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**KENTUCKY CABINET FOR  
HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES**

**Commonwealth of Kentucky  
Department for Medicaid Services  
Division of Program Quality and Outcomes**

**Health Equity Focus Study: Racial/Ethnic and Geographic Disparities in  
Availability, Access to, and Quality of Health Care**

FINAL  
June 2022



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realized.

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## Background

Equitable health care is an essential component of quality care.<sup>1</sup> Racial or ethnic inequities in health care are indicated by disparities in availability, access to, and quality of health care.<sup>2</sup> For the Medicaid product line, the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) identified nine candidate Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS®) measures for race/ethnicity stratification in measurement year (MY) 2022 to detect disparities. These measures include the following, categorized by domain:<sup>3</sup>

- Effectiveness of Care:
  - Controlling High Blood Pressure (CBP)
  - Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) – HbA1c Control < 8%
  - Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) – Eye Exam
  - Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM)
    - Effective Acute Phase Treatment
    - Effective Continuation Phase Treatment
- Access and Availability of Care:
  - Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (AAP) – Total
  - Prenatal and Postpartum Care (PPC)
    - Timeliness of Prenatal Care
    - Postpartum Care
- Utilization:
  - Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life (W30)
    - Six or More Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months (W30\_15\_)
    - Two or More Well-Child Visits for Age 15 Months-30 Months (W30\_30)
  - Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (WCV)
    - 3–11 Years (WCV\_3\_11)
    - 12–17 Years (WCV\_12\_17)
    - 18–21 Years (WCV\_18\_21)
  - Mental Health Utilization (MPT)
    - Any Services (MPT\_Any) – Total
    - Telehealth (MPT\_Tel) – Total

## Objective

The objective of this study is to identify racial/ethnic and geographic disparities in effectiveness of care, access and availability of care and utilization.

## Methodology

IPRO procured from each managed care organization (MCO) that is actively serving enrollees (during MY 2020) the MY 2020 numerator, denominator and rate data for each of the above measures, stratified by HEDIS Race/Ethnicity Combined Categories, per Table RDM-A-2,<sup>4</sup> and by member county of residence. Each MCO completed the Microsoft® Excel® template, “HealthEquityFS\_PMstratifiedRaceEthnicityMCO.xlsx” provided by IPRO. IPRO used the MCO submitted data to conduct the following analyses to identify disparities:

1. Analysis of disproportionate under-representation by:
  - a. HEDIS race/ethnicity combined categories;<sup>5</sup>
  - b. Kentucky MCO region, based upon member county of residence aggregated to Kentucky Medicaid region;<sup>6</sup> and
  - c. MCO.

Disproportionate under-representation identifies those subpopulations who comprise a lesser proportion of the Kentucky Medicaid managed care (MMC) enrollees who received the service relative to the proportion that they comprise of the total Kentucky MMC enrollee population eligible for the service. The index of disproportionate under-representation (IDU) is calculated by dividing the percentage each subgroup composed of the total eligible population by the percentage each subgroup composed of enrollees who received the evidence-based care, enrollees with the outcome, or enrollees who utilized the service. Values greater than 100% indicate disproportionate under-representation, because a greater percentage of the enrollees compose the eligible population than they do of those who accessed care or received effective care.

2. Map Kentucky MMC geographic performance indicator rates by county of member residence: color-code counties from lowest to highest rate percentiles.

Unless otherwise noted, the percentages in this report are IDUs.

# Results

## Effectiveness of Care

### Controlling High Blood Pressure (CBP)

#### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) enrollees showed the greatest IDU at 125.74%, followed by Asian enrollees (118.88%), “Other” enrollees (116.45%), and Black enrollees (111.21%; **Table 1**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, “Other” and Black enrollees showed the largest eligible populations with denominators of 7,424 and 4,102, respectively, whereas the AIAN subgroup showed the smallest eligible population with a denominator of 43

#### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 7, Ashland, showed the greatest IDU at 141.13%, followed by Region 1, Purchase (123.37%), Region 4, Barren River (119.58%), and Regions 3, 2 and 5, (110.22%, 110.16% and 109.88%, respectively; **Table 1**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 5, Bluegrass, showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 10,350.

#### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

WellCare was the only MCO whose IDU exceeded 100% (121.47%), and their denominator of 43,546 showed the largest eligible population (**Table 1**).

**Table 1: Controlling High Blood Pressure (CBP)**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	62,255	100%	12,743	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	41,857	67.23%	8,770	68.82%	97.69%
Black	4,102	6.59%	755	5.92%	111.21%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	43	0.07%	7	0.05%	125.74%
Asian	151	0.24%	26	0.20%	118.88%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	88	0.14%	27	0.21%	66.71%
Hispanic/Latino/White	2	0%	1	0.01%	40.94%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0%	0	0%	N/A
Other	7,424	11.93%	1,305	10.24%	116.45%
Multiple races marked	124	0.20%	30	0.24%	84.61%
Unknown	8,425	13.53%	1,801	14.13%	95.75%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	3,086	4.96%	512	4.02%	123.37%
Region 2: Pennyriple	4,682	7.52%	870	6.83%	110.16%
Region 3: Louisville	6,451	10.36%	1,198	9.40%	110.22%
Region 4: Barren River	8,652	13.90%	1,481	11.62%	119.58%
Region 5: Bluegrass	10,350	16.63%	1,928	15.13%	109.88%

