	4,307	10.8
Connecticut*	750,119	188,623	16,290	8.6	136,204	1,447	1.1	13,005	1,357	10.4
Delaware*	180,501	39,236	4,907	12.5	35,309	248	0.7	3,952	709	17.9
District of Columbia*	200,599	56,512	2,173	3.8	26,937	164	0.6	465	25	5.4
Florida	2,521,141	698,882	46,619	6.7	699,853	6,915	1.0	140,369	12,603	9.0
Georgia	1,116,235	382,707	19,353	5.1	320,730	2,657	0.8	79,481	5,749	7.2
Hawaii*	298,360	32,445	1,402	4.3	48,927	336	0.7	17,926	858	4.8
Idaho*	246,888	143,190	17,682	12.3	49,869	1,043	2.1	0	.	.
Illinois*	2,302,746	113,818	5,230	4.6	221,050	DS	DS	27,741	2,662	9.6
Indiana*	1,153,729	111,055	9,591	8.6	213,195	1,867	0.9	55,065	7,916	14.4
Iowa*	518,468	95,941	10,828	11.3	75,827	DS	DS	22,150	1,934	8.7
Kansas	227,732	73,893	7,124	9.6	52,149	826	1.6	12,065	1,355	11.2
Kentucky*	1,244,580	135,580	24,161	17.8	157,915	1,841	1.2	16,347	1,772	10.8
Louisiana*	1,203,280	90,085	10,887	12.1	229,066	2,465	1.1	DS	DS	DS
Maine*	243,750	47,477	7,646	16.1	38,968	684	1.8	3,957	919	23.2
Maryland*	1,019,693	248,318	24,454	9.8	200,464	2,411	1.2	15,632	1,542	9.9
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	318,070	25,688	8.1	145,333	1,734	1.2	8,552	594	6.9
Michigan*	2,144,205	413,512	40,958	9.9	303,358	2,159	0.7	15,035	1,485	9.9
Minnesota*	870,206	190,503	19,482	10.2	228,954	4,858	2.1	20,857	2,388	11.4
Mississippi	376,004	60,793	5,499	9.0	129,767	1,100	0.8	25,332	2,576	10.2
Missouri	640,704	104,197	13,337	12.8	223,429	3,744	1.7	51,879	8,085	15.6
Montana*	204,723	23,580	2,987	12.7	35,319	994	2.8	2,009	413	20.6
Nebraska	188,521	41,212	4,004	9.7	52,014	975	1.9	8,655	DS	DS
Nevada*	554,846	72,312	6,069	8.4	109,563	1,323	1.2	12,449	1,405	11.3
New Hampshire*	159,972	14,747	2,634	17.9	34,136	276	0.8	3,277	441	13.5
New Jersey*	1,273,197	112,517	10,264	9.1	226,735	2,228	1.0	16,394	527	3.2
New Mexico*	600,496	90,442	12,146	13.4	127,084	2,644	2.1	6,644	775	11.7

Table A.3.i. (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Adult			Children			Pregnant		
		Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent
New York*	4,991,831	699,295	54,942	7.9	645,730	6,525	1.0	59,344	DS	DS
North Carolina	1,097,581	465,515	41,311	8.9	172,338	DS	DS	29,897	3,541	11.8
North Dakota*	78,841	11,680	1,560	13.4	14,766	450	3.0	2,722	656	24.1
Ohio*	2,182,908	471,890	85,145	18.0	414,038	12,790	3.1	DS	DS	DS
Oklahoma	486,831	127,113	11,668	9.2	169,458	1,532	0.9	DS	DS	DS
Oregon*	855,040	3,188	572	17.9	9,876	406	4.1	822	77	9.4
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	292,190	40,243	13.8	315,291	4,693	1.5	26,964	3,867	14.3
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	199,934	872	0.4	125,845	279	0.2	3,482	17	0.5
Rhode Island*	241,697	54,498	3,932	7.2	40,266	728	1.8	597	35	5.9
South Carolina	678,920	185,461	18,219	9.8	220,014	3,083	1.4	24,643	DS	DS
South Dakota	66,215	18,717	1,967	10.5	23,568	856	3.6	DS	DS	DS
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	204,800	14,710	7.2	1,040,293	8,387	0.8	244,729	17,967	7.3
Utah*	256,550	37,817	3,748	9.9	60,950	752	1.2	DS	DS	DS
Vermont*	135,064	9,934	2,092	21.1	25,640	480	1.9	DS	DS	DS
Virginia*	1,109,619	640,781	74,712	11.7	210,815	2,060	1.0	28,129	3,602	12.8
Virgin Islands*	22,229	5,971	DS	DS	352	0	0.0	988	36	3.6
Washington*	1,438,197	145,970	21,240	14.6	305,345	3,951	1.3	17,932	DS	DS
West Virginia*	434,982	42,639	7,308	17.1	66,735	684	1.0	4,284	680	15.9
Wisconsin	873,848	458,981	53,078	11.6	141,914	1,421	1.0	23,882	2,996	12.5
Wyoming	40,260	9,348	1,067	11.4	13,715	DS	DS	3,069	509	16.6

Table A.3.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by major enrollment category

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Aged, blind, disabled			Expansion adult			Unknown		
		Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent
United States	55,966,131	13,214,564	1,321,970	10.0	19,404,801	1,944,546	10.0	1,052,975	105,516	10.0
Alabama	477,178	191,497	26,530	13.9	0	.	.	438	34	7.8
Alaska*	186,109	27,636	3,034	11.0	67,809	9,760	14.4	0	.	.
Arizona*	1,475,790	278,693	29,961	10.8	542,344	84,244	15.5	0	.	.
Arkansas*	670,555	138,486	14,473	10.5	334,470	10,269	3.1	2,383	173	7.3
California*	9,663,915	2,162,455	133,341	6.2	4,141,998	201,472	4.9	0	.	.
Colorado*	1,084,839	143,469	14,993	10.5	505,824	51,000	10.1	581	DS	DS
Connecticut*	750,119	84,853	10,251	12.1	327,434	52,906	16.2	0	.	.
Delaware*	180,501	22,877	2,724	11.9	79,127	12,527	15.8	0	.	.
District of Columbia*	200,599	39,485	5,224	13.2	77,200	4,844	6.3	0	.	.
Florida	2,521,141	852,044	64,850	7.6	0	.	.	129,993	736	0.6
Georgia	1,116,235	332,975	36,511	11.0	0	.	.	342	21	6.1
Hawaii*	298,360	51,900	3,837	7.4	147,162	9,362	6.4	0	.	.
Idaho*	246,888	53,829	7,544	14.0	0	.	.	0	.	.
Illinois*	2,302,746	389,969	29,452	7.6	1,550,111	128,321	8.3	57	DS	DS
Indiana*	1,153,729	205,139	18,725	9.1	568,864	70,153	12.3	411	28	6.8
Iowa*	518,468	102,364	10,767	10.5	222,136	27,752	12.5	50	DS	DS
Kansas	227,732	55,590	8,198	14.7	0	.	.	34,035	3,505	10.3
Kentucky*	1,244,580	212,460	30,412	14.3	722,278	97,156	13.5	0	.	.
Louisiana*	1,203,280	258,726	30,291	11.7	604,729	66,831	11.1	DS	DS	DS
Maine*	243,750	76,530	12,052	15.7	72,403	12,663	17.5	4,415	24	0.5
Maryland*	1,019,693	167,036	23,657	14.2	388,243	59,307	15.3	0	.	.
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	489,770	75,226	15.4	380,145	57,712	15.2	1,680	64	3.8
Michigan*	2,144,205	495,131	44,774	9.0	917,169	95,014	10.4	0	.	.
Minnesota*	870,206	181,823	24,655	13.6	248,069	45,413	18.3	0	.	.
Mississippi	376,004	160,112	16,537	10.3	0	.	.	0	.	.
Missouri	640,704	261,199	37,814	14.5	0	.	.	0	.	.
Montana*	204,723	30,867	4,344	14.1	112,928	17,033	15.1	20	0	0.0
Nebraska	188,521	58,678	5,528	9.4	27,872	1,759	6.3	90	DS	DS
Nevada*	554,846	62,469	8,963	14.3	298,053	31,612	10.6	0	.	.
New Hampshire*	159,972	30,380	3,932	12.9	77,417	12,861	16.6	15	0	0.0
New Jersey*	1,273,197	251,334	26,974	10.7	654,119	57,996	8.9	12,098	1,042	8.6
New Mexico*	600,496	76,576	11,207	14.6	299,750	38,399	12.8	0	.	.

Table A.3.ii. (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Aged, blind, disabled			Expansion adult			Unknown		
		Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number with a SUD	Percent
New York*	4,991,831	1,073,827	103,177	9.6	2,513,613	209,494	8.3	22	DS	DS
North Carolina	1,097,581	429,695	59,565	13.9	0	.	.	136	DS	DS
North Dakota*	78,841	18,892	1,979	10.5	30,144	4,504	14.9	637	91	14.3
Ohio*	2,182,908	476,843	86,265	18.1	791,817	165,652	20.9	DS	DS	DS
Oklahoma	486,831	160,299	21,435	13.4	0	.	.	DS	DS	DS
Oregon*	855,040	3,290	436	13.3	4,483	723	16.1	833,381	96,159	11.5
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	706,016	79,537	11.3	971,358	140,606	14.5	0	.	.
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	372,614	4,358	1.2	533,894	6,973	1.3	0	.	.
Rhode Island*	241,697	53,276	6,204	11.6	93,060	10,472	11.3	0	.	.
South Carolina	678,920	247,836	18,403	7.4	0	.	.	966	DS	DS
South Dakota	66,215	23,377	2,464	10.5	0	.	.	DS	DS	DS
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	792,770	58,999	7.4	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Utah*	256,550	56,098	6,266	11.2	86,394	16,880	19.5	DS	DS	DS
Vermont*	135,064	29,259	4,369	14.9	69,444	11,750	16.9	DS	DS	DS
Virginia*	1,109,619	228,423	25,399	11.1	36	0	0.0	1,435	29	2.0
Virgin Islands*	22,229	4,095	56	1.4	10,439	156	1.5	384	DS	DS
Washington*	1,438,197	233,321	28,953	12.4	729,563	89,049	12.2	6,066	DS	DS
West Virginia*	434,982	95,215	11,453	12.0	202,902	31,921	15.7	23,207	3,610	15.6
Wisconsin	873,848	249,071	24,347	9.8	0	.	.	0	.	.
Wyoming	40,260	13,995	1,524	10.9	0	.	.	133	DS	DS

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: For a definition of each Medicaid eligibility category, see Appendix E.

The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. A polysubstance use disorder involves a diagnosis in which there are two or more SUDs or a polysubstance diagnosis code. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

Virginia expanded Medicaid in 2019 but did not have any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in the 2020 data, indicating that the state's reporting has lagged behind the policy change. Idaho expanded Medicaid in 2020 but did not report any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2020. Nebraska expanded Medicaid in October 2021 but the state reported some beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2020. Texas has not expanded Medicaid but reported a small number of expansion adult beneficiaries in 2020. These categorizations likely represent data errors.

In Arkansas, 0.2 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 were in the adult enrollment category and 24 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 were in the child-related enrollment category. This pattern may indicate errors in the state's reporting of an individual's eligibility group.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Table A.3.ii. *(continued)*

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Table A.4. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by major enrollment category

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Adult		Children		Pregnant		Aged, blind, disabled		Expansion adult		Unknown	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	4,560,513	936,686	20.5	118,887	2.6	112,495	2.5	1,321,970	29.0	1,944,546	42.6	105,516	2.3
Alabama	47,599	17,231	36.2	1,719	3.6	2,085	4.4	26,530	55.7	0	0.0	34	0.1
Alaska*	18,566	4,351	23.4	767	4.1	654	3.5	3,034	16.3	9,760	52.6	0	0.0
Arizona*	152,920	31,138	20.4	4,987	3.3	2,590	1.7	29,961	19.6	84,244	55.1	0	0.0
Arkansas*	33,268	61	0.2	8,059	24.2	233	0.7	14,473	43.5	10,269	30.9	173	0.5
California*	423,543	77,860	18.4	9,339	2.2	1,531	0.4	133,341	31.5	201,472	47.6	0	0.0
Colorado*	88,453	16,244	18.4	DS	DS	4,307	4.9	14,993	17.0	51,000	57.7	DS	DS
Connecticut*	82,251	16,290	19.8	1,447	1.8	1,357	1.6	10,251	12.5	52,906	64.3	0	0.0
Delaware*	21,115	4,907	23.2	248	1.2	709	3.4	2,724	12.9	12,527	59.3	0	0.0
District of Columbia*	12,430	2,173	17.5	164	1.3	25	0.2	5,224	42.0	4,844	39.0	0	0.0
Florida	131,723	46,619	35.4	6,915	5.2	12,603	9.6	64,850	49.2	0	0.0	736	0.6
Georgia	64,291	19,353	30.1	2,657	4.1	5,749	8.9	36,511	56.8	0	0.0	21	0.0
Hawaii*	15,795	1,402	8.9	336	2.1	858	5.4	3,837	24.3	9,362	59.3	0	0.0
Idaho*	26,269	17,682	67.3	1,043	4.0	0	0.0	7,544	28.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois*	168,025	5,230	3.1	DS	DS	2,662	1.6	29,452	17.5	128,321	76.4	DS	DS
Indiana*	108,280	9,591	8.9	1,867	1.7	7,916	7.3	18,725	17.3	70,153	64.8	28	0.0
Iowa*	52,380	10,828	20.7	DS	DS	1,934	3.7	10,767	20.6	27,752	53.0	DS	DS
Kansas	21,008	7,124	33.9	826	3.9	1,355	6.4	8,198	39.0	0	0.0	3,505	16.7
Kentucky*	155,342	24,161	15.6	1,841	1.2	1,772	1.1	30,412	19.6	97,156	62.5	0	0.0
Louisiana*	112,636	10,887	9.7	2,465	2.2	2,162	1.9	30,291	26.9	66,831	59.3	0	0.0
Maine*	33,988	7,646	22.5	684	2.0	919	2.7	12,052	35.5	12,663	37.3	24	0.1
Maryland*	111,371	24,454	22.0	2,411	2.2	1,542	1.4	23,657	21.2	59,307	53.3	0	0.0
Massachusetts*	161,018	25,688	16.0	1,734	1.1	594	0.4	75,226	46.7	57,712	35.8	64	0.0
Michigan*	184,390	40,958	22.2	2,159	1.2	1,485	0.8	44,774	24.3	95,014	51.5	0	0.0
Minnesota*	96,796	19,482	20.1	4,858	5.0	2,388	2.5	24,655	25.5	45,413	46.9	0	0.0
Mississippi	25,712	5,499	21.4	1,100	4.3	2,576	10.0	16,537	64.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	62,980	13,337	21.2	3,744	5.9	8,085	12.8	37,814	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana*	25,771	2,987	11.6	994	3.9	413	1.6	4,344	16.9	17,033	66.1	0	0.0
Nebraska	13,221	4,004	30.3	975	7.4	DS	DS	5,528	41.8	1,759	13.3	DS	DS
Nevada*	49,372	6,069	12.3	1,323	2.7	1,405	2.8	8,963	18.2	31,612	64.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire*	20,144	2,634	13.1	276	1.4	441	2.2	3,932	19.5	12,861	63.8	0	0.0
New Jersey*	99,031	10,264	10.4	2,228	2.2	527	0.5	26,974	27.2	57,996	58.6	1,042	1.1

Table A.4 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Adult		Children		Pregnant		Aged, blind, disabled		Expansion adult		Unknown	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico*	65,171	12,146	18.6	2,644	4.1	775	1.2	11,207	17.2	38,399	58.9	0	0.0
New York*	377,100	54,942	14.6	6,525	1.7	DS	DS	103,177	27.4	209,494	55.6	DS	DS
North Carolina	105,873	41,311	39.0	DS	DS	3,541	3.3	59,565	56.3	0	0.0	DS	DS
North Dakota*	9,240	1,560	16.9	450	4.9	656	7.1	1,979	21.4	4,504	48.7	91	1.0
Ohio*	354,713	85,145	24.0	12,790	3.6	DS	DS	86,265	24.3	165,652	46.7	DS	DS
Oklahoma	39,590	11,668	29.5	1,532	3.9	4,955	12.5	21,435	54.1	0	0.0	DS	DS
Oregon*	98,373	572	0.6	406	0.4	77	0.1	436	0.4	723	0.7	96,159	97.7
Pennsylvania*	268,946	40,243	15.0	4,693	1.7	3,867	1.4	79,537	29.6	140,606	52.3	0	0.0
Puerto Rico*	12,499	872	7.0	279	2.2	17	0.1	4,358	34.9	6,973	55.8	0	0.0
Rhode Island*	21,371	3,932	18.4	728	3.4	35	0.2	6,204	29.0	10,472	49.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	42,224	18,219	43.1	3,083	7.3	DS	DS	18,403	43.6	0	0.0	DS	DS
South Dakota	5,394	1,967	36.5	856	15.9	DS	DS	2,464	45.7	0	0.0	DS	DS
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	14,710	14.7	8,387	8.4	17,967	17.9	58,999	58.9	0	0.0	100	0.1
Utah*	29,545	3,748	12.7	752	2.5	1,899	6.4	6,266	21.2	16,880	57.1	0	0.0
Vermont*	18,710	2,092	11.2	480	2.6	DS	DS	4,369	23.4	11,750	62.8	DS	DS
Virginia*	105,802	74,712	70.6	2,060	1.9	3,602	3.4	25,399	24.0	0	0.0	29	0.0
Virgin Islands*	284	DS	DS	0	0.0	36	12.7	56	19.7	156	54.9	DS	DS
Washington*	144,777	21,240	14.7	3,951	2.7	DS	DS	28,953	20.0	89,049	61.5	DS	DS
West Virginia*	55,656	7,308	13.1	684	1.2	680	1.2	11,453	20.6	31,921	57.4	3,610	6.5
Wisconsin	81,842	53,078	64.9	1,421	1.7	2,996	3.7	24,347	29.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	3,552	1,067	30.0	DS	DS	509	14.3	1,524	42.9	0	0.0	DS	DS

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: For a definition of each Medicaid eligibility category, see Appendix E.

The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims.

Virginia expanded Medicaid in 2019 but did not have any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in the 2020 data, indicating that the state's reporting has lagged behind the policy change. Idaho expanded Medicaid in 2020 but did not report any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2020. Nebraska expanded Medicaid in October 2021 but the state reported some beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2020. Texas has not expanded Medicaid but reported a small number of expansion adult beneficiaries in 2020. These categorizations likely represent data errors.

In Arkansas, 0.2 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 were in the adult enrollment category and 24 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 were in the child-related enrollment category. This pattern may indicate errors in the state's reporting of an individual's eligibility group.

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 within a state because of the polysubstance category and because beneficiaries can be treated for more than one SUD.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Table A.4 (*continued*)

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Table A.5.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by age group and disability status

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Children (ages 12–18)					
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability			Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		
		Total number	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for a SUD	Percent
United States	55,966,131	10,294,713	101,683	1.0	708,347	11,012	1.6
Alabama	477,178	141,942	1,327	0.9	11,763	185	1.6
Alaska*	186,109	30,031	471	1.6	1,318	21	1.6
Arizona*	1,475,790	267,455	4,672	1.7	15,215	263	1.7
Arkansas*	670,555	114,642	1,157	1.0	14,105	266	1.9
California*	9,663,915	1,356,930	9,554	0.7	62,015	710	1.1
Colorado*	1,084,839	187,503	1,616	0.9	7,020	77	1.1
Connecticut*	750,119	128,089	1,186	0.9	385	DS	DS
Delaware*	180,501	33,562	197	0.6	2,688	36	1.3
District of Columbia*	200,599	19,340	69	0.4	2,128	21	1.0
Florida	2,521,141	682,054	4,585	0.7	51,669	762	1.5
Georgia	1,116,235	411,385	2,651	0.6	23,461	244	1.0
Hawaii*	298,360	45,461	273	0.6	795	DS	DS
Idaho*	246,888	50,217	992	2.0	4,247	201	4.7
Illinois*	2,302,746	400,324	3,836	1.0	13,208	233	1.8
Indiana*	1,153,729	208,628	1,605	0.8	14,227	128	0.9
Iowa*	518,468	92,379	1,494	1.6	6,744	186	2.8
Kansas	227,732	70,226	1,306	1.9	6,145	202	3.3
Kentucky*	1,244,580	164,917	2,150	1.3	15,520	328	2.1
Louisiana*	1,203,280	211,072	1,873	0.9	19,035	317	1.7
Maine*	243,750	36,167	508	1.4	3,101	57	1.8
Maryland*	1,019,693	165,477	1,269	0.8	11,535	169	1.5
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	142,491	1,105	0.8	30,671	322	1.0
Michigan*	2,144,205	331,678	2,397	0.7	19,606	235	1.2
Minnesota*	870,206	182,170	2,551	1.4	7,846	126	1.6
Mississippi	376,004	118,491	924	0.8	11,300	205	1.8
Missouri	640,704	202,218	3,172	1.6	1,638	20	1.2
Montana*	204,723	33,211	849	2.6	1,256	29	2.3
Nebraska	188,521	50,428	855	1.7	2,003	32	1.6
Nevada*	554,846	103,453	1,121	1.1	5,171	86	1.7
New Hampshire*	159,972	31,668	214	0.7	792	DS	DS
New Jersey*	1,273,197	188,178	1,355	0.7	14,910	285	1.9

Table A.5.i (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Children (ages 12–18)					
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability			Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		
		Total number	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for a SUD	Percent
New Mexico*	600,496	116,295	2,219	1.9	4,608	209	4.5
New York*	4,991,831	575,104	4,821	0.8	55,592	721	1.3
North Carolina	1,097,581	326,778	2,794	0.9	21,721	312	1.4
North Dakota*	78,841	13,668	396	2.9	411	DS	DS
Ohio*	2,182,908	334,580	6,681	2.0	25,440	642	2.5
Oklahoma	486,831	163,056	1,398	0.9	962	14	1.5
Oregon*	855,040	113,239	2,006	1.8	62	DS	DS
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	311,692	4,168	1.3	76,343	1,212	1.6
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	108,199	215	0.2	DS	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	241,697	27,909	191	0.7	2,687	32	1.2
South Carolina	678,920	193,344	2,337	1.2	11,531	180	1.6
South Dakota	66,215	23,090	796	3.4	1,566	36	2.3
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	989,797	7,866	0.8	77,856	1,228	1.6
Utah*	256,550	62,015	727	1.2	2,925	40	1.4
Vermont*	135,064	23,524	336	1.4	667	11	1.6
Virginia*	1,109,619	194,895	1,654	0.8	14,113	184	1.3
Virgin Islands*	22,229	748	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Washington*	1,438,197	281,921	3,348	1.2	9,776	142	1.5
West Virginia*	434,982	65,112	635	1.0	4,454	42	0.9
Wisconsin	873,848	155,101	1,346	0.9	15,302	244	1.6
Wyoming	40,260	12,859	415	3.2	814	17	2.1

Table A.5.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by age group and disability status

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Adults (ages 19–64)			Adults (ages 19–64)			Aged (ages 65+)		
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability			Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability			All aged beneficiaries, including the dually eligible		
		Total number	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for a SUD	Percent
United States	55,966,131	32,033,320	3,113,020	9.7	6,636,663	1,041,555	15.7	6,293,081	293,215	4.7
Alabama	477,178	143,534	19,730	13.7	128,482	23,165	18.0	51,457	3,192	6.2
Alaska*	186,109	127,356	15,004	11.8	13,586	2,199	16.2	13,818	871	6.3
Arizona*	1,475,790	921,677	117,790	12.8	127,458	22,922	18.0	143,985	7,273	5.1
Arkansas*	670,555	413,693	17,505	4.2	79,633	11,159	14.0	48,482	3,181	6.6
California*	9,663,915	6,075,462	278,226	4.6	762,902	93,370	12.2	1,406,606	41,683	3.0
Colorado*	1,084,839	746,524	71,437	9.6	81,208	11,801	14.5	62,584	3,522	5.6
Connecticut*	750,119	532,098	70,298	13.2	35,827	6,927	19.3	53,720	3,836	7.1
Delaware*	180,501	121,005	17,968	14.8	13,331	2,320	17.4	9,915	594	6.0
District of Columbia*	200,599	140,486	7,077	5.0	22,551	3,859	17.1	16,094	1,404	8.7
Florida	2,521,141	962,507	61,393	6.4	389,872	53,674	13.8	435,039	11,309	2.6
Georgia	1,116,235	371,684	25,123	6.8	203,129	29,867	14.7	106,576	6,406	6.0
Hawaii*	298,360	199,360	11,596	5.8	19,107	2,446	12.8	33,637	1,472	4.4
Idaho*	246,888	142,391	17,703	12.4	32,416	5,796	17.9	17,617	1,577	9.0
Illinois*	2,302,746	1,498,360	133,550	8.9	148,862	17,110	11.5	241,992	13,296	5.5
Indiana*	1,153,729	713,740	86,501	12.1	121,864	14,378	11.8	95,270	5,668	5.9
Iowa*	518,468	321,603	40,005	12.4	61,832	8,657	14.0	35,910	2,038	5.7
Kansas	227,732	87,299	10,445	12.0	36,736	6,909	18.8	27,326	2,146	7.9
Kentucky*	1,244,580	847,920	122,170	14.4	135,306	25,779	19.1	80,917	4,915	6.1
Louisiana*	1,203,280	729,906	80,178	11.0	159,904	24,835	15.5	83,363	5,433	6.5
Maine*	243,750	129,911	21,371	16.5	46,290	9,845	21.3	28,281	2,207	7.8
Maryland*	1,019,693	680,964	86,005	12.6	96,654	20,305	21.0	65,063	3,623	5.6
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	704,225	84,272	12.0	277,254	59,466	21.4	188,909	15,853	8.4
Michigan*	2,144,205	1,310,046	136,671	10.4	295,969	38,993	13.2	186,906	6,094	3.3
Minnesota*	870,206	501,789	69,280	13.8	96,863	17,473	18.0	81,538	7,366	9.0
Mississippi	376,004	97,440	8,249	8.5	99,701	12,963	13.0	49,072	3,371	6.9
Missouri	640,704	176,972	21,984	12.4	173,187	33,843	19.5	86,689	3,961	4.6
Montana*	204,723	139,419	20,473	14.7	17,714	3,220	18.2	13,123	1,200	9.1
Nebraska	188,521	79,319	6,838	8.6	34,028	4,463	13.1	22,743	1,033	4.5
Nevada*	554,846	386,306	39,061	10.1	34,953	6,894	19.7	24,963	2,210	8.9

Table A.5.ii (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Adults (ages 19–64)			Adults (ages 19–64)			Aged (ages 65+)		
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability			Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability			All aged beneficiaries, including the dually eligible		
		Total number	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for a SUD	Percent
New Hampshire*	159,972	97,250	15,943	16.4	17,770	3,242	18.2	12,492	736	5.9
New Jersey*	1,273,197	825,396	70,169	8.5	112,902	20,409	18.1	131,811	6,813	5.2
New Mexico*	600,496	404,796	51,531	12.7	44,503	9,279	20.9	30,294	1,933	6.4
New York*	4,991,831	3,292,327	266,980	8.1	437,442	76,323	17.4	631,366	28,255	4.5
North Carolina	1,097,581	341,034	43,504	12.8	267,644	49,045	18.3	140,404	10,218	7.3
North Dakota*	78,841	46,115	6,842	14.8	9,918	1,467	14.8	8,729	531	6.1
Ohio*	2,182,908	1,359,762	260,450	19.2	283,783	68,156	24.0	179,343	18,784	10.5
Oklahoma	486,831	163,256	16,757	10.3	98,833	16,482	16.7	60,724	4,939	8.1
Oregon*	855,040	678,005	90,747	13.4	1,714	281	16.4	62,020	5,337	8.6
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	1,288,547	184,819	14.3	390,330	65,908	16.9	244,907	12,839	5.2
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	743,186	7,787	1.0	99,589	1,722	1.7	284,789	2,775	1.0
Rhode Island*	241,697	152,922	14,753	9.6	32,087	5,331	16.6	26,092	1,064	4.1
South Carolina	678,920	236,715	21,471	9.1	139,976	15,610	11.2	97,354	2,626	2.7
South Dakota	66,215	19,690	2,128	10.8	13,143	1,853	14.1	8,726	581	6.7
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	502,524	33,287	6.6	417,694	49,219	11.8	297,428	8,563	2.9
Utah*	256,550	138,184	22,525	16.3	34,916	5,245	15.0	18,510	1,008	5.4
Vermont*	135,064	81,319	13,930	17.1	17,513	3,511	20.0	12,041	922	7.7
Virginia*	1,109,619	680,881	78,348	11.5	122,639	20,173	16.4	97,091	5,443	5.6
Virgin Islands*	22,229	17,217	225	1.3	537	15	2.8	3,726	43	1.2
Washington*	1,438,197	912,500	111,996	12.3	128,657	23,161	18.0	105,343	6,130	5.8
West Virginia*	434,982	271,305	43,308	16.0	62,951	9,419	15.0	31,160	2,252	7.2
Wisconsin	873,848	464,014	56,006	12.1	147,314	19,920	13.5	92,117	4,326	4.7
Wyoming	40,260	13,379	1,611	12.0	8,189	1,146	14.0	5,019	363	7.2

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims.

We used eligibility group and age to identify beneficiaries who were eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability. Beneficiaries whose eligibility was unknown were considered “not disabled” for this analysis.

Results for the aged group (65 and older) are not broken out by enrollment category because virtually all of these beneficiaries are dually eligible.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Table A.5.ii (*continued*)

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Table A.6. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by age group and disability status

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD	Children (ages 12–18)				Adults (ages 19–64)				Aged (ages 65+)	
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability		Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability		Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		All aged beneficiaries treated for a SUD	
		Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Number treated for a SUD	Percent
United States	4,560,513	99,614	2.2	11,012	0.2	3,113,020	68.3	1,041,259	22.8	293,215	6.4
Alabama	47,599	1,327	2.8	185	0.4	19,730	41.5	23,165	48.7	3,192	6.7
Alaska*	18,566	471	2.5	21	0.1	15,004	80.8	2,199	11.8	871	4.7
Arizona*	152,920	4,672	3.1	263	0.2	117,790	77.0	22,922	15.0	7,273	4.8
Arkansas*	33,268	1,157	3.5	266	0.8	17,505	52.6	11,159	33.5	3,181	9.6
California*	423,543	9,554	2.3	710	0.2	278,226	65.7	93,370	22.0	41,683	9.8
Colorado*	88,453	1,616	1.8	77	0.1	71,437	80.8	11,801	13.3	3,522	4.0
Connecticut*	82,251	DS	DS	DS	DS	70,298	85.5	6,927	8.4	3,836	4.7
Delaware*	21,115	197	0.9	36	0.2	17,968	85.1	2,320	11.0	594	2.8
District of Columbia*	12,430	69	0.6	21	0.2	7,077	56.9	3,859	31.0	1,404	11.3
Florida	131,723	4,585	3.5	762	0.6	61,393	46.6	53,674	40.7	11,309	8.6
Georgia	64,291	2,651	4.1	244	0.4	25,123	39.1	29,867	46.5	6,406	10.0
Hawaii*	15,795	DS	DS	DS	DS	11,596	73.4	2,446	15.5	1,472	9.3
Idaho*	26,269	992	3.8	201	0.8	17,703	67.4	5,796	22.1	1,577	6.0
Illinois*	168,025	3,836	2.3	233	0.1	133,550	79.5	17,110	10.2	13,296	7.9
Indiana*	108,280	1,605	1.5	128	0.1	86,501	79.9	14,378	13.3	5,668	5.2
Iowa*	52,380	1,494	2.9	186	0.4	40,005	76.4	8,657	16.5	2,038	3.9
Kansas	21,008	1,306	6.2	202	1.0	10,445	49.7	6,909	32.9	2,146	10.2
Kentucky*	155,342	2,150	1.4	328	0.2	122,170	78.6	25,779	16.6	4,915	3.2
Louisiana*	112,636	1,873	1.7	317	0.3	80,178	71.2	24,835	22.0	5,433	4.8
Maine*	33,988	508	1.5	57	0.2	21,371	62.9	9,845	29.0	2,207	6.5
Maryland*	111,371	1,269	1.1	169	0.2	86,005	77.2	20,305	18.2	3,623	3.3
Massachusetts*	161,018	1,105	0.7	322	0.2	84,272	52.3	59,466	36.9	15,853	9.8
Michigan*	184,390	2,397	1.3	235	0.1	136,671	74.1	38,993	21.1	6,094	3.3
Minnesota*	96,796	2,551	2.6	126	0.1	69,280	71.6	17,473	18.1	7,366	7.6
Mississippi	25,712	924	3.6	205	0.8	8,249	32.1	12,963	50.4	3,371	13.1
Missouri	62,980	3,172	5.0	20	0.0	21,984	34.9	33,843	53.7	3,961	6.3
Montana*	25,771	849	3.3	29	0.1	20,473	79.4	3,220	12.5	1,200	4.7
Nebraska	13,221	855	6.5	32	0.2	6,838	51.7	4,463	33.8	1,033	7.8

Table A.6 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD	Children (ages 12–18)				Adults (ages 19–64)				Aged (ages 65+)	
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability		Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability		Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		All aged beneficiaries treated for a SUD	
		Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Number treated for a SUD	Percent	Number treated for a SUD	Percent
Nevada*	49,372	1,121	2.3	86	0.2	39,061	79.1	6,894	14.0	2,210	4.5
New Hampshire*	20,144	DS	DS	DS	DS	15,943	79.1	3,242	16.1	736	3.7
New Jersey*	99,031	1,355	1.4	285	0.3	70,169	70.9	20,409	20.6	6,813	6.9
New Mexico*	65,171	2,219	3.4	209	0.3	51,531	79.1	9,279	14.2	1,933	3.0
New York*	377,100	4,821	1.3	721	0.2	266,980	70.8	76,323	20.2	28,255	7.5
North Carolina	105,873	2,794	2.6	312	0.3	43,504	41.1	49,045	46.3	10,218	9.7
North Dakota*	9,240	DS	DS	DS	DS	6,842	74.0	1,467	15.9	531	5.7
Ohio*	354,713	6,681	1.9	642	0.2	260,450	73.4	68,156	19.2	18,784	5.3
Oklahoma	39,590	1,398	3.5	14	0.0	16,757	42.3	16,482	41.6	4,939	12.5
Oregon*	98,373	2,006	2.0	DS	DS	90,747	92.2	DS	DS	5,337	5.4
Pennsylvania*	268,946	4,168	1.5	1,212	0.5	184,819	68.7	65,908	24.5	12,839	4.8
Puerto Rico*	12,499	215	1.7	0	0.0	7,787	62.3	1,722	13.8	2,775	22.2
Rhode Island*	21,371	191	0.9	32	0.1	14,753	69.0	5,331	24.9	1,064	5.0
South Carolina	42,224	2,337	5.5	180	0.4	21,471	50.9	15,610	37.0	2,626	6.2
South Dakota	5,394	796	14.8	36	0.7	2,128	39.5	1,853	34.4	581	10.8
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	7,866	7.9	1,228	1.2	33,287	33.2	49,219	49.1	8,563	8.5
Utah*	29,545	727	2.5	40	0.1	22,525	76.2	5,245	17.8	1,008	3.4
Vermont*	18,710	336	1.8	11	0.1	13,930	74.5	3,511	18.8	922	4.9
Virginia*	105,802	1,654	1.6	184	0.2	78,348	74.1	20,173	19.1	5,443	5.1
Virgin Islands*	284	DS	DS	0	0.0	225	79.2	DS	DS	43	15.1
Washington*	144,777	3,348	2.3	142	0.1	111,996	77.4	23,161	16.0	6,130	4.2
West Virginia*	55,656	635	1.1	42	0.1	43,308	77.8	9,419	16.9	2,252	4.0
Wisconsin	81,842	1,346	1.6	244	0.3	56,006	68.4	19,920	24.3	4,326	5.3
Wyoming	3,552	415	11.7	17	0.5	1,611	45.4	1,146	32.3	363	10.2

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We used eligibility group and age to identify beneficiaries who were eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability. Beneficiaries whose eligibility was unknown were considered “not disabled” for this analysis.

Table A.6 (*continued*)

Results for the aged group (65 and older) are not broken down by enrollment category because virtually all of these beneficiaries are dually eligible.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Table A.7. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 who were dually eligible for Medicare, and beneficiaries who were dually eligible and treated for a SUD

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD (1)	Number of full-benefit dually eligible beneficiaries (2)	Number of full-benefit dually eligible beneficiaries treated for a SUD (3)	Percentage of beneficiaries who were treated for a SUD who were dually eligible (3)/(1)	Percentage of dually eligible beneficiaries who were treated for a SUD (3)/(2)
United States	4,560,513	8,975,543	632,199	13.9	7.0
Alabama	47,599	93,668	7,387	15.5	7.9
Alaska*	18,566	20,799	1,845	9.9	8.9
Arizona*	152,920	217,467	18,130	11.9	8.3
Arkansas*	33,268	79,446	6,711	20.2	8.4
California*	423,543	1,646,883	65,715	15.5	4.0
Colorado*	88,453	99,739	7,493	8.5	7.5
Connecticut*	82,251	73,791	7,194	8.7	9.7
Delaware*	21,115	16,323	1,303	6.2	8.0
District of Columbia*	12,430	22,679	2,249	18.1	9.9
Florida	131,723	557,433	20,737	15.7	3.7
Georgia	64,291	162,240	11,920	18.5	7.3
Hawaii*	15,795	43,024	2,480	15.7	5.8
Idaho*	26,269	31,406	3,951	15.0	12.6
Illinois*	168,025	335,656	24,568	14.6	7.3
Indiana*	108,280	176,528	14,543	13.4	8.2
Iowa*	52,380	78,161	7,164	13.7	9.2
Kansas	21,008	45,699	4,639	22.1	10.2
Kentucky*	155,342	141,680	12,607	8.1	8.9
Louisiana*	112,636	146,608	12,272	10.9	8.4
Maine*	33,988	57,132	7,614	22.4	13.3
Maryland*	111,371	102,073	8,832	7.9	8.7
Massachusetts*	161,018	342,214	49,390	30.7	14.4
Michigan*	184,390	292,128	14,730	8.0	5.0
Minnesota*	96,796	137,470	17,645	18.2	12.8
Mississippi	25,712	91,136	7,821	30.4	8.6
Missouri	62,980	165,203	13,839	22.0	8.4
Montana*	25,771	23,096	2,818	10.9	12.2
Nebraska	13,221	39,819	2,970	22.5	7.5
Nevada*	49,372	39,551	4,487	9.1	11.3
New Hampshire*	20,144	24,073	2,747	13.6	11.4
New Jersey*	99,031	186,380	16,789	17.0	9.0
New Mexico*	65,171	47,613	4,367	6.7	9.2
New York*	377,100	813,812	55,323	14.7	6.8
North Carolina	105,873	253,003	25,546	24.1	10.1
North Dakota*	9,240	15,205	1,435	15.5	9.4
Ohio*	354,713	270,564	39,068	11.0	14.4
Oklahoma	39,590	105,302	10,701	27.0	10.2
Oregon*	98,373	89,044	9,255	9.4	10.4
Pennsylvania*	268,946	358,330	26,699	9.9	7.5
Puerto Rico*	12,499	358,458	3,860	30.9	1.1
Rhode Island*	21,371	43,578	3,324	15.6	7.6
South Carolina	42,224	174,858	7,431	17.6	4.2

Table A.7 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD (1)	Number of full-benefit dually eligible beneficiaries (2)	Number of full-benefit dually eligible beneficiaries treated for a SUD (3)	Percentage of beneficiaries who were treated for a SUD who were dually eligible (3)/(1)	Percentage of dually eligible beneficiaries who were treated for a SUD (3)/(2)
South Dakota	5,394	14,641	1,178	21.8	8.0
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	408,854	16,732	16.7	4.1
Utah*	29,545	32,598	2,622	8.9	8.0
Vermont*	18,710	21,790	2,838	15.2	13.0
Virginia*	105,802	141,892	11,418	10.8	8.0
Virgin Islands*	284	4,131	56	19.7	1.4
Washington*	144,777	151,656	13,583	9.4	9.0
West Virginia*	55,656	217	18	0.0	8.3
Wisconsin	81,842	173,610	13,458	16.4	7.8
Wyoming	3,552	6,882	697	19.6	10.1

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

B. SUD services provided by state Medicaid programs

Section 1015(a)(2)(B) of the SUPPORT Act requires the SUD Data Book to provide a list of the SUD treatment services by each major type of service for which beneficiaries in each state received at least one service under the state Medicaid plan or a waiver of such plan.⁸⁶ Table B.1 provides information on the types of services available to Medicaid beneficiaries generally (and reported in this SUD Data Book); Table B.2 provides information on the number of states that do not provide the services. These tables and the analysis that follows are based on information available in the T-MSIS claims and managed care encounter records that states report to CMS, and represent services provided to Medicaid beneficiaries. This analysis does not necessarily represent what is included in a state's Medicaid plan, its section 1115 demonstration, or its Medicaid and CHIP Program data.

Most states have at least one Medicaid beneficiary who received each type of service. There were 10 services that all states provided to at least one Medicaid beneficiary.⁸⁷ The 2 services most frequently not provided were peer support and partial hospitalization, which fewer states provide to Medicaid beneficiaries compared to other categories of SUD treatment services (Table B.2).

Table B.1. SUD treatment services used by Medicaid beneficiaries

SUD treatment services	Description
Case management	Offers beneficiaries a single point of contact with the health and social service systems. Promotes continuity of care and provides support and advocacy for beneficiaries.
Community support	Services that take place in the community, such as assertive community support, personal care services that occur outside of an inpatient or residential facility, halfway house services or mental health clubhouse services.
Consultation	A procedure in which a patient meets with a provider, and the provider reviews the patient's medical history, examines the patient, and recommends a course of treatment, in an inpatient or office setting.
Counseling	Therapeutic interventions intended to improve a beneficiary's sense of well-being, alleviate feelings of distress, and resolve crises. Includes various types of evidence-based treatments, such as cognitive behavioral therapy, behavior modification strategies, individual psychotherapy, and group counseling for SUD.
Detoxification	A set of services designed to manage acute symptoms and withdrawal following intoxication or dependence on substances. It can include medication and can be a precursor to continued treatment.
Emergency services	Services delivered in an emergency department.
Inpatient care	Services delivered in an inpatient hospital setting.
Intervention services	Crisis intervention services typically offered to patients in acute crisis.
MAT	Treatment that consists of medications intended to reduce the symptoms of a SUD; often augmented with counseling or other behavioral therapeutic interventions. For the purposes of this report, MAT also includes medication used to counteract overdose.
Medication management	Medication training, support, and management services provided by a prescriber to a patient to facilitate adherence to medication.
Observation care	An observation status in a hospital setting at which point a provider decides whether an inpatient admission is necessary.

⁸⁶ We use the statutory language "or a waiver of such plan" here and in Appendix Table F.1, and interpret this language as intended to refer to section 1115 demonstration projects that do not necessarily involve the use of "waivers." See above discussion of section 1115 demonstrations, and the authority under section 1115(a)(2) to provide FFP in payments for which FFP would otherwise not be allowed under the IMD exclusion.

⁸⁷ These services are counseling, detoxification, emergency services, inpatient care, intervention services, MAT, observation care, physician services, pharmacotherapy, and screening and assessment.

Table B.1. (continued)

SUD treatment services	Description
Partial hospitalization	A structured program of outpatient services delivered to a beneficiary in an inpatient setting during the day that do not require an overnight stay.
Peer supports	Nonclinical assistance provided by individuals who are credentialed by states and self-identified as in recovery from mental illness and/or SUD.
Physician services	Outpatient services—typically evaluation and management—provided by physicians.
Pharmacotherapy	Pharmacotherapy for SUD that cannot be specifically categorized as MAT.
Screening and assessment	Using validated instruments to identify individuals with a SUD and help determine course of treatment.
Treatment program	Residential or intensive outpatient treatment for a SUD.
Other services	These services include those without sufficient detail to be categorized and those that do not fit into any of the other categories.

