

Report to Congress

T-MSIS Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Data Book

Treatment of SUD in Medicaid, 2021

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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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARYxi

I. INTRODUCTION..... 1

II. BACKGROUND..... 5

III. DATA..... 11

IV. METHODS 13

V. KEY FINDINGS 15

VI. RESULTS..... 17

 A. The number and percentage of individuals enrolled in Medicaid who have a SUD..... 17

 B. SUD services provided by state Medicaid programs 47

 C. SUD services provided by state Medicaid programs, by service type and setting..... 50

 D. Number of SUD services provided by state Medicaid programs 61

 E. Delivery system for SUD services provided by state Medicaid programs..... 69

 F. Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD 72

 G. Changes over time in key measures 75

REFERENCES..... 113

APPENDIX A: SUPPORT ACT, SECTION 1015 OPIOID ADDICTION TREATMENT PROGRAMS ENHANCEMENTA.1

APPENDIX B: SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL INFORMATION.....B.1

APPENDIX C: COMPARISON OF KEY FINDINGS TO OTHER DATA SOURCES..... C.1

APPENDIX D: OPIOID USE DISORDER TABLES D.1

APPENDIX E: COMPOSITION OF ENROLLMENT CATEGORIESE.1

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..... F.1

APPENDIX G: STATUTE-TO-TABLES CROSSWALK G.1

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TABLES

Table A.1.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by disorder	22
Table A.1.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by disorder	24
Table A.2.i. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by disorder	26
Table A.2.ii. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by disorder	28
Table A.3.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by major enrollment category.....	30
Table A.3.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by major enrollment category.....	32
Table A.4. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by major enrollment category	34
Table A.5.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by age group and disability status	37
Table A.5.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by age group and disability status	39
Table A.6. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by age group and disability status.....	42
Table A.7. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021 who were dually eligible for Medicare, and beneficiaries who were dually eligible and treated for a SUD.....	45
Table B.1. SUD treatment services used by Medicaid beneficiaries	47
Table B.2. SUD treatment service types <i>not</i> billed, by state.....	49
Table C.1.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by service type	53
Table C.1.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by service type	55
Table C.1.iii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by service type	57
Table C.2. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by service setting	59
Table D.1.i. Average number of SUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, by service type	62
Table D.1.ii. Average number of SUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, by service type	64

Table D.1.iii. Average number of SUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, by service type	66
Table E.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by delivery system	70
Table F.1. Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting in 2021	73
Table G.1. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, 2020 to 2021	82
Table G.2. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD, 2020 to 2021	85
Table G.3. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT, 2020 to 2021	88
Table G.4. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services, 2020 to 2021	91
Table G.5. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting, 2020 to 2021	94
Table G.6. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting, 2020 to 2021	99
Table G.7. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting, 2020 to 2021	104
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, 2020 to 2021	109
Appendix Table B.1. Data quality issues by state in 2021	B.6
Appendix Table C.1. Comparison of SUD and AUD treatment rates in the U.S. in the Medicaid, Medicare, and commercially/privately insured populations	C.3
Appendix Table D.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD and another SUD in 2021, by disorder	D.7
Appendix Table D.2.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by major enrollment category	D.9
Appendix Table D.2.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by major enrollment category	D.11
Appendix Table D.3. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by major enrollment category	D.13
Appendix Table D.4.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by age group and disability status	D.15
Appendix Table D.4.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by age group and disability status	D.17
Appendix Table D.5. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by age group and disability status	D.20

Appendix Table D.6. SUD treatment service types <i>not</i> billed for Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD in 2021, by state.....	D.23
Appendix Table D.7.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by service type	D.24
Appendix Table D.7.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by service type	D.26
Appendix Table D.7.iii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by service type	D.28
Appendix Table D.8. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by service setting	D.30
Appendix Table D.9.i. Average number of OUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, by service type	D.32
Appendix Table D.9.ii. Average number of OUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, by service type	D.34
Appendix Table D.9.iii. Average number of OUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, by service type	D.36
Appendix Table D.10. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by delivery system.....	D.39
Appendix Table D.11. Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received services in 2021 in an inpatient or a residential setting	D.41
Appendix Table E.1. Composition of enrollment categories	E.3
Appendix Table G.1. Crosswalk between statutory language in the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act and the SUD Data Book contents.....	G.3

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FIGURES

Figure G.1. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, 2020 to 2021	84
Figure G.2. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD, 2020 to 2021	87
Figure G.3. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT, 2020 to 2021.....	90
Figure G.4. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services, 2020 to 2021	93
Figure G.5. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting, 2020 to 2021	97
Figure G.6. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting, 2020 to 2021	102
Figure G.7. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting, 2020 to 2021	107
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, 2020 to 2021	112

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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 2021, approximately 42.9 million people ages 12 and older in the U.S. had an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder in the past year, of whom only about 2.7 million (or 6.3 percent) received treatment (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA] 2022a).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, 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).³ This fifth annual SUD Data Book reports the number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD and the services they received during calendar year 2021. 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 directly with the findings from prior SUD Data Books in most cases.⁴ To account for methodological updates, this report contains a comparison of select findings for several key measures to the results from 2020.

Using T-MSIS data, we identified 62 million Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who had full or comprehensive benefits in 2021. Of these, 4.9 million (8 percent) were treated for any SUD, and 1.8 million (3 percent) were specifically treated for an OUD. Of the five major enrollment categories assessed,⁵ the prevalence of SUD treatment is highest in the aged, blind,

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 and those who misuse non-illicit drugs, included in this SUD Data Book.

³ 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. The fourth annual SUD Data Book, based on data from calendar year 2020, was published on December 2, 2022.

⁴ Between the 2019 and 2020 SUD Data Books, we made two changes to the methodology used 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 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.

⁵ The five major enrollment categories are adults; children; pregnant women; aged, blind, and disabled; and expansion adults.

and disabled category⁶ (10 percent) and the expansion adult enrollment category (10 percent); and beneficiaries enrolled in Medicaid in the expansion adult category accounts for the largest proportion (45 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 except for South Carolina, South Dakota, and 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 2021 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 (43 percent) in 2021 received emergency services, which was the most common type of SUD service provided during the year. Less than one-third (28 percent) of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received care in an inpatient or residential setting in 2021 also received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based SUD service within 30 days of being discharged.

Approximately three-quarters (79 percent) of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received medication-assisted treatment (MAT)⁷ nationally, and in each state or territory 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-five percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received one or more services in an outpatient setting in 2021 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 2021, 57 percent received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based service within 30 days of discharge; 46 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] #22-104437, 2021). Simultaneously, the COVID-19 public health emergency (PHE) strained the SUD care system due to provider closures, restrictions, and burnout, which contributed to challenges in accessing treatment for individuals with a SUD (Fentem et al. 2022). During the same period, overall Medicaid enrollment increased, enabling more individuals with a SUD to be eligible to

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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. Traditionally, MAT includes medications for the treatment of SUDs; in addition, our estimates of MAT also include medication used to counteract an overdose. In addition, this report uses the term MAT to maintain comparability across iterations of this annual report, despite the evolution of language describing medication used to treat SUDs.

receive SUD treatment through Medicaid. This increase in the number of Medicaid beneficiaries overall was due to temporary changes in Medicaid eligibility renewal practices in response to the COVID-19 PHE.

The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD decreased slightly from 2020 to 2021, from 8.1 to 7.9 percent. The decline occurred because of increased enrollment in Medicaid and in 2021 259,000 more beneficiaries were treated for a SUD compared to 2020. The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD did not change between 2020 to 2021, remaining at 2.9 percent.

The percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received any MAT increased by 0.2 percentage points from 2020 to 2021, from 32.8 percent to 33.0 percent nationally. Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services increased by 1.0 percentage point from 2020 to 2021, from 42.0 percent to 43.0 percent; the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient setting decreased slightly by 0.1 percentage point between 2020 and 2021, from 40.5 percent to 40.4 percent; the percentage who received treatment in a residential setting increased by nearly 0.4 percentage points from 2020 to 2021, from 5.2 percent to 5.5 percent; and the percentage who received treatment in an outpatient setting decreased by less than 0.1 percentage point from 2020 to 2021, from 77.7 percent to 77.6 percent. 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 0.2 percentage points from 2020 to 2021, from 27.4 percent to 27.6 percent. All changes between 2020 and 2021 at the national level were statistically significant, and most state-level changes were statistically significant as well.⁸

The information in the SUD Data Book is derived from a research-ready version of 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 2021 preliminary TAF, in which the data from some states had quality issues.^{9, 10, 11} Some 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 2021 may be prone to error. Other data quality issues include an unexpectedly low or high volume of claims,

⁸ 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.”

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ The preliminary version of the 2021 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.

¹¹ <https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/press-releases/cms-releases-medicaid-and-chip-t-msis-data-provide-public-access-and-transparency-program>.

and claims that are missing essential information regarding services rendered. The 2021 preliminary TAF data are nearly identical to the publicly available preliminary 2021 TAF Research Identifiable Files (RIF), which became available in November 2022.

The results reported in this SUD Data Book are based on beneficiaries ages 12 and older¹² who were enrolled in Medicaid for at least one day in 2021 and had full or comprehensive benefits. We excluded beneficiaries who were enrolled only in CHIP throughout 2021. 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 or for dually eligible individuals, receiving only Medicare-covered services.

¹² The SUD Data Book excludes Medicaid beneficiaries ages 11 and younger on December 31, 2021, 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.¹³ This document is the fifth 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.¹⁴

- Of the approximately 62 million Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older with full or comprehensive benefits in the states included in this analysis, 4.9 million, or 8 percent, were treated for a SUD in 2021.
- Adult beneficiaries enrolled in Medicaid in the expansion adult category (Medicaid expansion) accounted for the largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD (45 percent) in 2021, followed by those in the aged, blind, or disabled enrollment category (28 percent) and the adult enrollment category (21 percent).¹⁵ 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 South Carolina, South Dakota, and 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

¹³ Appendix A includes a copy of the sections of the law that correspond to the SUD Data Book.

¹⁴ 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 2021 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.

¹⁵ Eligibility group is missing for more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries with a SUD in Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and North Dakota, 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.¹⁶

- 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-three 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 2021, 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 (3 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 2021. Those who received inpatient care for a SUD received an average of 11 days of inpatient care over the course of the year. Beneficiaries who received MAT for a SUD received medication for an average of 132 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 2021. Lastly, those who received partial hospitalization services for a SUD received an average of 18 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

¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

- Seventy-six percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one SUD service through a managed care organization in 2021, and 38 percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one service through a state's fee-for-service (FFS) system in 2021. 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.¹⁸

- Of the Medicaid beneficiaries who were treated for a SUD and received SUD services in an inpatient or a residential setting during 2021, 28 percent received at least one service in an outpatient or home- or community-based setting within 30 days of discharge, and 19 percent received two or more services in these settings within 30 days of discharge. For full results, see Section F.

¹⁷ We do not present results for alternative payment models because it is not currently possible to identify alternative payment models in the TAF data.

¹⁸ 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. Therefore, 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 2021.

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II. BACKGROUND

Substance Use Disorders (SUDs) 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 2021, approximately 42.9 million people ages 12 and older in the U.S. needed treatment for a SUD, but only about 2.7 million (or 6.3 percent) received treatment (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA] 2022a).¹⁹ The mortality associated with SUD has become a major public health concern, with 106,699 deaths nationwide from a drug overdose in 2021—a 14 percent increase from 2020 (Spencer et al. 2022). Additionally, people with SUD often have one or more physical or mental health conditions, which further contributes to the public health concern (National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA] 2022).

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the risk of developing new or worsening SUDs for some individuals—13.3 percent of adults surveyed reported beginning or increasing substance use to cope with the stress of the pandemic (Czeisler et al. 2020; United States Government Accountability Office [GAO] #22-104437, 2021). Additionally, 23 percent of people who drank alcohol before the pandemic drank more during the pandemic, and 31 percent of those who used drugs before the pandemic increased their drug use during the pandemic; 26 percent of people who were socially isolating reported using higher levels of alcohol or drugs than before the pandemic (Taylor et al. 2021). Individuals with a SUD were also at increased risk of contracting COVID-19 and at increased risk of adverse outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic (Wang et al. 2020). During this period, Medicaid enrollment increased overall because more individuals were allowed to remain covered by Medicaid due to the pause in redeterminations during the COVID-19 public health emergency (PHE).

The COVID-19 pandemic and PHE also strained the SUD care system. A survey of addiction treatment providers found that increased client needs combined with increased work hours resulted in a decline in work quality in half of SUD providers (Fentem et al. 2023). Social distancing requirements, increased costs for protective equipment, patient testing, and staff time, coupled with declines in revenue from decreased service provision, and in some cases the transition to telehealth, contributed to many SUD providers reducing operations or closing programs (National Governors Association, 2020). 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 provider enrollment activities, and enabling Medicaid providers to deliver care to beneficiaries in other states in which the provider was not licensed.²⁰ To facilitate access to opioid treatment, the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and SAMHSA established a range of flexibilities for telehealth, prescribing and

¹⁹ 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.

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

dispensing medication, and provider licensing, and an additional 35 states enacted similar flexibilities (Karmali et al. 2022). 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 2021. Many of the changes apply to Medicare only and impact beneficiaries dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid. The changes aim to broaden the range of available SUD treatment services for this specific population. Effective January 1, 2021, as required by section 2002 of the SUPPORT Act, CMS published guidance requiring that annual wellness visits for Medicare beneficiaries include screening for potential SUDs and a review of any current opioid prescriptions. The guidance also extends the definition of OUD treatment services through Medicare to include opioid antagonist medications, specifically naloxone, as required by section 2005 of the SUPPORT Act.²² 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 6083), reauthorized grants to train first responders²³ (section 7002) and created various opportunities to increase safe drug disposal (sections 3032, 3222, 3252, and 6103). The SUPPORT Act also authorized grants to increase access to long-term recovery supports (section 7151).²⁴

Other provisions of the SUPPORT Act that took effect in prior years continued throughout 2021. In September 2019, CMS awarded planning grants to 15 states to increase the capacity of their Medicaid providers to deliver SUD treatment (section 1003)²⁵ and in 2021 CMS awarded additional enhanced federal reimbursement for Medicaid expenditures for SUD treatment and recovery services to Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Nevada, and West Virginia through the same program.²⁶ In prior years, CMS guidance outlined state Medicaid options for SUD treatment through telehealth for assessment, counseling, medication management, and MAT (section 1009(b)(1)),²⁷ required states to provide Medicaid coverage of MAT to treat OUD (section 1006(b)),²⁸ and provided guidance for states interested in establishing SUD health homes (section 1006(a)(2)).²⁹

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

²² <https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/fact-sheets/final-policy-payment-and-quality-provisions-changes-medicare-physician-fee-schedule-calendar-year-1>.

²³ <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/ti-19-004>.

²⁴ <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/ti-19-003>.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ <https://www.medicicaid.gov/medicaid/benefits/behavioral-health-services/substance-use-disorder-prevention-promotes-opioid-recovery-and-treatment-patients-and-communities-support-act-section-1003/index.html>.

²⁷ <https://www.medicicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/cib040220.pdf>.

²⁸ <https://www.medicicaid.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/sho20005.pdf>.

²⁹ <https://www.medicicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/best-practices-health-homes-support-act-section-1006a.pdf>.

The SUPPORT Act supplements existing efforts to provide services to Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD. CMS allowed states to expand access to a comprehensive array of SUD treatment services including MAT, intensive outpatient programs, and services in settings that qualify as Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs) that are ordinarily excluded from Medicaid coverage with its section 1115 demonstration authority.³⁰ 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.³¹ The IMD exclusion ordinarily prohibits FFP for expenditures associated with residential treatment in IMDs for individuals.³² As of the end of 2021, 32 states had active section 1115 Medicaid demonstrations to help improve access to and quality of SUD treatment along the continuum of care.^{33, 34}

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 that cover IMD services in lieu of other services covered under the state plan for up to 15 days per month.³⁵ In 2018, CMS announced the Maternal Opioid Misuse (MOM) Model, which provides resources to 8 states to support delivery system transformation for pregnant and postpartum Medicaid beneficiaries with OUD,^{36, 37} and the Integrated Care for Kids (InCK) Model, which provides resources to 8 states

³⁰ <https://www.medicicaid.gov/sites/default/files/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/smd17003.pdf>.

³¹ 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.

³² 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 FFP for medical assistance for items and services provided outside of the IMD to such women.

³³ The 32 states are Alaska, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington, and West Virginia.

³⁴ <https://www.medicicaid.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>.

³⁵ <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2016-05-06/pdf/2016-09581.pdf>.

³⁶ <https://innovation.cms.gov/innovation-models/maternal-opioid-misuse-model>.

³⁷ The eight states that received funding through the MOM Model in 2021 are Colorado, Indiana, Maryland, Maine, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia.

to improve identification and treatment of behavioral and physical health needs of children enrolled in Medicaid.^{38, 39}

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 improve service delivery and reform payment models through accountable care organizations (ACOs), certified community behavioral health clinics (CCBHCs),⁴⁰ Health Homes,⁴¹ and patient-centered medical homes, among others. In 2021, CMS announced \$15 million to support planning grants for Medicaid agencies to provide community-based mobile crisis intervention services to help states strengthen the capacity of their SUD and mental health systems, authorized by the American Rescue Act of 2021.⁴² Additionally, CMS provided guidance on paying for crisis intervention services, screening and treatment of infants with neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS), and identifying infants with NAS in claims data, and in May 2020, CMS published a report on utilizing telehealth to support treatment of SUD in pediatric Medicaid beneficiaries.^{43, 44, 45} 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.⁴⁶

Medicaid beneficiaries may also benefit from other federal initiatives, such as the Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA) Rural Communities Opioid Program (RCORP) to prevent and treat OUD in rural communities.⁴⁷ In 2021, \$78 million in implementation grants was awarded to 78 community-based grantees across 35 states to support access to SUD prevention, treatment, and recovery services.^{48, 49} An additional \$7.5 million was awarded to 15 organizations in 13 states as part of the RCORP Psychostimulant Support

³⁸ <https://innovation.cms.gov/innovation-models/integrated-care-for-kids-model>.

³⁹ The six states that received funding through the InCK Model in 2021 are Connecticut, Illinois, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

⁴⁰ <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/sm-18-019>.

⁴¹ <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/Federal-Policy-Guidance/Downloads/cib050719.pdf>.

⁴² <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/benefits/behavioral-health-services/state-planning-grants-for-qualifying-community-based-mobile-crisis-intervention-services/index.html>.

⁴³ <https://www.medicaid.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/sho21008.pdf>.

⁴⁴ <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/cib090420.pdf>.

⁴⁵ <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/rtc-reducing-barriers-may-2020.pdf>.

⁴⁶ <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2020-11/rtc111320-1017.pdf>.

⁴⁷ <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/opioid-response>.

⁴⁸ The states that received implementation grants through HRSA's RCORP in 2021 are Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

⁴⁹ <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/rcorp/implementation/fy21-awards>.

Program.^{50, 51} In 2021, three centers received grant funding through the Rural Behavioral Health Workforce Centers – Northern Border Region program.^{52, 53}

In 2020, SAMHSA awarded \$110 million in emergency funding to support SUD treatment and behavioral healthcare during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵⁴ In March 2021, SAMHSA announced an additional \$1.65 billion in Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant funding to create and execute activities to prevent and treat SUD,^{55, 56, 57} and \$825 million in Community Mental Health Services Block Grant funding for comprehensive community mental health services to address needs and gaps in existing treatment services for individuals with severe mental health conditions.^{58, 59} In July 2021, SAMHSA awarded 100 grants, totaling \$250 million including \$77 million from the American Rescue Plan, to improve access to facilities that provide community-based SUD and mental health treatment.⁶⁰ In July 2021, it awarded an additional \$13.3 million for family-based services, including funding for pregnant women with SUD.^{61, 62} In September 2021, they awarded more than \$123 million to support communities and health care providers through six grant programs: Medication Assisted Treatment for Prescription Drug and Opioid Addiction; Tribal Opioid Response Grants; Screening, Brief, Intervention, and Referral to Treatment; Strategic Prevention Framework for Prescription Drugs, First Responder-Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act Grants; and Providers Clinical Support System - Universities.^{63, 64} Additionally, in December 2021,

⁵⁰ The states where organizations received grants through the RCORP-Psychostimulant Support Program in 2021 are Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

⁵¹ <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/opioid-response/psychostimulant-support/past-recipients>.

⁵² The states where organizations received grants through Rural Behavioral Health Workforce Centers – Northern Border Region funding in 2021 were New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont.

⁵³ <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/opioid-response/rbhwc-northern-border>.

⁵⁴ <https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom/press-announcements/202004200430>.

⁵⁵ The states and territories receiving comprehensive community mental health services to address needs and gaps in existing treatment services for those with severe mental health conditions include: Alabama, Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Federated States of Micronesia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Marshall Islands, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Palau, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

⁵⁶ <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/block-grants/sabg-covid-fy21>.

⁵⁷ The Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment [SAPT] Block Grant has been renamed The Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services (SUPTRS) Block Grant.

⁵⁸ The states and territories receiving funding to implement and provide education for activities to prevent and treat SUD include: Alabama, Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Federated States of Micronesia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Marshall Islands, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Palau, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

⁵⁹ <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/block-grants/mhbg-covid-fy21>.

⁶⁰ <https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom/press-announcements/202107291030>.

⁶¹ https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grants-dashboard?grants_dashboard_search=%22ti-21-002%22%20%22TI-21-001%22#awards-tab.

⁶² The states and territories receiving services to treat and strengthen families affected by substance use include: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Virgin Islands, and West Virginia.

⁶³ <https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom/press-announcements/202109130300>.

⁶⁴ <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grants-dashboard>.

SAMHSA announced the availability of \$30 million in grant funding to increase access to community harm reduction services and to support harm reduction service providers.⁶⁵

In addition to these federal efforts, 39 bills were enacted in 20 states in 2021 to improve SUD treatment (National Conference of State Legislatures 2023).

⁶⁵ <https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom/press-announcements/202112081000>.

III. DATA

Each state reports data on Medicaid and CHIP enrollment, service utilization, payment, providers, and other information monthly 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 T-MSIS Analytic Files, or the TAF. The information in this SUD Data Book is derived from five research-ready files in the 2021 preliminary TAF: annual Demographic and Eligibility (DE), inpatient (IP), long-term care (LT), other services (OT), and pharmacy (RX) files. The 2021 preliminary TAF data are nearly identical to the publicly available preliminary TAF Research Identifiable Files (RIFs),⁶⁶ which became available in November 2022. The preliminary version of the 2021 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.

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. Numerous and 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:

- 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.

⁶⁶ More information on how the T-MSIS Analytic Files are transformed into RIFs is available on the *DQ Atlas*: <https://www.medicaid.gov/dq-atlas/downloads/supplemental/9010-Production-of-TAF-RIF.pdf>.

Additional information on the completeness and quality of the 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 data quality issues in T-MSIS. CMS is also providing one-on-one technical assistance to each state to improve states' data submissions to T-MSIS. Through this ongoing technical assistance, states and CMS are working to resolve priority issues.⁶⁷ CMS also releases guidance to clarify reporting requirements when states have identified challenges in reporting information.⁶⁸ We expect future annual SUD Data Books to include more accurate results as states' T-MSIS submissions improve and as they continue to address data quality issues.

⁶⁷ 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>.

⁶⁸ 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 2021 and receiving full or comprehensive benefits. The SUPPORT Act section 1015(a)(2)(A) 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 2021. This SUD Data Book does not identify all Medicaid beneficiaries who had a SUD in 2021 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.⁶⁹

In general, we identified a beneficiary as having a SUD if he or she had in 2021 (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).⁷⁰ The substance use categories include alcohol; caffeine; cannabis; hallucinogens, hypnotics and anxiolytics; inhalants; opioids;⁷¹ 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;⁷² and expansion adults). We also provided a breakdown of beneficiaries who qualified for Medicaid on the basis of disability, and 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.⁷³

The number of beneficiaries receiving treatment for a SUD in this Data Book should not be considered to reflect the number in need of treatment for a SUD. 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). In 2021, fewer than one in ten individuals with a SUD received treatment, and 96.8 percent of individuals with a SUD who did not receive treatment at a

⁶⁹ Beneficiaries enrolled in Medicaid for at least one day in 2021 could have had a CHIP-funded SUD service during the year.

⁷⁰ 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>.

⁷¹ In some cases, there may be significant overlap between individuals who use opioids for the treatment of pain and those with an OUD (Jones et al. 2022), and the ability of researchers to use diagnosis codes to distinguish between OUD and pain management may be limited (Lagisetty et al. 2021). We include opioid dependence codes, which may indicate either individuals who are dependent on opioids for the treatment of pain or individuals who misuse opioids.

⁷² 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.

⁷³ This approach is consistent with the methodology used in previous editions of the SUD Data Book (2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020). Minimal updates to the methodology to account for data improvements and policy changes are described in Appendix B.

specialty facility did not perceive any need for treatment (SAMHSA 2022a). 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.

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 understanding the opioid epidemic.

V. KEY FINDINGS

- Of the approximately 62 million Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older with full or comprehensive benefits who could be identified in this analysis, 4.9 million (8 percent) were treated for a SUD in 2021 (see Appendix C for a comparison between these estimates and publicly available estimates for Medicare beneficiaries and commercially insured individuals).
- Approximately 1.8 million of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021 were treated for an OUD. OUD-specific tables are in Appendix D.
 - The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD decreased slightly from 2020 to 2021, from 8.1 percent to 7.9 percent, due to increased enrollment in Medicaid; 259,000 more beneficiaries were treated for a SUD in 2021 compared to 2020. The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD remained the same between 2020 and 2021, at 2.9 percent.
- Among the five enrollment categories assessed,⁷⁴ 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).^{75, 76} 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-three percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021 (over 2 million beneficiaries) received emergency services—the most common SUD service provided during that year.
 - More than three-quarters (79 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 32.8 percent to 33.0 percent between 2020 and 2021. Nearly 157,000 more Medicaid beneficiaries that were treated for a SUD received emergency services in 2021 as compared to 2020 (a 1.0 percentage point increase).

⁷⁴ 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.

⁷⁵ Slightly different U.S. totals across the tables are due to differences in the need to suppress data because of small cell sizes from one table to the next.

⁷⁶ 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 2021; 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 2021, 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 decreased by 0.1 percentage point between 2020 and 2021. The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting increased by nearly 0.4 percentage points from 2020 to 2021, from 5.2 percent to 5.5 percent; the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in an outpatient setting decreased by less than 0.1 percentage point from 2020 to 2021, from 77.7 percent to 77.6 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 (28 percent) treated for a SUD who received care in an inpatient or residential setting in 2021 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 2021, 57 percent received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based service within 30 days of discharge; 46 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 home- or community-based follow-up within 30 days of discharge increased by 0.2 percentage points from 2020 to 2021, from 27.4 percent to 27.6 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).⁷⁷

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 the adult expansion population. 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 2021, by disorder

- Of the approximately 62 million Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older with full or comprehensive benefits in the states included in this analysis, 4.9 million, or 8 percent, were treated for a SUD in 2021.⁷⁸
- Tobacco use disorder (TUD) was the most commonly treated SUD in Medicaid beneficiaries; 2.4 million, or nearly 4 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries were treated for this condition.

⁷⁷ 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>).

⁷⁸ 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 2021 are included in our analyses.

TUD was followed by OUD (approximately 1.8 million, or 3 percent), polysubstance use disorder⁷⁹ (approximately 1.6 million, or 3 percent), and alcohol use disorder (AUD) (approximately 1.2 million, or 2 percent).

- In 18 states, the proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD was higher than the proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for TUD (Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, 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) and Kentucky, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont, and West Virginia (13 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).⁸⁰

Table A.2. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by disorder

- Of the approximately 4.9 million Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 49 percent were treated for a TUD, and 37 percent were treated for an OUD.
- The other common disorders were AUD, at 24 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021; stimulant use disorder and cannabis use disorder, at 15 percent; and all other SUDs, at 10 percent. Thirty-three 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 AUD 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 65 percent of beneficiaries treated for any SUD in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, and Mississippi, and as low as 22 percent of beneficiaries treated for any SUD in Rhode Island.

⁷⁹ 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.

⁸⁰ 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 2021, by major enrollment category

Table A.3 presents the percentage of beneficiaries within each enrollment category who were treated for a SUD.⁸¹ 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., adult expansion population⁸²) had the highest prevalence of treatment for a SUD (10 percent in each).⁸³
- The states with the highest prevalence of treatment for a SUD in the aged, blind, and disabled enrollment category were Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, and Missouri (15 percent in each) and Ohio (18 percent).
- The states with the highest prevalence of treatment for a SUD in the adult expansion population enrollment category were Minnesota (17 percent), Ohio (20 percent), and Utah (18 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 2021, by major enrollment category

- Adult beneficiaries in the adult expansion population enrollment category accounted for the largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD (45 percent) in 2021, followed by those in the aged, blind, or disabled enrollment category (28 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, except for South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, whose largest share of beneficiaries treated for a SUD were in the adult enrollment category.
- In three states, the expansion adult enrollment category represented 70 percent or more of beneficiaries treated for a SUD: Colorado (72 percent), Illinois (77 percent), and Oregon (76 percent).

⁸¹ 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.

⁸² Idaho expanded Medicaid in 2020 but did not have any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in the 2021 data; indicating that the state's reporting has lagged the policy change. Missouri and Oklahoma expanded Medicaid in July 2021 and reported beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2021. Texas has not expanded Medicaid but did report a small number of expansion adult beneficiaries in 2020. These categorizations likely represent data errors. Virginia expanded Medicaid before 2019 but reports an implausibly low number of beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2021. These are likely data errors.

⁸³ Eligibility group is missing for more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries with a SUD in Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and North Dakota, which may affect the results for these states.

- In four states, the adult enrollment category represented 50 percent or more of beneficiaries treated for a SUD: Idaho (72 percent), Tennessee (50 percent), Virginia (74 percent), and Wisconsin 66 percent).
- In five states, more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD were enrolled in Medicaid on the basis of being pregnant: Georgia (11 percent), Mississippi (11 percent), Missouri (12 percent), Texas (21 percent), and Wyoming (12 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 (30 percent)⁸⁴ and South Dakota (15 percent).

Table A.5. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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.

- Fifteen percent of Medicaid beneficiaries ages 19 to 64 who were eligible on the basis of disability in 2021 were treated for a SUD, compared with 9 percent of others in this age group, but eligible through a different pathway. 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 who were eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability were treated for a SUD in 2021; 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 2021, by age group and disability status

- Adults ages 19 to 64 accounted for most beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021. Adults eligible on the basis of disability accounted for 22 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated

⁸⁴ In Arkansas, 0.2 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021 were in the adult enrollment group; 30 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021 were in the child-related enrollment group. This pattern may indicate errors in the state's reporting of an individual's eligibility group.

for a SUD; while those eligible for Medicaid due to reasons other than disability in this age group accounted for 70 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD.

- In four 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, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas). None of these states had expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2021.
- Adults 65 and older accounted for 7 percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021; 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 2021 who were dually eligible for Medicare, and beneficiaries who were dually eligible and treated for a SUD⁸⁵

- Fourteen percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021 were dually eligible for Medicare. At 34 percent, Puerto Rico had the highest proportion of dually eligible beneficiaries among those treated for a SUD in 2021, followed by Massachusetts (30 percent). Delaware had the lowest proportion of dually eligible beneficiaries among those treated for SUD, at 6 percent.
- Seven percent of dually eligible beneficiaries were treated for a SUD in 2021. The highest percentage of dually eligible beneficiaries treated for a SUD was 15 percent in Ohio; the lowest was in the Virgin Islands (approximately 1 percent).

⁸⁵ Table A.7 includes both (1) the percentage of dually eligible beneficiaries treated for a SUD out of the total number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, and (2) the percentage of dually eligible beneficiaries treated for a SUD out of the total number of dually eligible beneficiaries in 2021.

Table A.1.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by disorder⁸⁶

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Any SUD		Alcohol		Cannabis		Opioids	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	62,203,047	4,909,577	7.9	1,157,191	1.9	716,087	1.2	1,816,865	2.9
Alabama	533,495	51,610	9.7	6,709	1.3	6,941	1.3	12,049	2.3
Alaska*	194,755	21,500	11.0	7,821	4.0	2,508	1.3	7,942	4.1
Arizona*	1,596,619	162,835	10.2	50,770	3.2	27,106	1.7	68,583	4.3
Arkansas*	720,872	32,426	4.5	4,696	0.7	4,876	0.7	7,098	1.0
California*	10,198,392	443,319	4.3	107,883	1.1	54,204	0.5	126,851	1.2
Colorado*	1,203,166	95,877	8.0	29,646	2.5	8,278	0.7	35,219	2.9
Connecticut*	792,828	81,910	10.3	22,897	2.9	12,465	1.6	39,013	4.9
Delaware*	197,239	20,860	10.6	4,746	2.4	2,388	1.2	12,294	6.2
District of Columbia*	209,456	13,608	6.5	3,310	1.6	2,049	1.0	5,522	2.6
Florida	2,981,521	146,607	4.9	25,750	0.9	24,356	0.8	41,957	1.4
Georgia	1,231,699	64,395	5.2	10,301	0.8	8,642	0.7	12,486	1.0
Hawaii*	339,555	16,970	5.0	3,528	1.0	1,721	0.5	3,489	1.0
Idaho*	286,120	28,657	10.0	7,858	2.7	3,512	1.2	9,358	3.3
Illinois*	2,475,169	175,506	7.1	47,312	1.9	31,219	1.3	48,541	2.0
Indiana*	1,310,551	120,046	9.2	28,047	2.1	12,613	1.0	55,986	4.3
Iowa*	565,236	53,091	9.4	14,318	2.5	9,734	1.7	9,825	1.7
Kansas	252,160	23,031	9.1	4,256	1.7	4,136	1.6	3,540	1.4
Kentucky*	1,266,844	163,386	12.9	26,758	2.1	22,153	1.7	79,370	6.3
Louisiana*	1,277,646	115,587	9.0	21,983	1.7	20,171	1.6	34,837	2.7
Maine*	263,955	35,114	13.3	7,644	2.9	2,861	1.1	18,247	6.9
Maryland*	1,102,669	113,706	10.3	25,000	2.3	15,225	1.4	68,814	6.2
Massachusetts*	1,434,301	163,700	11.4	49,939	3.5	19,094	1.3	84,674	5.9
Michigan*	2,240,943	194,140	8.7	49,742	2.2	27,380	1.2	59,962	2.7
Minnesota*	951,297	102,507	10.8	32,192	3.4	15,966	1.7	33,276	3.5
Mississippi	414,565	25,912	6.3	4,123	1.0	3,769	0.9	5,132	1.2
Missouri	812,531	76,101	9.4	14,687	1.8	10,929	1.3	23,626	2.9
Montana*	217,007	27,585	12.7	9,157	4.2	3,622	1.7	8,509	3.9
Nebraska*	229,720	21,650	9.4	5,970	2.6	3,311	1.4	3,614	1.6
Nevada*	615,689	51,367	8.3	12,654	2.1	7,556	1.2	16,748	2.7

⁸⁶ 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 Hampshire*	176,615	22,871	12.9	5,791	3.3	2,188	1.2	13,279	7.5
New Jersey*	1,399,305	106,314	7.6	25,511	1.8	13,617	1.0	47,529	3.4
New Mexico*	656,179	69,333	10.6	22,269	3.4	7,491	1.1	33,145	5.1
New York*	5,342,808	382,524	7.2	103,064	1.9	73,137	1.4	131,732	2.5
North Carolina	1,248,318	116,948	9.4	17,581	1.4	16,044	1.3	34,531	2.8
North Dakota*	88,081	10,445	11.9	3,430	3.9	1,687	1.9	2,985	3.4
Ohio*	2,331,190	365,621	15.7	82,775	3.6	74,090	3.2	127,954	5.5
Oklahoma	684,817	53,534	7.8	9,072	1.3	6,610	1.0	14,034	2.0
Oregon*	962,206	100,465	10.4	27,737	2.9	11,791	1.2	37,757	3.9
Pennsylvania*	2,549,889	280,744	11.0	59,267	2.3	39,109	1.5	131,819	5.2
Puerto Rico*	1,296,815	16,134	1.2	2,532	0.2	1,758	0.1	6,932	0.5
Rhode Island*	261,089	22,651	8.7	6,768	2.6	1,781	0.7	13,879	5.3
South Carolina	740,869	45,909	6.2	7,246	1.0	6,534	0.9	15,672	2.1
South Dakota	72,461	6,332	8.7	2,510	3.5	1,415	2.0	950	1.3
Tennessee	1,041,418	96,333	9.3	13,992	1.3	15,898	1.5	33,225	3.2
Texas	2,620,858	104,538	4.0	18,297	0.7	19,589	0.7	16,442	0.6
Utah*	303,478	33,512	11.0	8,601	2.8	3,723	1.2	16,610	5.5
Vermont*	146,962	19,261	13.1	4,305	2.9	1,749	1.2	10,850	7.4
Virginia*	1,291,268	113,340	8.8	24,145	1.9	14,546	1.1	55,469	4.3
Virgin Islands*	24,136	263	1.1	102	0.4	51	0.2	22	0.1
Washington*	1,565,985	148,700	9.5	36,965	2.4	17,254	1.1	69,025	4.4
West Virginia*	464,498	59,358	12.8	9,740	2.1	5,529	1.2	34,737	7.5
Wisconsin	972,114	87,914	9.0	24,933	2.6	11,264	1.2	30,977	3.2
Wyoming	45,688	3,530	7.7	861	1.9	447	1.0	748	1.6

Table A.1.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by disorder

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries	Polysubstance		Stimulants		Tobacco		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	62,203,047	1,594,859	2.6	745,375	1.2	2,416,883	3.9	507,817	0.8
Alabama	533,495	13,802	2.6	5,258	1.0	36,762	6.9	5,104	1.0
Alaska*	194,755	7,291	3.7	3,139	1.6	6,876	3.5	1,775	0.9
Arizona*	1,596,619	62,234	3.9	42,083	2.6	58,015	3.6	16,660	1.0
Arkansas*	720,872	8,902	1.2	4,417	0.6	21,324	3.0	3,141	0.4
California*	10,198,392	121,554	1.2	89,631	0.9	190,004	1.9	39,045	0.4
Colorado*	1,203,166	29,833	2.5	13,484	1.1	43,942	3.7	6,735	0.6
Connecticut*	792,828	28,185	3.6	8,900	1.1	34,071	4.3	7,631	1.0
Delaware*	197,239	8,550	4.3	2,909	1.5	8,687	4.4	2,287	1.2
District of Columbia*	209,456	4,649	2.2	1,389	0.7	6,688	3.2	1,897	0.9
Florida	2,981,521	42,057	1.4	13,628	0.5	84,471	2.8	19,731	0.7
Georgia	1,231,699	15,267	1.2	7,042	0.6	41,126	3.3	6,602	0.5
Hawaii*	339,555	4,733	1.4	5,043	1.5	8,290	2.4	1,460	0.4
Idaho*	286,120	9,258	3.2	6,081	2.1	13,078	4.6	1,864	0.7
Illinois*	2,475,169	57,357	2.3	21,517	0.9	97,335	3.9	18,821	0.8
Indiana*	1,310,551	34,220	2.6	16,692	1.3	47,818	3.6	9,732	0.7
Iowa*	565,236	17,137	3.0	11,121	2.0	29,950	5.3	4,019	0.7
Kansas	252,160	6,611	2.6	3,595	1.4	15,259	6.1	1,983	0.8
Kentucky*	1,266,844	60,533	4.8	32,688	2.6	81,740	6.5	18,648	1.5
Louisiana*	1,277,646	38,873	3.0	21,429	1.7	66,414	5.2	16,982	1.3
Maine*	263,955	10,134	3.8	2,337	0.9	15,746	6.0	3,155	1.2
Maryland*	1,102,669	39,001	3.5	12,974	1.2	40,359	3.7	11,810	1.1
Massachusetts*	1,434,301	63,798	4.4	19,218	1.3	80,532	5.6	20,089	1.4
Michigan*	2,240,943	56,945	2.5	21,464	1.0	98,213	4.4	16,732	0.7
Minnesota*	951,297	37,810	4.0	21,061	2.2	48,631	5.1	11,638	1.2
Mississippi	414,565	6,374	1.5	2,785	0.7	17,042	4.1	2,512	0.6
Missouri	812,531	22,226	2.7	12,235	1.5	37,076	4.6	9,587	1.2
Montana*	217,007	10,873	5.0	6,363	2.9	13,730	6.3	2,694	1.2
Nebraska*	229,720	6,694	2.9	3,435	1.5	13,672	6.0	1,728	0.8
Nevada*	615,689	17,433	2.8	10,259	1.7	25,872	4.2	5,749	0.9
New Hampshire*	176,615	8,076	4.6	3,079	1.7	8,458	4.8	2,146	1.2
New Jersey*	1,399,305	31,944	2.3	8,623	0.6	49,494	3.5	11,112	0.8
New Mexico*	656,179	22,281	3.4	11,090	1.7	22,376	3.4	6,088	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*	5,342,808	134,181	2.5	50,436	0.9	205,874	3.9	44,430	0.8
North Carolina	1,248,318	31,663	2.5	12,360	1.0	71,275	5.7	12,351	1.0
North Dakota*	88,081	4,326	4.9	2,493	2.8	5,676	6.4	1,135	1.3
Ohio*	2,331,190	137,112	5.9	54,355	2.3	209,173	9.0	38,455	1.6
Oklahoma	684,817	14,589	2.1	8,224	1.2	30,304	4.4	5,467	0.8
Oregon*	962,206	34,910	3.6	19,725	2.0	45,000	4.7	6,824	0.7
Pennsylvania*	2,549,889	94,751	3.7	39,737	1.6	127,834	5.0	30,798	1.2
Puerto Rico*	1,296,815	2,904	0.2	2,002	0.2	4,875	0.4	1,701	0.1
Rhode Island*	261,089	5,818	2.2	1,665	0.6	5,001	1.9	1,657	0.6
South Carolina	740,869	12,202	1.6	4,492	0.6	24,785	3.3	4,122	0.6
South Dakota	72,461	2,467	3.4	1,158	1.6	3,250	4.5	666	0.9
Tennessee	1,041,418	29,545	2.8	12,589	1.2	55,275	5.3	11,538	1.1
Texas	2,620,858	27,840	1.1	13,657	0.5	63,031	2.4	14,097	0.5
Utah*	303,478	12,928	4.3	8,683	2.9	12,808	4.2	3,780	1.2
Vermont*	146,962	5,805	4.0	1,565	1.1	7,678	5.2	1,239	0.8
Virginia*	1,291,268	35,596	2.8	15,572	1.2	48,154	3.7	10,867	0.8
Virgin Islands*	24,136	40	0.2	21	0.1	105	0.4	11	0.0
Washington*	1,565,985	53,814	3.4	29,311	1.9	63,073	4.0	12,711	0.8
West Virginia*	464,498	22,118	4.8	10,784	2.3	25,499	5.5	8,504	1.8
Wisconsin	972,114	26,791	2.8	11,183	1.2	43,177	4.4	8,054	0.8
Wyoming	45,688	824	1.8	394	0.9	1,985	4.3	253	0.6

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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, 2021.