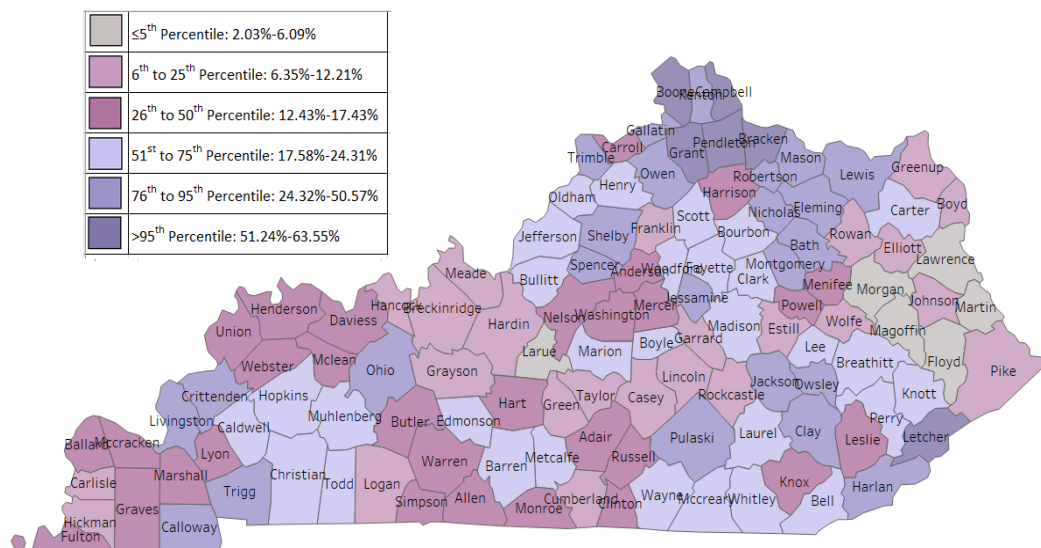
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	2,818	4.53%	1,474	11.57%	39.13%
Region 7: Ashland	5,702	9.16%	827	6.49%	141.13%
Region 8: Mountain	20,464	32.87%	4,438	34.83%	94.38%
<b>Kentucky MCOs</b>					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	411	0.66%	247	1.94%	34.06%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	411	0.66%	229	1.80%	36.74%
Humana-CareSource	17,476	28.07%	4,724	37.07%	75.72%
Passport by Molina	411	0.66%	205	1.61%	41.04%
WellCare of Kentucky	43,546	69.95%	7,338	57.58%	121.47%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [2.03%–6.09%]) included one county from Region 3, Louisville (Larue [5/86 = 5.82%]), two counties from Region 7, Ashland (Morgan [8/394 = 2.03%] and Lawrence [39/640 = 6.09%]) and three counties from Region 8, Mountain (Floyd [58/1,926 = 3.01%], Martin [23/512 = 4.49%], and Magoffin [33/676 = 4.88%]; **Figure 1**).



**Figure 1: Performance Indicator Ranges – Controlling High Blood Pressure (CBP)** Map of Kentucky with Controlling High Blood Pressure (CBP) measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5th percentile (2.03%–6.09%); light magenta for 6th to 25th percentile (6.35%–12.21%); purple for 26th to 50th percentile (12.43%–17.43%); light blue for 51st to 75th percentile (17.58%–24.31%); blue for 76th to 95th percentile (24.32%–50.57%); and dark blue for > 95th percentile (51.24%–63.55%).

## Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) – HbA1c Control < 8%

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

AIAN enrollees showed the greatest IDU at 177.55%, followed by Black enrollees (113.21%), Asian enrollees (104.71%), and “Other” enrollees (105.25%; **Table 2**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, AIAN and Asian enrollees showed the smallest eligible populations with denominators of 26 and 138, respectively. Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, “Other” and Black enrollees showed the largest eligible populations with denominators of 3,645 and 2,263, respectively (**Table 2**).

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 7, Ashland, showed the greatest IDU at 127.09%, followed by Region 1, Purchase (118.63%), Region 3, Louisville (115.18%), and Regions 5 and 2, (103.23% and 103.13%, respectively; **Table 2**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 5, Bluegrass, showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 5,971.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

WellCare was the only MCO whose IDU exceeded 100% (113.22%), and their denominator of 23,564 showed the largest eligible population (**Table 2**).

**Table 2: Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) – HbA1c Control < 8%**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	33,945	100%	9,272	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	22,979	67.69%	6,327	68.24%	99.20%
Black	2,263	6.67%	546	5.89%	113.21%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	26	0.08%	4	0.04%	177.55%
Asian	138	0.41%	36	0.39%	104.71%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	62	0.18%	20	0.22%	84.68%
Hispanic/Latino/White	4	0.01%	0	0.00%	N/A
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Other	3,645	10.74%	946	10.20%	105.25%
Multiple races marked	98	0.29%	38	0.41%	70.44%
Unknown	4,693	13.83%	1,337	14.42%	95.88%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	1,607	4.73%	370	3.99%	118.63%
Region 2: Pennyriple	2,896	8.53%	767	8.27%	103.13%
Region 3: Louisville	3,757	11.07%	891	9.61%	115.18%
Region 4: Barren River	4,579	13.49%	1,359	14.66%	92.03%
Region 5: Bluegrass	5,971	17.59%	1,580	17.04%	103.23%
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	1,800	5.30%	737	7.95%	66.71%
Region 7: Ashland	3,322	9.79%	714	7.70%	127.09%