Table B.2. SUD treatment service types *not* billed, by state

Service	Number of states and territories that <i>do not</i> have claims for the service	States and territories that <i>do not</i> have claims for the service
Case management	5	Alabama, Nebraska, Puerto Rico,* South Dakota, Virgin Islands*
Community support	1	Virgin Islands*
Consultation	2	Montana,* Virgin Islands*
Counseling	0	—
Detoxification	0	—
Emergency services	0	—
Inpatient care	0	—
Intervention services	0	—
MAT	0	—
Medication management	5	Hawaii,* Montana,* Nebraska, South Dakota, Virgin Islands*
Observation care	0	—
Partial hospitalization	8	Colorado,* District of Columbia,* Illinois,* Maine,* South Carolina, Virgin Islands,* Wisconsin,* Wyoming
Peer support	13	Connecticut,* District of Columbia,* Illinois,* Louisiana,* Maine,* Maryland,* North Dakota,* Oklahoma, Puerto Rico,* South Dakota, Vermont,* Virgin Islands,* Wisconsin
Physician services	0	—
Pharmacotherapy	0	—
Screening and assessment	0	—
Treatment program	3	Oklahoma,* Virgin Islands,* Wyoming
Other services	1	Virgin Islands*

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: "Other services" are services without sufficient detail to be categorized and services that do not fit into any of the other categories.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

C. SUD services provided by state Medicaid programs, by service type and setting

Section 1015(a)(2)(C) of the SUPPORT Act requires the SUD Data Book to provide the number and percentage of individuals with a SUD diagnosis who received SUD treatment services under either the Medicaid plan or a waiver program by major type of service identified in Section B above and by major setting type, such as outpatient, inpatient, residential, and other home- and community-based settings.⁸⁸ Table C.1 provides the number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 by service type; Table C.2 provides the same information by service setting. We present these tables separately to avoid issues related to examining cross-tabulations of multiple variables simultaneously.⁸⁹

Table C.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service type

- Acute care services, which include inpatient care and emergency services, were the most common SUD treatment service received by Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD. Forty-two percent of beneficiaries received emergency services (the most common SUD treatment service among beneficiaries treated for a SUD), followed by inpatient care (40 percent). The share of beneficiaries who received acute care services for a SUD varied widely across states and territories, from 62 percent in Alabama and the Virgin Islands⁹⁰ to 8 percent in Puerto Rico for emergency services; and from 63 percent in Arkansas, Mississippi, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands to 22 percent in Rhode Island for inpatient care.
- About one-third of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD received MAT (33 percent) in 2020, although there was significant variation across states. More than 40 percent of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 16 states received MAT, and less than 20 percent of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 13 states received MAT.
 - Approximately three-quarters (78 percent) of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received MAT, and in all states and territories more than 50 percent of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received MAT. For more information on beneficiaries treated for OUD, see Appendix D.
- Across states, one-third of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD received physician services (35 percent), and one-fifth received screening or assessment (20 percent).
- More than one-fourth of beneficiaries treated for a SUD received counseling across all states (27 percent). Forty percent or more of beneficiaries treated for a SUD received counseling in

⁸⁸ Appendix B contains information about how service type and setting were defined. A service provided in a residential setting refers to a residential facility setting, identified as a nursing facility, intermediate care facility, or other overnight facility according to the FASC classification, as well as claims reported to the LT file and not classified as inpatient claims according to the FASC classification. Services provided in a community-based setting are services delivered in a school, clubhouse, or other nonmedical setting, and services delivered in home include home health and home visits. We did not analyze whether any services were provided via telehealth.

⁸⁹ As noted, because the data in these tables are based on T-MSIS claims reported by the states and represent services provided, they do not necessarily represent what is included in a state's Medicaid plan, section 1115 demonstration, or Medicaid and CHIP Program data.

⁹⁰ The population of the Virgin Islands, along with the populations of the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, is small compared with that of other states, which may make its percentages more likely to be outliers when compared to those of other states.

Maryland (43 percent), Ohio (41 percent), Oregon (41 percent), and West Virginia (43 percent); in Florida, only 8 percent of beneficiaries treated for a SUD received counseling.

- In several states, more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD received community support (Alaska [19 percent], Florida [11 percent], Missouri [13 percent], and Wyoming [18 percent]).

Table C.2. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service setting

- Approximately three-quarters (78 percent) of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one service in an outpatient setting in 2020, and 42 percent received at least one service in an inpatient setting. A much smaller percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD received services in a residential setting (6 percent)⁹¹ or a home-based (4 percent) or community-based setting (2 percent).⁹²
- In six states, more than 60 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD received SUD treatment services in an inpatient setting (Arkansas [64 percent], Florida [62 percent], Mississippi [64 percent], South Dakota [63 percent], Texas [61 percent], and the Virgin Islands [70 percent]). In Rhode Island, less than a quarter of beneficiaries treated for a SUD received SUD treatment services in an inpatient setting (23 percent). Rhode Island also had the largest share of beneficiaries with a SUD who received SUD treatment services in an outpatient setting (92 percent).
- Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, and Utah had the largest share of beneficiaries with a SUD who received SUD treatment services in a residential setting (13, 11, 15, and 30 percent, respectively). Ten percent or fewer of beneficiaries treated for a SUD received services in a residential setting in all other states.
- Receipt of care in community-based settings was uncommon in most states; however, approximately one-fifth of the beneficiaries in Alaska (18 percent) and Wyoming (16 percent) received SUD treatment services in community-based settings.
- Less than 5 percent of beneficiaries received SUD treatment services in a home-based setting in almost all states, with the exception of Arizona, Idaho, and Washington (26, 16, and 16 percent, respectively).

⁹¹ While the percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in an inpatient setting may seem high and the percent treated in a residential setting may seem low when compared to other research sources, these percentages are consistent across all years of the SUD Data Book and may reflect challenges with reporting and identifying residential SUD treatment within TAF data.

⁹² For 8 percent of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, there was not enough information on their claims to identify the service setting. The prevalence of beneficiaries for which the SUD treatment setting was unknown was particularly high in Arizona, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Vermont.

Table C.1.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service type

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Case management		Community support		Consultation		Counseling		Detoxification	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	4,560,513	313,040	6.9	133,578	2.9	345,366	7.6	1,213,222	26.6	200,588	4.4
Alabama	47,599	0	0.0	213	0.4	6,319	13.3	5,154	10.8	1,006	2.1
Alaska*	18,566	1,532	8.3	3,470	18.7	312	1.7	2,389	12.9	501	2.7
Arizona*	152,920	67,265	44.0	3,813	2.5	16,188	10.6	48,300	31.6	3,509	2.3
Arkansas*	33,268	DS	DS	207	0.6	2,595	7.8	3,610	10.9	158	0.5
California*	423,543	47,149	11.1	11,720	2.8	43,225	10.2	103,752	24.5	9,808	2.3
Colorado*	88,453	6,298	7.1	1,581	1.8	71	0.1	18,493	20.9	369	0.4
Connecticut*	82,251	212	0.3	232	0.3	17,911	21.8	22,058	26.8	2,581	3.1
Delaware*	21,115	DS	DS	213	1.0	67	0.3	8,187	38.8	1,338	6.3
District of Columbia*	12,430	414	3.3	34	0.3	775	6.2	1,392	11.2	61	0.5
Florida	131,723	660	0.5	14,028	10.6	11,802	9.0	10,946	8.3	2,375	1.8
Georgia	64,291	926	1.4	1,921	3.0	1,630	2.5	8,794	13.7	1,069	1.7
Hawaii*	15,795	47	0.3	115	0.7	138	0.9	3,068	19.4	93	0.6
Idaho*	26,269	3,500	13.3	257	1.0	3,868	14.7	8,300	31.6	708	2.7
Illinois*	168,025	3,649	2.2	2,347	1.4	36,242	21.6	38,072	22.7	4,020	2.4
Indiana*	108,280	6,090	5.6	497	0.5	703	0.6	27,211	25.1	7,991	7.4
Iowa*	52,380	219	0.4	1,029	2.0	5,790	11.1	14,147	27.0	935	1.8
Kansas	21,008	652	3.1	338	1.6	DS	DS	4,188	19.9	221	1.1
Kentucky*	155,342	18,869	12.1	3,400	2.2	6,087	3.9	59,013	38.0	13,862	8.9
Louisiana*	112,636	DS	DS	4,645	4.1	7,559	6.7	13,656	12.1	4,767	4.2
Maine*	33,988	260	0.8	419	1.2	4,813	14.2	9,380	27.6	1,326	3.9
Maryland*	111,371	54	0.0	214	0.2	4,083	3.7	48,239	43.3	1,171	1.1
Massachusetts*	161,018	38	0.0	11,029	6.8	17,870	11.1	40,797	25.3	9,551	5.9
Michigan*	184,390	13,521	7.3	9,293	5.0	7,883	4.3	53,000	28.7	10,204	5.5
Minnesota*	96,796	8,922	9.2	1,284	1.3	3,835	4.0	12,905	13.3	2,627	2.7
Mississippi	25,712	394	1.5	564	2.2	409	1.6	4,824	18.8	70	0.3
Missouri	62,980	DS	DS	8,120	12.9	3,789	6.0	16,039	25.5	1,305	2.1
Montana*	25,771	944	3.7	103	0.4	0	0.0	8,184	31.8	1,217	4.7
Nebraska	13,221	0	0.0	377	2.9	190	1.4	2,436	18.4	558	4.2
Nevada*	49,372	2,788	5.6	324	0.7	1,293	2.6	8,357	16.9	2,224	4.5
New Hampshire*	20,144	1,199	6.0	1,390	6.9	2,595	12.9	6,424	31.9	961	4.8
New Jersey*	99,031	3,354	3.4	530	0.5	4,012	4.1	27,495	27.8	8,588	8.7

Table C.1.i (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Case management		Community support		Consultation		Counseling		Detoxification	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico*	65,171	501	0.8	1,851	2.8	3,435	5.3	15,969	24.5	1,613	2.5
New York*	377,100	15	0.0	363	0.1	2,966	0.8	104,050	27.6	17,859	4.7
North Carolina	105,873	1,624	1.5	1,246	1.2	7,758	7.3	23,989	22.7	971	0.9
North Dakota*	9,240	651	7.0	230	2.5	138	1.5	2,444	26.5	192	2.1
Ohio*	354,713	68,975	19.4	23,463	6.6	43,198	12.2	144,721	40.8	29,941	8.4
Oklahoma	39,590	2,344	5.9	2,641	6.7	1,359	3.4	6,510	16.4	161	0.4
Oregon*	98,373	10,677	10.9	350	0.4	97	0.1	39,477	40.1	7,016	7.1
Pennsylvania*	268,946	7,247	2.7	5,374	2.0	38,932	14.5	74,191	27.6	20,654	7.7
Puerto Rico*	12,499	0	0.0	40	0.3	127	1.0	3,239	25.9	312	2.5
Rhode Island*	21,371	3,586	16.8	116	0.5	406	1.9	7,298	34.1	139	0.7
South Carolina	42,224	468	1.1	360	0.9	1,961	4.6	8,634	20.4	449	1.1
South Dakota	5,394	0	0.0	248	4.6	94	1.7	884	16.4	18	0.3
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	3,468	3.5	1,459	1.5	4,881	4.9	12,814	12.8	2,260	2.3
Utah*	29,545	2,247	7.6	2,025	6.9	68	0.2	5,124	17.3	1,144	3.9
Vermont*	18,710	1,048	5.6	643	3.4	3,227	17.2	4,960	26.5	603	3.2
Virginia*	105,802	3,959	3.7	2,524	2.4	699	0.7	34,216	32.3	9,961	9.4
Virgin Islands*	284	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	12.0	14	4.9
Washington*	144,777	14,732	10.2	3,998	2.8	12,721	8.8	45,817	31.6	6,987	4.8
West Virginia*	55,656	1,880	3.4	117	0.2	6,271	11.3	24,166	43.4	887	1.6
Wisconsin	81,842	485	0.6	2,179	2.7	4,603	5.6	15,459	18.9	4,233	5.2
Wyoming	3,552	177	5.0	644	18.1	371	10.4	416	11.7	DS	DS

Table C.1.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service type

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Emergency services		Inpatient care		Intervention		MAT		Medication management		Observation care		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	4,560,513	1,914,257	42.0	1,840,989	40.4	176,480	3.9	1,506,575	33.0	61,153	1.3	232,113	5.1	342,836	7.5
Alabama	47,599	29,357	61.7	22,494	47.3	512	1.1	8,727	18.3	1,071	2.3	1,013	2.1	4,341	9.1
Alaska*	18,566	7,206	38.8	6,414	34.5	587	3.2	6,818	36.7	388	2.1	978	5.3	3,171	17.1
Arizona*	152,920	58,343	38.2	64,685	42.3	14,641	9.6	50,407	33.0	19,743	12.9	10,728	7.0	32,147	21.0
Arkansas*	33,268	17,145	51.5	21,058	63.3	263	0.8	5,942	17.9	DS	DS	1,812	5.4	646	1.9
California*	423,543	198,842	46.9	170,320	40.2	9,627	2.3	109,453	25.8	11,737	2.8	12,522	3.0	13,367	3.2
Colorado*	88,453	45,231	51.1	33,076	37.4	2,962	3.3	31,217	35.3	537	0.6	8,326	9.4	5,134	5.8
Connecticut*	82,251	24,375	29.6	26,165	31.8	2,256	2.7	39,802	48.4	45	0.1	2,341	2.8	2,901	3.5
Delaware*	21,115	8,034	38.0	7,665	36.3	482	2.3	11,476	54.3	38	0.2	957	4.5	1,093	5.2
District of Columbia*	12,430	7,345	59.1	7,447	59.9	137	1.1	4,357	35.1	DS	DS	672	5.4	961	7.7
Florida	131,723	73,757	56.0	76,739	58.3	2,108	1.6	31,220	23.7	1,218	0.9	13,568	10.3	11,186	8.5
Georgia	64,291	32,323	50.3	34,954	54.4	997	1.6	10,231	15.9	261	0.4	4,183	6.5	4,626	7.2
Hawaii*	15,795	8,458	53.5	7,195	45.6	125	0.8	2,921	18.5	0	0.0	1,622	10.3	395	2.5
Idaho*	26,269	10,510	40.0	9,118	34.7	639	2.4	7,672	29.2	93	0.4	1,041	4.0	3,402	13.0
Illinois*	168,025	53,570	31.9	82,277	49.0	6,575	3.9	33,133	19.7	2,775	1.7	7,961	4.7	3,999	2.4
Indiana*	108,280	27,608	25.5	48,305	44.6	1,078	1.0	49,385	45.6	1,911	1.8	4,692	4.3	8,681	8.0
Iowa*	52,380	20,460	39.1	22,984	43.9	556	1.1	11,677	22.3	DS	DS	2,713	5.2	1,813	3.5
Kansas	21,008	9,161	43.6	11,548	55.0	534	2.5	3,359	16.0	15	0.1	1,275	6.1	435	2.1
Kentucky*	155,342	61,642	39.7	52,135	33.6	5,364	3.5	68,025	43.8	277	0.2	5,371	3.5	28,123	18.1
Louisiana*	112,636	60,965	54.1	52,972	47.0	927	0.8	30,627	27.2	DS	DS	5,080	4.5	894	0.8
Maine*	33,988	11,674	34.3	10,171	29.9	1,140	3.4	16,093	47.3	2,598	7.6	1,408	4.1	1,476	4.3
Maryland*	111,371	40,742	36.6	33,056	29.7	1,304	1.2	64,186	57.6	353	0.3	7,807	7.0	11,007	9.9
Massachusetts*	161,018	68,634	42.6	60,945	37.8	11,767	7.3	77,071	47.9	244	0.2	10,230	6.4	4,806	3.0
Michigan*	184,390	81,045	44.0	65,950	35.8	9,704	5.3	49,186	26.7	70	0.0	9,971	5.4	12,804	6.9
Minnesota*	96,796	40,936	42.3	36,997	38.2	1,507	1.6	29,464	30.4	45	0.0	6,202	6.4	5,285	5.5
Mississippi	25,712	12,930	50.3	16,141	62.8	356	1.4	3,828	14.9	29	0.1	1,980	7.7	1,469	5.7
Missouri	62,980	22,934	36.4	24,739	39.3	416	0.7	16,551	26.3	1,085	1.7	2,704	4.3	6,940	11.0
Montana*	25,771	11,062	42.9	9,257	35.9	286	1.1	8,181	31.7	0	0.0	1,401	5.4	3,739	14.5
Nebraska	13,221	6,238	47.2	7,396	55.9	102	0.8	1,742	13.2	0	0.0	666	5.0	531	4.0
Nevada*	49,372	21,348	43.2	23,550	47.7	2,635	5.3	12,866	26.1	1,444	2.9	2,806	5.7	6,411	13.0
New Hampshire*	20,144	5,990	29.7	5,494	27.3	930	4.6	11,509	57.1	129	0.6	623	3.1	761	3.8
New Jersey*	99,031	42,141	42.6	35,051	35.4	2,219	2.2	42,373	42.8	553	0.6	8,180	8.3	2,310	2.3

Table C.1.ii (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Emergency services		Inpatient care		Intervention		MAT		Medication management		Observation care		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico*	65,171	23,870	36.6	21,368	32.8	1,014	1.6	30,609	47.0	439	0.7	2,352	3.6	8,746	13.4
New York*	377,100	137,220	36.4	154,228	40.9	15,362	4.1	96,906	25.7	3,817	1.0	11,835	3.1	3,995	1.1
North Carolina	105,873	48,655	46.0	53,943	51.0	3,417	3.2	22,587	21.3	DS	DS	6,926	6.5	5,418	5.1
North Dakota*	9,240	4,002	43.3	4,567	49.4	93	1.0	2,225	24.1	336	3.6	715	7.7	1,026	11.1
Ohio*	354,713	179,290	50.5	126,490	35.7	8,289	2.3	115,438	32.5	1,050	0.3	22,950	6.5	47,389	13.4
Oklahoma	39,590	12,728	32.1	20,111	50.8	373	0.9	7,849	19.8	256	0.6	1,175	3.0	3,191	8.1
Oregon*	98,373	38,536	39.2	28,763	29.2	3,686	3.7	37,193	37.8	1,658	1.7	4,672	4.7	15,423	15.7
Pennsylvania*	268,946	104,036	38.7	98,106	36.5	9,780	3.6	110,095	40.9	5,120	1.9	11,876	4.4	13,147	4.9
Puerto Rico*	12,499	1,061	8.5	4,947	39.6	183	1.5	2,760	22.1	15	0.1	348	2.8	314	2.5
Rhode Island*	21,371	5,879	27.5	4,699	22.0	1,178	5.5	13,435	62.9	59	0.3	635	3.0	3,448	16.1
South Carolina	42,224	19,838	47.0	19,893	47.1	385	0.9	11,308	26.8	140	0.3	2,108	5.0	6,198	14.7
South Dakota	5,394	2,391	44.3	3,411	63.2	49	0.9	727	13.5	0	0.0	279	5.2	171	3.2
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	42,794	42.7	59,067	59.0	1,670	1.7	15,758	15.7	1,125	1.1	7,023	7.0	6,831	6.8
Utah*	29,545	10,820	36.6	10,683	36.2	64	0.2	10,041	34.0	58	0.2	593	2.0	683	2.3
Vermont*	18,710	5,761	30.8	4,892	26.1	753	4.0	9,938	53.1	DS	DS	350	1.9	276	1.5
Virginia*	105,802	40,316	38.1	45,049	42.6	753	0.7	47,030	44.5	100	0.1	4,577	4.3	2,663	2.5
Virgin Islands*	284	177	62.3	180	63.4	DS	DS	18	6.3	0	0.0	DS	DS	0	0.0
Washington*	144,777	62,942	43.5	44,011	30.4	25,916	17.9	63,622	43.9	224	0.2	5,750	4.0	30,180	20.8
West Virginia*	55,656	18,301	32.9	18,329	32.9	3,940	7.1	27,950	50.2	84	0.2	2,263	4.1	5,521	9.9
Wisconsin	81,842	34,229	41.8	30,199	36.9	16,828	20.6	30,992	37.9	DS	DS	4,651	5.7	3,171	3.9
Wyoming	3,552	1,405	39.6	1,755	49.4	11	0.3	595	16.8	13	0.4	202	5.7	191	5.4

Table C.1.iii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service type

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Partial hospitalization		Peer support		Physician services		Pharmacotherapy		Screening/assessment		Treatment program	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	4,560,513	12,876	0.3	84,532	1.9	1,583,707	34.7	217,927	4.8	898,330	19.7	329,748	7.2
Alabama	47,599	26	0.1	230	0.5	14,509	30.5	2,502	5.3	4,810	10.1	130	0.3
Alaska*	18,566	13	0.1	159	0.9	9,391	50.6	1,736	9.4	3,502	18.9	63	0.3
Arizona*	152,920	32	0.0	17,114	11.2	57,731	37.8	5,870	3.8	57,441	37.6	15,518	10.1
Arkansas*	33,268	DS	DS	12	0.0	5,945	17.9	332	1.0	2,479	7.5	731	2.2
California*	423,543	18	0.0	DS	DS	105,515	24.9	20,885	4.9	30,828	7.3	23,649	5.6
Colorado*	88,453	0	0.0	1,202	1.4	35,749	40.4	5,021	5.7	15,459	17.5	905	1.0
Connecticut*	82,251	649	0.8	0	0.0	21,976	26.7	4,453	5.4	20,222	24.6	7,769	9.4
Delaware*	21,115	495	2.3	2,029	9.6	11,589	54.9	1,173	5.6	4,940	23.4	1,400	6.6
District of Columbia*	12,430	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,652	13.3	337	2.7	1,619	13.0	DS	DS
Florida	131,723	61	0.0	32	0.0	21,847	16.6	2,670	2.0	13,403	10.2	334	0.3
Georgia	64,291	15	0.0	314	0.5	21,543	33.5	3,853	6.0	8,605	13.4	295	0.5
Hawaii*	15,795	202	1.3	DS	DS	5,577	35.3	824	5.2	2,863	18.1	819	5.2
Idaho*	26,269	343	1.3	822	3.1	9,817	37.4	704	2.7	7,788	29.6	733	2.8
Illinois*	168,025	0	0.0	0	0.0	56,343	33.5	1,327	0.8	36,602	21.8	814	0.5
Indiana*	108,280	375	0.3	1,779	1.6	30,338	28.0	1,879	1.7	22,259	20.6	2,754	2.5
Iowa*	52,380	262	0.5	280	0.5	20,736	39.6	2,373	4.5	15,176	29.0	3,219	6.1
Kansas	21,008	DS	DS	798	3.8	5,153	24.5	1,106	5.3	3,411	16.2	1,179	5.6
Kentucky*	155,342	2,363	1.5	17,542	11.3	78,190	50.3	9,908	6.4	40,141	25.8	14,147	9.1
Louisiana*	112,636	DS	DS	0	0.0	31,276	27.8	8,051	7.1	17,896	15.9	15,970	14.2
Maine*	33,988	0	0.0	0	0.0	15,212	44.8	1,086	3.2	11,117	32.7	1,354	4.0
Maryland*	111,371	72	0.1	0	0.0	48,387	43.4	1,269	1.1	35,210	31.6	13,775	12.4
Massachusetts*	161,018	1,077	0.7	29	0.0	66,997	41.6	8,233	5.1	26,501	16.5	19,927	12.4
Michigan*	184,390	75	0.0	8,189	4.4	72,975	39.6	15,189	8.2	49,013	26.6	17,014	9.2
Minnesota*	96,796	69	0.1	3,688	3.8	38,138	39.4	5,597	5.8	32,311	33.4	28,142	29.1
Mississippi	25,712	DS	DS	416	1.6	7,431	28.9	2,074	8.1	2,531	9.8	137	0.5
Missouri	62,980	14	0.0	2,532	4.0	25,244	40.1	982	1.6	11,957	19.0	2,812	4.5
Montana*	25,771	53	0.2	1,806	7.0	10,032	38.9	1,460	5.7	5,481	21.3	2,184	8.5
Nebraska	13,221	DS	DS	102	0.8	2,804	21.2	788	6.0	2,157	16.3	793	6.0
Nevada*	49,372	607	1.2	918	1.9	13,774	27.9	3,746	7.6	11,692	23.7	2,034	4.1
New Hampshire*	20,144	DS	DS	389	1.9	9,115	45.2	1,047	5.2	4,710	23.4	2,595	12.9
New Jersey*	99,031	1,378	1.4	259	0.3	30,794	31.1	4,395	4.4	26,325	26.6	9,411	9.5

Table C.1.iii (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Partial hospitalization		Peer support		Physician services		Pharmacotherapy		Screening/assessment		Treatment program	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico*	65,171	253	0.4	1,160	1.8	19,788	30.4	3,807	5.8	15,693	24.1	3,225	4.9
New York*	377,100	629	0.2	47	0.0	101,183	26.8	3,746	1.0	31,157	8.3	6,514	1.7
North Carolina	105,873	43	0.0	2,272	2.1	36,240	34.2	5,636	5.3	15,866	15.0	6,606	6.2
North Dakota*	9,240	473	5.1	0	0.0	3,620	39.2	560	6.1	1,919	20.8	1,188	12.9
Ohio*	354,713	112	0.0	7,805	2.2	171,608	48.4	43,573	12.3	95,906	27.0	39,617	11.2
Oklahoma	39,590	DS	DS	0	0.0	11,564	29.2	1,728	4.4	3,521	8.9	0	0.0
Oregon*	98,373	18	0.0	4,607	4.7	39,100	39.7	5,897	6.0	27,593	28.0	6,501	6.6
Pennsylvania*	268,946	167	0.1	211	0.1	89,558	33.3	9,349	3.5	56,174	20.9	44,747	16.6
Puerto Rico*	12,499	113	0.9	0	0.0	4,404	35.2	31	0.2	1,958	15.7	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	21,371	333	1.6	395	1.8	7,540	35.3	389	1.8	4,622	21.6	720	3.4
South Carolina	42,224	0	0.0	716	1.7	10,492	24.8	2,602	6.2	7,524	17.8	1,027	2.4
South Dakota	5,394	DS	DS	0	0.0	812	15.1	177	3.3	808	15.0	435	8.1
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	598	0.6	72	0.1	25,468	25.4	2,022	2.0	10,807	10.8	2,771	2.8
Utah*	29,545	11	0.0	647	2.2	6,311	21.4	1,403	4.7	4,679	15.8	1,258	4.3
Vermont*	18,710	13	0.1	0	0.0	9,067	48.5	205	1.1	3,380	18.1	1,255	6.7
Virginia*	105,802	1,853	1.8	DS	DS	41,721	39.4	1,589	1.5	17,950	17.0	4,614	4.4
Virgin Islands*	284	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	21.8	DS	DS	21	7.4	0	0.0
Washington*	144,777	61	0.0	1,717	1.2	56,526	39.0	7,004	4.8	39,967	27.6	13,090	9.0
West Virginia*	55,656	DS	DS	4,169	7.5	29,926	53.8	2,560	4.6	13,375	24.0	4,141	7.4
Wisconsin	81,842	0	0.0	0	0.0	31,786	38.8	4,649	5.7	16,424	20.1	1,432	1.7
Wyoming	3,552	0	0.0	73	2.1	1,151	32.4	130	3.7	537	15.1	0	0.0

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We determined service types on the basis of National Drug Codes, procedure codes, and revenue codes.

The sum of the percentages across service categories within each state will not be 100 because many Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received more than one treatment.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Table C.2. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service setting

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Treated in an inpatient setting		Treated in an outpatient setting		Treated in a residential setting		Treated in a home-based setting		Treated in a community-based setting		Treated in an unknown setting	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	4,560,513	1,935,561	42.4	3,550,394	77.9	249,006	5.5	162,033	3.6	102,522	2.2	374,493	8.2
Alabama	47,599	22,803	47.9	37,762	79.3	1,036	2.2	570	1.2	181	0.4	404	0.8
Alaska*	18,566	6,562	35.3	15,305	82.4	985	5.3	262	1.4	3,365	18.1	621	3.3
Arizona*	152,920	67,450	44.1	122,831	80.3	5,727	3.7	40,359	26.4	2,698	1.8	35,358	23.1
Arkansas*	33,268	21,236	63.8	19,795	59.5	793	2.4	287	0.9	168	0.5	420	1.3
California*	423,543	189,841	44.8	307,224	72.5	24,005	5.7	6,002	1.4	9,787	2.3	30,752	7.3
Colorado*	88,453	33,754	38.2	72,042	81.4	1,692	1.9	1,860	2.1	1,518	1.7	1,345	1.5
Connecticut*	82,251	27,262	33.1	70,982	86.3	2,412	2.9	1,722	2.1	197	0.2	1,495	1.8
Delaware*	21,115	8,024	38.0	17,982	85.2	892	4.2	304	1.4	195	0.9	439	2.1
District of Columbia*	12,430	7,501	60.3	7,945	63.9	633	5.1	33	0.3	17	0.1	20	0.2
Florida	131,723	81,036	61.5	80,839	61.4	3,468	2.6	1,561	1.2	13,631	10.3	868	0.7
Georgia	64,291	35,906	55.8	41,929	65.2	1,089	1.7	658	1.0	1,704	2.7	701	1.1
Hawaii*	15,795	7,485	47.4	11,664	73.8	655	4.1	90	0.6	73	0.5	12	0.1
Idaho*	26,269	9,897	37.7	21,771	82.9	651	2.5	4,194	16.0	148	0.6	1,150	4.4
Illinois*	168,025	87,651	52.2	116,731	69.5	8,773	5.2	1,436	0.9	2,128	1.3	46,559	27.7
Indiana*	108,280	49,717	45.9	75,630	69.8	6,445	6.0	3,585	3.3	216	0.2	2,898	2.7
Iowa*	52,380	23,472	44.8	41,046	78.4	1,960	3.7	407	0.8	653	1.2	809	1.5
Kansas	21,008	11,802	56.2	13,645	65.0	1,461	7.0	612	2.9	223	1.1	848	4.0
Kentucky*	155,342	54,448	35.1	131,990	85.0	13,823	8.9	1,265	0.8	1,923	1.2	614	0.4
Louisiana*	112,636	55,602	49.4	81,891	72.7	14,069	12.5	642	0.6	3,479	3.1	5,036	4.5
Maine*	33,988	10,405	30.6	29,725	87.5	457	1.3	665	2.0	388	1.1	1,145	3.4
Maryland*	111,371	33,511	30.1	97,098	87.2	12,421	11.2	561	0.5	159	0.1	448	0.4
Massachusetts*	161,018	70,830	44.0	134,351	83.4	12,540	7.8	4,300	2.7	10,419	6.5	25,570	15.9
Michigan*	184,390	67,980	36.9	144,903	78.6	27,481	14.9	5,282	2.9	5,549	3.0	10,756	5.8
Minnesota*	96,796	37,458	38.7	80,917	83.6	3,297	3.4	4,343	4.5	746	0.8	3,555	3.7
Mississippi	25,712	16,324	63.5	14,751	57.4	423	1.6	493	1.9	327	1.3	2,967	11.5
Missouri	62,980	26,432	42.0	51,694	82.1	1,710	2.7	2,264	3.6	7,657	12.2	8,493	13.5
Montana*	25,771	9,885	38.4	21,702	84.2	818	3.2	469	1.8	74	0.3	513	2.0
Nebraska	13,221	7,601	57.5	8,322	62.9	994	7.5	107	0.8	321	2.4	272	2.1
Nevada*	49,372	24,201	49.0	38,017	77.0	1,432	2.9	764	1.5	238	0.5	1,470	3.0
New Hampshire*	20,144	5,899	29.3	17,596	87.4	1,920	9.5	398	2.0	1,117	5.5	1,372	6.8
New Jersey*	99,031	38,058	38.4	80,770	81.6	1,783	1.8	3,047	3.1	520	0.5	6,558	6.6

Table C.2 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Treated in an inpatient setting		Treated in an outpatient setting		Treated in a residential setting		Treated in a home-based setting		Treated in a community-based setting		Treated in an unknown setting	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico*	65,171	22,184	34.0	56,623	86.9	804	1.2	625	1.0	1,789	2.7	624	1.0
New York*	377,100	162,124	43.0	302,127	80.1	5,044	1.3	3,872	1.0	135	0.0	28,911	7.7
North Carolina	105,873	55,743	52.7	73,102	69.0	3,108	2.9	3,879	3.7	888	0.8	2,975	2.8
North Dakota*	9,240	4,519	48.9	7,155	77.4	266	2.9	181	2.0	199	2.2	341	3.7
Ohio*	354,713	130,210	36.7	302,218	85.2	34,001	9.6	17,323	4.9	15,846	4.5	23,182	6.5
Oklahoma	39,590	20,772	52.5	26,570	67.1	813	2.1	906	2.3	2,283	5.8	3,074	7.8
Oregon*	98,373	29,408	29.9	84,655	86.1	9,700	9.9	1,297	1.3	328	0.3	2,878	2.9
Pennsylvania*	268,946	102,782	38.2	208,092	77.4	2,726	1.0	10,546	3.9	670	0.2	84,557	31.4
Puerto Rico*	12,499	5,672	45.4	8,371	67.0	27	0.2	78	0.6	40	0.3	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	21,371	4,822	22.6	19,672	92.0	393	1.8	211	1.0	116	0.5	592	2.8
South Carolina	42,224	20,599	48.8	29,460	69.8	1,082	2.6	408	1.0	324	0.8	3,014	7.1
South Dakota	5,394	3,395	62.9	2,908	53.9	535	9.9	36	0.7	182	3.4	655	12.1
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	61,120	61.0	61,342	61.2	4,145	4.1	4,305	4.3	1,149	1.1	3,042	3.0
Utah*	29,545	11,438	38.7	22,232	75.2	8,847	29.9	323	1.1	590	2.0	7,686	26.0
Vermont*	18,710	4,982	26.6	16,134	86.2	697	3.7	364	1.9	514	2.7	8,585	45.9
Virginia*	105,802	46,750	44.2	80,867	76.4	2,101	2.0	1,976	1.9	1,920	1.8	2,153	2.0
Virgin Islands*	284	196	69.0	119	41.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington*	144,777	45,766	31.6	123,854	85.5	13,684	9.5	23,501	16.2	3,124	2.2	4,708	3.3
West Virginia*	55,656	19,708	35.4	45,720	82.1	3,910	7.0	2,022	3.6	33	0.1	1,630	2.9
Wisconsin	81,842	31,567	38.6	67,961	83.0	1,142	1.4	1,582	1.9	2,009	2.5	2,337	2.9
Wyoming	3,552	1,771	49.9	2,362	66.5	136	3.8	56	1.6	564	15.9	81	2.3

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We defined service setting on the basis of the FASC value the claim was assigned as well as the type of claim on which the service was submitted; for claims categorized as Other Services (i.e., not inpatient, residential, or pharmacy claims), we defined the setting on the basis of the claim's type of bill, place of service, procedure codes, or revenue codes. We defined a setting as "unknown" when there was not enough information on the claim to categorize the service by setting. We did not analyze whether any services were provided via telehealth.

The sum of the percentages across service settings within each state will not be 100 because many Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received more than one treatment.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

Table C.2 (*continued*)

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

D. Number of SUD services provided by state Medicaid programs

Section 1015(a)(2)(D) of the SUPPORT Act requires the SUD Data Book to present the number of services provided to Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD. Table D.1 provides this information disaggregated by service type.⁹³

Table D.1. Average number of SUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2020, by service type

- Across states, beneficiaries who received inpatient care for a SUD received an average of 10 days of inpatient care over the course of the year, ranging from an average of 18 days in Illinois to an average of 4 days in New Mexico. Beneficiaries who received partial hospitalization services for a SUD received an average of 16 days of these services; beneficiaries who received observation care for a SUD received this type of care for an average of almost 4 days during 2020.
- Beneficiaries treated for a SUD in a treatment program spent an average of 34 days in the program. Time spent in a treatment program ranged from less than two weeks in 5 states, to two weeks to a month in 25 states, and to more than one month⁹⁴ in 17 states.
- Beneficiaries who received MAT for a SUD received medication for an average of 130 days, or more than four months.⁹⁵ The number of days of medication varied substantially across states. In 8 states, beneficiaries treated for a SUD received MAT for an average of three months or fewer; in 40 states, beneficiaries received MAT for an average of three to six months; and in 4 states, beneficiaries received MAT for an average of six months or more.
- Beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received counseling services attended an average of 10 sessions in 2020. The number of sessions ranged from an average of 17 sessions in Oregon to 2 sessions in Florida.⁹⁶

⁹³ As noted, because the data in these tables are based on T-MSIS claims reported by the states and represent services provided, they do not necessarily represent what is included in a state's Medicaid plan, section 1115 demonstration, or Medicaid and CHIP data.

⁹⁴ A month is defined as 30 days.

⁹⁵ For the purposes of this SUD Data Book, MAT consists of medications intended to reduce the symptoms of a SUD, including alcohol use disorder (AUD), OUD, and TUD. This treatment is often augmented with counseling or other behavioral therapeutic interventions, which are counted separately. MAT also includes medication used to counteract overdose.

⁹⁶ The average number of counseling claims in a month was greater than 1.0 in all states that provided this service, suggesting that states are billing individually for each counseling session rather than for a month of counseling services.

Table D.1.i. Average number of SUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2020, by service type

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Consultation			Counseling			Emergency services		
		Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary
United States	4,560,513	345,366	1,621,577	4.7	1,213,222	12,418,237	10.2	1,914,257	4,075,492	2.1
Alabama	47,599	6,319	13,333	2.1	5,154	60,109	11.7	29,357	74,051	2.5
Alaska*	18,566	312	351	1.1	2,389	16,009	6.7	7,206	16,945	2.4
Arizona*	152,920	16,188	40,013	2.5	48,300	433,208	9.0	58,343	117,458	2.0
Arkansas*	33,268	2,595	6,540	2.5	3,610	14,484	4.0	17,145	30,855	1.8
California*	423,543	43,225	124,623	2.9	103,752	1,433,039	13.8	198,842	432,235	2.2
Colorado*	88,453	71	164	2.3	18,493	118,381	6.4	45,231	109,287	2.4
Connecticut*	82,251	17,911	136,094	7.6	22,058	176,244	8.0	24,375	60,300	2.5
Delaware*	21,115	67	103	1.5	8,187	83,097	10.1	8,034	17,173	2.1
District of Columbia*	12,430	775	2,229	2.9	1,392	14,464	10.4	7,345	16,936	2.3
Florida	131,723	11,802	49,041	4.2	10,946	21,918	2.0	73,757	141,568	1.9
Georgia	64,291	1,630	2,049	1.3	8,794	43,105	4.9	32,323	61,385	1.9
Hawaii*	15,795	138	149	1.1	3,068	16,905	5.5	8,458	18,260	2.2
Idaho*	26,269	3,868	19,232	5.0	8,300	131,535	15.8	10,510	20,079	1.9
Illinois*	168,025	36,242	112,464	3.1	38,072	388,886	10.2	53,570	110,122	2.1
Indiana*	108,280	703	1,640	2.3	27,211	246,244	9.0	27,608	46,049	1.7
Iowa*	52,380	5,790	15,631	2.7	14,147	111,699	7.9	20,460	45,635	2.2
Kansas	21,008	DS	DS	DS	4,188	46,685	11.1	9,161	18,371	2.0
Kentucky*	155,342	6,087	7,390	1.2	59,013	583,938	9.9	61,642	120,540	2.0
Louisiana*	112,636	7,559	20,340	2.7	13,656	67,901	5.0	60,965	115,493	1.9
Maine*	33,988	4,813	32,449	6.7	9,380	83,943	8.9	11,674	25,383	2.2
Maryland*	111,371	4,083	7,143	1.7	48,239	693,769	14.4	40,742	84,922	2.1
Massachusetts*	161,018	17,870	97,470	5.5	40,797	366,871	9.0	68,634	173,997	2.5
Michigan*	184,390	7,883	16,344	2.1	53,000	363,566	6.9	81,045	177,128	2.2
Minnesota*	96,796	3,835	4,918	1.3	12,905	45,893	3.6	40,936	93,652	2.3
Mississippi	25,712	409	453	1.1	4,824	23,149	4.8	12,930	22,829	1.8
Missouri	62,980	3,789	7,024	1.9	16,039	230,581	14.4	22,934	50,608	2.2
Montana*	25,771	0	0	.	8,184	69,747	8.5	11,062	26,217	2.4
Nebraska	13,221	190	633	3.3	2,436	15,962	6.6	6,238	12,590	2.0
Nevada*	49,372	1,293	2,690	2.1	8,357	73,871	8.8	21,348	54,003	2.5
New Hampshire*	20,144	2,595	9,961	3.8	6,424	54,353	8.5	5,990	11,527	1.9
New Jersey*	99,031	4,012	9,953	2.5	27,495	226,657	8.2	42,141	87,782	2.1

Table D.1.i (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Consultation			Counseling			Emergency services		
		Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary
New Mexico*	65,171	3,435	9,700	2.8	15,969	147,012	9.2	23,870	56,985	2.4
New York*	377,100	2,966	3,646	1.2	104,050	1,214,795	11.7	137,220	347,421	2.5
North Carolina	105,873	7,758	17,707	2.3	23,989	134,042	5.6	48,655	90,063	1.9
North Dakota*	9,240	138	177	1.3	2,444	15,590	6.4	4,002	10,206	2.6
Ohio*	354,713	43,198	147,331	3.4	144,721	1,722,455	11.9	179,290	387,485	2.2
Oklahoma	39,590	1,359	4,680	3.4	6,510	67,602	10.4	12,728	22,794	1.8
Oregon*	98,373	97	206	2.1	39,477	650,246	16.5	38,536	81,332	2.1
Pennsylvania*	268,946	38,932	463,158	11.9	74,191	850,392	11.5	104,036	194,614	1.9
Puerto Rico*	12,499	127	142	1.1	3,239	14,186	4.4	1,061	1,576	1.5
Rhode Island*	21,371	406	1,150	2.8	7,298	61,506	8.4	5,879	15,309	2.6
South Carolina	42,224	1,961	3,490	1.8	8,634	52,784	6.1	19,838	37,810	1.9
South Dakota	5,394	94	122	1.3	884	7,694	8.7	2,391	4,588	1.9
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	4,881	9,690	2.0	12,814	61,947	4.8	42,794	79,901	1.9
Utah*	29,545	68	85	1.3	5,124	62,359	12.2	10,820	20,219	1.9
Vermont*	18,710	3,227	16,939	5.2	4,960	56,915	11.5	5,761	11,873	2.1
Virginia*	105,802	699	810	1.2	34,216	288,873	8.4	40,316	74,973	1.9
Virgin Islands*	284	0	0	.	34	67	2.0	177	243	1.4
Washington*	144,777	12,721	128,921	10.1	45,817	297,654	6.5	62,942	137,628	2.2
West Virginia*	55,656	6,271	63,155	10.1	24,166	358,626	14.8	18,301	31,671	1.7
Wisconsin	81,842	4,603	8,738	1.9	15,459	94,923	6.1	34,229	72,690	2.1
Wyoming	3,552	371	1,306	3.5	416	2,356	5.7	1,405	2,731	1.9

Table D.1.ii. Average number of SUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2020, by service type

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Inpatient care			MAT			Observation care			Partial hospitalization		
		Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of days of service	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of days of service	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of days of service	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of days of service	Average # per beneficiary
United States	4,560,513	1,840,989	18,790,924	10.2	1,506,575	196,691,171	130.6	232,113	827,594	3.6	12,876	207,245	16.1
Alabama	47,599	22,494	300,606	13.4	8,727	1,741,366	199.5	1,013	3,554	3.5	26	880	33.8
Alaska*	18,566	6,414	58,680	9.1	6,818	760,263	111.5	978	3,932	4.0	13	74	5.7
Arizona*	152,920	64,685	600,513	9.3	50,407	4,332,660	86.0	10,728	45,266	4.2	32	609	19.0
Arkansas*	33,268	21,058	292,226	13.9	5,942	454,034	76.4	1,812	7,399	4.1	DS	DS	DS
California*	423,543	170,320	1,355,758	8.0	109,453	12,596,264	115.1	12,522	41,889	3.3	18	179	9.9
Colorado*	88,453	33,076	408,823	12.4	31,217	2,837,732	90.9	8,326	37,578	4.5	0	.	.
Connecticut*	82,251	26,165	369,087	14.1	39,802	7,657,230	192.4	2,341	6,881	2.9	649	4,895	7.5
Delaware*	21,115	7,665	96,382	12.6	11,476	1,983,910	172.9	957	5,640	5.9	495	9,971	20.1
District of Columbia*	12,430	7,447	94,945	12.7	4,357	482,683	110.8	672	3,764	5.6	0	.	.
Florida	131,723	76,739	715,032	9.3	31,220	2,054,699	65.8	13,568	61,856	4.6	61	908	14.9
Georgia	64,291	34,954	379,814	10.9	10,231	1,080,774	105.6	4,183	18,479	4.4	15	70	4.7
Hawaii*	15,795	7,195	54,987	7.6	2,921	399,264	136.7	1,622	5,849	3.6	202	3,033	15.0
Idaho*	26,269	9,118	62,463	6.9	7,672	753,001	98.1	1,041	1,823	1.8	343	7,646	22.3
Illinois*	168,025	82,277	1,463,676	17.8	33,133	3,334,531	100.6	7,961	18,958	2.4	0	.	.
Indiana*	108,280	48,305	443,789	9.2	49,385	7,162,473	145.0	4,692	17,202	3.7	375	5,392	14.4
Iowa*	52,380	22,984	195,185	8.5	11,677	1,281,951	109.8	2,713	9,911	3.7	262	4,983	19.0
Kansas	21,008	11,548	134,596	11.7	3,359	265,625	79.1	1,275	5,578	4.4	DS	DS	DS
Kentucky*	155,342	52,135	462,523	8.9	68,025	10,959,011	161.1	5,371	19,621	3.7	2,363	32,998	14.0
Louisiana*	112,636	52,972	519,203	9.8	30,627	3,904,205	127.5	5,080	14,370	2.8	DS	DS	DS
Maine*	33,988	10,171	87,578	8.6	16,093	3,094,973	192.3	1,408	2,460	1.7	0	.	.
Maryland*	111,371	33,056	330,064	10.0	64,186	5,665,835	88.3	7,807	32,276	4.1	72	424	5.9
Massachusetts*	161,018	60,945	871,723	14.3	77,071	14,677,234	190.4	10,230	26,829	2.6	1,077	12,597	11.7
Michigan*	184,390	65,950	555,362	8.4	49,186	6,016,546	122.3	9,971	34,387	3.4	75	394	5.3
Minnesota*	96,796	36,997	497,922	13.5	29,464	3,837,576	130.2	6,202	29,091	4.7	69	638	9.2
Mississippi	25,712	16,141	163,051	10.1	3,828	473,920	123.8	1,980	9,192	4.6	DS	DS	DS
Missouri	62,980	24,739	188,015	7.6	16,551	1,792,481	108.3	2,704	6,376	2.4	14	133	9.5
Montana*	25,771	9,257	89,868	9.7	8,181	1,120,321	136.9	1,401	4,592	3.3	53	1,510	28.5
Nebraska	13,221	7,396	56,548	7.6	1,742	159,236	91.4	666	3,358	5.0	DS	DS	DS
Nevada*	49,372	23,550	237,090	10.1	12,866	1,197,203	93.1	2,806	10,485	3.7	607	5,383	8.9
New Hampshire*	20,144	5,494	59,507	10.8	11,509	1,852,865	161.0	623	2,147	3.4	DS	DS	DS

Table D.1.ii (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Inpatient care			MAT			Observation care			Partial hospitalization		
		Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of days of service	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of days of service	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of days of service	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of days of service	Average # per beneficiary
New Jersey*	99,031	35,051	424,726	12.1	42,373	4,026,500	95.0	8,180	32,091	3.9	1,378	46,872	34.0
New Mexico*	65,171	21,368	88,847	4.2	30,609	3,704,340	121.0	2,352	3,417	1.5	253	1,615	6.4
New York*	377,100	154,228	2,024,202	13.1	96,906	13,027,061	134.4	11,835	43,889	3.7	629	13,959	22.2
North Carolina	105,873	53,943	489,795	9.1	22,587	1,800,312	79.7	6,926	34,716	5.0	43	334	7.8
North Dakota*	9,240	4,567	53,722	11.8	2,225	207,466	93.2	715	1,443	2.0	473	5,485	11.6
Ohio*	354,713	126,490	890,646	7.0	115,438	14,885,337	128.9	22,950	45,536	2.0	112	1,226	10.9
Oklahoma	39,590	20,111	217,092	10.8	7,849	883,850	112.6	1,175	4,553	3.9	DS	DS	DS
Oregon*	98,373	28,763	262,994	9.1	37,193	4,974,090	133.7	4,672	21,409	4.6	18	243	13.5
Pennsylvania*	268,946	98,106	1,017,641	10.4	110,095	16,552,238	150.3	11,876	37,065	3.1	167	2,191	13.1
Puerto Rico*	12,499	4,947	41,453	8.4	2,760	297,290	107.7	348	1,616	4.6	113	539	4.8
Rhode Island*	21,371	4,699	63,708	13.6	13,435	1,769,596	131.7	635	1,981	3.1	333	2,442	7.3
South Carolina	42,224	19,893	165,232	8.3	11,308	1,484,045	131.2	2,108	11,213	5.3	0	.	.
South Dakota	5,394	3,411	33,995	10.0	727	70,572	97.1	279	1,396	5.0	DS	DS	DS
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	59,067	531,942	9.0	15,758	1,707,923	108.4	7,023	31,429	4.5	598	7,583	12.7
Utah*	29,545	10,683	102,868	9.6	10,041	975,261	97.1	593	2,519	4.2	11	214	19.5
Vermont*	18,710	4,892	48,841	10.0	9,938	1,620,239	163.0	350	1,575	4.5	13	121	9.3
Virginia*	105,802	45,049	247,571	5.5	47,030	6,529,361	138.8	4,577	8,113	1.8	1,853	30,897	16.7
Virgin Islands*	284	180	1,603	8.9	18	996	55.3	DS	DS	DS	0	.	.
Washington*	144,777	44,011	495,163	11.3	63,622	8,653,774	136.0	5,750	24,610	4.3	61	807	13.2
West Virginia*	55,656	18,329	167,651	9.1	27,950	4,695,054	168.0	2,263	9,050	4.0	DS	DS	DS
Wisconsin	81,842	30,199	264,986	8.8	30,992	4,857,151	156.7	4,651	18,990	4.1	0	.	.
Wyoming	3,552	1,755	11,230	6.4	595	38,849	65.3	202	240	1.2	0	.	.