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 A.2.i. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by disorder

State	Total number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD	Alcohol		Cannabis		Opioids	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	4,909,577	1,157,191	23.6	716,087	14.6	1,816,865	37.0
Alabama	51,610	6,709	13.0	6,941	13.4	12,049	23.3
Alaska*	21,500	7,821	36.4	2,508	11.7	7,942	36.9
Arizona*	162,835	50,770	31.2	27,106	16.6	68,583	42.1
Arkansas*	32,426	4,696	14.5	4,876	15.0	7,098	21.9
California*	443,319	107,883	24.3	54,204	12.2	126,851	28.6
Colorado*	95,877	29,646	30.9	8,278	8.6	35,219	36.7
Connecticut*	81,910	22,897	28.0	12,465	15.2	39,013	47.6
Delaware*	20,860	4,746	22.8	2,388	11.4	12,294	58.9
District of Columbia*	13,608	3,310	24.3	2,049	15.1	5,522	40.6
Florida	146,607	25,750	17.6	24,356	16.6	41,957	28.6
Georgia	64,395	10,301	16.0	8,642	13.4	12,486	19.4
Hawaii*	16,970	3,528	20.8	1,721	10.1	3,489	20.6
Idaho*	28,657	7,858	27.4	3,512	12.3	9,358	32.7
Illinois*	175,506	47,312	27.0	31,219	17.8	48,541	27.7
Indiana*	120,046	28,047	23.4	12,613	10.5	55,986	46.6
Iowa*	53,091	14,318	27.0	9,734	18.3	9,825	18.5
Kansas	23,031	4,256	18.5	4,136	18.0	3,540	15.4
Kentucky*	163,386	26,758	16.4	22,153	13.6	79,370	48.6
Louisiana*	115,587	21,983	19.0	20,171	17.5	34,837	30.1
Maine*	35,114	7,644	21.8	2,861	8.1	18,247	52.0
Maryland*	113,706	25,000	22.0	15,225	13.4	68,814	60.5
Massachusetts*	163,700	49,939	30.5	19,094	11.7	84,674	51.7
Michigan*	194,140	49,742	25.6	27,380	14.1	59,962	30.9
Minnesota*	102,507	32,192	31.4	15,966	15.6	33,276	32.5
Mississippi	25,912	4,123	15.9	3,769	14.5	5,132	19.8
Missouri	76,101	14,687	19.3	10,929	14.4	23,626	31.0
Montana*	27,585	9,157	33.2	3,622	13.1	8,509	30.8
Nebraska*	21,650	5,970	27.6	3,311	15.3	3,614	16.7
Nevada*	51,367	12,654	24.6	7,556	14.7	16,748	32.6
New Hampshire*	22,871	5,791	25.3	2,188	9.6	13,279	58.1
New Jersey*	106,314	25,511	24.0	13,617	12.8	47,529	44.7
New Mexico*	69,333	22,269	32.1	7,491	10.8	33,145	47.8

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*	382,524	103,064	26.9	73,137	19.1	131,732	34.4
North Carolina	116,948	17,581	15.0	16,044	13.7	34,531	29.5
North Dakota*	10,445	3,430	32.8	1,687	16.2	2,985	28.6
Ohio*	365,621	82,775	22.6	74,090	20.3	127,954	35.0
Oklahoma	53,534	9,072	16.9	6,610	12.3	14,034	26.2
Oregon*	100,465	27,737	27.6	11,791	11.7	37,757	37.6
Pennsylvania*	280,744	59,267	21.1	39,109	13.9	131,819	47.0
Puerto Rico*	16,134	2,532	15.7	1,758	10.9	6,932	43.0
Rhode Island*	22,651	6,768	29.9	1,781	7.9	13,879	61.3
South Carolina	45,909	7,246	15.8	6,534	14.2	15,672	34.1
South Dakota	6,332	2,510	39.6	1,415	22.3	950	15.0
Tennessee	96,333	13,992	14.5	15,898	16.5	33,225	34.5
Texas	104,538	18,297	17.5	19,589	18.7	16,442	15.7
Utah*	33,512	8,601	25.7	3,723	11.1	16,610	49.6
Vermont*	19,261	4,305	22.4	1,749	9.1	10,850	56.3
Virginia*	113,340	24,145	21.3	14,546	12.8	55,469	48.9
Virgin Islands*	263	102	38.8	51	19.4	22	8.4
Washington*	148,700	36,965	24.9	17,254	11.6	69,025	46.4
West Virginia*	59,358	9,740	16.4	5,529	9.3	34,737	58.5
Wisconsin	87,914	24,933	28.4	11,264	12.8	30,977	35.2
Wyoming	3,530	861	24.4	447	12.7	748	21.2

Table A.2.ii. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	4,909,577	1,594,859	32.5	745,375	15.2	2,416,883	49.2	507,817	10.3
Alabama	51,610	13,802	26.7	5,258	10.2	36,762	71.2	5,104	9.9
Alaska*	21,500	7,291	33.9	3,139	14.6	6,876	32.0	1,775	8.3
Arizona*	162,835	62,234	38.2	42,083	25.8	58,015	35.6	16,660	10.2
Arkansas*	32,426	8,902	27.5	4,417	13.6	21,324	65.8	3,141	9.7
California*	443,319	121,554	27.4	89,631	20.2	190,004	42.9	39,045	8.8
Colorado*	95,877	29,833	31.1	13,484	14.1	43,942	45.8	6,735	7.0
Connecticut*	81,910	28,185	34.4	8,900	10.9	34,071	41.6	7,631	9.3
Delaware*	20,860	8,550	41.0	2,909	13.9	8,687	41.6	2,287	11.0
District of Columbia*	13,608	4,649	34.2	1,389	10.2	6,688	49.1	1,897	13.9
Florida	146,607	42,057	28.7	13,628	9.3	84,471	57.6	19,731	13.5
Georgia	64,395	15,267	23.7	7,042	10.9	41,126	63.9	6,602	10.3
Hawaii*	16,970	4,733	27.9	5,043	29.7	8,290	48.9	1,460	8.6
Idaho*	28,657	9,258	32.3	6,081	21.2	13,078	45.6	1,864	6.5
Illinois*	175,506	57,357	32.7	21,517	12.3	97,335	55.5	18,821	10.7
Indiana*	120,046	34,220	28.5	16,692	13.9	47,818	39.8	9,732	8.1
Iowa*	53,091	17,137	32.3	11,121	20.9	29,950	56.4	4,019	7.6
Kansas	23,031	6,611	28.7	3,595	15.6	15,259	66.3	1,983	8.6
Kentucky*	163,386	60,533	37.0	32,688	20.0	81,740	50.0	18,648	11.4
Louisiana*	115,587	38,873	33.6	21,429	18.5	66,414	57.5	16,982	14.7
Maine*	35,114	10,134	28.9	2,337	6.7	15,746	44.8	3,155	9.0
Maryland*	113,706	39,001	34.3	12,974	11.4	40,359	35.5	11,810	10.4
Massachusetts*	163,700	63,798	39.0	19,218	11.7	80,532	49.2	20,089	12.3
Michigan*	194,140	56,945	29.3	21,464	11.1	98,213	50.6	16,732	8.6
Minnesota*	102,507	37,810	36.9	21,061	20.5	48,631	47.4	11,638	11.4
Mississippi	25,912	6,374	24.6	2,785	10.7	17,042	65.8	2,512	9.7
Missouri	76,101	22,226	29.2	12,235	16.1	37,076	48.7	9,587	12.6
Montana*	27,585	10,873	39.4	6,363	23.1	13,730	49.8	2,694	9.8
Nebraska*	21,650	6,694	30.9	3,435	15.9	13,672	63.2	1,728	8.0
Nevada*	51,367	17,433	33.9	10,259	20.0	25,872	50.4	5,749	11.2
New Hampshire*	22,871	8,076	35.3	3,079	13.5	8,458	37.0	2,146	9.4
New Jersey*	106,314	31,944	30.0	8,623	8.1	49,494	46.6	11,112	10.5
New Mexico*	69,333	22,281	32.1	11,090	16.0	22,376	32.3	6,088	8.8

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*	382,524	134,181	35.1	50,436	13.2	205,874	53.8	44,430	11.6
North Carolina	116,948	31,663	27.1	12,360	10.6	71,275	60.9	12,351	10.6
North Dakota*	10,445	4,326	41.4	2,493	23.9	5,676	54.3	1,135	10.9
Ohio*	365,621	137,112	37.5	54,355	14.9	209,173	57.2	38,455	10.5
Oklahoma	53,534	14,589	27.3	8,224	15.4	30,304	56.6	5,467	10.2
Oregon*	100,465	34,910	34.7	19,725	19.6	45,000	44.8	6,824	6.8
Pennsylvania*	280,744	94,751	33.7	39,737	14.2	127,834	45.5	30,798	11.0
Puerto Rico*	16,134	2,904	18.0	2,002	12.4	4,875	30.2	1,701	10.5
Rhode Island*	22,651	5,818	25.7	1,665	7.4	5,001	22.1	1,657	7.3
South Carolina	45,909	12,202	26.6	4,492	9.8	24,785	54.0	4,122	9.0
South Dakota	6,332	2,467	39.0	1,158	18.3	3,250	51.3	666	10.5
Tennessee	96,333	29,545	30.7	12,589	13.1	55,275	57.4	11,538	12.0
Texas	104,538	27,840	26.6	13,657	13.1	63,031	60.3	14,097	13.5
Utah*	33,512	12,928	38.6	8,683	25.9	12,808	38.2	3,780	11.3
Vermont*	19,261	5,805	30.1	1,565	8.1	7,678	39.9	1,239	6.4
Virginia*	113,340	35,596	31.4	15,572	13.7	48,154	42.5	10,867	9.6
Virgin Islands*	263	40	15.2	21	8.0	105	39.9	11	4.2
Washington*	148,700	53,814	36.2	29,311	19.7	63,073	42.4	12,711	8.5
West Virginia*	59,358	22,118	37.3	10,784	18.2	25,499	43.0	8,504	14.3
Wisconsin	87,914	26,791	30.5	11,183	12.7	43,177	49.1	8,054	9.2
Wyoming	3,530	824	23.3	394	11.2	1,985	56.2	253	7.2

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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, 2021.

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 A.3.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	62,203,047	12,216,184	1,051,479	8.6	11,841,900	143,933	1.2	1,573,107	118,760	7.5
Alabama	533,495	130,852	19,772	15.1	175,099	2,286	1.3	34,496	2,680	7.8
Alaska*	194,755	50,347	5,060	10.1	42,056	1,428	3.4	2,748	476	17.3
Arizona*	1,596,619	383,338	32,907	8.6	272,821	4,730	1.7	21,350	2,274	10.7
Arkansas*	720,872	1,188	65	5.5	221,299	9,692	4.4	1,427	163	11.4
California*	10,198,392	2,101,241	83,672	4.0	1,337,722	9,497	0.7	97,262	1,314	1.4
Colorado*	1,203,166	98,233	5,138	5.2	204,731	DS	DS	44,290	4,264	9.6
Connecticut*	792,828	203,025	16,724	8.2	145,973	1,566	1.1	12,223	1,016	8.3
Delaware*	197,239	41,559	4,872	11.7	40,860	272	0.7	5,460	695	12.7
District of Columbia*	209,456	56,570	2,497	4.4	27,379	181	0.7	361	DS	DS
Florida	2,981,521	829,352	55,227	6.7	975,235	9,694	1.0	144,993	13,880	9.6
Georgia	1,231,699	437,139	20,743	4.7	353,384	3,002	0.8	105,228	6,872	6.5
Hawaii*	339,555	35,746	1,511	4.2	53,089	272	0.5	21,038	913	4.3
Idaho*	286,120	180,699	20,633	11.4	49,881	897	1.8	0	.	.
Illinois*	2,475,169	87,844	3,697	4.2	230,405	2,440	1.1	37,312	DS	DS
Indiana*	1,310,551	167,301	14,256	8.5	227,085	2,085	0.9	82,724	9,974	12.1
Iowa*	565,236	106,190	10,808	10.2	81,413	DS	DS	27,405	1,681	6.1
Kansas	252,160	62,990	7,543	12.0	84,524	1,675	2.0	14,806	1,425	9.6
Kentucky*	1,266,844	145,214	25,595	17.6	152,434	1,879	1.2	17,468	1,999	11.4
Louisiana*	1,277,646	78,768	9,251	11.7	238,421	2,655	1.1	21,233	2,233	10.5
Maine*	263,955	48,575	7,405	15.2	42,080	DS	DS	4,620	908	19.7
Maryland*	1,102,669	270,261	25,799	9.5	219,376	2,585	1.2	15,502	869	5.6
Massachusetts*	1,434,301	362,782	28,353	7.8	162,519	1,906	1.2	7,383	404	5.5
Michigan*	2,240,943	442,574	41,324	9.3	321,863	2,233	0.7	14,214	1,131	8.0
Minnesota*	951,297	207,378	21,092	10.2	251,645	5,188	2.1	23,579	2,327	9.9
Mississippi	414,565	67,842	5,756	8.5	151,400	1,517	1.0	37,440	2,875	7.7
Missouri	812,531	111,228	15,310	13.8	260,459	4,720	1.8	71,297	9,365	13.1
Montana*	217,007	26,039	3,298	12.7	38,900	1,330	3.4	2,624	408	15.5
Nebraska*	229,720	45,676	4,909	10.7	54,959	1,079	2.0	7,470	DS	DS
Nevada*	615,689	75,723	5,952	7.9	120,550	1,310	1.1	11,238	1,404	12.5
New Hampshire*	176,615	16,141	2,884	17.9	35,522	301	0.8	DS	DS	DS
New Jersey*	1,399,305	151,140	11,617	7.7	251,119	2,441	1.0	14,718	340	2.3
New Mexico*	656,179	111,508	14,535	13.0	144,687	2,984	2.1	9,373	831	8.9

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*	5,342,808	757,641	54,730	7.2	708,757	7,341	1.0	69,059	3,114	4.5
North Carolina	1,248,318	594,852	53,033	8.9	191,311	1,875	1.0	24,003	2,584	10.8
North Dakota*	88,081	13,615	1,798	13.2	17,457	539	3.1	2,518	487	19.3
Ohio*	2,331,190	502,943	87,437	17.4	455,488	13,868	3.0	DS	DS	DS
Oklahoma	684,817	125,748	11,685	9.3	197,913	1,615	0.8	31,618	4,296	13.6
Oregon*	962,206	2,224	189	8.5	120,256	1,659	1.4	13,339	2,061	15.5
Pennsylvania*	2,549,889	347,079	41,154	11.9	337,200	4,412	1.3	21,025	2,715	12.9
Puerto Rico*	1,296,815	161,341	1,065	0.7	121,454	DS	DS	4,098	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	261,089	61,232	4,477	7.3	41,293	849	2.1	766	35	4.6
South Carolina	740,869	209,070	20,522	9.8	245,474	3,534	1.4	35,226	DS	DS
South Dakota	72,461	22,714	2,649	11.7	25,891	957	3.7	DS	DS	DS
Tennessee	1,041,418	424,975	48,254	11.4	301,623	6,003	2.0	DS	DS	DS
Texas	2,620,858	246,564	16,199	6.6	1,204,830	9,965	0.8	369,206	22,055	6.0
Utah*	303,478	46,474	4,879	10.5	69,444	DS	DS	14,966	1,541	10.3
Vermont*	146,962	12,526	2,328	18.6	28,139	517	1.8	14	DS	DS
Virginia*	1,291,268	791,748	84,368	10.7	233,490	1,982	0.8	30,765	2,855	9.3
Virgin Islands*	24,136	6,353	26	0.4	1,059	DS	DS	1,063	DS	DS
Washington*	1,565,985	153,311	20,679	13.5	327,060	3,743	1.1	17,254	1,336	7.7
West Virginia*	464,498	52,786	8,534	16.2	78,938	1,000	1.3	DS	DS	DS
Wisconsin	972,114	537,789	58,064	10.8	149,401	1,818	1.2	26,905	2,960	11.0
Wyoming	45,688	10,736	1,204	11.2	16,532	411	2.5	DS	DS	DS

Table A.3.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	62,203,047	13,737,240	1,364,792	9.9	22,482,684	2,198,698	9.8	261,341	9,125	3.5
Alabama	533,495	192,815	26,852	13.9	0	.	.	233	20	8.6
Alaska*	194,755	27,551	3,748	13.6	72,053	10,788	15.0	0	.	.
Arizona*	1,596,619	286,203	29,600	10.3	632,907	93,324	14.7	0	.	.
Arkansas*	720,872	138,041	14,381	10.4	357,706	8,031	2.2	1,211	94	7.8
California*	10,198,392	2,204,534	129,250	5.9	4,457,633	219,586	4.9	0	.	.
Colorado*	1,203,166	145,758	15,606	10.7	709,352	68,818	9.7	802	DS	DS
Connecticut*	792,828	78,997	8,970	11.4	352,610	53,634	15.2	0	.	.
Delaware*	197,239	22,605	2,580	11.4	86,755	12,441	14.3	0	.	.
District of Columbia*	209,456	42,525	5,301	12.5	82,423	5,604	6.8	198	DS	DS
Florida	2,981,521	824,735	62,704	7.6	0	.	.	207,206	5,102	2.5
Georgia	1,231,699	335,340	33,745	10.1	0	.	.	608	33	5.4
Hawaii*	339,555	56,811	3,748	6.6	172,871	10,526	6.1	0	.	.
Idaho*	286,120	55,540	7,127	12.8	0	.	.	0	.	.
Illinois*	2,475,169	411,325	32,711	8.0	1,708,248	134,275	7.9	35	DS	DS
Indiana*	1,310,551	194,856	15,701	8.1	638,014	77,988	12.2	571	42	7.4
Iowa*	565,236	101,758	10,515	10.3	248,426	28,973	11.7	44	DS	DS
Kansas	252,160	83,284	11,582	13.9	0	.	.	6,556	806	12.3
Kentucky*	1,266,844	214,360	31,599	14.7	737,368	102,314	13.9	0	.	.
Louisiana*	1,277,646	243,463	26,594	10.9	695,761	74,854	10.8	0	.	.
Maine*	263,955	76,446	11,321	14.8	91,404	14,789	16.2	830	DS	DS
Maryland*	1,102,669	166,389	23,069	13.9	431,141	61,384	14.2	0	.	.
Massachusetts*	1,434,301	479,542	72,714	15.2	418,779	59,857	14.3	3,296	466	14.1
Michigan*	2,240,943	467,357	43,902	9.4	994,935	105,550	10.6	0	.	.
Minnesota*	951,297	186,175	25,690	13.8	282,520	48,210	17.1	0	.	.
Mississippi	414,565	157,883	15,764	10.0	0	.	.	0	.	.
Missouri	812,531	270,290	40,692	15.1	99,257	6,014	6.1	0	.	.
Montana*	217,007	31,347	4,295	13.7	118,097	18,254	15.5	0	.	.
Nebraska*	229,720	57,848	6,119	10.6	63,685	8,697	13.7	82	DS	DS
Nevada*	615,689	62,385	8,640	13.8	345,780	34,061	9.9	13	0	0.0
New Hampshire*	176,615	31,192	4,442	14.2	90,766	14,892	16.4	DS	DS	DS
New Jersey*	1,399,305	249,280	27,292	10.9	719,756	63,240	8.8	13,292	1,384	10.4
New Mexico*	656,179	77,816	11,237	14.4	312,795	39,746	12.7	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*	5,342,808	1,090,965	101,097	9.3	2,715,295	216,166	8.0	1,091	76	7.0
North Carolina	1,248,318	437,446	59,439	13.6	0	.	.	706	17	2.4
North Dakota*	88,081	19,152	2,193	11.5	34,863	5,361	15.4	476	67	14.1
Ohio*	2,331,190	475,628	85,273	17.9	866,909	174,684	20.2	DS	DS	DS
Oklahoma	684,817	164,514	21,652	13.2	165,024	14,286	8.7	0	.	.
Oregon*	962,206	151,533	19,059	12.6	666,655	76,773	11.5	8,199	724	8.8
Pennsylvania*	2,549,889	724,951	79,426	11.0	1,119,634	153,037	13.7	0	.	.
Puerto Rico*	1,296,815	367,478	5,656	1.5	642,444	9,061	1.4	0	.	.
Rhode Island*	261,089	53,867	6,033	11.2	103,931	11,257	10.8	0	.	.
South Carolina	740,869	250,105	18,856	7.5	0	.	.	994	DS	DS
South Dakota	72,461	23,331	2,596	11.1	0	.	.	DS	DS	DS
Tennessee	1,041,418	276,708	38,099	13.8	0	.	.	DS	DS	DS
Texas	2,620,858	793,368	56,097	7.1	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Utah*	303,478	59,708	6,420	10.8	112,825	19,824	17.6	61	DS	DS
Vermont*	146,962	29,267	4,171	14.3	76,132	12,224	16.1	884	DS	DS
Virginia*	1,291,268	229,058	23,854	10.4	34	0	0.0	6,173	281	4.6
Virgin Islands*	24,136	4,432	47	1.1	11,229	165	1.5	0	.	.
Washington*	1,565,985	241,695	29,164	12.1	818,885	93,765	11.5	7,780	13	0.2
West Virginia*	464,498	96,932	11,614	12.0	227,782	36,245	15.9	DS	DS	DS
Wisconsin	972,114	258,019	25,072	9.7	0	.	.	0	.	.
Wyoming	45,688	14,632	1,483	10.1	0	.	.	DS	DS	DS

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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.

Nebraska expanded Medicaid in October 2020. Idaho expanded Medicaid in 2020 but did not have any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in the 2021 data; indicating that the state's reporting has lagged the policy change. Missouri and Oklahoma expanded Medicaid in July 2021 and reported beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2021. Texas has not expanded Medicaid but did report 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, 2021.

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 A.4. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	4,909,577	1,051,479	21.4	143,522	2.9	129,973	2.6	1,364,792	27.8	2,198,698	44.8	9,347	0.2
Alabama	51,610	19,772	38.3	2,286	4.4	2,680	5.2	26,852	52.0	0	0.0	20	0.0
Alaska*	21,500	5,060	23.5	1,428	6.6	476	2.2	3,748	17.4	10,788	50.2	0	0.0
Arizona*	162,835	32,907	20.2	4,730	2.9	2,274	1.4	29,600	18.2	93,324	57.3	0	0.0
Arkansas*	32,426	65	0.2	9,692	29.9	163	0.5	14,381	44.4	8,031	24.8	94	0.3
California*	443,319	83,672	18.9	9,497	2.1	1,314	0.3	129,250	29.2	219,586	49.5	0	0.0
Colorado*	95,877	5,138	5.4	DS	DS	4,264	4.4	15,606	16.3	68,818	71.8	DS	DS
Connecticut*	81,910	16,724	20.4	1,566	1.9	1,016	1.2	8,970	11.0	53,634	65.5	0	0.0
Delaware*	20,860	4,872	23.4	272	1.3	695	3.3	2,580	12.4	12,441	59.6	0	0.0
District of Columbia*	13,608	2,497	18.3	181	1.3	DS	DS	5,301	39.0	5,604	41.2	DS	DS
Florida	146,607	55,227	37.7	9,694	6.6	13,880	9.5	62,704	42.8	0	0.0	5,102	3.5
Georgia	64,395	20,743	32.2	3,002	4.7	6,872	10.7	33,745	52.4	0	0.0	33	0.1
Hawaii*	16,970	1,511	8.9	272	1.6	913	5.4	3,748	22.1	10,526	62.0	0	0.0
Idaho*	28,657	20,633	72.0	897	3.1	0	0.0	7,127	24.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois*	175,506	3,697	2.1	2,440	1.4	DS	DS	32,711	18.6	134,275	76.5	DS	DS
Indiana*	120,046	14,256	11.9	2,085	1.7	9,974	8.3	15,701	13.1	77,988	65.0	42	0.0
Iowa*	53,091	10,808	20.4	DS	DS	1,681	3.2	10,515	19.8	28,973	54.6	DS	DS
Kansas	23,031	7,543	32.8	1,675	7.3	1,425	6.2	11,582	50.3	0	0.0	806	3.5
Kentucky*	163,386	25,595	15.7	1,879	1.2	1,999	1.2	31,599	19.3	102,314	62.6	0	0.0
Louisiana*	115,587	9,251	8.0	2,655	2.3	2,233	1.9	26,594	23.0	74,854	64.8	0	0.0
Maine*	35,114	7,405	21.1	DS	DS	908	2.6	11,321	32.2	14,789	42.1	DS	DS
Maryland*	113,706	25,799	22.7	2,585	2.3	869	0.8	23,069	20.3	61,384	54.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts*	163,700	28,353	17.3	1,906	1.2	404	0.2	72,714	44.4	59,857	36.6	466	0.3
Michigan*	194,140	41,324	21.3	2,233	1.2	1,131	0.6	43,902	22.6	105,550	54.4	0	0.0
Minnesota*	102,507	21,092	20.6	5,188	5.1	2,327	2.3	25,690	25.1	48,210	47.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	25,912	5,756	22.2	1,517	5.9	2,875	11.1	15,764	60.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	76,101	15,310	20.1	4,720	6.2	9,365	12.3	40,692	53.5	6,014	7.9	0	0.0
Montana*	27,585	3,298	12.0	1,330	4.8	408	1.5	4,295	15.6	18,254	66.2	0	0.0
Nebraska*	21,650	4,909	22.7	1,079	5.0	DS	DS	6,119	28.3	8,697	40.2	DS	DS
Nevada*	51,367	5,952	11.6	1,310	2.6	1,404	2.7	8,640	16.8	34,061	66.3	0	0.0
New Hampshire*	22,871	2,884	12.6	301	1.3	352	1.5	4,442	19.4	14,892	65.1	0	0.0
New Jersey*	106,314	11,617	10.9	2,441	2.3	340	0.3	27,292	25.7	63,240	59.5	1,384	1.3

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*	69,333	14,535	21.0	2,984	4.3	831	1.2	11,237	16.2	39,746	57.3	0	0.0
New York*	382,524	54,730	14.3	7,341	1.9	3,114	0.8	101,097	26.4	216,166	56.5	76	0.0
North Carolina	116,948	53,033	45.3	1,875	1.6	2,584	2.2	59,439	50.8	0	0.0	17	0.0
North Dakota*	10,445	1,798	17.2	539	5.2	487	4.7	2,193	21.0	5,361	51.3	67	0.6
Ohio*	365,621	87,437	23.9	13,868	3.8	4,359	1.2	85,273	23.3	174,684	47.8	0	0.0
Oklahoma	53,534	11,685	21.8	1,615	3.0	4,296	8.0	21,652	40.4	14,286	26.7	0	0.0
Oregon*	100,465	189	0.2	1,659	1.7	2,061	2.1	19,059	19.0	76,773	76.4	724	0.7
Pennsylvania*	280,744	41,154	14.7	4,412	1.6	2,715	1.0	79,426	28.3	153,037	54.5	0	0.0
Puerto Rico*	16,134	1,065	6.6	DS	DS	DS	DS	5,656	35.1	9,061	56.2	0	0.0
Rhode Island*	22,651	4,477	19.8	849	3.7	35	0.2	6,033	26.6	11,257	49.7	0	0.0
South Carolina	45,909	20,522	44.7	3,534	7.7	DS	DS	18,856	41.1	0	0.0	DS	DS
South Dakota	6,332	2,649	41.8	957	15.1	130	2.1	2,596	41.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	96,333	48,254	50.1	6,003	6.2	3,977	4.1	38,099	39.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	104,538	16,199	15.5	9,965	9.5	22,055	21.1	56,097	53.7	0	0.0	222	0.2
Utah*	33,512	4,879	14.6	DS	DS	1,541	4.6	6,420	19.2	19,824	59.2	DS	DS
Vermont*	19,261	2,328	12.1	517	2.7	DS	DS	4,171	21.7	12,224	63.5	DS	DS
Virginia*	113,340	84,368	74.4	1,982	1.7	2,855	2.5	23,854	21.0	0	0.0	281	0.2
Virgin Islands*	263	26	9.9	DS	DS	DS	DS	47	17.9	165	62.7	0	0.0
Washington*	148,700	20,679	13.9	3,743	2.5	1,336	0.9	29,164	19.6	93,765	63.1	13	0.0
West Virginia*	59,358	8,534	14.4	1,000	1.7	1,965	3.3	11,614	19.6	36,245	61.1	0	0.0
Wisconsin	87,914	58,064	66.0	1,818	2.1	2,960	3.4	25,072	28.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	3,530	1,204	34.1	DS	DS	430	12.2	1,483	42.0	0	0.0	DS	DS

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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.

Nebraska expanded Medicaid in October 2020. Idaho expanded Medicaid in 2020 but did not have any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in the 2021 data; indicating that the state's reporting has lagged the policy change. Missouri and Oklahoma expanded Medicaid in July 2021 and reported beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2021. Texas has not expanded Medicaid but did report 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, 2021.

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.

Table A.5.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	62,203,047	11,215,612	106,262	0.9	738,261	11,983	1.6
Alabama	533,495	154,796	1,457	0.9	11,960	211	1.8
Alaska*	194,755	31,355	951	3.0	1,299	88	6.8
Arizona*	1,596,619	277,419	4,353	1.6	15,420	293	1.9
Arkansas*	720,872	122,623	1,370	1.1	14,127	271	1.9
California*	10,198,392	1,404,338	8,863	0.6	62,097	766	1.2
Colorado*	1,203,166	203,142	1,693	0.8	7,171	82	1.1
Connecticut*	792,828	133,682	1,232	0.9	378	DS	DS
Delaware*	197,239	36,417	209	0.6	2,664	37	1.4
District of Columbia*	209,456	19,700	58	0.3	2,180	27	1.2
Florida	2,981,521	793,798	5,522	0.7	54,102	910	1.7
Georgia	1,231,699	435,914	2,723	0.6	23,831	296	1.2
Hawaii*	339,555	48,873	202	0.4	701	DS	DS
Idaho*	286,120	57,349	1,158	2.0	4,256	224	5.3
Illinois*	2,475,169	399,535	3,616	0.9	13,904	224	1.6
Indiana*	1,310,551	228,533	1,811	0.8	14,120	160	1.1
Iowa*	565,236	99,156	1,507	1.5	6,959	194	2.8
Kansas	252,160	74,840	1,298	1.7	6,968	251	3.6
Kentucky*	1,266,844	157,957	2,076	1.3	15,835	341	2.2
Louisiana*	1,277,646	213,221	1,924	0.9	19,069	317	1.7
Maine*	263,955	38,814	494	1.3	3,225	59	1.8
Maryland*	1,102,669	175,486	1,239	0.7	11,643	172	1.5
Massachusetts*	1,434,301	151,988	1,146	0.8	27,626	306	1.1
Michigan*	2,240,943	349,410	2,367	0.7	19,862	247	1.2
Minnesota*	951,297	194,762	2,558	1.3	7,940	112	1.4
Mississippi	414,565	129,007	1,084	0.8	11,668	233	2.0
Missouri	812,531	220,542	3,418	1.5	1,569	29	1.8
Montana*	217,007	33,666	961	2.9	1,259	34	2.7
Nebraska*	229,720	54,032	951	1.8	2,114	36	1.7
Nevada*	615,689	113,219	1,071	0.9	5,177	58	1.1
New Hampshire*	176,615	32,343	228	0.7	753	DS	DS
New Jersey*	1,399,305	201,229	1,425	0.7	15,817	299	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*	656,179	121,822	2,078	1.7	4,730	206	4.4
New York*	5,342,808	596,962	4,702	0.8	57,104	798	1.4
North Carolina	1,248,318	350,316	3,040	0.9	21,384	347	1.6
North Dakota*	88,081	15,925	453	2.8	568	13	2.3
Ohio*	2,331,190	352,409	6,645	1.9	25,395	672	2.6
Oklahoma	684,817	188,912	1,450	0.8	1,011	18	1.8
Oregon*	962,206	114,945	1,567	1.4	5,999	77	1.3
Pennsylvania*	2,549,889	340,433	3,914	1.1	78,194	1,024	1.3
Puerto Rico*	1,296,815	110,900	308	0.3	DS	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	261,089	28,802	230	0.8	2,731	42	1.5
South Carolina	740,869	204,085	2,373	1.2	12,066	244	2.0
South Dakota	72,461	24,681	843	3.4	1,565	49	3.1
Tennessee	1,041,418	235,949	3,140	1.3	14,063	278	2.0
Texas	2,620,858	1,092,170	8,456	0.8	78,719	1,281	1.6
Utah*	303,478	70,650	789	1.1	2,988	44	1.5
Vermont*	146,962	24,386	310	1.3	597	DS	DS
Virginia*	1,291,268	208,730	1,452	0.7	14,473	211	1.5
Virgin Islands*	24,136	742	0	0.0	0	.	.
Washington*	1,565,985	295,750	2,981	1.0	9,832	126	1.3
West Virginia*	464,498	69,087	708	1.0	4,485	37	0.8
Wisconsin	972,114	166,238	1,524	0.9	15,827	217	1.4
Wyoming	45,688	14,572	334	2.3	836	22	2.6

Table A.5.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	62,203,047	36,670,180	3,409,722	9.3	6,849,135	1,057,113	15.4	6,688,558	320,551	4.8
Alabama	533,495	185,591	23,289	12.5	129,926	23,337	18.0	51,222	3,316	6.5
Alaska*	194,755	134,124	16,702	12.5	13,142	2,721	20.7	14,791	1,037	7.0
Arizona*	1,596,619	1,022,627	128,236	12.5	127,961	22,390	17.5	152,853	7,538	4.9
Arkansas*	720,872	453,452	16,359	3.6	79,240	11,088	14.0	51,422	3,335	6.5
California*	10,198,392	6,489,730	301,574	4.6	743,701	87,809	11.8	1,492,157	43,875	2.9
Colorado*	1,203,166	840,960	77,826	9.3	82,073	11,866	14.5	67,683	4,205	6.2
Connecticut*	792,828	574,366	71,227	12.4	33,312	5,906	17.7	50,559	3,500	6.9
Delaware*	197,239	134,425	17,782	13.2	13,342	2,158	16.2	10,377	672	6.5
District of Columbia*	209,456	145,024	8,127	5.6	23,787	3,887	16.3	18,765	1,509	8.0
Florida	2,981,521	1,290,769	76,201	5.9	376,078	52,112	13.9	466,468	11,855	2.5
Georgia	1,231,699	460,050	27,909	6.1	202,931	26,785	13.2	108,774	6,668	6.1
Hawaii*	339,555	231,762	12,922	5.6	19,096	2,241	11.7	39,119	1,597	4.1
Idaho*	286,120	172,290	20,307	11.8	33,144	5,401	16.3	18,948	1,554	8.2
Illinois*	2,475,169	1,638,120	137,313	8.4	154,242	18,427	11.9	269,355	15,926	5.9
Indiana*	1,310,551	853,368	100,528	11.8	107,959	11,364	10.5	105,982	6,126	5.8
Iowa*	565,236	360,853	40,791	11.3	61,901	8,401	13.6	35,523	2,109	5.9
Kansas	252,160	93,121	10,070	10.8	48,396	8,728	18.0	28,774	2,677	9.3
Kentucky*	1,266,844	874,776	129,188	14.8	135,667	26,438	19.5	82,596	5,342	6.5
Louisiana*	1,277,646	816,663	86,770	10.6	145,889	21,279	14.6	82,548	5,282	6.4
Maine*	263,955	147,551	23,240	15.8	45,483	9,135	20.1	28,764	2,177	7.6
Maryland*	1,102,669	749,359	88,634	11.8	95,694	19,526	20.4	70,431	4,124	5.9
Massachusetts*	1,434,301	786,974	88,905	11.3	271,339	56,577	20.9	186,854	15,539	8.3
Michigan*	2,240,943	1,410,774	146,948	10.4	280,406	38,233	13.6	180,040	6,319	3.5
Minnesota*	951,297	565,516	73,917	13.1	98,559	17,830	18.1	82,868	7,816	9.4
Mississippi	414,565	127,677	9,065	7.1	98,430	12,212	12.4	47,063	3,280	7.0
Missouri	812,531	321,078	31,964	10.0	177,693	35,643	20.1	91,538	5,031	5.5
Montana*	217,007	149,917	22,142	14.8	17,917	3,089	17.2	13,980	1,336	9.6
Nebraska*	229,720	117,292	14,541	12.4	33,119	4,830	14.6	23,138	1,292	5.6
Nevada*	615,689	436,381	41,353	9.5	34,824	6,602	19.0	26,072	2,281	8.7

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*	176,615	111,870	18,085	16.2	18,393	3,545	19.3	13,086	986	7.5
New Jersey*	1,399,305	932,857	76,587	8.2	112,433	20,303	18.1	136,852	7,682	5.6
New Mexico*	656,179	450,224	55,541	12.3	45,526	9,178	20.2	33,187	2,270	6.8
New York*	5,342,808	3,570,039	273,149	7.7	433,785	72,941	16.8	684,255	30,886	4.5
North Carolina	1,248,318	460,279	54,443	11.8	268,829	48,405	18.0	147,126	10,674	7.3
North Dakota*	88,081	52,826	7,777	14.7	10,669	1,693	15.9	8,088	506	6.3
Ohio*	2,331,190	1,486,680	271,847	18.3	281,983	66,367	23.5	183,826	19,977	10.9
Oklahoma	684,817	330,831	30,404	9.2	100,830	16,317	16.2	63,233	5,345	8.5
Oregon*	962,206	688,582	79,247	11.5	80,562	13,864	17.2	71,509	5,653	7.9
Pennsylvania*	2,549,889	1,477,976	196,882	13.3	397,782	64,179	16.1	254,426	14,632	5.8
Puerto Rico*	1,296,815	795,422	9,831	1.2	93,705	2,067	2.2	296,784	3,928	1.3
Rhode Island*	261,089	170,363	16,062	9.4	31,776	5,118	16.1	27,335	1,194	4.4
South Carolina	740,869	285,400	24,647	8.6	139,446	16,164	11.6	99,807	2,480	2.5
South Dakota	72,461	24,370	2,888	11.9	13,367	1,944	14.5	8,435	605	7.2
Tennessee	1,041,418	524,820	54,854	10.5	183,905	31,628	17.2	82,474	6,415	7.8
Texas	2,620,858	734,714	39,969	5.4	422,933	46,740	11.1	292,268	8,091	2.8
Utah*	303,478	172,692	26,260	15.2	36,540	5,307	14.5	20,542	1,107	5.4
Vermont*	146,962	91,214	14,631	16.0	17,207	3,272	19.0	13,423	1,028	7.7
Virginia*	1,291,268	838,466	87,195	10.4	122,467	18,881	15.4	107,132	5,601	5.2
Virgin Islands*	24,136	18,678	213	1.1	515	15	2.9	4,201	35	0.8
Washington*	1,565,985	1,013,375	115,732	11.4	129,840	22,670	17.5	117,160	7,191	6.1
West Virginia*	464,498	296,239	46,882	15.8	62,380	9,397	15.1	32,268	2,332	7.2
Wisconsin	972,114	541,221	61,059	11.3	150,757	19,990	13.3	86,931	4,265	4.9
Wyoming	45,688	16,452	1,707	10.4	8,254	1,113	13.5	5,546	350	6.3

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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, 2021.

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.

Table A.6. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	4,909,577	104,290	2.1	11,983	0.2	3,409,722	69.5	1,057,113	21.5	320,551	6.5
Alabama	51,610	1,457	2.8	211	0.4	23,289	45.1	23,337	45.2	3,316	6.4
Alaska*	21,500	951	4.4	88	0.4	16,702	77.7	2,721	12.7	1,037	4.8
Arizona*	162,835	4,353	2.7	293	0.2	128,236	78.8	22,390	13.8	7,538	4.6
Arkansas*	32,426	1,370	4.2	271	0.8	16,359	50.5	11,088	34.2	3,335	10.3
California*	443,319	8,863	2.0	766	0.2	301,574	68.0	87,809	19.8	43,875	9.9
Colorado*	95,877	1,693	1.8	82	0.1	77,826	81.2	11,866	12.4	4,205	4.4
Connecticut*	81,910	DS	DS	DS	DS	71,227	87.0	5,906	7.2	3,500	4.3
Delaware*	20,860	209	1.0	37	0.2	17,782	85.2	2,158	10.3	672	3.2
District of Columbia*	13,608	58	0.4	27	0.2	8,127	59.7	3,887	28.6	1,509	11.1
Florida	146,607	5,522	3.8	910	0.6	76,201	52.0	52,112	35.5	11,855	8.1
Georgia	64,395	2,723	4.2	296	0.5	27,909	43.3	26,785	41.6	6,668	10.4
Hawaii*	16,970	DS	DS	DS	DS	12,922	76.1	2,241	13.2	1,597	9.4
Idaho*	28,657	1,158	4.0	224	0.8	20,307	70.9	5,401	18.8	1,554	5.4
Illinois*	175,506	3,616	2.1	224	0.1	137,313	78.2	18,427	10.5	15,926	9.1
Indiana*	120,046	1,811	1.5	160	0.1	100,528	83.7	11,364	9.5	6,126	5.1
Iowa*	53,091	1,507	2.8	194	0.4	40,791	76.8	8,401	15.8	2,109	4.0
Kansas	23,031	1,298	5.6	251	1.1	10,070	43.7	8,728	37.9	2,677	11.6
Kentucky*	163,386	2,076	1.3	341	0.2	129,188	79.1	26,438	16.2	5,342	3.3
Louisiana*	115,587	1,924	1.7	317	0.3	86,770	75.1	21,279	18.4	5,282	4.6
Maine*	35,114	494	1.4	59	0.2	23,240	66.2	9,135	26.0	2,177	6.2
Maryland*	113,706	1,239	1.1	172	0.2	88,634	78.0	19,526	17.2	4,124	3.6
Massachusetts*	163,700	1,146	0.7	306	0.2	88,905	54.3	56,577	34.6	15,539	9.5
Michigan*	194,140	2,367	1.2	247	0.1	146,948	75.7	38,233	19.7	6,319	3.3
Minnesota*	102,507	2,558	2.5	112	0.1	73,917	72.1	17,830	17.4	7,816	7.6
Mississippi	25,912	1,084	4.2	233	0.9	9,065	35.0	12,212	47.1	3,280	12.7
Missouri	76,101	3,418	4.5	29	0.0	31,964	42.0	35,643	46.8	5,031	6.6
Montana*	27,585	961	3.5	34	0.1	22,142	80.3	3,089	11.2	1,336	4.8
Nebraska*	21,650	951	4.4	36	0.2	14,541	67.2	4,830	22.3	1,292	6.0

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*	51,367	1,071	2.1	58	0.1	41,353	80.5	6,602	12.9	2,281	4.4
New Hampshire*	22,871	DS	DS	DS	DS	18,085	79.1	3,545	15.5	986	4.3
New Jersey*	106,314	1,425	1.3	299	0.3	76,587	72.0	20,303	19.1	7,682	7.2
New Mexico*	69,333	2,078	3.0	206	0.3	55,541	80.1	9,178	13.2	2,270	3.3
New York*	382,524	4,702	1.2	798	0.2	273,149	71.4	72,941	19.1	30,886	8.1
North Carolina	116,948	3,040	2.6	347	0.3	54,443	46.6	48,405	41.4	10,674	9.1
North Dakota*	10,445	453	4.3	13	0.1	7,777	74.5	1,693	16.2	506	4.8
Ohio*	365,621	6,645	1.8	672	0.2	271,847	74.4	66,367	18.2	19,977	5.5
Oklahoma	53,534	1,450	2.7	18	0.0	30,404	56.8	16,317	30.5	5,345	10.0
Oregon*	100,465	1,567	1.6	77	0.1	79,247	78.9	13,864	13.8	5,653	5.6
Pennsylvania*	280,744	3,914	1.4	1,024	0.4	196,882	70.1	64,179	22.9	14,632	5.2
Puerto Rico*	16,134	308	1.9	0	0.0	9,831	60.9	2,067	12.8	3,928	24.3
Rhode Island*	22,651	230	1.0	42	0.2	16,062	70.9	5,118	22.6	1,194	5.3
South Carolina	45,909	2,373	5.2	244	0.5	24,647	53.7	16,164	35.2	2,480	5.4
South Dakota	6,332	843	13.3	49	0.8	2,888	45.6	1,944	30.7	605	9.6
Tennessee	96,333	3,140	3.3	278	0.3	54,854	56.9	31,628	32.8	6,415	6.7
Texas	104,538	8,456	8.1	1,281	1.2	39,969	38.2	46,740	44.7	8,091	7.7
Utah*	33,512	789	2.4	44	0.1	26,260	78.4	5,307	15.8	1,107	3.3
Vermont*	19,261	DS	DS	DS	DS	14,631	76.0	3,272	17.0	1,028	5.3
Virginia*	113,340	1,452	1.3	211	0.2	87,195	76.9	18,881	16.7	5,601	4.9
Virgin Islands*	263	0	0.0	0	0.0	213	81.0	15	5.7	35	13.3
Washington*	148,700	2,981	2.0	126	0.1	115,732	77.8	22,670	15.2	7,191	4.8
West Virginia*	59,358	708	1.2	37	0.1	46,882	79.0	9,397	15.8	2,332	3.9
Wisconsin	87,914	1,524	1.7	217	0.2	61,059	69.5	19,990	22.7	4,265	4.9
Wyoming	3,530	334	9.5	22	0.6	1,707	48.4	1,113	31.5	350	9.9

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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.

Table A.6 (*continued*)

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 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, 2021.