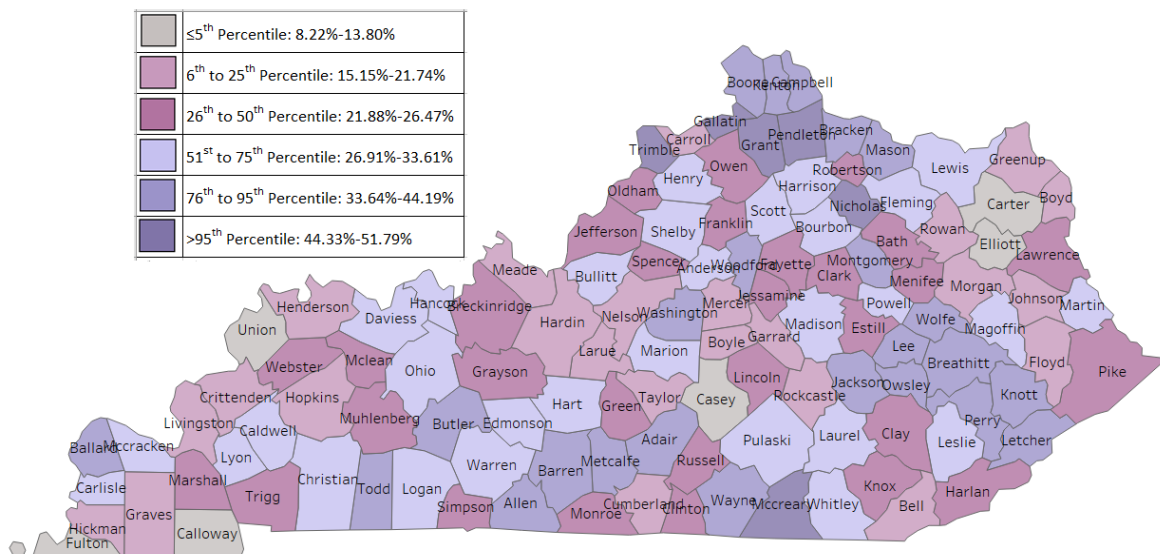
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 8: Mountain	9,977	29.39%	2,844	30.67%	95.82%
<b>Kentucky MCOs</b>					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	411	1.21%	202	2.18%	55.58%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	411	1.21%	204	2.20%	55.03%
Humana-CareSource	9,148	26.95%	3,036	32.74%	82.30%
Passport by Molina	411	1.21%	145	1.56%	77.42%
WellCare of Kentucky	23,564	69.42%	5,685	61.31%	113.22%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address, and some from race/ethnicity calculations for declining to identify as any race/ethnicity.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [8.22%–13.80%]) included two counties from Region 1, Purchase (Fulton [6/73 = 8.22%] and Calloway [24/184 = 13.04%]), one county from Region 2, Pennyriple (Union [10/84 = 11.90%]), one county from Region 4, Barren River (Casey [19/154 = 12.34%]) and two counties from Region 7, Ashland (Elliott [14/113 = 12.39%] and Carter [61/442 = 13.80%]; **Figure 2**).



**Figure 2: Performance Indicator Ranges – Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC), HbA1c Control < 8%** Map of Kentucky with Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC), HbA1c Control < 8% measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (8.22%–13.80%); light magenta for 6<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (15.15%–21.74%); purple for 26<sup>th</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (21.88%–26.47%); light blue for 51<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (26.91%–33.61%); blue for 76<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (33.64%–44.19%); and dark blue for > 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (44.33%–51.79%).

## Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) – Eye Exam

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) enrollees showed the greatest IDU at IDU=123.81%, followed by White enrollees (101.23%), and “unknown” enrollees (100.74%; **Table 3**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, NHOPI enrollees showed the smallest eligible populations with denominators of 62. White and “unknown” enrollees showed the largest eligible populations with denominators of 22,956 and 4,687, respectively.

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 8, Mountain, showed the greatest IDU at 105.11%, followed by Region 3, Louisville (103.47%), Region 1, Purchase (103.24%), and Region 2, Pennyrile (101.80%; **Table 3**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 8, Mountain, showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 9,972.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Humana-CareSource was the only MCO whose IDU exceeded 100% (112.32%), and their denominator of 9,148 was the second largest eligible population behind WellCare of Kentucky (n = 23,522; **Table 3**).

**Table 3: Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) – Eye Exam**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	33,903	100%	14,894	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	22,956	67.71%	9,962	66.89%	101.23%
Black	2,258	6.66%	1,031	6.92%	96.21%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	26	0.08%	14	0.09%	81.59%
Asian	139	0.41%	64	0.43%	95.41%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	62	0.18%	22	0.15%	123.81%
Hispanic/Latino/White	4	0.01%	2	0.01%	87.86%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Other	3,636	10.72%	1,691	11.35%	94.46%
Multiple races marked	98	0.29%	44	0.30%	97.85%
Unknown	4,687	13.82%	2,044	13.72%	100.74%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	1,605	4.73%	683	4.59%	103.24%
Region 2: Pennyrile	2,892	8.53%	1,248	8.38%	101.80%
Region 3: Louisville	3,752	11.07%	1,593	10.70%	103.47%
Region 4: Barren River	4,575	13.49%	2,116	14.21%	94.98%
Region 5: Bluegrass	5,959	17.58%	2,740	18.40%	95.54%
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	1,802	5.32%	837	5.62%	94.58%
Region 7: Ashland	3,310	9.76%	1,497	10.05%	97.14%
Region 8: Mountain	9,972	29.41%	4,168	27.98%	105.11%