Table D.1.iii. Average number of SUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2020, by service type

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Physician services			Screening/assessment			Treatment program		
		Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of days of service	Average # per beneficiary
United States	4,560,513	1,583,707	7,735,665	4.9	898,330	1,793,856	2.0	329,748	11,411,889	34.6
Alabama	47,599	14,509	42,328	2.9	4,810	6,682	1.4	130	9,695	74.6
Alaska*	18,566	9,391	40,982	4.4	3,502	5,292	1.5	63	1,612	25.6
Arizona*	152,920	57,731	247,235	4.3	57,441	113,728	2.0	15,518	652,249	42.0
Arkansas*	33,268	5,945	14,210	2.4	2,479	3,542	1.4	731	13,718	18.8
California*	423,543	105,515	295,407	2.8	30,828	48,822	1.6	23,649	989,477	41.8
Colorado*	88,453	35,749	142,106	4.0	15,459	25,037	1.6	905	13,092	14.5
Connecticut*	82,251	21,976	110,596	5.0	20,222	38,875	1.9	7,769	117,650	15.1
Delaware*	21,115	11,589	83,953	7.2	4,940	9,468	1.9	1,400	40,804	29.1
District of Columbia*	12,430	1,652	5,849	3.5	1,619	3,332	2.1	DS	DS	DS
Florida	131,723	21,847	50,882	2.3	13,403	21,289	1.6	334	4,239	12.7
Georgia	64,291	21,543	64,660	3.0	8,605	23,564	2.7	295	2,907	9.9
Hawaii*	15,795	5,577	16,111	2.9	2,863	4,626	1.6	819	22,213	27.1
Idaho*	26,269	9,817	35,942	3.7	7,788	30,594	3.9	733	19,473	26.6
Illinois*	168,025	56,343	159,512	2.8	36,602	70,990	1.9	814	8,983	11.0
Indiana*	108,280	30,338	253,451	8.4	22,259	32,854	1.5	2,754	31,024	11.3
Iowa*	52,380	20,736	65,416	3.2	15,176	26,646	1.8	3,219	77,697	24.1
Kansas	21,008	5,153	12,238	2.4	3,411	4,770	1.4	1,179	31,430	26.7
Kentucky*	155,342	78,190	784,950	10.0	40,141	96,290	2.4	14,147	310,229	21.9
Louisiana*	112,636	31,276	88,753	2.8	17,896	26,973	1.5	15,970	433,979	27.2
Maine*	33,988	15,212	68,618	4.5	11,117	30,011	2.7	1,354	42,406	31.3
Maryland*	111,371	48,387	270,273	5.6	35,210	54,316	1.5	13,775	455,745	33.1
Massachusetts*	161,018	66,997	500,238	7.5	26,501	45,033	1.7	19,927	906,093	45.5
Michigan*	184,390	72,975	267,275	3.7	49,013	109,550	2.2	17,014	450,921	26.5
Minnesota*	96,796	38,138	116,636	3.1	32,311	61,994	1.9	28,142	1,425,431	50.7
Mississippi	25,712	7,431	25,492	3.4	2,531	4,064	1.6	137	1,594	11.6
Missouri	62,980	25,244	80,913	3.2	11,957	19,317	1.6	2,812	63,803	22.7
Montana*	25,771	10,032	35,603	3.5	5,481	8,167	1.5	2,184	62,965	28.8
Nebraska	13,221	2,804	5,998	2.1	2,157	2,965	1.4	793	27,640	34.9
Nevada*	49,372	13,774	40,339	2.9	11,692	31,632	2.7	2,034	40,215	19.8

Table D.1.iii (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Physician services			Screening/assessment			Treatment program		
		Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of days of service	Average # per beneficiary
New Hampshire*	20,144	9,115	50,821	5.6	4,710	9,620	2.0	2,595	59,920	23.1
New Jersey*	99,031	30,794	117,412	3.8	26,325	82,777	3.1	9,411	343,822	36.5
New Mexico*	65,171	19,788	74,251	3.8	15,693	27,811	1.8	3,225	85,599	26.5
New York*	377,100	101,183	308,437	3.0	31,157	55,943	1.8	6,514	219,208	33.7
North Carolina	105,873	36,240	187,976	5.2	15,866	24,987	1.6	6,606	272,617	41.3
North Dakota*	9,240	3,620	14,652	4.0	1,919	2,994	1.6	1,188	17,601	14.8
Ohio*	354,713	171,608	1,035,341	6.0	95,906	173,991	1.8	39,617	1,423,649	35.9
Oklahoma	39,590	11,564	36,193	3.1	3,521	5,170	1.5	0	.	.
Oregon*	98,373	39,100	138,712	3.5	27,593	41,591	1.5	6,501	281,741	43.3
Pennsylvania*	268,946	89,558	502,511	5.6	56,174	155,316	2.8	44,747	1,641,604	36.7
Puerto Rico*	12,499	4,404	15,196	3.5	1,958	3,122	1.6	DS	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	21,371	7,540	35,667	4.7	4,622	8,274	1.8	720	14,522	20.2
South Carolina	42,224	10,492	39,946	3.8	7,524	13,217	1.8	1,027	21,811	21.2
South Dakota	5,394	812	2,494	3.1	808	1,124	1.4	435	19,423	44.7
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	25,468	67,257	2.6	10,807	16,560	1.5	2,771	60,021	21.7
Utah*	29,545	6,311	23,173	3.7	4,679	10,507	2.2	1,258	55,469	44.1
Vermont*	18,710	9,067	71,187	7.9	3,380	4,769	1.4	1,255	30,052	23.9
Virginia*	105,802	41,721	284,945	6.8	17,950	37,910	2.1	4,614	71,721	15.5
Virgin Islands*	284	62	112	1.8	21	24	1.1	0	.	.
Washington*	144,777	56,526	294,547	5.2	39,967	71,518	1.8	13,090	370,315	28.3
West Virginia*	55,656	29,926	368,102	12.3	13,375	18,563	1.4	4,141	141,260	34.1
Wisconsin	81,842	31,786	136,917	4.3	16,424	66,956	4.1	1,432	24,250	16.9
Wyoming	3,552	1,151	3,850	3.3	537	689	1.3	0	.	.

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF data release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Detailed information on how SUD treatment was identified is reported in Appendix B.

The count of beneficiaries for each service type represents the count of beneficiaries *with a SUD* who received the service.

We counted certain service types by days (inpatient care, MAT, observation care, partial hospitalization, and treatment program), but we counted other service types by claims (consultation, counseling, emergency services, physician services, screening/assessment). A claim roughly represents a single service, such as a physician service or a screening/assessment. For MAT days, we counted the number of unique days for which a beneficiary was covered by a prescription for a SUD.

Service types counted by claims are for claims on different dates of service.

Table D.1.iii (continued)

We did not count claims with missing dates of service, procedure codes, or other information. The services presented in the table are for a SUD; if the claim did not have a SUD diagnosis code, we did not count the service.

Variation across states in the number of services beneficiaries received may be a result of billing practices, policies, or programs (for instance, if a state covers specific services), or data quality issues.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

E. Delivery system for SUD services provided by state Medicaid programs

Section 1015(a)(2)(E) of the SUPPORT Act requires the SUD Data Book to provide the number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD through managed care entities,⁹⁷ FFS payment models, or an alternative payment model, by enrollment category. We split the tables that show this information by enrollment category (Tables A.3 and A.4) and delivery system (Table E.1). We did so to avoid not only small groups, which would have required us to suppress information to maintain the confidentiality of beneficiaries, but also data quality issues that arise when cross-tabulating multiple variables simultaneously. Furthermore, we do not present results for alternative payment models because it is not currently possible to identify alternative payment models in the TAF data.

Table E.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by delivery system

- Seventy-four percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one SUD service through a managed care organization in 2020, and 40 percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one service through a state's FFS system in 2020. Because some states use both types of delivery systems to serve beneficiaries with a SUD, they are not mutually exclusive, and some beneficiaries receive SUD services through both managed care and the FFS system.
- In eight states and territories (Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island), 95 percent or more of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one service through a managed care organization.
- In nine states and territories, none of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD received any services through managed care (Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Maine, Montana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, the Virgin Islands, and Wyoming).⁹⁸

⁹⁷ Managed care entities may include both risk-based managed care, including comprehensive managed care plans and behavioral health organizations, as well as primary care case management entities.

⁹⁸ A number of these states enroll Medicaid beneficiaries in managed care but may not provide SUD services through managed care (CMS 2018).

Table E.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by delivery system

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Total with a managed care SUD encounter claim		Total with an FFS SUD claim	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	4,560,513	3,359,668	73.7	1,829,625	40.1
Alabama	47,599	0	0.0	47,599	100.0
Alaska*	18,566	0	0.0	18,566	100.0
Arizona*	152,920	140,029	91.6	15,325	10.0
Arkansas*	33,268	2,687	8.1	31,028	93.3
California*	423,543	297,390	70.2	218,599	51.6
Colorado*	88,453	27,638	31.2	75,207	85.0
Connecticut*	82,251	0	0.0	82,251	100.0
Delaware*	21,115	20,177	95.6	2,496	11.8
District of Columbia*	12,430	7,346	59.1	6,705	53.9
Florida	131,723	112,735	85.6	24,402	18.5
Georgia	64,291	27,400	42.6	37,926	59.0
Hawaii*	15,795	15,750	99.7	128	0.8
Idaho*	26,269	11,872	45.2	19,641	74.8
Illinois*	168,025	135,698	80.8	46,534	27.7
Indiana*	108,280	84,392	77.9	35,405	32.7
Iowa*	52,380	50,946	97.3	2,329	4.4
Kansas	21,008	20,903	99.5	211	1.0
Kentucky*	155,342	143,885	92.6	14,859	9.6
Louisiana*	112,636	102,796	91.3	11,274	10.0
Maine*	33,988	0	0.0	33,988	100.0
Maryland*	111,371	53,508	48.0	93,022	83.5
Massachusetts*	161,018	106,352	66.0	83,026	51.6
Michigan*	184,390	167,436	90.8	43,026	23.3
Minnesota*	96,796	80,649	83.3	39,231	40.5
Mississippi	25,712	15,521	60.4	12,067	46.9
Missouri	62,980	18,877	30.0	51,487	81.8
Montana*	25,771	0	0.0	25,771	100.0
Nebraska	13,221	13,030	98.6	331	2.5
Nevada*	49,372	32,014	64.8	21,771	44.1
New Hampshire*	20,144	18,949	94.1	2,836	14.1
New Jersey*	99,031	76,088	76.8	48,921	49.4
New Mexico*	65,171	60,667	93.1	4,991	7.7
New York*	377,100	303,351	80.4	202,542	53.7
North Carolina	105,873	37,416	35.3	91,738	86.6
North Dakota*	9,240	4,393	47.5	6,037	65.3
Ohio*	354,713	326,545	92.1	77,016	21.7
Oklahoma	39,590	0	0.0	39,590	100.0
Oregon*	98,373	91,014	92.5	17,931	18.2
Pennsylvania*	268,946	259,982	96.7	22,965	8.5
Puerto Rico*	12,499	12,499	100.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island*	21,371	20,295	95.0	2,687	12.6
South Carolina	42,224	32,601	77.2	12,634	29.9
South Dakota	5,394	0	0.0	5,394	100.0
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	100,163	82,484	82.3	23,588	23.5

Table E.1 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Total with a managed care SUD encounter claim		Total with an FFS SUD claim	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Utah*	29,545	17,625	59.7	21,801	73.8
Vermont*	18,710	781	4.2	18,694	99.9
Virginia*	105,802	99,694	94.2	13,565	12.8
Virgin Islands*	284	0	0.0	284	100.0
Washington*	144,777	129,306	89.3	26,824	18.5
West Virginia*	55,656	41,790	75.1	38,143	68.5
Wisconsin	81,842	55,157	67.4	53,687	65.6
Wyoming	3,552	0	0.0	3,552	100.0

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We categorized a SUD service use record as covered under managed care if it was a managed care encounter or contained a managed care plan ID. Beneficiaries could have one or both types of claims during the year.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

F. Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD

Section 1015(a)(2)(F) of the SUPPORT Act requires the SUD Data Book to provide the number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD who receive SUD treatment services in an outpatient or home- or a community-based setting after receiving treatment in an inpatient or residential setting; the statute also requires the SUD Data Book to provide the number of services received by these individuals in these settings. However, the number of outpatient or home- or community-based services provided after beneficiaries have received services in an inpatient or a residential setting cannot be calculated consistently across beneficiaries because of different individual patterns of care and because of the time within a care episode at which the services in the inpatient or residential setting were received. Furthermore, different methodologies are used to count different types of services (for instance, by claims and by days). Therefore, in Table F.1, we present the number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries who received at least one, or two or more, outpatient or home- or community-based services after receiving services in an inpatient or residential setting during 2020.⁹⁹

Table F.1. Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting in 2020

- Among the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD and who received SUD services in an inpatient or residential setting during 2020, 29 percent received at least one service in an outpatient or home- or community-based setting within 30 days of discharge, and 20 percent received two services or more in these settings.
- The proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in an inpatient or residential setting during 2020 who received a SUD service in an outpatient or home- or community-based setting within 30 days of discharge ranged from 14 percent or less in Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and the Virgin Islands to 47 percent in Rhode Island. Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island had the highest percentage of beneficiaries who received two or more SUD services in an outpatient or home- or community-based setting within 30 days of discharge (more than 30 percent).

⁹⁹ As noted, because the data in this table are based on T-MSIS claims reported by the states and represent services provided, they do not necessarily represent what is included in a state's Medicaid plan, section 1115 demonstration, or Medicaid and CHIP Program data.

Table F.1. Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting in 2020

State	Number of beneficiaries with a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting	Received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based SUD service within 30 days of discharge		Received more than one outpatient or home- or community-based service within 30 days of discharge	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	1,957,365	562,633	28.7	395,323	20.2
Alabama	21,926	5,619	25.6	2,858	13.0
Alaska*	6,797	2,164	31.8	1,433	21.1
Arizona*	65,945	25,443	38.6	19,473	29.5
Arkansas*	20,348	2,835	13.9	1,371	6.7
California*	193,618	44,641	23.1	28,924	14.9
Colorado*	32,605	8,081	24.8	4,949	15.2
Connecticut*	26,565	10,092	38.0	7,662	28.8
Delaware*	8,139	3,255	40.0	2,443	30.0
District of Columbia*	7,325	1,344	18.3	861	11.8
Florida	77,635	12,989	16.7	6,894	8.9
Georgia	34,333	5,038	14.7	2,533	7.4
Hawaii*	7,446	1,807	24.3	1,045	14.0
Idaho*	9,489	2,777	29.3	1,756	18.5
Illinois*	86,455	21,432	24.8	11,613	13.4
Indiana*	49,741	10,466	21.0	7,523	15.1
Iowa*	23,027	6,248	27.1	4,203	18.3
Kansas	11,838	2,210	18.7	1,536	13.0
Kentucky*	58,929	21,990	37.3	16,149	27.4
Louisiana*	58,276	14,898	25.6	11,480	19.7
Maine*	9,986	3,188	31.9	2,388	23.9
Maryland*	39,509	16,175	40.9	13,286	33.6
Massachusetts*	71,330	31,979	44.8	26,771	37.5
Michigan*	82,949	25,297	30.5	16,888	20.4
Minnesota*	36,648	12,474	34.0	9,006	24.6
Mississippi	15,603	1,896	12.2	877	5.6
Missouri	26,017	7,213	27.7	4,902	18.8
Montana*	9,711	3,313	34.1	2,324	23.9
Nebraska	7,420	1,384	18.7	789	10.6
Nevada*	23,391	6,774	29.0	4,568	19.5
New Hampshire*	6,731	2,910	43.2	2,209	32.8
New Jersey*	36,389	11,317	31.1	9,082	25.0
New Mexico*	21,075	6,881	32.7	4,535	21.5
New York*	154,029	52,632	34.2	40,353	26.2
North Carolina	54,410	10,087	18.5	5,786	10.6
North Dakota*	4,386	1,426	32.5	976	22.3
Ohio*	141,884	54,783	38.6	41,845	29.5
Oklahoma	19,965	2,665	13.3	1,313	6.6
Oregon*	34,492	12,860	37.3	9,503	27.6
Pennsylvania*	97,504	22,981	23.6	14,854	15.2
Puerto Rico*	5,283	806	15.3	445	8.4
Rhode Island*	4,701	2,208	47.0	1,779	37.8
South Carolina	19,785	3,174	16.0	1,900	9.6
South Dakota	3,479	565	16.2	360	10.3

Table F.1 (continued)

State	Number of beneficiaries with a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting	Received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based SUD service within 30 days of discharge		Received more than one outpatient or home- or community-based service within 30 days of discharge	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	59,586	9,180	15.4	4,968	8.3
Utah*	16,171	6,713	41.5	4,563	28.2
Vermont*	5,086	1,796	35.3	1,324	26.0
Virginia*	44,830	11,005	24.5	7,351	16.4
Virgin Islands*	183	15	8.2	DS	DS
Washington*	51,651	19,390	37.5	14,375	27.8
West Virginia*	20,886	6,284	30.1	4,534	21.7
Wisconsin	30,099	9,642	32.0	6,601	21.9
Wyoming	1,759	291	16.5	162	9.2

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

G. Changes over time in key measures

With multiple years of T-MSIS and TAF data now available, the SUD Data Book includes an assessment of changes over time. To provide an analysis of year-over-year changes in the number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD and the services they received, we compared the results presented in this report to the results from 2019¹⁰⁰ for several key measures.¹⁰¹

This section presents the results from an analysis of changes over time from 2019 to 2020, by state, for eight key measures from the report:¹⁰² change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD and the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD (Source Table A.1); change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT or emergency services (Source Table C.1); change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient, residential, or outpatient setting (Source Table C.2);¹⁰³ and change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received inpatient or residential treatment and an outpatient or community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge (Source Table F.1).

These measures were chosen to highlight areas of interest to policymakers, researchers, advocates, and other stakeholders. In addition, they touch on key aims of the SUPPORT Act and 1115 SUD demonstrations, as well as other federal grant programs. Although we include only a sample of measures from the Results section, similar comparisons could be conducted for other measures in this report.

Methods and limitations

To compare key results from the 2019 and 2020 SUD Data Books, we conducted a series of hypothesis tests.¹⁰⁴ Each test was a two-sample test for the equality of proportions that compared the proportion of individuals with each condition or service type in 2020 to that proportion in 2019.¹⁰⁵ When the confidence interval for the difference between the two proportions did not

¹⁰⁰ The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from those published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year in this report, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 report methodology. The 2019 SUD Data Book is available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/data-systems/downloads/2019-sud-data-book.pdf>.

¹⁰¹ The 2019 report was the first SUD Data Book to undertake a longitudinal analysis because 2019 was the first year the data were of sufficient completeness and quality for at least two years (2018 and 2019). Due to methodological updates mentioned in Chapter IV: Methods of this report, we do not recommend comparing the 2018 and 2020 results.

¹⁰² For more information about the calculation of the measures used in these tables, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

¹⁰³ Appendix B contains information about how service type and setting were defined. A service provided in a residential setting refers to a residential facility setting, identified as a nursing facility, intermediate care facility, or other overnight facility according to the FASC classification, as well as claims reported to the LT file and not classified as inpatient claims according to the FASC classification. Services provided in a community-based setting are services delivered in a school, clubhouse, or other nonmedical setting. We did not analyze whether any services were provided via telehealth.

¹⁰⁴ The null hypothesis (no change) was that the measures in 2019 and 2020 would be the same. The alternative hypothesis was that they would be different.

¹⁰⁵ The two-sample binomial test of proportions is a standard statistical test. It consists of first calculating the proportion associated with each outcome and each state (these numerators and denominators are provided in each table) for each year and then calculating the difference between the two (2020 minus 2019, or $\hat{P}_{2020-2019}$). The difference between the proportions in the two years was represented as follows:

include zero, the difference in proportions between the two years was considered statistically significant.

There are a number of challenges to interpreting changes over time in the SUD Data Book. First, because the quality and quantity of these data have improved over the years, it is difficult to disentangle data improvements from true changes in the population of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for SUD and the services they received. Although the magnitude and pace of improvements in the data have slowed somewhat since the creation of T-MSIS, they do continue. For example, if a state's claims submissions became more complete over time and thus contained more claims for behavioral health, this change alone could result in the identification of more beneficiaries with a SUD in recent years, even though services have not been expanded and the number of beneficiaries treated for a SUD has not changed. Second, the statistical significance of many of the changes over time is driven at least in part by very large sample sizes in some states, which causes even small differences to be statistically significant but not necessarily clinically significant. Therefore, the results should be interpreted with caution. Third, each state has a unique Medicaid population and policy environment that may explain the changes in SUD diagnosis and treatment over time. However, it is outside the scope of this report to delve into the drivers of these changes over time. Fourth, because beneficiaries were identified for this report using claims, it was not possible to distinguish whether an increase in the number of beneficiaries treated for a SUD was due to higher rates of treatment or an increase in the prevalence of SUD in the Medicaid population.

Finally, changes in the proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries should be interpreted within the context of an increasing denominator between 2019 and 2020: the total number of Medicaid beneficiaries was substantially greater in 2020 compared to 2019. Some states had a decline in the proportion of beneficiaries with a SUD or in the proportion receiving a particular service from 2019 to 2020 despite an increase in the absolute number of beneficiaries overall or use of a particular service in the state.

We present the results in both tabular and chart format. The first two tables and charts (for changes in the percentage of beneficiaries) have a different range of percentage point change than the other six (for changes in the percentage of beneficiaries receiving particular services). This approach balances the comparability across figures with the visibility and interpretability of the results. We did not provide changes over time for Tennessee because it had a very low number of Medicaid claims that linked to the enrollment file in both 2019 and 2020, which made

$\hat{P}_{2020-2019} = \frac{X_{2020}}{N_{2020}} - \frac{X_{2019}}{N_{2019}}$. Here, X and N indicate the numerator and denominator, respectively, in each year. The standard error of this

difference was given by the following formula: $SE(\hat{P}_{2020-2019}) = \sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})\left(\frac{1}{N_{2019}} + \frac{1}{N_{2020}}\right)}$, where $\hat{p} = \frac{X_{2019} + X_{2020}}{N_{2019} + N_{2020}}$. We then

calculated the Z-statistic associated with the hypothesis test for the null hypothesis that $\hat{P}_{2020-2019} = 0$, as well as the 95 percent confidence interval for $\hat{P}_{2020-2019}$. We also calculated the p -value associated with this test. Because this test was repeated for all states, we adjusted the calculations using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction (Benjamini and Hochberg 1995). We considered the difference to be statistically significant when the p -value associated with the test was less than 0.05.

it difficult to correctly identify not only beneficiaries treated for a SUD but also the services they received.

Results

Nationally, the total number of Medicaid beneficiaries who met the inclusion criteria for the SUD Data Book increased by nearly 1.3 million beneficiaries between 2019 and 2020. Some of the observed changes in proportions can be explained by a change in the total number of Medicaid beneficiaries (the denominator) rather than a change in the number of beneficiaries receiving treatment for a SUD (the numerator). The number of beneficiaries enrolled in Medicaid increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, and by extension, so did the number eligible for SUD treatment. For example, in New Mexico, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD decreased by 0.3 percentage points between 2019 and 2020, from 5.5 percent to 5.2 percent, although the absolute number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in the state was greater in 2020 compared to 2019. Additionally, the magnitude of changes from year to year should be interpreted with caution: even a small percentage point change in treatment can represent a large number of beneficiaries. For example, a difference of 0.3 percentage points in the number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in New Mexico represents an additional 671 beneficiaries, whereas a 0.3 percentage point decrease in the number of beneficiaries treated for an OUD in California translates to just over 31,000 fewer beneficiaries treated for an OUD in the state in 2020 compared to 2019.

Table and Figure G.1. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD¹⁰⁶

- Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 8.6 to 8.1 percent. Although the percentage point change was small, the overall decrease in the number of beneficiaries treated for a SUD represents a large number of people. Approximately 135,000 fewer beneficiaries were treated for a SUD in 2020 compared to 2019.¹⁰⁷
- Overall, the majority of states experienced a decrease in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD. These decreases were statistically significant in 32 states. The size of the decrease did not vary substantially across states. The decrease was 1 percentage point or greater in nine states: Kentucky, Oklahoma, Connecticut (–1.4 percentage points in each), Alaska (–1.3 percentage points), Michigan and Hawaii (–1.2 percentage points in each), Iowa (–1.1 percentage points), and Ohio and Wisconsin (–1.0 percentage point in each).
- Fourteen states experienced a statistically significant increase in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD. The increase was 1 percentage point or greater in six states:

¹⁰⁶ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table A.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2019, by disorder,” and Table A.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book.

¹⁰⁷ This section describes the net change in the number of beneficiaries treated for any SUD in 2020 compared to 2019 across all SUDs in Table A.1. There may be increases or decreases in treatment for individual SUDs. However, that detail was not noted here.

North Dakota (2.1 percentage points), Utah (1.6 percentage points), Alabama, Idaho, and West Virginia, (1.3 percentage points in each), and Nebraska (1.2 percentage point in each).

- There was either no change or the change was not statistically significant in seven other states.

Table and Figure G.2. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD¹⁰⁸

- Nearly 45,000 additional beneficiaries were treated for an OUD in 2020 compared to 2019, although there was no percentage point change year over year. Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD remained the same from 2019 to 2020, at 2.9 percent.
- The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD increased in 29 states, and the increases in 22 states were statistically significant. The increase was greater than 1 percentage point in two states: Utah (+1.2 percentage points) and West Virginia (+1.1 percentage points).
- Sixteen states had a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD, although the decreases were all less than 1 percentage point. Maryland had the largest decrease in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD (-0.4 percentage points).
- In 14 states, there was either no change or the change was not statistically significant.

Table and Figure G.3. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT¹⁰⁹

- Nationally, the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received any MAT increased by 1.7 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 31.3 percent to 33.0 percent. This increase represents more than 35,000 additional beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT in 2020 compared to 2019.
- Forty-three states had an increase in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received any MAT, and increases in 36 states were statistically significant.
- Statistically significant increases in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT varied widely: from statistically significant increases of less than 1 percentage point in Florida and Kansas to more than 17 percentage points in North Dakota.

¹⁰⁸ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table A.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2019, by disorder,” and Table A.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book.

¹⁰⁹ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table C.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2019, by service type,” and Table C.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service type,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book.

- Nine states had a decrease in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT, and the decreases were statistically significant in five states or territories. California, Maine, and the Virgin Islands had the largest decreases (approximately 6 percentage points in each). In 11 states, there was either no change or the change was not statistically significant.

Table and Figure G.4. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services¹¹⁰

- Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services decreased by 2.6 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 44.6 percent to 42.0 percent. This decline represents nearly 178,000 fewer beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services in 2020 compared to 2019.
- Nearly all states experienced a decrease in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services. The decreases in 36 states were statistically significant. The percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services declined by more than 5 percentage points in four states: New York (–8.3 percentage points), Texas (–7.7 percentage points), Connecticut, and Kentucky (–5.1 percentage points in each).
- Six states and territories (California, Maine, Rhode Island, Utah, the Virgin Islands, and West Virginia) experienced a statistically significant increase in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services.
- In 10 states, there was either no change or the change was not statistically significant.

Table and Figure G.5. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting¹¹¹

- Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient setting increased slightly between 2019 and 2020, from 39.9 percent to 40.4 percent. Due to changes in the overall number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD, this change represents about 31,000 fewer beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient setting in 2020 compared to 2019. In the majority of states, the difference between 2019 and 2020 was less than 3 percentage points.
- Half of states experienced an increase in the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment in an inpatient setting, with 24 states experiencing a statistically significant increase. The states and territories with the largest percentage point increases were the Virgin

¹¹⁰ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table C.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2019, by service type,” and Table C.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service type,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book.

¹¹¹ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table C.2, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2019, by service setting,” and Table C.2, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service setting,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book.

Islands (+14.7 percentage points), Maine (+13.5 percentage points), and Nebraska (+11.6 percentage points).

- Thirteen states and territories experienced a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment in an inpatient setting. For all 13 states with a statistically significant decrease, the difference in the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment in an inpatient setting between 2019 and 2020 was less than 4 percentage points.
- In 15 states, there was either no change or the change was not statistically significant.
- In four states and territories, an increase in the total number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD resulted in an increase in the number who received treatment in an inpatient setting, but a decrease in the percentage receiving this type of care (Alabama, Indiana, Puerto Rico, and Virginia). For example, in Virginia, 6,751 additional Medicaid beneficiaries received SUD treatment in an inpatient setting, whereas the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting declined by about 1.5 percentage points.

Table and Figure G.6. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting¹¹²

- Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD receiving treatment in a residential setting increased by 0.3 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 5.2 percent to 5.5 percent. This increase represents an additional 5,000 beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting in 2020 compared to 2019.
- Twenty-one states experienced a statistically significant increase in the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment for a SUD in a residential setting. Utah had a statistically significant increase of 6.0 percentage points between 2019 and 2020, followed by New Hampshire (+3.9 percentage points) and West Virginia (+3.2 percentage points).
- Fifteen states experienced a statistically significant decrease in residential treatment. The largest decreases were for Massachusetts (-2.2 percentage points) and Alaska (-2.0 percentage points).
- In 14 states, there was either no change or the change was not statistically significant.

¹¹² This analysis was adapted from a revised Table C.2, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2019, by service setting,” and Table C. 2, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service setting,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book.

Table and Figure G.7. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting¹¹³

- Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in an outpatient setting decreased by 0.7 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 78.6 percent to 77.9 percent. This decrease represents almost 140,000 fewer beneficiaries treated for a SUD in an outpatient setting in 2020 compared to 2019.
- Nine states and territories experienced a statistically significant increase in the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment in an outpatient setting. The increase was greater than 3 percentage points between 2019 and 2020 in Idaho (+4.9 percentage points), West Virginia (+4.8 percentage points), Utah (+3.9 percentage points), Puerto Rico (+3.7 percentage points), and New Jersey (+3.6 percentage points).
- In a majority of states, the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment in an outpatient setting decreased. This decrease was statistically significant in 31 states. States and territories with a statistically significant decrease greater than 5 percentage points between 2019 and 2020 were the Virgin Islands (–15.2 percentage points), Nebraska (–8.5 percentage points), Maine and Mississippi (–5.7 percentage points in each).
- In 12 states, there was either no change or the change was not statistically significant.

Table and Figure G.8. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received an inpatient or a residential treatment and received an outpatient or a community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge¹¹⁴

- Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received inpatient or residential treatment and an outpatient or community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge increased by 0.4 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 28.3 percent to 28.7 percent. Due to changes in the overall number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD, this percentage point change actually represents about 2,500 fewer beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received an inpatient or residential treatment and an outpatient or community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge in 2020 compared to 2019.
- Sixteen states experienced a statistically significant increase in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received follow-up care after discharge. In 3 states the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received follow-up care increased by more than 5 percentage points from 2019 to 2020: West Virginia (+8.8 percentage points), New Hampshire (+7.1 percentage points), and Idaho (+5.8 percentage points).

¹¹³ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table C.2, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2019, by service setting,” and Table C.2, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service setting,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book.

¹¹⁴ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table F.1, “Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting in 2019,” and Table F.1, “Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting in 2020,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book.

- Seventeen states experienced a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received follow-up care after inpatient or residential treatment. Three of these states had decreases of greater than 3 percentage points: Maine (−6.9 percentage points), Rhode Island (−5.9 percentage points), and Vermont (−4.2 percentage points).
- In 19 states, the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received follow-up care after inpatient or residential treatment either did not change or the change was not statistically significant.

Table G.1. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, 2019 to 2020

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD		Difference in number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted <i>p</i> -value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
United States	54,711,677	55,966,131	4,695,555	4,560,513	8.6	8.1	-135,042	-0.43	(-0.44, -0.42)	<0.001
Alabama	465,639	477,178	40,648	47,599	8.7	10.0	6,951	1.25	(1.13, 1.36)	<0.001
Alaska*	178,405	186,109	20,077	18,566	11.3	10.0	-1,511	-1.28	(-1.48, -1.08)	<0.001
Arizona*	1,482,702	1,475,790	149,974	152,920	10.1	10.4	2,946	0.25	(0.18, 0.32)	<0.001
Arkansas*	670,950	670,555	36,346	33,268	5.4	5.0	-3,078	-0.46	(-0.53, -0.38)	<0.001
California*	9,686,822	9,663,915	473,927	423,543	4.9	4.4	-50,384	-0.51	(-0.53, -0.49)	<0.001
Colorado*	1,063,969	1,084,839	86,011	88,453	8.1	8.2	2,442	0.07	(-0.00, 0.14)	0.068
Connecticut*	728,689	750,119	89,899	82,251	12.3	11.0	-7,648	-1.37	(-1.48, -1.27)	<0.001
Delaware*	181,529	180,501	21,989	21,115	12.1	11.7	-874	-0.42	(-0.63, -0.20)	<0.001
District of Columbia*	195,704	200,599	13,074	12,430	6.7	6.2	-644	-0.48	(-0.64, -0.33)	<0.001
Florida	2,413,428	2,521,141	130,705	131,723	5.4	5.2	1,018	-0.19	(-0.23, -0.15)	<0.001
Georgia	1,103,052	1,116,235	68,951	64,291	6.3	5.8	-4,660	-0.49	(-0.55, -0.43)	<0.001
Hawaii*	282,423	298,360	18,256	15,795	6.5	5.3	-2,461	-1.17	(-1.29, -1.05)	<0.001
Idaho*	152,191	246,888	14,153	26,269	9.3	10.6	12,116	1.34	(1.15, 1.53)	<0.001
Illinois*	2,252,736	2,302,746	172,275	168,025	7.6	7.3	-4,250	-0.35	(-0.40, -0.30)	<0.001
Indiana*	1,096,126	1,153,729	100,490	108,280	9.2	9.4	7,790	0.22	(0.14, 0.29)	<0.001
Iowa*	509,894	518,468	56,960	52,380	11.2	10.1	-4,580	-1.07	(-1.19, -0.95)	<0.001
Kansas	232,393	227,732	22,288	21,008	9.6	9.2	-1,280	-0.37	(-0.53, -0.20)	<0.001
Kentucky*	1,104,410	1,244,580	153,345	155,342	13.9	12.5	1,997	-1.40	(-1.49, -1.32)	<0.001
Louisiana*	1,162,031	1,203,280	112,218	112,636	9.7	9.4	418	-0.30	(-0.37, -0.22)	<0.001
Maine*	197,115	243,750	25,785	33,988	13.1	13.9	8,203	0.86	(0.66, 1.07)	<0.001
Maryland*	983,562	1,019,693	116,420	111,371	11.8	10.9	-5,049	-0.91	(-1.00, -0.83)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	1,346,535	1,343,550	173,987	161,018	12.9	12.0	-12,969	-0.94	(-1.02, -0.86)	<0.001
Michigan*	2,041,368	2,144,205	200,161	184,390	9.8	8.6	-15,771	-1.21	(-1.26, -1.15)	<0.001
Minnesota*	883,301	870,206	103,545	96,796	11.7	11.1	-6,749	-0.60	(-0.69, -0.51)	<0.001
Mississippi	289,334	376,004	18,687	25,712	6.5	6.8	7,025	0.38	(0.26, 0.50)	<0.001
Missouri	673,909	640,704	66,363	62,980	9.8	9.8	-3,383	-0.02	(-0.12, 0.08)	0.746
Montana*	215,284	204,723	27,329	25,771	12.7	12.6	-1,558	-0.11	(-0.31, 0.09)	0.318
Nebraska	155,889	188,521	8,992	13,221	5.8	7.0	4,229	1.24	(1.08, 1.41)	<0.001
Nevada*	535,470	554,846	50,011	49,372	9.3	8.9	-639	-0.44	(-0.55, -0.33)	<0.001
New Hampshire*	157,267	159,972	18,243	20,144	11.6	12.6	1,901	0.99	(0.77, 1.22)	<0.001

Table G.1 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD		Difference in number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted <i>p</i> -value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
New Jersey*	1,276,088	1,273,197	93,100	99,031	7.3	7.8	5,931	0.48	(0.42, 0.55)	<0.001
New Mexico*	561,836	600,496	64,356	65,171	11.5	10.9	815	-0.60	(-0.72, -0.49)	<0.001
New York*	4,954,034	4,991,831	420,247	377,100	8.5	7.6	-43,147	-0.93	(-0.96, -0.89)	<0.001
North Carolina	1,037,947	1,097,581	109,129	105,873	10.5	9.6	-3,256	-0.87	(-0.95, -0.79)	<0.001
North Dakota*	77,118	78,841	7,427	9,240	9.6	11.7	1,813	2.09	(1.78, 2.40)	<0.001
Ohio*	2,167,402	2,182,908	374,342	354,713	17.3	16.2	-19,629	-1.02	(-1.09, -0.95)	<0.001
Oklahoma	453,719	486,831	43,181	39,590	9.5	8.1	-3,591	-1.38	(-1.50, -1.27)	<0.001
Oregon*	796,701	855,040	99,539	98,373	12.5	11.5	-1,166	-0.99	(-1.09, -0.89)	<0.001
Pennsylvania*	2,280,755	2,311,819	283,800	268,946	12.4	11.6	-14,854	-0.81	(-0.87, -0.75)	<0.001
Puerto Rico*	1,225,738	1,235,769	11,394	12,499	0.9	1.0	1,105	0.08	(0.06, 0.11)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	232,352	241,697	20,872	21,371	9.0	8.8	499	-0.14	(-0.30, 0.02)	0.096
South Carolina	667,861	678,920	43,485	42,224	6.5	6.2	-1,261	-0.29	(-0.37, -0.21)	<0.001
South Dakota	66,960	66,215	5,531	5,394	8.3	8.1	-137	-0.11	(-0.41, 0.18)	0.466
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,442,975	2,285,299	113,523	100,163	4.6	4.4	-13,360	-0.26	(-0.30, -0.23)	<0.001
Utah*	224,947	256,550	22,242	29,545	9.9	11.5	7,303	1.63	(1.45, 1.80)	<0.001
Vermont*	133,931	135,064	19,857	18,710	14.8	13.9	-1,147	-0.97	(-1.24, -0.71)	<0.001
Virginia*	1,009,203	1,109,619	86,971	105,802	8.6	9.5	18,831	0.92	(0.84, 0.99)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	19,590	22,229	317	284	1.6	1.3	-33	-0.34	(-0.57, -0.11)	0.004
Washington*	1,327,811	1,438,197	144,513	144,777	10.9	10.1	264	-0.82	(-0.89, -0.74)	<0.001
West Virginia*	454,892	434,982	52,234	55,656	11.5	12.8	3,422	1.31	(1.18, 1.45)	<0.001
Wisconsin	813,406	873,848	84,507	81,842	10.4	9.4	-2,665	-1.02	(-1.11, -0.93)	<0.001
Wyoming	44,284	40,260	3,879	3,552	8.8	8.8	-327	0.06	(-0.32, 0.45)	0.746

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table A.1: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by disorder.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

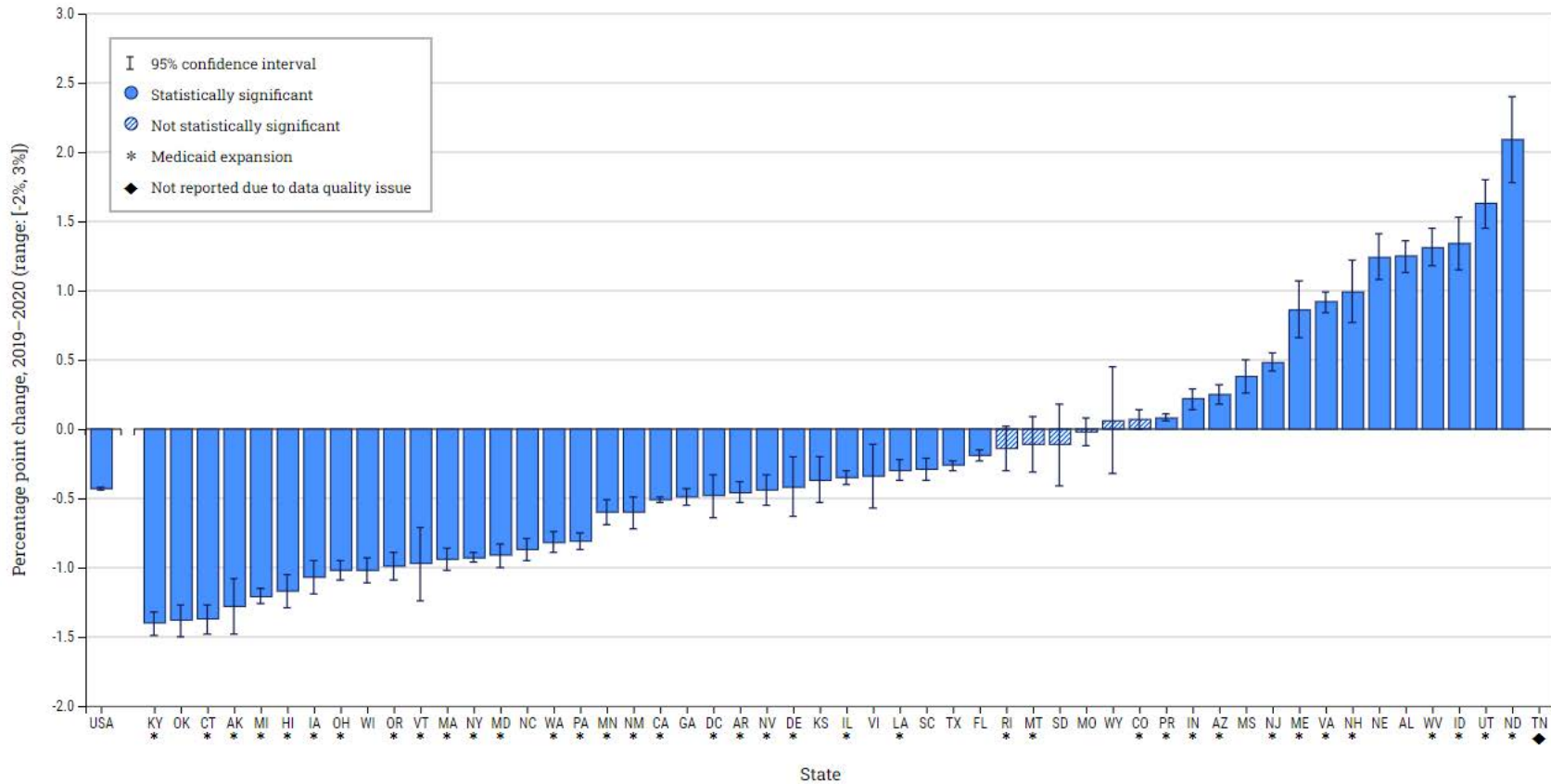
The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2019 and 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Figure G.1. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, 2019 to 2020



Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table A.1: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by disorder.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020. Idaho and Utah expanded Medicaid between January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020.