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 A.7. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021 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	4,909,577	9,600,298	685,418	14.0	7.1
Alabama	51,610	94,819	7,186	13.9	7.6
Alaska*	21,500	21,706	2,386	11.1	11.0
Arizona*	162,835	227,379	18,281	11.2	8.0
Arkansas*	32,426	82,639	6,666	20.6	8.1
California*	443,319	1,727,741	66,393	15.0	3.8
Colorado*	95,877	110,773	8,912	9.3	8.0
Connecticut*	81,910	71,302	6,619	8.1	9.3
Delaware*	20,860	15,254	1,256	6.0	8.2
District of Columbia*	13,608	25,520	2,362	17.4	9.3
Florida	146,607	542,150	19,825	13.5	3.7
Georgia	64,395	165,745	11,945	18.5	7.2
Hawaii*	16,970	47,864	2,590	15.3	5.4
Idaho*	28,657	33,728	3,950	13.8	11.7
Illinois*	175,506	368,610	28,370	16.2	7.7
Indiana*	120,046	178,403	14,130	11.8	7.9
Iowa*	53,091	80,173	7,417	14.0	9.3
Kansas	23,031	50,338	5,851	25.4	11.6
Kentucky*	163,386	142,168	13,402	8.2	9.4
Louisiana*	115,587	143,199	11,386	9.9	8.0
Maine*	35,114	57,878	7,228	20.6	12.5
Maryland*	113,706	109,359	9,470	8.3	8.7
Massachusetts*	163,700	347,272	49,283	30.1	14.2
Michigan*	194,140	331,737	17,836	9.2	5.4
Minnesota*	102,507	144,664	18,943	18.5	13.1
Mississippi	25,912	89,015	7,499	28.9	8.4
Missouri	76,101	178,569	16,069	21.1	9.0
Montana*	27,585	24,928	3,048	11.0	12.2
Nebraska*	21,650	40,201	3,453	15.9	8.6
Nevada*	51,367	41,420	4,415	8.6	10.7
New Hampshire*	22,871	26,585	3,545	15.5	13.3
New Jersey*	106,314	192,490	18,349	17.3	9.5
New Mexico*	69,333	53,156	5,011	7.2	9.4
New York*	382,524	867,985	58,603	15.3	6.8
North Carolina	116,948	262,027	25,664	21.9	9.8
North Dakota*	10,445	15,062	1,552	14.9	10.3
Ohio*	365,621	270,209	39,337	10.8	14.6
Oklahoma	53,534	107,271	10,928	20.4	10.2
Oregon*	100,465	101,721	9,943	9.9	9.8
Pennsylvania*	280,744	371,102	28,663	10.2	7.7
Puerto Rico*	16,134	368,887	5,556	34.4	1.5
Rhode Island*	22,651	44,560	3,331	14.7	7.5
South Carolina	45,909	174,309	7,161	15.6	4.1

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	6,332	14,467	1,240	19.6	8.6
Tennessee	96,333	173,702	18,370	19.1	10.6
Texas	104,538	410,397	15,856	15.2	3.9
Utah*	33,512	35,507	2,748	8.2	7.7
Vermont*	19,261	22,122	2,683	13.9	12.1
Virginia*	113,340	171,431	14,061	12.4	8.2
Virgin Islands*	263	4,654	52	19.8	1.1
Washington*	148,700	163,930	14,843	10.0	9.1
West Virginia*	59,358	61,005	6,057	10.2	9.9
Wisconsin	87,914	184,927	14,926	17.0	8.1
Wyoming	3,530	8,238	768	21.8	9.3

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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, 2021.

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.

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.⁸⁷ 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 following analysis are based on information available in 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 all services included in a state's Medicaid plan, its section 1115 demonstration, or its Medicaid and CHIP Program data.⁸⁸

Most states have at least one Medicaid beneficiary who received each type of service. There were nine services that all states provided to at least one Medicaid beneficiary.⁸⁹ The service most frequently not provided was peer support, 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.

⁸⁷ 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 demonstrations 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.

⁸⁸ We use a set of national codes to identify SUD treatment services. We are unable to identify the extent to which states use state-defined billing codes to classify SUD treatment services.

⁸⁹ These services are counseling, detoxification, emergency services, inpatient care, MAT, observation care, physician services, pharmacotherapy, and screening and assessment.

Table B.1. (continued)

SUD treatment services	Description
Observation care	An observation status in a hospital setting at which point a provider decides whether an inpatient admission is necessary.
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	4	Alabama, 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	1	Virgin Islands*
MAT	0	—
Medication management	2	Hawaii, * Virgin Islands*
Observation care	0	—
Partial hospitalization	7	Louisiana, * Maine, * Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virgin Islands, * Wisconsin, Wyoming
Peer support	11	Connecticut, * District of Columbia, * Illinois, * Maine, * Maryland, * Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, * South Dakota, Vermont, * Virgin Islands, * Wisconsin
Physician services	0	—
Pharmacotherapy	0	—
Screening and assessment	0	—
Treatment program	3	District of Columbia, * Virgin Islands, * Wyoming
Other services	1	Virgin Islands*

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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, 2021.

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.⁹⁰ Table C.1 provides the number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021 by service type; Table C.2 provides the same information by service setting. We present these tables separately to avoid issues with examining cross-tabulations of multiple variables simultaneously.⁹¹

Table C.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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-three 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 63 percent in Alabama to 8 percent in Puerto Rico⁹² for emergency services; and from 62 percent in Arkansas and Mississippi to 24 percent in Rhode Island for inpatient care.
- About one-third of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD received MAT (33 percent) in 2021, 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 10 states received MAT.
 - More than three-quarters (79 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).

⁹⁰ Appendix B contains information about how we defined service type and setting. 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.

⁹¹ 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.

⁹² The population of Puerto Rico, along with the populations of the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands, 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.

- Approximately one-fourth of beneficiaries treated for a SUD received counseling across all states (25 percent). Forty percent or more of beneficiaries treated for a SUD received counseling in Maryland (42 percent), Ohio (40 percent), and West Virginia (44 percent); in Florida, only 8 percent of beneficiaries treated for a SUD received counseling.
- In the following states, more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD received community support: Alaska (14 percent), Florida (11 percent), Missouri (13 percent), and Wyoming (14 percent).
- In four states, more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries treated for a SUD received peer support: Arizona (11 percent), Delaware (12 percent), Kentucky (13 percent), and West Virginia (11 percent).

Table C.2. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by service setting

- Approximately three-quarters (78 percent) of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one service in an outpatient setting in 2021, 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)⁹³ or a home-based (3 percent) or community-based setting (2 percent).⁹⁴
- In four states, 60 percent or more of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD received SUD treatment services in an inpatient setting: Arkansas (62 percent), Mississippi (63 percent), South Dakota (60 percent), and Texas (61 percent). In Rhode Island, less than a quarter of beneficiaries treated for a SUD received SUD treatment services in an inpatient setting (24 percent). Rhode Island also had the largest share of beneficiaries with a SUD who received SUD treatment services in an outpatient setting (92 percent).
- Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, South Dakota, and Utah had the largest share of beneficiaries with a SUD who received SUD treatment services in a residential setting (10, 13, 11, 11, and 32 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, in four states, more than 10 percent of the beneficiaries received SUD treatment services in community-based settings: Alaska (13 percent), Florida (11 percent), Missouri (13 percent), and Wyoming (13 percent).

⁹³ Although the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in an inpatient setting may seem high and the percentage treated in a residential setting may seem low when compared to other 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 the TAF data.

⁹⁴ For 8 percent of beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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, and Vermont.

- Less than 5 percent of beneficiaries received SUD treatment services in a home-based setting in almost all states, with the exception of Arizona and Washington (26 and 12 percent, respectively).

Table C.1.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	4,909,577	338,566	6.9	145,557	3.0	365,459	7.4	1,249,137	25.4	236,652	4.8
Alabama	51,610	0	0.0	211	0.4	6,885	13.3	5,782	11.2	1,041	2.0
Alaska*	21,500	1,541	7.2	2,918	13.6	384	1.8	3,640	16.9	939	4.4
Arizona*	162,835	72,937	44.8	6,138	3.8	16,297	10.0	52,584	32.3	4,654	2.9
Arkansas*	32,426	DS	DS	166	0.5	2,343	7.2	3,290	10.1	160	0.5
California*	443,319	51,445	11.6	10,120	2.3	48,976	11.0	101,187	22.8	10,994	2.5
Colorado*	95,877	5,879	6.1	320	0.3	26	0.0	18,682	19.5	1,502	1.6
Connecticut*	81,910	211	0.3	264	0.3	18,155	22.2	19,503	23.8	2,821	3.4
Delaware*	20,860	DS	DS	421	2.0	60	0.3	7,640	36.6	999	4.8
District of Columbia*	13,608	445	3.3	44	0.3	1,219	9.0	1,466	10.8	178	1.3
Florida	146,607	870	0.6	16,162	11.0	12,781	8.7	12,062	8.2	2,749	1.9
Georgia	64,395	814	1.3	1,707	2.7	1,360	2.1	8,387	13.0	1,150	1.8
Hawaii*	16,970	41	0.2	285	1.7	515	3.0	3,165	18.7	84	0.5
Idaho*	28,657	3,459	12.1	298	1.0	4,213	14.7	8,914	31.1	742	2.6
Illinois*	175,506	3,148	1.8	2,129	1.2	38,522	21.9	38,026	21.7	4,462	2.5
Indiana*	120,046	6,860	5.7	743	0.6	4,358	3.6	32,633	27.2	12,568	10.5
Iowa*	53,091	199	0.4	1,174	2.2	6,213	11.7	14,954	28.2	826	1.6
Kansas	23,031	718	3.1	273	1.2	DS	DS	4,308	18.7	297	1.3
Kentucky*	163,386	22,568	13.8	5,850	3.6	5,409	3.3	62,088	38.0	18,975	11.6
Louisiana*	115,587	DS	DS	5,620	4.9	8,803	7.6	14,785	12.8	5,232	4.5
Maine*	35,114	277	0.8	408	1.2	4,909	14.0	8,752	24.9	1,480	4.2
Maryland*	113,706	53	0.0	163	0.1	4,387	3.9	47,720	42.0	1,440	1.3
Massachusetts*	163,700	589	0.4	9,956	6.1	16,937	10.3	36,022	22.0	8,546	5.2
Michigan*	194,140	13,742	7.1	9,578	4.9	8,999	4.6	53,338	27.5	10,323	5.3
Minnesota*	102,507	11,445	11.2	1,763	1.7	4,073	4.0	13,276	13.0	3,059	3.0
Mississippi	25,912	407	1.6	707	2.7	354	1.4	4,503	17.4	125	0.5
Missouri	76,101	DS	DS	10,173	13.4	3,869	5.1	18,849	24.8	1,671	2.2
Montana*	27,585	1,062	3.8	182	0.7	0	0.0	8,504	30.8	1,232	4.5
Nebraska*	21,650	DS	DS	823	3.8	685	3.2	4,314	19.9	1,320	6.1
Nevada*	51,367	3,513	6.8	271	0.5	1,290	2.5	8,653	16.8	2,211	4.3
New Hampshire*	22,871	1,561	6.8	2,187	9.6	2,539	11.1	7,201	31.5	1,143	5.0
New Jersey*	106,314	4,451	4.2	557	0.5	3,905	3.7	29,691	27.9	9,457	8.9

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*	69,333	442	0.6	2,178	3.1	3,296	4.8	16,427	23.7	1,995	2.9
New York*	382,524	49	0.0	208	0.1	2,734	0.7	102,887	26.9	17,775	4.6
North Carolina	116,948	1,609	1.4	1,451	1.2	8,449	7.2	23,979	20.5	1,107	0.9
North Dakota*	10,445	557	5.3	263	2.5	57	0.5	2,993	28.7	223	2.1
Ohio*	365,621	70,721	19.3	25,778	7.1	44,426	12.2	146,544	40.1	33,937	9.3
Oklahoma	53,534	4,249	7.9	4,399	8.2	1,920	3.6	9,786	18.3	923	1.7
Oregon*	100,465	9,877	9.8	414	0.4	89	0.1	36,892	36.7	7,168	7.1
Pennsylvania*	280,744	9,135	3.3	4,687	1.7	40,013	14.3	73,221	26.1	22,106	7.9
Puerto Rico*	16,134	0	0.0	DS	DS	99	0.6	2,837	17.6	259	1.6
Rhode Island*	22,651	2,088	9.2	106	0.5	312	1.4	7,355	32.5	105	0.5
South Carolina	45,909	1,110	2.4	270	0.6	1,746	3.8	7,997	17.4	515	1.1
South Dakota	6,332	0	0.0	409	6.5	109	1.7	1,092	17.2	106	1.7
Tennessee	96,333	2,438	2.5	388	0.4	662	0.7	17,566	18.2	8,819	9.2
Texas	104,538	2,855	2.7	1,258	1.2	5,346	5.1	12,738	12.2	2,389	2.3
Utah*	33,512	2,678	8.0	2,670	8.0	78	0.2	6,158	18.4	1,619	4.8
Vermont*	19,261	854	4.4	510	2.6	3,425	17.8	4,582	23.8	488	2.5
Virginia*	113,340	4,304	3.8	3,405	3.0	867	0.8	39,369	34.7	12,258	10.8
Virgin Islands*	263	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	60	22.8	17	6.5
Washington*	148,700	14,404	9.7	2,603	1.8	11,900	8.0	40,026	26.9	6,671	4.5
West Virginia*	59,358	2,238	3.8	133	0.2	6,317	10.6	25,814	43.5	816	1.4
Wisconsin	87,914	568	0.6	2,331	2.7	4,729	5.4	16,396	18.7	4,976	5.7
Wyoming	3,530	155	4.4	485	13.7	419	11.9	499	14.1	DS	DS

Table C.1.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	4,909,577	2,108,123	42.9	1,985,661	40.4	185,723	3.8	1,616,258	32.9	65,149	1.3	252,329	5.1	365,269	7.4
Alabama	51,610	32,330	62.6	24,108	46.7	569	1.1	9,472	18.4	1,077	2.1	1,219	2.4	4,551	8.8
Alaska*	21,500	7,736	36.0	6,837	31.8	2,594	12.1	7,309	34.0	171	0.8	910	4.2	5,466	25.4
Arizona*	162,835	61,754	37.9	68,885	42.3	15,441	9.5	55,367	34.0	21,113	13.0	11,273	6.9	37,322	22.9
Arkansas*	32,426	15,875	49.0	19,985	61.6	227	0.7	6,657	20.5	DS	DS	1,829	5.6	806	2.5
California*	443,319	216,730	48.9	183,473	41.4	11,385	2.6	102,706	23.2	10,380	2.3	13,562	3.1	12,476	2.8
Colorado*	95,877	50,107	52.3	35,527	37.1	2,512	2.6	33,608	35.1	700	0.7	9,017	9.4	4,040	4.2
Connecticut*	81,910	26,437	32.3	26,268	32.1	2,362	2.9	38,428	46.9	265	0.3	2,993	3.7	3,218	3.9
Delaware*	20,860	8,531	40.9	7,120	34.1	293	1.4	11,371	54.5	70	0.3	1,015	4.9	670	3.2
District of Columbia*	13,608	7,648	56.2	7,516	55.2	166	1.2	5,176	38.0	15	0.1	489	3.6	1,109	8.1
Florida	146,607	82,372	56.2	83,572	57.0	2,264	1.5	34,960	23.8	1,447	1.0	15,100	10.3	13,005	8.9
Georgia	64,395	34,275	53.2	37,031	57.5	921	1.4	9,187	14.3	242	0.4	4,219	6.6	4,517	7.0
Hawaii*	16,970	9,245	54.5	7,678	45.2	121	0.7	3,032	17.9	0	0.0	1,850	10.9	367	2.2
Idaho*	28,657	10,362	36.2	9,839	34.3	692	2.4	9,197	32.1	98	0.3	659	2.3	3,996	13.9
Illinois*	175,506	53,358	30.4	88,652	50.5	7,219	4.1	35,226	20.1	3,254	1.9	9,103	5.2	4,623	2.6
Indiana*	120,046	30,716	25.6	52,076	43.4	940	0.8	55,557	46.3	1,565	1.3	5,155	4.3	10,356	8.6
Iowa*	53,091	23,922	45.1	22,197	41.8	780	1.5	11,439	21.5	18	0.0	3,409	6.4	2,007	3.8
Kansas	23,031	10,261	44.6	12,556	54.5	581	2.5	3,486	15.1	18	0.1	1,357	5.9	548	2.4
Kentucky*	163,386	64,248	39.3	54,039	33.1	5,072	3.1	75,047	45.9	339	0.2	5,328	3.3	30,474	18.7
Louisiana*	115,587	61,548	53.2	52,965	45.8	971	0.8	31,715	27.4	191	0.2	5,196	4.5	889	0.8
Maine*	35,114	13,027	37.1	10,270	29.2	1,269	3.6	17,073	48.6	2,367	6.7	1,506	4.3	1,675	4.8
Maryland*	113,706	43,271	38.1	35,061	30.8	1,187	1.0	64,681	56.9	341	0.3	8,545	7.5	10,328	9.1
Massachusetts*	163,700	70,966	43.4	62,450	38.1	11,401	7.0	79,190	48.4	376	0.2	11,586	7.1	4,987	3.0
Michigan*	194,140	81,748	42.1	67,023	34.5	11,709	6.0	57,448	29.6	65	0.0	10,030	5.2	12,841	6.6
Minnesota*	102,507	43,640	42.6	39,108	38.2	1,672	1.6	32,090	31.3	77	0.1	7,061	6.9	6,839	6.7
Mississippi	25,912	12,995	50.2	16,043	61.9	335	1.3	4,030	15.6	13	0.1	2,045	7.9	1,473	5.7
Missouri	76,101	27,166	35.7	28,037	36.8	475	0.6	22,810	30.0	885	1.2	2,875	3.8	8,048	10.6
Montana*	27,585	12,447	45.1	9,919	36.0	371	1.3	8,416	30.5	11	0.0	1,515	5.5	4,002	14.5
Nebraska*	21,650	10,919	50.4	11,343	52.4	251	1.2	3,490	16.1	DS	DS	1,436	6.6	781	3.6
Nevada*	51,367	21,962	42.8	24,984	48.6	2,563	5.0	13,671	26.6	1,425	2.8	2,959	5.8	7,024	13.7
New Hampshire*	22,871	7,758	33.9	6,651	29.1	1,031	4.5	12,283	53.7	139	0.6	910	4.0	937	4.1
New Jersey*	106,314	48,225	45.4	39,751	37.4	2,390	2.2	42,994	40.4	693	0.7	8,704	8.2	2,428	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*	69,333	25,984	37.5	23,315	33.6	1,090	1.6	31,410	45.3	630	0.9	2,615	3.8	10,139	14.6
New York*	382,524	176,471	46.1	162,384	42.5	15,892	4.2	94,911	24.8	4,151	1.1	15,094	3.9	4,354	1.1
North Carolina	116,948	55,285	47.3	54,738	46.8	4,382	3.7	24,346	20.8	53	0.0	6,975	6.0	4,871	4.2
North Dakota*	10,445	4,777	45.7	5,046	48.3	293	2.8	2,794	26.7	699	6.7	831	8.0	1,496	14.3
Ohio*	365,621	182,653	50.0	129,062	35.3	8,792	2.4	118,729	32.5	1,089	0.3	21,470	5.9	44,950	12.3
Oklahoma	53,534	16,777	31.3	26,847	50.1	917	1.7	10,820	20.2	504	0.9	1,311	2.4	4,983	9.3
Oregon*	100,465	40,701	40.5	29,652	29.5	3,464	3.4	38,822	38.6	1,042	1.0	5,271	5.2	14,982	14.9
Pennsylvania*	280,744	108,700	38.7	104,604	37.3	9,272	3.3	115,452	41.1	5,146	1.8	11,894	4.2	13,356	4.8
Puerto Rico*	16,134	1,355	8.4	6,112	37.9	358	2.2	5,416	33.6	170	1.1	254	1.6	66	0.4
Rhode Island*	22,651	6,728	29.7	5,421	23.9	1,381	6.1	13,632	60.2	34	0.2	735	3.2	1,835	8.1
South Carolina	45,909	20,705	45.1	20,625	44.9	313	0.7	15,257	33.2	110	0.2	2,438	5.3	6,029	13.1
South Dakota	6,332	2,664	42.1	3,811	60.2	52	0.8	939	14.8	109	1.7	295	4.7	206	3.3
Tennessee	96,333	37,156	38.6	40,455	42.0	2,667	2.8	27,032	28.1	1,999	2.1	3,827	4.0	11,944	12.4
Texas	104,538	45,730	43.7	61,886	59.2	1,584	1.5	15,105	14.4	927	0.9	6,806	6.5	6,725	6.4
Utah*	33,512	12,649	37.7	11,752	35.1	53	0.2	12,507	37.3	126	0.4	951	2.8	784	2.3
Vermont*	19,261	6,277	32.6	5,050	26.2	757	3.9	10,221	53.1	DS	DS	380	2.0	178	0.9
Virginia*	113,340	39,361	34.7	44,048	38.9	1,039	0.9	53,012	46.8	177	0.2	4,039	3.6	2,908	2.6
Virgin Islands*	263	129	49.0	134	51.0	0	0.0	30	11.4	0	0.0	DS	DS	0	0.0
Washington*	148,700	62,503	42.0	46,778	31.5	24,010	16.1	65,372	44.0	130	0.1	6,268	4.2	24,089	16.2
West Virginia*	59,358	20,605	34.7	19,091	32.2	2,920	4.9	30,641	51.6	681	1.1	2,419	4.1	5,661	9.5
Wisconsin	87,914	37,863	43.1	32,216	36.6	16,712	19.0	32,018	36.4	17	0.0	5,404	6.1	3,633	4.1
Wyoming	3,530	1,471	41.7	1,670	47.3	11	0.3	676	19.2	DS	DS	197	5.6	277	7.8

Table C.1.iii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	4,909,577	19,014	0.4	102,481	2.1	1,726,549	35.2	241,905	4.9	985,578	20.1	361,674	7.4
Alabama	51,610	40	0.1	486	0.9	15,055	29.2	2,406	4.7	5,955	11.5	123	0.2
Alaska*	21,500	59	0.3	168	0.8	9,609	44.7	1,947	9.1	4,633	21.5	1,213	5.6
Arizona*	162,835	96	0.1	17,715	10.9	63,142	38.8	6,533	4.0	63,579	39.0	20,215	12.4
Arkansas*	32,426	DS	DS	DS	DS	5,921	18.3	317	1.0	2,291	7.1	696	2.1
California*	443,319	29	0.0	DS	DS	116,276	26.2	22,006	5.0	38,724	8.7	27,730	6.3
Colorado*	95,877	DS	DS	1,951	2.0	38,691	40.4	5,557	5.8	16,879	17.6	1,094	1.1
Connecticut*	81,910	722	0.9	0	0.0	21,974	26.8	4,916	6.0	19,633	24.0	7,313	8.9
Delaware*	20,860	423	2.0	2,592	12.4	11,699	56.1	1,000	4.8	4,680	22.4	1,687	8.1
District of Columbia*	13,608	DS	DS	0	0.0	1,939	14.2	360	2.6	1,552	11.4	0	0.0
Florida	146,607	107	0.1	87	0.1	23,518	16.0	3,177	2.2	15,631	10.7	326	0.2
Georgia	64,395	36	0.1	356	0.6	18,475	28.7	2,969	4.6	8,930	13.9	302	0.5
Hawaii*	16,970	171	1.0	DS	DS	5,613	33.1	794	4.7	3,012	17.7	901	5.3
Idaho*	28,657	704	2.5	1,194	4.2	10,907	38.1	957	3.3	7,021	24.5	925	3.2
Illinois*	175,506	DS	DS	0	0.0	61,493	35.0	1,252	0.7	39,343	22.4	503	0.3
Indiana*	120,046	663	0.6	3,098	2.6	36,551	30.4	2,275	1.9	25,932	21.6	3,934	3.3
Iowa*	53,091	231	0.4	432	0.8	22,054	41.5	3,591	6.8	16,457	31.0	3,502	6.6
Kansas	23,031	DS	DS	890	3.9	5,716	24.8	1,290	5.6	4,017	17.4	1,407	6.1
Kentucky*	163,386	4,386	2.7	21,587	13.2	84,460	51.7	10,839	6.6	42,532	26.0	12,742	7.8
Louisiana*	115,587	0	0.0	DS	DS	33,967	29.4	8,652	7.5	18,497	16.0	17,175	14.9
Maine*	35,114	0	0.0	0	0.0	15,290	43.5	1,305	3.7	11,318	32.2	1,324	3.8
Maryland*	113,706	93	0.1	0	0.0	49,742	43.7	1,201	1.1	37,998	33.4	14,501	12.8
Massachusetts*	163,700	822	0.5	DS	DS	67,432	41.2	9,316	5.7	26,725	16.3	18,989	11.6
Michigan*	194,140	115	0.1	8,324	4.3	81,034	41.7	16,686	8.6	56,632	29.2	16,655	8.6
Minnesota*	102,507	66	0.1	5,779	5.6	41,573	40.6	5,682	5.5	35,446	34.6	29,463	28.7
Mississippi	25,912	144	0.6	345	1.3	7,501	28.9	2,009	7.8	2,583	10.0	106	0.4
Missouri	76,101	DS	DS	3,697	4.9	29,601	38.9	2,421	3.2	16,992	22.3	2,895	3.8
Montana*	27,585	27	0.1	1,993	7.2	10,809	39.2	1,671	6.1	6,259	22.7	2,427	8.8
Nebraska*	21,650	DS	DS	243	1.1	6,164	28.5	1,681	7.8	4,575	21.1	1,824	8.4
Nevada*	51,367	774	1.5	777	1.5	15,448	30.1	3,560	6.9	12,148	23.6	2,076	4.0
New Hampshire*	22,871	107	0.5	285	1.2	11,142	48.7	1,179	5.2	5,773	25.2	3,398	14.9

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 Jersey*	106,314	1,343	1.3	431	0.4	34,937	32.9	5,233	4.9	27,986	26.3	10,321	9.7
New Mexico*	69,333	327	0.5	1,960	2.8	22,989	33.2	4,165	6.0	18,415	26.6	4,921	7.1
New York*	382,524	724	0.2	88	0.0	97,254	25.4	2,757	0.7	31,358	8.2	5,681	1.5
North Carolina	116,948	88	0.1	2,467	2.1	40,987	35.0	7,251	6.2	17,199	14.7	6,436	5.5
North Dakota*	10,445	609	5.8	65	0.6	3,761	36.0	731	7.0	2,086	20.0	1,574	15.1
Ohio*	365,621	140	0.0	10,112	2.8	176,637	48.3	44,502	12.2	97,067	26.5	42,501	11.6
Oklahoma	53,534	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,670	27.4	2,479	4.6	6,082	11.4	1,328	2.5
Oregon*	100,465	17	0.0	4,334	4.3	39,103	38.9	5,773	5.7	26,827	26.7	5,729	5.7
Pennsylvania*	280,744	119	0.0	250	0.1	97,732	34.8	11,421	4.1	54,041	19.2	42,940	15.3
Puerto Rico*	16,134	89	0.6	0	0.0	3,839	23.8	34	0.2	2,699	16.7	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	22,651	247	1.1	168	0.7	8,072	35.6	451	2.0	5,133	22.7	686	3.0
South Carolina	45,909	0	0.0	808	1.8	10,434	22.7	2,425	5.3	8,234	17.9	1,136	2.5
South Dakota	6,332	DS	DS	0	0.0	1,294	20.4	225	3.6	1,107	17.5	596	9.4
Tennessee	96,333	2,600	2.7	517	0.5	30,388	31.5	5,434	5.6	14,660	15.2	8,443	8.8
Texas	104,538	572	0.5	103	0.1	25,712	24.6	2,738	2.6	11,235	10.7	3,095	3.0
Utah*	33,512	38	0.1	845	2.5	8,570	25.6	1,744	5.2	6,028	18.0	1,439	4.3
Vermont*	19,261	11	0.1	0	0.0	9,533	49.5	229	1.2	3,206	16.6	1,296	6.7
Virginia*	113,340	2,251	2.0	20	0.0	47,472	41.9	2,028	1.8	20,553	18.1	6,438	5.7
Virgin Islands*	263	0	0.0	0	0.0	65	24.7	11	4.2	21	8.0	0	0.0
Washington*	148,700	24	0.0	1,555	1.0	59,990	40.3	6,805	4.6	39,274	26.4	12,805	8.6
West Virginia*	59,358	DS	DS	6,683	11.3	33,304	56.1	2,572	4.3	15,491	26.1	5,508	9.3
Wisconsin	87,914	0	0.0	0	0.0	35,781	40.7	5,227	5.9	20,621	23.5	3,355	3.8
Wyoming	3,530	0	0.0	76	2.2	1,229	34.8	121	3.4	508	14.4	0	0.0

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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, 2021.

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. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	4,909,577	2,082,643	42.4	3,810,165	77.6	267,777	5.5	158,318	3.2	111,917	2.3	396,398	8.1
Alabama	51,610	24,279	47.0	40,698	78.9	1,459	2.8	638	1.2	163	0.3	327	0.6
Alaska*	21,500	7,001	32.6	18,118	84.3	1,522	7.1	323	1.5	2,760	12.8	1,653	7.7
Arizona*	162,835	71,580	44.0	131,046	80.5	7,874	4.8	42,122	25.9	4,444	2.7	38,097	23.4
Arkansas*	32,426	20,228	62.4	19,710	60.8	644	2.0	200	0.6	136	0.4	348	1.1
California*	443,319	202,352	45.6	318,495	71.8	26,943	6.1	6,799	1.5	8,707	2.0	32,524	7.3
Colorado*	95,877	36,379	37.9	78,020	81.4	1,903	2.0	1,898	2.0	242	0.3	1,664	1.7
Connecticut*	81,910	27,455	33.5	70,543	86.1	2,515	3.1	1,787	2.2	178	0.2	1,657	2.0
Delaware*	20,860	7,856	37.7	17,622	84.5	737	3.5	359	1.7	214	1.0	578	2.8
District of Columbia*	13,608	7,590	55.8	9,170	67.4	864	6.3	38	0.3	28	0.2	91	0.7
Florida	146,607	87,433	59.6	90,651	61.8	3,826	2.6	1,354	0.9	15,814	10.8	1,582	1.1
Georgia	64,395	38,050	59.1	39,832	61.9	1,045	1.6	592	0.9	1,541	2.4	638	1.0
Hawaii*	16,970	8,031	47.3	12,286	72.4	737	4.3	192	1.1	163	1.0	79	0.5
Idaho*	28,657	10,111	35.3	23,683	82.6	747	2.6	931	3.2	173	0.6	2,087	7.3
Illinois*	175,506	90,948	51.8	116,619	66.4	8,446	4.8	1,599	0.9	1,938	1.1	48,373	27.6
Indiana*	120,046	53,279	44.4	84,376	70.3	11,248	9.4	3,063	2.6	155	0.1	4,519	3.8
Iowa*	53,091	22,653	42.7	42,210	79.5	2,021	3.8	438	0.8	797	1.5	880	1.7
Kansas	23,031	12,844	55.8	14,854	64.5	1,723	7.5	549	2.4	171	0.7	1,018	4.4
Kentucky*	163,386	55,452	33.9	138,779	84.9	17,014	10.4	1,166	0.7	2,022	1.2	627	0.4
Louisiana*	115,587	55,327	47.9	84,552	73.2	15,463	13.4	528	0.5	4,051	3.5	5,329	4.6
Maine*	35,114	10,551	30.0	30,577	87.1	395	1.1	432	1.2	379	1.1	1,123	3.2
Maryland*	113,706	35,456	31.2	98,145	86.3	8,546	7.5	1,414	1.2	78	0.1	666	0.6
Massachusetts*	163,700	71,900	43.9	134,385	82.1	11,362	6.9	4,391	2.7	9,335	5.7	22,864	14.0
Michigan*	194,140	69,144	35.6	158,001	81.4	20,444	10.5	5,725	2.9	5,616	2.9	14,546	7.5
Minnesota*	102,507	39,735	38.8	85,454	83.4	6,235	6.1	4,671	4.6	1,049	1.0	4,336	4.2
Mississippi	25,912	16,205	62.5	14,883	57.4	443	1.7	465	1.8	447	1.7	2,247	8.7
Missouri	76,101	29,954	39.4	63,115	82.9	1,840	2.4	2,241	2.9	9,877	13.0	11,181	14.7
Montana*	27,585	10,640	38.6	23,335	84.6	925	3.4	504	1.8	145	0.5	513	1.9
Nebraska*	21,650	11,720	54.1	15,156	70.0	1,950	9.0	165	0.8	600	2.8	579	2.7
Nevada*	51,367	25,520	49.7	39,343	76.6	1,368	2.7	720	1.4	252	0.5	1,407	2.7
New Hampshire*	22,871	7,149	31.3	19,748	86.3	2,127	9.3	519	2.3	1,857	8.1	954	4.2
New Jersey*	106,314	44,921	42.3	85,227	80.2	3,526	3.3	3,726	3.5	537	0.5	8,287	7.8

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*	69,333	24,795	35.8	59,942	86.5	927	1.3	821	1.2	2,112	3.0	894	1.3
New York*	382,524	170,003	44.4	300,792	78.6	5,188	1.4	3,451	0.9	51	0.0	31,250	8.2
North Carolina	116,948	56,663	48.5	84,923	72.6	3,074	2.6	3,924	3.4	1,063	0.9	3,247	2.8
North Dakota*	10,445	5,018	48.0	8,294	79.4	509	4.9	409	3.9	191	1.8	501	4.8
Ohio*	365,621	132,675	36.3	310,091	84.8	36,318	9.9	17,340	4.7	17,790	4.9	24,257	6.6
Oklahoma	53,534	27,631	51.6	35,772	66.8	2,228	4.2	838	1.6	3,698	6.9	4,186	7.8
Oregon*	100,465	30,510	30.4	85,922	85.5	9,320	9.3	1,290	1.3	386	0.4	2,482	2.5
Pennsylvania*	280,744	108,949	38.8	219,229	78.1	2,949	1.1	9,164	3.3	1,091	0.4	83,609	29.8
Puerto Rico*	16,134	6,873	42.6	11,348	70.3	22	0.1	100	0.6	DS	DS	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	22,651	5,463	24.1	20,734	91.5	463	2.0	321	1.4	106	0.5	794	3.5
South Carolina	45,909	21,349	46.5	32,517	70.8	1,162	2.5	497	1.1	231	0.5	3,145	6.9
South Dakota	6,332	3,824	60.4	3,681	58.1	672	10.6	123	1.9	321	5.1	696	11.0
Tennessee	96,333	44,225	45.9	73,647	76.5	1,424	1.5	1,280	1.3	330	0.3	4,669	4.8
Texas	104,538	64,176	61.4	62,724	60.0	4,725	4.5	3,712	3.6	988	0.9	2,334	2.2
Utah*	33,512	12,493	37.3	26,184	78.1	10,820	32.3	449	1.3	2,462	7.3	2,765	8.3
Vermont*	19,261	5,148	26.7	16,445	85.4	682	3.5	285	1.5	318	1.7	8,084	42.0
Virginia*	113,340	46,535	41.1	88,984	78.5	2,421	2.1	2,111	1.9	2,442	2.2	1,403	1.2
Virgin Islands*	263	143	54.4	147	55.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington*	148,700	48,765	32.8	126,062	84.8	11,940	8.0	18,212	12.2	1,827	1.2	5,289	3.6
West Virginia*	59,358	20,271	34.2	49,061	82.7	5,653	9.5	2,676	4.5	35	0.1	3,537	6.0
Wisconsin	87,914	33,671	38.3	72,595	82.6	1,286	1.5	1,724	2.0	2,160	2.5	2,399	2.7
Wyoming	3,530	1,720	48.7	2,438	69.1	102	2.9	42	1.2	446	12.6	83	2.4

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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, 2021.

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.

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.⁹⁵

Table D.1. Average number of SUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, by service type

- Across states, beneficiaries who received inpatient care for a SUD received an average of 11 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 18 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 2021.
- Beneficiaries treated for a SUD in a treatment program spent an average of 36 days in the program. Time spent in a treatment program ranged from less than two weeks in 6 states, to two weeks to a month in 22 states, and to more than one month⁹⁶ in 21 states.
- Beneficiaries who received MAT for a SUD received medication for an average of 132 days, or more than four months.⁹⁷ The number of days of medication varied substantially across states. In 9 states, beneficiaries treated for a SUD received MAT for an average of three months or fewer; in 38 states, beneficiaries received MAT for an average of three to six months; and in 6 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 2021. The number of sessions ranged from an average of 18 sessions in Idaho to 2 sessions in Florida.⁹⁸
- Beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received physician services had an average of 5 visits per beneficiary in 2021. The average number of visits per beneficiary ranged from two in Florida, Kansas, and the Virgin Islands to 11 in West Virginia.

⁹⁵ 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.

⁹⁶ A month is defined as 30 days.

⁹⁷ 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. Traditionally, MAT includes medications for the treatment of SUDs; in addition, our estimates of MAT also include medication used to counteract an overdose. In addition, this report uses the term MAT to maintain comparability across iterations of this annual report, despite the evolution of language describing medication used to treat SUDs.

⁹⁸ 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 2021, 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	4,909,577	365,459	1,724,811	4.7	1,249,137	12,850,966	10.3	2,108,123	4,431,337	2.1
Alabama	51,610	6,885	14,847	2.2	5,782	65,976	11.4	32,330	80,349	2.5
Alaska*	21,500	384	423	1.1	3,640	26,785	7.4	7,736	18,665	2.4
Arizona*	162,835	16,297	41,116	2.5	52,584	497,070	9.5	61,754	123,496	2.0
Arkansas*	32,426	2,343	6,870	2.9	3,290	13,104	4.0	15,875	28,293	1.8
California*	443,319	48,976	141,863	2.9	101,187	1,480,183	14.6	216,730	464,468	2.1
Colorado*	95,877	26	31	1.2	18,682	98,184	5.3	50,107	119,796	2.4
Connecticut*	81,910	18,155	134,650	7.4	19,503	159,799	8.2	26,437	66,866	2.5
Delaware*	20,860	60	83	1.4	7,640	55,799	7.3	8,531	18,162	2.1
District of Columbia*	13,608	1,219	5,407	4.4	1,466	11,818	8.1	7,648	16,794	2.2
Florida	146,607	12,781	56,148	4.4	12,062	24,519	2.0	82,372	156,341	1.9
Georgia	64,395	1,360	1,540	1.1	8,387	44,577	5.3	34,275	64,320	1.9
Hawaii*	16,970	515	4,545	8.8	3,165	16,779	5.3	9,245	18,902	2.0
Idaho*	28,657	4,213	20,316	4.8	8,914	156,142	17.5	10,362	19,543	1.9
Illinois*	175,506	38,522	118,548	3.1	38,026	421,269	11.1	53,358	106,842	2.0
Indiana*	120,046	4,358	15,102	3.5	32,633	324,880	10.0	30,716	52,765	1.7
Iowa*	53,091	6,213	17,187	2.8	14,954	121,230	8.1	23,922	53,497	2.2
Kansas	23,031	DS	DS	DS	4,308	43,196	10.0	10,261	20,699	2.0
Kentucky*	163,386	5,409	6,632	1.2	62,088	583,599	9.4	64,248	124,299	1.9
Louisiana*	115,587	8,803	25,782	2.9	14,785	70,505	4.8	61,548	115,588	1.9
Maine*	35,114	4,909	31,283	6.4	8,752	73,948	8.4	13,027	28,829	2.2
Maryland*	113,706	4,387	7,635	1.7	47,720	704,843	14.8	43,271	90,235	2.1
Massachusetts*	163,700	16,937	89,586	5.3	36,022	318,770	8.8	70,966	178,931	2.5
Michigan*	194,140	8,999	20,297	2.3	53,338	376,219	7.1	81,748	172,280	2.1
Minnesota*	102,507	4,073	5,351	1.3	13,276	51,858	3.9	43,640	99,841	2.3
Mississippi	25,912	354	395	1.1	4,503	18,099	4.0	12,995	22,502	1.7
Missouri	76,101	3,869	6,904	1.8	18,849	255,017	13.5	27,166	58,190	2.1
Montana*	27,585	0	0	.	8,504	72,893	8.6	12,447	29,246	2.3
Nebraska*	21,650	685	2,878	4.2	4,314	28,250	6.5	10,919	24,442	2.2
Nevada*	51,367	1,290	3,061	2.4	8,653	73,598	8.5	21,962	53,434	2.4
New Hampshire*	22,871	2,539	9,303	3.7	7,201	78,743	10.9	7,758	15,515	2.0

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 Jersey*	106,314	3,905	8,719	2.2	29,691	263,171	8.9	48,225	102,834	2.1
New Mexico*	69,333	3,296	8,628	2.6	16,427	159,924	9.7	25,984	60,791	2.3
New York*	382,524	2,734	3,261	1.2	102,887	1,228,579	11.9	176,471	420,579	2.4
North Carolina	116,948	8,449	20,247	2.4	23,979	129,204	5.4	55,285	104,475	1.9
North Dakota*	10,445	57	69	1.2	2,993	19,928	6.7	4,777	12,349	2.6
Ohio*	365,621	44,426	153,511	3.5	146,544	1,778,493	12.1	182,653	388,414	2.1
Oklahoma	53,534	1,920	6,183	3.2	9,786	86,702	8.9	16,777	30,514	1.8
Oregon*	100,465	89	151	1.7	36,892	614,630	16.7	40,701	84,630	2.1
Pennsylvania*	280,744	40,013	478,618	12.0	73,221	834,126	11.4	108,700	207,214	1.9
Puerto Rico*	16,134	99	108	1.1	2,837	11,222	4.0	1,355	2,094	1.5
Rhode Island*	22,651	312	860	2.8	7,355	66,531	9.0	6,728	17,576	2.6
South Carolina	45,909	1,746	3,305	1.9	7,997	51,182	6.4	20,705	38,738	1.9
South Dakota	6,332	109	141	1.3	1,092	8,471	7.8	2,664	5,090	1.9
Tennessee	96,333	662	888	1.3	17,566	64,568	3.7	37,156	66,218	1.8
Texas	104,538	5,346	10,533	2.0	12,738	63,329	5.0	45,730	84,995	1.9
Utah*	33,512	78	102	1.3	6,158	70,487	11.4	12,649	24,821	2.0
Vermont*	19,261	3,425	17,607	5.1	4,582	55,628	12.1	6,277	12,915	2.1
Virginia*	113,340	867	1,000	1.2	39,369	339,871	8.6	39,361	73,036	1.9
Virgin Islands*	263	0	0	.	60	249	4.2	129	194	1.5
Washington*	148,700	11,900	163,417	13.7	40,026	241,120	6.0	62,503	131,723	2.1
West Virginia*	59,358	6,317	50,263	8.0	25,814	381,392	14.8	20,605	36,328	1.8
Wisconsin	87,914	4,729	7,926	1.7	16,396	109,424	6.7	37,863	79,704	2.1
Wyoming	3,530	419	1,491	3.6	499	5,083	10.2	1,471	2,975	2.0

Table D.1.ii. Average number of SUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, 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	4,909,577	1,985,661	20,923,762	10.5	1,616,258	213,380,209	132.0	252,329	989,656	3.9	19,014	333,850	17.6
Alabama	51,610	24,108	335,121	13.9	9,472	1,874,153	197.9	1,219	4,839	4.0	40	1,244	31.1
Alaska*	21,500	6,837	63,562	9.3	7,309	890,910	121.9	910	3,936	4.3	59	1,699	28.8
Arizona*	162,835	68,885	658,327	9.6	55,367	4,581,990	82.8	11,273	50,481	4.5	96	2,722	28.4
Arkansas*	32,426	19,985	259,245	13.0	6,657	453,980	68.2	1,829	7,603	4.2	DS	DS	DS
California*	443,319	183,473	1,517,407	8.3	102,706	10,638,232	103.6	13,562	46,670	3.4	29	457	15.8
Colorado*	95,877	35,527	419,627	11.8	33,608	3,131,762	93.2	9,017	39,968	4.4	DS	DS	DS
Connecticut*	81,910	26,268	397,614	15.1	38,428	7,399,577	192.6	2,993	9,467	3.2	722	6,611	9.2
Delaware*	20,860	7,120	85,755	12.0	11,371	2,044,832	179.8	1,015	6,587	6.5	423	8,595	20.3
District of Columbia*	13,608	7,516	98,994	13.2	5,176	547,963	105.9	489	2,992	6.1	DS	DS	DS
Florida	146,607	83,572	812,893	9.7	34,960	2,784,632	79.7	15,100	74,022	4.9	107	2,214	20.7
Georgia	64,395	37,031	406,507	11.0	9,187	1,046,307	113.9	4,219	19,491	4.6	36	294	8.2
Hawaii*	16,970	7,678	51,930	6.8	3,032	395,608	130.5	1,850	7,047	3.8	171	2,507	14.7
Idaho*	28,657	9,839	70,077	7.1	9,197	919,143	99.9	659	1,884	2.9	704	18,730	26.6
Illinois*	175,506	88,652	1,634,319	18.4	35,226	3,594,521	102.0	9,103	24,924	2.7	DS	DS	DS
Indiana*	120,046	52,076	481,032	9.2	55,557	8,435,720	151.8	5,155	20,223	3.9	663	9,163	13.8
Iowa*	53,091	22,197	195,635	8.8	11,439	1,287,032	112.5	3,409	15,820	4.6	231	4,146	17.9
Kansas	23,031	12,556	170,415	13.6	3,486	282,146	80.9	1,357	6,981	5.1	DS	DS	DS
Kentucky*	163,386	54,039	484,455	9.0	75,047	12,395,265	165.2	5,328	19,679	3.7	4,386	70,530	16.1
Louisiana*	115,587	52,965	522,457	9.9	31,715	4,537,063	143.1	5,196	15,486	3.0	0	.	.
Maine*	35,114	10,270	87,143	8.5	17,073	3,341,237	195.7	1,506	3,252	2.2	0	.	.
Maryland*	113,706	35,061	371,519	10.6	64,681	6,670,354	103.1	8,545	38,096	4.5	93	613	6.6
Massachusetts*	163,700	62,450	877,143	14.0	79,190	14,779,068	186.6	11,586	29,289	2.5	822	9,156	11.1
Michigan*	194,140	67,023	607,250	9.1	57,448	6,870,616	119.6	10,030	39,039	3.9	115	845	7.3
Minnesota*	102,507	39,108	538,381	13.8	32,090	4,153,482	129.4	7,061	36,185	5.1	66	638	9.7
Mississippi	25,912	16,043	172,300	10.7	4,030	507,309	125.9	2,045	10,931	5.3	144	2,336	16.2
Missouri	76,101	28,037	205,443	7.3	22,810	2,036,569	89.3	2,875	8,048	2.8	DS	DS	DS
Montana*	27,585	9,919	89,145	9.0	8,416	1,163,042	138.2	1,515	5,384	3.6	27	744	27.6

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
Nebraska*	21,650	11,343	91,409	8.1	3,490	272,006	77.9	1,436	7,089	4.9	DS	DS	DS
Nevada*	51,367	24,984	252,298	10.1	13,671	1,301,051	95.2	2,959	13,090	4.4	774	7,568	9.8
New Hampshire*	22,871	6,651	79,957	12.0	12,283	2,282,558	185.8	910	4,194	4.6	107	1,930	18.0
New Jersey*	106,314	39,751	505,925	12.7	42,994	4,435,159	103.2	8,704	37,235	4.3	1,343	48,791	36.3
New Mexico*	69,333	23,315	102,978	4.4	31,410	3,651,018	116.2	2,615	4,246	1.6	327	3,003	9.2
New York*	382,524	162,384	2,193,628	13.5	94,911	13,831,503	145.7	15,094	68,260	4.5	724	17,665	24.4
North Carolina	116,948	54,738	518,581	9.5	24,346	2,493,363	102.4	6,975	34,994	5.0	88	1,029	11.7
North Dakota*	10,445	5,046	58,212	11.5	2,794	284,244	101.7	831	2,934	3.5	609	6,343	10.4
Ohio*	365,621	129,062	917,004	7.1	118,729	15,629,668	131.6	21,470	46,723	2.2	140	1,428	10.2
Oklahoma	53,534	26,847	294,916	11.0	10,820	1,096,509	101.3	1,311	5,032	3.8	0	.	.
Oregon*	100,465	29,652	281,319	9.5	38,822	5,099,508	131.4	5,271	27,355	5.2	17	207	12.2
Pennsylvania*	280,744	104,604	1,115,525	10.7	115,452	17,703,013	153.3	11,894	40,603	3.4	119	1,757	14.8
Puerto Rico*	16,134	6,112	48,786	8.0	5,416	457,545	84.5	254	1,015	4.0	89	368	4.1
Rhode Island*	22,651	5,421	68,974	12.7	13,632	1,777,172	130.4	735	2,162	2.9	247	2,182	8.8
South Carolina	45,909	20,625	176,498	8.6	15,257	1,722,645	112.9	2,438	14,014	5.7	0	.	.
South Dakota	6,332	3,811	33,041	8.7	939	88,533	94.3	295	1,451	4.9	DS	DS	DS
Tennessee	96,333	40,455	403,211	10.0	27,032	3,221,552	119.2	3,827	13,064	3.4	2,600	41,930	16.1
Texas	104,538	61,886	569,486	9.2	15,105	1,745,279	115.5	6,806	32,916	4.8	572	7,098	12.4
Utah*	33,512	11,752	116,941	10.0	12,507	1,259,763	100.7	951	3,879	4.1	38	672	17.7
Vermont*	19,261	5,050	55,566	11.0	10,221	1,980,574	193.8	380	2,021	5.3	11	131	11.9
Virginia*	113,340	44,048	446,482	10.1	53,012	7,694,762	145.2	4,039	16,002	4.0	2,251	48,165	21.4
Virgin Islands*	263	134	1,056	7.9	30	2,290	76.3	DS	DS	DS	0	.	.
Washington*	148,700	46,778	504,816	10.8	65,372	8,668,319	132.6	6,268	28,393	4.5	24	339	14.1
West Virginia*	59,358	19,091	188,460	9.9	30,641	4,754,819	155.2	2,419	10,461	4.3	DS	DS	DS
Wisconsin	87,914	32,216	273,344	8.5	32,018	5,119,259	159.9	5,404	23,731	4.4	0	.	.
Wyoming	3,530	1,670	11,653	7.0	676	45,584	67.4	197	468	2.4	0	.	.