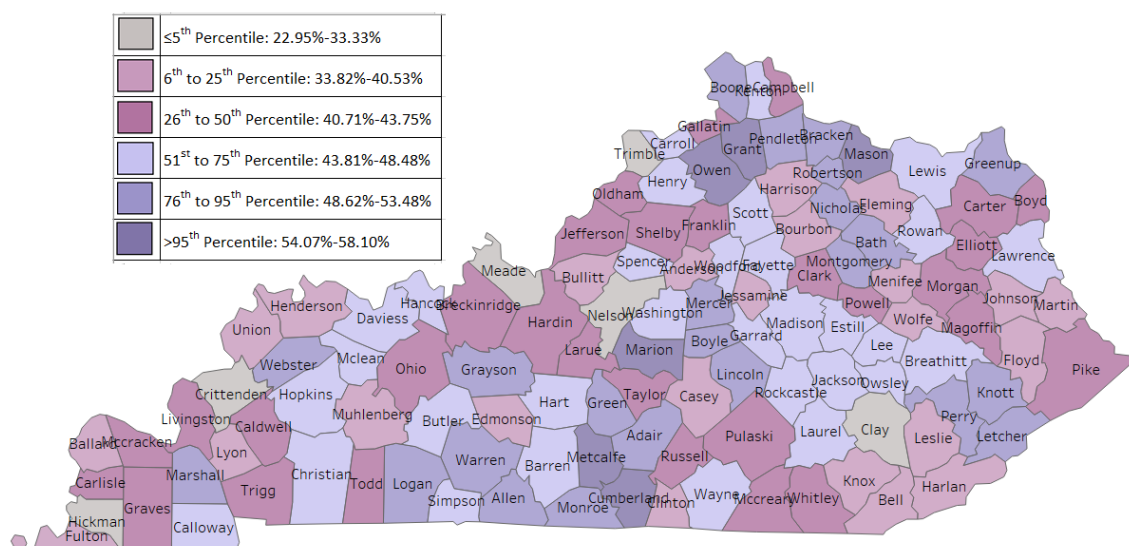
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MCOs					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	411	1.21%	192	1.29%	94.04%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	411	1.21%	192	1.29%	94.04%
Humana-CareSource	9,148	26.98%	3,578	24.02%	112.32%
Passport by Molina	411	1.21%	189	1.27%	95.53%
WellCare of Kentucky	23,522	69.38%	10,743	72.13%	96.19%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [22.95%–33.33%]) included two counties from Region 1, Purchase (Crittenden [14/61 = 22.95%] and Hickman [13/46 = 28.26%]), three counties from Region 3, Louisville (Nelson [27/86 = 31.40%], Meade [17/52 = 32.69%] and Trimble [9/27 = 33.33%]) and one county from Region 8, Mountain (Clay [196/622 = 31.51%]; **Figure 3**).



**Figure 3: Performance Indicator Ranges – Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC), Eye Exam** Map of Kentucky with Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC), Eye Exam measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (22.95%–33.33%); light magenta for 6<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (33.82%–40.53%); purple for 26<sup>th</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (40.71%–43.75%); light blue for 51<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (43.81%–48.48%); blue for 76<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (48.62%–53.48%); and dark blue for > 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (54.07%–58.10%).

## Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM) – Effective Acute Phase Treatment

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

Multiracial enrollees showed the greatest IDU at 147.55%, followed by Black enrollees (125.98%), NHOPI enrollees (114.97%), and Asian enrollees (112.30%; **Table 4**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Black enrollees showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 2,705. Multiracial enrollees were the smallest eligible population among the disproportionately under-represented subgroups with a denominator of 11, followed by NHOPI with a denominator of 45, and Asian with a denominator of 90 (**Table 4**).

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 3, Louisville, showed the greatest IDU at 103.20%, followed by Region 7, Ashland (102.29%), Region 6, Northern Kentucky (102.27%), and Regions 2 and 4, (101.57% and 100.68%, respectively; **Table 4**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 3, Louisville, showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 7,884.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Aetna Better Health of Kentucky and Passport by Molina were the two MCOs whose IDU exceeded 100% (104.13% and 104.06%, respectively), and their denominators of 9,064 and 4,391, respectively, were the second and third largest eligible populations (**Table 4**).

**Table 4: Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM) – Effective Acute Phase Treatment**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	32,112	100%	17,229	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	23,346	72.70%	12,787	74.22%	97.96%
Black	2,705	8.42%	1,152	6.69%	125.98%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	21	0.07%	13	0.08%	86.67%
Asian	90	0.28%	43	0.25%	112.30%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	45	0.14%	21	0.12%	114.97%
Hispanic/Latino/White	66	0.21%	36	0.21%	98.36%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Other	1,683	5.24%	917	5.32%	98.47%
Multiple races marked	11	0.03%	4	0.02%	147.55%
Unknown	3,955	12.32%	2,152	12.49%	98.60%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	1,513	4.71%	894	5.19%	90.80%
Region 2: Pennyriple	2,762	8.60%	1,459	8.47%	101.57%
Region 3: Louisville	7,884	24.55%	4,099	23.79%	103.20%
Region 4: Barren River	3,811	11.87%	2,031	11.79%	100.68%
Region 5: Bluegrass	5,533	17.23%	3,040	17.64%	97.65%
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	2,297	7.15%	1,205	6.99%	102.27%