Figure G.1 (*continued*)

◆ Tennessee was excluded from the 2020 report because the state had a very low number of Medicaid claims from all four claims files that linked to the enrollment file in 2019 and 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Table G.2. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD, 2019 to 2020

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD		Difference in number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
United States	54,711,677	55,966,131	1,569,951	1,614,639	2.9	2.9	44,688	0.02	(0.01, 0.02)	<0.001
Alabama	465,639	477,178	8,836	10,906	1.9	2.3	2,070	0.39	(0.33, 0.45)	<0.001
Alaska*	178,405	186,109	6,891	7,064	3.9	3.8	173	-0.07	(-0.19, 0.06)	0.329
Arizona*	1,482,702	1,475,790	52,887	59,161	3.6	4.0	6,274	0.44	(0.40, 0.49)	<0.001
Arkansas*	670,950	670,555	4,602	5,312	0.7	0.8	710	0.11	(0.08, 0.14)	<0.001
California*	9,686,822	9,663,915	153,271	121,887	1.6	1.3	-31,384	-0.32	(-0.33, -0.31)	<0.001
Colorado*	1,063,969	1,084,839	27,527	31,049	2.6	2.9	3,522	0.27	(0.23, 0.32)	<0.001
Connecticut*	728,689	750,119	40,033	39,099	5.5	5.2	-934	-0.28	(-0.35, -0.21)	<0.001
Delaware*	181,529	180,501	12,558	12,337	6.9	6.8	-221	-0.08	(-0.25, 0.08)	0.357
District of Columbia*	195,704	200,599	4,035	4,537	2.1	2.3	502	0.20	(0.11, 0.29)	<0.001
Florida	2,413,428	2,521,141	33,581	35,444	1.4	1.4	1,863	0.01	(-0.01, 0.04)	0.211
Georgia	1,103,052	1,116,235	12,091	11,820	1.1	1.1	-271	-0.04	(-0.06, -0.01)	0.010
Hawaii*	282,423	298,360	3,753	3,282	1.3	1.1	-471	-0.23	(-0.29, -0.17)	<0.001
Idaho*	152,191	246,888	3,985	7,826	2.6	3.2	3,841	0.55	(0.45, 0.66)	<0.001
Illinois*	2,252,736	2,302,746	43,961	44,444	2.0	1.9	483	-0.02	(-0.05, 0.00)	0.126
Indiana*	1,096,126	1,153,729	40,236	46,564	3.7	4.0	6,328	0.37	(0.31, 0.42)	<0.001
Iowa*	509,894	518,468	8,528	8,671	1.7	1.7	143	0.00	(-0.05, 0.05)	0.998
Kansas	232,393	227,732	2,927	2,686	1.3	1.2	-241	-0.08	(-0.14, -0.02)	0.018
Kentucky*	1,104,410	1,244,580	60,366	69,543	5.5	5.6	9,177	0.12	(0.06, 0.18)	<0.001
Louisiana*	1,162,031	1,203,280	26,423	31,903	2.3	2.7	5,480	0.38	(0.34, 0.42)	<0.001
Maine*	197,115	243,750	13,613	16,923	6.9	6.9	3,310	0.04	(-0.11, 0.19)	0.646
Maryland*	983,562	1,019,693	69,479	67,737	7.1	6.6	-1,742	-0.42	(-0.49, -0.35)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	1,346,535	1,343,550	83,948	80,804	6.2	6.0	-3,144	-0.22	(-0.28, -0.16)	<0.001
Michigan*	2,041,368	2,144,205	52,271	50,001	2.6	2.3	-2,270	-0.23	(-0.26, -0.20)	<0.001
Minnesota*	883,301	870,206	27,801	28,654	3.1	3.3	853	0.15	(0.09, 0.20)	<0.001
Mississippi	289,334	376,004	3,145	4,237	1.1	1.1	1,092	0.04	(-0.01, 0.09)	0.155
Missouri	673,909	640,704	15,519	15,597	2.3	2.4	78	0.13	(0.08, 0.18)	<0.001
Montana*	215,284	204,723	7,371	7,558	3.4	3.7	187	0.27	(0.16, 0.38)	<0.001
Nebraska	155,889	188,521	1,460	1,842	0.9	1.0	382	0.04	(-0.02, 0.11)	0.259
Nevada*	535,470	554,846	14,508	15,489	2.7	2.8	981	0.08	(0.02, 0.14)	0.012
New Hampshire*	157,267	159,972	10,783	11,986	6.9	7.5	1,203	0.64	(0.46, 0.82)	<0.001

Table G.2 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD		Difference in number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value#
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
New Jersey*	1,276,088	1,273,197	33,741	45,322	2.6	3.6	11,581	0.92	(0.87, 0.96)	<0.001
New Mexico*	561,836	600,496	30,784	31,455	5.5	5.2	671	-0.24	(-0.32, -0.16)	<0.001
New York*	4,954,034	4,991,831	130,779	126,757	2.6	2.5	-4,022	-0.10	(-0.12, -0.08)	<0.001
North Carolina	1,037,947	1,097,581	26,786	30,114	2.6	2.7	3,328	0.16	(0.12, 0.21)	<0.001
North Dakota*	77,118	78,841	1,327	2,149	1.7	2.7	822	1.00	(0.86, 1.15)	<0.001
Ohio*	2,167,402	2,182,908	119,917	118,446	5.5	5.4	-1,471	-0.11	(-0.15, -0.06)	<0.001
Oklahoma	453,719	486,831	10,406	9,952	2.3	2.0	-454	-0.25	(-0.31, -0.19)	<0.001
Oregon*	796,701	855,040	31,316	33,767	3.9	3.9	2,451	0.02	(-0.04, 0.08)	0.574
Pennsylvania*	2,280,755	2,311,819	123,034	122,252	5.4	5.3	-782	-0.11	(-0.15, -0.07)	<0.001
Puerto Rico*	1,225,738	1,235,769	3,603	4,424	0.3	0.4	821	0.06	(0.05, 0.08)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	232,352	241,697	12,989	13,425	5.6	5.6	436	-0.04	(-0.17, 0.09)	0.614
South Carolina	667,861	678,920	9,990	10,685	1.5	1.6	695	0.08	(0.04, 0.12)	<0.001
South Dakota	66,960	66,215	661	687	1.0	1.0	26	0.05	(-0.06, 0.16)	0.387
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,442,975	2,285,299	16,705	14,847	0.7	0.6	-1,858	-0.03	(-0.05, -0.02)	<0.001
Utah*	224,947	256,550	9,661	14,090	4.3	5.5	4,429	1.20	(1.08, 1.32)	<0.001
Vermont*	133,931	135,064	10,551	10,357	7.9	7.7	-194	-0.21	(-0.41, -0.01)	0.056
Virginia*	1,009,203	1,109,619	34,607	46,846	3.4	4.2	12,239	0.79	(0.74, 0.84)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	19,590	22,229	18	13	0.1	0.1	-5	-0.03	(-0.09, 0.02)	0.253
Washington*	1,327,811	1,438,197	60,864	64,410	4.6	4.5	3,546	-0.11	(-0.15, -0.06)	<0.001
West Virginia*	454,892	434,982	27,817	31,485	6.1	7.2	3,668	1.12	(1.02, 1.23)	<0.001
Wisconsin	813,406	873,848	27,389	28,192	3.4	3.2	803	-0.14	(-0.19, -0.09)	<0.001
Wyoming	44,284	40,260	617	601	1.4	1.5	-16	0.10	(-0.06, 0.26)	0.259

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table A.1: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by disorder.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

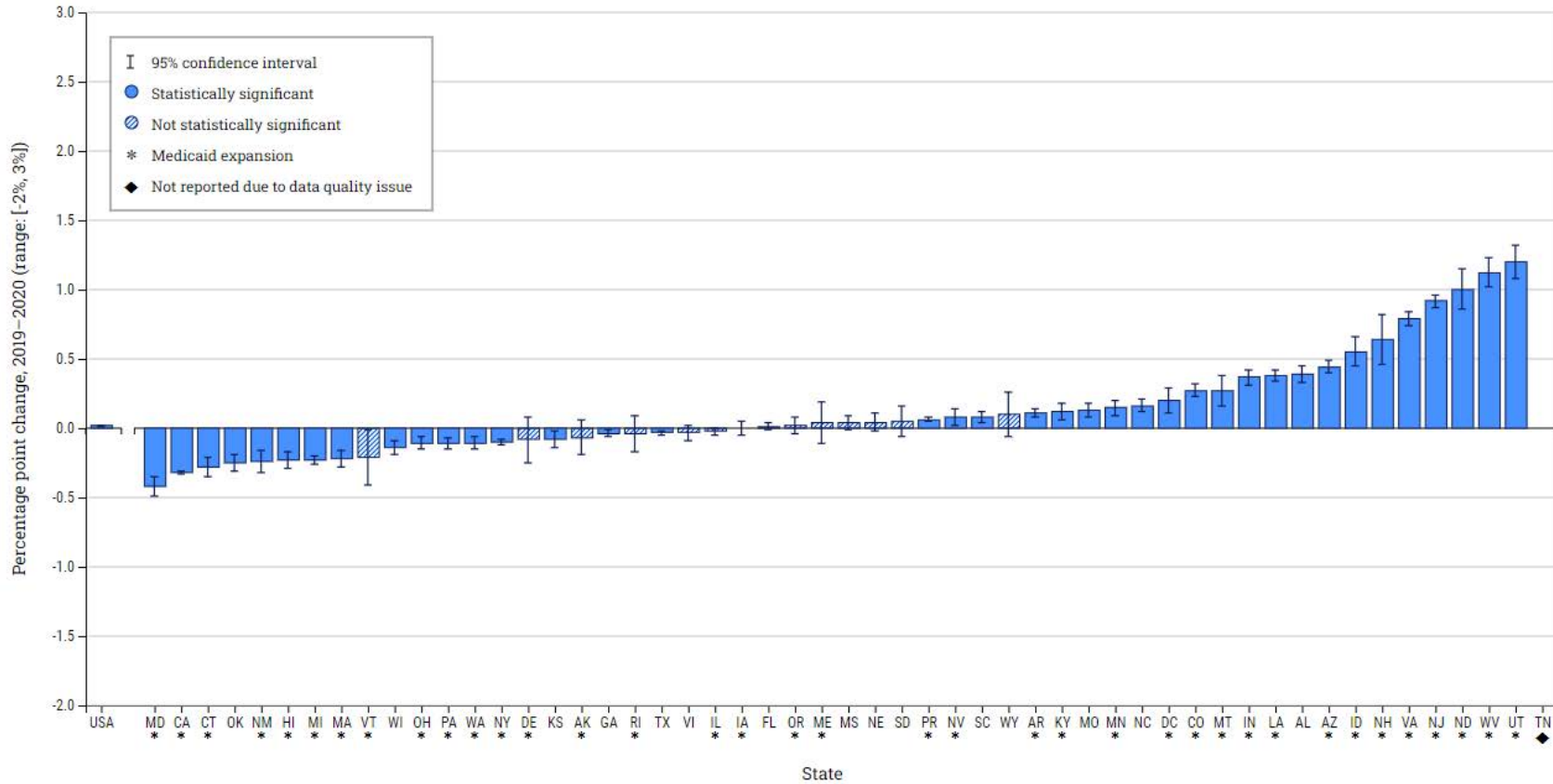
* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

Table G.2 (*continued*)

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2019 and 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Figure G.2. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD, 2019 to 2020



Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table A.1: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by disorder.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. A polysubstance use disorder involves a diagnosis in which there are two or more SUDs or a polysubstance diagnosis code. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020. Idaho and Utah expanded Medicaid between January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020.

◆ Tennessee was excluded from the 2020 report because the state had a very low number of Medicaid claims from all four claims files that linked to the enrollment file in 2019 and 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Table G.3. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT, 2019 to 2020

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for SUD who received MAT		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for SUD who received MAT		Difference in the number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for SUD with MAT, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted <i>p</i> -value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
United States	4,695,555	4,560,513	1,471,305	1,506,575	31.3	33.0	35,270	1.70	(1.65, 1.75)	<0.001
Alabama	40,648	47,599	6,314	8,727	15.5	18.3	2,413	2.80	(2.31, 3.30)	<0.001
Alaska*	20,077	18,566	6,557	6,818	32.7	36.7	261	4.06	(3.11, 5.01)	<0.001
Arizona*	149,974	152,920	45,995	50,407	30.7	33.0	4,412	2.29	(1.96, 2.63)	<0.001
Arkansas*	36,346	33,268	5,192	5,942	14.3	17.9	750	3.58	(3.03, 4.12)	<0.001
California*	473,927	423,543	150,265	109,453	31.7	25.8	-40,812	-5.86	(-6.05, -5.68)	<0.001
Colorado*	86,011	88,453	27,500	31,217	32.0	35.3	3,717	3.32	(2.88, 3.76)	<0.001
Connecticut*	89,899	82,251	41,438	39,802	46.1	48.4	-1,636	2.30	(1.82, 2.77)	<0.001
Delaware*	21,989	21,115	11,126	11,476	50.6	54.3	350	3.75	(2.81, 4.69)	<0.001
District of Columbia*	13,074	12,430	3,986	4,357	30.5	35.1	371	4.56	(3.41, 5.72)	<0.001
Florida	130,705	131,723	30,505	31,220	23.3	23.7	715	0.36	(0.04, 0.69)	0.036
Georgia	68,951	64,291	10,808	10,231	15.7	15.9	-577	0.24	(-0.15, 0.63)	0.251
Hawaii*	18,256	15,795	3,231	2,921	17.7	18.5	-310	0.79	(-0.03, 1.62)	0.070
Idaho*	14,153	26,269	3,011	7,672	21.3	29.2	4,661	7.93	(7.06, 8.80)	<0.001
Illinois*	172,275	168,025	29,965	33,133	17.4	19.7	3,168	2.33	(2.06, 2.59)	<0.001
Indiana*	100,490	108,280	43,469	49,385	43.3	45.6	5,916	2.35	(1.93, 2.78)	<0.001
Iowa*	56,960	52,380	11,124	11,677	19.5	22.3	553	2.76	(2.28, 3.25)	<0.001
Kansas	22,288	21,008	3,348	3,359	15.0	16.0	11	0.97	(0.29, 1.65)	0.007
Kentucky*	153,345	155,342	60,851	68,025	39.7	43.8	7,174	4.11	(3.76, 4.46)	<0.001
Louisiana*	112,218	112,636	24,841	30,627	22.1	27.2	5,786	5.05	(4.70, 5.41)	<0.001
Maine*	25,785	33,988	13,752	16,093	53.3	47.3	2,341	-5.98	(-6.79, -5.18)	<0.001
Maryland*	116,420	111,371	67,318	64,186	57.8	57.6	-3,132	-0.19	(-0.60, 0.22)	0.371
Massachusetts*	173,987	161,018	79,766	77,071	45.8	47.9	-2,695	2.02	(1.68, 2.36)	<0.001
Michigan*	200,161	184,390	53,862	49,186	26.9	26.7	-4,676	-0.23	(-0.51, 0.05)	0.119
Minnesota*	103,545	96,796	29,110	29,464	28.1	30.4	354	2.33	(1.93, 2.72)	<0.001
Mississippi	18,687	25,712	3,239	3,828	17.3	14.9	589	-2.44	(-3.14, -1.75)	<0.001
Missouri	66,363	62,980	16,151	16,551	24.3	26.3	400	1.94	(1.47, 2.42)	<0.001
Montana*	27,329	25,771	8,306	8,181	30.4	31.7	-125	1.35	(0.56, 2.14)	0.001
Nebraska	8,992	13,221	1,488	1,742	16.5	13.2	254	-3.37	(-4.33, -2.41)	<0.001
Nevada*	50,011	49,372	11,584	12,866	23.2	26.1	1,282	2.90	(2.36, 3.43)	<0.001
New Hampshire*	18,243	20,144	10,580	11,509	58.0	57.1	929	-0.86	(-1.85, 0.13)	0.106

Table G.3 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for SUD who received MAT		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for SUD who received MAT		Difference in the number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for SUD with MAT, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted <i>p</i> -value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
New Jersey*	93,100	99,031	31,013	42,373	33.3	42.8	11,360	9.48	(9.04, 9.91)	<0.001
New Mexico*	64,356	65,171	30,144	30,609	46.8	47.0	465	0.13	(-0.42, 0.67)	0.645
New York*	420,247	377,100	102,733	96,906	24.4	25.7	-5,827	1.25	(1.06, 1.44)	<0.001
North Carolina	109,129	105,873	16,673	22,587	15.3	21.3	5,914	6.06	(5.73, 6.38)	<0.001
North Dakota*	7,427	9,240	508	2,225	6.8	24.1	1,717	17.24	(16.20, 18.28)	<0.001
Ohio*	374,342	354,713	114,381	115,438	30.6	32.5	1,057	1.99	(1.78, 2.20)	<0.001
Oklahoma	43,181	39,590	8,075	7,849	18.7	19.8	-226	1.13	(0.59, 1.66)	<0.001
Oregon*	99,539	98,373	35,065	37,193	35.2	37.8	2,128	2.58	(2.16, 3.00)	<0.001
Pennsylvania*	283,800	268,946	107,076	110,095	37.7	40.9	3,019	3.21	(2.95, 3.46)	<0.001
Puerto Rico*	11,394	12,499	2,437	2,760	21.4	22.1	323	0.69	(-0.35, 1.74)	0.214
Rhode Island*	20,872	21,371	13,190	13,435	63.2	62.9	245	-0.33	(-1.25, 0.59)	0.493
South Carolina	43,485	42,224	10,756	11,308	24.7	26.8	552	2.05	(1.46, 2.63)	<0.001
South Dakota	5,531	5,394	712	727	12.9	13.5	15	0.61	(-0.66, 1.87)	0.370
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	113,523	100,163	17,330	15,758	15.3	15.7	-1,572	0.47	(0.16, 0.77)	0.004
Utah*	22,242	29,545	6,527	10,041	29.3	34.0	3,514	4.64	(3.83, 5.45)	<0.001
Vermont*	19,857	18,710	10,392	9,938	52.3	53.1	-454	0.78	(-0.22, 1.78)	0.143
Virginia*	86,971	105,802	32,804	47,030	37.7	44.5	14,226	6.73	(6.29, 7.17)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	317	284	39	18	12.3	6.3	-21	-5.96	(-10.56, -1.37)	0.016
Washington*	144,513	144,777	60,406	63,622	41.8	43.9	3,216	2.15	(1.78, 2.51)	<0.001
West Virginia*	52,234	55,656	25,275	27,950	48.4	50.2	2,675	1.83	(1.23, 2.43)	<0.001
Wisconsin	84,507	81,842	30,482	30,992	36.1	37.9	510	1.80	(1.33, 2.26)	<0.001
Wyoming	3,879	3,552	605	595	15.6	16.8	-10	1.15	(-0.52, 2.83)	0.199

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table C.1: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by service type.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We determined service types on the basis of National Drug Codes, procedure codes, and revenue codes.

The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

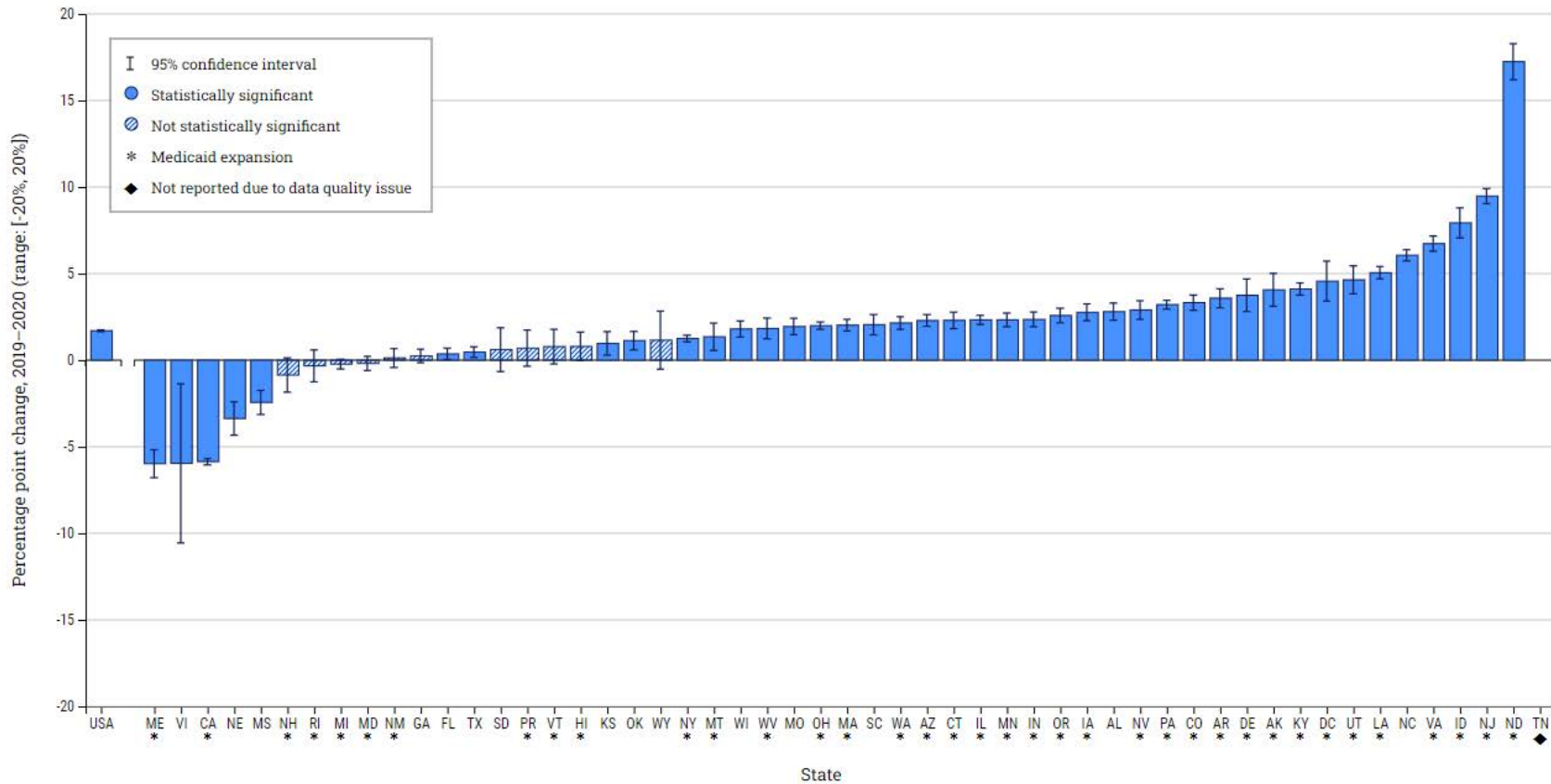
* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

[#] Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

Table G.3 (*continued*)

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2019 and 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Figure G.3. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT, 2019 to 2020



Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table C.1: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by service type.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We determined service types on the basis of National Drug Codes, procedure codes, and revenue codes.

The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020. Idaho and Utah expanded Medicaid between January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020.

Figure G.3 (*continued*)

◆ Tennessee was excluded from the 2020 report because the state had a very low number of Medicaid claims from all four claims files that linked to the enrollment file in 2019 and 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Table G.4. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services, 2019 to 2020

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services		Difference in the number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
United States	4,695,555	4,560,513	2,091,880	1,914,257	44.6	42.0	-177,623	-2.58	(-2.63, -2.52)	<0.001
Alabama	40,648	47,599	26,722	29,357	65.7	61.7	2,635	-4.06	(-4.70, -3.43)	<0.001
Alaska*	20,077	18,566	7,997	7,206	39.8	38.8	-791	-1.02	(-1.99, -0.04)	0.050
Arizona*	149,974	152,920	60,151	58,343	40.1	38.2	-1,808	-1.95	(-2.30, -1.61)	<0.001
Arkansas*	36,346	33,268	20,088	17,145	55.3	51.5	-2,943	-3.73	(-4.47, -2.99)	<0.001
California*	473,927	423,543	221,298	198,842	46.7	46.9	-22,456	0.25	(0.05, 0.46)	0.021
Colorado*	86,011	88,453	46,348	45,231	53.9	51.1	-1,117	-2.75	(-3.22, -2.28)	<0.001
Connecticut*	89,899	82,251	31,249	24,375	34.8	29.6	-6,874	-5.13	(-5.57, -4.68)	<0.001
Delaware*	21,989	21,115	8,902	8,034	40.5	38.0	-868	-2.44	(-3.36, -1.51)	<0.001
District of Columbia*	13,074	12,430	8,064	7,345	61.7	59.1	-719	-2.59	(-3.79, -1.39)	<0.001
Florida	130,705	131,723	75,478	73,757	57.7	56.0	-1,721	-1.75	(-2.13, -1.37)	<0.001
Georgia	68,951	64,291	35,135	32,323	51.0	50.3	-2,812	-0.68	(-1.22, -0.14)	0.017
Hawaii*	18,256	15,795	9,912	8,458	54.3	53.5	-1,454	-0.75	(-1.81, 0.32)	0.182
Idaho*	14,153	26,269	5,907	10,510	41.7	40.0	4,603	-1.73	(-2.73, -0.72)	0.001
Illinois*	172,275	168,025	56,212	53,570	32.6	31.9	-2,642	-0.75	(-1.06, -0.43)	<0.001
Indiana*	100,490	108,280	25,985	27,608	25.9	25.5	1,623	-0.36	(-0.74, 0.01)	0.068
Iowa*	56,960	52,380	24,947	20,460	43.8	39.1	-4,487	-4.74	(-5.32, -4.15)	<0.001
Kansas	22,288	21,008	9,843	9,161	44.2	43.6	-682	-0.56	(-1.49, 0.38)	0.254
Kentucky*	153,345	155,342	68,634	61,642	44.8	39.7	-6,992	-5.08	(-5.42, -4.73)	<0.001
Louisiana*	112,218	112,636	64,262	60,965	57.3	54.1	-3,297	-3.14	(-3.55, -2.73)	<0.001
Maine*	25,785	33,988	7,790	11,674	30.2	34.3	3,884	4.14	(3.38, 4.89)	<0.001
Maryland*	116,420	111,371	44,626	40,742	38.3	36.6	-3,884	-1.75	(-2.15, -1.35)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	173,987	161,018	73,643	68,634	42.3	42.6	-5,009	0.30	(-0.04, 0.63)	0.089
Michigan*	200,161	184,390	90,763	81,045	45.3	44.0	-9,718	-1.39	(-1.71, -1.08)	<0.001
Minnesota*	103,545	96,796	44,992	40,936	43.5	42.3	-4,056	-1.16	(-1.59, -0.73)	<0.001
Mississippi	18,687	25,712	10,033	12,930	53.7	50.3	2,897	-3.40	(-4.34, -2.46)	<0.001
Missouri	66,363	62,980	25,924	22,934	39.1	36.4	-2,990	-2.65	(-3.18, -2.12)	<0.001
Montana*	27,329	25,771	11,936	11,062	43.7	42.9	-874	-0.75	(-1.59, 0.09)	0.089
Nebraska	8,992	13,221	4,168	6,238	46.4	47.2	2,070	0.83	(-0.51, 2.17)	0.237
Nevada*	50,011	49,372	22,985	21,348	46.0	43.2	-1,637	-2.72	(-3.34, -2.10)	<0.001
New Hampshire*	18,243	20,144	5,472	5,990	30.0	29.7	518	-0.26	(-1.18, 0.66)	0.580

Table G.4 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services		Difference in the number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
New Jersey*	93,100	99,031	43,593	42,141	46.8	42.6	-1,452	-4.27	(-4.71, -3.83)	<0.001
New Mexico*	64,356	65,171	24,550	23,870	38.1	36.6	-680	-1.52	(-2.05, -0.99)	<0.001
New York*	420,247	377,100	187,709	137,220	44.7	36.4	-50,489	-8.28	(-8.49, -8.06)	<0.001
North Carolina	109,129	105,873	55,477	48,655	50.8	46.0	-6,822	-4.88	(-5.30, -4.46)	<0.001
North Dakota*	7,427	9,240	3,259	4,002	43.9	43.3	743	-0.57	(-2.08, 0.95)	0.470
Ohio*	374,342	354,713	204,765	179,290	54.7	50.5	-25,475	-4.15	(-4.38, -3.93)	<0.001
Oklahoma	43,181	39,590	14,417	12,728	33.4	32.1	-1,689	-1.24	(-1.88, -0.60)	<0.001
Oregon*	99,539	98,373	39,988	38,536	40.2	39.2	-1,452	-1.00	(-1.43, -0.57)	<0.001
Pennsylvania*	283,800	268,946	113,191	104,036	39.9	38.7	-9,155	-1.20	(-1.46, -0.94)	<0.001
Puerto Rico*	11,394	12,499	1,242	1,061	10.9	8.5	-181	-2.41	(-3.16, -1.66)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	20,872	21,371	5,422	5,879	26.0	27.5	457	1.53	(0.69, 2.38)	<0.001
South Carolina	43,485	42,224	21,056	19,838	48.4	47.0	-1,218	-1.44	(-2.11, -0.77)	<0.001
South Dakota	5,531	5,394	2,554	2,391	46.2	44.3	-163	-1.85	(-3.72, 0.02)	0.063
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	113,523	100,163	57,205	42,794	50.4	42.7	-14,411	-7.67	(-8.09, -7.24)	<0.001
Utah*	22,242	29,545	7,670	10,820	34.5	36.6	3,150	2.14	(1.31, 2.97)	<0.001
Vermont*	19,857	18,710	6,460	5,761	32.5	30.8	-699	-1.74	(-2.67, -0.81)	<0.001
Virginia*	86,971	105,802	33,507	40,316	38.5	38.1	6,809	-0.42	(-0.86, 0.01)	0.068
Virgin Islands	317	284	147	177	46.4	62.3	30	15.95	(8.08, 23.82)	<0.001
Washington*	144,513	144,777	65,489	62,942	45.3	43.5	-2,547	-1.84	(-2.20, -1.48)	<0.001
West Virginia*	52,234	55,656	16,451	18,301	31.5	32.9	1,850	1.39	(0.83, 1.95)	<0.001
Wisconsin	84,507	81,842	36,631	34,229	43.3	41.8	-2,402	-1.52	(-2.00, -1.05)	<0.001
Wyoming	3,879	3,552	1,631	1,405	42.0	39.6	-226	-2.49	(-4.73, -0.26)	0.036

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table C.1: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by service type.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We determined service types on the basis of National Drug Codes, procedure codes, and revenue codes.

The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

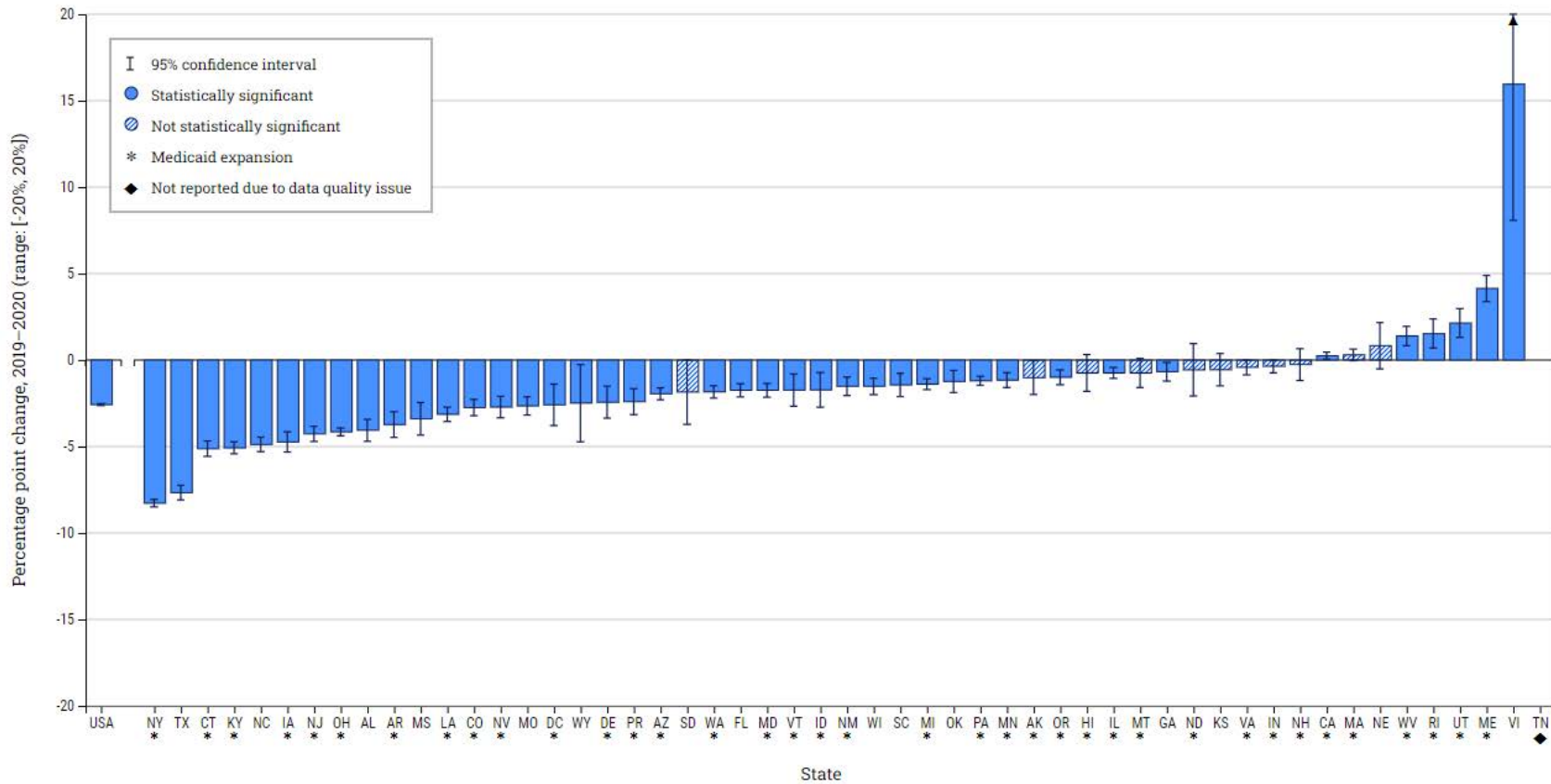
* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

Table G.4 (*continued*)

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2019 and 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Figure G.4. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services, 2019 to 2020



Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table C.1: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by service type.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We determined service types on the basis of National Drug Codes, procedure codes, and revenue codes.

The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020. Idaho and Utah expanded Medicaid between January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020.

◆ Tennessee was excluded from the 2020 report because the state had a very low number of Medicaid claims from all four claims files that linked to the enrollment file in 2019 and 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Table G.5. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting, 2019 to 2020

	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting		Difference in number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting, 2020—2019	Difference in percentage, 2020—2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p -value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
United States	4,695,555	4,560,513	1,872,223	1,840,989	39.9	40.4	-31,234	0.50	(0.44, 0.55)	<0.001
Alabama	40,648	47,599	20,197	22,494	49.7	47.3	2,297	-2.43	(-3.09, -1.77)	<0.001
Alaska*	20,077	18,566	6,709	6,414	33.4	34.5	-295	1.13	(0.19, 2.08)	0.026
Arizona*	149,974	152,920	61,828	64,685	41.2	42.3	2,857	1.07	(0.72, 1.43)	<0.001
Arkansas*	36,346	33,268	23,035	21,058	63.4	63.3	-1,977	-0.08	(-0.80, 0.64)	0.850
California*	473,927	423,543	184,242	170,320	38.9	40.2	-13,922	1.34	(1.13, 1.54)	<0.001
Colorado*	86,011	88,453	33,081	33,076	38.5	37.4	-5	-1.07	(-1.52, -0.61)	<0.001
Connecticut*	89,899	82,251	26,955	26,165	30.0	31.8	-790	1.83	(1.39, 2.26)	<0.001
Delaware*	21,989	21,115	8,821	7,665	40.1	36.3	-1,156	-3.81	(-4.73, -2.90)	<0.001
District of Columbia*	13,074	12,430	7,573	7,447	57.9	59.9	-126	1.99	(0.78, 3.20)	0.002
Florida	130,705	131,723	74,323	76,739	56.9	58.3	2,416	1.39	(1.02, 1.77)	<0.001
Georgia	68,951	64,291	37,279	34,954	54.1	54.4	-2,325	0.30	(-0.23, 0.84)	0.302
Hawaii*	18,256	15,795	7,861	7,195	43.1	45.6	-666	2.49	(1.43, 3.55)	<0.001
Idaho*	14,153	26,269	4,490	9,118	31.7	34.7	4,628	2.99	(2.03, 3.94)	<0.001
Illinois*	172,275	168,025	85,324	82,277	49.5	49.0	-3,047	-0.56	(-0.90, -0.22)	0.002
Indiana*	100,490	108,280	45,971	48,305	45.7	44.6	2,334	-1.14	(-1.56, -0.71)	<0.001
Iowa*	56,960	52,380	24,862	22,984	43.6	43.9	-1,878	0.23	(-0.36, 0.82)	0.477
Kansas	22,288	21,008	11,774	11,548	52.8	55.0	-226	2.14	(1.20, 3.08)	<0.001
Kentucky*	153,345	155,342	52,788	52,135	34.4	33.6	-653	-0.86	(-1.20, -0.53)	<0.001
Louisiana*	112,218	112,636	50,383	52,972	44.9	47.0	2,589	2.13	(1.72, 2.54)	<0.001
Maine*	25,785	33,988	4,235	10,171	16.4	29.9	5,936	13.50	(12.84, 14.17)	<0.001
Maryland*	116,420	111,371	32,729	33,056	28.1	29.7	327	1.57	(1.20, 1.94)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	173,987	161,018	66,830	60,945	38.4	37.8	-5,885	-0.56	(-0.89, -0.23)	0.001
Michigan*	200,161	184,390	68,633	65,950	34.3	35.8	-2,683	1.48	(1.18, 1.78)	<0.001
Minnesota*	103,545	96,796	39,580	36,997	38.2	38.2	-2,583	0.00	(-0.43, 0.42)	0.988
Mississippi	18,687	25,712	11,151	16,141	59.7	62.8	4,990	3.10	(2.19, 4.02)	<0.001
Missouri	66,363	62,980	25,703	24,739	38.7	39.3	-964	0.55	(0.02, 1.08)	0.058
Montana*	27,329	25,771	9,974	9,257	36.5	35.9	-717	-0.58	(-1.39, 0.24)	0.201

Table G.5 (continued)

	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting		Difference in number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
Nebraska	8,992	13,221	3,991	7,396	44.4	55.9	3,405	11.56	(10.23, 12.89)	<0.001
Nevada*	50,011	49,372	24,333	23,550	48.7	47.7	-783	-0.96	(-1.58, -0.33)	0.004
New Hampshire*	18,243	20,144	4,334	5,494	23.8	27.3	1,160	3.52	(2.64, 4.39)	<0.001
New Jersey*	93,100	99,031	36,479	35,051	39.2	35.4	-1,428	-3.79	(-4.22, -3.36)	<0.001
New Mexico*	64,356	65,171	21,146	21,368	32.9	32.8	222	-0.07	(-0.58, 0.44)	0.834
New York*	420,247	377,100	170,513	154,228	40.6	40.9	-16,285	0.32	(0.11, 0.54)	0.005
North Carolina	109,129	105,873	55,207	53,943	50.6	51.0	-1,264	0.36	(-0.06, 0.78)	0.117
North Dakota*	7,427	9,240	3,460	4,567	46.6	49.4	1,107	2.84	(1.31, 4.36)	<0.001
Ohio*	374,342	354,713	133,985	126,490	35.8	35.7	-7,495	-0.13	(-0.35, 0.09)	0.274
Oklahoma	43,181	39,590	22,773	20,111	52.7	50.8	-2,662	-1.94	(-2.62, -1.26)	<0.001
Oregon*	99,539	98,373	26,013	28,763	26.1	29.2	2,750	3.11	(2.71, 3.50)	<0.001
Pennsylvania*	283,800	268,946	103,979	98,106	36.6	36.5	-5,873	-0.16	(-0.41, 0.09)	0.254
Puerto Rico*	11,394	12,499	4,894	4,947	43.0	39.6	53	-3.37	(-4.62, -2.12)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	20,872	21,371	3,510	4,699	16.8	22.0	1,189	5.17	(4.42, 5.92)	<0.001
South Carolina	43,485	42,224	18,715	19,893	43.0	47.1	1,178	4.08	(3.41, 4.74)	<0.001
South Dakota	5,531	5,394	3,372	3,411	61.0	63.2	39	2.27	(0.45, 4.09)	0.020
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	113,523	100,163	66,497	59,067	58.6	59.0	-7,430	0.40	(-0.02, 0.81)	0.083
Utah*	22,242	29,545	8,121	10,683	36.5	36.2	2,562	-0.35	(-1.19, 0.48)	0.449
Vermont*	19,857	18,710	5,481	4,892	27.6	26.1	-589	-1.46	(-2.34, -0.57)	0.002
Virginia*	86,971	105,802	38,298	45,049	44.0	42.6	6,751	-1.46	(-1.90, -1.01)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	317	284	156	180	49.2	63.4	24	14.17	(6.32, 22.02)	<0.001
Washington*	144,513	144,777	40,173	44,011	27.8	30.4	3,838	2.60	(2.27, 2.93)	<0.001
West Virginia*	52,234	55,656	16,984	18,329	32.5	32.9	1,345	0.42	(-0.14, 0.98)	0.177
Wisconsin	84,507	81,842	31,552	30,199	37.3	36.9	-1,353	-0.44	(-0.90, 0.03)	0.083
Wyoming	3,879	3,552	1,926	1,755	49.7	49.4	-171	-0.24	(-2.52, 2.03)	0.850

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table C.2: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by service setting.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

Table G.5 (continued)

We defined service setting on the basis of the FASC value the claim was assigned as well as the type of claim on which the service was submitted; for claims categorized as Other Services (i.e., not inpatient, residential, or pharmacy claims), we defined the setting on the basis of the claim's type of bill, place of service, procedure codes, or revenue codes. We defined a setting as "unknown" when there was not enough information on the claim to categorize the service by setting. We did not analyze whether any services were provided via telehealth.