Table D.1.iii. Average number of SUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, 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	4,909,577	1,726,549	8,292,297	4.8	985,578	2,049,701	2.1	361,674	12,855,336	35.5
Alabama	51,610	15,055	43,519	2.9	5,955	8,879	1.5	123	11,033	89.7
Alaska*	21,500	9,609	40,609	4.2	4,633	6,179	1.3	1,213	33,960	28.0
Arizona*	162,835	63,142	275,773	4.4	63,579	131,349	2.1	20,215	921,601	45.6
Arkansas*	32,426	5,921	16,110	2.7	2,291	3,589	1.6	696	11,322	16.3
California*	443,319	116,276	328,903	2.8	38,724	69,054	1.8	27,730	1,141,981	41.2
Colorado*	95,877	38,691	158,853	4.1	16,879	27,513	1.6	1,094	14,839	13.6
Connecticut*	81,910	21,974	104,557	4.8	19,633	37,586	1.9	7,313	116,648	16.0
Delaware*	20,860	11,699	95,391	8.2	4,680	9,675	2.1	1,687	57,037	33.8
District of Columbia*	13,608	1,939	7,259	3.7	1,552	2,969	1.9	0	.	.
Florida	146,607	23,518	54,088	2.3	15,631	25,149	1.6	326	7,444	22.8
Georgia	64,395	18,475	54,400	2.9	8,930	24,252	2.7	302	2,919	9.7
Hawaii*	16,970	5,613	14,868	2.6	3,012	4,851	1.6	901	25,431	28.2
Idaho*	28,657	10,907	42,015	3.9	7,021	9,934	1.4	925	23,468	25.4
Illinois*	175,506	61,493	174,478	2.8	39,343	78,437	2.0	503	6,500	12.9
Indiana*	120,046	36,551	299,307	8.2	25,932	37,979	1.5	3,934	47,149	12.0
Iowa*	53,091	22,054	65,999	3.0	16,457	29,522	1.8	3,502	84,493	24.1
Kansas	23,031	5,716	13,861	2.4	4,017	5,738	1.4	1,407	35,865	25.5
Kentucky*	163,386	84,460	820,133	9.7	42,532	101,890	2.4	12,742	279,938	22.0
Louisiana*	115,587	33,967	106,364	3.1	18,497	29,304	1.6	17,175	500,548	29.1
Maine*	35,114	15,290	70,182	4.6	11,318	32,949	2.9	1,324	37,991	28.7
Maryland*	113,706	49,742	278,999	5.6	37,998	61,358	1.6	14,501	546,027	37.7
Massachusetts*	163,700	67,432	490,419	7.3	26,725	48,527	1.8	18,989	718,926	37.9
Michigan*	194,140	81,034	303,999	3.8	56,632	136,904	2.4	16,655	520,564	31.3
Minnesota*	102,507	41,573	132,754	3.2	35,446	69,234	2.0	29,463	1,521,430	51.6
Mississippi	25,912	7,501	26,398	3.5	2,583	4,035	1.6	106	1,337	12.6
Missouri	76,101	29,601	94,272	3.2	16,992	27,815	1.6	2,895	64,337	22.2
Montana*	27,585	10,809	36,850	3.4	6,259	9,457	1.5	2,427	74,672	30.8
Nebraska*	21,650	6,164	15,385	2.5	4,575	6,758	1.5	1,824	57,852	31.7
Nevada*	51,367	15,448	45,422	2.9	12,148	33,358	2.7	2,076	37,335	18.0

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*	22,871	11,142	63,706	5.7	5,773	11,977	2.1	3,398	118,311	34.8
New Jersey*	106,314	34,937	143,913	4.1	27,986	78,010	2.8	10,321	408,852	39.6
New Mexico*	69,333	22,989	82,826	3.6	18,415	32,293	1.8	4,921	116,026	23.6
New York*	382,524	97,254	295,664	3.0	31,358	55,421	1.8	5,681	193,907	34.1
North Carolina	116,948	40,987	192,070	4.7	17,199	27,057	1.6	6,436	318,240	49.4
North Dakota*	10,445	3,761	13,385	3.6	2,086	3,651	1.8	1,574	20,837	13.2
Ohio*	365,621	176,637	1,072,104	6.1	97,067	173,870	1.8	42,501	1,727,066	40.6
Oklahoma	53,534	14,670	44,311	3.0	6,082	9,132	1.5	1,328	38,921	29.3
Oregon*	100,465	39,103	137,365	3.5	26,827	38,839	1.4	5,729	238,593	41.6
Pennsylvania*	280,744	97,732	549,960	5.6	54,041	118,563	2.2	42,940	1,600,629	37.3
Puerto Rico*	16,134	3,839	11,760	3.1	2,699	5,342	2.0	DS	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	22,651	8,072	38,598	4.8	5,133	10,121	2.0	686	14,009	20.4
South Carolina	45,909	10,434	39,472	3.8	8,234	13,732	1.7	1,136	24,814	21.8
South Dakota	6,332	1,294	4,305	3.3	1,107	1,542	1.4	596	26,386	44.3
Tennessee	96,333	30,388	80,357	2.6	14,660	40,669	2.8	8,443	177,774	21.1
Texas	104,538	25,712	67,537	2.6	11,235	18,334	1.6	3,095	73,225	23.7
Utah*	33,512	8,570	30,840	3.6	6,028	13,488	2.2	1,439	63,845	44.4
Vermont*	19,261	9,533	69,188	7.3	3,206	4,681	1.5	1,296	27,635	21.3
Virginia*	113,340	47,472	314,081	6.6	20,553	42,699	2.1	6,438	105,579	16.4
Virgin Islands*	263	65	152	2.3	21	22	1.0	0	.	.
Washington*	148,700	59,990	288,786	4.8	39,274	72,270	1.8	12,805	361,527	28.2
West Virginia*	59,358	33,304	379,697	11.4	15,491	22,388	1.4	5,508	189,618	34.4
Wisconsin	87,914	35,781	156,952	4.4	20,621	180,677	8.8	3,355	106,895	31.9
Wyoming	3,530	1,229	4,101	3.3	508	679	1.3	0	.	.

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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, 2021.

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.

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,⁹⁹ 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 when services are provided through alternative payment models in the TAF data.

Table E.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by delivery system

- Seventy-six percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one SUD service through a managed care organization in 2021, and 38 percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD received at least one service through a state's FFS system in 2021. 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 ten states and territories (Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and Virginia), 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).¹⁰⁰

⁹⁹ 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.

¹⁰⁰ A number of these states enroll Medicaid beneficiaries in managed care but may not provide SUD services through managed care (CMS 2022).

Table E.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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	4,909,577	3,714,974	75.7	1,855,778	37.8
Alabama	51,610	0	0.0	51,610	100.0
Alaska*	21,500	0	0.0	21,500	100.0
Arizona*	162,835	147,501	90.6	18,478	11.3
Arkansas*	32,426	3,118	9.6	29,591	91.3
California*	443,319	317,688	71.7	222,028	50.1
Colorado*	95,877	32,495	33.9	80,403	83.9
Connecticut*	81,910	0	0.0	81,910	100.0
Delaware*	20,860	20,067	96.2	1,761	8.4
District of Columbia*	13,608	9,770	71.8	5,040	37.0
Florida	146,607	128,610	87.7	22,632	15.4
Georgia	64,395	30,308	47.1	34,686	53.9
Hawaii*	16,970	16,925	99.7	125	0.7
Idaho*	28,657	12,985	45.3	21,358	74.5
Illinois*	175,506	146,826	83.7	42,330	24.1
Indiana*	120,046	98,655	82.2	32,092	26.7
Iowa*	53,091	51,728	97.4	1,997	3.8
Kansas	23,031	22,937	99.6	179	0.8
Kentucky*	163,386	159,963	97.9	4,975	3.0
Louisiana*	115,587	106,503	92.1	10,293	8.9
Maine*	35,114	0	0.0	35,114	100.0
Maryland*	113,706	53,816	47.3	94,773	83.3
Massachusetts*	163,700	109,060	66.6	79,694	48.7
Michigan*	194,140	178,401	91.9	50,593	26.1
Minnesota*	102,507	87,826	85.7	36,899	36.0
Mississippi	25,912	14,808	57.1	12,728	49.1
Missouri	76,101	23,755	31.2	61,622	81.0
Montana*	27,585	0	0.0	27,585	100.0
Nebraska*	21,650	21,500	99.3	296	1.4
Nevada*	51,367	34,586	67.3	20,743	40.4
New Hampshire*	22,871	21,691	94.8	2,305	10.1
New Jersey*	106,314	84,719	79.7	48,864	46.0
New Mexico*	69,333	64,615	93.2	5,268	7.6
New York*	382,524	313,975	82.1	193,271	50.5
North Carolina	116,948	71,059	60.8	82,619	70.6
North Dakota*	10,445	5,212	49.9	6,783	64.9
Ohio*	365,621	338,318	92.5	71,413	19.5
Oklahoma	53,534	0	0.0	53,534	100.0
Oregon*	100,465	93,755	93.3	14,524	14.5
Pennsylvania*	280,744	273,478	97.4	17,416	6.2
Puerto Rico*	16,134	16,134	100.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island*	22,651	21,681	95.7	2,124	9.4
South Carolina	45,909	37,003	80.6	11,044	24.1
South Dakota	6,332	0	0.0	6,332	100.0
Tennessee	96,333	80,695	83.8	39,948	41.5
Texas	104,538	89,314	85.4	19,523	18.7

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*	33,512	21,120	63.0	23,961	71.5
Vermont*	19,261	5,024	26.1	17,711	92.0
Virginia*	113,340	107,800	95.1	10,758	9.5
Virgin Islands*	263	0	0.0	263	100.0
Washington*	148,700	132,650	89.2	27,260	18.3
West Virginia*	59,358	46,240	77.9	39,557	66.6
Wisconsin	87,914	60,660	69.0	54,735	62.3
Wyoming	3,530	0	0.0	3,530	100.0

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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, 2021.

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.

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 2021.¹⁰¹

Table F.1. Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting in 2021

- Among the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD and who received SUD services in an inpatient or residential setting during 2021, 28 percent received at least one service in an outpatient or home- or community-based setting within 30 days of discharge, and 19 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 2021 who received a SUD service in an outpatient or home- or community-based setting within 30 days of discharge ranged from 15 percent or less in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas, to 44 percent in Rhode Island.
- Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Utah 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).

¹⁰¹ 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 2021

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	2,241,448	617,299	27.5	430,654	19.2
Alabama	25,075	5,739	22.9	2,866	11.4
Alaska*	8,138	2,753	33.8	1,896	23.3
Arizona*	74,882	29,195	39.0	22,304	29.8
Arkansas*	20,581	2,869	13.9	1,376	6.7
California*	220,102	48,300	21.9	31,378	14.3
Colorado*	37,624	8,794	23.4	5,239	13.9
Connecticut*	28,475	10,366	36.4	7,699	27.0
Delaware*	8,210	2,883	35.1	2,098	25.6
District of Columbia*	7,944	1,525	19.2	917	11.5
Florida	89,670	13,358	14.9	7,284	8.1
Georgia	38,788	4,951	12.8	2,497	6.4
Hawaii*	8,577	1,924	22.4	1,075	12.5
Idaho*	10,595	2,937	27.7	1,828	17.3
Illinois*	95,074	20,201	21.2	10,842	11.4
Indiana*	60,060	13,517	22.5	9,799	16.3
Iowa*	23,723	6,456	27.2	4,358	18.4
Kansas	13,884	2,571	18.5	1,663	12.0
Kentucky*	66,712	24,916	37.3	18,484	27.7
Louisiana*	62,845	16,049	25.5	12,557	20.0
Maine*	10,767	3,317	30.8	2,417	22.4
Maryland*	40,934	14,372	35.1	11,433	27.9
Massachusetts*	75,886	32,112	42.3	26,767	35.3
Michigan*	83,337	25,444	30.5	17,523	21.0
Minnesota*	43,410	15,603	35.9	11,850	27.3
Mississippi	16,449	1,922	11.7	938	5.7
Missouri	31,228	8,305	26.6	5,538	17.7
Montana*	11,168	3,713	33.2	2,675	24.0
Nebraska*	12,928	3,102	24.0	1,894	14.7
Nevada*	26,097	7,174	27.5	4,860	18.6
New Hampshire*	8,570	3,537	41.3	2,795	32.6
New Jersey*	45,986	14,226	30.9	11,113	24.2
New Mexico*	25,115	8,219	32.7	5,304	21.1
New York*	172,376	54,315	31.5	41,058	23.8
North Carolina	58,503	11,100	19.0	6,231	10.7
North Dakota*	5,242	1,801	34.4	1,276	24.3
Ohio*	155,150	57,887	37.3	44,149	28.5
Oklahoma	29,124	4,328	14.9	2,235	7.7
Oregon*	37,694	12,881	34.2	9,210	24.4
Pennsylvania*	110,222	25,188	22.9	16,236	14.7
Puerto Rico*	6,894	1,222	17.7	686	10.0
Rhode Island*	5,683	2,483	43.7	2,016	35.5
South Carolina	21,853	3,390	15.5	2,063	9.4
South Dakota	4,259	777	18.2	486	11.4

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	44,922	11,016	24.5	5,996	13.3
Texas	66,792	9,518	14.3	4,983	7.5
Utah*	19,517	8,450	43.3	5,936	30.4
Vermont*	5,556	1,925	34.6	1,330	23.9
Virginia*	47,852	12,516	26.2	8,480	17.7
Virgin Islands*	143	DS	DS	DS	DS
Washington*	56,530	19,804	35.0	14,220	25.2
West Virginia*	24,213	7,660	31.6	5,565	23.0
Wisconsin	34,297	10,396	30.3	7,067	20.6
Wyoming	1,792	292	16.3	164	9.2

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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, 2021.

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.

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 2020 for several key measures.

This section presents the results from an analysis of changes over time from 2020 to 2021, 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, measures one and two); change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT or emergency services (Source Table C.1, measures three and four); 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, measures five, six, and seven);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, measure eight).

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 2020 and 2021 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 2021 to that proportion in 2020.¹⁰⁵ When the confidence interval for the difference between the two proportions did not

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 we defined service type and setting. 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 Federally Assigned Service Category (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 2020 and 2021 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 (2021 minus 2020, or $\hat{P}_{2021-2020}$). 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 several challenges to interpreting changes over time in the data presented 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, data improvements 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 meaningful or policy relevant. 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. Fourth, because beneficiaries were identified for this report using claims, it was not possible to ascertain certain causes of an increase in the number of beneficiaries treated for a SUD. Specifically, we cannot distinguish whether the increase is due to a rise in treatment rates, an increase in SUD prevalence within the Medicaid population, or a change in the number of people using self-pay or insurance plans other than Medicaid to pay for SUD treatment.

Finally, changes in the proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries should be interpreted within the context of an increasing denominator between 2020 and 2021: the total number of Medicaid beneficiaries was substantially greater in 2021 compared to 2020. Some states had a decline in the proportion of beneficiaries with a SUD or in the proportion receiving a particular service from 2020 to 2021 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

$\hat{P}_{2021-2020} = \frac{X_{2021}}{N_{2021}} - \frac{X_{2020}}{N_{2020}}$. 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: $SE(\hat{P}_{2021-2020}) = \sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})\left(\frac{1}{N_{2020}} + \frac{1}{N_{2021}}\right)}$, where $\hat{p} = \frac{X_{2020} + X_{2021}}{N_{2020} + N_{2021}}$. We

then calculated the Z-statistic associated with the hypothesis test for the null hypothesis that $\hat{P}_{2021-2020} = 0$, as well as the 95 percent confidence interval for $\hat{P}_{2021-2020}$. 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.

than the other six (for changes in the percentage of beneficiaries receiving particular services). This approach balances the comparability across figures with the interpretability of the results.

Results

Nationally, the total number of Medicaid beneficiaries who met the inclusion criteria for the SUD Data Book increased by nearly 5.2 million beneficiaries between 2020 and 2021, an increase of 9 percent. 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 Nevada, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD decreased by 0.1 percentage point between 2020 and 2021, from 2.8 percent to 2.7 percent, although the absolute number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in the state was greater in 2021 compared to 2020. Additionally, the magnitude of changes from year to year should be interpreted with caution: even a small percentage point change in treatment can represent many beneficiaries. For example, a difference of 0.2 percentage points in the number of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in New Mexico represents an additional 1,630 beneficiaries, whereas a 0.2 percentage point increase in the number of beneficiaries treated for an OUD in Michigan translates to just over 7,660 more beneficiaries treated for an OUD in the state in 2021 compared to 2020.

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 nearly 0.3 percentage points from 2020 to 2021, from 8.1 to 7.9 percent. Although the percentage point change was small, the number of beneficiaries treated for a SUD increased. Approximately 259,000 additional beneficiaries were treated for a SUD in 2021 compared to 2020.¹⁰⁷
- Overall, most states experienced a decrease in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD. These decreases were statistically significant in 36 states. The size of the decrease did not vary substantially: in most states the decrease in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD was less than 1 percentage point except for Delaware and Oregon (-1.0 percentage point each).
- Eight states experienced a statistically significant increase in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD. In most of these states, the increase was less than 1 percentage point

¹⁰⁶ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table A.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book and Table A.1 of this report, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by disorder.”

¹⁰⁷ This section describes the net change in the number of beneficiaries treated for any SUD in 2021 compared to 2020 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.

except for Nebraska and Alaska: Nebraska¹⁰⁸ (+2.5 percentage points) and Alaska (+1.2 percentage points).

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

Table and Figure G.2. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD¹⁰⁹

- Nearly 171,000 additional Medicaid beneficiaries were treated for an OUD in 2021 compared to 2020, although there was no percentage point change year over year. Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD remained the same from 2020 to 2021, at 2.9 percent.
- The percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD increased in 32 states, and the increases in 26 states were statistically significant, although all increases were less than 1 percentage point.
- Fifteen 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. Delaware had the largest decrease in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD (a decline of 0.5 percentage points).
- In 11 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 MAT¹¹⁰

- Nationally, the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received any MAT increased by 0.2 percentage points from 2020 to 2021, from 32.8 percent to 33.0 percent. This increase represents almost 95,000 additional beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT in 2021 compared to 2020.
- Thirty-one states had an increase in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received any MAT and increases in 25 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 six states to more than 10 percentage points in Puerto Rico.

¹⁰⁸ Nebraska expanded Medicaid in October 2020.

¹⁰⁹ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table A.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by disorder,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book and Table A.1 of this report, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by disorder.”

¹¹⁰ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table C.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service type,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book. and Table C.1 of this report, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2010, by service type.”

- Twenty-one states had a decrease in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT, and the decreases were statistically significant in 17 states or territories. Alaska and New Hampshire had the largest decreases (approximately 3 percentage points in each). In eight 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 services¹¹¹

- Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services increased by 1.0 percentage point from 2020 to 2021, from 42.0 percent to 43.0 percent. This increase represents nearly 157,000 more beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services in 2021 compared to 2020.
- Twenty-two states experienced a decrease in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services. The decreases in 17 states were statistically significant. The percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services declined by more than 10 percentage points in one state and one territory: Virginia (–13.1 percentage points) and the Virgin Islands (–13.9 percentage points).
- Twenty-five states and territories 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 setting¹¹²

- Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient setting decreased slightly between 2020 and 2021, from 40.5 percent to 40.4 percent. Due to changes in the overall number of Medicaid beneficiaries with a SUD, this change represents about 100,000 more beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient setting in 2021 compared to 2020. In most states, the difference between 2020 and 2021 was less than 5 percentage points.
- Fifteen states experienced an increase in the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment in an inpatient setting, with 12 states experiencing a statistically significant increase. The states and territories with the largest percentage point increases were California (+2.8 percentage points) and Georgia (+2.4 percentage points).

¹¹¹ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table C.1, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service type,” in the 2020 SUD Data Book, and Table C.1 of this report, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by service type.”

¹¹² This analysis was adapted from a revised Table C.2 in the 2020 SUD Data Book, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service setting,” and Table C.2 of this report, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by service setting.”

- Thirty-one states and territories experienced a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment in an inpatient setting. For all 31 states with a statistically significant decrease, the difference in the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment in an inpatient setting between 2020 and 2021 was less than 5 percentage points except for the Virgin Islands (–13.4 percentage points).
- In nine states, there was either no change or the change was not statistically significant.
- In 28 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. For example, in Minnesota, 1,856 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 0.4 percentage points.

Table and Figure G.6. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting¹¹³

- Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD receiving treatment in a residential setting increased by nearly 0.4 percentage points from 2020 to 2021, from 5.2 percent to 5.5 percent. This increase represents an additional 30,100 beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting in 2021 compared to 2020.
- Twenty-three states experienced a statistically significant increase in the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment for a SUD in a residential setting. Indiana had a statistically significant increase of 3.5 percentage points between 2020 and 2021, followed by Minnesota (+3.0 percentage points) and West Virginia (+2.5 percentage points).
- Nine states experienced a statistically significant decrease in residential treatment. The largest decreases were for Maryland (–3.2 percentage points) and Washington (–1.2 percentage points).
- In 19 states, there was either no change or the change was not statistically significant.

Table and Figure G.7. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting¹¹⁴

- Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in an outpatient setting decreased by less than 0.1 percentage point from 2020 to 2021, from 77.7 percent to 77.6 percent and almost 200,000 more beneficiaries were treated for a SUD in an outpatient setting in 2021 compared to 2020.

¹¹³ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table C.2 in the 2020 SUD Data Book, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service setting,” and Table C. 2 of this report, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by service setting.”

¹¹⁴ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table C.2 in the 2020 SUD Data Book, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2020, by service setting,” and Table C.2 of this report, “Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by service setting.”

- Twenty-four 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 5 percentage points between 2020 and 2021 in one state and one territory: The Virgin Islands (+15.3 percentage points) and Nebraska (+7.7 percentage points).
- In 22 states, the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment in an outpatient setting decreased. This decrease was statistically significant in 14 states. States and territories with a statistically significant decrease greater than 2 percentage points between 2020 and 2021 were Illinois (-3.1 percentage points) and Georgia (-2.8 percentage points).
- In 14 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 discharge¹¹⁵

- Nationally, the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received inpatient or residential treatment and had an outpatient or community-based follow-up visit within 30 days of discharge increased by 0.2 percentage points from 2020 to 2021, from 27.4 percent to 27.6 percent. This percentage point change represents about 37,500 more beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received an outpatient or community-based follow-up visit within 30 days of discharge from inpatient or residential care in 2021 compared to 2020.
- Twenty states experienced a statistically significant increase in the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received follow-up care after discharge. In Nebraska, the percentage of beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received follow-up care increased by more than 5 percentage points from 2020 to 2021 (+5.9 percentage points).
- Ten 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. Two of these states had decreases of greater than 3 percentage points: Maryland (-3.9 percentage points) and Delaware (-3.7 percentage points).
- In 21 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.

¹¹⁵ This analysis was adapted from a revised Table F.1 in the 2020 SUD Data Book, “Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting in 2020,” and Table F.1 of this report, “Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received services in an inpatient or a residential setting in 2021.”

Table G.1. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, 2020 to 2021

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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted <i>p</i> -value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
United States	55,966,131	61,161,629	4,554,127	4,813,244	8.1	7.9	259,117	-0.27	(-0.28, -0.26)	<0.001
Alabama	477,178	533,495	47,498	51,610	10.0	9.7	4,112	-0.28	(-0.40, -0.16)	<0.001
Alaska*	186,109	194,755	18,391	21,500	9.9	11.0	3,109	1.16	(0.96, 1.35)	<0.001
Arizona*	1,475,790	1,596,619	152,307	162,835	10.3	10.2	10,528	-0.12	(-0.19, -0.05)	<0.001
Arkansas*	670,555	720,872	32,745	32,426	4.9	4.5	-319	-0.39	(-0.46, -0.31)	<0.001
California*	9,663,915	10,198,392	442,459	443,319	4.6	4.3	860	-0.23	(-0.25, -0.21)	<0.001
Colorado*	1,084,839	1,203,166	87,829	95,877	8.1	8.0	8,048	-0.13	(-0.20, -0.06)	<0.001
Connecticut*	750,119	792,828	81,804	81,910	10.9	10.3	106	-0.57	(-0.67, -0.48)	<0.001
Delaware*	180,501	197,239	20,927	20,860	11.6	10.6	-67	-1.02	(-1.22, -0.82)	<0.001
District of Columbia*	200,599	209,456	12,398	13,608	6.2	6.5	1,210	0.32	(0.17, 0.47)	<0.001
Florida	2,521,141	2,981,521	130,933	146,607	5.2	4.9	15,674	-0.28	(-0.31, -0.24)	<0.001
Georgia	1,116,235	1,231,699	63,800	64,395	5.7	5.2	595	-0.49	(-0.55, -0.43)	<0.001
Hawaii*	298,360	339,555	15,299	16,970	5.1	5.0	1,671	-0.13	(-0.24, -0.02)	0.022
Idaho*	246,888	286,120	24,522	28,657	9.9	10.0	4,135	0.08	(-0.08, 0.24)	0.326
Illinois*	2,302,746	2,475,169	163,825	175,506	7.1	7.1	11,681	-0.02	(-0.07, 0.02)	0.326
Indiana*	1,153,729	1,310,551	108,059	120,046	9.4	9.2	11,987	-0.21	(-0.28, -0.13)	<0.001
Iowa*	518,468	565,236	52,030	53,091	10.0	9.4	1,061	-0.64	(-0.75, -0.53)	<0.001
Kansas	227,732	252,160	20,975	23,031	9.2	9.1	2,056	-0.08	(-0.24, 0.09)	0.357
Kentucky*	1,244,580	1,266,844	151,835	163,386	12.2	12.9	11,551	0.70	(0.62, 0.78)	<0.001
Louisiana*	1,203,280	1,277,646	112,170	115,587	9.3	9.0	3,417	-0.28	(-0.35, -0.20)	<0.001
Maine*	243,750	263,955	33,980	35,114	13.9	13.3	1,134	-0.64	(-0.83, -0.45)	<0.001
Maryland*	1,019,693	1,102,669	111,204	113,706	10.9	10.3	2,502	-0.59	(-0.68, -0.51)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	1,434,301	160,891	163,700	12.0	11.4	2,809	-0.56	(-0.64, -0.49)	<0.001
Michigan*	2,144,205	2,240,943	184,720	194,140	8.6	8.7	9,420	0.05	(-0.00, 0.10)	0.080
Minnesota*	870,206	951,297	96,728	102,507	11.1	10.8	5,779	-0.34	(-0.43, -0.25)	<0.001
Mississippi	376,004	414,565	25,690	25,912	6.8	6.3	222	-0.58	(-0.69, -0.47)	<0.001
Missouri	640,704	812,531	62,488	76,101	9.8	9.4	13,613	-0.39	(-0.48, -0.29)	<0.001
Montana*	204,723	217,007	25,670	27,585	12.5	12.7	1,915	0.17	(-0.03, 0.37)	0.101
Nebraska*	188,521	229,720	13,011	21,650	6.9	9.4	8,639	2.52	(2.36, 2.69)	<0.001
Nevada*	554,846	615,689	49,155	51,367	8.9	8.3	2,212	-0.52	(-0.62, -0.41)	<0.001
New Hampshire*	159,972	176,615	20,056	22,871	12.5	12.9	2,815	0.41	(0.19, 0.64)	<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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted <i>p</i> -value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
New Jersey*	1,273,197	1,399,305	98,924	106,314	7.8	7.6	7,390	-0.17	(-0.24, -0.11)	<0.001
New Mexico*	600,496	656,179	65,162	69,333	10.9	10.6	4,171	-0.29	(-0.39, -0.18)	<0.001
New York*	4,991,831	5,342,808	374,019	382,524	7.5	7.2	8,505	-0.33	(-0.36, -0.30)	<0.001
North Carolina	1,097,581	1,248,318	105,419	116,948	9.6	9.4	11,529	-0.24	(-0.31, -0.16)	<0.001
North Dakota*	78,841	88,081	8,978	10,445	11.4	11.9	1,467	0.47	(0.16, 0.78)	0.003
Ohio*	2,182,908	2,331,190	354,032	365,621	16.2	15.7	11,589	-0.53	(-0.60, -0.47)	<0.001
Oklahoma	486,831	684,817	38,598	53,534	7.9	7.8	14,936	-0.11	(-0.21, -0.01)	0.033
Oregon*	855,040	962,206	97,928	100,465	11.5	10.4	2,537	-1.01	(-1.10, -0.92)	<0.001
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	2,549,889	267,436	280,744	11.6	11.0	13,308	-0.56	(-0.61, -0.50)	<0.001
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	1,296,815	12,170	16,134	1.0	1.2	3,964	0.26	(0.23, 0.29)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	241,697	261,089	21,514	22,651	8.9	8.7	1,137	-0.23	(-0.38, -0.07)	0.006
South Carolina	678,920	740,869	41,573	45,909	6.1	6.2	4,336	0.07	(-0.01, 0.15)	0.080
South Dakota	66,215	72,461	5,388	6,332	8.1	8.7	944	0.60	(0.31, 0.89)	<0.001
Tennessee	DQ	1,041,418	DQ	96,333	DQ	9.3	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	2,620,858	99,849	104,538	4.4	4.0	4,689	-0.38	(-0.42, -0.34)	<0.001
Utah*	256,550	303,478	29,218	33,512	11.4	11.0	4,294	-0.35	(-0.51, -0.18)	<0.001
Vermont*	135,064	146,962	18,769	19,261	13.9	13.1	492	-0.79	(-1.04, -0.54)	<0.001
Virginia*	1,109,619	1,291,268	108,165	113,340	9.7	8.8	5,175	-0.97	(-1.04, -0.90)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	22,229	24,136	278	263	1.3	1.1	-15	-0.16	(-0.36, 0.04)	0.116
Washington*	1,438,197	1,565,985	143,210	148,700	10.0	9.5	5,490	-0.46	(-0.53, -0.39)	<0.001
West Virginia*	434,982	464,498	55,282	59,358	12.7	12.8	4,076	0.07	(-0.07, 0.21)	0.326
Wisconsin	873,848	972,114	81,310	87,914	9.3	9.0	6,604	-0.26	(-0.34, -0.18)	<0.001
Wyoming	40,260	45,688	3,506	3,530	8.7	7.7	24	-0.98	(-1.35, -0.61)	<0.001

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.

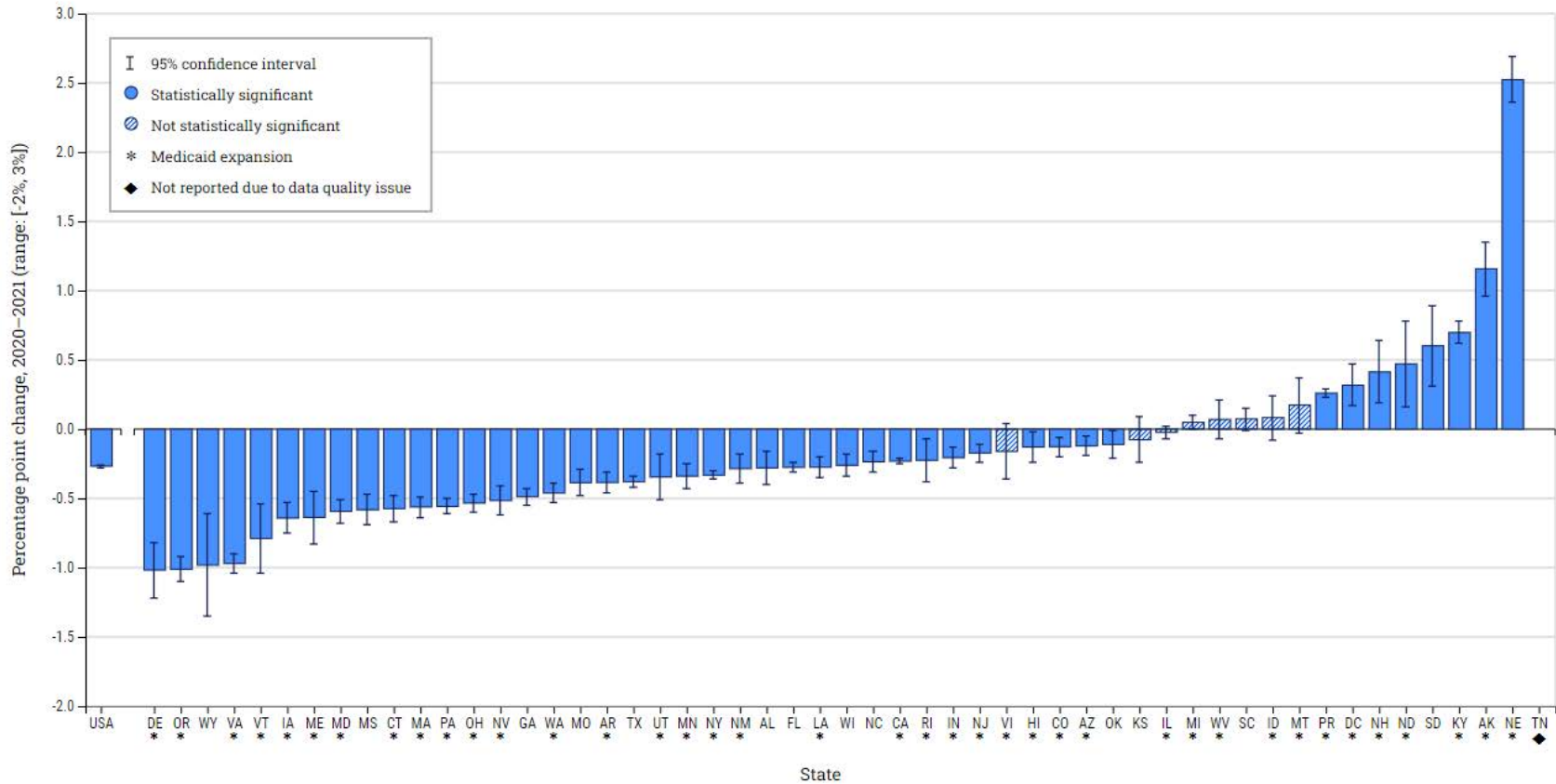
To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. 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 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Figure G.1. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD, 2020 to 2021



Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

◆ 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 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Table G.2. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD, 2020 to 2021

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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
United States	55,966,131	61,161,629	1,613,015	1,783,640	2.9	2.9	170,625	0.03	(0.03, 0.04)	<0.001
Alabama	477,178	533,495	10,934	12,049	2.3	2.3	1,115	-0.03	(-0.09, 0.03)	0.309
Alaska*	186,109	194,755	7,028	7,942	3.8	4.1	914	0.30	(0.18, 0.43)	<0.001
Arizona	1,475,790	1,596,619	59,179	68,583	4.0	4.3	9,404	0.29	(0.24, 0.33)	<0.001
Arkansas*	670,555	720,872	4,905	7,098	0.7	1.0	2,193	0.25	(0.22, 0.28)	<0.001
California*	9,663,915	10,198,392	122,300	126,851	1.3	1.2	4,551	-0.02	(-0.03, -0.01)	<0.001
Colorado*	1,084,839	1,203,166	30,496	35,219	2.8	2.9	4,723	0.12	(0.07, 0.16)	<0.001
Connecticut*	750,119	792,828	38,826	39,013	5.2	4.9	187	-0.26	(-0.32, -0.19)	<0.001
Delaware*	180,501	197,239	12,208	12,294	6.8	6.2	86	-0.53	(-0.69, -0.37)	<0.001
District of Columbia*	200,599	209,456	4,555	5,522	2.3	2.6	967	0.37	(0.27, 0.46)	<0.001
Florida	2,521,141	2,981,521	35,622	41,957	1.4	1.4	6,335	-0.01	(-0.03, 0.01)	0.607
Georgia	1,116,235	1,231,699	11,359	12,486	1.0	1.0	1,127	0.00	(-0.03, 0.02)	0.781
Hawaii*	298,360	339,555	3,267	3,489	1.1	1.0	222	-0.07	(-0.12, -0.02)	0.012
Idaho*	246,888	286,120	7,339	9,358	3.0	3.3	2,019	0.30	(0.20, 0.39)	<0.001
Illinois*	2,302,746	2,475,169	44,201	48,541	1.9	2.0	4,340	0.04	(0.02, 0.07)	0.001
Indiana*	1,153,729	1,310,551	46,448	55,986	4.0	4.3	9,538	0.25	(0.20, 0.30)	<0.001
Iowa*	518,468	565,236	8,710	9,825	1.7	1.7	1,115	0.06	(0.01, 0.11)	0.025
Kansas	227,732	252,160	2,762	3,540	1.2	1.4	778	0.19	(0.13, 0.26)	<0.001
Kentucky*	1,244,580	1,266,844	69,222	79,370	5.6	6.3	10,148	0.70	(0.64, 0.76)	<0.001
Louisiana*	1,203,280	1,277,646	32,199	34,837	2.7	2.7	2,638	0.05	(0.01, 0.09)	0.018
Maine*	243,750	263,955	16,956	18,247	7.0	6.9	1,291	-0.04	(-0.18, 0.10)	0.588
Maryland*	1,019,693	1,102,669	68,108	68,814	6.7	6.2	706	-0.44	(-0.50, -0.37)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	1,343,550	1,434,301	81,099	84,674	6.0	5.9	3,575	-0.13	(-0.19, -0.08)	<0.001
Michigan*	2,144,205	2,240,943	52,302	59,962	2.4	2.7	7,660	0.24	(0.21, 0.27)	<0.001
Minnesota*	870,206	951,297	28,670	33,276	3.3	3.5	4,606	0.20	(0.15, 0.26)	<0.001
Mississippi	376,004	414,565	4,302	5,132	1.1	1.2	830	0.09	(0.05, 0.14)	<0.001
Missouri	640,704	812,531	15,388	23,626	2.4	2.9	8,238	0.51	(0.45, 0.56)	<0.001
Montana*	204,723	217,007	7,526	8,509	3.7	3.9	983	0.24	(0.13, 0.36)	<0.001
Nebraska*	188,521	229,720	1,748	3,614	0.9	1.6	1,866	0.65	(0.58, 0.71)	<0.001
Nevada*	554,846	615,689	15,463	16,748	2.8	2.7	1,285	-0.07	(-0.13, -0.01)	0.035
New Hampshire*	159,972	176,615	11,958	13,279	7.5	7.5	1,321	0.04	(-0.13, 0.22)	0.657

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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
New Jersey*	1,273,197	1,399,305	45,442	47,529	3.6	3.4	2,087	-0.17	(-0.22, -0.13)	<0.001
New Mexico*	600,496	656,179	31,515	33,145	5.2	5.1	1,630	-0.20	(-0.27, -0.12)	<0.001
New York*	4,991,831	5,342,808	127,558	131,732	2.6	2.5	4,174	-0.09	(-0.11, -0.07)	<0.001
North Carolina	1,097,581	1,248,318	30,074	34,531	2.7	2.8	4,457	0.03	(-0.02, 0.07)	0.261
North Dakota*	78,841	88,081	2,085	2,985	2.6	3.4	900	0.74	(0.58, 0.91)	<0.001
Ohio*	2,182,908	2,331,190	118,412	127,954	5.4	5.5	9,542	0.06	(0.02, 0.11)	0.004
Oklahoma	486,831	684,817	9,510	14,034	2.0	2.0	4,524	0.10	(0.04, 0.15)	<0.001
Oregon*	855,040	962,206	33,878	37,757	4.0	3.9	3,879	-0.04	(-0.09, 0.02)	0.225
Pennsylvania*	2,311,819	2,549,889	122,345	131,819	5.3	5.2	9,474	-0.12	(-0.16, -0.08)	<0.001
Puerto Rico*	1,235,769	1,296,815	4,351	6,932	0.4	0.5	2,581	0.18	(0.17, 0.20)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	241,697	261,089	13,352	13,879	5.5	5.3	527	-0.21	(-0.33, -0.08)	0.002
South Carolina	678,920	740,869	10,743	15,672	1.6	2.1	4,929	0.53	(0.49, 0.58)	<0.001
South Dakota	66,215	72,461	700	950	1.1	1.3	250	0.25	(0.14, 0.37)	<0.001
Tennessee	DQ	1,041,418	DQ	33,225	DQ	3.2	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	2,285,299	2,620,858	14,897	16,442	0.7	0.6	1,545	-0.02	(-0.04, -0.01)	0.001
Utah*	256,550	303,478	13,946	16,610	5.4	5.5	2,664	0.04	(-0.08, 0.16)	0.588
Vermont*	135,064	146,962	10,448	10,850	7.7	7.4	402	-0.35	(-0.55, -0.16)	<0.001
Virginia*	1,109,619	1,291,268	44,495	55,469	4.0	4.3	10,974	0.29	(0.24, 0.34)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	22,229	24,136	14	22	0.1	0.1	8	0.03	(-0.02, 0.08)	0.312
Washington*	1,438,197	1,565,985	64,456	69,025	4.5	4.4	4,569	-0.07	(-0.12, -0.03)	0.003
West Virginia*	434,982	464,498	31,311	34,737	7.2	7.5	3,426	0.28	(0.17, 0.39)	<0.001
Wisconsin	873,848	972,114	27,797	30,977	3.2	3.2	3,180	0.01	(-0.05, 0.06)	0.830
Wyoming	40,260	45,688	606	748	1.5	1.6	142	0.13	(-0.03, 0.30)	0.149

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.