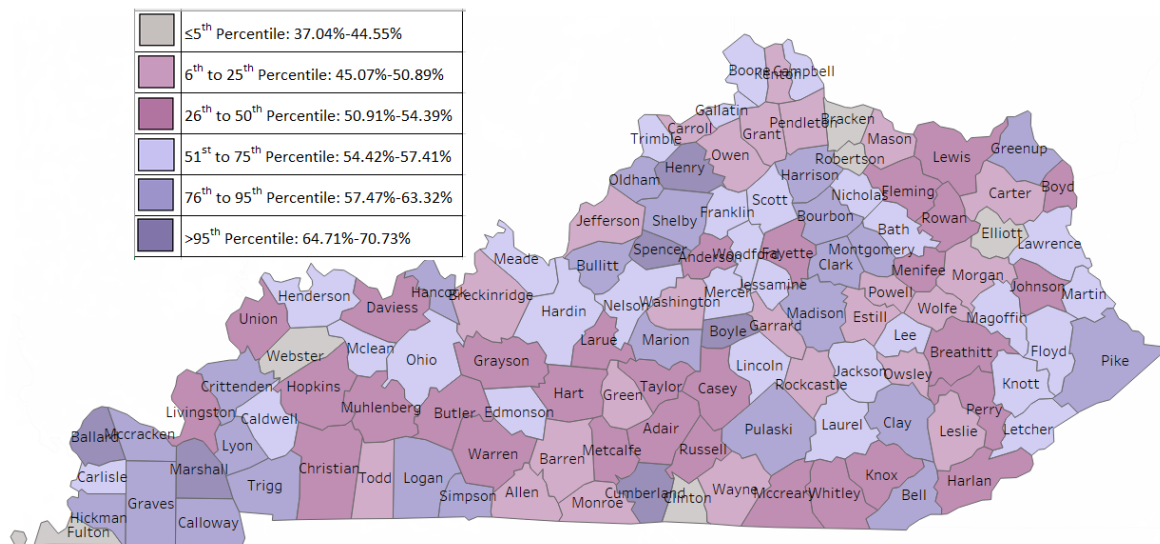
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 7: Ashland	2,160	6.73%	1,133	6.58%	102.29%
Region 8: Mountain	5,438	16.93%	2,984	17.32%	97.78%
Kentucky MCOs					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	4,391	13.67%	2,264	13.14%	104.06%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	4,127	12.85%	2,316	13.44%	95.61%
Humana-CareSource	3,801	11.84%	2,160	12.54%	94.41%
Passport by Molina	9,064	28.23%	4,670	27.11%	104.13%
WellCare of Kentucky	10,729	33.41%	5,819	33.77%	98.92%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [37.04%–44.55%]) included one county from Region 1, Purchase (Fulton [21/50 = 42.00%]), one county from Region 2, Pennyriple (Webster [45/101 = 44.55%]), one county from Region 4, Barren River (Clinton [33/76 = 43.42%]) and three counties from Region 7, Ashland (Bracken [20/54 = 37.04%], Robertson [6/14 = 42.86%] and Elliott [30/69 = 43.48%]; **Figure 4**).



**Figure 4: Performance Indicator Ranges – Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM), Effective Acute Phase Treatment** Map of Kentucky with Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC), Eye Exam measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (37.04%–44.55%); light magenta for 6<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (45.07%–50.89%); purple for 26<sup>th</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (50.91%–54.39%); light blue for 51<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (54.42%–57.41%); blue for 76<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (57.47%–63.32%); and dark blue for > 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (64.71%–70.73%).

## Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM) – Effective Continuation Phase Treatment

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

AIAN enrollees showed the greatest IDU at 157.46%, followed by Black enrollees (136.12%), Hispanic/Latino/White enrollees (112.47%), Asian enrollees (105.44%), and multiracial enrollees (103.10%; **Table 5**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Black enrollees showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 2,705. Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, multiracial enrollees showed the smallest eligible population with a denominator of 11, followed by AIAN, Hispanic/Latino/White, and Asian subgroups with denominators of 21, 66, and 90, respectively (**Table 5**).

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 3, Louisville, showed the greatest IDU at 104.93%, followed by Region 6, Northern Kentucky (104.89%), Region 2, Pennyriple (101.92%), Regions 7, Ashland (101.86%) and Regions 4, Barren River (100.62%; **Table 5**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 3, Louisville, showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 7,884.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Passport by Molina and Aetna Better Health of Kentucky were the two MCOs whose IDU exceeded 100% (108.26% and 106.21%, respectively), and their denominators of 9,064 and 4,391 were the second and third largest eligible populations, respectively (**Table 5**).

**Table 5: Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM) – Effective Continuation Phase Treatment**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	32,112	100%	12,039	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	23,346	72.70%	8,927	74.15%	98.05%
Black	2,705	8.42%	745	6.19%	136.12%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	21	0.07%	5	0.04%	157.46%
Asian	90	0.28%	32	0.27%	105.44%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	45	0.14%	20	0.17%	84.35%
Hispanic/Latino/White	66	0.21%	22	0.18%	112.47%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Other	1,683	5.24%	655	5.44%	96.33%
Multiple races marked	11	0.03%	4	0.03%	103.10%
Unknown	3,955	12.32%	1,554	12.91%	95.42%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	1,513	4.71%	638	5.30%	88.91%
Region 2: Pennyriple	2,762	8.60%	1,016	8.44%	101.92%
Region 3: Louisville	7,884	24.55%	2,817	23.40%	104.93%
Region 4: Barren River	3,811	11.87%	1,420	11.79%	100.62%
Region 5: Bluegrass	5,533	17.23%	2,145	17.82%	96.71%