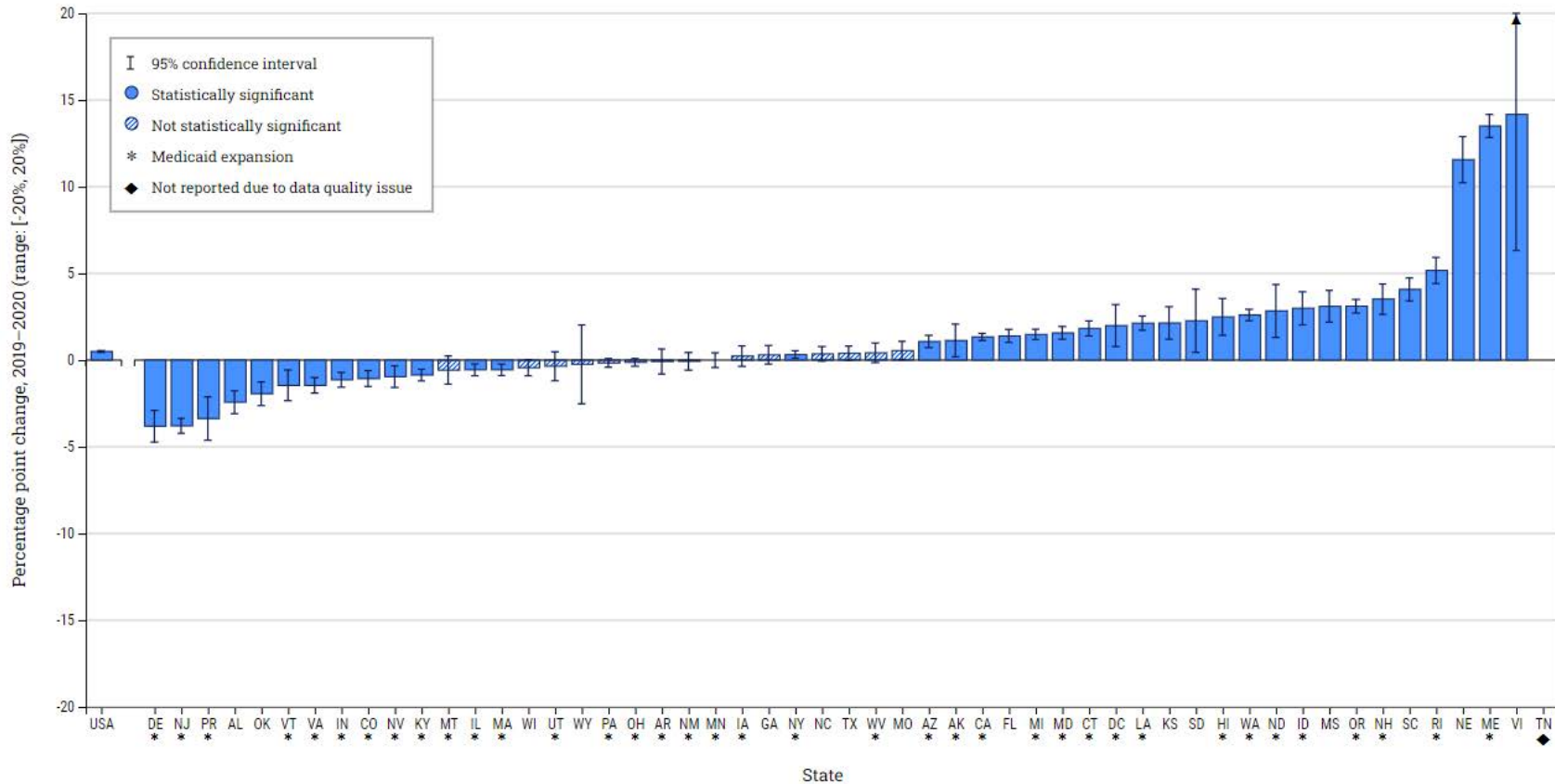
The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2019 and 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Figure G.5. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting, 2019 to 2020



Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table C.2: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by service setting.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We defined service setting on the basis of the FASC value the claim was assigned as well as the type of claim on which the service was submitted; for claims categorized as Other Services (i.e., not inpatient, residential, or pharmacy claims), we defined the setting on the basis of the claim’s type of bill, place of service, procedure codes, or revenue codes. We defined a setting as “unknown” when there was not enough information on the claim to categorize the service by setting. We did not analyze whether any services were provided via telehealth.

Figure G.5 (*continued*)

The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020. Idaho and Utah expanded Medicaid between January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020.

◆ Tennessee was excluded from the 2020 report because the state had a very low number of Medicaid claims from all four claims files that linked to the enrollment file in 2019 and 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Table G.6. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting, 2019 to 2020

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting		Difference in number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
United States	4,695,555	4,560,513	243,899	249,006	5.2	5.5	5,107	0.27	(0.24, 0.29)	<0.001
Alabama	40,648	47,599	1,203	1,036	3.0	2.2	-167	-0.78	(-0.99, -0.57)	<0.001
Alaska*	20,077	18,566	1,467	985	7.3	5.3	-482	-2.00	(-2.48, -1.52)	<0.001
Arizona*	149,974	152,920	5,106	5,727	3.4	3.7	621	0.34	(0.21, 0.47)	<0.001
Arkansas*	36,346	33,268	762	793	2.1	2.4	31	0.29	(0.07, 0.51)	0.016
California*	473,927	423,543	23,102	24,005	4.9	5.7	903	0.79	(0.70, 0.89)	<0.001
Colorado*	86,011	88,453	1,577	1,692	1.8	1.9	115	0.08	(-0.05, 0.21)	0.268
Connecticut*	89,899	82,251	2,886	2,412	3.2	2.9	-474	-0.28	(-0.44, -0.11)	0.002
Delaware*	21,989	21,115	1,147	892	5.2	4.2	-255	-0.99	(-1.39, -0.59)	<0.001
District of Columbia*	13,074	12,430	312	633	2.4	5.1	321	2.71	(2.24, 3.17)	<0.001
Florida	130,705	131,723	2,644	3,468	2.0	2.6	824	0.61	(0.49, 0.73)	<0.001
Georgia	68,951	64,291	1,206	1,089	1.7	1.7	-117	-0.06	(-0.19, 0.08)	0.496
Hawaii*	18,256	15,795	813	655	4.5	4.1	-158	-0.31	(-0.74, 0.13)	0.204
Idaho*	14,153	26,269	319	651	2.3	2.5	332	0.22	(-0.08, 0.53)	0.203
Illinois*	172,275	168,025	9,304	8,773	5.4	5.2	-531	-0.18	(-0.33, -0.03)	0.028
Indiana*	100,490	108,280	3,430	6,445	3.4	6.0	3,015	2.54	(2.36, 2.72)	<0.001
Iowa*	56,960	52,380	2,334	1,960	4.1	3.7	-374	-0.36	(-0.59, -0.13)	0.004
Kansas	22,288	21,008	1,707	1,461	7.7	7.0	-246	-0.70	(-1.19, -0.21)	0.008
Kentucky*	153,345	155,342	9,919	13,823	6.5	8.9	3,904	2.43	(2.24, 2.62)	<0.001
Louisiana*	112,218	112,636	13,278	14,069	11.8	12.5	791	0.66	(0.39, 0.93)	<0.001
Maine*	25,785	33,988	258	457	1.0	1.3	199	0.34	(0.17, 0.52)	<0.001
Maryland*	116,420	111,371	12,850	12,421	11.0	11.2	-429	0.12	(-0.14, 0.37)	0.441
Massachusetts*	173,987	161,018	14,876	12,540	8.6	7.8	-2,336	-0.76	(-0.95, -0.58)	<0.001
Michigan*	200,161	184,390	34,219	27,481	17.1	14.9	-6,738	-2.19	(-2.42, -1.96)	<0.001
Minnesota*	103,545	96,796	3,119	3,297	3.0	3.4	178	0.39	(0.24, 0.55)	<0.001
Mississippi	18,687	25,712	218	423	1.2	1.6	205	0.48	(0.26, 0.70)	<0.001
Missouri	66,363	62,980	1,626	1,710	2.5	2.7	84	0.26	(0.09, 0.44)	0.004
Montana*	27,329	25,771	1,070	818	3.9	3.2	-252	-0.74	(-1.06, -0.43)	<0.001
Nebraska	8,992	13,221	678	994	7.5	7.5	316	-0.02	(-0.73, 0.69)	0.971

Table G.6 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting		Difference in number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
Nevada*	50,011	49,372	1,119	1,432	2.2	2.9	313	0.66	(0.47, 0.86)	<0.001
New Hampshire*	18,243	20,144	1,021	1,920	5.6	9.5	899	3.93	(3.41, 4.46)	<0.001
New Jersey*	93,100	99,031	1,543	1,783	1.7	1.8	240	0.14	(0.03, 0.26)	0.023
New Mexico*	64,356	65,171	809	804	1.3	1.2	-5	-0.02	(-0.14, 0.10)	0.763
New York*	420,247	377,100	4,993	5,044	1.2	1.3	51	0.15	(0.10, 0.20)	<0.001
North Carolina	109,129	105,873	3,317	3,108	3.0	2.9	-209	-0.10	(-0.25, 0.04)	0.203
North Dakota*	7,427	9,240	256	266	3.4	2.9	10	-0.57	(-1.11, -0.03)	0.050
Ohio*	374,342	354,713	33,699	34,001	9.0	9.6	302	0.58	(0.45, 0.72)	<0.001
Oklahoma	43,181	39,590	780	813	1.8	2.1	33	0.25	(0.06, 0.44)	0.015
Oregon*	99,539	98,373	10,735	9,700	10.8	9.9	-1,035	-0.92	(-1.19, -0.66)	<0.001
Pennsylvania*	283,800	268,946	2,946	2,726	1.0	1.0	-220	-0.02	(-0.08, 0.03)	0.434
Puerto Rico*	11,394	12,499	DS	27	DS	0.2	DS	DS	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	20,872	21,371	377	393	1.8	1.8	16	0.03	(-0.22, 0.29)	0.851
South Carolina	43,485	42,224	1,260	1,082	2.9	2.6	-178	-0.34	(-0.55, -0.12)	0.004
South Dakota	5,531	5,394	549	535	9.9	9.9	-14	-0.01	(-1.13, 1.11)	0.990
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	113,523	100,163	3,905	4,145	3.4	4.1	240	0.70	(0.54, 0.86)	<0.001
Utah*	22,242	29,545	5,317	8,847	23.9	29.9	3,530	6.04	(5.27, 6.81)	<0.001
Vermont*	19,857	18,710	871	697	4.4	3.7	-174	-0.66	(-1.05, -0.27)	0.002
Virginia*	86,971	105,802	1,703	2,101	2.0	2.0	398	0.03	(-0.10, 0.15)	0.735
Virgin Islands	317	284	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.00	NA	NA
Washington*	144,513	144,777	13,888	13,684	9.6	9.5	-204	-0.16	(-0.37, 0.06)	0.196
West Virginia*	52,234	55,656	1,998	3,910	3.8	7.0	1,912	3.20	(2.93, 3.47)	<0.001
Wisconsin	84,507	81,842	1,186	1,142	1.4	1.4	-44	-0.01	(-0.12, 0.10)	0.924
Wyoming	3,879	3,552	197	136	5.1	3.8	-61	-1.25	(-2.19, -0.31)	0.015

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table C.2: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by service setting.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We defined service setting on the basis of the FASC value the claim was assigned as well as the type of claim on which the service was submitted; for claims categorized as Other Services (i.e., not inpatient, residential, or pharmacy claims), we defined the setting on the basis of the claim's type of bill, place of service, procedure codes, or

Table G.6 (*continued*)

revenue codes. We defined a setting as “unknown” when there was not enough information on the claim to categorize the service by setting. We did not analyze whether any services were provided via telehealth.

The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

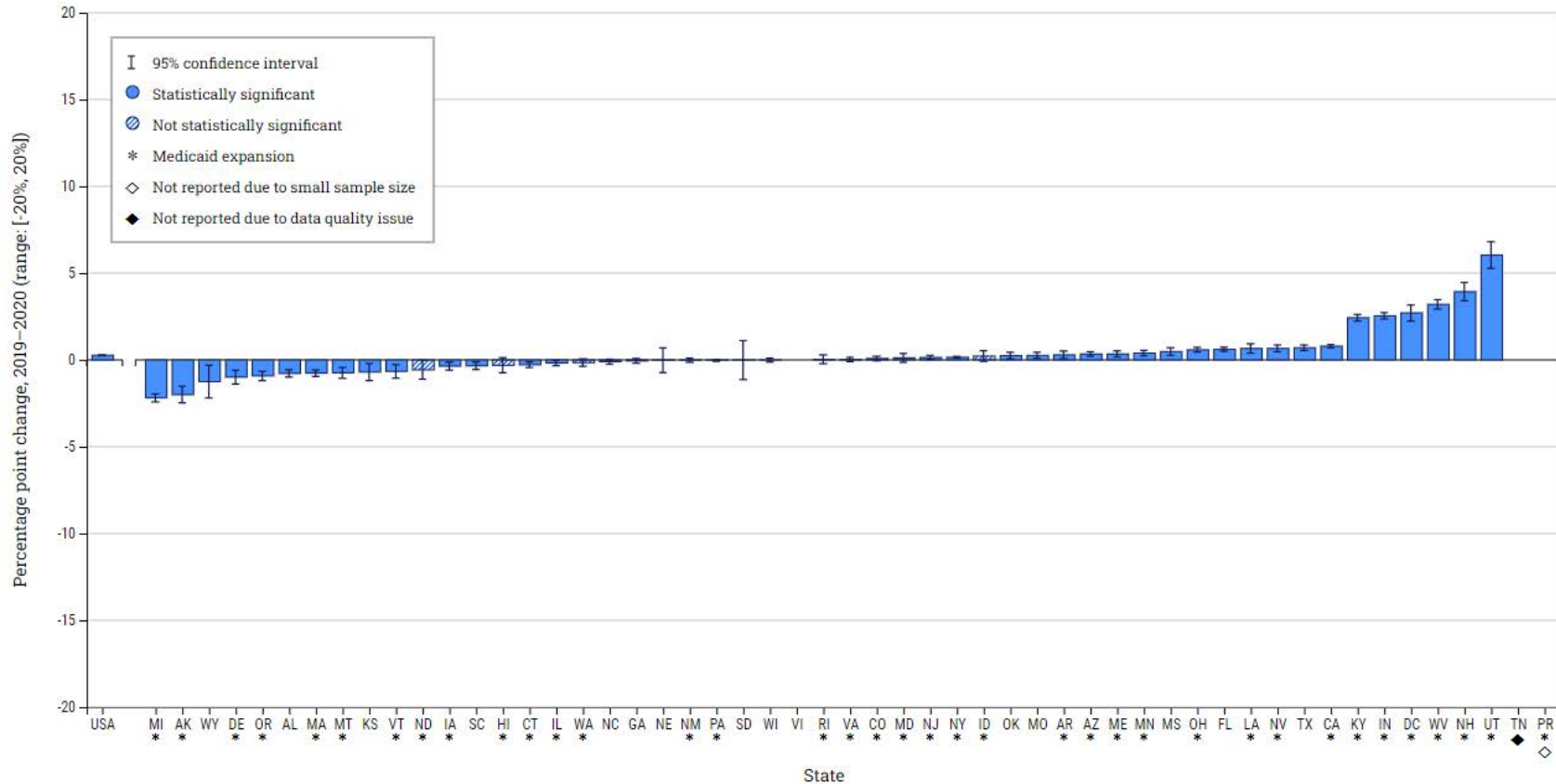
* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, then we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2019 and 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Figure G.6. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting, 2019 to 2020



Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table C.2: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by service setting.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We defined service setting on the basis of the FASC value the claim was assigned as well as the type of claim on which the service was submitted; for claims categorized as Other Services (i.e., not inpatient, residential, or pharmacy claims), we defined the setting on the basis of the claim’s type of bill, place of service, procedure codes, or revenue codes. We defined a setting as “unknown” when there was not enough information on the claim to categorize the service by setting. We did not analyze whether any services were provided via telehealth.

Figure G.6 (*continued*)

The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020. Idaho and Utah expanded Medicaid between January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020.

◆ Tennessee was excluded from the 2020 report because the state had a very low number of Medicaid claims from all four claims files that linked to the enrollment file in 2019 and 2020, making the state's data unusable.

◇ Not reported due to small sample size.

Table G.7. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting, 2019 to 2020

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting		Difference in number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
United States	4,695,555	4,560,513	3,689,672	3,550,394	78.6	77.9	-139,278	-0.73	(-0.77, -0.68)	0.075
Alabama	40,648	47,599	32,043	37,762	78.8	79.3	5,719	0.50	(-0.04, 1.04)	0.084
Alaska*	20,077	18,566	16,712	15,305	83.2	82.4	-1,407	-0.80	(-1.56, -0.05)	0.048
Arizona*	149,974	152,920	122,339	122,831	81.6	80.3	492	-1.25	(-1.53, -0.97)	<0.001
Arkansas*	36,346	33,268	22,263	19,795	61.3	59.5	-2,468	-1.75	(-2.48, -1.02)	<0.001
California*	473,927	423,543	353,530	307,224	74.6	72.5	-46,306	-2.06	(-2.24, -1.88)	<0.001
Colorado*	86,011	88,453	69,336	72,042	80.6	81.4	2,706	0.83	(0.47, 1.20)	<0.001
Connecticut*	89,899	82,251	79,084	70,982	88.0	86.3	-8,102	-1.67	(-1.99, -1.35)	<0.001
Delaware*	21,989	21,115	18,748	17,982	85.3	85.2	-766	-0.10	(-0.77, 0.57)	0.803
District of Columbia*	13,074	12,430	8,526	7,945	65.2	63.9	-581	-1.30	(-2.47, -0.12)	0.041
Florida	130,705	131,723	81,071	80,839	62.0	61.4	-232	-0.66	(-1.03, -0.28)	<0.001
Georgia	68,951	64,291	45,860	41,929	66.5	65.2	-3,931	-1.29	(-1.80, -0.78)	<0.001
Hawaii*	18,256	15,795	13,736	11,664	75.2	73.8	-2,072	-1.39	(-2.32, -0.47)	0.005
Idaho*	14,153	26,269	11,032	21,771	77.9	82.9	10,739	4.93	(4.11, 5.75)	<0.001
Illinois*	172,275	168,025	121,754	116,731	70.7	69.5	-5,023	-1.20	(-1.51, -0.89)	<0.001
Indiana*	100,490	108,280	68,131	75,630	67.8	69.8	7,499	2.05	(1.65, 2.45)	<0.001
Iowa*	56,960	52,380	44,988	41,046	79.0	78.4	-3,942	-0.62	(-1.11, -0.13)	0.017
Kansas	22,288	21,008	14,910	13,645	66.9	65.0	-1,265	-1.95	(-2.84, -1.05)	<0.001
Kentucky*	153,345	155,342	130,379	131,990	85.0	85.0	1,611	-0.06	(-0.31, 0.20)	0.702
Louisiana*	112,218	112,636	85,182	81,891	75.9	72.7	-3,291	-3.20	(-3.56, -2.84)	<0.001
Maine*	25,785	33,988	24,032	29,725	93.2	87.5	5,693	-5.74	(-6.21, -5.28)	<0.001
Maryland*	116,420	111,371	101,942	97,098	87.6	87.2	-4,844	-0.38	(-0.65, -0.11)	0.009
Massachusetts*	173,987	161,018	146,343	134,351	84.1	83.4	-11,992	-0.67	(-0.92, -0.42)	<0.001
Michigan*	200,161	184,390	157,775	144,903	78.8	78.6	-12,872	-0.24	(-0.50, 0.02)	0.087
Minnesota*	103,545	96,796	87,405	80,917	84.4	83.6	-6,488	-0.82	(-1.14, -0.50)	<0.001
Mississippi	18,687	25,712	11,793	14,751	63.1	57.4	2,958	-5.74	(-6.66, -4.82)	<0.001
Missouri	66,363	62,980	54,694	51,694	82.4	82.1	-3,000	-0.34	(-0.75, 0.08)	0.136
Montana*	27,329	25,771	23,052	21,702	84.3	84.2	-1,350	-0.14	(-0.76, 0.48)	0.702
Nebraska	8,992	13,221	6,424	8,322	71.4	62.9	1,898	-8.50	(-9.74, -7.25)	<0.001

Table G.7 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting		Difference in number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
Nevada*	50,011	49,372	38,317	38,017	76.6	77.0	-300	0.38	(-0.14, 0.91)	0.178
New Hampshire*	18,243	20,144	16,133	17,596	88.4	87.4	1,463	-1.08	(-1.74, -0.43)	0.002
New Jersey*	93,100	99,031	72,593	80,770	78.0	81.6	8,177	3.59	(3.23, 3.95)	<0.001
New Mexico*	64,356	65,171	55,920	56,623	86.9	86.9	703	-0.01	(-0.38, 0.36)	0.974
New York*	420,247	377,100	341,467	302,127	81.3	80.1	-39,340	-1.14	(-1.31, -0.96)	<0.001
North Carolina	109,129	105,873	77,234	73,102	70.8	69.0	-4,132	-1.73	(-2.11, -1.34)	<0.001
North Dakota*	7,427	9,240	5,814	7,155	78.3	77.4	1,341	-0.85	(-2.11, 0.42)	0.219
Ohio*	374,342	354,713	322,211	302,218	86.1	85.2	-19,993	-0.87	(-1.03, -0.71)	<0.001
Oklahoma	43,181	39,590	29,102	26,570	67.4	67.1	-2,532	-0.28	(-0.92, 0.36)	0.426
Oregon*	99,539	98,373	87,613	84,655	88.0	86.1	-2,958	-1.96	(-2.26, -1.67)	<0.001
Pennsylvania*	283,800	268,946	218,458	208,092	77.0	77.4	-10,366	0.40	(0.18, 0.62)	<0.001
Puerto Rico*	11,394	12,499	7,207	8,371	63.3	67.0	1,164	3.72	(2.51, 4.93)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	20,872	21,371	19,600	19,672	93.9	92.0	72	-1.86	(-2.34, -1.37)	<0.001
South Carolina	43,485	42,224	32,047	29,460	73.7	69.8	-2,587	-3.93	(-4.53, -3.32)	<0.001
South Dakota	5,531	5,394	3,155	2,908	57.0	53.9	-247	-3.13	(-4.99, -1.27)	0.002
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	113,523	100,163	71,084	61,342	62.6	61.2	-9,742	-1.37	(-1.79, -0.96)	<0.001
Utah*	22,242	29,545	15,879	22,232	71.4	75.2	6,353	3.86	(3.08, 4.63)	<0.001
Vermont*	19,857	18,710	17,461	16,134	87.9	86.2	-1,327	-1.70	(-2.37, -1.03)	<0.001
Virginia*	86,971	105,802	65,323	80,867	75.1	76.4	15,544	1.32	(0.94, 1.71)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	317	284	181	119	57.1	41.9	-62	-15.20	(-23.11, -7.28)	<0.001
Washington*	144,513	144,777	126,685	123,854	87.7	85.5	-2,831	-2.12	(-2.36, -1.87)	<0.001
West Virginia*	52,234	55,656	40,393	45,720	77.3	82.1	5,327	4.82	(4.34, 5.30)	<0.001
Wisconsin	84,507	81,842	70,179	67,961	83.0	83.0	-2,218	-0.01	(-0.37, 0.35)	0.974
Wyoming	3,879	3,552	2,532	2,362	65.3	66.5	-170	1.22	(-0.93, 3.38)	0.300

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table C.2: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by service setting.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

We defined service setting on the basis of the FASC value the claim was assigned as well as the type of claim on which the service was submitted; for claims categorized as Other Services (i.e., not inpatient, residential, or pharmacy claims), we defined the setting on the basis of the claim's type of bill, place of service, procedure codes, or

Table G.7 (continued)

revenue codes. We defined a setting as “unknown” when there was not enough information on the claim to categorize the service by setting. We did not analyze whether any services were provided via telehealth.

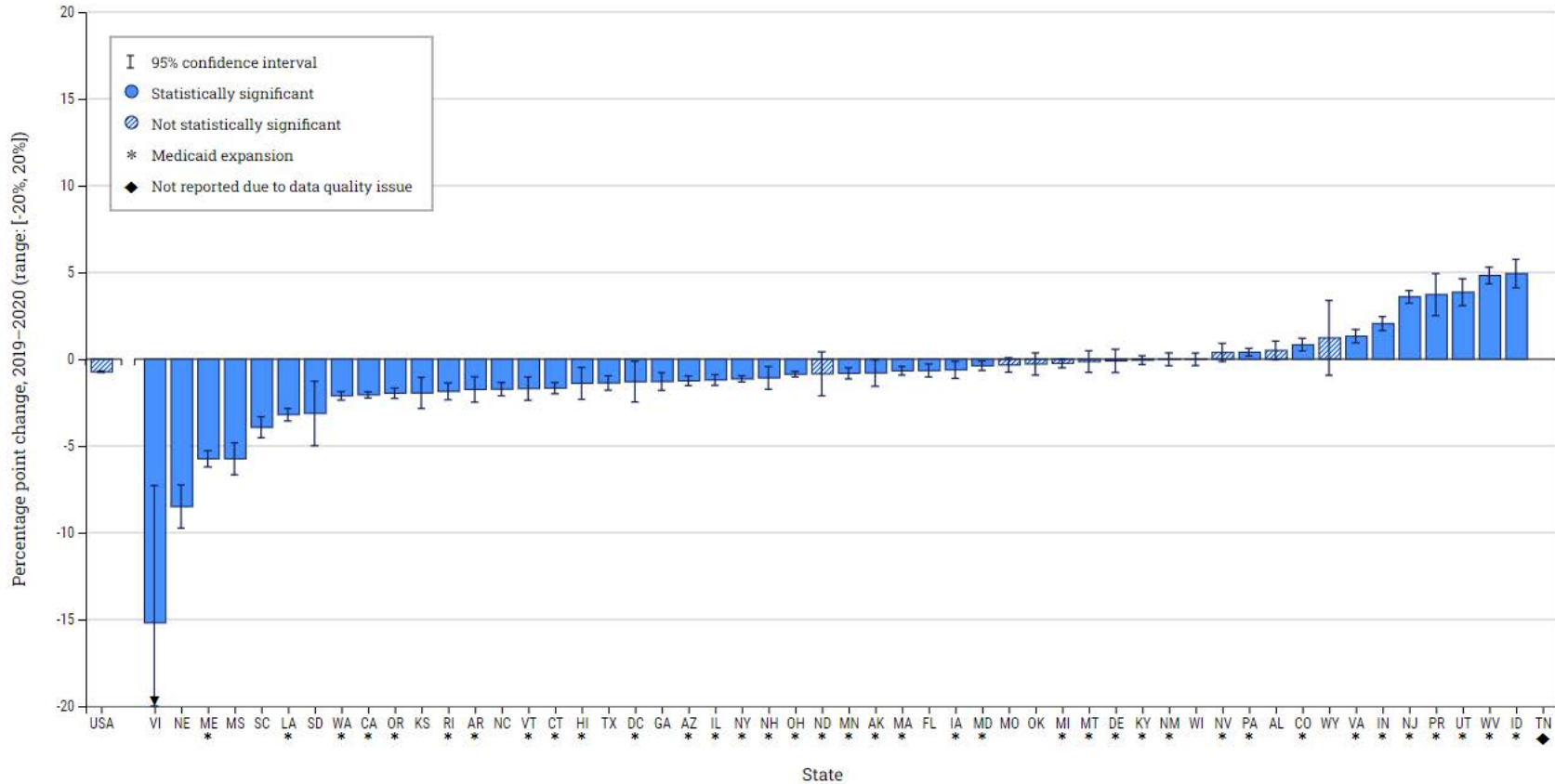
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* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2019 and 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Figure G.7. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting, 2019 to 2020



Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table C.2: Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, by service setting.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

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Figure G.7 (*continued*)

The 2019 results presented in this section differ slightly from the results published in the 2019 SUD Data Book due to slight changes in the methodology. To ensure results are comparable from year to year, the 2019 results were recalculated using the 2020 methodology. For more information, refer to Chapter IV: Methods.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020. Idaho and Utah expanded Medicaid between January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020.

◆ Tennessee was excluded from the 2020 report because the state had a very low number of Medicaid claims from all four claims files that linked to the enrollment file in 2019 and 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Table G.8. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received an inpatient or a residential treatment and received an outpatient or a community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge, 2019 to 2020

State	Number of beneficiaries with a SUD who received services in an inpatient or residential setting		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received an inpatient or a residential treatment and received an outpatient or a community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received an inpatient or a residential treatment and received an outpatient or a community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge		Difference in the number Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received an inpatient or residential treatment and received an outpatient or community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted <i>p</i> -value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
United States	1,994,008	1,957,365	565,150	562,633	28.3	28.7	-2,517	0.40	(0.33, 0.48)	<0.001
Alabama	19,719	21,926	5,476	5,619	27.8	25.6	143	-2.14	(-2.99, -1.29)	<0.001
Alaska*	7,386	6,797	2,491	2,164	33.7	31.8	-327	-1.89	(-3.43, -0.34)	0.028
Arizona*	62,452	65,945	22,937	25,443	36.7	38.6	2,506	1.85	(1.32, 2.38)	<0.001
Arkansas*	22,044	20,348	3,062	2,835	13.9	13.9	-227	0.04	(-0.62, 0.70)	0.942
California*	205,246	193,618	45,774	44,641	22.3	23.1	-1,133	0.75	(0.49, 1.01)	<0.001
Colorado*	32,460	32,605	7,309	8,081	22.5	24.8	772	2.27	(1.61, 2.92)	<0.001
Connecticut*	27,912	26,565	11,285	10,092	40.4	38.0	-1,193	-2.44	(-3.26, -1.62)	<0.001
Delaware*	9,264	8,139	3,924	3,255	42.4	40.0	-669	-2.36	(-3.83, -0.90)	0.003
District of Columbia*	7,375	7,325	1,456	1,344	19.7	18.3	-112	-1.39	(-2.66, -0.12)	0.048
Florida	74,948	77,635	12,110	12,989	16.2	16.7	879	0.57	(0.20, 0.94)	0.005
Georgia	36,965	34,333	5,670	5,038	15.3	14.7	-632	-0.66	(-1.19, -0.14)	0.023
Hawaii*	8,324	7,446	2,115	1,807	25.4	24.3	-308	-1.14	(-2.49, 0.21)	0.132
Idaho*	6,040	9,489	1,416	2,777	23.4	29.3	1,361	5.82	(4.41, 7.23)	<0.001
Illinois*	88,657	86,455	22,325	21,432	25.2	24.8	-893	-0.39	(-0.80, 0.01)	0.083
Indiana*	46,088	49,741	7,595	10,466	16.5	21.0	2,871	4.56	(4.07, 5.05)	<0.001
Iowa*	25,300	23,027	7,027	6,248	27.8	27.1	-779	-0.64	(-1.44, 0.16)	0.151
Kansas	12,246	11,838	2,292	2,210	18.7	18.7	-82	-0.05	(-1.03, 0.94)	0.942
Kentucky*	57,977	58,929	18,954	21,990	32.7	37.3	3,036	4.62	(4.08, 5.17)	<0.001
Louisiana*	55,818	58,276	13,378	14,898	24.0	25.6	1,520	1.60	(1.10, 2.10)	<0.001
Maine*	4,537	9,986	1,761	3,188	38.8	31.9	1,427	-6.89	(-8.58, -5.20)	<0.001
Maryland*	39,587	39,509	16,189	16,175	40.9	40.9	-14	0.05	(-0.64, 0.73)	0.942
Massachusetts*	78,900	71,330	35,983	31,979	45.6	44.8	-4,004	-0.77	(-1.28, -0.27)	0.005
Michigan*	91,704	82,949	28,405	25,297	31.0	30.5	-3,108	-0.48	(-0.91, -0.04)	0.048
Minnesota*	39,213	36,648	13,417	12,474	34.2	34.0	-943	-0.18	(-0.85, 0.50)	0.696
Mississippi	10,632	15,603	1,523	1,896	14.3	12.2	373	-2.17	(-3.01, -1.33)	<0.001
Missouri	26,749	26,017	7,209	7,213	27.0	27.7	4	0.77	(0.01, 1.53)	0.069

Table G.8 (continued)

State	Number of beneficiaries with a SUD who received services in an inpatient or residential setting		Number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received an inpatient or a residential treatment and received an outpatient or a community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge		Percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received an inpatient or a residential treatment and received an outpatient or a community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge		Difference in the number Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received an inpatient or residential treatment and received an outpatient or community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge, 2020–2019	Difference in percentage, 2020–2019 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p -value [#]
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020				
Montana*	10,455	9,711	3,436	3,313	32.9	34.1	-123	1.25	(-0.05, 2.56)	0.083
Nebraska	4,373	7,420	812	1,384	18.6	18.7	572	0.08	(-1.37, 1.54)	0.942
Nevada*	23,785	23,391	6,308	6,774	26.5	29.0	466	2.44	(1.63, 3.25)	<0.001
New Hampshire*	4,974	6,731	1,797	2,910	36.1	43.2	1,113	7.10	(5.32, 8.89)	<0.001
New Jersey*	38,061	36,389	10,435	11,317	27.4	31.1	882	3.68	(3.03, 4.34)	<0.001
New Mexico*	20,676	21,075	6,573	6,881	31.8	32.7	308	0.86	(-0.04, 1.76)	0.083
New York*	171,322	154,029	59,221	52,632	34.6	34.2	-6,589	-0.40	(-0.72, -0.07)	0.028
North Carolina	55,359	54,410	10,784	10,087	19.5	18.5	-697	-0.94	(-1.41, -0.48)	<0.001
North Dakota*	3,318	4,386	1,048	1,426	31.6	32.5	378	0.93	(-1.18, 3.03)	0.466
Ohio*	147,724	141,884	56,747	54,783	38.4	38.6	-1,964	0.20	(-0.16, 0.55)	0.347
Oklahoma	22,255	19,965	3,080	2,665	13.8	13.3	-415	-0.49	(-1.15, 0.16)	0.182
Oregon*	32,610	34,492	13,112	12,860	40.2	37.3	-252	-2.92	(-3.66, -2.19)	<0.001
Pennsylvania*	105,556	97,504	24,978	22,981	23.7	23.6	-1,997	-0.09	(-0.46, 0.28)	0.696
Puerto Rico*	5,206	5,283	614	806	11.8	15.3	192	3.46	(2.16, 4.77)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	3,876	4,701	2,050	2,208	52.9	47.0	158	-5.92	(-8.04, -3.80)	<0.001
South Carolina	18,662	19,785	3,471	3,174	18.6	16.0	-297	-2.56	(-3.31, -1.80)	<0.001
South Dakota	3,554	3,479	591	565	16.6	16.2	-26	-0.39	(-2.12, 1.34)	0.727
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	66,163	59,586	10,069	9,180	15.2	15.4	-889	0.19	(-0.21, 0.59)	0.436
Utah*	11,390	16,171	4,213	6,713	37.0	41.5	2,500	4.52	(3.36, 5.69)	<0.001
Vermont*	5,679	5,086	2,242	1,796	39.5	35.3	-446	-4.17	(-5.99, -2.34)	<0.001
Virginia*	38,021	44,830	8,907	11,005	23.4	24.5	2,098	1.12	(0.54, 1.70)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	153	183	15	15	9.8	8.2	0	-1.61	(-7.77, 4.56)	0.696
Washington*	49,221	51,651	19,142	19,390	38.9	37.5	248	-1.35	(-1.95, -0.75)	<0.001
West Virginia*	20,657	20,886	4,393	6,284	21.3	30.1	1,891	8.82	(7.99, 9.66)	<0.001
Wisconsin	31,450	30,099	9,704	9,642	30.9	32.0	-62	1.18	(0.45, 1.91)	0.003
Wyoming	1,965	1,759	325	291	16.5	16.5	-34	0.00	(-2.39, 2.39)	0.997

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table F.1: Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

Table G.8 (continued)

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

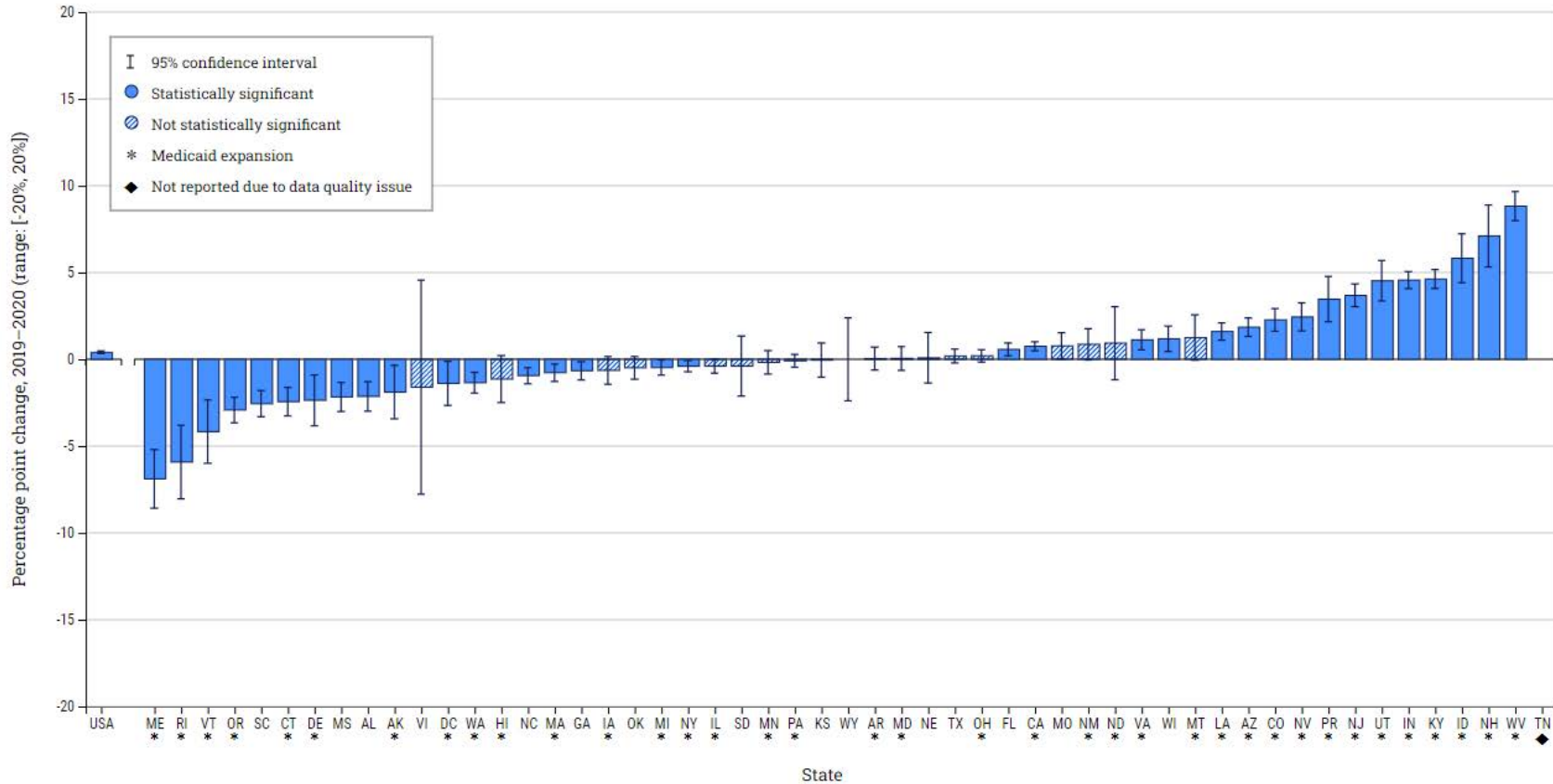
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* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2019 and 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Figure G.8. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received an inpatient or residential treatment and received an outpatient or a community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge, 2019 to 2020



Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1 and 2019 TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits. Source Table F.1: Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting.

Note: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

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* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020. Idaho and Utah expanded Medicaid between January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020.

Figure G.8 (*continued*)

◆ Tennessee was excluded from the 2020 report because the state had a very low number of Medicaid claims from all four claims files that linked to the enrollment file in 2019 and 2020, making the state's data unusable.

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APPENDIX A:

**SUPPORT ACT, SECTION 1015 OPIOID ADDICTION TREATMENT PROGRAMS
ENHANCEMENT**

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Commission shall make publicly available a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 1015. OPIOID ADDICTION TREATMENT PROGRAMS ENHANCEMENT.

(a) T–MSIS SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER DATA BOOK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the date that is 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) shall publish on the public website of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services a report with comprehensive data on the prevalence of substance use disorders in the Medicaid beneficiary population and services provided for the treatment of substance use disorders under Medicaid.

(2) CONTENT OF REPORT.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the following data for each State (including, to the extent available, for the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa):

(A) The number and percentage of individuals enrolled in the State Medicaid plan or waiver of such plan in each of the major enrollment categories (as defined in a public letter from the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission to the Secretary) who have been diagnosed with a substance use disorder and whether such individuals are enrolled under the State Medicaid plan or a waiver of such plan, including the specific waiver authority under which they are enrolled, to the extent available.

(B) A list of the substance use disorder treatment services by each major type of service, such as counseling, medication-assisted treatment, peer support, residential treatment, and inpatient care, for which beneficiaries in each State received at least 1 service under the State Medicaid plan or a waiver of such plan.

(C) The number and percentage of individuals with a substance use disorder diagnosis enrolled in the State Medicaid plan or waiver of such plan who received substance use disorder treatment services under such plan or waiver by each major type of service under subparagraph (B) within each major setting type, such as outpatient, inpatient, residential, and other home-based and community-based settings.

(D) The number of services provided under the State Medicaid plan or waiver of such plan per individual with a

substance use disorder diagnosis enrolled in such plan or waiver for each major type of service under subparagraph (B).

(E) The number and percentage of individuals enrolled in the State Medicaid plan or waiver, by major enrollment category, who received substance use disorder treatment through—

(i) a medicaid managed care entity (as defined in section 1932(a)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u–2(a)(1)(B))), including the number of such individuals who received such assistance through a prepaid inpatient health plan or a prepaid ambulatory health plan;

(ii) a fee-for-service payment model; or

(iii) an alternative payment model, to the extent available.

(F) The number and percentage of individuals with a substance use disorder who receive substance use disorder treatment services in an outpatient or home-based and community-based setting after receiving treatment in an inpatient or residential setting, and the number of services received by such individuals in the outpatient or homebased and community-based setting.

(3) ANNUAL UPDATES.—The Secretary shall issue an updated version of the report required under paragraph (1) not later than January 1 of each calendar year through 2024.

(4) USE OF T–MSIS DATA.—The report required under paragraph (1) and updates required under paragraph (3) shall—

(A) use data and definitions from the Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (“T–MSIS”) data set that is no more than 12 months old on the date that the report or update is published; and

(B) as appropriate, include a description with respect to each State of the quality and completeness of the data and caveats describing the limitations of the data reported to the Secretary by the State that is sufficient to communicate the appropriate uses for the information.

(b) MAKING T–MSIS DATA ON SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS AVAILABLE TO RESEARCHERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a system of records notice for the data specified in paragraph (2) for the Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System, in accordance with section 552a(e)(4) of title 5, United States Code. The notice shall outline policies that protect the security and privacy of the data that, at a minimum, meet the security and privacy policies of

SORN 09–70–0541 for the Medicaid Statistical Information System.

(2) REQUIRED DATA.—The data covered by the systems of records notice required under paragraph (1) shall be sufficient for researchers and States to analyze the prevalence of substance use disorders in the Medicaid beneficiary population and the treatment of substance use disorders under Medicaid across all States (including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa), forms of treatment, and treatment settings.

(3) INITIATION OF DATA-SHARING ACTIVITIES.—Not later than January 1, 2019, the Secretary shall initiate the data-sharing activities outlined in the notice required under paragraph (1).

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APPENDIX B:

SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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Data source

Since 1999, the federal government has required Medicaid state agencies to report Medicaid claims and eligibility data through MSIS, the first national, uniform, and comprehensive Medicaid data collection system. In 2015,¹¹⁵ MSIS was replaced by T-MSIS, or “Transformed” MSIS, representing the next generation of national Medicaid data. T-MSIS enhanced and expanded on MSIS in a number of ways. The data are more detailed (more files and data elements), and data files are submitted more frequently, among other enhancements. The TAF are built directly from the T-MSIS data files submitted by states. The TAF are more appropriate than the T-MSIS source data for analytic tasks because of the size, complexity, and frequency of updates to the T-MSIS data, which makes it very challenging to use for analytic purposes. Most importantly, the TAF reorganizes enrollment, claims, and managed care encounter records from their date of submission by the state to the date of enrollment and date of service. This reorganization facilitates identifying beneficiaries during a specific time period, such as a calendar year, and aligning service provision with a beneficiary’s enrollment in Medicaid.

To create the tables in this SUD Data Book, we relied on the following files in the TAF:

Annual Demographic and Eligibility (DE) file: contains demographic, eligibility, and enrollment information for all Medicaid- or CHIP-eligible beneficiaries enrolled for at least one day during the calendar year.

Inpatient (IP) file: contains inpatient hospital institutional claims and encounters.