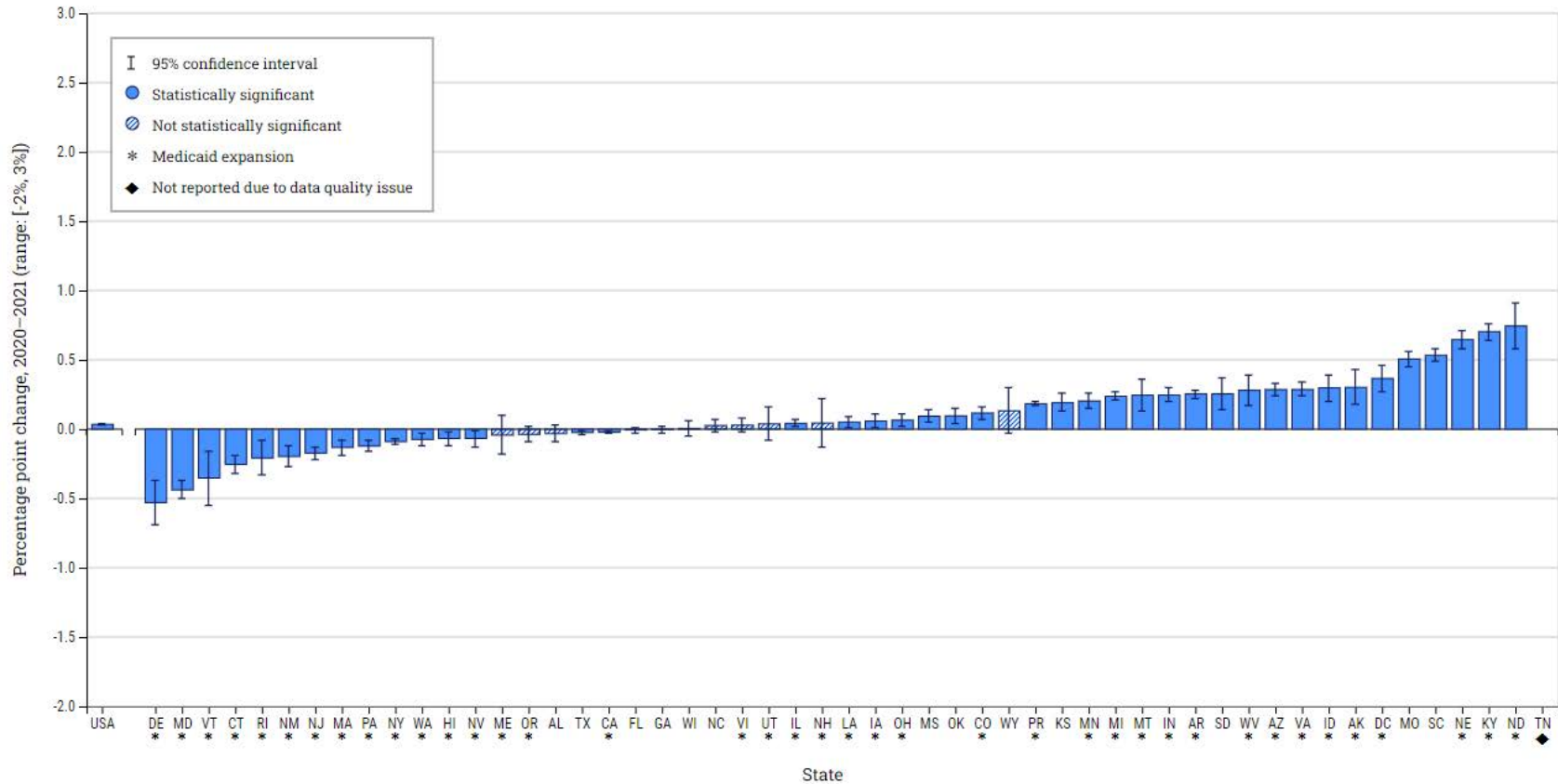
To identify beneficiaries with a SUD, we used National Drug Codes; diagnosis codes; and select procedure, place of service, type of bill, and revenue center codes on Medicaid claims. Appendix B includes detailed information on how we identified SUD treatment.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. 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 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Figure G.2. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD, 2020 to 2021



Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

◆ 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 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Table G.3. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT, 2020 to 2021

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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
United States	4,554,127	4,813,244	1,494,372	1,589,226	32.8	33.0	94,854	0.20	(0.14, 0.26)	<0.001
Alabama	47,498	51,610	8,690	9,472	18.3	18.4	782	0.06	(-0.42, 0.54)	0.831
Alaska*	18,391	21,500	6,768	7,309	36.8	34.0	541	-2.81	(-3.75, -1.86)	<0.001
Arizona*	152,307	162,835	50,104	55,367	32.9	34.0	5,263	1.11	(0.78, 1.43)	<0.001
Arkansas*	32,745	32,426	5,519	6,657	16.9	20.5	1,138	3.68	(3.08, 4.27)	<0.001
California*	442,459	443,319	106,743	102,706	24.1	23.2	-4,037	-0.96	(-1.13, -0.78)	<0.001
Colorado*	87,829	95,877	30,355	33,608	34.6	35.1	3,253	0.49	(0.06, 0.93)	0.034
Connecticut*	81,804	81,910	39,517	38,428	48.3	46.9	-1,089	-1.39	(-1.88, -0.91)	<0.001
Delaware*	20,927	20,860	11,340	11,371	54.2	54.5	31	0.32	(-0.63, 1.28)	0.549
District of Columbia*	12,398	13,608	4,351	5,176	35.1	38.0	825	2.94	(1.77, 4.11)	<0.001
Florida	130,933	146,607	30,906	34,960	23.6	23.8	4,054	0.24	(-0.08, 0.56)	0.156
Georgia	63,800	64,395	9,360	9,187	14.7	14.3	-173	-0.40	(-0.79, -0.02)	0.048
Hawaii*	15,299	16,970	2,907	3,032	19.0	17.9	125	-1.13	(-1.98, -0.29)	0.012
Idaho*	24,522	28,657	7,425	9,197	30.3	32.1	1,772	1.81	(1.03, 2.60)	<0.001
Illinois*	163,825	175,506	33,061	35,226	20.2	20.1	2,165	-0.11	(-0.38, 0.16)	0.471
Indiana*	108,059	120,046	48,664	55,557	45.0	46.3	6,893	1.25	(0.84, 1.65)	<0.001
Iowa*	52,030	53,091	11,607	11,439	22.3	21.5	-168	-0.76	(-1.26, -0.26)	0.005
Kansas	20,975	23,031	3,348	3,486	16.0	15.1	138	-0.83	(-1.50, -0.15)	0.022
Kentucky*	151,835	163,386	67,839	75,047	44.7	45.9	7,208	1.25	(0.91, 1.60)	<0.001
Louisiana*	112,170	115,587	30,849	31,715	27.5	27.4	866	-0.06	(-0.43, 0.30)	0.762
Maine*	33,980	35,114	16,163	17,073	47.6	48.6	910	1.06	(0.31, 1.80)	0.008
Maryland*	111,204	113,706	65,435	64,681	58.8	56.9	-754	-1.96	(-2.37, -1.55)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	160,891	163,700	77,216	79,190	48.0	48.4	1,974	0.38	(0.04, 0.73)	0.036
Michigan*	184,720	194,140	49,066	57,448	26.6	29.6	8,382	3.03	(2.74, 3.31)	<0.001
Minnesota*	96,728	102,507	29,242	32,090	30.2	31.3	2,848	1.07	(0.67, 1.48)	<0.001
Mississippi	25,690	25,912	3,769	4,030	14.7	15.6	261	0.88	(0.26, 1.50)	0.008
Missouri	62,488	76,101	16,293	22,810	26.1	30.0	6,517	3.90	(3.43, 4.37)	<0.001
Montana*	25,670	27,585	8,081	8,416	31.5	30.5	335	-0.97	(-1.76, -0.18)	0.021
Nebraska*	13,011	21,650	1,602	3,490	12.3	16.1	1,888	3.81	(3.06, 4.55)	<0.001
Nevada*	49,155	51,367	12,736	13,671	25.9	26.6	935	0.70	(0.16, 1.25)	0.016
New Hampshire*	20,056	22,871	11,457	12,283	57.1	53.7	826	-3.42	(-4.36, -2.48)	<0.001

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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted <i>p</i> -value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
New Jersey*	98,924	106,314	42,215	42,994	42.7	40.4	779	-2.23	(-2.66, -1.81)	<0.001
New Mexico*	65,162	69,333	30,584	31,410	46.9	45.3	826	-1.63	(-2.17, -1.10)	<0.001
New York*	374,019	382,524	96,292	94,911	25.7	24.8	-1,381	-0.93	(-1.13, -0.74)	<0.001
North Carolina	105,419	116,948	21,965	24,346	20.8	20.8	2,381	-0.02	(-0.36, 0.32)	0.916
North Dakota*	8,978	10,445	2,062	2,794	23.0	26.7	732	3.78	(2.57, 5.00)	<0.001
Ohio*	354,032	365,621	114,788	118,729	32.4	32.5	3,941	0.05	(-0.17, 0.27)	0.688
Oklahoma	38,598	53,534	7,425	10,820	19.2	20.2	3,395	0.97	(0.45, 1.49)	<0.001
Oregon*	97,928	100,465	37,133	38,822	37.9	38.6	1,689	0.72	(0.30, 1.15)	0.002
Pennsylvania*	267,436	280,744	109,663	115,452	41.0	41.1	5,789	0.12	(-0.14, 0.38)	0.421
Puerto Rico*	12,170	16,134	2,746	5,416	22.6	33.6	2,670	11.01	(9.96, 12.05)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	21,514	22,651	13,361	13,632	62.1	60.2	271	-1.92	(-2.83, -1.01)	<0.001
South Carolina	41,573	45,909	11,214	15,257	27.0	33.2	4,043	6.26	(5.65, 6.87)	<0.001
South Dakota	5,388	6,332	715	939	13.3	14.8	224	1.56	(0.30, 2.82)	0.021
Tennessee	DQ	96,333	DQ	27,032	DQ	28.1	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	99,849	104,538	15,292	15,105	15.3	14.4	-187	-0.87	(-1.17, -0.56)	<0.001
Utah*	29,218	33,512	9,862	12,507	33.8	37.3	2,645	3.57	(2.82, 4.32)	<0.001
Vermont*	18,769	19,261	10,248	10,221	54.6	53.1	-27	-1.53	(-2.54, -0.53)	0.005
Virginia*	108,165	113,340	45,563	53,012	42.1	46.8	7,449	4.65	(4.24, 5.06)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	278	263	18	30	6.5	11.4	12	4.93	(0.12, 9.74)	0.052
Washington*	143,210	148,700	63,727	65,372	44.5	44.0	1,645	-0.54	(-0.90, -0.18)	0.006
West Virginia*	55,282	59,358	27,983	30,641	50.6	51.6	2,658	1.00	(0.42, 1.58)	0.001
Wisconsin	81,310	87,914	30,518	32,018	37.5	36.4	1,500	-1.11	(-1.57, -0.65)	<0.001
Wyoming	3,506	3,530	585	676	16.7	19.2	91	2.46	(0.67, 4.26)	0.010

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.

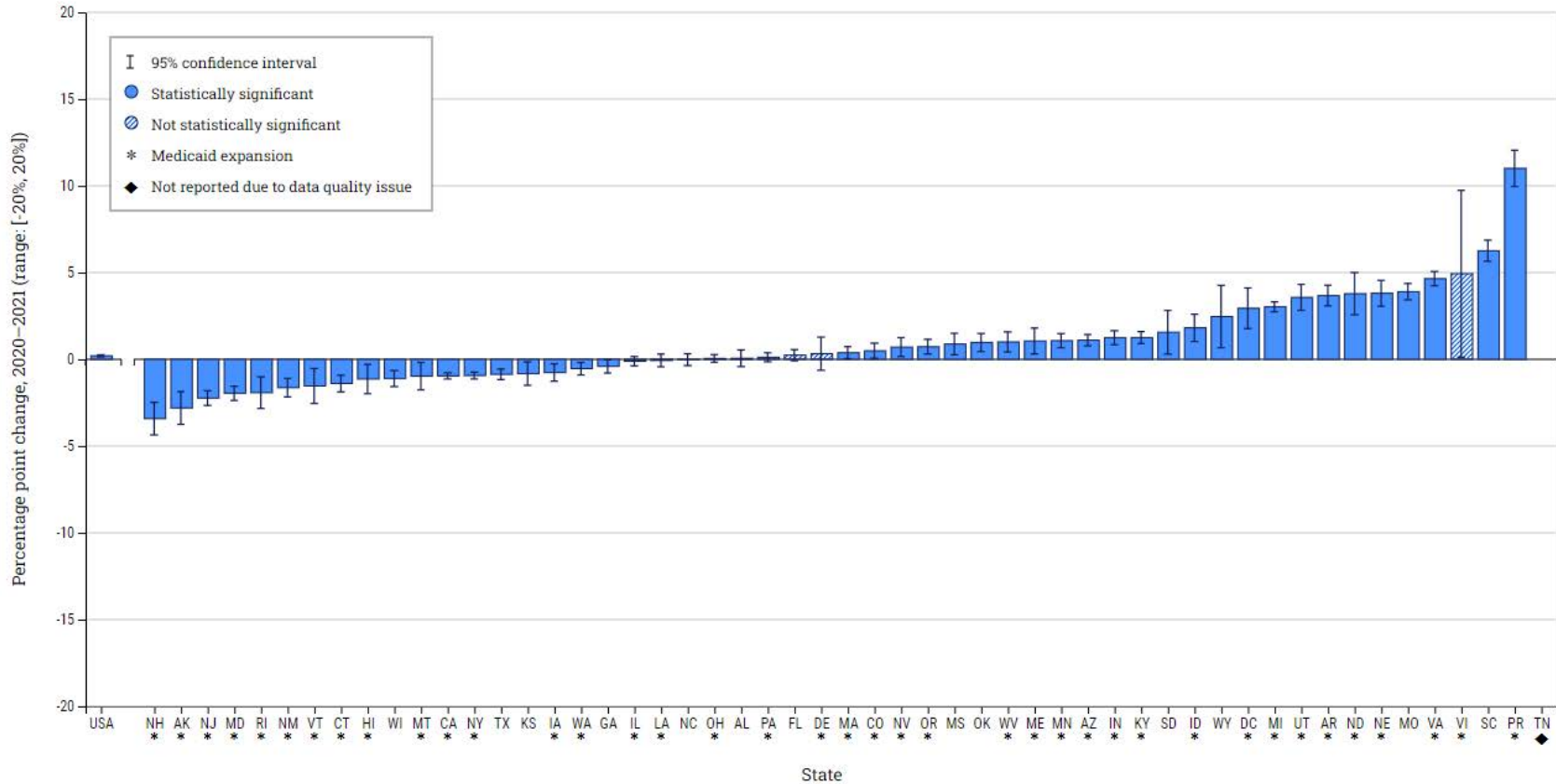
We determined service types on the basis of National Drug Codes, procedure codes, and revenue codes.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. 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 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Figure G.3. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received MAT, 2020 to 2021



Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

◆ 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 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, 2020 to 2021

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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
United States	4,554,127	4,813,244	1,914,085	2,070,967	42.0	43.0	156,882	1.00	(0.93, 1.06)	<0.001
Alabama	47,498	51,610	29,346	32,330	61.8	62.6	2,984	0.86	(0.25, 1.46)	0.007
Alaska*	18,391	21,500	7,188	7,736	39.1	36.0	548	-3.10	(-4.06, -2.15)	<0.001
Arizona*	152,307	162,835	58,456	61,754	38.4	37.9	3,298	-0.46	(-0.80, -0.12)	0.011
Arkansas*	32,745	32,426	17,052	15,875	52.1	49.0	-1,177	-3.12	(-3.88, -2.35)	<0.001
California*	442,459	443,319	198,589	216,730	44.9	48.9	18,141	4.01	(3.80, 4.21)	<0.001
Colorado*	87,829	95,877	45,359	50,107	51.6	52.3	4,748	0.62	(0.16, 1.07)	0.011
Connecticut*	81,804	81,910	24,401	26,437	29.8	32.3	2,036	2.45	(2.00, 2.90)	<0.001
Delaware*	20,927	20,860	8,067	8,531	38.5	40.9	464	2.35	(1.41, 3.29)	<0.001
District of Columbia*	12,398	13,608	7,356	7,648	59.3	56.2	292	-3.13	(-4.33, -1.93)	<0.001
Florida	130,933	146,607	73,894	82,372	56.4	56.2	8,478	-0.25	(-0.62, 0.12)	0.207
Georgia	63,800	64,395	32,486	34,275	50.9	53.2	1,789	2.31	(1.76, 2.85)	<0.001
Hawaii*	15,299	16,970	8,320	9,245	54.4	54.5	925	0.10	(-0.99, 1.18)	0.863
Idaho*	24,522	28,657	10,387	10,362	42.4	36.2	-25	-6.20	(-7.03, -5.37)	<0.001
Illinois*	163,825	175,506	52,609	53,358	32.1	30.4	749	-1.71	(-2.02, -1.40)	<0.001
Indiana*	108,059	120,046	27,724	30,716	25.7	25.6	2,992	-0.07	(-0.43, 0.29)	0.746
Iowa*	52,030	53,091	20,376	23,922	39.2	45.1	3,546	5.90	(5.30, 6.49)	<0.001
Kansas	20,975	23,031	9,169	10,261	43.7	44.6	1,092	0.84	(-0.09, 1.77)	0.090
Kentucky*	151,835	163,386	58,884	64,248	38.8	39.3	5,364	0.54	(0.20, 0.88)	0.003
Louisiana*	112,170	115,587	60,952	61,548	54.3	53.2	596	-1.09	(-1.50, -0.68)	<0.001
Maine*	33,980	35,114	11,695	13,027	34.4	37.1	1,332	2.68	(1.97, 3.40)	<0.001
Maryland*	111,204	113,706	40,763	43,271	36.7	38.1	2,508	1.40	(1.00, 1.80)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	160,891	163,700	68,845	70,966	42.8	43.4	2,121	0.56	(0.22, 0.90)	0.002
Michigan*	184,720	194,140	78,704	81,748	42.6	42.1	3,044	-0.50	(-0.81, -0.18)	0.003
Minnesota*	96,728	102,507	41,112	43,640	42.5	42.6	2,528	0.07	(-0.36, 0.50)	0.767
Mississippi	25,690	25,912	12,991	12,995	50.6	50.2	4	-0.42	(-1.28, 0.44)	0.371
Missouri	62,488	76,101	22,895	27,166	36.6	35.7	4,271	-0.94	(-1.45, -0.43)	<0.001
Montana*	25,670	27,585	11,072	12,447	43.1	45.1	1,375	1.99	(1.15, 2.83)	<0.001
Nebraska*	13,011	21,650	6,222	10,919	47.8	50.4	4,697	2.61	(1.53, 3.70)	<0.001
Nevada*	49,155	51,367	21,357	21,962	43.4	42.8	605	-0.69	(-1.31, -0.08)	0.033
New Hampshire*	20,056	22,871	6,004	7,758	29.9	33.9	1,754	3.98	(3.10, 4.87)	<0.001

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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
New Jersey*	98,924	106,314	42,303	48,225	42.8	45.4	5,922	2.60	(2.17, 3.03)	<0.001
New Mexico*	65,162	69,333	23,899	25,984	36.7	37.5	2,085	0.80	(0.28, 1.32)	0.004
New York*	374,019	382,524	131,351	176,471	35.1	46.1	45,120	11.01	(10.79, 11.23)	<0.001
North Carolina	105,419	116,948	48,530	55,285	46.0	47.3	6,755	1.24	(0.82, 1.65)	<0.001
North Dakota*	8,978	10,445	3,916	4,777	43.6	45.7	861	2.12	(0.72, 3.52)	0.004
Ohio*	354,032	365,621	179,368	182,653	50.7	50.0	3,285	-0.71	(-0.94, -0.48)	<0.001
Oklahoma	38,598	53,534	12,400	16,777	32.1	31.3	4,377	-0.79	(-1.40, -0.18)	0.014
Oregon*	97,928	100,465	38,572	40,701	39.4	40.5	2,129	1.12	(0.69, 1.56)	<0.001
Pennsylvania*	267,436	280,744	104,111	108,700	38.9	38.7	4,589	-0.21	(-0.47, 0.05)	0.126
Puerto Rico*	12,170	16,134	1,036	1,355	8.5	8.4	319	-0.11	(-0.77, 0.54)	0.761
Rhode Island*	21,514	22,651	6,095	6,728	28.3	29.7	633	1.37	(0.53, 2.22)	0.002
South Carolina	41,573	45,909	19,883	20,705	47.8	45.1	822	-2.73	(-3.39, -2.06)	<0.001
South Dakota	5,388	6,332	2,400	2,664	44.5	42.1	264	-2.47	(-4.27, -0.67)	0.010
Tennessee	DQ	96,333	DQ	37,156	DQ	38.6	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	99,849	104,538	42,952	45,730	43.0	43.7	2,778	0.73	(0.30, 1.16)	0.002
Utah*	29,218	33,512	10,823	12,649	37.0	37.7	1,826	0.70	(-0.06, 1.46)	0.084
Vermont*	18,769	19,261	5,792	6,277	30.9	32.6	485	1.73	(0.79, 2.67)	<0.001
Virginia*	108,165	113,340	51,764	39,361	47.9	34.7	-12,403	-13.13	(-13.54, -12.72)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	278	263	175	129	62.9	49.0	-46	-13.90	(-22.19, -5.61)	0.002
Washington*	143,210	148,700	62,607	62,503	43.7	42.0	-104	-1.68	(-2.04, -1.32)	<0.001
West Virginia*	55,282	59,358	18,253	20,605	33.0	34.7	2,352	1.70	(1.15, 2.24)	<0.001
Wisconsin	81,310	87,914	34,170	37,863	42.0	43.1	3,693	1.04	(0.57, 1.52)	<0.001
Wyoming	3,506	3,530	1,410	1,471	40.2	41.7	61	1.45	(-0.84, 3.75)	0.237

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.

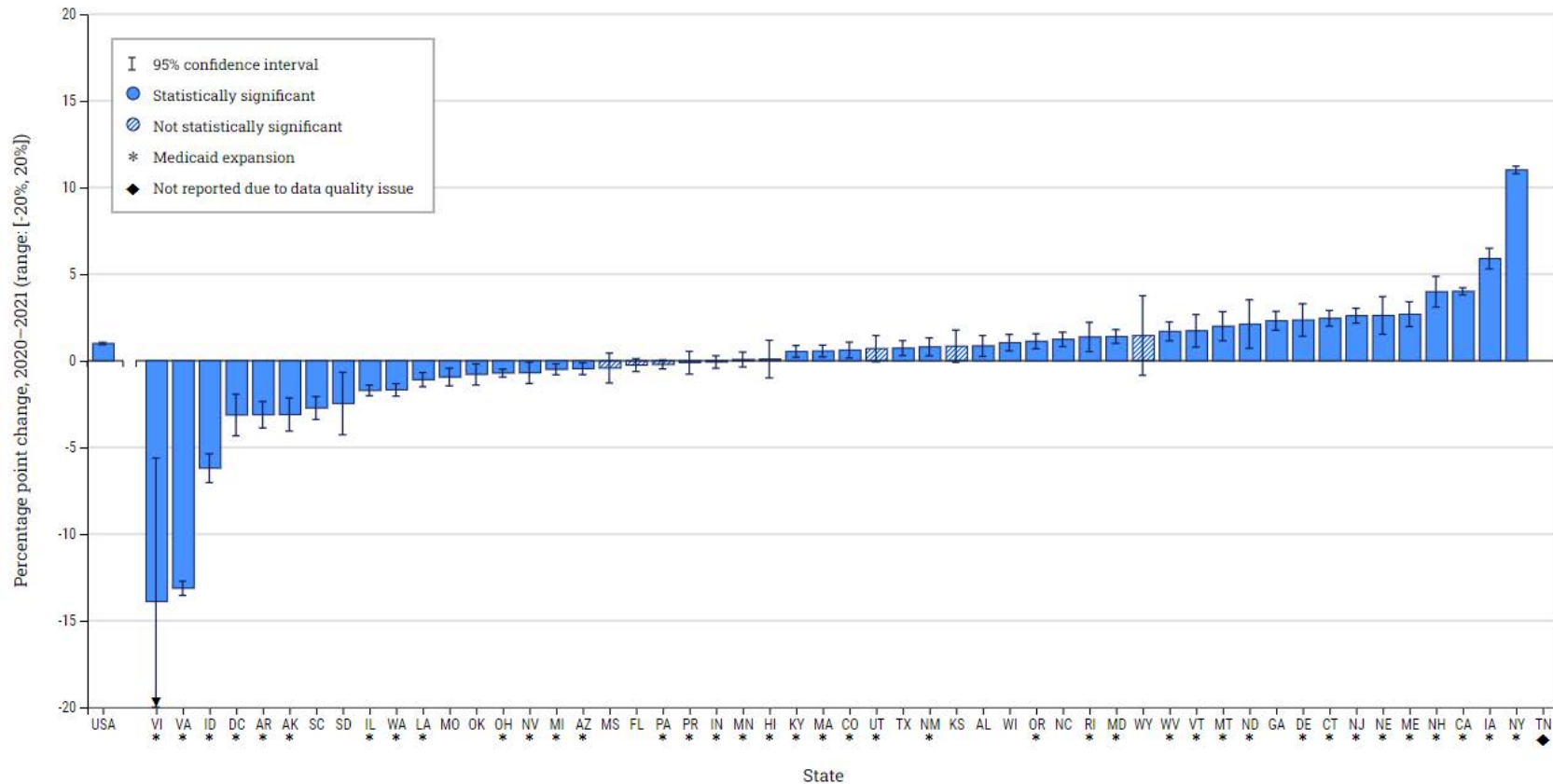
We determined service types on the basis of National Drug Codes, procedure codes, and revenue codes.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

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

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. 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 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Figure G.4. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received emergency services, 2020 to 2021



Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

◆ 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 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, 2020 to 2021

	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, 2021—2020	Difference in percentage, 2021—2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
United States	4,554,127	4,813,244	1,845,116	1,945,206	40.5	40.4	100,090	-0.10	(-0.16, -0.04)	0.002
Alabama	47,498	51,610	22,545	24,108	47.5	46.7	1,563	-0.75	(-1.38, -0.13)	0.022
Alaska*	18,391	21,500	6,422	6,837	34.9	31.8	415	-3.12	(-4.05, -2.19)	<0.001
Arizona*	152,307	162,835	64,750	68,885	42.5	42.3	4,135	-0.21	(-0.55, 0.14)	0.259
Arkansas*	32,745	32,426	21,099	19,985	64.4	61.6	-1,114	-2.80	(-3.54, -2.06)	<0.001
California*	442,459	443,319	170,843	183,473	38.6	41.4	12,630	2.77	(2.57, 2.98)	<0.001
Colorado*	87,829	95,877	33,196	35,527	37.8	37.1	2,331	-0.74	(-1.18, -0.30)	0.002
Connecticut*	81,804	81,910	26,296	26,268	32.1	32.1	-28	-0.08	(-0.53, 0.38)	0.772
Delaware*	20,927	20,860	7,720	7,120	36.9	34.1	-600	-2.76	(-3.68, -1.84)	<0.001
District of Columbia*	12,398	13,608	7,450	7,516	60.1	55.2	66	-4.86	(-6.06, -3.66)	<0.001
Florida	130,933	146,607	77,025	83,572	58.8	57.0	6,547	-1.82	(-2.19, -1.46)	<0.001
Georgia	63,800	64,395	35,167	37,031	55.1	57.5	1,864	2.39	(1.84, 2.93)	<0.001
Hawaii*	15,299	16,970	7,155	7,678	46.8	45.2	523	-1.52	(-2.61, -0.43)	0.008
Idaho*	24,522	28,657	9,109	9,839	37.1	34.3	730	-2.81	(-3.63, -2.00)	<0.001
Illinois*	163,825	175,506	81,958	88,652	50.0	50.5	6,694	0.48	(0.15, 0.82)	0.007
Indiana*	108,059	120,046	48,454	52,076	44.8	43.4	3,622	-1.46	(-1.87, -1.05)	<0.001
Iowa*	52,030	53,091	23,004	22,197	44.2	41.8	-807	-2.40	(-3.00, -1.81)	<0.001
Kansas	20,975	23,031	11,582	12,556	55.2	54.5	974	-0.70	(-1.63, 0.23)	0.162
Kentucky*	151,835	163,386	51,971	54,039	34.2	33.1	2,068	-1.15	(-1.48, -0.82)	<0.001
Louisiana*	112,170	115,587	53,085	52,965	47.3	45.8	-120	-1.50	(-1.91, -1.09)	<0.001
Maine*	33,980	35,114	10,207	10,270	30.0	29.2	63	-0.79	(-1.47, -0.11)	0.028
Maryland*	111,204	113,706	33,035	35,061	29.7	30.8	2,026	1.13	(0.75, 1.51)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	160,891	163,700	61,248	62,450	38.1	38.1	1,202	0.08	(-0.25, 0.42)	0.673
Michigan*	184,720	194,140	66,239	67,023	35.9	34.5	784	-1.34	(-1.64, -1.03)	<0.001
Minnesota*	96,728	102,507	37,252	39,108	38.5	38.2	1,856	-0.36	(-0.79, 0.07)	0.115
Mississippi	25,690	25,912	16,203	16,043	63.1	61.9	-160	-1.16	(-1.99, -0.32)	0.009

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, 2021—2020	Difference in percentage, 2021—2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
Missouri	62,488	76,101	24,784	28,037	39.7	36.8	3,253	-2.82	(-3.33, -2.31)	<0.001
Montana*	25,670	27,585	9,291	9,919	36.2	36.0	628	-0.24	(-1.05, 0.58)	0.617
Nebraska*	13,011	21,650	7,424	11,343	57.1	52.4	3,919	-4.67	(-5.75, -3.59)	<0.001
Nevada*	49,155	51,367	23,586	24,984	48.0	48.6	1,398	0.66	(0.04, 1.27)	0.045
New Hampshire*	20,056	22,871	5,509	6,651	27.5	29.1	1,142	1.61	(0.76, 2.47)	<0.001
New Jersey*	98,924	106,314	35,186	39,751	35.6	37.4	4,565	1.82	(1.40, 2.24)	<0.001
New Mexico*	65,162	69,333	21,385	23,315	32.8	33.6	1,930	0.81	(0.31, 1.31)	0.002
New York*	374,019	382,524	154,815	162,384	41.4	42.5	7,569	1.06	(0.84, 1.28)	<0.001
North Carolina	105,419	116,948	54,066	54,738	51.3	46.8	672	-4.48	(-4.90, -4.07)	<0.001
North Dakota*	8,978	10,445	4,536	5,046	50.5	48.3	510	-2.21	(-3.62, -0.80)	0.003
Ohio*	354,032	365,621	126,739	129,062	35.8	35.3	2,323	-0.50	(-0.72, -0.28)	<0.001
Oklahoma	38,598	53,534	20,022	26,847	51.9	50.1	6,825	-1.72	(-2.38, -1.07)	<0.001
Oregon*	97,928	100,465	28,877	29,652	29.5	29.5	775	0.03	(-0.37, 0.43)	0.913
Pennsylvania*	267,436	280,744	98,410	104,604	36.8	37.3	6,194	0.46	(0.21, 0.72)	<0.001
Puerto Rico*	12,170	16,134	4,932	6,112	40.5	37.9	1,180	-2.64	(-3.79, -1.49)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	21,514	22,651	4,862	5,421	22.6	23.9	559	1.33	(0.55, 2.12)	0.002
South Carolina	41,573	45,909	19,982	20,625	48.1	44.9	643	-3.14	(-3.80, -2.48)	<0.001
South Dakota	5,388	6,332	3,425	3,811	63.6	60.2	386	-3.38	(-5.14, -1.62)	<0.001
Tennessee	DQ	96,333	DQ	40,455	DQ	42.0	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	99,849	104,538	59,413	61,886	59.5	59.2	2,473	-0.30	(-0.73, 0.12)	0.184
Utah*	29,218	33,512	10,729	11,752	36.7	35.1	1,023	-1.65	(-2.41, -0.90)	<0.001
Vermont*	18,769	19,261	4,918	5,050	26.2	26.2	132	0.02	(-0.87, 0.90)	0.972
Virginia*	108,165	113,340	44,563	44,048	41.2	38.9	-515	-2.34	(-2.74, -1.93)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	278	263	179	134	64.4	51.0	-45	-13.44	(-21.70, -5.18)	0.002
Washington*	143,210	148,700	43,961	46,778	30.7	31.5	2,817	0.76	(0.43, 1.10)	<0.001
West Virginia*	55,282	59,358	18,320	19,091	33.1	32.2	771	-0.98	(-1.52, -0.43)	<0.001
Wisconsin	81,310	87,914	30,418	32,216	37.4	36.6	1,798	-0.77	(-1.23, -0.30)	0.002
Wyoming	3,506	3,530	1,769	1,670	50.5	47.3	-99	-3.15	(-5.48, -0.81)	0.011

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.

Table G.5 (*continued*)

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.

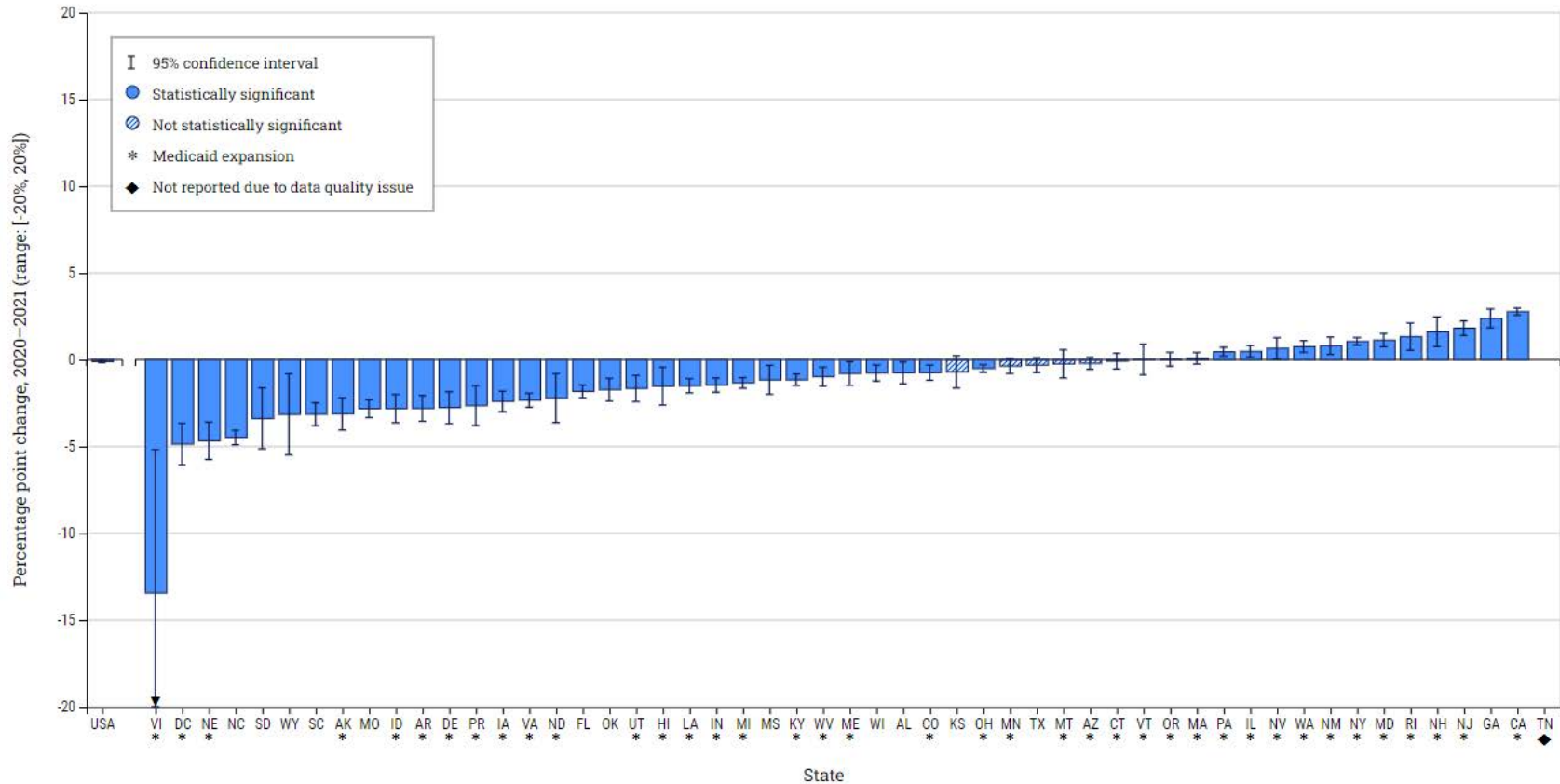
We defined service setting on the basis of the Federally Assigned Service Category (FASC) value the claim was assigned as well as the type of claim on which the service was submitted; for claims categorized as Other Services (i.e., not inpatient, residential, or pharmacy claims), we defined the setting 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.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. 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 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Figure G.5. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an inpatient setting, 2020 to 2021



Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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 Federally Assigned Service Category (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*)

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

◆ 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 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, 2020 to 2021

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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
United States	4,554,127	4,813,244	236,212	266,353	5.2	5.5	30,141	0.35	(0.32, 0.38)	<0.001
Alabama	47,498	51,610	1,014	1,459	2.1	2.8	445	0.69	(0.50, 0.89)	<0.001
Alaska*	18,391	21,500	956	1,522	5.2	7.1	566	1.88	(1.41, 2.35)	<0.001
Arizona*	152,307	162,835	5,502	7,874	3.6	4.8	2,372	1.22	(1.08, 1.36)	<0.001
Arkansas*	32,745	32,426	770	644	2.4	2.0	-126	-0.37	(-0.59, -0.14)	0.003
California*	442,459	443,319	22,614	26,943	5.1	6.1	4,329	0.97	(0.87, 1.06)	<0.001
Colorado*	87,829	95,877	1,668	1,903	1.9	2.0	235	0.09	(-0.04, 0.21)	0.239
Connecticut*	81,804	81,910	2,347	2,515	2.9	3.1	168	0.20	(0.04, 0.37)	0.029
Delaware*	20,927	20,860	815	737	3.9	3.5	-78	-0.36	(-0.72, 0.00)	0.072
District of Columbia*	12,398	13,608	608	864	4.9	6.3	256	1.45	(0.89, 2.00)	<0.001
Florida	130,933	146,607	3,396	3,826	2.6	2.6	430	0.02	(-0.10, 0.13)	0.823
Georgia	63,800	64,395	1,048	1,045	1.6	1.6	-3	-0.02	(-0.16, 0.12)	0.823
Hawaii*	15,299	16,970	572	737	3.7	4.3	165	0.60	(0.17, 1.03)	0.011
Idaho*	24,522	28,657	625	747	2.5	2.6	122	0.06	(-0.21, 0.33)	0.746
Illinois*	163,825	175,506	9,199	8,446	5.6	4.8	-753	-0.80	(-0.95, -0.65)	<0.001
Indiana*	108,059	120,046	6,353	11,248	5.9	9.4	4,895	3.49	(3.27, 3.71)	<0.001
Iowa*	52,030	53,091	1,930	2,021	3.7	3.8	91	0.10	(-0.13, 0.33)	0.504
Kansas	20,975	23,031	1,453	1,723	6.9	7.5	270	0.55	(0.07, 1.04)	0.040
Kentucky*	151,835	163,386	13,528	17,014	8.9	10.4	3,486	1.50	(1.30, 1.71)	<0.001
Louisiana*	112,170	115,587	13,901	15,463	12.4	13.4	1,562	0.99	(0.71, 1.26)	<0.001
Maine*	33,980	35,114	441	395	1.3	1.1	-46	-0.17	(-0.34, -0.01)	0.057
Maryland*	111,204	113,706	11,938	8,546	10.7	7.5	-3,392	-3.22	(-3.46, -2.98)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	160,891	163,700	12,069	11,362	7.5	6.9	-707	-0.56	(-0.74, -0.38)	<0.001
Michigan*	184,720	194,140	20,182	20,444	10.9	10.5	262	-0.40	(-0.59, -0.20)	<0.001
Minnesota*	96,728	102,507	2,967	6,235	3.1	6.1	3,268	3.02	(2.83, 3.20)	<0.001
Mississippi	25,690	25,912	424	443	1.7	1.7	19	0.06	(-0.16, 0.28)	0.679
Missouri	62,488	76,101	1,707	1,840	2.7	2.4	133	-0.31	(-0.48, -0.15)	<0.001
Montana*	25,670	27,585	776	925	3.0	3.4	149	0.33	(0.03, 0.63)	0.048
Nebraska*	13,011	21,650	890	1,950	6.8	9.0	1,060	2.17	(1.59, 2.74)	<0.001

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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
Nevada*	49,155	51,367	1,429	1,368	2.9	2.7	-61	-0.24	(-0.45, -0.04)	0.032
New Hampshire*	20,056	22,871	1,902	2,127	9.5	9.3	225	-0.18	(-0.74, 0.37)	0.609
New Jersey*	98,924	106,314	1,774	3,526	1.8	3.3	1,752	1.52	(1.39, 1.66)	<0.001
New Mexico*	65,162	69,333	779	927	1.2	1.3	148	0.14	(0.02, 0.26)	0.034
New York*	374,019	382,524	5,014	5,188	1.3	1.4	174	0.02	(-0.04, 0.07)	0.641
North Carolina	105,419	116,948	2,921	3,074	2.8	2.6	153	-0.14	(-0.28, -0.01)	0.057
North Dakota*	8,978	10,445	227	509	2.5	4.9	282	2.34	(1.82, 2.87)	<0.001
Ohio*	354,032	365,621	33,798	36,318	9.5	9.9	2,520	0.39	(0.25, 0.52)	<0.001
Oklahoma	38,598	53,534	769	2,228	2.0	4.2	1,459	2.17	(1.95, 2.39)	<0.001
Oregon*	97,928	100,465	9,494	9,320	9.7	9.3	-174	-0.42	(-0.68, -0.16)	0.003
Pennsylvania*	267,436	280,744	2,708	2,949	1.0	1.1	241	0.04	(-0.02, 0.09)	0.223
Puerto Rico*	12,170	16,134	16	22	0.1	0.1	6	0.00	(-0.08, 0.09)	0.911
Rhode Island*	21,514	22,651	385	463	1.8	2.0	78	0.25	(-0.00, 0.51)	0.072
South Carolina	41,573	45,909	1,046	1,162	2.5	2.5	116	0.02	(-0.19, 0.22)	0.905
South Dakota	5,388	6,332	530	672	9.8	10.6	142	0.78	(-0.32, 1.88)	0.223
Tennessee	DQ	96,333	DQ	1,424	DQ	1.5	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	99,849	104,538	4,112	4,725	4.1	4.5	613	0.40	(0.23, 0.58)	<0.001
Utah*	29,218	33,512	8,932	10,820	30.6	32.3	1,888	1.72	(0.99, 2.44)	<0.001
Vermont*	18,769	19,261	655	682	3.5	3.5	27	0.05	(-0.32, 0.42)	0.823
Virginia*	108,165	113,340	1,660	2,421	1.5	2.1	761	0.60	(0.49, 0.71)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	278	263	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Washington*	143,210	148,700	13,198	11,940	9.2	8.0	-1,258	-1.19	(-1.39, -0.98)	<0.001
West Virginia*	55,282	59,358	3,859	5,653	7.0	9.5	1,794	2.54	(2.23, 2.86)	<0.001
Wisconsin	81,310	87,914	1,223	1,286	1.5	1.5	63	-0.04	(-0.16, 0.07)	0.583
Wyoming	3,506	3,530	88	102	2.5	2.9	14	0.38	(-0.38, 1.14)	0.414

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.6 (*continued*)

We defined service setting on the basis of the Federally Assigned Service Category (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.