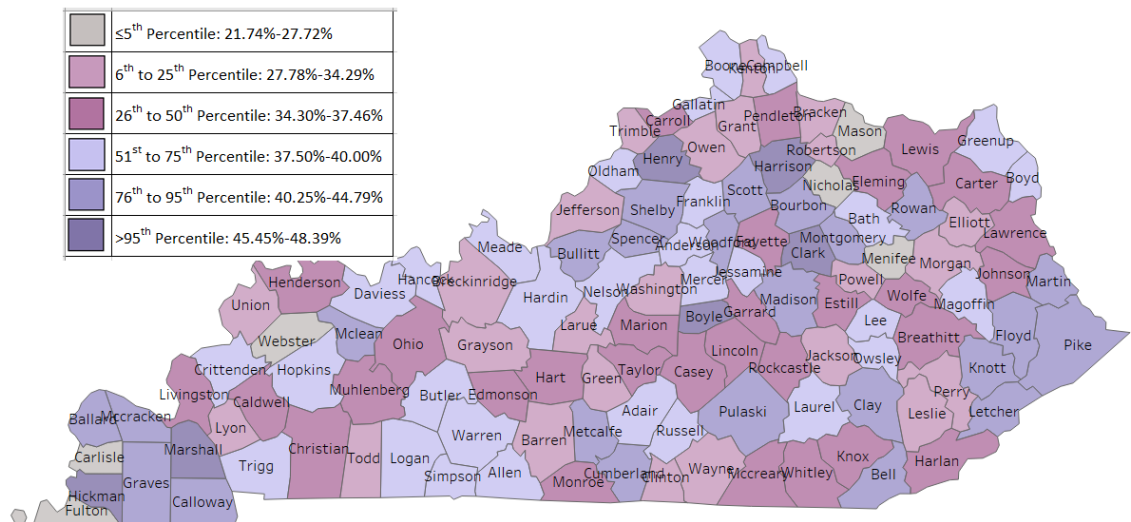
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	2,297	7.15%	821	6.82%	104.89%
Region 7: Ashland	2,160	6.73%	795	6.60%	101.86%
Region 8: Mountain	5,438	16.93%	2,121	17.62%	96.12%
Kentucky MCOs					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	4,391	13.67%	1,550	12.87%	106.21%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	4,127	12.85%	1,669	13.86%	92.70%
Humana-CareSource	3,801	11.84%	1,515	12.58%	94.06%
Passport by Molina	9,064	28.23%	3,139	26.07%	108.26%
WellCare of Kentucky	10,729	33.41%	4,166	34.60%	96.55%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [21.74%–27.72%]) included two counties from Region 1, Purchase (Fulton [13/50 = 26%] and Carlisle [6/23 = 26.09%]), one county from Region 2, Pennyrile (Webster [28/101 = 27.72%]), one county from Region 5, Bluegrass (Nicholas [10/46 = 21.74%]) and two counties from Region 7, Ashland (Menifee [13/53 = 24.53%] and Mason [38/138 = 27.54%]; **Figure 5**).



**Figure 5: Performance Indicator Ranges – Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM), Effective Continuation Phase Treatment** Map of Kentucky with Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM), Effective Continuation Phase Treatment measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5th percentile (21.74%–27.72%); light magenta for 6th to 25th percentile (27.78%–34.29%); purple for 26th to 50th percentile (34.30%–37.46%); light blue for 51st to 75th percentile (37.50%–40.00%); blue for 76th to 95th percentile (40.25%–44.79%); and dark blue for > 95th percentile (45.45%–48.39%).

## Access and Availability of Care

### Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (AAP) – Total

#### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

Multiracial enrollees showed the greatest IDU at 114.31% followed by Asian enrollees (111.10%), AIAN enrollees (110.97%), NHOPI enrollees (109.39%), “unknown” enrollees (107.22%), and Hispanic/Latino/White enrollees (102.34%; **Table 6**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, “unknown” and Asian enrollees showed the largest eligible populations with denominators of 71,369 and 4,436, respectively.

#### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 3, Louisville, showed the greatest IDU at 105.61%, followed by Region 6, Northern Kentucky (104.86%), Region 5, Bluegrass (102.31%), and Region 2, Pennyryle (101.24%; **Table 6**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 3, Louisville, showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 134,594.

#### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Members enrolled within Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield (BCBS) Medicaid showed the greatest IDU at 106.70%, followed by Humana-CareSource (104.10%), Passport by Molina (102.47%), and Aetna Better Health of Kentucky (101.57%; **Table 6**). Passport by Molina showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 127,978, followed by Humana-CareSource (n = 86,030), Anthem BCBS Medicaid (n = 76,503), and Aetna Better Health of Kentucky (n = 75,394).

**Table 6: Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (AAP) – Total**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	541,252	100%	440,714	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	378,640	69.96%	308,160	69.92%	100.05%
Black	48,051	8.88%	44,024	9.99%	88.87%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	447	0.08%	328	0.07%	110.97%
Asian	4,436	0.82%	3,251	0.74%	111.10%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	841	0.16%	626	0.14%	109.39%
Hispanic/Latino/White	1,321	0.24%	1,051	0.24%	102.34%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Other	30,117	5.56%	24,853	5.64%	98.67%
Multiple races marked	869	0.16%	619	0.14%	114.31%
Unknown	71,369	13.19%	54,197	12.30%	107.22%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	26,051	4.81%	21,229	4.82%	99.92%
Region 2: Pennyryle	43,674	8.07%	35,127	7.97%	101.24%
Region 3: Louisville	134,594	24.87%	103,770	23.55%	105.61%
Region 4: Barren River	72,021	13.31%	58,932	13.37%	99.51%
Region 5: Bluegrass	97,423	18.00%	77,532	17.59%	102.31%