Long-Term (LT) file: contains long-term care institutional claims and encounters, including claims from nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities that provide services for individuals with intellectual disabilities, mental health facilities, and independent (free-standing) psychiatric wings of acute care hospitals.

Other Services (OT) file: contains all claims and encounters for services not from an inpatient facility, long-term care facility, or pharmacy. These services include but are not limited to physician services; outpatient hospital services; dental services; other physician services, such as those provided by chiropractors, podiatrists, psychologists, optometrists, and so on; clinic services, laboratory services, radiology services, home health services, and personal assistance services. The file also includes managed care capitation payments.

Pharmacy (RX) file: contains claims for drugs or other services provided by an outpatient pharmacy.

Excluded states and data quality issues

This analysis used the preliminary 2020 TAF enrollment and claims data (release 1). The TAF release 1 files include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin

¹¹⁵ States began transitioning their reporting to T-MSIS as early as 2011; all states and the District of Columbia completed the transition to T-MSIS by 2015. T-MSIS cutover dates for each state are available in the Resources section of *DQ Atlas* under the overview and availability of the TAF data section (CMS n.d.). Available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/data-and-systems/downloads/macbis/taf-rif-availability-chart.pdf>.

Islands. One state (Tennessee) was not included in the analysis. This version of the TAF contains the same amount of claims run-out as the versions of TAF used for previous SUD Data Books. The preliminary version of the 2020 TAF data has at least 6 months of run-out for each month of the year. The time between the date of service and when a fully adjudicated claim for that service appears in the data is known as the run-out period. Some claims, particularly those for complex sets of services, take longer to appear in the data without additional adjustments and corrections; these types of claims, particularly when the service occurred in the last months of the calendar year, may not be fully represented in the data. Although the preliminary TAF data are not fully mature because states continue to submit service use records, the vast majority of records have been received within 6 months after the end of the service date. Once the TAF data for a year are fully mature and include at least 12 months of run-out, CMS releases the corresponding final TAF RIF. The final TAF RIF was not available at the time of analysis.

The COVID-19 PHE may have impacted the completeness of TAF claims data. Ordinarily, pharmacy records are nearly complete within 6 months, while more complex inpatient and long-term care records require additional months to reach completeness. Due to staffing shortages and office closures, especially at the beginning of the pandemic, the rate at which providers submitted service use records to the state, and the rate at which states submitted service use records to CMS, may have slowed during the COVID-19 PHE.

The TAF was designed to present a comprehensive, current, and reliable picture of the Medicaid program across the United States. Several states had data quality issues that did not prevent them from being included in the analyses but may affect the validity of the results. Appendix Table B.1 lists these less severe but still problematic data quality issues by state. We assessed four measures of data quality:

- 1. Number of Medicaid beneficiaries in the DE file.** To assess this number, we compared the TAF-based counts of Medicaid beneficiaries who had full or comprehensive benefits with the states' reports from the Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator (PI) data set.¹¹⁶ To examine enrollment information in the DE file, we compared monthly counts of Medicaid beneficiaries who had comprehensive benefits according to the 2020 DE file to monthly counts from the PI data. We evaluated the percentage difference between the TAF-based enrollment counts and the PI data, averaged across all 12 months. When the difference between these two data sets was greater than 20 percent and less than or equal to 50 percent, we had a high concern about the quality of the state's TAF data. States are considered to have unusable data when the difference between the TAF-based count and the benchmark is greater than 50 percent.
- 2. Percentage of claims records that do not match to a Medicaid beneficiary in the DE file.** To assess this percentage, we calculated the percentage of FFS claims and managed care encounter records that did not have an associated enrollment record during the month of service and the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries who had a claim during the service month and no associated enrollment record. States in which more than 20 percent of service

¹¹⁶ PI data represent enrollment in full or comprehensive benefits in Medicaid or CHIP by state at a single point in time during the enrollment period. More information is available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-enrollment-data/report-highlights/index.html>.

use records did not link to eligibility records during the month of service were deemed to be unusable data for this report. We had a high level of concern for the data in states in which between 10 and 20 percent of service use records did not link to eligibility records during the month of service.

- 3. Volume of claims in three of the four claims files.** To assess this volume, we compared by state the number of claim headers, claim lines, and the ratio of headers to lines to the national median. To examine unexpected claim volumes, we computed the total volume of header records, total volume of line records, and average number of lines per header. We compared each of these three measures to the national median for the IP, OT, and RX files. The LT file was excluded because we rely most heavily on the IP, OT, and RX files to identify Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD and the services they received. Additionally, wide variation in the volume of LT claims may be a result of the differences between benefit packages in some states rather than a data quality issue. States in which any of the three measures fell below 10 percent of the national median were deemed to have incomplete data that were unusable for analysis. We had a high level of concern for the data in states in which any of these measures was less than 50 percent or more than 200 percent of the national median.
- 4. Valid diagnosis codes.** To assess this validity, we evaluated missingness in the diagnosis code field on claims in the IP and OT files. To examine the severity of data quality issues related to diagnosis code, we calculated the percentage of header records in the IP and OT claims files that had a valid ICD-10 diagnosis code in the field for the primary diagnosis code. If a valid ICD-10 diagnosis code was not available, we calculated the percentage of records for which the field was missing, had an ICD-9 diagnosis code, or had another non-missing but invalid value. States were categorized as high concern if 50 to 80 percent of their records had a valid ICD-10 primary diagnosis code. States in which less than 50 percent of the records had a valid ICD-10 primary diagnosis code were considered to have unusable data.

More information on these and other data quality measures is available in the *DQ Atlas* (CMS n.d.).

Appendix Table B.1. Data quality issues by state in 2020

State	Medicaid enrollment	Linking of MSIS IDs from enrollment and claims files	Volume of claims			Missing diagnosis code (OT and IP files)
			IP file	OT file	RX file	
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	High concern	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	High concern (OT)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	High concern	High concern	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	High concern	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	—	High concern	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	High concern	—	—	—

Appendix Table B.1 (continued)

State	Medicaid enrollment	Linking of MSIS IDs from enrollment and claims files	Volume of claims			Missing diagnosis code (OT and IP files)
			IP file	OT file	RX file	
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	High concern	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	High concern	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	Unclassified	—	High concern	High concern	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	High concern	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	Unusable	—	—	—	High concern (IP)
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	Unclassified	—	—	High concern	High concern	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1; DE, OT, IP, and RX files.

Notes: Dashes represent a low or medium level of concern about the quality of the data.

A data quality assessment of “unclassified” indicates that the measure is not applicable to a state, there were not enough TAF or benchmark data for a reliable analysis, or a methodological issue prevented a state’s data from being classified as unusable, low, medium, or high concern. Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator (PI) data are not available for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to evaluate the measure of Medicaid enrollment.

Identifying beneficiaries with a SUD

This SUD Data Book includes individuals ages 12 and older who were enrolled in Medicaid for at least one day in 2020;¹¹⁷ the SUD Data Book excludes Medicaid Expansion CHIP and separate CHIP beneficiaries enrolled only in these programs throughout the year.^{118, 119} To be identified as having a SUD (see methods below), a beneficiary must have received SUD services. Hence, the counts of beneficiaries presented in this SUD Data Book underestimate the true prevalence of SUD because the reported counts exclude beneficiaries with a SUD who do not seek treatment.

The SUD Data Book focuses on Medicaid beneficiaries eligible for the full range of benefits, or comprehensive benefits. We excluded Medicaid beneficiaries eligible for only partial (also called limited or restricted) benefits from the analysis because they are often not eligible for SUD treatment services.

Data quality note: Incomplete, inconsistent, or incorrect reporting of Medicaid enrollment, restricted benefits, or age may result in an incorrect estimate of the number of beneficiaries in Medicaid.

To identify beneficiaries treated for a SUD, we first identified claims related to SUD treatment¹²⁰ that had (1) a diagnosis code indicating a SUD and (2) a relevant type of bill, revenue, or procedure code. We then determined whether a beneficiary had enough claims to be identified as having a SUD. In general, a beneficiary was identified as having a SUD if he or she had (1) one qualifying inpatient claim¹²¹ for SUD treatment, (2) two outpatient or long-term care claims for SUD treatment on different days, or (3) one pharmacy claim for MAT.^{122, 123}

Data quality note: Missing or invalid diagnosis codes make it difficult to identify Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD or any specific type of medical condition. Additionally, a low volume of claims in TAF may result in an underestimate of the number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD.

¹¹⁷ This SUD Data Book includes individuals eligible for Medicaid coverage only, as well as those dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid.

¹¹⁸ Because the SUD Data Book includes beneficiaries enrolled in Medicaid for one or more months in 2020, some beneficiaries enrolled in both Medicaid and CHIP during 2020 are also included.

¹¹⁹ This age group is consistent with the age range used in the National Survey of Drug Use and Health; please see <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2020-methodological-summary-and-definitions>.

¹²⁰ The SUD Data Book does not include lab or transportation claims because they can cause beneficiaries to be incorrectly identified as having a SUD.

¹²¹ Starting in the 2020 SUD Data Book, inpatient and long-term care claims are identified based on type of bill code, billing provider taxonomy code, place of service code, and revenue codes values. This approach applies the methodology used when assigning TAF records to the new [Federally Assigned Service Category \(FASC\)](#) (TAF Methodology Brief #5241). By using the FASC to categorize claims instead of their source file, we enhance the accuracy of the categorization of inpatient and long-term services. For example, some states erroneously report long-term care claims to the inpatient file and inpatient claims to the long-term care file. Additionally, the consistency of service categorization across states allows for more accurate reporting of the count of beneficiaries with a SUD on a state-by-state basis and the services they receive. In the 2017, 2018, and 2019 SUD Data Books, inpatient claims were identified as all claims in the IP file, and long-term care services as claims in the LT file.

¹²² This approach uses SUD Tool 1, Identifying Beneficiaries with a SUD (identification tool), developed for CMS's Innovation Accelerator Program. The SUD Technical Specifications and SUD Reference Codes used in SUD Tool 1 are available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/data-systems/macbis/medicaid-chip-research-files/transformed-medicaid-statistical-information-system-t-msis-analytic-files-taf/index.html>.

¹²³ The prior SUD Data Books allow beneficiaries to be identified as having a SUD based only on a prescription for methadone. However, this approach risks including beneficiaries that use methadone for purposes other than the treatment of a SUD, such as for pain relief. Beginning in

Defining enrollment categories

We grouped Medicaid beneficiaries treated with a SUD into five enrollment categories: (1) adults; (2) children; (3) pregnant; (4) aged, blind, disabled; and (5) expansion adults, based on eligibility group in the TAF. Because some beneficiaries change eligibility groups during the year (children may age into adulthood or adults into the aged group), each beneficiary's categorization was based on the group that accounted for the most enrolled months during 2020. If two or more groups tied, we used the eligibility group of the beneficiary's final month enrolled in Medicaid in 2020. Beneficiaries for whom information on the eligibility group code was missing were included in the Unknown category. We also provide a breakdown of beneficiaries eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability by age group. Beneficiaries were identified as eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability if the beneficiary had an eligibility group code associated with disability for the majority of months in 2020.

Data quality note: Missing eligibility information makes it impossible to group some beneficiaries into the major enrollment categories used for the SUD Data Book. Conflicting information between eligibility group and Medicaid enrollment information from other variables also affects the accuracy with which individuals can be placed in each major enrollment category.

Identifying types of settings for SUD treatment

We grouped treatment services into five types of settings: inpatient, residential, outpatient, home and community based. Inpatient services were identified using type of bill, billing provider taxonomy, place of service codes that map to an inpatient setting, and revenue codes for inpatient psychiatric services. Residential services were identified using the type of bill code and billing provider taxonomy codes that map to a residential setting.¹²⁴ Because the OT file includes claims for services delivered in all settings, the logic for grouping those services by setting is more complex. For records from institutional settings in the OT file, we relied either on the type of bill to classify the treatment setting or on revenue codes if the type of bill was missing. For professional claims in the OT file, we relied either on the place of service to classify the treatment setting, or the procedure codes if the place of service code was missing. Home-based services were identified using type of bill and revenue codes that map to home health services, and place of service code for home setting. For community-based services, we relied on procedure codes that map to community services. Outpatient services that were not already mapped to home- or community-based services are categorized to the outpatient setting. By design, all services in the RX file are delivered in an outpatient (that is, pharmacy) setting.

Data quality note: Missing place of service and type of bill makes it impossible to determine the setting in which a service was delivered.

the 2020 SUD Data Book, claims for methadone from the RX file will be excluded from the method to identify beneficiaries with a SUD to avoid counting beneficiaries using methadone for reasons other than to treat a SUD. Beneficiaries with claims for methadone on the RX file are only identified as having a SUD if they meet any of the other criteria for identifying beneficiaries with a SUD. Claims with National Drug Codes for methadone are included in the definition of MAT for the purpose of counting services, for beneficiaries identified as having a SUD.

¹²⁴ In the 2017, 2018, and 2019 SUD Data Books, all services in the IP file were mapped to the inpatient setting, and all services in the LT file were mapped to the residential setting. For the 2020 SUD Data Book, the methodology was changed to the one described and matches the methodology used to assign TAF claims records to the new [Federally Assigned Service Category](#) (TAF Methodology Brief #5241).

Defining and counting SUD treatment services

The tables in this SUD Data Book include counts of beneficiaries who received certain treatment services (Table C.1) and, for a subset of those services, a count of services provided by service type (Table D.1). The services that we do not present in Table D.1 are detoxification, medication management, peer support, and pharmacotherapy. The counts were constructed only for beneficiaries who received these services. For some services, we counted claims, whereas for others we counted the number of days. We used this method to account for variation in billing practices across both states and service types. To identify the SUD treatment services, we relied on National Drug Codes, procedure codes, and revenue codes, and on diagnosis codes to identify them as being for a SUD.

Data quality note: Missing, erroneous, or state-specific procedure codes and revenue center codes make it difficult to count services received by Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD.

The following is the list of services and how each was counted.

- Consultation (claims)
- Counseling (claims)
- Emergency services (claims)
- Inpatient care (days)
- MAT (days)¹²⁵
- Observation care (days)
- Partial hospitalization (days)
- Physician services (claims)
- Screening/assessment (claims)
- Treatment program (days)

Identifying the care delivery system

The SUD Data Book reports on the number and percentage of beneficiaries receiving SUD treatment services by the two major delivery systems state Medicaid programs use—managed care or FFS (Table E.1).¹²⁶ Beneficiaries were counted as receiving SUD treatment services through a managed care entity if they (1) had one or more encounter records for SUD

Data quality note: If a high percentage of claims that could not be linked to enrollment information disproportionately represent a particular claim type (for instance, managed care encounters), the estimates of the distribution of services across FFS and managed care could be adversely affected.

¹²⁵ For MAT days, we counted the number of unique days on which a beneficiary filled a prescription. For example, a beneficiary filling two naltrexone prescriptions for the same seven-day period would count as seven days.

¹²⁶ Beneficiaries could be counted as having services delivered through both managed care and FFS if they had separate claims that met each criterion.

treatment or (2) had a claim for SUD treatment associated with a managed care plan identification number. Beneficiaries were counted as receiving SUD treatment services through FFS if they had an FFS claim for SUD treatment not associated with a managed care plan identification number.

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APPENDIX C:

COMPARISON OF KEY FINDINGS TO OTHER DATA SOURCES

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To provide additional context for the proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, we compared our findings with other payer groups, as shown in Appendix Table C.1. A larger share of Medicaid beneficiaries nationwide received treatment in 2020 for any SUD (8.1 percent) compared with Medicare beneficiaries (3.5 percent) and privately insured individuals (0.9 percent). However, the share of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an alcohol use disorder (1.9 percent) was similar to the share of Medicare beneficiaries treated for this disorder (2.1 percent). A smaller share of privately insured individuals received treatment for an alcohol use disorder (0.6 percent).

The results presented below are based on (1) the application of the Chronic Conditions Warehouse (CCW) chronic conditions algorithms to Medicare administrative data¹²⁷ and (2) data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) (SAMHSA 2021b). These two data sources are based on methods that differ from the method used in the SUD Data Book; as a result, the comparisons shown in Appendix Table C.1 should be interpreted with caution. For instance, the CCW algorithms rely on ICD-10 diagnosis and procedure codes, whereas the SUD Data Book includes these codes as well as a more exhaustive set of data elements, including type of bill, revenue, National Drug Codes, and procedure codes. The NSDUH is a nationally representative survey in which self-reported data are used to obtain treatment rates for a SUD, whereas the TAF include all Medicaid beneficiaries and treatment rates are based on actual services rendered. In addition, the NSDUH estimates of illicit drug or alcohol use and the CCW rates of drug/substance misuse do not include TUD, but the SUD Data Book does so.

Appendix Table C.1. Comparison of SUD and alcohol use disorder treatment rates in the U.S. in the Medicaid, Medicare, and commercially/privately insured populations

	Percentage of individuals who received treatment for a SUD ^a	Percentage of individuals who received treatment for alcohol use
Medicaid: SUD Data Book	8.1	1.9
Medicare: CCW algorithm ^b	3.5	2.1
Commercial/private: NSDUH	0.9	0.6

Source: SUD Data Book, Table A.1.i; Medicare-only beneficiaries of any age, available at https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/Chronic-Conditions/Chartbook_Charts; NSDUH Table 5.13.B, available at <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2020-nsduh-detailed-tables>.

^a SUD is defined differently across the three data sources. The methods section describes how any SUD is measured in the SUD Data Book. The Medicare CCW algorithm measures drug/substance misuse, and NSDUH measures treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol. Neither the Medicare CCW algorithm nor the NSDUH includes tobacco use. The NSDUH does not include individuals residing in institutional settings.

^b The most recent data available for the Medicare CCW algorithm at the time of this writing were from 2018.

¹²⁷ CCW chronic conditions algorithms are available at <https://www.ccwdata.org/web/guest/condition-categories>. Accessed May 16, 2022.

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APPENDIX D:

OPIOID USE DISORDER TABLES

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Appendix Table D.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD and another SUD in 2020, by disorder

- In the states included in this analysis, 1.6 million Medicaid beneficiaries were treated for an OUD in 2020. Eight percent of these beneficiaries (126,757 beneficiaries) were in New York, followed by Pennsylvania (122,252 beneficiaries), California (121,887 beneficiaries), and Ohio (118,446 beneficiaries).
- Tobacco use most frequently co-occurred with OUD (27 percent of beneficiaries with an OUD), followed by alcohol use (20 percent of beneficiaries with an OUD) and stimulant use disorder (17 percent of beneficiaries with an OUD).

Appendix Table D.2. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by major enrollment category

- Across the major enrollment categories, the expansion adults had the largest proportion of beneficiaries treated for an OUD (4 percent), followed by the adult enrollment category (3 percent) and the aged, blind, or disabled enrollment category (3 percent).

Appendix Table D.3. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by major enrollment category

- Across states, beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category accounted for the largest share of beneficiaries treated for an OUD (50 percent), followed by those in the aged, blind, or disabled enrollment category (24 percent) and the adult enrollment category (22 percent).
- In four states, the expansion adult enrollment category represented 70 percent or more of beneficiaries treated for an OUD (Connecticut [71 percent], Illinois [85 percent], Indiana [79 percent], and Montana [72 percent]).

Appendix Table D.4. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by age group and disability status

- Five percent of Medicaid beneficiaries ages 19 to 64 who were eligible on the basis of disability in 2020 were treated for an OUD, compared with 4 percent of the same age group not eligible on the basis of disability.
- In three states, the proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries ages 19 to 64 who were eligible on the basis of disability in 2020 and treated for an OUD was more than 10 percent (Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Mexico).
- One percent of Medicaid beneficiaries ages 65 and older were treated for an OUD; similarly, less than 1 percent of children younger than 19 were treated for an OUD.

Appendix Table D.5. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by age group and disability status

- Seventy-five percent of Medicaid beneficiaries who were treated for an OUD in 2020 were adults ages 19 to 64 not eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability.

- Twenty-one percent of Medicaid beneficiaries who were treated for an OUD in 2020 were adults ages 19 to 64 eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability.
- In four states, the percentage of adults ages 19 to 64 who received treatment for an OUD was greater for beneficiaries eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability than for those not eligible on the basis of disability (Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas). None of these states had expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2020.
- Three percent of beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020 were adults ages 65 and older; less than 1 percent were children under 19.

Appendix Table D.6. SUD treatment service types not billed for Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD in 2020, by state

- As with the table for all beneficiaries with a SUD in 2020 (Table B.2), most states had at least one Medicaid beneficiary with an OUD who received each type of service. The exceptions were peer support and partial hospitalization, which fewer states provide to Medicaid beneficiaries.

Appendix Table D.7. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by service type

- Approximately three-quarters (78 percent) of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received MAT. This share varied substantially across the states, ranging from 93 percent in Rhode Island to 53 percent in Illinois. In all states and territories, more than 50 percent of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received MAT.
- Across all states, 47 percent of beneficiaries treated for an OUD received physician services, 39 percent received counseling, 33 percent received emergency services, 27 percent received screening or an assessment, and 25 percent received inpatient care.
- Almost 4 percent of beneficiaries treated for an OUD received community support services nationwide. Although receipt of community support services was uncommon in most states, in the following states more than 10 percent received community support: Alaska (25 percent), Florida (26 percent), Massachusetts (12 percent), Missouri (22 percent), and Wyoming (14 percent). This finding is similar to the results for all beneficiaries treated for any SUD, shown in Table C.1.

Appendix Table D.8. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by service setting

- Ninety-six percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received one or more services in an outpatient setting in 2020, which is higher than the share of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD who received services in this type of setting according to Table C.2 (78 percent).
- More than one-quarter (27 percent) of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received one or more services in an inpatient setting, which is lower than the share of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD (42 percent). The District of Columbia and Florida had the highest rate

of beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received services in an inpatient setting (39 percent in each); Rhode Island had the lowest rate (15 percent).

- A combined 7 percent of beneficiaries treated for an OUD received services in a home- or community-based setting in 2020. In several states, the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment in home- or community-based settings was above 10 percent. In Arizona, 27 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received home-based services. In Florida, 26 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received community-based services, followed by 25 percent in Alaska, 22 percent in Missouri, and 14 percent in Wyoming.
- Louisiana and Utah had the largest share of beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received SUD treatment services in a residential setting (25 and 30 percent, respectively). In seven additional states, more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received residential care. These rates of residential care were slightly higher and more variable across states than for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD more generally, shown in Table C.2.

Appendix Table D.9. Average number of OUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2020, by service type

- Beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received MAT received medication for an average of 144 days in 2020.¹²⁸ The number of days of medication ranged from an average of 69 in Florida to 209 in Maine.
- Beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received inpatient care averaged close to 12 days of inpatient care in 2020. This average number of inpatient care days was more than a day longer than what all beneficiaries with any SUD received (10 days; see Table D.1). Beneficiaries treated for an OUD also averaged slightly more emergency services (almost three claims per beneficiary in 2020) and physician services (eight claims per beneficiary in 2020) than did beneficiaries treated for any SUD, who averaged two and five claims per beneficiary, respectively.

Appendix Table D.10. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by delivery system

- Seventy-seven percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received at least one service through a managed care organization; 43 percent received at least one service through the FFS system in 2020. This finding is very similar to the results for all beneficiaries treated for any SUD, shown in Table E.1.

¹²⁸ For the purposes of this SUD Data Book, MAT consists of medications intended to reduce the symptoms of a SUD, including alcohol use disorder, OUD, and TUD. This treatment is often augmented with counseling or other behavioral therapeutic interventions, which are counted separately. MAT also includes medication used to counteract overdose.

Appendix Table D.11. Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting in 2020

- Among the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received any SUD service in an inpatient or residential setting during 2020, 60 percent received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based service within 30 days of discharge; 49 percent of this same group received two or more of these services. These rates of follow-up care after discharge from an inpatient or residential setting are substantially higher than for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD more generally, shown in Table F.1.
- The proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received any SUD service in an inpatient or a residential setting during 2020 and received OUD services in an outpatient or home- or community-based setting within 30 days ranged from a low of about 27 percent in Arkansas and 29 percent in Oklahoma, respectively, to a high of about 75 percent in Massachusetts. Massachusetts also had the highest percentage of beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received two or more outpatient or home- or community-based services within 30 days of discharge, at 67 percent.

Appendix Table D.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD and another SUD in 2020, by disorder

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with OUD	Alcohol		Cannabis		Polysubstance		Stimulants		Tobacco		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	1,614,639	325,684	20.2	145,891	9.0	791,499	49.0	273,315	16.9	429,802	26.6	212,750	13.2
Alabama	10,906	1,144	10.5	801	7.3	5,035	46.2	1,243	11.4	3,964	36.3	1,669	15.3
Alaska*	7,064	2,090	29.6	618	8.7	4,092	57.9	1,356	19.2	1,610	22.8	919	13.0
Arizona*	59,161	12,849	21.7	6,474	10.9	30,870	52.2	14,932	25.2	14,594	24.7	7,550	12.8
Arkansas*	5,312	650	12.2	422	7.9	2,228	41.9	618	11.6	1,549	29.2	540	10.2
California*	121,887	14,481	11.9	5,420	4.4	42,600	35.0	15,640	12.8	22,416	18.4	10,453	8.6
Colorado*	31,049	8,860	28.5	1,395	4.5	15,282	49.2	4,005	12.9	7,208	23.2	2,488	8.0
Connecticut*	39,099	9,106	23.3	3,104	7.9	18,927	48.4	5,438	13.9	9,519	24.3	4,117	10.5
Delaware*	12,337	2,225	18.0	1,109	9.0	6,804	55.2	2,407	19.5	3,563	28.9	1,624	13.2
District of Columbia*	4,537	954	21.0	294	6.5	2,024	44.6	484	10.7	1,277	28.1	510	11.2
Florida	35,444	4,564	12.9	2,611	7.4	14,690	41.4	3,511	9.9	10,153	28.6	5,297	14.9
Georgia	11,820	1,468	12.4	639	5.4	4,529	38.3	1,028	8.7	2,959	25.0	1,200	10.2
Hawaii*	3,282	514	15.7	165	5.0	1,277	38.9	511	15.6	610	18.6	318	9.7
Idaho*	7,826	2,000	25.6	676	8.6	4,130	52.8	1,580	20.2	2,090	26.7	624	8.0
Illinois*	44,444	10,853	24.4	4,572	10.3	23,427	52.7	7,000	15.8	13,660	30.7	7,242	16.3
Indiana*	46,564	8,893	19.1	2,270	4.9	17,577	37.7	4,755	10.2	8,252	17.7	4,063	8.7
Iowa*	8,671	3,415	39.4	1,238	14.3	5,544	63.9	2,053	23.7	2,313	26.7	934	10.8
Kansas	2,686	732	27.3	266	9.9	1,553	57.8	352	13.1	879	32.7	285	10.6
Kentucky*	69,543	10,284	14.8	7,194	10.3	36,070	51.9	15,366	22.1	19,371	27.9	10,909	15.7
Louisiana*	31,903	7,113	22.3	4,519	14.2	17,304	54.2	7,911	24.8	9,374	29.4	6,658	20.9
Maine*	16,923	2,631	15.5	755	4.5	6,915	40.9	1,450	8.6	4,070	24.1	1,873	11.1
Maryland*	67,737	11,242	16.6	5,038	7.4	28,272	41.7	9,220	13.6	14,650	21.6	6,934	10.2
Massachusetts*	80,804	24,044	29.8	7,569	9.4	45,631	56.5	13,652	16.9	27,072	33.5	14,821	18.3
Michigan*	50,001	8,444	16.9	3,595	7.2	23,486	47.0	7,124	14.2	12,089	24.2	5,711	11.4
Minnesota*	28,654	8,904	31.1	3,093	10.8	16,723	58.4	6,154	21.5	7,894	27.5	4,256	14.9
Mississippi	4,237	508	12.0	283	6.7	1,689	39.9	419	9.9	1,144	27.0	483	11.4
Missouri	15,597	3,665	23.5	1,355	8.7	8,409	53.9	2,748	17.6	4,300	27.6	2,441	15.7
Montana*	7,558	2,264	30.0	939	12.4	5,242	69.4	2,337	30.9	2,678	35.4	1,188	15.7
Nebraska	1,842	649	35.2	138	7.5	1,014	55.0	189	10.3	463	25.1	146	7.9
Nevada*	15,489	2,887	18.6	1,159	7.5	6,711	43.3	2,438	15.7	4,096	26.4	1,805	11.7
New Hampshire*	11,986	2,194	18.3	679	5.7	5,349	44.6	1,715	14.3	2,193	18.3	1,481	12.4
New Jersey*	45,322	8,139	18.0	2,655	5.9	18,306	40.4	4,352	9.6	10,977	24.2	5,569	12.3

Appendix Table D.1 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with OUD	Alcohol		Cannabis		Polysubstance		Stimulants		Tobacco		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico*	31,455	6,267	19.9	1,698	5.4	12,818	40.8	4,163	13.2	6,156	19.6	2,786	8.9
New York*	126,757	32,602	25.7	17,523	13.8	73,579	58.0	25,783	20.3	47,169	37.2	22,165	17.5
North Carolina	30,114	2,876	9.6	2,728	9.1	13,392	44.5	3,775	12.5	8,544	28.4	4,296	14.3
North Dakota*	2,149	654	30.4	326	15.2	1,395	64.9	620	28.9	637	29.6	377	17.5
Ohio*	118,446	28,602	24.1	21,098	17.8	74,109	62.6	26,288	22.2	43,006	36.3	20,252	17.1
Oklahoma	9,952	1,139	11.4	439	4.4	3,834	38.5	730	7.3	2,337	23.5	818	8.2
Oregon*	33,767	8,102	24.0	2,225	6.6	18,912	56.0	7,670	22.7	8,491	25.1	2,977	8.8
Pennsylvania*	122,252	23,218	19.0	10,675	8.7	58,506	47.9	21,021	17.2	28,819	23.6	17,105	14.0
Puerto Rico*	4,424	155	3.5	367	8.3	1,426	32.2	900	20.3	508	11.5	518	11.7
Rhode Island*	13,425	2,536	18.9	306	2.3	3,907	29.1	776	5.8	1,158	8.6	774	5.8
South Carolina	10,685	1,244	11.6	740	6.9	4,396	41.1	1,291	12.1	2,507	23.5	1,288	12.1
South Dakota	687	230	33.5	76	11.1	389	56.6	111	16.2	171	24.9	71	10.3
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	14,847	3,436	23.1	1,277	8.6	7,286	49.1	1,864	12.6	4,083	27.5	2,067	13.9
Utah*	14,090	3,582	25.4	1,037	7.4	7,595	53.9	3,656	25.9	3,480	24.7	1,879	13.3
Vermont*	10,357	1,804	17.4	583	5.6	4,459	43.1	1,046	10.1	2,311	22.3	793	7.7
Virginia*	46,846	7,271	15.5	3,307	7.1	19,304	41.2	5,747	12.3	11,329	24.2	4,948	10.6
Virgin Islands*	13	DS	DS	0	0.0	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Washington*	64,410	12,382	19.2	5,855	9.1	35,225	54.7	15,798	24.5	17,807	27.6	6,794	10.5
West Virginia*	31,485	5,004	15.9	1,935	6.1	14,910	47.4	5,562	17.7	6,698	21.3	5,312	16.9
Wisconsin	28,192	6,705	23.8	2,617	9.3	14,074	49.9	4,466	15.8	7,454	26.4	3,382	12.0
Wyoming	601	109	18.1	34	5.7	273	45.4	60	10.0	150	25.0	40	6.7

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with an OUD, we used diagnosis codes, National Drug Codes, and select procedure codes on Medicaid claims. We identified polysubstance use disorder on the basis of a diagnosis of two or more SUDs or a polysubstance diagnosis code.

The "Other" category includes treatment for caffeine; hallucinogens; sedatives, hypnotics and anxiolytics; inhalants; and unspecified or unknown SUD.

The percentages in this table may not sum to 100 within a state because beneficiaries could be treated for more than one condition in addition to OUD.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Appendix Table D.2.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by major enrollment category

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Adult			Children			Pregnant		
		Total number	Number with OUD	Percent	Total number	Number with OUD	Percent	Total number	Number with OUD	Percent
United States	57,005,319	11,145,355	361,694	3.2	10,196,225	13,566	0.1	1,253,001	14,394	1.1
Alabama	477,178	108,854	5,421	5.0	152,527	163	0.1	23,862	DS	DS
Alaska*	186,109	47,672	1,776	3.7	39,634	91	0.2	3,358	95	2.8
Arizona*	1,475,790	369,865	12,671	3.4	260,683	1,001	0.4	24,205	434	1.8
Arkansas*	670,555	523	DS	DS	192,628	1,432	0.7	2,065	DS	DS
California*	9,663,915	2,025,829	26,180	1.3	1,224,785	1,310	0.1	108,848	173	0.2
Colorado*	1,084,839	208,160	6,198	3.0	186,864	311	0.2	39,941	939	2.4
Connecticut*	750,119	188,623	7,185	3.8	136,204	157	0.1	13,005	223	1.7
Delaware*	180,501	39,236	3,117	7.9	35,309	32	0.1	3,952	201	5.1
District of Columbia*	200,599	56,512	671	1.2	26,937	DS	DS	465	DS	DS
Florida	2,521,141	698,882	15,362	2.2	699,853	707	0.1	140,369	2,748	2.0
Georgia	1,116,235	382,707	4,883	1.3	320,730	DS	DS	79,481	464	0.6
Hawaii*	298,360	32,445	323	1.0	48,927	25	0.1	17,926	125	0.7
Idaho*	246,888	143,190	5,477	3.8	49,869	74	0.1	0		
Illinois*	2,302,746	113,818	1,052	0.9	221,050	141	0.1	27,741	121	0.4
Indiana*	1,153,729	111,055	3,153	2.8	213,195	DS	DS	55,065	1,506	2.7
Iowa*	518,468	95,941	1,770	1.8	75,827	83	0.1	22,150	63	0.3
Kansas	227,732	73,893	1,101	1.5	52,149	75	0.1	12,065	71	0.6
Kentucky*	1,244,580	135,580	11,071	8.2	157,915	167	0.1	16,347	414	2.5
Louisiana*	1,203,280	90,085	4,073	4.5	229,066	178	0.1	DS	DS	DS
Maine*	243,750	47,477	4,791	10.1	38,968	72	0.2	3,957	204	5.2
Maryland*	1,019,693	248,318	15,105	6.1	200,464	494	0.2	15,632	338	2.2
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	318,070	13,533	4.3	145,333	326	0.2	8,552	168	2.0
Michigan*	2,144,205	413,512	12,167	2.9	303,358	178	0.1	15,035	99	0.7
Minnesota*	870,206	190,503	5,840	3.1	228,954	848	0.4	20,857	238	1.1
Mississippi	376,004	60,793	1,639	2.7	129,767	110	0.1	25,332	154	0.6
Missouri	640,704	104,197	4,404	4.2	223,429	464	0.2	51,879	1,005	1.9
Montana*	204,723	23,580	1,063	4.5	35,319	89	0.3	2,009	43	2.1
Nebraska	188,521	41,212	641	1.6	52,014	29	0.1	8,655	DS	DS
Nevada*	554,846	72,312	2,179	3.0	109,563	81	0.1	12,449	148	1.2
New Hampshire*	159,972	14,747	1,746	11.8	34,136	51	0.1	3,277	135	4.1
New Jersey*	1,273,197	112,517	5,405	4.8	226,735	213	0.1	16,394	198	1.2
New Mexico*	600,496	90,442	6,231	6.9	127,084	616	0.5	6,644	186	2.8

Appendix Table D.2.i (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Adult			Children			Pregnant		
		Total number	Number with OUD	Percent	Total number	Number with OUD	Percent	Total number	Number with OUD	Percent
New York*	4,991,831	699,295	16,980	2.4	645,730	365	0.1	59,344	373	0.6
North Carolina	1,097,581	465,515	15,119	3.2	172,338	DS	DS	29,897	255	0.9
North Dakota*	78,841	11,680	516	4.4	14,766	DS	DS	2,722	52	1.9
Ohio*	2,182,908	471,890	28,602	6.1	414,038	1,240	0.3	DS	DS	DS
Oklahoma	486,831	127,113	4,015	3.2	169,458	180	0.1	DS	DS	DS
Oregon*	855,040	3,188	159	5.0	9,876	37	0.4	822	14	1.7
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	292,190	19,827	6.8	315,291	373	0.1	26,964	631	2.3
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	199,934	269	0.1	125,845	DS	DS	3,482	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	241,697	54,498	2,784	5.1	40,266	273	0.7	597	25	4.2
South Carolina	678,920	185,461	6,325	3.4	220,014	DS	DS	24,643	277	1.1
South Dakota	66,215	18,717	349	1.9	23,568	47	0.2	DS	DS	DS
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	204,800	3,291	1.6	1,040,293	751	0.1	244,729	1,042	0.4
Utah*	256,550	37,817	2,083	5.5	60,950	73	0.1	DS	DS	DS
Vermont*	135,064	9,934	1,341	13.5	25,640	46	0.2	DS	DS	DS
Virginia*	1,109,619	640,781	36,945	5.8	210,815	DS	DS	28,129	597	2.1
Virgin Islands*	22,229	5,971	DS	DS	352	0	0.0	988	DS	DS
Washington*	1,438,197	145,970	10,331	7.1	305,345	458	0.1	17,932	DS	DS
West Virginia*	434,982	42,639	4,628	10.9	66,735	105	0.2	4,284	158	3.7
Wisconsin	873,848	458,981	21,612	4.7	141,914	100	0.1	23,882	435	1.8
Wyoming	40,260	9,348	290	3.1	13,715	DS	DS	3,069	42	1.4

Appendix Table D.2.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by major enrollment category

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Aged, blind, disabled			Expansion adult			Unknown		
		Total Number	Number with OUD	Percent	Total Number	Number with OUD	Percent	Total Number	Number with OUD	Percent
United States	57,005,319	13,214,564	385,637	2.9	19,404,801	799,662	4.1	1,052,975	36,144	3.4
Alabama	477,178	191,497	5,200	2.7	0			438	DS	DS
Alaska*	186,109	27,636	846	3.1	67,809	4,256	6.3	0		
Arizona*	1,475,790	278,693	9,744	3.5	542,344	35,311	6.5	0		
Arkansas*	670,555	138,486	2,043	1.5	334,470	1,800	0.5	2,383	19	0.8
California*	9,663,915	2,162,455	44,189	2.0	4,141,998	50,035	1.2	0		
Colorado*	1,084,839	143,469	4,380	3.1	505,824	19,221	3.8	581	0	0.0
Connecticut*	750,119	84,853	3,656	4.3	327,434	27,878	8.5	0		
Delaware*	180,501	22,877	1,144	5.0	79,127	7,843	9.9	0		
District of Columbia*	200,599	39,485	2,072	5.2	77,200	1,767	2.3	0		
Florida	2,521,141	852,044	16,373	1.9	0			129,993	254	0.2
Georgia	1,116,235	332,975	6,280	1.9	0			342	DS	DS
Hawaii*	298,360	51,900	880	1.7	147,162	1,929	1.3	0		
Idaho*	246,888	53,829	2,275	4.2	0			0		
Illinois*	2,302,746	389,969	5,588	1.4	1,550,111	37,542	2.4	57	0	0.0
Indiana*	1,153,729	205,139	5,008	2.4	568,864	36,597	6.4	411	DS	DS
Iowa*	518,468	102,364	1,397	1.4	222,136	5,358	2.4	50	0	0.0
Kansas	227,732	55,590	984	1.8	0			34,035	455	1.3
Kentucky*	1,244,580	212,460	10,180	4.8	722,278	47,711	6.6	0		
Louisiana*	1,203,280	258,726	6,035	2.3	604,729	21,369	3.5	DS	DS	DS
Maine*	243,750	76,530	4,551	5.9	72,403	7,292	10.1	4,415	13	0.3
Maryland*	1,019,693	167,036	13,755	8.2	388,243	38,045	9.8	0		
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	489,770	31,707	6.5	380,145	35,039	9.2	1,680	31	1.8
Michigan*	2,144,205	495,131	11,781	2.4	917,169	25,776	2.8	0		
Minnesota*	870,206	181,823	6,408	3.5	248,069	15,320	6.2	0		
Mississippi	376,004	160,112	2,334	1.5	0			0		
Missouri	640,704	261,199	9,724	3.7	0			0		
Montana*	204,723	30,867	949	3.1	112,928	5,414	4.8	20	0	0.0
Nebraska	188,521	58,678	875	1.5	27,872	274	1.0	90	DS	DS
Nevada*	554,846	62,469	3,024	4.8	298,053	10,057	3.4	0		
New Hampshire*	159,972	30,380	1,726	5.7	77,417	8,328	10.8	15	0	0.0
New Jersey*	1,273,197	251,334	10,938	4.4	654,119	28,123	4.3	12,098	445	3.7
New Mexico*	600,496	76,576	5,211	6.8	299,750	19,211	6.4	0		

Appendix Table D.2.ii (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Aged, blind, disabled			Expansion adult			Unknown		
		Total Number	Number with OUD	Percent	Total Number	Number with OUD	Percent	Total Number	Number with OUD	Percent
New York*	4,991,831	1,073,827	31,058	2.9	2,513,613	77,981	3.1	22	0	0.0
North Carolina	1,097,581	429,695	14,620	3.4	0			136	DS	DS
North Dakota*	78,841	18,892	301	1.6	30,144	1,239	4.1	637	DS	DS
Ohio*	2,182,908	476,843	21,414	4.5	791,817	66,565	8.4	DS	DS	DS
Oklahoma	486,831	160,299	5,290	3.3	0			DS	DS	DS
Oregon*	855,040	3,290	113	3.4	4,483	205	4.6	833,381	33,239	4.0
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	706,016	28,213	4.0	971,358	73,208	7.5	0		
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	372,614	1,138	0.3	533,894	3,005	0.6	0		
Rhode Island*	241,697	53,276	3,445	6.5	93,060	6,898	7.4	0		
South Carolina	678,920	247,836	3,875	1.6	0			966	DS	DS
South Dakota	66,215	23,377	279	1.2	0			DS	DS	DS
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	792,770	9,755	1.2	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Utah*	256,550	56,098	2,595	4.6	86,394	8,889	10.3	DS	DS	DS
Vermont*	135,064	29,259	1,778	6.1	69,444	7,184	10.3	DS	DS	DS
Virginia*	1,109,619	228,423	8,860	3.9	36	0	0.0	1,435	DS	DS
Virgin Islands*	22,229	4,095	DS	DS	10,439	DS	DS	384	0	0.0
Washington*	1,438,197	233,321	10,993	4.7	729,563	42,440	5.8	6,066	DS	DS
West Virginia*	434,982	95,215	4,354	4.6	202,902	20,552	10.1	23,207	1,688	7.3
Wisconsin	873,848	249,071	6,045	2.4	0			0		
Wyoming	40,260	13,995	254	1.8	0			133	DS	DS

Source: Analysis of 2020 preliminary TAF data release 1 Medicaid beneficiaries 12 years and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: For a definition of each Medicaid eligibility category, see Appendix E.

The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with an OUD, we used diagnosis codes, National Drug Codes, and select procedure codes on Medicaid claims. We identified polysubstance use disorder on the basis of a diagnosis of two or more SUDs or a polysubstance diagnosis code.

Beneficiaries in the "Unknown" enrollment category did not have enough information on their enrollment records to be included in any of the other standard categories.