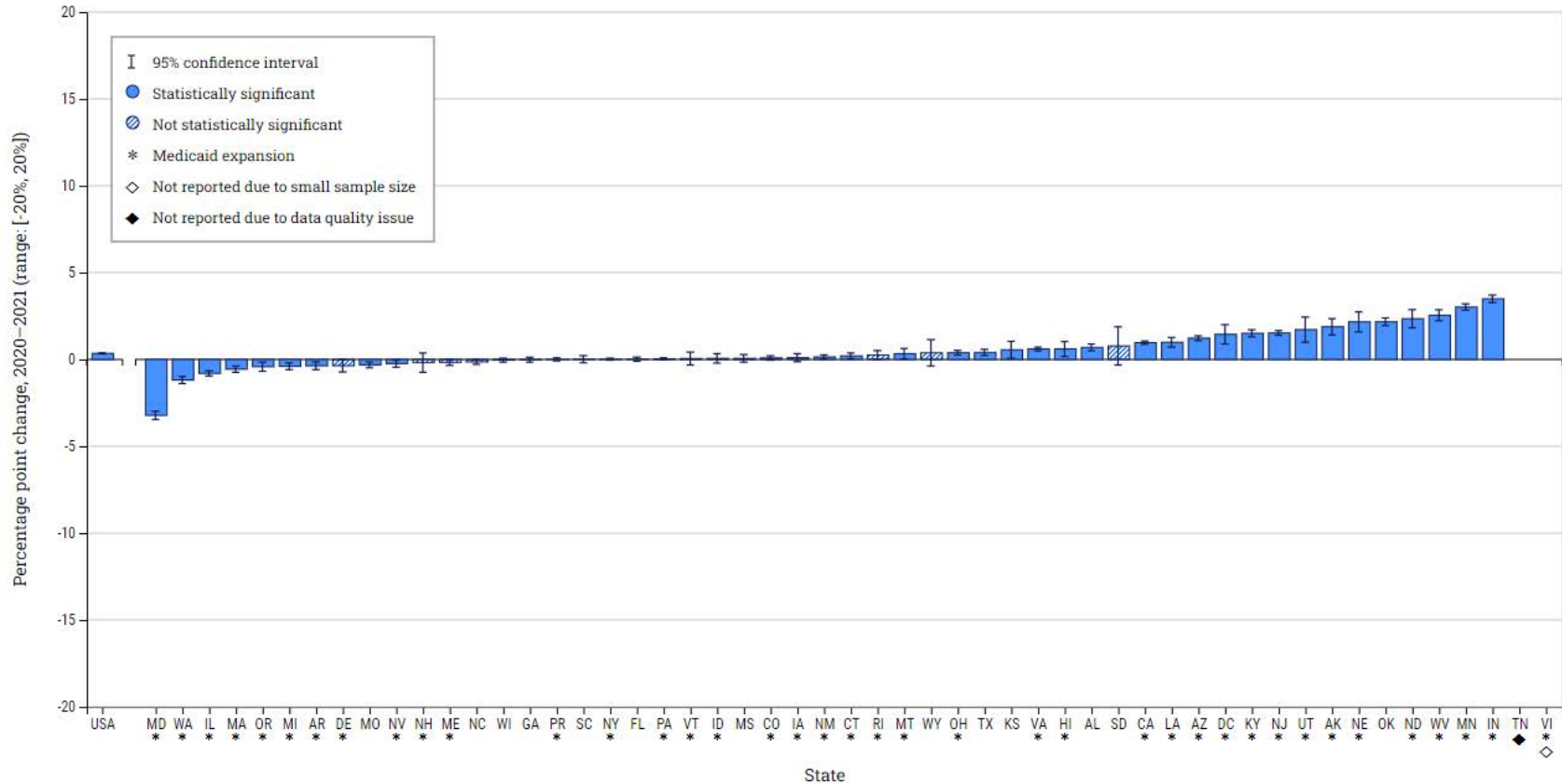
* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

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 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 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Figure G.6. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in a residential setting, 2020 to 2021



Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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 Federally Assigned Service Category (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*)

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

◆ 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 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, 2020 to 2021

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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
United States	4,554,127	4,813,244	3,537,030	3,736,518	77.7	77.6	199,488	-0.04	(-0.09, 0.02)	0.227
Alabama	47,498	51,610	37,585	40,698	79.1	78.9	3,113	-0.27	(-0.78, 0.23)	0.337
Alaska*	18,391	21,500	15,129	18,118	82.3	84.3	2,989	2.01	(1.27, 2.74)	<0.001
Arizona*	152,307	162,835	122,006	131,046	80.1	80.5	9,040	0.37	(0.09, 0.65)	0.013
Arkansas*	32,745	32,426	19,188	19,710	58.6	60.8	522	2.19	(1.43, 2.94)	<0.001
California*	442,459	443,319	324,453	318,495	73.3	71.8	-5,958	-1.49	(-1.67, -1.30)	<0.001
Colorado*	87,829	95,877	71,301	78,020	81.2	81.4	6,719	0.19	(-0.16, 0.55)	0.337
Connecticut*	81,804	81,910	70,428	70,543	86.1	86.1	115	0.03	(-0.31, 0.36)	0.882
Delaware*	20,927	20,860	17,765	17,622	84.9	84.5	-143	-0.41	(-1.10, 0.28)	0.291
District of Columbia*	12,398	13,608	7,909	9,170	63.8	67.4	1,261	3.59	(2.44, 4.75)	<0.001
Florida	130,933	146,607	80,222	90,651	61.3	61.8	10,429	0.56	(0.20, 0.93)	0.004
Georgia	63,800	64,395	41,250	39,832	64.7	61.9	-1,418	-2.80	(-3.33, -2.27)	<0.001
Hawaii*	15,299	16,970	11,129	12,286	72.7	72.4	1,157	-0.34	(-1.32, 0.63)	0.528
Idaho*	24,522	28,657	19,729	23,683	80.5	82.6	3,954	2.19	(1.53, 2.85)	<0.001
Illinois*	163,825	175,506	113,961	116,619	69.6	66.4	2,658	-3.12	(-3.43, -2.80)	<0.001
Indiana*	108,059	120,046	75,293	84,376	69.7	70.3	9,083	0.61	(0.23, 0.99)	0.003
Iowa*	52,030	53,091	40,602	42,210	78.0	79.5	1,608	1.47	(0.97, 1.96)	<0.001
Kansas	20,975	23,031	13,572	14,854	64.7	64.5	1,282	-0.21	(-1.10, 0.68)	0.671
Kentucky*	151,835	163,386	127,755	138,779	84.1	84.9	11,024	0.80	(0.55, 1.05)	<0.001
Louisiana*	112,170	115,587	81,363	84,552	72.5	73.2	3,189	0.61	(0.25, 0.98)	0.002
Maine*	33,980	35,114	29,698	30,577	87.4	87.1	879	-0.32	(-0.82, 0.18)	0.257
Maryland*	111,204	113,706	96,829	98,145	87.1	86.3	1,316	-0.76	(-1.04, -0.48)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	160,891	163,700	134,049	134,385	83.3	82.1	336	-1.22	(-1.48, -0.96)	<0.001
Michigan*	184,720	194,140	142,739	158,001	77.3	81.4	15,262	4.11	(3.85, 4.37)	<0.001
Minnesota*	96,728	102,507	80,633	85,454	83.4	83.4	4,821	0.00	(-0.32, 0.33)	0.983
Mississippi	25,690	25,912	14,690	14,883	57.2	57.4	193	0.25	(-0.60, 1.11)	0.592
Missouri	62,488	76,101	51,259	63,115	82.0	82.9	11,856	0.91	(0.50, 1.31)	<0.001
Montana*	25,670	27,585	21,575	23,335	84.0	84.6	1,760	0.55	(-0.07, 1.16)	0.111
Nebraska*	13,011	21,650	8,102	15,156	62.3	70.0	7,054	7.73	(6.70, 8.77)	<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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted ρ -value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
Nevada*	49,155	51,367	37,776	39,343	76.9	76.6	1,567	-0.26	(-0.78, 0.26)	0.374
New Hampshire*	20,056	22,871	17,483	19,748	87.2	86.3	2,265	-0.83	(-1.47, -0.18)	0.018
New Jersey*	98,924	106,314	80,575	85,227	81.5	80.2	4,652	-1.29	(-1.63, -0.95)	<0.001
New Mexico*	65,162	69,333	56,616	59,942	86.9	86.5	3,326	-0.43	(-0.79, -0.07)	0.029
New York*	374,019	382,524	298,390	300,792	79.8	78.6	2,402	-1.15	(-1.33, -0.96)	<0.001
North Carolina	105,419	116,948	72,553	84,923	68.8	72.6	12,370	3.79	(3.41, 4.17)	<0.001
North Dakota*	8,978	10,445	6,893	8,294	76.8	79.4	1,401	2.63	(1.46, 3.80)	<0.001
Ohio*	354,032	365,621	301,474	310,091	85.2	84.8	8,617	-0.34	(-0.51, -0.18)	<0.001
Oklahoma	38,598	53,534	25,458	35,772	66.0	66.8	10,314	0.86	(0.25, 1.48)	0.010
Oregon*	97,928	100,465	84,121	85,922	85.9	85.5	1,801	-0.38	(-0.68, -0.07)	0.024
Pennsylvania*	267,436	280,744	205,734	219,229	76.9	78.1	13,495	1.16	(0.94, 1.38)	<0.001
Puerto Rico*	12,170	16,134	8,064	11,348	66.3	70.3	3,284	4.07	(2.98, 5.17)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	21,514	22,651	19,068	20,734	88.6	91.5	1,666	2.91	(2.35, 3.46)	<0.001
South Carolina	41,573	45,909	28,684	32,517	69.0	70.8	3,833	1.83	(1.22, 2.44)	<0.001
South Dakota	5,388	6,332	2,900	3,681	53.8	58.1	781	4.31	(2.51, 6.11)	<0.001
Tennessee	DQ	96,333	DQ	73,647	DQ	76.5	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	99,849	104,538	60,656	62,724	60.7	60.0	2,068	-0.75	(-1.17, -0.32)	0.001
Utah*	29,218	33,512	21,784	26,184	74.6	78.1	4,400	3.58	(2.91, 4.24)	<0.001
Vermont*	18,769	19,261	16,181	16,445	86.2	85.4	264	-0.83	(-1.53, -0.13)	0.029
Virginia*	108,165	113,340	85,217	88,984	78.8	78.5	3,767	-0.27	(-0.61, 0.07)	0.150
Virgin Islands	278	263	113	147	40.6	55.9	34	15.25	(6.92, 23.57)	<0.001
Washington*	143,210	148,700	122,126	126,062	85.3	84.8	3,936	-0.50	(-0.76, -0.24)	<0.001
West Virginia*	55,282	59,358	45,329	49,061	82.0	82.7	3,732	0.66	(0.21, 1.10)	0.006
Wisconsin	81,310	87,914	67,281	72,595	82.7	82.6	5,314	-0.17	(-0.53, 0.19)	0.389
Wyoming	3,506	3,530	2,340	2,438	66.7	69.1	98	2.32	(0.14, 4.50)	0.050

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.7 (*continued*)

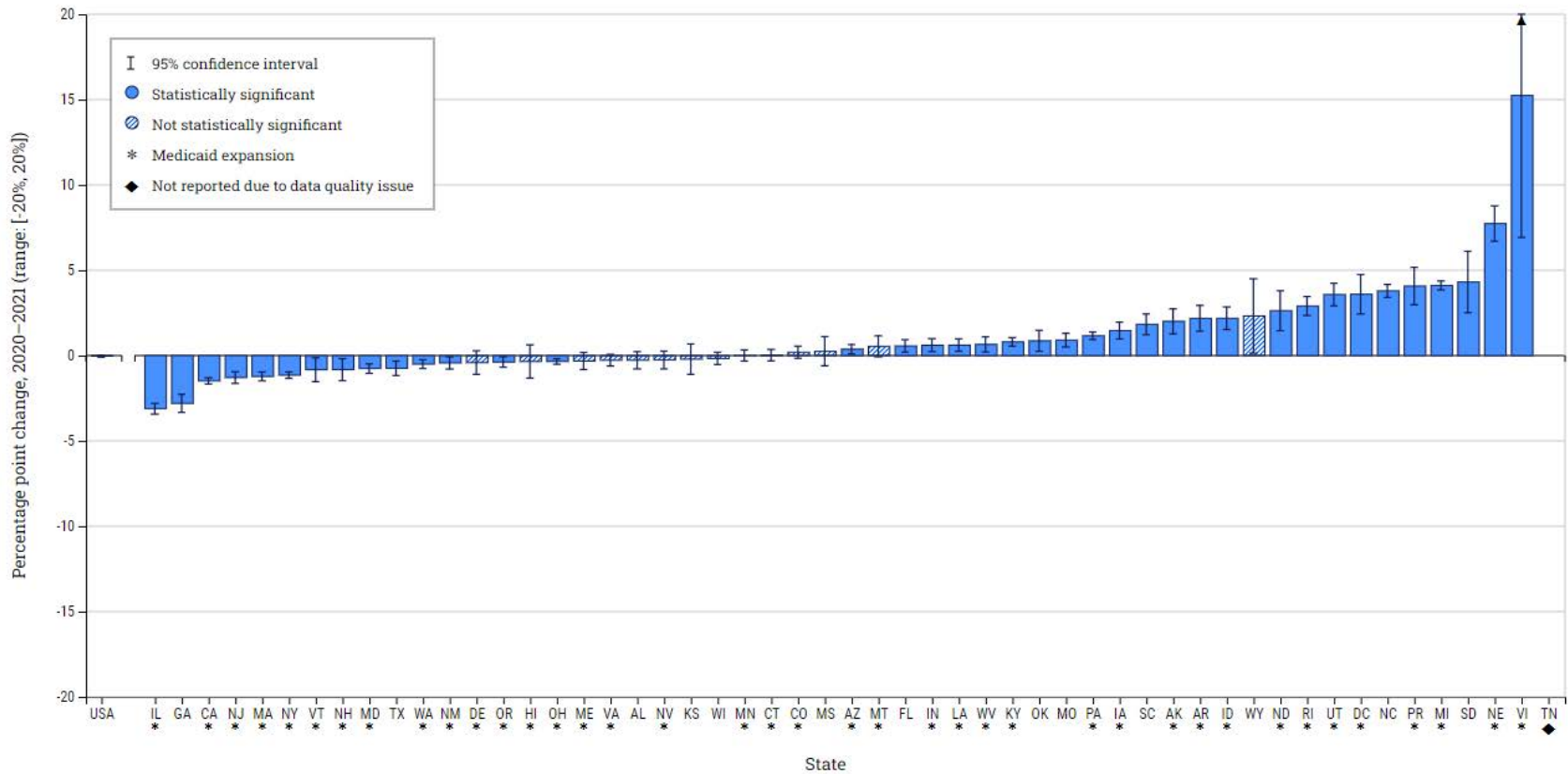
We defined service setting on the basis of the Federally Assigned Service Category (FASC) value the claim was assigned as well as the type of claim on which the service was submitted; for claims categorized as Other Services (i.e., not inpatient, residential, or pharmacy claims), we defined the setting 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.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. 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 2020, making the state's data unusable.

Figure G.7. Change in the percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD who received treatment in an outpatient setting, 2020 to 2021



Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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.

Figure G.7 (continued)

We defined service setting on the basis of the Federally Assigned Service Category (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.

* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

◆ 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 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, 2020 to 2021

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 of 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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
United States	2,074,242	2,196,526	568,821	606,283	27.4	27.6	37,462	0.18	(0.09, 0.26)	<0.001
Alabama	23,434	25,075	5,787	5,739	24.7	22.9	-48	-1.81	(-2.57, -1.05)	<0.001
Alaska*	7,236	8,138	2,202	2,753	30.4	33.8	551	3.40	(1.92, 4.87)	<0.001
Arizona*	70,188	74,882	26,306	29,195	37.5	39.0	2,889	1.51	(1.01, 2.01)	<0.001
Arkansas*	21,699	20,581	2,905	2,869	13.4	13.9	-36	0.55	(-0.10, 1.21)	0.135
California*	205,717	220,102	44,455	48,300	21.6	21.9	3,845	0.33	(0.09, 0.58)	0.016
Colorado*	34,871	37,624	8,349	8,794	23.9	23.4	445	-0.57	(-1.19, 0.05)	0.101
Connecticut*	28,316	28,475	10,433	10,366	36.8	36.4	-67	-0.44	(-1.23, 0.35)	0.341
Delaware*	8,537	8,210	3,314	2,883	38.8	35.1	-431	-3.70	(-5.16, -2.24)	<0.001
District of Columbia*	7,752	7,944	1,378	1,525	17.8	19.2	147	1.42	(0.21, 2.64)	0.037
Florida	82,322	89,670	12,552	13,358	15.2	14.9	806	-0.35	(-0.69, -0.01)	0.065
Georgia	36,834	38,788	5,211	4,951	14.1	12.8	-260	-1.38	(-1.87, -0.90)	<0.001
Hawaii*	7,866	8,577	1,773	1,924	22.5	22.4	151	-0.11	(-1.39, 1.17)	0.919
Idaho*	10,258	10,595	2,558	2,937	24.9	27.7	379	2.78	(1.59, 3.98)	<0.001
Illinois*	88,968	95,074	19,883	20,201	22.3	21.2	318	-1.10	(-1.48, -0.72)	<0.001
Indiana*	53,493	60,060	10,842	13,517	20.3	22.5	2,675	2.24	(1.76, 2.71)	<0.001
Iowa*	24,473	23,723	6,421	6,456	26.2	27.2	35	0.98	(0.19, 1.77)	0.028
Kansas	12,635	13,884	2,269	2,571	18.0	18.5	302	0.56	(-0.37, 1.49)	0.310
Kentucky*	62,606	66,712	21,918	24,916	35.0	37.3	2,998	2.34	(1.82, 2.86)	<0.001
Louisiana*	62,242	62,845	15,247	16,049	24.5	25.5	802	1.04	(0.56, 1.52)	<0.001
Maine*	10,684	10,767	3,317	3,317	31.0	30.8	0	-0.24	(-1.48, 1.00)	0.796
Maryland*	41,390	40,934	16,143	14,372	39.0	35.1	-1,771	-3.89	(-4.55, -3.23)	<0.001
Massachusetts*	75,299	75,886	32,781	32,112	43.5	42.3	-669	-1.22	(-1.72, -0.72)	<0.001
Michigan*	82,232	83,337	22,154	25,444	26.9	30.5	3,290	3.59	(3.16, 4.03)	<0.001
Minnesota*	39,235	43,410	12,872	15,603	32.8	35.9	2,731	3.14	(2.49, 3.78)	<0.001
Mississippi	16,601	16,449	1,958	1,922	11.8	11.7	-36	-0.11	(-0.80, 0.58)	0.837
Missouri	27,575	31,228	7,414	8,305	26.9	26.6	891	-0.29	(-1.01, 0.42)	0.514

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, 2021–2020	Difference in percentage, 2021–2020 (percentage points)	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p-value [#]
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021				
Montana*	10,394	11,168	3,461	3,713	33.3	33.2	252	-0.05	(-1.31, 1.21)	0.955
Nebraska*	8,201	12,928	1,483	3,102	18.1	24.0	1,619	5.91	(4.80, 7.02)	<0.001
Nevada*	24,837	26,097	6,971	7,174	28.1	27.5	203	-0.58	(-1.36, 0.20)	0.195
New Hampshire*	7,215	8,570	3,014	3,537	41.8	41.3	523	-0.50	(-2.05, 1.04)	0.619
New Jersey*	38,866	45,986	11,790	14,226	30.3	30.9	2,436	0.60	(-0.02, 1.22)	0.085
New Mexico*	22,471	25,115	7,155	8,219	31.8	32.7	1,064	0.88	(0.04, 1.73)	0.062
New York*	164,826	172,376	54,346	54,315	33.0	31.5	-31	-1.46	(-1.78, -1.15)	<0.001
North Carolina	57,707	58,503	10,373	11,100	18.0	19.0	727	1.00	(0.55, 1.44)	<0.001
North Dakota*	4,585	5,242	1,422	1,801	31.0	34.4	379	3.34	(1.49, 5.20)	<0.001
Ohio*	150,662	155,150	56,756	57,887	37.7	37.3	1,131	-0.36	(-0.70, -0.02)	0.062
Oklahoma	21,154	29,124	2,685	4,328	12.7	14.9	1,643	2.17	(1.56, 2.77)	<0.001
Oregon*	36,733	37,694	13,236	12,881	36.0	34.2	-355	-1.86	(-2.55, -1.17)	<0.001
Pennsylvania*	104,301	110,222	23,615	25,188	22.6	22.9	1,573	0.21	(-0.14, 0.57)	0.310
Puerto Rico*	5,617	6,894	819	1,222	14.6	17.7	403	3.14	(1.85, 4.43)	<0.001
Rhode Island*	5,148	5,683	2,251	2,483	43.7	43.7	232	-0.03	(-1.90, 1.84)	0.972
South Carolina	21,117	21,853	3,265	3,390	15.5	15.5	125	0.05	(-0.63, 0.74)	0.919
South Dakota	3,734	4,259	586	777	15.7	18.2	191	2.55	(0.90, 4.20)	0.005
Tennessee	DQ	44,922	DQ	11,016	DQ	24.5	DQ	DQ	DQ	DQ
Texas	63,764	66,792	9,412	9,518	14.8	14.3	106	-0.51	(-0.89, -0.13)	0.016
Utah*	17,010	19,517	6,979	8,450	41.0	43.3	1,471	2.27	(1.25, 3.28)	<0.001
Vermont*	5,405	5,556	1,861	1,925	34.4	34.6	64	0.22	(-1.56, 2.00)	0.880
Virginia*	47,093	47,852	10,664	12,516	22.6	26.2	1,852	3.51	(2.97, 4.06)	<0.001
Virgin Islands	195	143	14	DS	7.2	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Washington*	54,565	56,530	19,486	19,804	35.7	35.0	318	-0.68	(-1.24, -0.12)	0.031
West Virginia*	22,110	24,213	6,455	7,660	29.2	31.6	1,205	2.44	(1.60, 3.28)	<0.001
Wisconsin	32,218	34,297	9,990	10,396	31.0	30.3	406	-0.70	(-1.40, 0.01)	0.077
Wyoming	1,851	1,792	290	292	15.7	16.3	2	0.63	(-1.75, 3.01)	0.699

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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*)

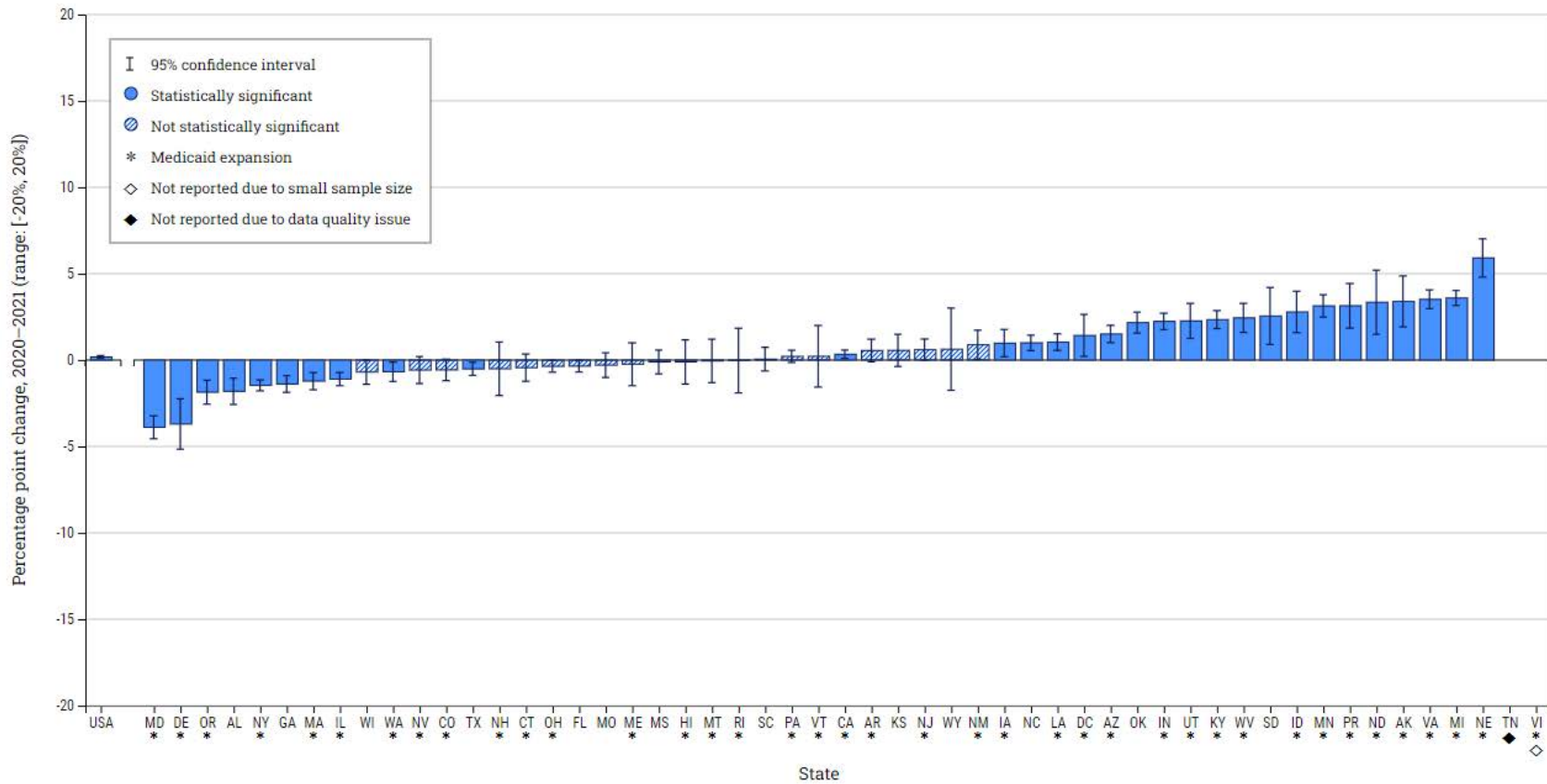
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* States that implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

Adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

DQ = Not reported because of a severe data quality issue. 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 2020, making the state's data unusable.

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, 2020 to 2021



Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF and 2020 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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APPENDIX A:

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

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H. R. 6—28

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 2015,¹¹⁶ 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. Among other enhancements, the data are more detailed (more files and data elements) and data files are submitted more frequently. 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, those data are challenging to use for analytic purposes. Most importantly, the TAF reorganizes enrollment, claims, and records of managed care encounters 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 people 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 2021 TAF enrollment and claims data. The TAF files include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. This version

¹¹⁶ 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>.

of the TAF contains the same amount of claims run-out as the versions of TAF used for previous SUD Data Books. The run-out period is the time between the date of service and the time a fully adjudicated claim for that service appears in the data. The preliminary version of the 2021 TAF data has at least six months of run-out for each month of the year. Some claims, particularly those for complex sets of services, take longer to appear in the data without additional adjustments and corrections being made; 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 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.¹¹⁷ To examine enrollment information in the DE file, we compared monthly counts of Medicaid beneficiaries who had comprehensive benefits according to the 2021 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 records of managed care encounters 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 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

¹¹⁷ 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>.

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 about the data in states in which any of these measures were less than 50 percent or more than 200 percent of the national median.

4. **Valid diagnosis codes.** To assess diagnosis codes for 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 International Classification of Diseases (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.¹¹⁸ States were categorized as of high concern if only 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.).

¹¹⁸ As of October 1, 2015, CMS no longer accepts ICD-9 diagnosis codes, however some states may still allow the use of select ICD-9 codes).

Appendix Table B.1. Data quality issues by state in 2021

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	—	—	High Concern (OT)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	High Concern (OT)
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	Unclassified	—	High Concern	High concern	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF:DE, OT, IP, and RX files.

Note: 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 or of low, medium, or high concern. Eligibility and Enrollment 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 2021;¹¹⁹ the SUD Data Book excludes Medicaid Expansion CHIP and separate CHIP beneficiaries enrolled only in these programs throughout the year.^{120, 121} 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 treatment¹²² that had (1) a diagnosis code indicating a SUD¹²³ 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 claim¹²⁴ for SUD

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.

¹¹⁹ This SUD Data Book includes individuals eligible for Medicaid coverage only, as well as those dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid.

¹²⁰ Because the SUD Data Book includes beneficiaries enrolled in Medicaid for one or more months in 2021, some beneficiaries enrolled in both Medicaid and CHIP during 2021 are also included.

¹²¹ 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/2021-methodological-summary-and-definitions>.

¹²² The SUD Data Book does not include lab or transportation claims because they can cause beneficiaries to be incorrectly identified as having a SUD.

¹²³ This approach uses SUD Tool 1, Identifying Beneficiaries with a SUD (identification tool), developed for CMS's Innovation Accelerator Program, and the Chronic Condition Warehouse (CCW) Chronic Condition Algorithms for SUDs. The SUD Technical Specifications and SUD Reference Codes used in SUD Tool 1 are available at <https://www.medicare.gov/medicaid/data-systems/macbis/medicaid-chip-research-files/transformed-medicare-statistical-information-system-t-msis-analytic-files-taf/index.html>. Information on the CCW Chronic Conditions Algorithms can be found at <https://www2.ccwdata.org/web/guest/condition-categories-chronic>. Diagnosis codes indicating a SUD include codes for substance abuse, dependence, and use; codes for adverse effects and poisoning by substances; and a limited number of codes indicating physical harm as a result of a substance.

¹²⁴ Starting in the 2020 SUD Data Book, inpatient and long-term care claims were identified based on type of bill code, billing provider taxonomy code, place of service code, and revenue code 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 using 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.

treatment, (2) two outpatient or long-term care claims for SUD treatment on different days, or (3) one pharmacy claim for MAT.^{125, 126, 127}

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 2021. 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 2021.

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.¹²⁸ 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

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

¹²⁵ 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>.

¹²⁶ The 2017, 2018, and 2019 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 the 2020 SUD Data Book, claims for methadone from the RX file were 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.

¹²⁷ In the 2021 SUD Data Book, we removed 13 National Drug Codes representing buprenorphine formulations used for the treatment of acute pain that were erroneously included in the 2020 SUD Data Book. These formulations accounted for a decline of 0.07 percent in the number of beneficiaries treated for OUD.

¹²⁸ 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 and 2021 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).

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.

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)¹²⁹
- Observation care (days)
- Partial hospitalization (days)
- Physician services (claims)
- Screening/assessment (claims)
- Treatment program (days)

¹²⁹ 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.

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 that state Medicaid programs use—managed care or FFS (Table E.1).¹³⁰ Beneficiaries were counted as receiving SUD treatment services through a managed care entity if they (1) had one or more encounter records for SUD 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.

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.

¹³⁰ Beneficiaries could be counted as having services delivered through both managed care and FFS if they had separate claims that met each criterion.

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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 2021 for any SUD (8.0 percent) compared with Medicare beneficiaries (3.5 percent) in 2018 and privately insured individuals (0.8 percent) in 2021. However, the share of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an AUD in 2021 (1.9 percent) was similar to the share of Medicare beneficiaries treated for this disorder in 2018 (2.1 percent). A smaller share of privately insured individuals received treatment for an AUD in 2021 (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 data¹³¹ and (2) data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) (SAMHSA 2022b). These two data sources are based on populations and methods that differ from the populations and 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.

Appendix Table C.1. Comparison of SUD and AUD 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	8.0	1.9
Medicare: CCW algorithm ^b	3.5	2.1
Commercial/private: NSDUH	0.8	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 5.15.B, available at <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2021-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.

¹³¹ 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 2021, by disorder

- In the states included in this analysis, 1.8 million Medicaid beneficiaries were treated for an OUD in 2021. Seven percent of these beneficiaries (131,819) were in Pennsylvania, followed by New York (131,732), Ohio (127,954), and California (126,851).
- Tobacco use most frequently co-occurred with OUD (in 25 percent of beneficiaries with an OUD), followed by alcohol use (in 21 percent of beneficiaries with an OUD) and stimulant use disorder (in 17 percent of beneficiaries with an OUD).

Appendix Table D.2. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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 (nearly 4 percent) and the aged, blind, or disabled enrollment category (3 percent).

Appendix Table D.3. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by major enrollment category

- Across states, beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category¹³² accounted for the largest share of beneficiaries treated for an OUD (51 percent), followed by the adult enrollment category (24 percent) and those in the aged, blind, or disabled enrollment category (23 percent).
- In nine states and territories, the expansion adult enrollment category represented 70 percent or more of beneficiaries treated for an OUD (Colorado [78 percent], Connecticut [72 percent], Illinois [84 percent], Indiana [77 percent], Louisiana [73 percent], Montana [72 percent], New Hampshire [71 percent], Oregon [81 percent], and the Virgin Islands [77 percent]).

Appendix Table D.4. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by age group and disability status

- Five percent of Medicaid beneficiaries ages 19 to 64 who were eligible on the basis of disability in 2021 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 2021 and treated for an OUD was 10 percent or more (Maryland [13 percent], Massachusetts [10 percent], and New Mexico [10 percent]).

¹³² Idaho expanded Medicaid in 2020 but did not have any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in the 2021 data, indicating that the state's reporting has lagged in the policy change. Missouri and Oklahoma expanded Medicaid in July 2021 and reported beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2021. Virginia expanded Medicaid before 2019 but reported an implausibly low number of beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2021. These are likely data errors.

- 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 2021, by age group and disability status

- Seventy-six percent of Medicaid beneficiaries who were treated for an OUD in 2021 were adults ages 19 to 64 not eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability.
- Twenty percent of Medicaid beneficiaries who were treated for an OUD in 2021 were adults ages 19 to 64 eligible for Medicaid on the basis of disability.
- In three 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 (Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas). None of these states had expanded Medicaid by January 1, 2021.
- Three percent of beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021 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 2021, by state

- As with the table for all beneficiaries with a SUD in 2021 (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 2021, by service type

- The most common SUD treatment services received by Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD were MAT, physician services, and counseling. In contrast, for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD (including OUD), the most common SUD treatment services were inpatient and emergency services, as shown in Table C.1.
- Approximately four-fifths (79 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 58 percent in Illinois. In all states and territories, more than 50 percent of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received MAT, and in all but eight states, more than 70 percent of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received MAT.
- Across all states, 47 percent of beneficiaries treated for an OUD received physician services, 36 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, 10 percent or more received community support: Alaska (20 percent),

Florida (25 percent), Massachusetts (10 percent), Missouri (19 percent), New Hampshire (11 percent), Utah (10 percent), and Wyoming (12 percent). This finding is similar to the results for all beneficiaries treated for any SUD, shown in Table C.1.

- Almost 4 percent of beneficiaries treated for an OUD received peer support services. More than 10 percent of beneficiaries treated for an OUD received peer support in the following states: Arizona (15 percent), Delaware (19 percent), Kentucky (23 percent), Montana (10 percent), and West Virginia (15 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 2021, by service setting

- Ninety-five percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received one or more services in an outpatient setting in 2021, a result higher than the share of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD who received services in this type of setting (78 percent), according to Table C.2.
- More than one-quarter (27 percent) of the beneficiaries treated for an OUD received one or more services in an inpatient setting, a number lower than the share of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for any SUD (42 percent). Arizona and Nebraska had the highest rate of beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received services in an inpatient setting (38 percent in each); Rhode Island and Vermont had the lowest rate (16 percent in each).
- The percentage of beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received services in a home-based setting in 2021 was 4 percent. In several states, the percentage of beneficiaries who received treatment in home-based settings was above 10 percent. In Arizona, 26 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received home-based services, as did 14 percent in Washington.
- Beneficiaries treated for an OUD received services in a community-based setting at similar rates to home-based settings in 2021 (3 percent). In Florida, 25 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received community-based services, followed by 20 percent in Alaska, 19 percent in Missouri, and 12 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 33 percent, respectively). In ten 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, as shown in Table C.2.

Appendix Table D.9. Average number of OUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, by service type

- Beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received MAT received medication for an average of 142 days in 2021.¹³³ The number of days of medication ranged from an average of 72 in Arkansas to 208 in Maine.
- Beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received inpatient care averaged close to 12 days of inpatient care in 2021. This average was a day longer than what all beneficiaries with any SUD received (11 days; see Table D.1). Beneficiaries treated for an OUD also averaged slightly more consultation services (almost eight claims per beneficiary in 2021) and physician services (seven claims per beneficiary in 2021) than did beneficiaries treated for any SUD, who averaged five claims per beneficiary for both services.

Appendix Table D.10. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, by delivery system

- Seventy-nine percent of the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD received at least one service through a managed care organization; 41 percent received at least one service through the FFS system in 2021. This finding is similar to the results for all beneficiaries treated for any SUD, shown in Table E.1.

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 2021

- Among the Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received any SUD service in an inpatient or residential setting during 2021, 57 percent received at least one outpatient or home- or community-based service within 30 days of discharge; 46 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, as 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 2021 and received OUD services in an outpatient or home- or community-based setting within 30 days ranged from a low of about 29 percent in Arkansas to a high of 71 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 64 percent.

¹³³ For the purposes of this SUD Data Book, MAT consists of medications intended to reduce the symptoms of a SUD, including 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.

Appendix Table D.1. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD and another SUD in 2021, 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	1,816,865	373,627	20.6	167,837	9.2	887,253	48.8	315,840	17.4	454,421	25.0	231,499	12.7
Alabama	12,049	1,312	10.9	911	7.6	5,397	44.8	1,306	10.8	4,149	34.4	1,683	14.0
Alaska*	7,942	2,486	31.3	487	6.1	4,422	55.7	1,651	20.8	1,401	17.6	877	11.0
Arizona*	68,583	16,142	23.5	7,629	11.1	36,246	52.8	18,227	26.6	15,713	22.9	8,390	12.2
Arkansas*	7,098	718	10.1	453	6.4	2,595	36.6	700	9.9	1,804	25.4	639	9.0
California*	126,851	16,305	12.9	6,283	5.0	45,728	36.0	17,431	13.7	22,531	17.8	10,897	8.6
Colorado*	35,219	10,748	30.5	1,493	4.2	17,775	50.5	4,551	12.9	7,668	21.8	2,633	7.5
Connecticut*	39,013	9,464	24.3	3,038	7.8	18,732	48.0	5,567	14.3	9,032	23.2	4,197	10.8
Delaware*	12,294	2,226	18.1	942	7.7	6,709	54.6	2,255	18.3	3,268	26.6	1,548	12.6
District of Columbia*	5,522	1,077	19.5	327	5.9	2,222	40.2	485	8.8	1,339	24.2	500	9.1
Florida	41,957	5,632	13.4	3,052	7.3	16,483	39.3	4,016	9.6	10,821	25.8	5,793	13.8
Georgia	12,486	1,790	14.3	780	6.2	4,824	38.6	1,181	9.5	2,937	23.5	1,314	10.5
Hawaii*	3,489	646	18.5	162	4.6	1,409	40.4	562	16.1	606	17.4	330	9.5
Idaho*	9,358	2,675	28.6	638	6.8	5,002	53.5	1,951	20.8	2,125	22.7	690	7.4
Illinois*	48,541	12,167	25.1	4,926	10.1	25,173	51.9	7,527	15.5	13,953	28.7	7,178	14.8
Indiana*	55,986	11,628	20.8	2,807	5.0	21,187	37.8	6,335	11.3	8,754	15.6	4,408	7.9
Iowa*	9,825	4,036	41.1	1,406	14.3	6,227	63.4	2,230	22.7	2,312	23.5	970	9.9
Kansas	3,540	1,007	28.4	399	11.3	2,041	57.7	507	14.3	1,087	30.7	386	10.9
Kentucky*	79,370	12,455	15.7	10,529	13.3	43,721	55.1	20,399	25.7	21,067	26.5	11,687	14.7
Louisiana*	34,837	7,240	20.8	4,692	13.5	18,137	52.1	8,406	24.1	9,261	26.6	7,161	20.6
Maine*	18,247	2,913	16.0	696	3.8	7,220	39.6	1,633	8.9	4,041	22.1	2,014	11.0
Maryland*	68,814	11,162	16.2	5,338	7.8	28,708	41.7	9,506	13.8	14,541	21.1	7,268	10.6
Massachusetts*	84,674	25,308	29.9	8,122	9.6	47,736	56.4	14,211	16.8	27,684	32.7	14,439	17.1
Michigan*	59,962	12,522	20.9	4,719	7.9	29,379	49.0	9,082	15.1	13,753	22.9	6,686	11.2
Minnesota*	33,276	10,644	32.0	3,655	11.0	19,520	58.7	7,177	21.6	8,431	25.3	4,722	14.2
Mississippi	5,132	657	12.8	296	5.8	1,835	35.8	467	9.1	1,164	22.7	506	9.9
Missouri	23,626	4,807	20.3	1,654	7.0	11,064	46.8	3,523	14.9	5,287	22.4	2,786	11.8
Montana*	8,509	2,606	30.6	792	9.3	5,649	66.4	2,646	31.1	2,362	27.8	1,231	14.5
Nebraska*	3,614	1,476	40.8	359	9.9	2,274	62.9	525	14.5	1,168	32.3	352	9.7
Nevada*	16,748	3,448	20.6	1,232	7.4	7,417	44.3	2,740	16.4	4,309	25.7	1,884	11.2
New Hampshire*	13,279	2,625	19.8	902	6.8	6,211	46.8	2,395	18.0	2,442	18.4	1,471	11.1

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 Jersey*	47,529	8,894	18.7	3,174	6.7	20,082	42.3	4,920	10.4	11,640	24.5	6,272	13.2
New Mexico*	33,145	7,361	22.2	2,027	6.1	13,916	42.0	4,697	14.2	6,413	19.3	2,898	8.7
New York*	131,732	34,244	26.0	18,111	13.7	75,332	57.2	26,544	20.2	46,699	35.5	23,078	17.5
North Carolina	34,531	3,280	9.5	3,104	9.0	15,395	44.6	4,430	12.8	9,702	28.1	4,886	14.1
North Dakota*	2,985	898	30.1	364	12.2	1,867	62.5	872	29.2	843	28.2	419	14.0
Ohio*	127,954	31,021	24.2	24,269	19.0	80,189	62.7	29,920	23.4	43,396	33.9	21,150	16.5
Oklahoma	14,034	2,194	15.6	671	4.8	5,683	40.5	1,523	10.9	2,801	20.0	1,234	8.8
Oregon*	37,757	9,163	24.3	2,211	5.9	20,105	53.2	7,782	20.6	8,437	22.3	3,119	8.3
Pennsylvania*	131,819	24,156	18.3	11,748	8.9	62,615	47.5	23,198	17.6	29,794	22.6	18,344	13.9
Puerto Rico*	6,932	218	3.1	385	5.6	1,568	22.6	934	13.5	540	7.8	574	8.3
Rhode Island*	13,879	2,724	19.6	311	2.2	4,320	31.1	833	6.0	1,407	10.1	958	6.9
South Carolina	15,672	1,515	9.7	843	5.4	5,317	33.9	1,342	8.6	3,132	20.0	1,372	8.8
South Dakota	950	320	33.7	88	9.3	548	57.7	160	16.8	229	24.1	97	10.2
Tennessee	33,225	4,938	14.9	3,889	11.7	16,298	49.1	5,857	17.6	10,052	30.3	5,540	16.7
Texas	16,442	3,932	23.9	1,352	8.2	8,021	48.8	1,983	12.1	4,134	25.1	2,139	13.0
Utah*	16,610	3,863	23.3	1,104	6.6	8,584	51.7	4,214	25.4	3,850	23.2	2,054	12.4
Vermont*	10,850	1,687	15.5	560	5.2	4,511	41.6	1,249	11.5	2,389	22.0	770	7.1
Virginia*	55,469	8,926	16.1	4,631	8.3	23,236	41.9	8,002	14.4	11,774	21.2	5,727	10.3
Virgin Islands	22	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	0	0.0	DS	DS
Washington*	69,025	13,188	19.1	4,199	6.1	34,797	50.4	14,984	21.7	16,015	23.2	6,888	10.0
West Virginia*	34,737	5,421	15.6	2,728	7.9	17,603	50.7	7,802	22.5	7,886	22.7	5,702	16.4
Wisconsin	30,977	7,623	24.6	3,310	10.7	15,926	51.4	5,327	17.2	8,127	26.2	3,580	11.6
Wyoming	748	139	18.6	39	5.2	297	39.7	75	10.0	151	20.2	58	7.8

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: 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, 2021.