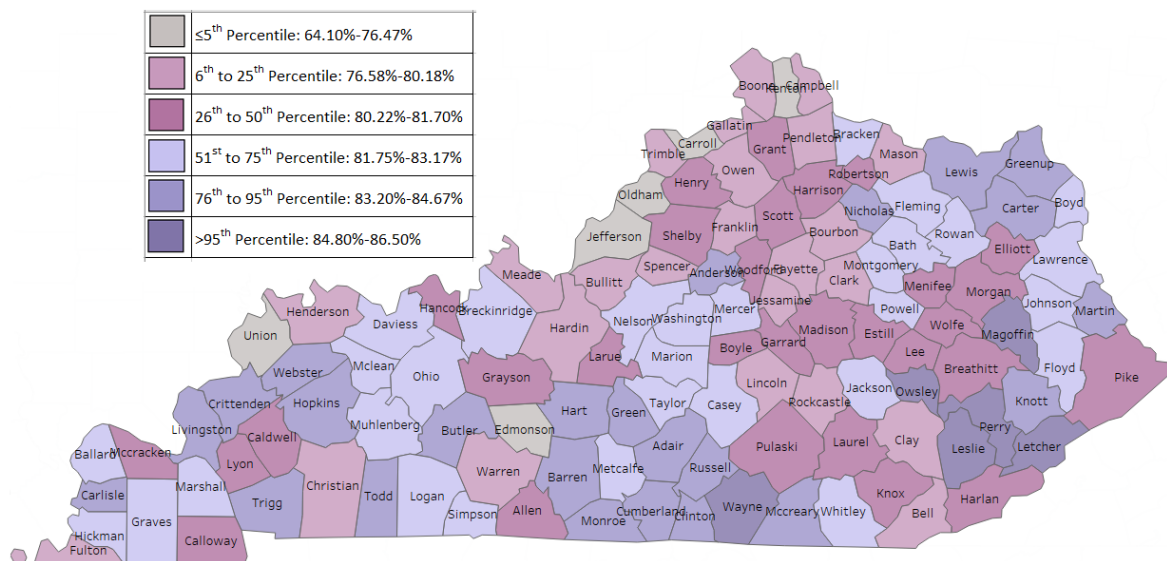
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	35,498	6.56%	27,564	6.25%	104.86%
Region 7: Ashland	37,280	6.89%	30,803	6.99%	98.55%
Region 8: Mountain	99,746	18.43%	82,056	18.62%	98.98%
<b>Kentucky MCOs</b>					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	75,394	13.93%	60,438	13.71%	101.57%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	76,503	14.13%	58,382	13.25%	106.70%
Humana-CareSource	86,030	15.89%	67,294	15.27%	104.10%
Passport by Molina	127,978	23.64%	101,696	23.08%	102.47%
WellCare of Kentucky	175,347	32.40%	152,904	34.69%	93.38%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [64.10%–76.47%]) included one county from Region 2, Pennyriple (Union [1,166/1,819 = 64.10%]), three counties from Region 3, Louisville (Jefferson [64,487/85,594 = 75.34%], Oldham [1,829/2,426 = 75.39%] and Carroll [1,173/1,534 = 76.47%]), one county from Region 4, Barren River (Edmonson [1,326/1,778 = 74.58%]) and one county from Region 6, Northern Kentucky (Kenton [11,308/14,882 = 75.98%]; **Figure 6**).



**Figure 6: Performance Indicator Ranges – Adults’ Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (AAP), Total** Map of Kentucky with Adults’ Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (AAP), Total measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (64.10%–76.47%); light magenta for 6<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (76.58%–80.18%); purple for 26<sup>th</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (80.22%–81.70%); light blue for 51<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (81.75%–83.17%); blue for 76<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (83.20%–84.67%); and dark blue for > 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (84.80%–86.50%).

## Timeliness of Prenatal Care

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latino/White enrollees showed the greatest IDU at 116.77%, followed by multiracial enrollees (115.33%), NHOPI enrollees (107.04%), Black enrollees (104.87%), and “unknown” enrollees (104.04%; **Table 7**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Black enrollees showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 586. Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Hispanic/Latino/White enrollees showed the smallest eligible populations with a denominator of 6, followed by multiracial and NHOPI enrollees with denominators of 40 and 55, respectively.

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 6, Northern Kentucky, showed the greatest IDU at 108.31%, followed by Region 3, Louisville (104.10%), and Region 5, Bluegrass (100.82%; **Table 7**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 3, Louisville, showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 1,019. Region 6, Northern Kentucky showed the smallest eligible populations with a denominator of 320.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Humana-CareSource was the only MCO whose IDU exceeded 100% (106.23%), and their denominator of 2,736 showed the largest eligible population (**Table 7**).

**Table 7: Timeliness of Prenatal Care**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	4,397	100%	3,423	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	3,183	72.39%	2,510	73.33%	98.72%
Black	586	13.33%	435	12.71%	104.87%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.02%	1	0.03%	77.85%
Asian	22	0.50%	20	0.58%	85.63%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	55	1.25%	40	1.17%	107.04%
Hispanic/Latino/White	6	0.14%	4	0.12%	116.77%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Other	55	1.25%	51	1.49%	83.95%
Multiple races marked	40	0.91%	27	0.79%	115.33%
Unknown	433	9.85%	324	9.47%	104.04%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	251	5.71%	197	5.76%	99.19%
Region 2: Pennyriple	390	8.87%	307	8.97%	98.90%
Region 3: Louisville	1,019	23.17%	762	22.26%	104.10%
Region 4: Barren River	625	14.21%	496	14.49%	98.10%
Region 5: Bluegrass	948	21.56%	732	21.38%	100.82%
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	320	7.28%	230	6.72%	108.31%