Virginia expanded Medicaid in 2019 but did not have any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in the 2020 data, indicating that the state's reporting has lagged behind the policy change. Idaho expanded Medicaid in 2020 but did not report any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2020. Nebraska expanded Medicaid in October 2021 but the state reported some beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2020. Texas has not expanded Medicaid but reported a small number of expansion adult beneficiaries in 2020. These categorizations likely represent data errors.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

Appendix Table D.2.ii (*continued*)

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Appendix Table D.3. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by major enrollment category

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Adult		Children		Pregnant		Aged, blind, disabled		Expansion adult		Unknown	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	1,614,639	361,694	22.4	12,815	0.8	16,196	1.0	385,637	23.9	799,662	49.5	36,144	2.2
Alabama	10,906	5,421	49.7	163	1.5	DS	DS	5,200	47.7	0	0.0	DS	DS
Alaska*	7,064	1,776	25.1	91	1.3	95	1.3	846	12.0	4,256	60.2	0	0.0
Arizona*	59,161	12,671	21.4	1,001	1.7	434	0.7	9,744	16.5	35,311	59.7	0	0.0
Arkansas*	5,312	DS	DS	1,432	27.0	DS	DS	2,043	38.5	1,800	33.9	19	0.4
California*	121,887	26,180	21.5	1,310	1.1	173	0.1	44,189	36.3	50,035	41.1	0	0.0
Colorado*	31,049	6,198	20.0	311	1.0	939	3.0	4,380	14.1	19,221	61.9	0	0.0
Connecticut*	39,099	7,185	18.4	157	0.4	223	0.6	3,656	9.4	27,878	71.3	0	0.0
Delaware*	12,337	3,117	25.3	32	0.3	201	1.6	1,144	9.3	7,843	63.6	0	0.0
District of Columbia*	4,537	671	14.8	DS	DS	DS	DS	2,072	45.7	1,767	38.9	0	0.0
Florida	35,444	15,362	43.3	707	2.0	2,748	7.8	16,373	46.2	0	0.0	254	0.7
Georgia	11,820	4,883	41.3	DS	DS	464	3.9	6,280	53.1	0	0.0	DS	DS
Hawaii*	3,282	323	9.8	25	0.8	125	3.8	880	26.8	1,929	58.8	0	0.0
Idaho*	7,826	5,477	70.0	74	0.9	0	0.0	2,275	29.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois*	44,444	1,052	2.4	141	0.3	121	0.3	5,588	12.6	37,542	84.5	0	0.0
Indiana*	46,564	3,153	6.8	DS	DS	1,506	3.2	5,008	10.8	36,597	78.6	DS	DS
Iowa*	8,671	1,770	20.4	83	1.0	63	0.7	1,397	16.1	5,358	61.8	0	0.0
Kansas	2,686	1,101	41.0	75	2.8	71	2.6	984	36.6	0	0.0	455	16.9
Kentucky*	69,543	11,071	15.9	167	0.2	414	0.6	10,180	14.6	47,711	68.6	0	0.0
Louisiana*	31,903	4,073	12.8	178	0.6	248	0.8	6,035	18.9	21,369	67.0	0	0.0
Maine*	16,923	4,791	28.3	72	0.4	204	1.2	4,551	26.9	7,292	43.1	13	0.1
Maryland*	67,737	15,105	22.3	494	0.7	338	0.5	13,755	20.3	38,045	56.2	0	0.0
Massachusetts*	80,804	13,533	16.7	326	0.4	168	0.2	31,707	39.2	35,039	43.4	31	0.0
Michigan*	50,001	12,167	24.3	178	0.4	99	0.2	11,781	23.6	25,776	51.6	0	0.0
Minnesota*	28,654	5,840	20.4	848	3.0	238	0.8	6,408	22.4	15,320	53.5	0	0.0
Mississippi	4,237	1,639	38.7	110	2.6	154	3.6	2,334	55.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	15,597	4,404	28.2	464	3.0	1,005	6.4	9,724	62.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana*	7,558	1,063	14.1	89	1.2	43	0.6	949	12.6	5,414	71.6	0	0.0
Nebraska	1,842	641	34.8	29	1.6	DS	DS	875	47.5	274	14.9	DS	DS
Nevada*	15,489	2,179	14.1	81	0.5	148	1.0	3,024	19.5	10,057	64.9	0	0.0
New Hampshire*	11,986	1,746	14.6	51	0.4	135	1.1	1,726	14.4	8,328	69.5	0	0.0
New Jersey*	45,322	5,405	11.9	213	0.5	198	0.4	10,938	24.1	28,123	62.1	445	1.0

Appendix Table D.3 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Adult		Children		Pregnant		Aged, blind, disabled		Expansion adult		Unknown	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico*	31,455	6,231	19.8	616	2.0	186	0.6	5,211	16.6	19,211	61.1	0	0.0
New York*	126,757	16,980	13.4	365	0.3	373	0.3	31,058	24.5	77,981	61.5	0	0.0
North Carolina	30,114	15,119	50.2	DS	DS	255	0.8	14,620	48.5	0	0.0	DS	DS
North Dakota*	2,149	516	24.0	DS	DS	52	2.4	301	14.0	1,239	57.7	DS	DS
Ohio*	118,446	28,602	24.1	1,240	1.0	625	0.5	21,414	18.1	66,565	56.2	0	0.0
Oklahoma	9,952	4,015	40.3	180	1.8	467	4.7	5,290	53.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon*	33,767	159	0.5	37	0.1	14	0.0	113	0.3	205	0.6	33,239	98.4
Pennsylvania*	122,252	19,827	16.2	373	0.3	631	0.5	28,213	23.1	73,208	59.9	0	0.0
Puerto Rico*	4,424	269	6.1	DS	DS	DS	DS	1,138	25.7	3,005	67.9	0	0.0
Rhode Island*	13,425	2,784	20.7	273	2.0	25	0.2	3,445	25.7	6,898	51.4	0	0.0
South Carolina	10,685	6,325	59.2	DS	DS	277	2.6	3,875	36.3	0	0.0	DS	DS
South Dakota	687	349	50.8	47	6.8	12	1.7	279	40.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	14,847	3,291	22.2	DS	DS	1,042	7.0	9,755	65.7	0	0.0	DS	DS
Utah*	14,090	2,083	14.8	73	0.5	450	3.2	2,595	18.4	8,889	63.1	0	0.0
Vermont*	10,357	1,341	12.9	46	0.4	DS	DS	1,778	17.2	7,184	69.4	DS	DS
Virginia*	46,846	36,945	78.9	DS	DS	597	1.3	8,860	18.9	0	0.0	DS	DS
Virgin Islands*	13	DS	DS	0	0.0	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	0	0.0
Washington*	64,410	10,331	16.0	458	0.7	DS	DS	10,993	17.1	42,440	65.9	DS	DS
West Virginia*	31,485	4,628	14.7	105	0.3	158	0.5	4,354	13.8	20,552	65.3	1,688	5.4
Wisconsin	28,192	21,612	76.7	100	0.4	435	1.5	6,045	21.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	601	290	48.3	DS	DS	42	7.0	254	42.3	0	0.0	DS	DS

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: For a definition of each Medicaid eligibility category, see Appendix E.

The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with an OUD, we used diagnosis codes, National Drug Codes, and select procedure codes on Medicaid claims. We identified polysubstance use disorder on the basis of a diagnosis of two or more SUDs or a polysubstance diagnosis code.

Beneficiaries in the “Unknown” enrollment category did not have enough information on their enrollment record to be included in any of the other standard categories.

Virginia expanded Medicaid in 2019 but did not have any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in the 2020 data, indicating that the state’s reporting has lagged behind the policy change. Idaho expanded Medicaid in 2020 but did not report any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2020. Nebraska expanded Medicaid in October 2021 but the state reported some beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2020. Texas has not expanded Medicaid but reported a small number of expansion adult beneficiaries in 2020. These categorizations likely represent data errors.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

Appendix Table D.3 (*continued*)

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Appendix Table D.4.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by age group and disability status

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Children (ages 12–18)					
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability			Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		
		Total number	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for an OUD	Percent
United States	55,966,131	10,294,713	9,887	0.1	708,347	2,015	0.3
Alabama	477,178	141,942	129	0.1	11,763	43	0.4
Alaska*	186,109	30,031	37	0.1	1,318	DS	DS
Arizona*	1,475,790	267,455	853	0.3	15,215	80	0.5
Arkansas*	670,555	114,642	95	0.1	14,105	38	0.3
California*	9,663,915	1,356,930	1,209	0.1	62,015	268	0.4
Colorado*	1,084,839	187,503	261	0.1	7,020	18	0.3
Connecticut*	750,119	128,089	119	0.1	385	DS	DS
Delaware*	180,501	33,562	21	0.1	2,688	14	0.5
District of Columbia*	200,599	19,340	DS	DS	2,128	DS	DS
Florida	2,521,141	682,054	363	0.1	51,669	115	0.2
Georgia	1,116,235	411,385	199	0.0	23,461	44	0.2
Hawaii*	298,360	45,461	19	0.0	795	DS	DS
Idaho*	246,888	50,217	62	0.1	4,247	17	0.4
Illinois*	2,302,746	400,324	204	0.1	13,208	29	0.2
Indiana*	1,153,729	208,628	211	0.1	14,227	62	0.4
Iowa*	518,468	92,379	125	0.1	6,744	36	0.5
Kansas	227,732	70,226	162	0.2	6,145	45	0.7
Kentucky*	1,244,580	164,917	192	0.1	15,520	44	0.3
Louisiana*	1,203,280	211,072	130	0.1	19,035	34	0.2
Maine*	243,750	36,167	45	0.1	3,101	17	0.5
Maryland*	1,019,693	165,477	233	0.1	11,535	42	0.4
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	142,491	120	0.1	30,671	57	0.2
Michigan*	2,144,205	331,678	191	0.1	19,606	56	0.3
Minnesota*	870,206	182,170	270	0.1	7,846	24	0.3
Mississippi	376,004	118,491	93	0.1	11,300	36	0.3
Missouri	640,704	202,218	367	0.2	1,638	DS	DS
Montana*	204,723	33,211	67	0.2	1,256	DS	DS
Nebraska	188,521	50,428	22	0.0	2,003	DS	DS
Nevada*	554,846	103,453	68	0.1	5,171	DS	DS
New Hampshire*	159,972	31,668	34	0.1	792	DS	DS

Appendix Table D.4.i (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Children (ages 12–18)					
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability			Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		
		Total number	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for an OUD	Percent
New Jersey*	1,273,197	188,178	95	0.1	14,910	30	0.2
New Mexico*	600,496	116,295	492	0.4	4,608	52	1.1
New York*	4,991,831	575,104	228	0.0	55,592	70	0.1
North Carolina	1,097,581	326,778	221	0.1	21,721	58	0.3
North Dakota*	78,841	13,668	22	0.2	411	0	0.0
Ohio*	2,182,908	334,580	438	0.1	25,440	105	0.4
Oklahoma	486,831	163,056	161	0.1	962	DS	DS
Oregon*	855,040	113,239	162	0.1	62	DS	DS
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	311,692	278	0.1	76,343	208	0.3
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	108,199	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	241,697	27,909	51	0.2	2,687	15	0.6
South Carolina	678,920	193,344	115	0.1	11,531	29	0.3
South Dakota	66,215	23,090	33	0.1	1,566	DS	DS
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	989,797	714	0.1	77,856	189	0.2
Utah*	256,550	62,015	67	0.1	2,925	16	0.5
Vermont*	135,064	23,524	29	0.1	667	DS	DS
Virginia*	1,109,619	194,895	337	0.2	14,113	62	0.4
Virgin Islands*	22,229	748	0	0.0	DS	DS	DS
Washington*	1,438,197	281,921	362	0.1	9,776	25	0.3
West Virginia*	434,982	65,112	85	0.1	4,454	14	0.3
Wisconsin	873,848	155,101	82	0.1	15,302	23	0.2
Wyoming	40,260	12,859	14	0.1	814	DS	DS

Appendix Table D.4.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by age group and disability status

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Adults (ages 19–64)						Aged (ages 65+)		
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability			Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability			All aged beneficiaries, including the dually eligible		
		Total number	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for an OUD	Percent
United States	55,966,131	32,033,320	1,214,054	3.8	6,636,663	333,700	5.0	6,293,081	54,918	0.9
Alabama	477,178	143,534	5,577	3.9	128,482	4,771	3.7	51,457	386	0.8
Alaska*	186,109	127,356	6,171	4.8	13,586	706	5.2	13,818	147	1.1
Arizona*	1,475,790	921,677	48,435	5.3	127,458	8,053	6.3	143,985	1,740	1.2
Arkansas*	670,555	413,693	3,166	0.8	79,633	1,816	2.3	48,482	197	0.4
California*	9,663,915	6,075,462	76,086	1.3	762,902	34,787	4.6	1,406,606	9,537	0.7
Colorado*	1,084,839	746,524	26,332	3.5	81,208	3,851	4.7	62,584	587	0.9
Connecticut*	750,119	532,098	35,133	6.6	35,827	2,897	8.1	53,720	947	1.8
Delaware*	180,501	121,005	11,120	9.2	13,331	1,068	8.0	9,915	114	1.1
District of Columbia*	200,599	140,486	2,424	1.7	22,551	1,591	7.1	16,094	513	3.2
Florida	2,521,141	962,507	18,606	1.9	389,872	14,746	3.8	435,039	1,614	0.4
Georgia	1,116,235	371,684	5,342	1.4	203,129	5,475	2.7	106,576	760	0.7
Hawaii*	298,360	199,360	2,364	1.2	19,107	586	3.1	33,637	312	0.9
Idaho*	246,888	142,391	5,484	3.9	32,416	1,853	5.7	17,617	410	2.3
Illinois*	2,302,746	1,498,360	38,336	2.6	148,862	3,582	2.4	241,992	2,293	0.9
Indiana*	1,153,729	713,740	41,143	5.8	121,864	4,412	3.6	95,270	736	0.8
Iowa*	518,468	321,603	7,145	2.2	61,832	1,186	1.9	35,910	179	0.5
Kansas	227,732	87,299	1,476	1.7	36,736	857	2.3	27,326	146	0.5
Kentucky*	1,244,580	847,920	59,056	7.0	135,306	9,534	7.0	80,917	717	0.9
Louisiana*	1,203,280	729,906	25,709	3.5	159,904	5,495	3.4	83,363	535	0.6
Maine*	243,750	129,911	12,323	9.5	46,290	4,273	9.2	28,281	265	0.9
Maryland*	1,019,693	680,964	53,558	7.9	96,654	12,487	12.9	65,063	1,417	2.2
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	704,225	48,902	6.9	277,254	28,515	10.3	188,909	3,210	1.7
Michigan*	2,144,205	1,310,046	37,961	2.9	295,969	10,306	3.5	186,906	1,487	0.8
Minnesota*	870,206	501,789	21,906	4.4	96,863	4,812	5.0	81,538	1,642	2.0
Mississippi	376,004	97,440	1,809	1.9	99,701	1,990	2.0	49,072	309	0.6
Missouri	640,704	176,972	5,504	3.1	173,187	9,049	5.2	86,689	670	0.8
Montana*	204,723	139,419	6,523	4.7	17,714	783	4.4	13,123	182	1.4
Nebraska	188,521	79,319	945	1.2	34,028	772	2.3	22,743	93	0.4

Appendix Table D.4.ii (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Adults (ages 19–64)						Aged (ages 65+)		
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability			Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability			All aged beneficiaries, including the dually eligible		
		Total number	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Total number	Number treated for an OUD	Percent
Nevada*	554,846	386,306	12,347	3.2	34,953	2,404	6.9	24,963	664	2.7
New Hampshire*	159,972	97,250	10,210	10.5	17,770	1,604	9.0	12,492	133	1.1
New Jersey*	1,273,197	825,396	34,140	4.1	112,902	9,427	8.3	131,811	1,630	1.2
New Mexico*	600,496	404,796	25,670	6.3	44,503	4,732	10.6	30,294	509	1.7
New York*	4,991,831	3,292,327	95,091	2.9	437,442	25,435	5.8	631,366	5,933	0.9
North Carolina	1,097,581	341,034	15,268	4.5	267,644	13,478	5.0	140,404	1,089	0.8
North Dakota*	78,841	46,115	1,824	4.0	9,918	259	2.6	8,729	44	0.5
Ohio*	2,182,908	1,359,762	96,374	7.1	283,783	18,405	6.5	179,343	3,124	1.7
Oklahoma	486,831	163,256	4,500	2.8	98,833	4,372	4.4	60,724	915	1.5
Oregon*	855,040	678,005	32,039	4.7	1,714	79	4.6	62,020	1,486	2.4
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	1,288,547	93,680	7.3	390,330	25,908	6.6	244,907	2,178	0.9
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	743,186	3,244	0.4	99,589	492	0.5	284,789	684	0.2
Rhode Island*	241,697	152,922	9,874	6.5	32,087	3,178	9.9	26,092	307	1.2
South Carolina	678,920	236,715	6,692	2.8	139,976	3,593	2.6	97,354	256	0.3
South Dakota	66,215	19,690	375	1.9	13,143	242	1.8	8,726	33	0.4
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	502,524	4,375	0.9	417,694	8,679	2.1	297,428	890	0.3
Utah*	256,550	138,184	11,419	8.3	34,916	2,312	6.6	18,510	276	1.5
Vermont*	135,064	81,319	8,538	10.5	17,513	1,668	9.5	12,041	120	1.0
Virginia*	1,109,619	680,881	37,547	5.5	122,639	7,933	6.5	97,091	967	1.0
Virgin Islands*	22,229	17,217	11	0.1	537	DS	DS	3,726	0	0.0
Washington*	1,438,197	912,500	52,915	5.8	128,657	9,447	7.3	105,343	1,661	1.6
West Virginia*	434,982	271,305	27,004	10.0	62,951	4,145	6.6	31,160	237	0.8
Wisconsin	873,848	464,014	22,049	4.8	147,314	5,427	3.7	92,117	611	0.7
Wyoming	40,260	13,379	332	2.5	8,189	228	2.8	5,019	26	0.5

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with an OUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure codes on Medicaid claims.

We used eligibility group and age to identify beneficiaries who were eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability. Beneficiaries whose eligibility was unknown were considered “not disabled” for this analysis. Results for the aged group (65 and older) are not broken out by eligibility on the basis of disability because most of these beneficiaries are in an eligibility group that indicates they are dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Appendix Table D.4.ii (*continued*)

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Appendix Table D.5. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by age group and disability status

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD	Children (ages 12–18)				Adults (ages 19–64)				Aged (ages 65+)	
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability		Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability		Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		All aged beneficiaries treated for a SUD, including the dually eligible	
		Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Number treated for an OUD	Percent
United States	1,614,639	8,917	0.6	2,015	0.1	1,214,043	75.2	333,129	20.6	54,918	3.4
Alabama	10,906	129	1.2	43	0.4	5,577	51.1	4,771	43.7	386	3.5
Alaska*	7,064	DS	DS	DS	DS	6,171	87.4	706	10.0	147	2.1
Arizona*	59,161	853	1.4	80	0.1	48,435	81.9	8,053	13.6	1,740	2.9
Arkansas*	5,312	95	1.8	38	0.7	3,166	59.6	1,816	34.2	197	3.7
California*	121,887	1,209	1.0	268	0.2	76,086	62.4	34,787	28.5	9,537	7.8
Colorado*	31,049	261	0.8	18	0.1	26,332	84.8	3,851	12.4	587	1.9
Connecticut*	39,099	DS	DS	DS	DS	35,133	89.9	2,897	7.4	947	2.4
Delaware*	12,337	21	0.2	14	0.1	11,120	90.1	1,068	8.7	114	0.9
District of Columbia*	4,537	DS	DS	DS	DS	2,424	53.4	1,591	35.1	513	11.3
Florida	35,444	363	1.0	115	0.3	18,606	52.5	14,746	41.6	1,614	4.6
Georgia	11,820	199	1.7	44	0.4	5,342	45.2	5,475	46.3	760	6.4
Hawaii*	3,282	DS	DS	DS	DS	2,364	72.0	586	17.9	312	9.5
Idaho*	7,826	62	0.8	17	0.2	5,484	70.1	1,853	23.7	410	5.2
Illinois*	44,444	204	0.5	29	0.1	38,336	86.3	3,582	8.1	2,293	5.2
Indiana*	46,564	211	0.5	62	0.1	41,143	88.4	4,412	9.5	736	1.6
Iowa*	8,671	125	1.4	36	0.4	7,145	82.4	1,186	13.7	179	2.1
Kansas	2,686	162	6.0	45	1.7	1,476	55.0	857	31.9	146	5.4
Kentucky*	69,543	192	0.3	44	0.1	59,056	84.9	9,534	13.7	717	1.0
Louisiana*	31,903	130	0.4	34	0.1	25,709	80.6	5,495	17.2	535	1.7
Maine*	16,923	45	0.3	17	0.1	12,323	72.8	4,273	25.2	265	1.6
Maryland*	67,737	233	0.3	42	0.1	53,558	79.1	12,487	18.4	1,417	2.1
Massachusetts*	80,804	120	0.1	57	0.1	48,902	60.5	28,515	35.3	3,210	4.0
Michigan*	50,001	191	0.4	56	0.1	37,961	75.9	10,306	20.6	1,487	3.0
Minnesota*	28,654	270	0.9	24	0.1	21,906	76.5	4,812	16.8	1,642	5.7
Mississippi	4,237	93	2.2	36	0.8	1,809	42.7	1,990	47.0	309	7.3
Missouri	15,597	DS	DS	DS	DS	5,504	35.3	9,049	58.0	670	4.3
Montana*	7,558	DS	DS	DS	DS	6,523	86.3	783	10.4	182	2.4
Nebraska	1,842	DS	DS	DS	DS	945	51.3	772	41.9	93	5.0

Appendix Table D.5 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD	Children (ages 12–18)				Adults (ages 19–64)				Aged (ages 65+)	
		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability		Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		Eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability		Eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability		All aged beneficiaries treated for a SUD, including the dually eligible	
		Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Number treated for an OUD	Percent	Number treated for an OUD	Percent
Nevada*	15,489	DS	DS	DS	DS	12,347	79.7	2,404	15.5	664	4.3
New Hampshire*	11,986	DS	DS	DS	DS	10,210	85.2	1,604	13.4	133	1.1
New Jersey*	45,322	95	0.2	30	0.1	34,140	75.3	9,427	20.8	1,630	3.6
New Mexico*	31,455	492	1.6	52	0.2	25,670	81.6	4,732	15.0	509	1.6
New York*	126,757	228	0.2	70	0.1	95,091	75.0	25,435	20.1	5,933	4.7
North Carolina	30,114	221	0.7	58	0.2	15,268	50.7	13,478	44.8	1,089	3.6
North Dakota*	2,149	22	1.0	0	0.0	1,824	84.9	259	12.1	44	2.0
Ohio*	118,446	438	0.4	105	0.1	96,374	81.4	18,405	15.5	3,124	2.6
Oklahoma	9,952	DS	DS	DS	DS	4,500	45.2	4,372	43.9	915	9.2
Oregon*	33,767	162	0.5	DS	DS	32,039	94.9	DS	DS	1,486	4.4
Pennsylvania*	122,252	278	0.2	208	0.2	93,680	76.6	25,908	21.2	2,178	1.8
Puerto Rico*	4,424	DS	DS	0	0.0	3,244	73.3	DS	DS	684	15.5
Rhode Island*	13,425	51	0.4	15	0.1	9,874	73.5	3,178	23.7	307	2.3
South Carolina	10,685	115	1.1	29	0.3	6,692	62.6	3,593	33.6	256	2.4
South Dakota	687	DS	DS	DS	DS	375	54.6	242	35.2	33	4.8
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	14,847	714	4.8	189	1.3	4,375	29.5	8,679	58.5	890	6.0
Utah*	14,090	67	0.5	16	0.1	11,419	81.0	2,312	16.4	276	2.0
Vermont*	10,357	DS	DS	DS	DS	8,538	82.4	1,668	16.1	120	1.2
Virginia*	46,846	337	0.7	62	0.1	37,547	80.1	7,933	16.9	967	2.1
Virgin Islands*	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	DS	DS	DS	DS	0	0.0
Washington*	64,410	362	0.6	25	0.0	52,915	82.2	9,447	14.7	1,661	2.6
West Virginia*	31,485	85	0.3	14	0.0	27,004	85.8	4,145	13.2	237	0.8
Wisconsin	28,192	82	0.3	23	0.1	22,049	78.2	5,427	19.3	611	2.2
Wyoming	601	DS	DS	DS	DS	332	55.2	228	37.9	26	4.3

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average of the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with an OUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure codes on Medicaid claims.

We used eligibility group and age to identify beneficiaries who were eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability. Beneficiaries with unknown eligibility were considered "not disabled" for this analysis. Results for the aged group (65 and older) are not broken out by eligibility on the basis of disability because most of these beneficiaries are in an eligibility group that indicates they are dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid.

Appendix Table D.5 (*continued*)

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Appendix Table D.6. SUD treatment service types *not* billed for Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD in 2020, by state

Service	Count of states and territories that <i>do not</i> have claims for the service	States and territories that <i>do not</i> have claims for the service
Case management	6	Alabama, Arkansas,* Nebraska, Puerto Rico,* South Dakota, Virgin Islands*
Community support	1	Virgin Islands*
Consultation	3	Kansas, Montana,* Virgin Islands*
Counseling	0	—
Detoxification	1	Virgin Islands*
Emergency services	0	—
Inpatient care	0	—
Intervention services	1	Virgin Islands*
MAT	0	—
Medication management	6	Hawaii,* Iowa,* Montana,* Nebraska, South Dakota, Virgin Islands,*
Observation care	1	Virgin Islands*
Partial hospitalization	12	Colorado,* District of Columbia,* Illinois,* Kansas, Louisiana,* Maine,* Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah*, Virgin Islands,* Wisconsin, Wyoming
Peer support	14	Arkansas,* California,* Connecticut,* Illinois,* Louisiana,* Maine,* Maryland,* Nebraska, North Dakota,* Oklahoma, Puerto Rico,* South Dakota, Vermont,* Virginia,* Virgin Islands,* Wisconsin
Physician services	0	—
Pharmacotherapy	0	—
Screening and assessment	0	—
Treatment program	5	District of Columbia,* Oklahoma, Puerto Rico,* Virgin Islands,* Wyoming
Other services	1	Virgin Islands*

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: “Other” services include services without sufficient detail to be categorized and services that did not fit into any of the other categories.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Appendix Table D.7.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by service type

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Case management		Community support		Consultation		Counseling		Detoxification		Emergency services	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	1,614,639	158,616	9.8	60,215	3.7	160,499	9.9	629,288	39.0	137,547	8.5	524,216	32.5
Alabama	10,906	0	0.0	16	0.1	1,640	15.0	1,226	11.2	532	4.9	4,491	41.2
Alaska*	7,064	596	8.4	1,788	25.3	128	1.8	995	14.1	259	3.7	2,213	31.3
Arizona*	59,161	32,666	55.2	1,709	2.9	6,754	11.4	27,079	45.8	2,481	4.2	18,963	32.1
Arkansas*	5,312	0	0.0	14	0.3	745	14.0	455	8.6	53	1.0	1,701	32.0
California*	121,887	12,740	10.5	1,756	1.4	13,961	11.5	51,434	42.2	4,518	3.7	40,543	33.3
Colorado*	31,049	3,028	9.8	520	1.7	35	0.1	7,748	25.0	139	0.4	12,029	38.7
Connecticut*	39,099	24	0.1	51	0.1	9,475	24.2	11,743	30.0	1,473	3.8	10,818	27.7
Delaware*	12,337	DS	DS	82	0.7	31	0.3	6,362	51.6	1,187	9.6	3,581	29.0
District of Columbia*	4,537	300	6.6	12	0.3	578	12.7	994	21.9	31	0.7	1,765	38.9
Florida	35,444	124	0.3	9,234	26.1	7,172	20.2	2,690	7.6	1,186	3.3	14,685	41.4
Georgia	11,820	101	0.9	420	3.6	269	2.3	2,593	21.9	386	3.3	4,079	34.5
Hawaii*	3,282	DS	DS	16	0.5	23	0.7	917	27.9	20	0.6	1,173	35.7
Idaho*	7,826	912	11.7	65	0.8	1,506	19.2	2,478	31.7	393	5.0	2,408	30.8
Illinois*	44,444	1,182	2.7	618	1.4	13,555	30.5	19,149	43.1	2,348	5.3	15,649	35.2
Indiana*	46,564	3,119	6.7	265	0.6	360	0.8	15,862	34.1	4,847	10.4	9,455	20.3
Iowa*	8,671	163	1.9	352	4.1	1,281	14.8	3,574	41.2	280	3.2	3,084	35.6
Kansas	2,686	68	2.5	33	1.2	0	0.0	690	25.7	58	2.2	1,005	37.4
Kentucky*	69,543	16,030	23.1	2,497	3.6	2,970	4.3	41,225	59.3	9,757	14.0	20,232	29.1
Louisiana*	31,903	DS	DS	2,075	6.5	3,356	10.5	5,009	15.7	3,884	12.2	12,701	39.8
Maine*	16,923	212	1.3	249	1.5	3,133	18.5	5,988	35.4	771	4.6	4,593	27.1
Maryland*	67,737	21	0.0	78	0.1	2,484	3.7	37,660	55.6	789	1.2	19,872	29.3
Massachusetts*	80,804	29	0.0	9,473	11.7	13,285	16.4	28,070	34.7	6,680	8.3	29,549	36.6
Michigan*	50,001	4,342	8.7	2,990	6.0	2,283	4.6	23,560	47.1	5,641	11.3	16,722	33.4
Minnesota*	28,654	3,156	11.0	351	1.2	1,583	5.5	4,017	14.0	1,157	4.0	11,524	40.2
Mississippi	4,237	29	0.7	53	1.3	58	1.4	1,134	26.8	29	0.7	1,305	30.8
Missouri	15,597	DS	DS	3,499	22.4	1,372	8.8	5,243	33.6	729	4.7	5,193	33.3
Montana*	7,558	267	3.5	28	0.4	0	0.0	2,610	34.5	464	6.1	2,509	33.2
Nebraska	1,842	0	0.0	61	3.3	28	1.5	275	14.9	87	4.7	719	39.0
Nevada*	15,489	1,146	7.4	105	0.7	293	1.9	3,020	19.5	1,230	7.9	4,916	31.7
New Hampshire*	11,986	592	4.9	835	7.0	1,725	14.4	4,783	39.9	591	4.9	3,004	25.1
New Jersey*	45,322	2,155	4.8	113	0.2	2,250	5.0	12,433	27.4	6,533	14.4	13,664	30.1

Appendix Table D.7.i (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Case management		Community support		Consultation		Counseling		Detoxification		Emergency services	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico*	31,455	100	0.3	632	2.0	2,094	6.7	7,215	22.9	1,011	3.2	8,760	27.8
New York*	126,757	DS	DS	70	0.1	1,222	1.0	42,598	33.6	12,458	9.8	42,519	33.5
North Carolina	30,114	679	2.3	300	1.0	2,704	9.0	11,755	39.0	437	1.5	9,349	31.0
North Dakota*	2,149	165	7.7	65	3.0	35	1.6	868	40.4	50	2.3	797	37.1
Ohio*	118,446	47,013	39.7	9,814	8.3	17,151	14.5	76,789	64.8	24,755	20.9	48,767	41.2
Oklahoma	9,952	644	6.5	722	7.3	607	6.1	2,146	21.6	64	0.6	2,170	21.8
Oregon*	33,767	4,994	14.8	94	0.3	36	0.1	17,401	51.5	4,904	14.5	11,076	32.8
Pennsylvania*	122,252	4,444	3.6	3,793	3.1	25,969	21.2	44,462	36.4	17,527	14.3	36,737	30.1
Puerto Rico*	4,424	0	0.0	18	0.4	29	0.7	1,893	42.8	218	4.9	405	9.2
Rhode Island*	13,425	3,426	25.5	21	0.2	203	1.5	4,615	34.4	72	0.5	2,677	19.9
South Carolina	10,685	192	1.8	81	0.8	546	5.1	2,809	26.3	231	2.2	3,125	29.2
South Dakota	687	0	0.0	20	2.9	DS	DS	99	14.4	DS	DS	249	36.2
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	14,847	253	1.7	166	1.1	792	5.3	3,470	23.4	904	6.1	4,488	30.2
Utah*	14,090	1,225	8.7	1,226	8.7	35	0.2	2,711	19.2	765	5.4	4,244	30.1
Vermont*	10,357	682	6.6	218	2.1	2,170	21.0	2,911	28.1	347	3.4	2,355	22.7
Virginia*	46,846	2,638	5.6	1,627	3.5	342	0.7	24,616	52.5	8,155	17.4	12,738	27.2
Virgin Islands*	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	DS	DS	0	0.0	DS	DS
Washington*	64,410	7,301	11.3	1,202	1.9	7,525	11.7	24,177	37.5	4,780	7.4	22,440	34.8
West Virginia*	31,485	1,644	5.2	67	0.2	4,666	14.8	20,210	64.2	640	2.0	7,764	24.7
Wisconsin	28,192	175	0.6	635	2.3	1,950	6.9	7,436	26.4	1,696	6.0	9,216	32.7
Wyoming	601	39	6.5	86	14.3	90	15.0	91	15.1	DS	DS	195	32.4

Appendix Table D.7.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by service type

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Inpatient care		Intervention		MAT		Medication management		Observation care		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	1,614,639	400,064	24.8	80,198	5.0	1,257,572	77.9	41,734	2.6	68,045	4.2	201,720	12.5
Alabama	10,906	3,243	29.7	149	1.4	8,288	76.0	236	2.2	148	1.4	1,687	15.5
Alaska*	7,064	1,453	20.6	283	4.0	5,948	84.2	312	4.4	305	4.3	1,570	22.2
Arizona*	59,161	20,771	35.1	7,055	11.9	44,183	74.7	18,138	30.7	3,267	5.5	20,901	35.3
Arkansas*	5,312	1,758	33.1	42	0.8	3,849	72.5	DS	DS	167	3.1	141	2.7
California*	121,887	27,438	22.5	1,677	1.4	90,685	74.4	2,649	2.2	2,494	2.0	3,096	2.5
Colorado*	31,049	7,153	23.0	1,653	5.3	25,615	82.5	407	1.3	2,448	7.9	1,677	5.4
Connecticut*	39,099	7,791	19.9	1,211	3.1	34,866	89.2	44	0.1	1,116	2.9	1,615	4.1
Delaware*	12,337	3,136	25.4	315	2.6	10,958	88.8	33	0.3	369	3.0	799	6.5
District of Columbia*	4,537	1,767	38.9	88	1.9	3,701	81.6	DS	DS	158	3.5	662	14.6
Florida	35,444	13,117	37.0	421	1.2	25,309	71.4	541	1.5	2,970	8.4	5,599	15.8
Georgia	11,820	3,370	28.5	139	1.2	7,698	65.1	117	1.0	544	4.6	1,421	12.0
Hawaii*	3,282	811	24.7	23	0.7	2,410	73.4	0	0.0	232	7.1	130	4.0
Idaho*	7,826	1,998	25.5	202	2.6	5,843	74.7	78	1.0	300	3.8	1,009	12.9
Illinois*	44,444	15,309	34.4	2,035	4.6	23,723	53.4	1,760	4.0	2,344	5.3	931	2.1
Indiana*	46,564	10,466	22.5	689	1.5	40,142	86.2	1,577	3.4	1,474	3.2	5,346	11.5
Iowa*	8,671	2,509	28.9	89	1.0	7,290	84.1	0	0.0	616	7.1	617	7.1
Kansas	2,686	912	34.0	72	2.7	1,888	70.3	DS	DS	172	6.4	66	2.5
Kentucky*	69,543	14,421	20.7	3,266	4.7	57,750	83.0	212	0.3	1,783	2.6	23,185	33.3
Louisiana*	31,903	11,762	36.9	226	0.7	24,295	76.2	DS	DS	1,150	3.6	368	1.2
Maine*	16,923	2,927	17.3	605	3.6	14,302	84.5	1,795	10.6	572	3.4	836	4.9
Maryland*	67,737	12,448	18.4	696	1.0	59,905	88.4	294	0.4	3,640	5.4	10,054	14.8
Massachusetts*	80,804	20,749	25.7	7,152	8.9	68,409	84.7	208	0.3	5,026	6.2	1,884	2.3
Michigan*	50,001	10,073	20.1	3,251	6.5	33,058	66.1	23	0.0	2,091	4.2	4,247	8.5
Minnesota*	28,654	8,189	28.6	471	1.6	23,057	80.5	30	0.1	2,148	7.5	2,441	8.5
Mississippi	4,237	1,302	30.7	71	1.7	2,813	66.4	DS	DS	204	4.8	213	5.0
Missouri	15,597	4,761	30.5	69	0.4	12,450	79.8	248	1.6	780	5.0	2,832	18.2
Montana*	7,558	1,793	23.7	70	0.9	6,395	84.6	0	0.0	340	4.5	3,439	45.5
Nebraska	1,842	626	34.0	14	0.8	1,363	74.0	0	0.0	105	5.7	91	4.9
Nevada*	15,489	4,741	30.6	1,571	10.1	10,769	69.5	1,380	8.9	730	4.7	3,535	22.8
New Hampshire*	11,986	1,873	15.6	466	3.9	10,506	87.7	20	0.2	253	2.1	648	5.4
New Jersey*	45,322	10,200	22.5	1,008	2.2	37,466	82.7	431	1.0	3,339	7.4	958	2.1

Appendix Table D.7.ii (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Inpatient care		Intervention		MAT		Medication management		Observation care		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico*	31,455	6,866	21.8	437	1.4	28,620	91.0	188	0.6	912	2.9	4,157	13.2
New York*	126,757	39,850	31.4	4,754	3.8	73,608	58.1	2,970	2.3	4,118	3.2	1,572	1.2
North Carolina	30,114	8,193	27.2	1,564	5.2	19,762	65.6	DS	DS	1,267	4.2	2,371	7.9
North Dakota*	2,149	636	29.6	18	0.8	1,659	77.2	324	15.1	155	7.2	683	31.8
Ohio*	118,446	29,421	24.8	2,586	2.2	96,780	81.7	993	0.8	6,899	5.8	35,971	30.4
Oklahoma	9,952	2,683	27.0	97	1.0	5,925	59.5	50	0.5	230	2.3	961	9.7
Oregon*	33,767	6,610	19.6	1,547	4.6	28,782	85.2	1,328	3.9	1,472	4.4	10,294	30.5
Pennsylvania*	122,252	24,877	20.3	5,248	4.3	96,917	79.3	4,731	3.9	4,264	3.5	8,580	7.0
Puerto Rico*	4,424	902	20.4	56	1.3	2,589	58.5	DS	DS	106	2.4	156	3.5
Rhode Island*	13,425	1,875	14.0	728	5.4	12,537	93.4	35	0.3	312	2.3	3,107	23.1
South Carolina	10,685	2,398	22.4	163	1.5	8,872	83.0	132	1.2	293	2.7	2,166	20.3
South Dakota	687	247	36.0	DS	DS	533	77.6	0	0.0	33	4.8	20	2.9
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	14,847	5,148	34.7	210	1.4	10,859	73.1	208	1.4	800	5.4	1,042	7.0
Utah*	14,090	3,483	24.7	35	0.2	8,923	63.3	37	0.3	240	1.7	381	2.7
Vermont*	10,357	1,536	14.8	385	3.7	9,065	87.5	DS	DS	114	1.1	123	1.2
Virginia*	46,846	10,593	22.6	270	0.6	40,598	86.7	61	0.1	1,302	2.8	1,254	2.7
Virgin Islands*	13	DS	DS	0	0.0	DS	DS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington*	64,410	13,123	20.4	12,255	19.0	55,423	86.0	72	0.1	2,117	3.3	20,771	32.2
West Virginia*	31,485	5,513	17.5	3,676	11.7	26,723	84.9	72	0.2	751	2.4	4,586	14.6
Wisconsin	28,192	7,080	25.1	11,090	39.3	24,045	85.3	DS	DS	1,345	4.8	1,499	5.3
Wyoming	601	163	27.1	DS	DS	418	69.6	DS	DS	30	5.0	28	4.7

Appendix Table D.7.iii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by service type

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Partial hospitalization		Peer support		Physician services		Pharmacotherapy		Screening/ assessment		Treatment program	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	1,614,639	7,497	0.5	51,674	3.2	764,958	47.4	91,312	5.7	437,950	27.1	189,025	11.7
Alabama	10,906	DS	DS	149	1.4	4,190	38.4	642	5.9	1,312	12.0	15	0.1
Alaska*	7,064	DS	DS	87	1.2	4,911	69.5	1,017	14.4	1,545	21.9	29	0.4
Arizona*	59,161	11	0.0	10,323	17.4	32,573	55.1	2,678	4.5	28,829	48.7	8,522	14.4
Arkansas*	5,312	DS	DS	DS	DS	1,311	24.7	39	0.7	462	8.7	96	1.8
California*	121,887	DS	DS	DS	DS	31,032	25.5	5,422	4.4	8,005	6.6	6,553	5.4
Colorado*	31,049	0	0.0	566	1.8	18,253	58.8	1,891	6.1	6,772	21.8	484	1.6
Connecticut*	39,099	427	1.1	0	0.0	13,101	33.5	2,013	5.1	10,045	25.7	5,367	13.7
Delaware*	12,337	385	3.1	1,883	15.3	8,744	70.9	823	6.7	3,704	30.0	1,020	8.3
District of Columbia*	4,537	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,055	23.3	111	2.4	1,064	23.5	0	0.0
Florida	35,444	28	0.1	11	0.0	6,082	17.2	645	1.8	6,055	17.1	216	0.6
Georgia	11,820	DS	DS	36	0.3	5,193	43.9	661	5.6	2,380	20.1	96	0.8
Hawaii*	3,282	32	1.0	0	0.0	1,593	48.5	159	4.8	631	19.2	152	4.6
Idaho*	7,826	173	2.2	272	3.5	4,311	55.1	250	3.2	2,422	30.9	321	4.1
Illinois*	44,444	0	0.0	0	0.0	18,052	40.6	695	1.6	15,683	35.3	315	0.7
Indiana*	46,564	290	0.6	956	2.1	23,482	50.4	1,461	3.1	13,509	29.0	1,456	3.1
Iowa*	8,671	139	1.6	113	1.3	4,843	55.9	474	5.5	3,494	40.3	1,089	12.6
Kansas	2,686	0	0.0	89	3.3	978	36.4	157	5.8	617	23.0	229	8.5
Kentucky*	69,543	1,826	2.6	14,286	20.5	49,984	71.9	4,516	6.5	27,240	39.2	9,608	13.8
Louisiana*	31,903	0	0.0	0	0.0	11,094	34.8	2,098	6.6	7,277	22.8	8,312	26.1
Maine*	16,923	0	0.0	0	0.0	8,235	48.7	680	4.0	5,819	34.4	1,028	6.1
Maryland*	67,737	16	0.0	0	0.0	37,021	54.7	1,089	1.6	27,179	40.1	10,734	15.8
Massachusetts*	80,804	766	0.9	25	0.0	40,806	50.5	5,361	6.6	16,760	20.7	16,187	20.0
Michigan*	50,001	12	0.0	3,297	6.6	30,003	60.0	4,668	9.3	19,136	38.3	8,093	16.2
Minnesota*	28,654	22	0.1	1,359	4.7	14,433	50.4	2,131	7.4	12,137	42.4	9,351	32.6
Mississippi	4,237	DS	DS	109	2.6	2,054	48.5	290	6.8	631	14.9	16	0.4
Missouri	15,597	DS	DS	1,421	9.1	7,726	49.5	160	1.0	3,858	24.7	1,166	7.5
Montana*	7,558	24	0.3	736	9.7	3,757	49.7	507	6.7	1,671	22.1	981	13.0
Nebraska	1,842	DS	DS	19	1.0	638	34.6	118	6.4	323	17.5	143	7.8
Nevada*	15,489	295	1.9	717	4.6	5,923	38.2	1,024	6.6	5,404	34.9	748	4.8
New Hampshire*	11,986	DS	DS	326	2.7	6,297	52.5	826	6.9	3,368	28.1	2,131	17.8
New Jersey*	45,322	537	1.2	116	0.3	17,910	39.5	1,949	4.3	15,917	35.1	6,695	14.8

Appendix Table D.7.iii (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Partial hospitalization		Peer support		Physician services		Pharmacotherapy		Screening/ assessment		Treatment program	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico*	31,455	125	0.4	920	2.9	11,613	36.9	1,741	5.5	7,566	24.1	1,437	4.6
New York*	126,757	359	0.3	30	0.0	39,628	31.3	2,364	1.9	12,137	9.6	4,512	3.6
North Carolina	30,114	16	0.1	1,075	3.6	17,082	56.7	1,634	5.4	6,469	21.5	2,234	7.4
North Dakota*	2,149	172	8.0	0	0.0	1,336	62.2	166	7.7	568	26.4	411	19.1
Ohio*	118,446	68	0.1	5,429	4.6	79,478	67.1	22,106	18.7	45,449	38.4	26,685	22.5
Oklahoma	9,952	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,572	45.9	336	3.4	1,064	10.7	0	0.0
Oregon*	33,767	DS	DS	2,066	6.1	18,482	54.7	2,894	8.6	11,538	34.2	3,381	10.0
Pennsylvania*	122,252	36	0.0	107	0.1	57,117	46.7	5,339	4.4	35,320	28.9	31,091	25.4
Puerto Rico*	4,424	38	0.9	0	0.0	2,062	46.6	14	0.3	850	19.2	0	0.0
Rhode Island*	13,425	221	1.6	267	2.0	4,987	37.1	219	1.6	2,610	19.4	452	3.4
South Carolina	10,685	0	0.0	444	4.2	3,784	35.4	557	5.2	2,773	26.0	538	5.0
South Dakota	687	0	0.0	0	0.0	220	32.0	30	4.4	86	12.5	48	7.0
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	14,847	160	1.1	11	0.1	3,955	26.6	245	1.7	2,431	16.4	714	4.8
Utah*	14,090	DS	DS	444	3.2	4,159	29.5	898	6.4	2,464	17.5	800	5.7
Vermont*	10,357	DS	DS	0	0.0	6,016	58.1	131	1.3	1,890	18.2	883	8.5
Virginia*	46,846	1,283	2.7	DS	DS	24,357	52.0	855	1.8	10,346	22.1	2,811	6.0
Virgin Islands*	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	0	0.0
Washington*	64,410	36	0.1	712	1.1	34,921	54.2	3,288	5.1	20,742	32.2	7,608	11.8
West Virginia*	31,485	DS	DS	3,251	10.3	21,165	67.2	2,025	6.4	10,917	34.7	3,290	10.4
Wisconsin	28,192	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,138	50.1	1,893	6.7	9,385	33.3	977	3.5
Wyoming	601	0	0.0	22	3.7	301	50.1	22	3.7	96	16.0	0	0.0

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with an OUD, we used diagnosis codes, National Drug Codes, and select procedure codes on Medicaid claims.