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.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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	62,203,047	12,216,184	427,867	3.5	11,841,900	19,893	0.2	1,573,107	18,476	1.2
Alabama	533,495	130,852	6,056	4.6	175,099	DS	DS	34,496	226	0.7
Alaska*	194,755	50,347	2,045	4.1	42,056	122	0.3	2,748	71	2.6
Arizona*	1,596,619	383,338	14,352	3.7	272,821	1,119	0.4	21,350	437	2.0
Arkansas*	720,872	1,188	DS	DS	221,299	2,302	1.0	1,427	DS	DS
California*	10,198,392	2,101,241	28,886	1.4	1,337,722	1,757	0.1	97,262	202	0.2
Colorado*	1,203,166	98,233	1,785	1.8	204,731	DS	DS	44,290	1,005	2.3
Connecticut*	792,828	203,025	7,337	3.6	145,973	213	0.1	12,223	157	1.3
Delaware*	197,239	41,559	3,098	7.5	40,860	50	0.1	5,460	200	3.7
District of Columbia*	209,456	56,570	906	1.6	27,379	DS	DS	361	DS	DS
Florida	2,981,521	829,352	20,023	2.4	975,235	1,177	0.1	144,993	2,421	1.7
Georgia	1,231,699	437,139	5,630	1.3	353,384	DS	DS	105,228	653	0.6
Hawaii*	339,555	35,746	366	1.0	53,089	34	0.1	21,038	144	0.7
Idaho*	286,120	180,699	6,911	3.8	49,881	76	0.2	0	.	.
Illinois*	2,475,169	87,844	830	0.9	230,405	DS	DS	37,312	203	0.5
Indiana*	1,310,551	167,301	5,133	3.1	227,085	DS	DS	82,724	2,822	3.4
Iowa*	565,236	106,190	1,985	1.9	81,413	80	0.1	27,405	100	0.4
Kansas	252,160	62,990	1,438	2.3	84,524	242	0.3	14,806	120	0.8
Kentucky*	1,266,844	145,214	12,589	8.7	152,434	199	0.1	17,468	531	3.0
Louisiana*	1,277,646	78,768	3,735	4.7	238,421	204	0.1	21,233	286	1.3
Maine*	263,955	48,575	4,771	9.8	42,080	DS	DS	4,620	212	4.6
Maryland*	1,102,669	270,261	15,798	5.8	219,376	548	0.2	15,502	170	1.1
Massachusetts*	1,434,301	362,782	15,284	4.2	162,519	423	0.3	7,383	137	1.9
Michigan*	2,240,943	442,574	13,499	3.1	321,863	203	0.1	14,214	92	0.6
Minnesota*	951,297	207,378	6,889	3.3	251,645	1,180	0.5	23,579	292	1.2
Mississippi	414,565	67,842	1,940	2.9	151,400	210	0.1	37,440	256	0.7
Missouri	812,531	111,228	6,152	5.5	260,459	696	0.3	71,297	1,682	2.4
Montana*	217,007	26,039	1,238	4.8	38,900	118	0.3	2,624	62	2.4
Nebraska*	229,720	45,676	875	1.9	54,959	40	0.1	7,470	DS	DS
Nevada*	615,689	75,723	2,164	2.9	120,550	132	0.1	11,238	206	1.8
New Hampshire*	176,615	16,141	1,845	11.4	35,522	71	0.2	DS	DS	DS
New Jersey*	1,399,305	151,140	5,808	3.8	251,119	242	0.1	14,718	109	0.7
New Mexico*	656,179	111,508	7,365	6.6	144,687	810	0.6	9,373	255	2.7

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*	5,342,808	757,641	18,084	2.4	708,757	578	0.1	69,059	485	0.7
North Carolina	1,248,318	594,852	19,131	3.2	191,311	207	0.1	24,003	DS	DS
North Dakota*	88,081	13,615	645	4.7	17,457	DS	DS	2,518	59	2.3
Ohio*	2,331,190	502,943	31,193	6.2	455,488	1,573	0.3	DS	DS	DS
Oklahoma	684,817	125,748	4,093	3.3	197,913	223	0.1	31,618	448	1.4
Oregon*	962,206	2,224	62	2.8	120,256	183	0.2	13,339	300	2.2
Pennsylvania*	2,549,889	347,079	20,626	5.9	337,200	491	0.1	21,025	376	1.8
Puerto Rico*	1,296,815	161,341	393	0.2	121,454	DS	DS	4,098	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	261,089	61,232	3,067	5.0	41,293	341	0.8	766	21	2.7
South Carolina	740,869	209,070	8,822	4.2	245,474	523	0.2	35,226	588	1.7
South Dakota	72,461	22,714	554	2.4	25,891	67	0.3	DS	DS	DS
Tennessee	1,041,418	424,975	20,734	4.9	301,623	765	0.3	DS	DS	DS
Texas	2,620,858	246,564	3,687	1.5	1,204,830	1,029	0.1	369,206	1,738	0.5
Utah*	303,478	46,474	2,719	5.9	69,444	DS	DS	14,966	403	2.7
Vermont*	146,962	12,526	1,503	12.0	28,139	62	0.2	14	DS	DS
Virginia*	1,291,268	791,748	45,272	5.7	233,490	514	0.2	30,765	595	1.9
Virgin Islands	24,136	6,353	DS	DS	1,059	0	0.0	1,063	0	0.0
Washington*	1,565,985	153,311	10,417	6.8	327,060	687	0.2	17,254	DS	DS
West Virginia*	464,498	52,786	5,689	10.8	78,938	207	0.3	DS	DS	DS
Wisconsin	972,114	537,789	24,079	4.5	149,401	171	0.1	26,905	412	1.5
Wyoming	45,688	10,736	364	3.4	16,532	24	0.1	DS	DS	DS

Appendix Table D.2.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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	62,203,047	13,737,240	412,627	3.0	22,482,684	930,910	4.1	261,341	2,537	1.0
Alabama	533,495	192,815	5,568	2.9	0	.	.	233	DS	DS
Alaska*	194,755	27,551	865	3.1	72,053	4,839	6.7	0	.	.
Arizona*	1,596,619	286,203	10,687	3.7	632,907	41,988	6.6	0	.	.
Arkansas*	720,872	138,041	2,972	2.2	357,706	1,787	0.5	1,211	21	1.7
California*	10,198,392	2,204,534	39,930	1.8	4,457,633	56,076	1.3	0	.	.
Colorado*	1,203,166	145,758	4,635	3.2	709,352	27,344	3.9	802	DS	DS
Connecticut*	792,828	78,997	3,227	4.1	352,610	28,079	8.0	0	.	.
Delaware*	197,239	22,605	1,095	4.8	86,755	7,851	9.0	0	.	.
District of Columbia*	209,456	42,525	2,210	5.2	82,423	2,363	2.9	198	0	0.0
Florida	2,981,521	824,735	16,934	2.1	0	.	.	207,206	1,402	0.7
Georgia	1,231,699	335,340	5,927	1.8	0	.	.	608	DS	DS
Hawaii*	339,555	56,811	774	1.4	172,871	2,171	1.3	0	.	.
Idaho*	286,120	55,540	2,371	4.3	0	.	.	0	.	.
Illinois*	2,475,169	411,325	6,410	1.6	1,708,248	40,927	2.4	35	DS	DS
Indiana*	1,310,551	194,856	4,317	2.2	638,014	43,327	6.8	571	DS	DS
Iowa*	565,236	101,758	1,481	1.5	248,426	6,179	2.5	44	0	0.0
Kansas	252,160	83,284	1,579	1.9	0	.	.	6,556	161	2.5
Kentucky*	1,266,844	214,360	11,904	5.6	737,368	54,147	7.3	0	.	.
Louisiana*	1,277,646	243,463	5,183	2.1	695,761	25,429	3.7	0	.	.
Maine*	263,955	76,446	4,393	5.7	91,404	8,771	9.6	830	DS	DS
Maryland*	1,102,669	166,389	13,234	8.0	431,141	39,064	9.1	0	.	.
Massachusetts*	1,434,301	479,542	31,895	6.7	418,779	36,782	8.8	3,296	153	4.6
Michigan*	2,240,943	467,357	11,946	2.6	994,935	34,222	3.4	0	.	.
Minnesota*	951,297	186,175	7,278	3.9	282,520	17,637	6.2	0	.	.
Mississippi	414,565	157,883	2,726	1.7	0	.	.	0	.	.
Missouri	812,531	270,290	13,628	5.0	99,257	1,468	1.5	0	.	.
Montana*	217,007	31,347	972	3.1	118,097	6,119	5.2	0	.	.
Nebraska*	229,720	57,848	1,022	1.8	63,685	1,639	2.6	82	DS	DS
Nevada*	615,689	62,385	2,912	4.7	345,780	11,334	3.3	13	0	0.0
New Hampshire*	176,615	31,192	1,811	5.8	90,766	9,460	10.4	DS	DS	DS
New Jersey*	1,399,305	249,280	10,632	4.3	719,756	30,136	4.2	13,292	602	4.5
New Mexico*	656,179	77,816	5,110	6.6	312,795	19,605	6.3	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*	5,342,808	1,090,965	30,383	2.8	2,715,295	82,183	3.0	1,091	19	1.7
North Carolina	1,248,318	437,446	15,014	3.4	0	.	.	706	DS	DS
North Dakota*	88,081	19,152	376	2.0	34,863	1,838	5.3	476	DS	DS
Ohio*	2,331,190	475,628	22,491	4.7	866,909	72,112	8.3	DS	DS	DS
Oklahoma	684,817	164,514	5,184	3.2	165,024	4,086	2.5	0	.	.
Oregon*	962,206	151,533	6,702	4.4	666,655	30,385	4.6	8,199	125	1.5
Pennsylvania*	2,549,889	724,951	28,673	4.0	1,119,634	81,653	7.3	0	.	.
Puerto Rico*	1,296,815	367,478	2,260	0.6	642,444	4,264	0.7	0	.	.
Rhode Island*	261,089	53,867	3,213	6.0	103,931	7,237	7.0	0	.	.
South Carolina	740,869	250,105	5,739	2.3	0	.	.	994	0	0.0
South Dakota	72,461	23,331	322	1.4	0	.	.	DS	DS	DS
Tennessee	1,041,418	276,708	10,547	3.8	0	.	.	DS	DS	DS
Texas	2,620,858	793,368	9,959	1.3	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Utah*	303,478	59,708	2,693	4.5	112,825	10,709	9.5	61	DS	DS
Vermont*	146,962	29,267	1,709	5.8	76,132	7,566	9.9	884	DS	DS
Virginia*	1,291,268	229,058	9,034	3.9	34	0	0.0	6,173	54	0.9
Virgin Islands	24,136	4,432	DS	DS	11,229	17	0.2	0	.	.
Washington*	1,565,985	241,695	11,509	4.8	818,885	46,235	5.6	7,780	DS	DS
West Virginia*	464,498	96,932	4,556	4.7	227,782	23,881	10.5	DS	DS	DS
Wisconsin	972,114	258,019	6,315	2.4	0	.	.	0	.	.
Wyoming	45,688	14,632	320	2.2	0	.	.	DS	DS	DS

Source: Analysis of 2021 preliminary TAF, Medicaid beneficiaries 12 years and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: 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.

Nebraska expanded Medicaid in October 2020. Idaho expanded Medicaid in 2020 but did not have any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in the 2021 data, indicating that the state's reporting has lagged in the policy change. Missouri and Oklahoma expanded Medicaid in July 2021 and reported beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2021. Virginia expanded Medicaid before 2019 but reported an implausibly low number of beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2021. These are likely data errors.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

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. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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	1,816,865	427,867	23.5	19,826	1.1	20,776	1.1	412,627	22.7	930,910	51.2	2,566	0.1
Alabama	12,049	6,056	50.3	DS	DS	226	1.9	5,568	46.2	0	0.0	DS	DS
Alaska*	7,942	2,045	25.7	122	1.5	71	0.9	865	10.9	4,839	60.9	0	0.0
Arizona*	68,583	14,352	20.9	1,119	1.6	437	0.6	10,687	15.6	41,988	61.2	0	0.0
Arkansas*	7,098	DS	DS	2,302	32.4	DS	DS	2,972	41.9	1,787	25.2	21	0.3
California*	126,851	28,886	22.8	1,757	1.4	202	0.2	39,930	31.5	56,076	44.2	0	0.0
Colorado*	35,219	1,785	5.1	DS	DS	1,005	2.9	4,635	13.2	27,344	77.6	DS	DS
Connecticut*	39,013	7,337	18.8	213	0.5	157	0.4	3,227	8.3	28,079	72.0	0	0.0
Delaware*	12,294	3,098	25.2	50	0.4	200	1.6	1,095	8.9	7,851	63.9	0	0.0
District of Columbia*	5,522	906	16.4	DS	DS	DS	DS	2,210	40.0	2,363	42.8	0	0.0
Florida	41,957	20,023	47.7	1,177	2.8	2,421	5.8	16,934	40.4	0	0.0	1,402	3.3
Georgia	12,486	5,630	45.1	DS	DS	653	5.2	5,927	47.5	0	0.0	DS	DS
Hawaii*	3,489	366	10.5	34	1.0	144	4.1	774	22.2	2,171	62.2	0	0.0
Idaho*	9,358	6,911	73.9	76	0.8	0	0.0	2,371	25.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois*	48,541	830	1.7	DS	DS	203	0.4	6,410	13.2	40,927	84.3	DS	DS
Indiana*	55,986	5,133	9.2	DS	DS	2,822	5.0	4,317	7.7	43,327	77.4	DS	DS
Iowa*	9,825	1,985	20.2	80	0.8	100	1.0	1,481	15.1	6,179	62.9	0	0.0
Kansas	3,540	1,438	40.6	242	6.8	120	3.4	1,579	44.6	0	0.0	161	4.5
Kentucky*	79,370	12,589	15.9	199	0.3	531	0.7	11,904	15.0	54,147	68.2	0	0.0
Louisiana*	34,837	3,735	10.7	204	0.6	286	0.8	5,183	14.9	25,429	73.0	0	0.0
Maine*	18,247	4,771	26.1	DS	DS	212	1.2	4,393	24.1	8,771	48.1	DS	DS
Maryland*	68,814	15,798	23.0	548	0.8	170	0.2	13,234	19.2	39,064	56.8	0	0.0
Massachusetts*	84,674	15,284	18.1	423	0.5	137	0.2	31,895	37.7	36,782	43.4	153	0.2
Michigan*	59,962	13,499	22.5	203	0.3	92	0.2	11,946	19.9	34,222	57.1	0	0.0
Minnesota*	33,276	6,889	20.7	1,180	3.5	292	0.9	7,278	21.9	17,637	53.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	5,132	1,940	37.8	210	4.1	256	5.0	2,726	53.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	23,626	6,152	26.0	696	2.9	1,682	7.1	13,628	57.7	1,468	6.2	0	0.0
Montana*	8,509	1,238	14.5	118	1.4	62	0.7	972	11.4	6,119	71.9	0	0.0
Nebraska*	3,614	875	24.2	40	1.1	DS	DS	1,022	28.3	1,639	45.4	DS	DS
Nevada*	16,748	2,164	12.9	132	0.8	206	1.2	2,912	17.4	11,334	67.7	0	0.0
New Hampshire*	13,279	1,845	13.9	71	0.5	92	0.7	1,811	13.6	9,460	71.2	0	0.0
New Jersey*	47,529	5,808	12.2	242	0.5	109	0.2	10,632	22.4	30,136	63.4	602	1.3

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*	33,145	7,365	22.2	810	2.4	255	0.8	5,110	15.4	19,605	59.1	0	0.0
New York*	131,732	18,084	13.7	578	0.4	485	0.4	30,383	23.1	82,183	62.4	19	0.0
North Carolina	34,531	19,131	55.4	207	0.6	DS	DS	15,014	43.5	0	0.0	DS	DS
North Dakota*	2,985	645	21.6	DS	DS	59	2.0	376	12.6	1,838	61.6	DS	DS
Ohio*	127,954	31,193	24.4	1,573	1.2	585	0.5	22,491	17.6	72,112	56.4	0	0.0
Oklahoma	14,034	4,093	29.2	223	1.6	448	3.2	5,184	36.9	4,086	29.1	0	0.0
Oregon*	37,757	62	0.2	183	0.5	300	0.8	6,702	17.8	30,385	80.5	125	0.3
Pennsylvania*	131,819	20,626	15.6	491	0.4	376	0.3	28,673	21.8	81,653	61.9	0	0.0
Puerto Rico*	6,932	393	5.7	DS	DS	DS	DS	2,260	32.6	4,264	61.5	0	0.0
Rhode Island*	13,879	3,067	22.1	341	2.5	21	0.2	3,213	23.2	7,237	52.1	0	0.0
South Carolina	15,672	8,822	56.3	523	3.3	588	3.8	5,739	36.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota	950	554	58.3	DS	DS	DS	DS	322	33.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	33,225	20,734	62.4	765	2.3	1,179	3.5	10,547	31.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	16,442	3,687	22.4	1,029	6.3	1,738	10.6	9,959	60.6	0	0.0	29	0.2
Utah*	16,610	2,719	16.4	DS	DS	403	2.4	2,693	16.2	10,709	64.5	DS	DS
Vermont*	10,850	1,503	13.9	62	0.6	DS	DS	1,709	15.8	7,566	69.7	DS	DS
Virginia*	55,469	45,272	81.6	514	0.9	595	1.1	9,034	16.3	0	0.0	54	0.1
Virgin Islands	22	DS	DS	0	0.0	0	0.0	DS	DS	17	77.3	0	0.0
Washington*	69,025	10,417	15.1	687	1.0	DS	DS	11,509	16.7	46,235	67.0	DS	DS
West Virginia*	34,737	5,689	16.4	207	0.6	404	1.2	4,556	13.1	23,881	68.7	0	0.0
Wisconsin	30,977	24,079	77.7	171	0.6	412	1.3	6,315	20.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	748	364	48.7	24	3.2	40	5.3	320	42.8	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: 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.

Nebraska expanded Medicaid in October 2020. Idaho expanded Medicaid in 2020 but did not have any beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in the 2021 data, indicating that the state's reporting has lagged in the policy change. Missouri and Oklahoma expanded Medicaid in July 2021 and reported beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2021. Virginia expanded Medicaid before 2019 but reports an implausibly low number of beneficiaries in the expansion adult enrollment category in 2021. These are likely data errors.

*The state implemented Medicaid expansion for adults by (or enrolled beneficiaries retroactively through) January 1, 2021.

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.4.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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	62,203,047	11,215,612	12,803	0.1	738,261	2,769	0.4
Alabama	533,495	154,796	139	0.1	11,960	56	0.5
Alaska*	194,755	31,355	35	0.1	1,299	DS	DS
Arizona*	1,596,619	277,419	935	0.3	15,420	85	0.6
Arkansas*	720,872	122,623	122	0.1	14,127	49	0.3
California*	10,198,392	1,404,338	1,498	0.1	62,097	325	0.5
Colorado*	1,203,166	203,142	372	0.2	7,171	30	0.4
Connecticut*	792,828	133,682	157	0.1	378	DS	DS
Delaware*	197,239	36,417	39	0.1	2,664	17	0.6
District of Columbia*	209,456	19,700	DS	DS	2,180	DS	DS
Florida	2,981,521	793,798	540	0.1	54,102	193	0.4
Georgia	1,231,699	435,914	229	0.1	23,831	50	0.2
Hawaii*	339,555	48,873	29	0.1	701	DS	DS
Idaho*	286,120	57,349	82	0.1	4,256	18	0.4
Illinois*	2,475,169	399,535	224	0.1	13,904	38	0.3
Indiana*	1,310,551	228,533	288	0.1	14,120	76	0.5
Iowa*	565,236	99,156	129	0.1	6,959	37	0.5
Kansas	252,160	74,840	198	0.3	6,968	64	0.9
Kentucky*	1,266,844	157,957	215	0.1	15,835	51	0.3
Louisiana*	1,277,646	213,221	143	0.1	19,069	28	0.1
Maine*	263,955	38,814	69	0.2	3,225	16	0.5
Maryland*	1,102,669	175,486	247	0.1	11,643	37	0.3
Massachusetts*	1,434,301	151,988	178	0.1	27,626	85	0.3
Michigan*	2,240,943	349,410	209	0.1	19,862	59	0.3
Minnesota*	951,297	194,762	411	0.2	7,940	26	0.3
Mississippi	414,565	129,007	169	0.1	11,668	74	0.6
Missouri	812,531	220,542	458	0.2	1,569	17	1.1
Montana*	217,007	33,666	62	0.2	1,259	DS	DS
Nebraska*	229,720	54,032	34	0.1	2,114	11	0.5
Nevada*	615,689	113,219	105	0.1	5,177	DS	DS
New Hampshire*	176,615	32,343	54	0.2	753	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*	1,399,305	201,229	110	0.1	15,817	46	0.3
New Mexico*	656,179	121,822	532	0.4	4,730	61	1.3
New York*	5,342,808	596,962	315	0.1	57,104	104	0.2
North Carolina	1,248,318	350,316	351	0.1	21,384	92	0.4
North Dakota*	88,081	15,925	50	0.3	568	0	0.0
Ohio*	2,331,190	352,409	490	0.1	25,395	125	0.5
Oklahoma	684,817	188,912	193	0.1	1,011	DS	DS
Oregon*	962,206	114,945	156	0.1	5,999	33	0.6
Pennsylvania*	2,549,889	340,433	395	0.1	78,194	196	0.3
Puerto Rico*	1,296,815	110,900	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	261,089	28,802	91	0.3	2,731	24	0.9
South Carolina	740,869	204,085	298	0.1	12,066	122	1.0
South Dakota	72,461	24,681	47	0.2	1,565	DS	DS
Tennessee	1,041,418	235,949	241	0.1	14,063	75	0.5
Texas	2,620,858	1,092,170	912	0.1	78,719	243	0.3
Utah*	303,478	70,650	75	0.1	2,988	16	0.5
Vermont*	146,962	24,386	33	0.1	597	DS	DS
Virginia*	1,291,268	208,730	362	0.2	14,473	113	0.8
Virgin Islands	24,136	742	0	0.0	0	.	.
Washington*	1,565,985	295,750	513	0.2	9,832	30	0.3
West Virginia*	464,498	69,087	140	0.2	4,485	17	0.4
Wisconsin	972,114	166,238	107	0.1	15,827	30	0.2
Wyoming	45,688	14,572	22	0.2	836	0	0.0

Appendix Table D.4.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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	62,203,047	36,670,180	1,385,177	3.8	6,849,135	354,495	5.2	6,688,558	60,774	0.9
Alabama	533,495	185,591	6,340	3.4	129,926	5,071	3.9	51,222	443	0.9
Alaska*	194,755	134,124	7,021	5.2	13,142	722	5.5	14,791	161	1.1
Arizona*	1,596,619	1,022,627	56,780	5.6	127,961	8,776	6.9	152,853	2,000	1.3
Arkansas*	720,872	453,452	3,978	0.9	79,240	2,678	3.4	51,422	271	0.5
California*	10,198,392	6,489,730	84,800	1.3	743,701	31,940	4.3	1,492,157	8,176	0.5
Colorado*	1,203,166	840,960	30,087	3.6	82,073	3,928	4.8	67,683	769	1.1
Connecticut*	792,828	574,366	35,461	6.2	33,312	2,476	7.4	50,559	907	1.8
Delaware*	197,239	134,425	11,083	8.2	13,342	998	7.5	10,377	157	1.5
District of Columbia*	209,456	145,024	3,245	2.2	23,787	1,670	7.0	18,765	592	3.2
Florida	2,981,521	1,290,769	24,180	1.9	376,078	15,242	4.1	466,468	1,802	0.4
Georgia	1,231,699	460,050	6,328	1.4	202,931	5,002	2.5	108,774	875	0.8
Hawaii*	339,555	231,762	2,675	1.2	19,096	514	2.7	39,119	269	0.7
Idaho*	286,120	172,290	6,890	4.0	33,144	1,877	5.7	18,948	489	2.6
Illinois*	2,475,169	1,638,120	41,360	2.5	154,242	4,020	2.6	269,355	2,899	1.1
Indiana*	1,310,551	853,368	50,984	6.0	107,959	3,683	3.4	105,982	944	0.9
Iowa*	565,236	360,853	8,192	2.3	61,901	1,257	2.0	35,523	203	0.6
Kansas	252,160	93,121	1,756	1.9	48,396	1,279	2.6	28,774	242	0.8
Kentucky*	1,266,844	874,776	67,134	7.7	135,667	11,027	8.1	82,596	943	1.1
Louisiana*	1,277,646	816,663	29,467	3.6	145,889	4,774	3.3	82,548	425	0.5
Maine*	263,955	147,551	13,775	9.3	45,483	4,101	9.0	28,764	285	1.0
Maryland*	1,102,669	749,359	55,038	7.3	95,694	11,918	12.5	70,431	1,572	2.2
Massachusetts*	1,434,301	786,974	52,328	6.6	271,339	28,039	10.3	186,854	3,783	2.0
Michigan*	2,240,943	1,410,774	47,619	3.4	280,406	10,709	3.8	180,040	1,361	0.8
Minnesota*	951,297	565,516	25,518	4.5	98,559	5,388	5.5	82,868	1,852	2.2
Mississippi	414,565	127,677	2,238	1.8	98,430	2,268	2.3	47,063	379	0.8
Missouri	812,531	321,078	9,534	3.0	177,693	12,555	7.1	91,538	1,059	1.2
Montana*	217,007	149,917	7,448	5.0	17,917	799	4.5	13,980	189	1.4
Nebraska*	229,720	117,292	2,554	2.2	33,119	891	2.7	23,138	124	0.5

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*	615,689	436,381	13,663	3.1	34,824	2,273	6.5	26,072	699	2.7
New Hampshire*	176,615	111,870	11,390	10.2	18,393	1,644	8.9	13,086	186	1.4
New Jersey*	1,399,305	932,857	36,516	3.9	112,433	8,926	7.9	136,852	1,922	1.4
New Mexico*	656,179	450,224	27,338	6.1	45,526	4,585	10.1	33,187	613	1.8
New York*	5,342,808	3,570,039	100,342	2.8	433,785	25,336	5.8	684,255	5,626	0.8
North Carolina	1,248,318	460,279	19,163	4.2	268,829	13,678	5.1	147,126	1,242	0.8
North Dakota*	88,081	52,826	2,556	4.8	10,669	323	3.0	8,088	56	0.7
Ohio*	2,331,190	1,486,680	104,709	7.0	281,983	19,102	6.8	183,826	3,509	1.9
Oklahoma	684,817	330,831	8,648	2.6	100,830	4,258	4.2	63,233	933	1.5
Oregon*	962,206	688,582	30,784	4.5	80,562	5,115	6.3	71,509	1,647	2.3
Pennsylvania*	2,549,889	1,477,976	102,629	6.9	397,782	26,084	6.6	254,426	2,489	1.0
Puerto Rico*	1,296,815	795,422	4,513	0.6	93,705	828	0.9	296,784	1,584	0.5
Rhode Island*	261,089	170,363	10,480	6.2	31,776	2,943	9.3	27,335	341	1.2
South Carolina	740,869	285,400	9,626	3.4	139,446	5,340	3.8	99,807	286	0.3
South Dakota	72,461	24,370	581	2.4	13,367	277	2.1	8,435	40	0.5
Tennessee	1,041,418	524,820	22,405	4.3	183,905	9,537	5.2	82,474	966	1.2
Texas	2,620,858	734,714	5,570	0.8	422,933	8,824	2.1	292,268	892	0.3
Utah*	303,478	172,692	13,824	8.0	36,540	2,380	6.5	20,542	314	1.5
Vermont*	146,962	91,214	9,074	9.9	17,207	1,574	9.1	13,423	166	1.2
Virginia*	1,291,268	838,466	45,873	5.5	122,467	7,965	6.5	107,132	1,156	1.1
Virgin Islands	24,136	18,678	18	0.1	515	DS	DS	4,201	DS	DS
Washington*	1,565,985	1,013,375	56,740	5.6	129,840	9,768	7.5	117,160	1,974	1.7
West Virginia*	464,498	296,239	30,002	10.1	62,380	4,296	6.9	32,268	281	0.9
Wisconsin	972,114	541,221	24,515	4.5	150,757	5,557	3.7	86,931	640	0.7
Wyoming	45,688	16,452	405	2.5	8,254	280	3.4	5,546	41	0.7

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: 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, 2021.

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.

Appendix Table D.5. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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	1,816,865	12,135	0.7	2,769	0.2	1,385,177	76.2	353,667	19.5	60,734	3.3
Alabama	12,049	139	1.2	56	0.5	6,340	52.6	5,071	42.1	443	3.7
Alaska*	7,942	DS*	DS	DS	DS	7,021	88.4	722	9.1	161	2.0
Arizona*	68,583	935	1.4	85	0.1	56,780	82.8	8,776	12.8	2,000	2.9
Arkansas*	7,098	122	1.7	49	0.7	3,978	56.0	2,678	37.7	271	3.8
California*	126,851	1,498	1.2	325	0.3	84,800	66.9	31,940	25.2	8,176	6.4
Colorado*	35,219	372	1.1	30	0.1	30,087	85.4	3,928	11.2	769	2.2
Connecticut*	39,013	DS	DS	DS	DS	35,461	90.9	2,476	6.3	907	2.3
Delaware*	12,294	39	0.3	17	0.1	11,083	90.1	998	8.1	157	1.3
District of Columbia*	5,522	DS	DS	DS	DS	3,245	58.8	1,670	30.2	592	10.7
Florida	41,957	540	1.3	193	0.5	24,180	57.6	15,242	36.3	1,802	4.3
Georgia	12,486	229	1.8	50	0.4	6,328	50.7	5,002	40.1	875	7.0
Hawaii*	3,489	DS	DS	DS	DS	2,675	76.7	514	14.7	269	7.7
Idaho*	9,358	82	0.9	18	0.2	6,890	73.6	1,877	20.1	489	5.2
Illinois*	48,541	224	0.5	38	0.1	41,360	85.2	4,020	8.3	2,899	6.0
Indiana*	55,986	288	0.5	76	0.1	50,984	91.1	3,683	6.6	944	1.7
Iowa*	9,825	129	1.3	37	0.4	8,192	83.4	1,257	12.8	203	2.1
Kansas	3,540	198	5.6	64	1.8	1,756	49.6	1,279	36.1	242	6.8
Kentucky*	79,370	215	0.3	51	0.1	67,134	84.6	11,027	13.9	943	1.2
Louisiana*	34,837	143	0.4	28	0.1	29,467	84.6	4,774	13.7	425	1.2
Maine*	18,247	69	0.4	16	0.1	13,775	75.5	4,101	22.5	285	1.6
Maryland*	68,814	247	0.4	37	0.1	55,038	80.0	11,918	17.3	1,572	2.3
Massachusetts*	84,674	178	0.2	85	0.1	52,328	61.8	28,039	33.1	3,783	4.5
Michigan*	59,962	209	0.3	59	0.1	47,619	79.4	10,709	17.9	1,361	2.3
Minnesota*	33,276	411	1.2	26	0.1	25,518	76.7	5,388	16.2	1,852	5.6
Mississippi	5,132	169	3.3	74	1.4	2,238	43.6	2,268	44.2	379	7.4
Missouri	23,626	458	1.9	17	0.1	9,534	40.4	12,555	53.1	1,059	4.5
Montana*	8,509	DS	DS	DS	DS	7,448	87.5	799	9.4	189	2.2
Nebraska*	3,614	34	0.9	11	0.3	2,554	70.7	891	24.7	124	3.4

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*	16,748	DS	DS	DS	DS	13,663	81.6	2,273	13.6	699	4.2
New Hampshire*	13,279	DS	DS	DS	DS	11,390	85.8	1,644	12.4	186	1.4
New Jersey*	47,529	110	0.2	46	0.1	36,516	76.8	8,926	18.8	1,922	4.0
New Mexico*	33,145	532	1.6	61	0.2	27,338	82.5	4,585	13.8	613	1.8
New York*	131,732	315	0.2	104	0.1	100,342	76.2	25,336	19.2	5,626	4.3
North Carolina	34,531	351	1.0	92	0.3	19,163	55.5	13,678	39.6	1,242	3.6
North Dakota*	2,985	50	1.7	0	0.0	2,556	85.6	323	10.8	56	1.9
Ohio*	127,954	490	0.4	125	0.1	104,709	81.8	19,102	14.9	3,509	2.7
Oklahoma	14,034	DS	DS	DS	DS	8,648	61.6	4,258	30.3	933	6.6
Oregon*	37,757	156	0.4	33	0.1	30,784	81.5	5,115	13.5	1,647	4.4
Pennsylvania*	131,819	395	0.3	196	0.1	102,629	77.9	26,084	19.8	2,489	1.9
Puerto Rico*	6,932	DS	DS	0	0.0	4,513	65.1	DS	DS	1,584	22.9
Rhode Island*	13,879	91	0.7	24	0.2	10,480	75.5	2,943	21.2	341	2.5
South Carolina	15,672	298	1.9	122	0.8	9,626	61.4	5,340	34.1	286	1.8
South Dakota	950	47	4.9	DS	DS	581	61.2	277	29.2	DS	DS
Tennessee	33,225	241	0.7	75	0.2	22,405	67.4	9,537	28.7	966	2.9
Texas	16,442	912	5.5	243	1.5	5,570	33.9	8,824	53.7	892	5.4
Utah*	16,610	75	0.5	16	0.1	13,824	83.2	2,380	14.3	314	1.9
Vermont*	10,850	DS	DS	DS	DS	9,074	83.6	1,574	14.5	166	1.5
Virginia*	55,469	362	0.7	113	0.2	45,873	82.7	7,965	14.4	1,156	2.1
Virgin Islands	22	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	81.8	DS	DS	DS	DS
Washington*	69,025	513	0.7	30	0.0	56,740	82.2	9,768	14.2	1,974	2.9
West Virginia*	34,737	140	0.4	17	0.0	30,002	86.4	4,296	12.4	281	0.8
Wisconsin	30,977	107	0.3	30	0.1	24,515	79.1	5,557	17.9	640	2.1
Wyoming	748	22	2.9	0	0.0	405	54.1	280	37.4	41	5.5

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: 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, 2021.

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.6. SUD treatment service types *not* billed for Medicaid beneficiaries with an OUD in 2021, 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	7	Alabama, Arkansas,* Hawaii,* Missouri, 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	2	Hawaii,* Virgin Islands,*
Observation care	1	Virgin Islands*
Partial hospitalization	1	Arkansas,* Louisiana,* Maine,* Nebraska,* Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virgin Islands,* Wisconsin, Wyoming
Peer support	1 3	Connecticut,* District of Columbia,* Hawaii,* Illinois,* Louisiana,* Maine,* Maryland,* Oklahoma, Puerto Rico,* South Dakota, Vermont,* Virgin Islands,* Wisconsin
Physician services	0	—
Pharmacotherapy	0	—
Screening and assessment	0	—
Treatment program	3	District of Columbia,* Virgin Islands,* Wyoming
Other services	1	Virgin Islands*

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, 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, 2021.

Appendix Table D.7.i. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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	1,816,865	177,014	9.7	68,560	3.8	172,842	9.5	652,977	35.9	164,292	9.0	598,568	32.9
Alabama	12,049	0	0.0	22	0.2	1,835	15.2	1,598	13.3	557	4.6	5,062	42.0
Alaska*	7,942	705	8.9	1,617	20.4	183	2.3	1,207	15.2	570	7.2	2,543	32.0
Arizona*	68,583	37,620	54.9	2,758	4.0	7,293	10.6	30,095	43.9	3,090	4.5	22,164	32.3
Arkansas*	7,098	0	0.0	12	0.2	751	10.6	560	7.9	69	1.0	2,069	29.1
California*	126,851	14,661	11.6	1,593	1.3	16,359	12.9	48,015	37.9	5,129	4.0	45,987	36.3
Colorado*	35,219	2,837	8.1	83	0.2	DS	DS	7,907	22.5	605	1.7	14,199	40.3
Connecticut*	39,013	25	0.1	78	0.2	9,750	25.0	9,999	25.6	1,594	4.1	11,816	30.3
Delaware*	12,294	DS	DS	262	2.1	32	0.3	6,148	50.0	844	6.9	3,775	30.7
District of Columbia*	5,522	294	5.3	12	0.2	809	14.7	900	16.3	99	1.8	2,059	37.3
Florida	41,957	184	0.4	10,468	24.9	7,591	18.1	2,961	7.1	1,378	3.3	17,328	41.3
Georgia	12,486	99	0.8	425	3.4	254	2.0	2,890	23.1	451	3.6	4,653	37.3
Hawaii*	3,489	0	0.0	50	1.4	363	10.4	847	24.3	DS	DS	1,277	36.6
Idaho*	9,358	993	10.6	73	0.8	1,799	19.2	2,484	26.5	407	4.3	2,702	28.9
Illinois*	48,541	966	2.0	586	1.2	14,344	29.6	19,692	40.6	2,178	4.5	15,753	32.5
Indiana*	55,986	3,492	6.2	476	0.9	2,857	5.1	19,530	34.9	7,804	13.9	11,691	20.9
Iowa*	9,825	160	1.6	413	4.2	1,415	14.4	4,007	40.8	244	2.5	3,575	36.4
Kansas	3,540	141	4.0	28	0.8	0	0.0	645	18.2	94	2.7	1,389	39.2
Kentucky*	79,370	19,046	24.0	4,565	5.8	2,737	3.4	44,777	56.4	13,842	17.4	22,951	28.9
Louisiana*	34,837	DS	DS	2,872	8.2	4,409	12.7	5,448	15.6	4,222	12.1	13,779	39.6
Maine*	18,247	244	1.3	251	1.4	3,235	17.7	5,317	29.1	945	5.2	5,479	30.0
Maryland*	68,814	29	0.0	78	0.1	2,721	4.0	36,833	53.5	979	1.4	21,031	30.6
Massachusetts*	84,674	582	0.7	8,463	10.0	12,996	15.3	24,020	28.4	6,076	7.2	30,700	36.3
Michigan*	59,962	4,286	7.1	3,556	5.9	3,295	5.5	25,049	41.8	6,288	10.5	19,503	32.5
Minnesota*	33,276	4,312	13.0	531	1.6	1,713	5.1	4,318	13.0	1,487	4.5	13,397	40.3
Mississippi	5,132	49	1.0	74	1.4	60	1.2	1,208	23.5	69	1.3	1,573	30.7
Missouri	23,626	0	0.0	4,490	19.0	1,492	6.3	6,610	28.0	840	3.6	6,858	29.0
Montana*	8,509	338	4.0	52	0.6	0	0.0	2,711	31.9	494	5.8	2,940	34.6
Nebraska*	3,614	DS	DS	185	5.1	173	4.8	684	18.9	336	9.3	1,630	45.1
Nevada*	16,748	1,456	8.7	102	0.6	307	1.8	3,367	20.1	1,232	7.4	5,347	31.9
New Hampshire*	13,279	821	6.2	1,472	11.1	1,613	12.1	5,392	40.6	717	5.4	3,636	27.4
New Jersey*	47,529	3,335	7.0	141	0.3	2,167	4.6	13,478	28.4	7,163	15.1	15,786	33.2

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*	33,145	122	0.4	904	2.7	2,016	6.1	7,322	22.1	1,212	3.7	9,730	29.4
New York*	131,732	42	0.0	44	0.0	1,122	0.9	42,980	32.6	12,430	9.4	49,490	37.6
North Carolina	34,531	647	1.9	327	0.9	3,042	8.8	11,561	33.5	462	1.3	11,172	32.4
North Dakota*	2,985	140	4.7	103	3.5	17	0.6	1,270	42.5	68	2.3	1,159	38.8
Ohio*	127,954	48,007	37.5	10,215	8.0	17,882	14.0	79,109	61.8	27,637	21.6	51,186	40.0
Oklahoma	14,034	1,416	10.1	1,265	9.0	897	6.4	3,548	25.3	423	3.0	3,051	21.7
Oregon*	37,757	4,767	12.6	135	0.4	35	0.1	16,995	45.0	5,073	13.4	12,515	33.1
Pennsylvania*	131,819	6,020	4.6	3,421	2.6	26,679	20.2	43,676	33.1	18,799	14.3	39,387	29.9
Puerto Rico*	6,932	0	0.0	DS	DS	14	0.2	1,720	24.8	193	2.8	605	8.7
Rhode Island*	13,879	1,883	13.6	22	0.2	139	1.0	4,199	30.3	44	0.3	2,989	21.5
South Carolina	15,672	889	5.7	57	0.4	562	3.6	2,746	17.5	256	1.6	4,272	27.3
South Dakota	950	0	0.0	37	3.9	17	1.8	124	13.1	12	1.3	305	32.1
Tennessee	33,225	829	2.5	146	0.4	278	0.8	9,534	28.7	7,939	23.9	10,035	30.2
Texas	16,442	227	1.4	135	0.8	960	5.8	3,520	21.4	1,017	6.2	5,095	31.0
Utah*	16,610	1,496	9.0	1,700	10.2	45	0.3	3,291	19.8	1,046	6.3	5,218	31.4
Vermont*	10,850	568	5.2	194	1.8	2,335	21.5	2,697	24.9	268	2.5	2,817	26.0
Virginia*	55,469	2,714	4.9	2,293	4.1	519	0.9	29,086	52.4	10,063	18.1	14,463	26.1
Virgin Islands	22	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	DS	DS	0	0.0	DS	DS
Washington*	69,025	8,218	11.9	884	1.3	7,331	10.6	20,769	30.1	4,720	6.8	22,724	32.9
West Virginia*	34,737	2,022	5.8	76	0.2	4,244	12.2	21,820	62.8	594	1.7	9,027	26.0
Wisconsin	30,977	289	0.9	724	2.3	2,025	6.5	8,228	26.6	2,233	7.2	10,414	33.6
Wyoming	748	43	5.7	90	12.0	130	17.4	85	11.4	DS	DS	262	35.0

Appendix Table D.7.ii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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	1,816,865	450,940	24.8	81,629	4.5	1,435,348	79.0	47,539	2.6	77,075	4.2	218,787	12.0
Alabama	12,049	3,628	30.1	172	1.4	9,132	75.8	246	2.0	155	1.3	1,821	15.1
Alaska*	7,942	1,669	21.0	1,206	15.2	6,680	84.1	89	1.1	305	3.8	1,622	20.4
Arizona*	68,583	25,007	36.5	7,665	11.2	51,136	74.6	19,823	28.9	3,883	5.7	24,692	36.0
Arkansas*	7,098	2,007	28.3	34	0.5	5,584	78.7	DS	DS	222	3.1	325	4.6
California*	126,851	30,425	24.0	1,902	1.5	89,815	70.8	2,735	2.2	2,708	2.1	2,979	2.3
Colorado*	35,219	8,117	23.0	1,327	3.8	28,976	82.3	565	1.6	2,814	8.0	1,295	3.7
Connecticut*	39,013	7,970	20.4	1,191	3.1	34,821	89.3	260	0.7	1,516	3.9	1,807	4.6
Delaware*	12,294	2,596	21.1	172	1.4	10,970	89.2	66	0.5	377	3.1	461	3.7
District of Columbia*	5,522	1,924	34.8	68	1.2	4,668	84.5	DS	DS	134	2.4	634	11.5
Florida	41,957	15,029	35.8	429	1.0	30,704	73.2	621	1.5	3,566	8.5	6,524	15.5
Georgia	12,486	3,982	31.9	203	1.6	7,644	61.2	102	0.8	598	4.8	1,585	12.7
Hawaii*	3,489	882	25.3	23	0.7	2,554	73.2	0	0.0	282	8.1	110	3.2
Idaho*	9,358	2,253	24.1	226	2.4	7,645	81.7	85	0.9	230	2.5	1,199	12.8
Illinois*	48,541	16,450	33.9	2,201	4.5	28,054	57.8	2,126	4.4	2,735	5.6	1,045	2.2
Indiana*	55,986	12,165	21.7	677	1.2	48,634	86.9	1,256	2.2	1,666	3.0	6,364	11.4
Iowa*	9,825	2,628	26.7	140	1.4	8,364	85.1	DS	DS	747	7.6	688	7.0
Kansas	3,540	1,240	35.0	88	2.5	2,537	71.7	DS	DS	217	6.1	87	2.5
Kentucky*	79,370	15,403	19.4	2,979	3.8	68,638	86.5	290	0.4	1,815	2.3	25,207	31.8
Louisiana*	34,837	12,297	35.3	249	0.7	27,499	78.9	105	0.3	1,249	3.6	356	1.0
Maine*	18,247	3,179	17.4	695	3.8	15,658	85.8	1,725	9.5	644	3.5	957	5.2
Maryland*	68,814	13,208	19.2	596	0.9	61,430	89.3	282	0.4	4,039	5.9	9,438	13.7
Massachusetts*	84,674	21,629	25.5	7,038	8.3	72,330	85.4	328	0.4	5,882	6.9	2,089	2.5
Michigan*	59,962	11,878	19.8	3,955	6.6	46,360	77.3	25	0.0	2,537	4.2	4,442	7.4
Minnesota*	33,276	9,250	27.8	531	1.6	27,075	81.4	54	0.2	2,691	8.1	3,207	9.6
Mississippi	5,132	1,539	30.0	112	2.2	3,404	66.3	12	0.2	237	4.6	221	4.3
Missouri	23,626	5,809	24.6	99	0.4	19,736	83.5	224	0.9	866	3.7	3,765	15.9
Montana*	8,509	2,063	24.2	115	1.4	7,190	84.5	DS	DS	392	4.6	3,727	43.8
Nebraska*	3,614	1,309	36.2	52	1.4	2,928	81.0	DS	DS	297	8.2	188	5.2
Nevada*	16,748	5,311	31.7	1,419	8.5	12,237	73.1	1,291	7.7	823	4.9	3,940	23.5
New Hampshire*	13,279	2,187	16.5	552	4.2	11,509	86.7	32	0.2	317	2.4	800	6.0
New Jersey*	47,529	11,654	24.5	1,113	2.3	39,479	83.1	579	1.2	3,217	6.8	953	2.0