We determined service types on the basis of National Drug Codes, procedure codes, and revenue codes.

The sum of the percentages within each state will not be 100 because many Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received more than one service.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Appendix Table D.8. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by service setting

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Treated in an inpatient setting		Treated in an outpatient setting		Treated in a residential setting		Treated in a home-based setting		Treated in a community-based setting		Treated in an unknown setting	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	1,614,639	430,700	26.7	1,547,362	95.8	118,089	7.3	67,470	4.2	46,277	2.9	190,878	11.8
Alabama	10,906	3,300	30.3	10,426	95.6	195	1.8	127	1.2	11	0.1	217	2.0
Alaska*	7,064	1,487	21.1	6,801	96.3	432	6.1	82	1.2	1,767	25.0	276	3.9
Arizona*	59,161	21,604	36.5	56,051	94.7	2,052	3.5	16,107	27.2	1,304	2.2	16,224	27.4
Arkansas*	5,312	1,758	33.1	4,779	90.0	91	1.7	22	0.4	11	0.2	54	1.0
California*	121,887	29,984	24.6	114,273	93.8	5,992	4.9	1,008	0.8	1,484	1.2	9,736	8.0
Colorado*	31,049	7,300	23.5	30,116	97.0	307	1.0	1,066	3.4	519	1.7	438	1.4
Connecticut*	39,099	8,550	21.9	38,594	98.7	1,039	2.7	529	1.4	48	0.1	963	2.5
Delaware*	12,337	3,322	26.9	12,049	97.7	573	4.6	92	0.7	73	0.6	236	1.9
District of Columbia*	4,537	1,783	39.3	4,217	92.9	258	5.7	11	0.2	DS	DS	DS	DS
Florida	35,444	13,898	39.2	31,015	87.5	855	2.4	293	0.8	9,154	25.8	476	1.3
Georgia	11,820	3,476	29.4	10,895	92.2	84	0.7	65	0.5	395	3.3	87	0.7
Hawaii*	3,282	818	24.9	3,110	94.8	121	3.7	18	0.5	DS	DS	DS	DS
Idaho*	7,826	2,010	25.7	7,564	96.7	260	3.3	1,483	18.9	36	0.5	299	3.8
Illinois*	44,444	16,423	37.0	41,282	92.9	2,604	5.9	381	0.9	552	1.2	22,346	50.3
Indiana*	46,564	11,011	23.6	44,858	96.3	3,487	7.5	1,682	3.6	126	0.3	1,780	3.8
Iowa*	8,671	2,560	29.5	8,421	97.1	666	7.7	68	0.8	243	2.8	360	4.2
Kansas	2,686	926	34.5	2,474	92.1	220	8.2	52	1.9	24	0.9	260	9.7
Kentucky*	69,543	15,445	22.2	67,585	97.2	9,775	14.1	580	0.8	1,344	1.9	364	0.5
Louisiana*	31,903	12,002	37.6	27,577	86.4	8,046	25.2	144	0.5	1,482	4.6	4,197	13.2
Maine*	16,923	3,036	17.9	16,644	98.4	73	0.4	356	2.1	236	1.4	779	4.6
Maryland*	67,737	12,773	18.9	66,700	98.5	9,611	14.2	302	0.4	40	0.1	357	0.5
Massachusetts*	80,804	29,585	36.6	78,631	97.3	7,852	9.7	2,086	2.6	9,079	11.2	17,962	22.2
Michigan*	50,001	10,500	21.0	47,624	95.2	9,811	19.6	898	1.8	1,806	3.6	5,475	10.9
Minnesota*	28,654	8,291	28.9	27,677	96.6	859	3.0	2,668	9.3	212	0.7	1,195	4.2
Mississippi	4,237	1,330	31.4	3,820	90.2	42	1.0	47	1.1	26	0.6	870	20.5
Missouri	15,597	5,008	32.1	15,010	96.2	159	1.0	499	3.2	3,371	21.6	2,393	15.3
Montana*	7,558	1,894	25.1	7,327	96.9	446	5.9	232	3.1	19	0.3	172	2.3
Nebraska	1,842	645	35.0	1,668	90.6	157	8.5	11	0.6	55	3.0	28	1.5
Nevada*	15,489	4,910	31.7	14,742	95.2	513	3.3	212	1.4	89	0.6	595	3.8
New Hampshire*	11,986	2,091	17.4	11,786	98.3	1,532	12.8	123	1.0	660	5.5	742	6.2
New Jersey*	45,322	11,309	25.0	43,949	97.0	530	1.2	1,573	3.5	112	0.2	3,212	7.1

Appendix Table D.8 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Treated in an inpatient setting		Treated in an outpatient setting		Treated in a residential setting		Treated in a home-based setting		Treated in a community-based setting		Treated in an unknown setting	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico*	31,455	7,341	23.3	30,732	97.7	222	0.7	210	0.7	610	1.9	400	1.3
New York*	126,757	44,068	34.8	123,000	97.0	1,311	1.0	1,727	1.4	22	0.0	12,554	9.9
North Carolina	30,114	8,410	27.9	28,559	94.8	740	2.5	1,456	4.8	235	0.8	1,492	5.0
North Dakota*	2,149	595	27.7	2,066	96.1	55	2.6	36	1.7	61	2.8	89	4.1
Ohio*	118,446	30,638	25.9	115,780	97.7	22,560	19.0	7,031	5.9	6,145	5.2	11,205	9.5
Oklahoma	9,952	2,783	28.0	9,087	91.3	107	1.1	183	1.8	650	6.5	1,040	10.5
Oregon*	33,767	6,790	20.1	32,586	96.5	5,795	17.2	404	1.2	94	0.3	1,164	3.4
Pennsylvania*	122,252	26,261	21.5	116,158	95.0	658	0.5	6,871	5.6	427	0.3	52,673	43.1
Puerto Rico*	4,424	1,088	24.6	4,053	91.6	DS	DS	DS	DS	18	0.4	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	13,425	1,953	14.5	13,284	98.9	113	0.8	103	0.8	21	0.2	384	2.9
South Carolina	10,685	2,464	23.1	9,962	93.2	494	4.6	51	0.5	75	0.7	1,677	15.7
South Dakota	687	241	35.1	617	89.8	56	8.2	DS	DS	17	2.5	131	19.1
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	14,847	5,384	36.3	13,513	91.0	773	5.2	525	3.5	138	0.9	453	3.1
Utah*	14,090	3,855	27.4	13,224	93.9	4,290	30.4	121	0.9	339	2.4	4,402	31.2
Vermont*	10,357	1,567	15.1	10,205	98.5	425	4.1	123	1.2	170	1.6	5,602	54.1
Virginia*	46,846	11,025	23.5	45,740	97.6	751	1.6	817	1.7	1,357	2.9	1,467	3.1
Virgin Islands*	13	DS	DS	DS	DS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington*	64,410	13,811	21.4	62,311	96.7	8,012	12.4	13,236	20.5	912	1.4	2,141	3.3
West Virginia*	31,485	5,912	18.8	30,709	97.5	2,939	9.3	1,396	4.4	22	0.1	1,152	3.7
Wisconsin	28,192	7,321	26.0	27,552	97.7	146	0.5	363	1.3	601	2.1	748	2.7
Wyoming	601	164	27.3	559	93.0	DS	DS	DS	DS	85	14.1	11	1.8

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with an OUD, we used diagnosis codes, National Drug Codes, and select procedure codes on Medicaid claims.

We defined service setting on the basis of the FASC value the claim was assigned as well as the type of claim on which the service was submitted; for claims categorized as Other Services (i.e., not inpatient, residential, or pharmacy claims), we defined the setting on the basis of the claim's type of bill, place of service, procedure codes, or revenue codes. We defined a setting as "unknown" when there was not enough information on the claim to categorize the service by setting. We did not analyze whether any services were provided via telehealth.

The sum of the percentages within each state will not be 100 because many Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD were treated in more than one setting.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

Appendix Table D.8 (*continued*)

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Appendix Table D.9.i. Average number of OUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2020, by service type

State	Total Number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Consultation			Counseling			Emergency services		
		Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary
United States	1,614,639	160,499	1,215,930	7.6	629,288	7,587,281	12.1	524,216	1,318,673	2.5
Alabama	10,906	1,640	4,809	2.9	1,226	12,540	10.2	4,491	13,088	2.9
Alaska*	7,064	128	147	1.1	995	6,679	6.7	2,213	5,554	2.5
Arizona*	59,161	6,754	19,282	2.9	27,079	240,484	8.9	18,963	44,200	2.3
Arkansas*	5,312	745	3,526	4.7	455	1,674	3.7	1,701	3,586	2.1
California*	121,887	13,961	58,802	4.2	51,434	821,722	16.0	40,543	103,538	2.6
Colorado*	31,049	35	105	3.0	7,748	45,237	5.8	12,029	34,657	2.9
Connecticut*	39,099	9,475	97,391	10.3	11,743	100,546	8.6	10,818	29,118	2.7
Delaware*	12,337	31	41	1.3	6,362	72,780	11.4	3,581	8,097	2.3
District of Columbia*	4,537	578	1,857	3.2	994	10,096	10.2	1,765	4,656	2.6
Florida	35,444	7,172	39,386	5.5	2,690	5,904	2.2	14,685	35,484	2.4
Georgia	11,820	269	353	1.3	2,593	15,773	6.1	4,079	9,148	2.2
Hawaii*	3,282	23	26	1.1	917	7,425	8.1	1,173	3,248	2.8
Idaho*	7,826	1,506	8,897	5.9	2,478	32,819	13.2	2,408	5,095	2.1
Illinois*	44,444	13,555	67,559	5.0	19,149	239,327	12.5	15,649	39,424	2.5
Indiana*	46,564	360	853	2.4	15,862	150,958	9.5	9,455	18,480	2.0
Iowa*	8,671	1,281	5,843	4.6	3,574	32,058	9.0	3,084	9,111	3.0
Kansas	2,686	0	0	.	690	8,378	12.1	1,005	2,519	2.5
Kentucky*	69,543	2,970	3,725	1.3	41,225	492,327	11.9	20,232	42,593	2.1
Louisiana*	31,903	3,356	13,277	4.0	5,009	25,022	5.0	12,701	29,126	2.3
Maine*	16,923	3,133	28,433	9.1	5,988	58,918	9.8	4,593	11,791	2.6
Maryland*	67,737	2,484	4,437	1.8	37,660	559,543	14.9	19,872	46,636	2.3
Massachusetts*	80,804	13,285	89,479	6.7	28,070	270,736	9.6	29,549	92,354	3.1
Michigan*	50,001	2,283	8,169	3.6	23,560	214,351	9.1	16,722	42,276	2.5
Minnesota*	28,654	1,583	2,158	1.4	4,017	14,621	3.6	11,524	33,568	2.9
Mississippi	4,237	58	64	1.1	1,134	7,810	6.9	1,305	2,731	2.1
Missouri	15,597	1,372	3,529	2.6	5,243	76,246	14.5	5,193	14,031	2.7
Montana*	7,558	0	0	.	2,610	23,664	9.1	2,509	6,835	2.7
Nebraska	1,842	28	155	5.5	275	1,694	6.2	719	1,784	2.5
Nevada*	15,489	293	581	2.0	3,020	25,625	8.5	4,916	14,714	3.0
New Hampshire*	11,986	1,725	8,245	4.8	4,783	41,885	8.8	3,004	6,319	2.1

Appendix Table D.9.i (continued)

State	Total Number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Consultation			Counseling			Emergency services		
		Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary
New Jersey*	45,322	2,250	7,483	3.3	12,433	121,043	9.7	13,664	33,898	2.5
New Mexico*	31,455	2,094	7,577	3.6	7,215	59,643	8.3	8,760	22,264	2.5
New York*	126,757	1,222	1,513	1.2	42,598	566,036	13.3	42,519	132,548	3.1
North Carolina	30,114	2,704	10,141	3.8	11,755	84,380	7.2	9,349	20,103	2.2
North Dakota*	2,149	35	53	1.5	868	6,125	7.1	797	2,521	3.2
Ohio*	118,446	17,151	87,510	5.1	76,789	1,214,125	15.8	48,767	123,272	2.5
Oklahoma	9,952	607	2,998	4.9	2,146	26,132	12.2	2,170	3,808	1.8
Oregon*	33,767	36	113	3.1	17,401	378,096	21.7	11,076	26,489	2.4
Pennsylvania*	122,252	25,969	440,049	16.9	44,462	565,884	12.7	36,737	79,372	2.2
Puerto Rico*	4,424	29	35	1.2	1,893	10,071	5.3	405	592	1.5
Rhode Island*	13,425	203	572	2.8	4,615	37,523	8.1	2,677	8,079	3.0
South Carolina	10,685	546	1,425	2.6	2,809	21,738	7.7	3,125	6,854	2.2
South Dakota	687	DS	DS	DS	99	836	8.4	249	660	2.7
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	14,847	792	2,182	2.8	3,470	19,544	5.6	4,488	10,346	2.3
Utah*	14,090	35	47	1.3	2,711	34,113	12.6	4,244	8,963	2.1
Vermont*	10,357	2,170	14,404	6.6	2,911	35,121	12.1	2,355	5,268	2.2
Virginia*	46,846	342	401	1.2	24,616	241,878	9.8	12,738	28,032	2.2
Virgin Islands*	13	0	0	.	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Washington*	64,410	7,525	103,846	13.8	24,177	162,239	6.7	22,440	54,456	2.4
West Virginia*	31,485	4,666	59,734	12.8	20,210	335,482	16.6	7,764	14,889	1.9
Wisconsin	28,192	1,950	4,280	2.2	7,436	49,887	6.7	9,216	22,078	2.4
Wyoming	601	90	438	4.9	91	543	6.0	195	420	2.2

Appendix Table D.9.ii. Average number of OUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2020, by service type

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Inpatient care			MAT			Observation care			Partial hospitalization		
		Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary
United States	1,614,639	400,064	4,666,033	11.7	1,257,572	181,108,140	144.0	68,045	240,644	3.5	7,497	115,706	15.4
Alabama	10,906	3,243	48,763	15.0	8,288	1,718,298	207.3	148	443	3.0	DS	DS	DS
Alaska*	7,064	1,453	16,470	11.3	5,948	705,508	118.6	305	1,330	4.4	DS	DS	DS
Arizona*	59,161	20,771	225,045	10.8	44,183	3,982,868	90.1	3,267	14,349	4.4	11	148	13.5
Arkansas*	5,312	1,758	31,724	18.0	3,849	348,134	90.4	167	657	3.9	DS	DS	DS
California*	121,887	27,438	262,015	9.5	90,685	11,427,221	126.0	2,494	9,357	3.8	DS	DS	DS
Colorado*	31,049	7,153	81,472	11.4	25,615	2,519,874	98.4	2,448	12,302	5.0	0	.	.
Connecticut*	39,099	7,791	116,649	15.0	34,866	7,254,674	208.1	1,116	2,555	2.3	427	3,186	7.5
Delaware*	12,337	3,136	43,781	14.0	10,958	1,944,982	177.5	369	2,127	5.8	385	7,746	20.1
District of Columbia*	4,537	1,767	25,230	14.3	3,701	439,118	118.6	158	922	5.8	0	.	.
Florida	35,444	13,117	153,271	11.7	25,309	1,743,431	68.9	2,970	15,406	5.2	28	388	13.9
Georgia	11,820	3,370	43,554	12.9	7,698	963,157	125.1	544	2,408	4.4	DS	DS	DS
Hawaii*	3,282	811	7,787	9.6	2,410	371,377	154.1	232	856	3.7	32	519	16.2
Idaho*	7,826	1,998	17,605	8.8	5,843	631,570	108.1	300	581	1.9	173	4,193	24.2
Illinois*	44,444	15,309	273,604	17.9	23,723	2,797,024	117.9	2,344	5,068	2.2	0	.	.
Indiana*	46,564	10,466	91,114	8.7	40,142	6,543,073	163.0	1,474	4,265	2.9	290	4,029	13.9
Iowa*	8,671	2,509	39,739	15.8	7,290	1,014,019	139.1	616	2,487	4.0	139	3,094	22.3
Kansas	2,686	912	11,771	12.9	1,888	171,633	90.9	172	753	4.4	0	.	.
Kentucky*	69,543	14,421	149,559	10.4	57,750	10,364,921	179.5	1,783	6,496	3.6	1,826	25,485	14.0
Louisiana*	31,903	11,762	158,783	13.5	24,295	3,551,456	146.2	1,150	2,807	2.4	0	.	.
Maine*	16,923	2,927	19,775	6.8	14,302	2,989,575	209.0	572	1,153	2.0	0	.	.
Maryland*	67,737	12,448	126,639	10.2	59,905	5,398,640	90.1	3,640	16,152	4.4	16	107	6.7
Massachusetts*	80,804	20,749	259,732	12.5	68,409	13,983,486	204.4	5,026	14,095	2.8	766	9,379	12.2
Michigan*	50,001	10,073	97,717	9.7	33,058	5,096,762	154.2	2,091	7,854	3.8	12	70	5.8
Minnesota*	28,654	8,189	122,714	15.0	23,057	3,392,460	147.1	2,148	9,965	4.6	22	184	8.4
Mississippi	4,237	1,302	15,412	11.8	2,813	428,158	152.2	204	1,089	5.3	DS	DS	DS
Missouri	15,597	4,761	51,016	10.7	12,450	1,510,323	121.3	780	1,712	2.2	DS	DS	DS
Montana*	7,558	1,793	17,359	9.7	6,395	1,011,862	158.2	340	1,318	3.9	24	773	32.2
Nebraska	1,842	626	7,563	12.1	1,363	138,985	102.0	105	554	5.3	DS	DS	DS
Nevada*	15,489	4,741	65,246	13.8	10,769	1,064,332	98.8	730	3,118	4.3	295	2,659	9.0
New Hampshire*	11,986	1,873	19,546	10.4	10,506	1,790,571	170.4	253	773	3.1	DS	DS	DS
New Jersey*	45,322	10,200	124,971	12.3	37,466	3,708,179	99.0	3,339	12,302	3.7	537	15,868	29.5

Appendix Table D.9.ii (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Inpatient care			MAT			Observation care			Partial hospitalization		
		Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary
New Mexico*	31,455	6,866	31,056	4.5	28,620	3,590,429	125.5	912	1,486	1.6	125	811	6.5
New York*	126,757	39,850	691,094	17.3	73,608	11,463,877	155.7	4,118	15,538	3.8	359	9,425	26.3
North Carolina	30,114	8,193	99,181	12.1	19,762	1,653,908	83.7	1,267	6,244	4.9	16	122	7.6
North Dakota*	2,149	636	8,070	12.7	1,659	181,751	109.6	155	344	2.2	172	2,176	12.7
Ohio*	118,446	29,421	203,068	6.9	96,780	13,700,387	141.6	6,899	13,667	2.0	68	806	11.9
Oklahoma	9,952	2,683	31,770	11.8	5,925	780,712	131.8	230	879	3.8	0	.	.
Oregon*	33,767	6,610	75,774	11.5	28,782	4,500,377	156.4	1,472	7,297	5.0	DS	DS	DS
Pennsylvania*	122,252	24,877	274,099	11.0	96,917	15,681,378	161.8	4,264	12,019	2.8	36	415	11.5
Puerto Rico*	4,424	902	9,253	10.3	2,589	285,755	110.4	106	254	2.4	38	195	5.1
Rhode Island*	13,425	1,875	17,641	9.4	12,537	1,692,086	135.0	312	857	2.7	221	1,648	7.5
South Carolina	10,685	2,398	25,515	10.6	8,872	1,343,158	151.4	293	1,539	5.3	0	.	.
South Dakota	687	247	3,027	12.3	533	57,959	108.7	33	194	5.9	0	.	.
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	14,847	5,148	60,633	11.8	10,859	1,397,373	128.7	800	3,811	4.8	160	1,806	11.3
Utah*	14,090	3,483	32,828	9.4	8,923	910,270	102.0	240	1,025	4.3	DS	DS	DS
Vermont*	10,357	1,536	15,678	10.2	9,065	1,570,581	173.3	114	481	4.2	DS	DS	DS
Virginia*	46,846	10,593	61,106	5.8	40,598	6,097,053	150.2	1,302	2,368	1.8	1,283	19,990	15.6
Virgin Islands*	13	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	0	.	.	0	.	.
Washington*	64,410	13,123	182,011	13.9	55,423	8,143,694	146.9	2,117	9,120	4.3	36	484	13.4
West Virginia*	31,485	5,513	54,258	9.8	26,723	4,625,424	173.1	751	2,730	3.6	DS	DS	DS
Wisconsin	28,192	7,080	63,374	9.0	24,045	4,395,674	182.8	1,345	5,495	4.1	0	.	.
Wyoming	601	163	971	6.0	418	30,623	73.3	30	42	1.4	0	.	.

Appendix Table D.9.iii. Average number of OUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2020, by service type

State	Total Number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Physician services			Screening/assessment			Treatment program		
		Count of beneficiary with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of Beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary
United States	1,614,639	764,958	5,955,208	7.8	437,950	1,021,413	2.3	189,025	6,709,033	35.5
Alabama	10,906	4,190	19,876	4.7	1,312	1,729	1.3	15	488	32.5
Alaska*	7,064	4,911	31,163	6.3	1,545	2,095	1.4	29	188	6.5
Arizona*	59,161	32,573	185,496	5.7	28,829	62,105	2.2	8,522	349,141	41.0
Arkansas*	5,312	1,311	5,476	4.2	462	765	1.7	96	550	5.7
California*	121,887	31,032	134,745	4.3	8,005	12,567	1.6	6,553	274,591	41.9
Colorado*	31,049	18,253	105,816	5.8	6,772	11,278	1.7	484	7,882	16.3
Connecticut*	39,099	13,101	90,215	6.9	10,045	23,636	2.4	5,367	88,019	16.4
Delaware*	12,337	8,744	77,680	8.9	3,704	7,713	2.1	1,020	30,167	29.6
District of Columbia*	4,537	1,055	4,914	4.7	1,064	2,538	2.4	0	.	.
Florida	35,444	6,082	19,678	3.2	6,055	9,850	1.6	216	2,084	9.6
Georgia	11,820	5,193	25,689	4.9	2,380	10,775	4.5	96	643	6.7
Hawaii*	3,282	1,593	7,076	4.4	631	1,020	1.6	152	4,270	28.1
Idaho*	7,826	4,311	24,505	5.7	2,422	9,021	3.7	321	8,838	27.5
Illinois*	44,444	18,052	79,769	4.4	15,683	33,021	2.1	315	3,242	10.3
Indiana*	46,564	23,482	239,262	10.2	13,509	21,959	1.6	1,456	16,504	11.3
Iowa*	8,671	4,843	34,296	7.1	3,494	8,043	2.3	1,089	29,486	27.1
Kansas	2,686	978	3,769	3.9	617	990	1.6	229	7,148	31.2
Kentucky*	69,543	49,984	720,662	14.4	27,240	75,312	2.8	9,608	215,148	22.4
Louisiana*	31,903	11,094	47,170	4.3	7,277	11,628	1.6	8,312	240,220	28.9
Maine*	16,923	8,235	54,769	6.7	5,819	21,240	3.7	1,028	27,244	26.5
Maryland*	67,737	37,021	245,020	6.6	27,179	42,726	1.6	10,734	381,562	35.5
Massachusetts*	80,804	40,806	439,333	10.8	16,760	29,565	1.8	16,187	760,167	47.0
Michigan*	50,001	30,003	175,538	5.9	19,136	62,829	3.3	8,093	204,148	25.2
Minnesota*	28,654	14,433	68,342	4.7	12,137	27,051	2.2	9,351	557,784	59.6
Mississippi	4,237	2,054	14,097	6.9	631	993	1.6	16	211	13.2
Missouri	15,597	7,726	39,471	5.1	3,858	6,351	1.6	1,166	22,886	19.6
Montana*	7,558	3,757	22,614	6.0	1,671	2,587	1.5	981	30,553	31.1
Nebraska	1,842	638	2,180	3.4	323	507	1.6	143	5,211	36.4
Nevada*	15,489	5,923	23,311	3.9	5,404	18,083	3.3	748	12,624	16.9
New Hampshire*	11,986	6,297	44,587	7.1	3,368	6,626	2.0	2,131	50,040	23.5

Appendix Table D.9.iii (continued)

State	Total Number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Physician services			Screening/assessment			Treatment program		
		Count of beneficiary with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary	Count of Beneficiaries with service	Total count of services	Average # per beneficiary
New Jersey*	45,322	17,910	86,725	4.8	15,917	56,567	3.6	6,695	254,867	38.1
New Mexico*	31,455	11,613	56,450	4.9	7,566	14,978	2.0	1,437	35,079	24.4
New York*	126,757	39,628	188,828	4.8	12,137	22,008	1.8	4,512	166,359	36.9
North Carolina	30,114	17,082	146,812	8.6	6,469	9,770	1.5	2,234	64,934	29.1
North Dakota*	2,149	1,336	10,089	7.6	568	957	1.7	411	5,162	12.6
Ohio*	118,446	79,478	802,069	10.1	45,449	82,872	1.8	26,685	1,031,439	38.7
Oklahoma	9,952	4,572	21,817	4.8	1,064	1,733	1.6	0	.	.
Oregon*	33,767	18,482	99,746	5.4	11,538	19,589	1.7	3,381	153,428	45.4
Pennsylvania*	122,252	57,117	436,392	7.6	35,320	122,713	3.5	31,091	1,200,037	38.6
Puerto Rico*	4,424	2,062	10,297	5.0	850	1,228	1.4	0	.	.
Rhode Island*	13,425	4,987	29,911	6.0	2,610	5,129	2.0	452	6,112	13.5
South Carolina	10,685	3,784	26,759	7.1	2,773	6,941	2.5	538	13,601	25.3
South Dakota	687	220	1,375	6.3	86	123	1.4	48	1,496	31.2
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	14,847	3,955	14,153	3.6	2,431	3,919	1.6	714	14,634	20.5
Utah*	14,090	4,159	18,770	4.5	2,464	6,556	2.7	800	35,495	44.4
Vermont*	10,357	6,016	64,489	10.7	1,890	2,694	1.4	883	22,000	24.9
Virginia*	46,846	24,357	247,095	10.1	10,346	26,952	2.6	2,811	41,083	14.6
Virgin Islands*	13	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	0	.	.
Washington*	64,410	34,921	253,974	7.3	20,742	39,322	1.9	7,608	203,867	26.8
West Virginia*	31,485	21,165	347,629	16.4	10,917	15,500	1.4	3,290	111,514	33.9
Wisconsin	28,192	14,138	103,491	7.3	9,385	57,134	6.1	977	16,887	17.3
Wyoming	601	301	1,818	6.0	96	125	1.3	0	.	.

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries 12 years and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with an OUD, we used diagnosis codes, National Drug Codes, and select procedure codes on Medicaid claims.

The count of beneficiaries for each service type represents the count of beneficiaries *with an OUD* who received the service.

We counted certain service types by days (inpatient care, MAT, observation care, partial hospitalization, and treatment program), whereas we counted other service types by claims (consultation, counseling, emergency services, physician services, screening/assessment). A claim roughly represents a single service, such as a physician service or screening/assessment. For MAT days, we counted the number of unique days for which a beneficiary was covered by a prescription.

We did not count claims with missing dates of service, procedure codes, or other information. The services presented in the table are for a SUD; if the claim did not have a SUD diagnosis code, we did not count the service.

Variation across states in the number of services beneficiaries received may be a result of billing practices, policies, or programs (for instance, if a state covers specific services), or data quality issues.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

Appendix Table D.9.iii (*continued*)

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Appendix Table D.10. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2020, by delivery system

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Total with a managed care SUD encounter record		Total with an FFS SUD claim	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	1,614,639	1,238,148	76.7	698,758	43.3
Alabama	10,906	0	0.0	10,906	100.0
Alaska*	7,064	0	0.0	7,064	100.0
Arizona*	59,161	56,768	96.0	3,213	5.4
Arkansas*	5,312	388	7.3	4,997	94.1
California*	121,887	66,779	54.8	98,132	80.5
Colorado*	31,049	11,362	36.6	27,492	88.5
Connecticut*	39,099	0	0.0	39,099	100.0
Delaware*	12,337	12,060	97.8	1,316	10.7
District of Columbia*	4,537	2,881	63.5	2,586	57.0
Florida	35,444	32,920	92.9	4,170	11.8
Georgia	11,820	5,604	47.4	6,439	54.5
Hawaii*	3,282	3,282	100.0	12	0.4
Idaho*	7,826	3,672	46.9	6,761	86.4
Illinois*	44,444	40,249	90.6	9,635	21.7
Indiana*	46,564	41,415	88.9	11,508	24.7
Iowa*	8,671	8,481	97.8	433	5.0
Kansas	2,686	2,686	100.0	17	0.6
Kentucky*	69,543	66,690	95.9	4,511	6.5
Louisiana*	31,903	30,786	96.5	1,458	4.6
Maine*	16,923	0	0.0	16,923	100.0
Maryland*	67,737	28,047	41.4	66,027	97.5
Massachusetts*	80,804	62,019	76.8	39,912	49.4
Michigan*	50,001	45,992	92.0	19,295	38.6
Minnesota*	28,654	25,164	87.8	12,667	44.2
Mississippi	4,237	3,077	72.6	1,696	40.0
Missouri	15,597	3,819	24.5	15,368	98.5
Montana*	7,558	0	0.0	7,558	100.0
Nebraska	1,842	1,834	99.6	26	1.4
Nevada*	15,489	10,739	69.3	6,163	39.8
New Hampshire*	11,986	11,698	97.6	1,349	11.3
New Jersey*	45,322	34,858	76.9	28,116	62.0
New Mexico*	31,455	30,222	96.1	1,439	4.6
New York*	126,757	111,753	88.2	62,304	49.2
North Carolina	30,114	16,569	55.0	25,484	84.6
North Dakota*	2,149	1,185	55.1	1,746	81.2
Ohio*	118,446	113,497	95.8	24,141	20.4
Oklahoma	9,952	0	0.0	9,952	100.0
Oregon*	33,767	31,982	94.7	6,421	19.0
Pennsylvania*	122,252	121,026	99.0	9,849	8.1
Puerto Rico*	4,424	4,424	100.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island*	13,425	13,304	99.1	1,002	7.5
South Carolina	10,685	9,151	85.6	2,689	25.2
South Dakota	687	0	0.0	687	100.0
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	14,847	13,316	89.7	2,513	16.9

Appendix Table D.10 (continued)

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD	Total with a managed care SUD encounter record		Total with an FFS SUD claim	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Utah*	14,090	7,803	55.4	12,975	92.1
Vermont*	10,357	429	4.1	10,357	100.0
Virginia*	46,846	45,787	97.7	5,414	11.6
Virgin Islands*	13	0	0.0	13	100.0
Washington*	64,410	58,684	91.1	11,939	18.5
West Virginia*	31,485	24,926	79.2	28,254	89.7
Wisconsin	28,192	20,820	73.9	26,129	92.7
Wyoming	601	0	0.0	601	100.0

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table. To identify beneficiaries with an OUD, we used diagnosis codes, National Drug Codes, and select procedure codes on Medicaid claims.

We categorized a SUD service use record as covered under managed care if it was a managed care encounter or contained a managed care plan ID. Beneficiaries could have one or both types of claims during the year.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. Tennessee had such a severe data quality issue in 2020 that it was not included in the table. For additional information on data quality issues, please see Appendix B.

Appendix Table D.11. Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received services in 2020 in an inpatient or a residential setting

State	Number of beneficiaries with an OUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting	Received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based SUD service within 30 days of discharge		Received more than one outpatient or home- or community-based SUD service within 30 days of discharge	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	473,097	281,786	59.6	230,368	48.7
Alabama	3,234	1,662	51.4	1,068	33.0
Alaska*	1,680	951	56.6	699	41.6
Arizona*	21,201	13,218	62.3	11,057	52.2
Arkansas*	1,718	468	27.2	292	17.0
California*	32,140	14,093	43.8	10,850	33.8
Colorado*	7,063	3,389	48.0	2,363	33.5
Connecticut*	8,463	5,960	70.4	5,099	60.3
Delaware*	3,503	2,400	68.5	2,010	57.4
District of Columbia*	1,754	702	40.0	496	28.3
Florida	13,655	5,008	36.7	3,447	25.2
Georgia	3,386	1,134	33.5	716	21.1
Hawaii*	851	417	49.0	290	34.1
Idaho*	2,009	1,042	51.9	781	38.9
Illinois*	16,630	8,897	53.5	5,830	35.1
Indiana*	12,158	6,551	53.9	5,099	41.9
Iowa*	2,695	1,715	63.6	1,368	50.8
Kansas	980	406	41.4	319	32.6
Kentucky*	20,218	13,881	68.7	11,830	58.5
Louisiana*	14,515	7,252	50.0	6,084	41.9
Maine*	2,906	1,766	60.8	1,461	50.3
Maryland*	18,399	12,432	67.6	10,894	59.2
Massachusetts*	30,213	22,566	74.7	20,261	67.1
Michigan*	16,635	9,657	58.1	7,527	45.2
Minnesota*	8,177	5,054	61.8	4,134	50.6
Mississippi	1,291	407	31.5	225	17.4
Missouri	4,869	2,674	54.9	2,097	43.1
Montana*	2,056	1,309	63.7	1,067	51.9
Nebraska	669	266	39.8	177	26.5
Nevada*	4,835	2,582	53.4	2,025	41.9
New Hampshire*	2,959	2,089	70.6	1,719	58.1
New Jersey*	10,923	6,473	59.3	5,653	51.8
New Mexico*	7,033	3,566	50.7	2,640	37.5
New York*	42,267	29,660	70.2	25,825	61.1
North Carolina	8,412	4,146	49.3	2,967	35.3
North Dakota*	585	350	59.8	292	49.9
Ohio*	42,120	30,490	72.4	26,729	63.5
Oklahoma	2,686	783	29.2	449	16.7
Oregon*	10,702	6,793	63.5	5,649	52.8
Pennsylvania*	25,010	13,712	54.8	10,467	41.9
Puerto Rico*	1,006	423	42.0	279	27.7
Rhode Island*	1,877	1,370	73.0	1,191	63.5
South Carolina	2,521	1,140	45.2	859	34.1
South Dakota	254	84	33.1	58	22.8

Appendix Table D.11 (continued)

State	Number of beneficiaries with an OUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting	Received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based SUD service within 30 days of discharge		Received more than one outpatient or home- or community-based SUD service within 30 days of discharge	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tennessee	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	5,379	1,978	36.8	1,342	24.9
Utah*	6,208	3,889	62.6	2,906	46.8
Vermont*	1,720	1,082	62.9	805	46.8
Virginia*	10,761	5,865	54.5	4,684	43.5
Virgin Islands*	DS	0	.	0	.
Washington*	18,171	11,064	60.9	9,051	49.8
West Virginia*	7,411	4,488	60.6	3,696	49.9
Wisconsin	7,030	4,426	63.0	3,502	49.8
Wyoming	159	56	35.2	39	24.5

Source: Analysis of the 2020 preliminary TAF release 1, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Notes: The U.S. average is an overall average across the population in the states included in the table.

To identify beneficiaries with an OUD, we used diagnosis codes, National Drug Codes, and select procedure codes on Medicaid claims.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2020.

DS = Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons because the group included fewer than 11 beneficiaries. If the size of a group that a state did not report because of confidentiality can be identified by using other numbers from that state, we did not report a second group within that state. Slightly different totals across the tables are a function of differences in the need to suppress data from one table to the next.

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APPENDIX E:
COMPOSITION OF ENROLLMENT CATEGORIES

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Appendix Table E.1. Composition of enrollment categories

Enrollment category	Eligibility group from the TAF data dictionary
Adult	Parents and other caretaker relatives
	Transitional medical assistance
	Extended Medicaid due to earnings
	Extended Medicaid due to spousal support
	Former foster care children
	Optional coverage of parents and other caretaker relatives
	Individuals electing COBRA continuation coverage
	Individuals above 133% of the federal poverty level (FPL) under age 65
	Certain individuals needing treatment for breast or cervical cancer
	Individuals eligible for family planning services
	Individuals with tuberculosis
	Medically needy parents and other caretakers
	Family planning services (expansion group)
	Other expansion group
Children	Deemed newborns
	Infants and children under 19
	Children with Title IV-E adoption assistance, foster care, or guardianship care
	Reasonable classifications of individuals under age 21
	Children with non-IV-E adoption assistance
	Independent foster care adolescents
	Optional targeted low-income children
	Medically needy children under age 18
Medically needy children age 18 through 20	
Pregnant	Pregnant women
	Medically needy pregnant women
Aged, blind, disabled (ABD)	Individual receiving SSI
	ABD individuals in 209(b) states
	Individuals receiving mandatory state supplements
	Individuals who are essential spouses
	Institutionalized individuals continuously eligible since 1973
	Individuals who lost eligibility for Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/State Supplementary Payment (SSP) Due to an Increase in Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program benefits in 1972
Individuals who would be eligible for SSI/SSP	

Appendix Table E.1 (continued)

Enrollment category	Eligibility group from the TAF data dictionary
Aged, blind, disabled (cont'd)	Blind or disabled individuals eligible in 1973
	Disabled widows and widowers ineligible for SSI due to increase in OASDI
	Disabled widows and widowers ineligible for SSI due to early receipt of social security
	Working disabled under 1619 (b)
	Disabled adult children
	Qualified Medicare beneficiaries
	Qualified disabled and working individuals
	Specific low-income Medicare beneficiaries
	Qualifying individuals
	ABD eligible but not receiving cash assistance
	Individuals eligible for cash assistance except for institutionalization
	Individuals receiving home- and community-based services (HCBS) under institutional rules
	Optional state supplemental recipients—1634 states and SSI criteria states with 1616 agreements
	Optional state supplement recipients—209(b) states and SSI criteria states without 1616 agreements
	Institutionalized individuals eligible under a special income level
	Individuals participating in a Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) program under institutional rules
	Individuals receiving hospice care
	Qualified disabled children under age 19
	Poverty level aged or disabled
	Work incentives eligibility group
	Ticket to work basic group
	Ticket to work medical improvements group
	Family Opportunity Act children with disabilities
Individuals eligible for HCBS	
Individuals eligible for HCBS—special income level	
Medically needy ABD	
Medically needy blind or disabled individuals eligible in 1973	
Individuals with mental health conditions (expansion group)	
Expansion adult	Adult group—individuals at or below 133% FPL, 19–64, newly eligible for all states
	Adult group—individuals at or below 133% FPL, 19–64, not newly eligible for non 1905z(3) states
	Adult group—individuals at or below 133% FPL, not newly eligible parent/caretaker relative(s) in 1905z(3) states
	Individuals at or below 133% FPL, not newly eligible non-parent/caretaker relative(s) in 1905z(3) states

APPENDIX F:

**MEDICAID AND CHIP PAYMENT AND ACCESS COMMISSION (MACPAC)
PUBLIC LETTER ON ENROLLMENT CATEGORIES FOR THE SUPPORT
FOR PATIENTS AND COMMUNITY ACT T-MSIS SUD DATA BOOK**

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Advising Congress on
Medicaid and CHIP Policy

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William Scanlon, PhD

Peter Szilagyi, MD, MPH

Alan Weil, JD, MPP

Katherine Weno, DDS,

JD

Anne L. Schwartz, PhD,

Executive Director

March 21, 2019

The Honorable Alex M. Azar II Secretary
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Secretary Azar:

Section 1015 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (the SUPPORT Act, P.L. 115-271) requires the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to publish a report with comprehensive data on the prevalence of substance use disorders in the Medicaid population and the services provided under Medicaid for the treatment of such disorders. Among other data, the report must include the number and percentage of individuals in each of the major Medicaid enrollment categories who have been diagnosed with a substance use disorder and whether those individuals are enrolled under the Medicaid state plan or a waiver.

Section 1015(a)(2)(A) of the SUPPORT Act charges the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC) with defining in a public letter the major Medicaid enrollment categories for purposes of this report.

Accordingly, we recommend that HHS use the following eligibility groups in the report:

- children age 0–18, excluding those eligible on the basis of a disability;
- adults eligible under Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) of the Social Security Act as added in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148, as amended);
- other adults age 19–64, such as parents and other caretaker relatives, excluding those eligible on the basis of a disability;
- individuals over age 65;
- adults age 19–64 who are eligible on the basis of a disability;
- children age 0–18 who are eligible on the basis of a disability;
- pregnant women; and,
- individuals dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare who receive full Medicaid benefits

If data are available, MACPAC also suggests including a number of special populations that may be particularly affected by the opioid epidemic. For example, children who qualify for Medicaid on the basis of child welfare assistance generally have a high prevalence of behavioral health conditions (MACPAC 2015). Similarly, full-benefit dually eligible beneficiaries under age 65 experience higher rates of behavioral health conditions than such beneficiaries over age 65 (MACPAC and MedPAC 2018). Older adolescents represent an additional category for consideration, as buprenorphine may be prescribed to patients age 16 and older with opioid use disorders. Finally, federal guidance issued in 2018 noted the critical role played by Medicaid in the care of infants with neonatal abstinence syndrome. Although not characterized as a substance use disorder, neonatal abstinence syndrome results from exposure to opioids and affects thousands of infants whose care is paid for by Medicaid (CMS 2018).

We recognize that T-MSIS data are still being validated and there may be gaps in the data available at this time, making it challenging to report on all of the eligibility categories we recommend. Even so, we encourage HHS to report on these eligibility categories in its inaugural data book, note instances where data are incomplete, and build the content of subsequent editions as data improvements are made.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss our recommendations, please feel free to contact me or have your staff contact Anne Schwartz, executive director, at 202-350-2000.

Sincerely,



Penny Thompson
Chair

cc: The Honorable Seema Verma, Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

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Medicaid and CHIP Payment
and Access Commission
www.macpac.gov

APPENDIX G:
STATUTE-TO-TABLES CROSSWALK

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Appendix Table G.1. Crosswalk between statutory language in the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act and the SUD Data Book contents¹²⁹

Statute section	Corresponding SUD Data Book table
<p>A. The number and percentage of individuals enrolled in the State Medicaid plan or waiver of such plan in each of the major enrollment categories (as defined in a public letter from the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission to the Secretary) who have been diagnosed with a substance use disorder and whether such individuals are enrolled under the State Medicaid plan or a waiver of such plan, including the specific waiver authority under which they are enrolled, to the extent available.</p>	<p>Table A.1 Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder</p> <p>Table A.2. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder</p> <p>Table A.3. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by major enrollment category</p> <p>Table A.4. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by major enrollment category</p> <p>Table A.5. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by age group and disability status</p> <p>Table A.6. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by age group and disability status</p> <p>Table A.7. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020 who were dually eligible for Medicare, and beneficiaries who were dually eligible and treated for a SUD</p>
<p>B. A list of the substance use disorder treatment services by each major type of service, such as counseling, medication-assisted treatment, peer support, residential treatment, and inpatient care, for which beneficiaries in each State received at least 1 service under the State Medicaid plan or a waiver of such plan.</p>	<p>Table B.1. SUD treatment services used by Medicaid beneficiaries</p> <p>Table B.2. SUD treatment service types not billed, by state</p>
<p>C. The number and percentage of individuals with a substance use disorder diagnosis enrolled in the State Medicaid plan or waiver of such plan who received substance use disorder treatment services under such plan or waiver by each major type of service under subparagraph (B) within each major setting type, such as outpatient, inpatient, residential, and other home-based and community-based settings.</p>	<p>Table C.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service type</p> <p>Table C.2. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service setting</p>
<p>D. The number of services provided under the State Medicaid plan or waiver of such plan per individual with a substance use disorder diagnosis enrolled in such plan or waiver for each major type of service under subparagraph (B).</p>	<p>Table D.1. Average number of SUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2020, by service type</p>
<p>E. The number and percentage of individuals enrolled in the State Medicaid plan or waiver, by major enrollment category, who received substance use disorder treatment through—</p> <p>(i) a Medicaid managed care entity (as defined in section 1932(a)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u–2(a)(1)(B))), including the number of such individuals who received such assistance through a prepaid inpatient health plan or a prepaid ambulatory health plan;</p> <p>(ii) a fee-for-service payment model; or</p> <p>(iii) an alternative payment model, to the extent available.</p>	<p>Table E.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by delivery system</p>
<p>F. The number and percentage of individuals with a substance use disorder who receive substance use disorder treatment services in an outpatient or home-based and community-based setting after receiving treatment in an inpatient or residential setting, and the number of services received by such individuals in the outpatient or home-based and community-based setting</p>	<p>Table F.1. Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting in 2020</p>

¹²⁹ Tables that are split between multiple pages are given lower-case Roman numerals at the end of the table number to indicate whether the “component table” is the first component (i), second component (ii), and so on.