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*	33,145	7,614	23.0	469	1.4	29,865	90.1	315	1.0	1,091	3.3	5,156	15.6
New York*	131,732	42,991	32.6	4,776	3.6	78,671	59.7	3,575	2.7	4,770	3.6	1,607	1.2
North Carolina	34,531	8,911	25.8	2,130	6.2	22,390	64.8	20	0.1	1,347	3.9	1,834	5.3
North Dakota*	2,985	899	30.1	181	6.1	2,422	81.1	693	23.2	202	6.8	1,052	35.2
Ohio*	127,954	30,475	23.8	2,552	2.0	106,229	83.0	1,022	0.8	6,330	4.9	35,724	27.9
Oklahoma	14,034	3,691	26.3	265	1.9	9,271	66.1	141	1.0	238	1.7	1,773	12.6
Oregon*	37,757	7,183	19.0	1,634	4.3	32,393	85.8	821	2.2	1,765	4.7	9,911	26.2
Pennsylvania*	131,819	27,299	20.7	5,316	4.0	106,095	80.5	4,741	3.6	4,522	3.4	8,390	6.4
Puerto Rico*	6,932	1,185	17.1	71	1.0	5,159	74.4	109	1.6	99	1.4	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	13,879	2,135	15.4	819	5.9	12,864	92.7	26	0.2	361	2.6	1,541	11.1
South Carolina	15,672	3,198	20.4	110	0.7	13,698	87.4	93	0.6	509	3.2	1,889	12.1
South Dakota	950	291	30.6	DS	DS	792	83.4	DS	DS	34	3.6	18	1.9
Tennessee	33,225	9,084	27.3	534	1.6	24,345	73.3	1,894	5.7	1,014	3.1	11,082	33.4
Texas	16,442	5,833	35.5	191	1.2	11,955	72.7	228	1.4	921	5.6	1,117	6.8
Utah*	16,610	3,976	23.9	30	0.2	11,406	68.7	100	0.6	367	2.2	464	2.8
Vermont*	10,850	1,721	15.9	415	3.8	9,530	87.8	DS	DS	165	1.5	52	0.5
Virginia*	55,469	11,731	21.1	410	0.7	48,505	87.4	110	0.2	1,362	2.5	1,495	2.7
Virgin Islands	22	DS	DS	0	0.0	14	63.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington*	69,025	14,410	20.9	11,012	16.0	59,545	86.3	63	0.1	2,388	3.5	17,004	24.6
West Virginia*	34,737	5,861	16.9	2,631	7.6	29,792	85.8	667	1.9	887	2.6	4,598	13.2
Wisconsin	30,977	7,578	24.5	10,854	35.0	26,475	85.5	DS	DS	1,507	4.9	1,515	4.9
Wyoming	748	186	24.9	DS	DS	541	72.3	DS	DS	35	4.7	37	4.9

Appendix Table D.7.iii. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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	1,816,865	12,431	0.7	64,230	3.5	854,073	47.0	106,895	5.9	482,110	26.5	207,670	11.4
Alabama	12,049	DS	DS	228	1.9	4,396	36.5	615	5.1	1,614	13.4	18	0.1
Alaska*	7,942	26	0.3	70	0.9	5,439	68.5	1,261	15.9	2,043	25.7	570	7.2
Arizona*	68,583	44	0.1	10,550	15.4	37,024	54.0	3,255	4.7	33,847	49.4	11,410	16.6
Arkansas*	7,098	0	0.0	DS	DS	1,570	22.1	45	0.6	500	7.0	78	1.1
California*	126,851	13	0.0	DS	DS	34,119	26.9	5,897	4.6	8,832	7.0	7,810	6.2
Colorado*	35,219	DS	DS	916	2.6	20,620	58.5	2,292	6.5	7,840	22.3	552	1.6
Connecticut*	39,013	481	1.2	0	0.0	12,898	33.1	2,405	6.2	9,778	25.1	5,008	12.8
Delaware*	12,294	338	2.7	2,367	19.3	8,806	71.6	696	5.7	3,532	28.7	1,268	10.3
District of Columbia*	5,522	DS	DS	0	0.0	1,084	19.6	139	2.5	886	16.0	0	0.0
Florida	41,957	60	0.1	46	0.1	6,836	16.3	770	1.8	7,019	16.7	161	0.4
Georgia	12,486	11	0.1	87	0.7	5,056	40.5	537	4.3	2,873	23.0	96	0.8
Hawaii*	3,489	25	0.7	0	0.0	1,485	42.6	159	4.6	612	17.5	157	4.5
Idaho*	9,358	377	4.0	421	4.5	4,907	52.4	367	3.9	2,089	22.3	407	4.3
Illinois*	48,541	DS	DS	0	0.0	19,754	40.7	719	1.5	17,089	35.2	177	0.4
Indiana*	55,986	443	0.8	1,800	3.2	28,680	51.2	1,806	3.2	15,721	28.1	2,052	3.7
Iowa*	9,825	119	1.2	153	1.6	5,510	56.1	736	7.5	3,862	39.3	1,267	12.9
Kansas	3,540	DS	DS	141	4.0	1,155	32.6	208	5.9	849	24.0	380	10.7
Kentucky*	79,370	3,778	4.8	17,830	22.5	56,774	71.5	5,616	7.1	29,212	36.8	8,751	11.0
Louisiana*	34,837	0	0.0	0	0.0	12,717	36.5	2,233	6.4	7,395	21.2	8,905	25.6
Maine*	18,247	0	0.0	0	0.0	8,687	47.6	862	4.7	6,223	34.1	1,032	5.7
Maryland*	68,814	14	0.0	0	0.0	38,416	55.8	1,031	1.5	28,694	41.7	11,013	16.0
Massachusetts*	84,674	597	0.7	DS	DS	41,547	49.1	6,355	7.5	16,969	20.0	15,483	18.3
Michigan*	59,962	16	0.0	3,607	6.0	35,312	58.9	5,799	9.7	22,490	37.5	8,818	14.7
Minnesota*	33,276	DS	DS	2,258	6.8	16,826	50.6	2,406	7.2	14,358	43.1	10,880	32.7
Mississippi	5,132	50	1.0	79	1.5	2,298	44.8	354	6.9	596	11.6	20	0.4
Missouri	23,626	DS	DS	2,091	8.9	10,438	44.2	632	2.7	5,397	22.8	1,262	5.3
Montana*	8,509	15	0.2	860	10.1	3,844	45.2	597	7.0	2,013	23.7	1,117	13.1
Nebraska*	3,614	0	0.0	57	1.6	1,433	39.7	337	9.3	921	25.5	443	12.3
Nevada*	16,748	445	2.7	586	3.5	6,929	41.4	1,020	6.1	5,750	34.3	876	5.2
New Hampshire*	13,279	87	0.7	225	1.7	7,678	57.8	900	6.8	4,156	31.3	2,692	20.3
New Jersey*	47,529	495	1.0	331	0.7	20,343	42.8	2,321	4.9	16,185	34.1	7,259	15.3

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*	33,145	186	0.6	1,426	4.3	13,259	40.0	2,035	6.1	8,921	26.9	2,129	6.4
New York*	131,732	436	0.3	59	0.0	38,867	29.5	1,796	1.4	12,342	9.4	3,882	2.9
North Carolina	34,531	53	0.2	1,327	3.8	18,660	54.0	1,957	5.7	7,046	20.4	2,224	6.4
North Dakota*	2,985	273	9.1	34	1.1	1,445	48.4	302	10.1	694	23.2	676	22.6
Ohio*	127,954	72	0.1	6,848	5.4	84,864	66.3	24,265	19.0	44,889	35.1	27,870	21.8
Oklahoma	14,034	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,789	41.2	501	3.6	2,098	14.9	476	3.4
Oregon*	37,757	DS	DS	2,029	5.4	19,528	51.7	2,893	7.7	11,918	31.6	3,223	8.5
Pennsylvania*	131,819	20	0.0	116	0.1	63,935	48.5	7,144	5.4	34,228	26.0	30,455	23.1
Puerto Rico*	6,932	20	0.3	0	0.0	1,476	21.3	16	0.2	1,254	18.1	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	13,879	151	1.1	99	0.7	5,193	37.4	280	2.0	2,695	19.4	395	2.8
South Carolina	15,672	0	0.0	474	3.0	4,292	27.4	692	4.4	3,413	21.8	538	3.4
South Dakota	950	0	0.0	0	0.0	382	40.2	43	4.5	133	14.0	60	6.3
Tennessee	33,225	2,043	6.1	442	1.3	11,032	33.2	1,959	5.9	7,027	21.1	4,711	14.2
Texas	16,442	171	1.0	13	0.1	4,120	25.1	391	2.4	2,390	14.5	878	5.3
Utah*	16,610	29	0.2	557	3.4	5,751	34.6	1,118	6.7	3,365	20.3	917	5.5
Vermont*	10,850	DS	DS	0	0.0	6,323	58.3	154	1.4	1,729	15.9	971	8.9
Virginia*	55,469	1,525	2.7	20	0.0	29,327	52.9	1,226	2.2	12,231	22.1	4,071	7.3
Virgin Islands	22	0	0.0	0	0.0	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	0	0.0
Washington*	69,025	18	0.0	744	1.1	36,296	52.6	3,418	5.0	20,847	30.2	7,636	11.1
West Virginia*	34,737	DS	DS	5,311	15.3	24,437	70.3	2,044	5.9	12,643	36.4	4,612	13.3
Wisconsin	30,977	0	0.0	0	0.0	16,135	52.1	2,260	7.3	12,797	41.3	1,984	6.4
Wyoming	748	0	0.0	28	3.7	381	50.9	31	4.1	105	14.0	0	0.0

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: 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, 2021.

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. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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	1,816,865	484,240	26.7	1,730,344	95.2	131,112	7.2	66,635	3.7	51,990	2.9	215,295	11.8
Alabama	12,049	3,684	30.6	11,447	95.0	274	2.3	135	1.1	17	0.1	183	1.5
Alaska*	7,942	1,707	21.5	7,686	96.8	846	10.7	68	0.9	1,578	19.9	777	9.8
Arizona*	68,583	25,891	37.8	65,093	94.9	3,396	5.0	18,048	26.3	2,010	2.9	19,124	27.9
Arkansas*	7,098	2,036	28.7	6,569	92.5	76	1.1	17	0.2	DS	DS	46	0.6
California*	126,851	32,817	25.9	117,612	92.7	7,156	5.6	1,202	0.9	1,353	1.1	10,668	8.4
Colorado*	35,219	8,330	23.7	34,000	96.5	405	1.1	1,106	3.1	77	0.2	592	1.7
Connecticut*	39,013	8,799	22.6	38,367	98.3	1,031	2.6	650	1.7	66	0.2	1,081	2.8
Delaware*	12,294	3,129	25.5	11,988	97.5	503	4.1	137	1.1	95	0.8	329	2.7
District of Columbia*	5,522	1,933	35.0	5,158	93.4	336	6.1	12	0.2	DS	DS	23	0.4
Florida	41,957	15,704	37.4	36,883	87.9	670	1.6	324	0.8	10,346	24.7	1,105	2.6
Georgia	12,486	4,115	33.0	11,209	89.8	92	0.7	77	0.6	397	3.2	116	0.9
Hawaii*	3,489	876	25.1	3,239	92.8	138	4.0	39	1.1	24	0.7	69	2.0
Idaho*	9,358	2,233	23.9	8,618	92.1	317	3.4	386	4.1	46	0.5	1,163	12.4
Illinois*	48,541	16,984	35.0	43,126	88.8	2,066	4.3	374	0.8	523	1.1	24,789	51.1
Indiana*	55,986	12,611	22.5	53,282	95.2	6,774	12.1	1,406	2.5	81	0.1	3,210	5.7
Iowa*	9,825	2,722	27.7	9,555	97.3	723	7.4	108	1.1	314	3.2	352	3.6
Kansas	3,540	1,287	36.4	3,058	86.4	348	9.8	69	1.9	20	0.6	384	10.8
Kentucky*	79,370	15,900	20.0	77,217	97.3	12,693	16.0	528	0.7	1,159	1.5	415	0.5
Louisiana*	34,837	12,505	35.9	30,058	86.3	8,818	25.3	118	0.3	2,002	5.7	4,626	13.3
Maine*	18,247	3,283	18.0	17,801	97.6	71	0.4	180	1.0	241	1.3	810	4.4
Maryland*	68,814	13,488	19.6	67,556	98.2	6,313	9.2	1,116	1.6	18	0.0	637	0.9
Massachusetts*	84,674	30,139	35.6	80,827	95.5	7,020	8.3	2,105	2.5	8,083	9.5	16,603	19.6
Michigan*	59,962	12,353	20.6	57,544	96.0	9,876	16.5	1,240	2.1	2,038	3.4	8,369	14.0
Minnesota*	33,276	9,449	28.4	32,023	96.2	2,326	7.0	2,778	8.3	344	1.0	1,728	5.2
Mississippi	5,132	1,570	30.6	4,566	89.0	54	1.1	53	1.0	50	1.0	676	13.2
Missouri	23,626	6,125	25.9	22,926	97.0	271	1.1	553	2.3	4,400	18.6	3,249	13.8
Montana*	8,509	2,204	25.9	8,248	96.9	489	5.7	199	2.3	45	0.5	168	2.0
Nebraska*	3,614	1,356	37.5	3,301	91.3	436	12.1	33	0.9	145	4.0	172	4.8
Nevada*	16,748	5,429	32.4	15,984	95.4	491	2.9	220	1.3	95	0.6	688	4.1
New Hampshire*	13,279	2,497	18.8	13,012	98.0	1,673	12.6	173	1.3	1,277	9.6	446	3.4
New Jersey*	47,529	14,021	29.5	45,763	96.3	1,255	2.6	1,851	3.9	139	0.3	4,731	10.0

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*	33,145	8,485	25.6	32,276	97.4	256	0.8	335	1.0	873	2.6	708	2.1
New York*	131,732	47,078	35.7	126,762	96.2	1,359	1.0	1,475	1.1	12	0.0	13,849	10.5
North Carolina	34,531	9,233	26.7	32,554	94.3	850	2.5	1,387	4.0	258	0.7	1,777	5.1
North Dakota*	2,985	862	28.9	2,882	96.5	140	4.7	82	2.7	93	3.1	125	4.2
Ohio*	127,954	31,754	24.8	124,857	97.6	23,912	18.7	6,944	5.4	6,641	5.2	11,587	9.1
Oklahoma	14,034	3,793	27.0	12,697	90.5	641	4.6	157	1.1	1,057	7.5	1,746	12.4
Oregon*	37,757	7,432	19.7	36,395	96.4	5,840	15.5	425	1.1	129	0.3	1,082	2.9
Pennsylvania*	131,819	28,480	21.6	126,590	96.0	692	0.5	5,872	4.5	694	0.5	54,859	41.6
Puerto Rico*	6,932	1,420	20.5	6,510	93.9	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	13,879	2,191	15.8	13,676	98.5	164	1.2	152	1.1	22	0.2	545	3.9
South Carolina	15,672	3,295	21.0	14,498	92.5	566	3.6	107	0.7	52	0.3	2,014	12.9
South Dakota	950	303	31.9	890	93.7	66	6.9	DS	DS	30	3.2	143	15.1
Tennessee	33,225	10,668	32.1	29,890	90.0	238	0.7	363	1.1	134	0.4	3,764	11.3
Texas	16,442	6,102	37.1	14,644	89.1	997	6.1	468	2.8	118	0.7	516	3.1
Utah*	16,610	4,402	26.5	15,622	94.1	5,392	32.5	188	1.1	1,593	9.6	1,857	11.2
Vermont*	10,850	1,767	16.3	10,596	97.7	429	4.0	99	0.9	121	1.1	5,457	50.3
Virginia*	55,469	12,289	22.2	54,101	97.5	941	1.7	1,000	1.8	1,758	3.2	920	1.7
Virgin Islands	22	DS	DS	18	81.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington*	69,025	15,184	22.0	66,540	96.4	6,973	10.1	9,923	14.4	621	0.9	2,963	4.3
West Virginia*	34,737	6,232	17.9	33,848	97.4	4,523	13.0	1,900	5.5	26	0.1	3,048	8.8
Wisconsin	30,977	7,899	25.5	30,083	97.1	185	0.6	453	1.5	687	2.2	983	3.2
Wyoming	748	194	25.9	699	93.4	11	1.5	DS	DS	88	11.8	23	3.1

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: 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 Federally Assigned Service Category (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, 2021.

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.9.i. Average number of OUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, 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	1,816,865	172,842	1,291,608	7.5	652,977	7,695,825	11.8	598,568	1,491,662	2.5
Alabama	12,049	1,835	5,654	3.1	1,598	14,647	9.2	5,062	14,597	2.9
Alaska*	7,942	183	198	1.1	1,207	11,302	9.4	2,543	6,938	2.7
Arizona*	68,583	7,293	20,457	2.8	30,095	273,215	9.1	22,164	51,279	2.3
Arkansas*	7,098	751	3,999	5.3	560	2,150	3.8	2,069	4,218	2.0
California*	126,851	16,359	66,009	4.0	48,015	742,039	15.5	45,987	114,587	2.5
Colorado*	35,219	DS	DS	DS	7,907	38,199	4.8	14,199	40,237	2.8
Connecticut*	39,013	9,750	94,604	9.7	9,999	87,291	8.7	11,816	33,386	2.8
Delaware*	12,294	32	42	1.3	6,148	48,168	7.8	3,775	8,908	2.4
District of Columbia*	5,522	809	4,500	5.6	900	6,373	7.1	2,059	5,261	2.6
Florida	41,957	7,591	44,660	5.9	2,961	6,632	2.2	17,328	40,296	2.3
Georgia	12,486	254	287	1.1	2,890	18,824	6.5	4,653	10,472	2.3
Hawaii*	3,489	363	4,383	12.1	847	5,916	7.0	1,277	3,326	2.6
Idaho*	9,358	1,799	10,358	5.8	2,484	40,788	16.4	2,702	5,538	2.0
Illinois*	48,541	14,344	68,470	4.8	19,692	258,625	13.1	15,753	38,582	2.4
Indiana*	55,986	2,857	10,665	3.7	19,530	218,284	11.2	11,691	23,242	2.0
Iowa*	9,825	1,415	6,254	4.4	4,007	36,711	9.2	3,575	10,740	3.0
Kansas	3,540	0	0	.	645	6,800	10.5	1,389	3,136	2.3
Kentucky*	79,370	2,737	3,471	1.3	44,777	493,950	11.0	22,951	47,962	2.1
Louisiana*	34,837	4,409	18,233	4.1	5,448	27,559	5.1	13,779	30,621	2.2
Maine*	18,247	3,235	27,457	8.5	5,317	49,074	9.2	5,479	13,976	2.6
Maryland*	68,814	2,721	4,864	1.8	36,833	549,114	14.9	21,031	50,349	2.4
Massachusetts*	84,674	12,996	82,689	6.4	24,020	220,144	9.2	30,700	95,685	3.1
Michigan*	59,962	3,295	11,856	3.6	25,049	227,587	9.1	19,503	49,658	2.5
Minnesota*	33,276	1,713	2,464	1.4	4,318	17,451	4.0	13,397	39,055	2.9
Mississippi	5,132	60	65	1.1	1,208	6,959	5.8	1,573	3,055	1.9
Missouri	23,626	1,492	3,534	2.4	6,610	88,142	13.3	6,858	16,959	2.5
Montana*	8,509	0	0	.	2,711	24,976	9.2	2,940	8,065	2.7
Nebraska*	3,614	173	1,066	6.2	684	4,339	6.3	1,630	5,056	3.1
Nevada*	16,748	307	662	2.2	3,367	26,294	7.8	5,347	15,210	2.8
New Hampshire*	13,279	1,613	7,437	4.6	5,392	64,579	12.0	3,636	8,168	2.2

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*	47,529	2,167	6,239	2.9	13,478	138,832	10.3	15,786	40,490	2.6
New Mexico*	33,145	2,016	6,503	3.2	7,322	64,627	8.8	9,730	25,616	2.6
New York*	131,732	1,122	1,361	1.2	42,980	567,665	13.2	49,490	154,749	3.1
North Carolina	34,531	3,042	12,056	4.0	11,561	80,286	6.9	11,172	23,351	2.1
North Dakota*	2,985	17	21	1.2	1,270	9,123	7.2	1,159	3,706	3.2
Ohio*	127,954	17,882	90,093	5.0	79,109	1,254,562	15.9	51,186	127,228	2.5
Oklahoma	14,034	897	4,121	4.6	3,548	36,348	10.2	3,051	5,422	1.8
Oregon*	37,757	35	78	2.2	16,995	350,931	20.6	12,515	29,061	2.3
Pennsylvania*	131,819	26,679	455,520	17.1	43,676	545,721	12.5	39,387	88,095	2.2
Puerto Rico*	6,932	14	14	1.0	1,720	7,645	4.4	605	955	1.6
Rhode Island*	13,879	139	423	3.0	4,199	38,595	9.2	2,989	8,852	3.0
South Carolina	15,672	562	1,515	2.7	2,746	20,182	7.3	4,272	8,772	2.1
South Dakota	950	17	19	1.1	124	868	7.0	305	721	2.4
Tennessee	33,225	278	398	1.4	9,534	43,364	4.5	10,035	18,756	1.9
Texas	16,442	960	2,938	3.1	3,520	19,172	5.4	5,095	11,576	2.3
Utah*	16,610	45	59	1.3	3,291	39,488	12.0	5,218	11,542	2.2
Vermont*	10,850	2,335	14,756	6.3	2,697	34,579	12.8	2,817	6,332	2.2
Virginia*	55,469	519	613	1.2	29,086	286,733	9.9	14,463	31,584	2.2
Virgin Islands	22	0	0	.	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Washington*	69,025	7,331	140,229	19.1	20,769	123,565	5.9	22,724	52,602	2.3
West Virginia*	34,737	4,244	45,799	10.8	21,820	358,593	16.4	9,027	18,059	2.0
Wisconsin	30,977	2,025	3,826	1.9	8,228	57,900	7.0	10,414	25,053	2.4
Wyoming	748	130	689	5.3	85	914	10.8	262	578	2.2

Appendix Table D.9.ii. Average number of OUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, 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	1,816,865	450,940	5,419,625	12.0	1,435,348	203,111,846	141.5	77,075	305,227	4.0	12,431	212,970	17.1
Alabama	12,049	3,628	52,479	14.5	9,132	1,849,497	202.5	155	641	4.1	DS	DS	DS
Alaska*	7,942	1,669	19,670	11.8	6,680	852,529	127.6	305	1,247	4.1	26	1,039	40.0
Arizona*	68,583	25,007	281,600	11.3	51,136	4,353,764	85.1	3,883	18,184	4.7	44	1,261	28.7
Arkansas*	7,098	2,007	29,365	14.6	5,584	403,116	72.2	222	915	4.1	0	.	.
California*	126,851	30,425	294,649	9.7	89,815	9,946,406	110.7	2,708	10,577	3.9	13	193	14.8
Colorado*	35,219	8,117	91,341	11.3	28,976	2,876,455	99.3	2,814	13,177	4.7	DS	DS	DS
Connecticut*	39,013	7,970	122,965	15.4	34,821	7,113,888	204.3	1,516	3,890	2.6	481	4,437	9.2
Delaware*	12,294	2,596	32,644	12.6	10,970	2,013,355	183.5	377	2,343	6.2	338	7,024	20.8
District of Columbia*	5,522	1,924	26,427	13.7	4,668	519,626	111.3	134	836	6.2	DS	DS	DS
Florida	41,957	15,029	178,328	11.9	30,704	2,579,989	84.0	3,566	19,656	5.5	60	1,189	19.8
Georgia	12,486	3,982	54,088	13.6	7,644	978,346	128.0	598	2,794	4.7	11	72	6.5
Hawaii*	3,489	882	8,001	9.1	2,554	368,485	144.3	282	1,315	4.7	25	391	15.6
Idaho*	9,358	2,253	17,414	7.7	7,645	820,782	107.4	230	710	3.1	377	10,299	27.3
Illinois*	48,541	16,450	303,502	18.4	28,054	3,210,523	114.4	2,735	7,083	2.6	DS	DS	DS
Indiana*	55,986	12,165	113,754	9.4	48,634	8,038,876	165.3	1,666	5,765	3.5	443	6,362	14.4
Iowa*	9,825	2,628	39,597	15.1	8,364	1,109,502	132.7	747	3,797	5.1	119	2,148	18.1
Kansas	3,540	1,240	18,255	14.7	2,537	228,976	90.3	217	1,199	5.5	DS	DS	DS
Kentucky*	79,370	15,403	161,049	10.5	68,638	12,060,606	175.7	1,815	6,593	3.6	3,778	60,646	16.1
Louisiana*	34,837	12,297	165,515	13.5	27,499	4,334,355	157.6	1,249	3,553	2.8	0	.	.
Maine*	18,247	3,179	22,826	7.2	15,658	3,261,274	208.3	644	1,596	2.5	0	.	.
Maryland*	68,814	13,208	144,327	10.9	61,430	6,493,464	105.7	4,039	19,204	4.8	14	96	6.9
Massachusetts*	84,674	21,629	264,949	12.2	72,330	14,270,403	197.3	5,882	16,580	2.8	597	6,870	11.5
Michigan*	59,962	11,878	120,539	10.1	46,360	6,319,478	136.3	2,537	10,951	4.3	16	178	11.1
Minnesota*	33,276	9,250	144,413	15.6	27,075	3,832,780	141.6	2,691	13,793	5.1	DS	DS	DS
Mississippi	5,132	1,539	19,729	12.8	3,404	480,731	141.2	237	1,486	6.3	50	798	16.0
Missouri	23,626	5,809	55,853	9.6	19,736	1,844,918	93.5	866	2,380	2.7	DS	DS	DS
Montana*	8,509	2,063	17,796	8.6	7,190	1,094,943	152.3	392	1,638	4.2	15	414	27.6

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
Nebraska*	3,614	1,309	15,607	11.9	2,928	247,362	84.5	297	1,609	5.4	0	.	.
Nevada*	16,748	5,311	68,574	12.9	12,237	1,218,100	99.5	823	3,944	4.8	445	4,200	9.4
New Hampshire*	13,279	2,187	23,747	10.9	11,509	2,239,622	194.6	317	1,401	4.4	87	1,663	19.1
New Jersey*	47,529	11,654	152,115	13.1	39,479	4,224,573	107.0	3,217	14,190	4.4	495	15,702	31.7
New Mexico*	33,145	7,614	36,614	4.8	29,865	3,572,741	119.6	1,091	2,145	2.0	186	1,565	8.4
New York*	131,732	42,991	792,554	18.4	78,671	12,854,070	163.4	4,770	20,928	4.4	436	12,333	28.3
North Carolina	34,531	8,911	110,788	12.4	22,390	2,400,041	107.2	1,347	7,418	5.5	53	602	11.4
North Dakota*	2,985	899	11,169	12.4	2,422	268,635	110.9	202	704	3.5	273	2,888	10.6
Ohio*	127,954	30,475	207,793	6.8	106,229	14,923,944	140.5	6,330	13,589	2.1	72	714	9.9
Oklahoma	14,034	3,691	47,203	12.8	9,271	1,022,514	110.3	238	900	3.8	0	.	.
Oregon*	37,757	7,183	86,433	12.0	32,393	4,753,996	146.8	1,765	10,047	5.7	DS	DS	DS
Pennsylvania*	131,819	27,299	318,862	11.7	106,095	17,147,852	161.6	4,522	15,052	3.3	20	544	27.2
Puerto Rico*	6,932	1,185	10,762	9.1	5,159	445,977	86.4	99	176	1.8	20	78	3.9
Rhode Island*	13,879	2,135	20,985	9.8	12,864	1,721,650	133.8	361	1,015	2.8	151	1,428	9.5
South Carolina	15,672	3,198	35,694	11.2	13,698	1,645,795	120.1	509	2,831	5.6	0	.	.
South Dakota	950	291	3,360	11.5	792	79,678	100.6	34	160	4.7	0	.	.
Tennessee	33,225	9,084	97,661	10.8	24,345	3,098,973	127.3	1,014	3,446	3.4	2,043	34,646	17.0
Texas	16,442	5,833	67,300	11.5	11,955	1,572,621	131.5	921	4,882	5.3	171	2,001	11.7
Utah*	16,610	3,976	40,262	10.1	11,406	1,194,532	104.7	367	1,476	4.0	29	507	17.5
Vermont*	10,850	1,721	20,157	11.7	9,530	1,934,663	203.0	165	995	6.0	DS	DS	DS
Virginia*	55,469	11,731	126,915	10.8	48,505	7,433,353	153.2	1,362	5,240	3.8	1,525	30,414	19.9
Virgin Islands	22	DS	DS	DS	14	1,524	108.9	0	.	.	0	.	.
Washington*	69,025	14,410	188,426	13.1	59,545	8,337,031	140.0	2,388	11,157	4.7	18	268	14.9
West Virginia*	34,737	5,861	64,157	10.9	29,792	4,699,838	157.8	887	3,570	4.0	DS	DS	DS
Wisconsin	30,977	7,578	70,062	9.2	26,475	4,775,937	180.4	1,507	6,395	4.2	0	.	.
Wyoming	748	186	1,350	7.3	541	39,757	73.5	35	54	1.5	0	.	.

Appendix Table D.9.iii. Average number of OUD services received by Medicaid beneficiaries who received a given service in 2021, 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	1,816,865	854,073	6,356,641	7.4	482,110	1,207,118	2.5	207,670	7,656,503	36.9
Alabama	12,049	4,396	20,803	4.7	1,614	2,367	1.5	18	734	40.8
Alaska*	7,942	5,439	30,890	5.7	2,043	2,793	1.4	570	18,327	32.2
Arizona*	68,583	37,024	206,522	5.6	33,847	76,553	2.3	11,410	500,946	43.9
Arkansas*	7,098	1,570	7,643	4.9	500	1,008	2.0	78	437	5.6
California*	126,851	34,119	143,682	4.2	8,832	14,146	1.6	7,810	342,353	43.8
Colorado*	35,219	20,620	120,951	5.9	7,840	13,627	1.7	552	8,397	15.2
Connecticut*	39,013	12,898	83,428	6.5	9,778	22,625	2.3	5,008	85,676	17.1
Delaware*	12,294	8,806	88,609	10.1	3,532	7,796	2.2	1,268	43,752	34.5
District of Columbia*	5,522	1,084	5,881	5.4	886	2,079	2.3	0	.	.
Florida	41,957	6,836	21,894	3.2	7,019	11,444	1.6	161	3,923	24.4
Georgia	12,486	5,056	24,762	4.9	2,873	11,916	4.1	96	732	7.6
Hawaii*	3,489	1,485	5,800	3.9	612	949	1.6	157	4,443	28.3
Idaho*	9,358	4,907	29,141	5.9	2,089	3,029	1.4	407	10,426	25.6
Illinois*	48,541	19,754	85,214	4.3	17,089	37,692	2.2	177	2,246	12.7
Indiana*	55,986	28,680	282,319	9.8	15,721	25,123	1.6	2,052	23,989	11.7
Iowa*	9,825	5,510	32,530	5.9	3,862	8,604	2.2	1,267	33,491	26.4
Kansas	3,540	1,155	4,306	3.7	849	1,431	1.7	380	10,906	28.7
Kentucky*	79,370	56,774	759,602	13.4	29,212	80,860	2.8	8,751	198,975	22.7
Louisiana*	34,837	12,717	61,787	4.9	7,395	12,142	1.6	8,905	277,788	31.2
Maine*	18,247	8,687	57,177	6.6	6,223	24,039	3.9	1,032	27,870	27.0
Maryland*	68,814	38,416	253,609	6.6	28,694	47,717	1.7	11,013	447,679	40.7
Massachusetts*	84,674	41,547	427,397	10.3	16,969	32,980	1.9	15,483	606,220	39.2
Michigan*	59,962	35,312	206,242	5.8	22,490	77,804	3.5	8,818	319,239	36.2
Minnesota*	33,276	16,826	79,833	4.7	14,358	33,155	2.3	10,880	654,644	60.2
Mississippi	5,132	2,298	15,809	6.9	596	910	1.5	20	210	10.5
Missouri	23,626	10,438	48,113	4.6	5,397	8,979	1.7	1,262	25,238	20.0
Montana*	8,509	3,844	20,423	5.3	2,013	3,154	1.6	1,117	36,678	32.8
Nebraska*	3,614	1,433	5,537	3.9	921	1,618	1.8	443	14,722	33.2
Nevada*	16,748	6,929	26,663	3.8	5,750	19,398	3.4	876	14,853	17.0
New Hampshire*	13,279	7,678	55,673	7.3	4,156	8,558	2.1	2,692	98,321	36.5

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*	47,529	20,343	107,356	5.3	16,185	50,583	3.1	7,259	297,210	40.9
New Mexico*	33,145	13,259	61,305	4.6	8,921	17,118	1.9	2,129	45,719	21.5
New York*	131,732	38,867	181,208	4.7	12,342	21,951	1.8	3,882	140,262	36.1
North Carolina	34,531	18,660	143,569	7.7	7,046	11,128	1.6	2,224	74,303	33.4
North Dakota*	2,985	1,445	8,464	5.9	694	1,324	1.9	676	7,845	11.6
Ohio*	127,954	84,864	833,144	9.8	44,889	81,055	1.8	27,870	1,234,778	44.3
Oklahoma	14,034	5,789	26,090	4.5	2,098	3,352	1.6	476	14,956	31.4
Oregon*	37,757	19,528	97,523	5.0	11,918	19,342	1.6	3,223	139,009	43.1
Pennsylvania*	131,819	63,935	481,761	7.5	34,228	88,821	2.6	30,455	1,187,382	39.0
Puerto Rico*	6,932	1,476	6,759	4.6	1,254	2,740	2.2	DS	DS	DS
Rhode Island*	13,879	5,193	31,990	6.2	2,695	6,052	2.2	395	6,014	15.2
South Carolina	15,672	4,292	27,348	6.4	3,413	7,210	2.1	538	13,771	25.6
South Dakota	950	382	2,661	7.0	133	228	1.7	60	3,057	51.0
Tennessee	33,225	11,032	41,192	3.7	7,027	27,140	3.9	4,711	100,826	21.4
Texas	16,442	4,120	14,780	3.6	2,390	4,025	1.7	878	19,899	22.7
Utah*	16,610	5,751	25,052	4.4	3,365	8,430	2.5	917	42,435	46.3
Vermont*	10,850	6,323	62,150	9.8	1,729	2,564	1.5	971	21,310	21.9
Virginia*	55,469	29,327	272,219	9.3	12,231	30,856	2.5	4,071	64,060	15.7
Virgin Islands	22	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	0	.	.
Washington*	69,025	36,296	240,619	6.6	20,847	40,597	1.9	7,636	202,777	26.6
West Virginia*	34,737	24,437	358,849	14.7	12,643	18,795	1.5	4,612	161,711	35.1
Wisconsin	30,977	16,135	118,223	7.3	12,797	169,175	13.2	1,984	65,964	33.2
Wyoming	748	381	2,139	5.6	105	136	1.3	0	.	.

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, Medicaid beneficiaries 12 years and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: 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, 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, 2021.

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.

Appendix Table D.10. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD in 2021, 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	1,816,865	1,425,552	78.5	748,988	41.2
Alabama	12,049	0	0.0	12,049	100.0
Alaska*	7,942	0	0.0	7,942	100.0
Arizona*	68,583	65,102	94.9	4,817	7.0
Arkansas*	7,098	616	8.7	6,549	92.3
California*	126,851	73,226	57.7	99,149	78.2
Colorado*	35,219	13,607	38.6	30,792	87.4
Connecticut*	39,013	0	0.0	39,013	100.0
Delaware*	12,294	12,084	98.3	838	6.8
District of Columbia*	5,522	4,131	74.8	2,103	38.1
Florida	41,957	39,343	93.8	4,002	9.5
Georgia	12,486	6,609	52.9	6,007	48.1
Hawaii*	3,489	3,487	99.9	15	0.4
Idaho*	9,358	4,505	48.1	7,732	82.6
Illinois*	48,541	45,189	93.1	8,332	17.2
Indiana*	55,986	51,295	91.6	10,559	18.9
Iowa*	9,825	9,663	98.4	350	3.6
Kansas	3,540	3,540	100.0	DS	DS
Kentucky*	79,370	78,762	99.2	1,304	1.6
Louisiana*	34,837	34,006	97.6	1,147	3.3
Maine*	18,247	0	0.0	18,247	100.0
Maryland*	68,814	28,122	40.9	67,337	97.9
Massachusetts*	84,674	65,111	76.9	38,415	45.4
Michigan*	59,962	54,272	90.5	31,842	53.1
Minnesota*	33,276	29,598	88.9	13,268	39.9
Mississippi	5,132	3,564	69.4	2,112	41.2
Missouri	23,626	5,571	23.6	23,273	98.5
Montana*	8,509	0	0.0	8,509	100.0
Nebraska*	3,614	3,602	99.7	34	0.9
Nevada*	16,748	12,104	72.3	6,031	36.0
New Hampshire*	13,279	13,005	97.9	928	7.0
New Jersey*	47,529	37,371	78.6	28,946	60.9
New Mexico*	33,145	31,766	95.8	1,620	4.9
New York*	131,732	119,322	90.6	56,782	43.1
North Carolina	34,531	26,384	76.4	24,086	69.8
North Dakota*	2,985	1,743	58.4	2,385	79.9
Ohio*	127,954	123,232	96.3	21,938	17.1
Oklahoma	14,034	0	0.0	14,034	100.0
Oregon*	37,757	35,940	95.2	5,348	14.2
Pennsylvania*	131,819	130,697	99.1	7,800	5.9
Puerto Rico*	6,932	6,932	100.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island*	13,879	13,751	99.1	642	4.6
South Carolina	15,672	14,025	89.5	2,577	16.4
South Dakota	950	0	0.0	950	100.0
Tennessee	33,225	28,467	85.7	24,203	72.8
Texas	16,442	15,010	91.3	2,179	13.3

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*	16,610	9,759	58.8	15,216	91.6
Vermont*	10,850	2,449	22.6	10,770	99.3
Virginia*	55,469	54,417	98.1	4,181	7.5
Virgin Islands	22	0	0.0	22	100.0
Washington*	69,025	63,171	91.5	11,832	17.1
West Virginia*	34,737	28,220	81.2	31,104	89.5
Wisconsin	30,977	22,782	73.5	28,929	93.4
Wyoming	748	0	0.0	748	100.0

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: 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, 2021.

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.11. Progression of care for Medicaid beneficiaries treated for an OUD who received services in 2021 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	557,700	317,570	56.9	255,641	45.8
Alabama	3,800	1,757	46.2	1,128	29.7
Alaska*	2,308	1,423	61.7	1,080	46.8
Arizona*	26,771	16,413	61.3	13,623	50.9
Arkansas*	2,077	595	28.6	339	16.3
California*	37,324	15,473	41.5	11,755	31.5
Colorado*	8,529	3,823	44.8	2,615	30.7
Connecticut*	9,114	6,194	68.0	5,175	56.8
Delaware*	3,359	2,086	62.1	1,703	50.7
District of Columbia*	2,023	802	39.6	530	26.2
Florida	15,973	5,304	33.2	3,625	22.7
Georgia	4,181	1,313	31.4	817	19.5
Hawaii*	955	408	42.7	262	27.4
Idaho*	2,416	1,151	47.6	815	33.7
Illinois*	17,687	8,208	46.4	5,238	29.6
Indiana*	16,480	8,686	52.7	6,802	41.3
Iowa*	2,995	1,842	61.5	1,461	48.8
Kansas	1,467	588	40.1	422	28.8
Kentucky*	24,142	16,797	69.6	14,207	58.8
Louisiana*	16,211	8,056	49.7	6,845	42.2
Maine*	3,300	1,960	59.4	1,574	47.7
Maryland*	17,522	10,868	62.0	9,260	52.8
Massachusetts*	31,752	22,662	71.4	20,184	63.6
Michigan*	19,083	11,437	59.9	9,068	47.5
Minnesota*	10,689	6,684	62.5	5,617	52.5
Mississippi	1,596	472	29.6	270	16.9
Missouri	6,274	3,108	49.5	2,394	38.2
Montana*	2,476	1,508	60.9	1,254	50.6
Nebraska*	1,550	758	48.9	545	35.2
Nevada*	5,593	2,844	50.8	2,195	39.2
New Hampshire*	3,614	2,505	69.3	2,127	58.9
New Jersey*	14,261	8,166	57.3	6,859	48.1
New Mexico*	8,526	4,376	51.3	3,181	37.3
New York*	47,404	31,461	66.4	26,881	56.7
North Carolina	9,691	4,591	47.4	3,262	33.7
North Dakota*	924	572	61.9	461	49.9
Ohio*	46,464	32,657	70.3	28,410	61.1
Oklahoma	4,180	1,314	31.4	782	18.7
Oregon*	11,925	6,902	57.9	5,543	46.5
Pennsylvania*	28,645	14,963	52.2	11,359	39.7
Puerto Rico*	1,421	662	46.6	448	31.5
Rhode Island*	2,255	1,545	68.5	1,360	60.3
South Carolina	3,517	1,314	37.4	941	26.8
South Dakota	330	129	39.1	85	25.8

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	10,739	5,736	53.4	3,894	36.3
Texas	6,403	2,160	33.7	1,368	21.4
Utah*	7,765	5,006	64.5	3,836	49.4
Vermont*	2,016	1,191	59.1	844	41.9
Virginia*	12,723	7,152	56.2	5,644	44.4
Virgin Islands	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Washington*	19,585	11,242	57.4	8,995	45.9
West Virginia*	9,501	5,858	61.7	4,739	49.9
Wisconsin	7,964	4,774	59.9	3,770	47.3
Wyoming	200	74	37.0	49	24.5

Source: Analysis of the 2021 preliminary TAF, Medicaid beneficiaries ages 12 and older who have full or comprehensive benefits.

Note: 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, 2021.

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 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 (Supplemental Security Income)
	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 SSI/SSP (State Supplementary Payment) 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 supplement 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 nonparent/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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MSPH 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

Medicaid and CHIP Payment
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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

References

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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 contents¹³⁴

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 2021, by disorder</p> <p>Table A.2. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by disorder</p> <p>Table A.3. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by major enrollment category</p> <p>Table A.4. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by major enrollment category</p> <p>Table A.5. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by age group and disability status</p> <p>Table A.6. Distribution of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, by age group and disability status</p> <p>Table A.7. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021 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 one 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 2021, by service type</p> <p>Table C.2. Number and percentage of Medicaid beneficiaries treated for a SUD in 2021, 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 2021, 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 2021, 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 2021</p>

¹³⁴ 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.