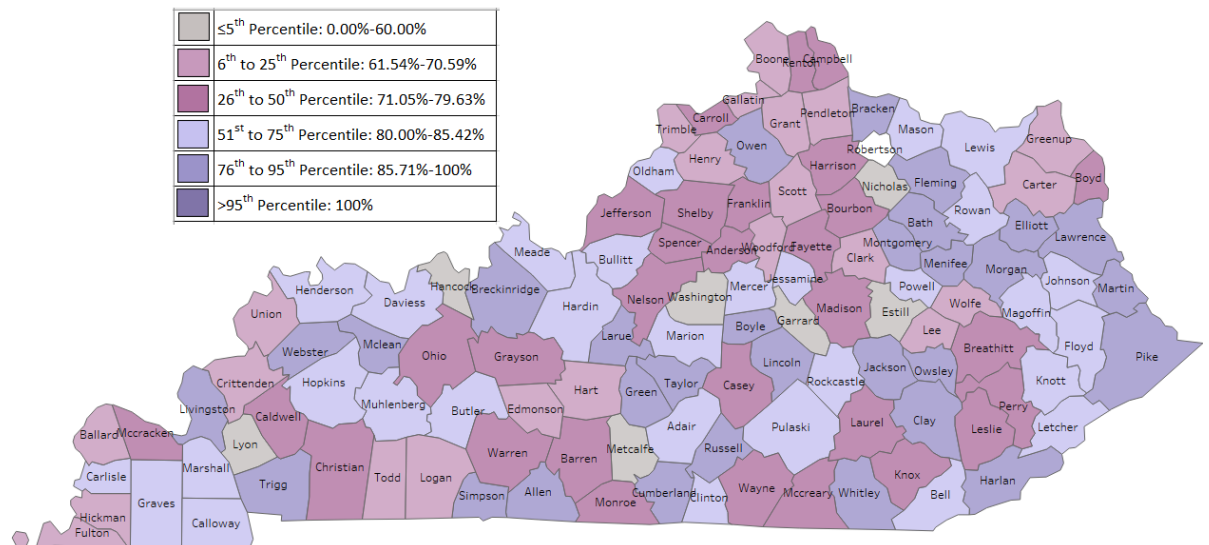
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 7: Ashland	288	6.55%	238	6.95%	94.20%
Region 8: Mountain	525	11.94%	435	12.71%	93.96%
Kentucky MCOs					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	411	9.35%	355	10.37%	90.13%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	411	9.35%	352	10.28%	90.90%
Humana-CareSource	2,736	62.22%	2,005	58.57%	106.23%
Passport by Molina	411	9.35%	324	9.47%	98.75%
WellCare of Kentucky	428	9.73%	387	11.31%	86.10%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [0.00%–60.00%]) included one county from Region 1, Purchase (Lyon [2/4 = 50.00%]), one county from Region 2, Pennyrile (Hancock [3/5 = 60.00%]), one county from Region 3, Louisville (Washington [3/5 = 60.00%]), one county from Region 4, Barren River (Metcalfe [4/8 = 50.00%]), and three counties from Region 5, Bluegrass (Nicholas [1/2 = 50.00%], Estill [11/19 = 57.89%] and Garrard [12/20 = 60.00%]; **Figure 7**).



**Figure 7: Performance Indicator Ranges – Timeliness of Prenatal Care** Map of Kentucky with Timeliness of Prenatal Care measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (0.00%–60.00%); light magenta for 6<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (61.54%–70.59%); purple for 26<sup>th</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (71.05%–79.63%); light blue for 51<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (80.00%–85.42%); blue for 76<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (85.71%–100%); and dark blue for > 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (100%). White (no color) indicates counties with no members in the denominator.

## Postpartum Care

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

Black enrollees showed the greatest IDU at 103.17%, followed by White enrollees (100.55%), and NHOPI enrollees (100.43%; **Table 8**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, White enrollees showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 3,183. Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, NHOPI enrollees showed the smallest eligible populations with a denominator of 55 (**Table 8**).

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 8, Mountain, showed the greatest IDU at 111.84%, followed by Region 2, Pennyriple (104.72%; **Table 8**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 8, Mountain, showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 525 followed by Region 2, Pennyriple with a denominator of 390.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Humana-CareSource was the only MCO whose IDU exceeded 100% (112.23%), and their denominator of 2,736 showed the largest eligible population (**Table 8**).

**Table 8: Postpartum Care**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	4,397	100%	2,810	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	3,183	72.39%	2,023	71.99%	100.55%
Black	586	13.33%	363	12.92%	103.17%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.02%	1	0.04%	63.91%
Asian	22	0.50%	22	0.78%	63.91%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	55	1.25%	35	1.25%	100.43%
Hispanic/Latino/White	6	0.14%	5	0.18%	76.69%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Other	55	1.25%	41	1.46%	85.73%
Multiple races marked	40	0.91%	30	1.07%	85.21%
Unknown	433	9.85%	279	9.93%	99.18%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	251	5.71%	163	5.80%	98.41%
Region 2: Pennyriple	390	8.87%	238	8.47%	104.72%
Region 3: Louisville	1,019	23.17%	662	23.56%	98.37%
Region 4: Barren River	622	14.15%	400	14.23%	99.38%
Region 5: Bluegrass	948	21.56%	610	21.71%	99.32%
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	320	7.28%	212	7.54%	96.46%
Region 7: Ashland	288	6.55%	199	7.08%	92.49%
Region 8: Mountain	525	11.94%	300	10.68%	111.84%

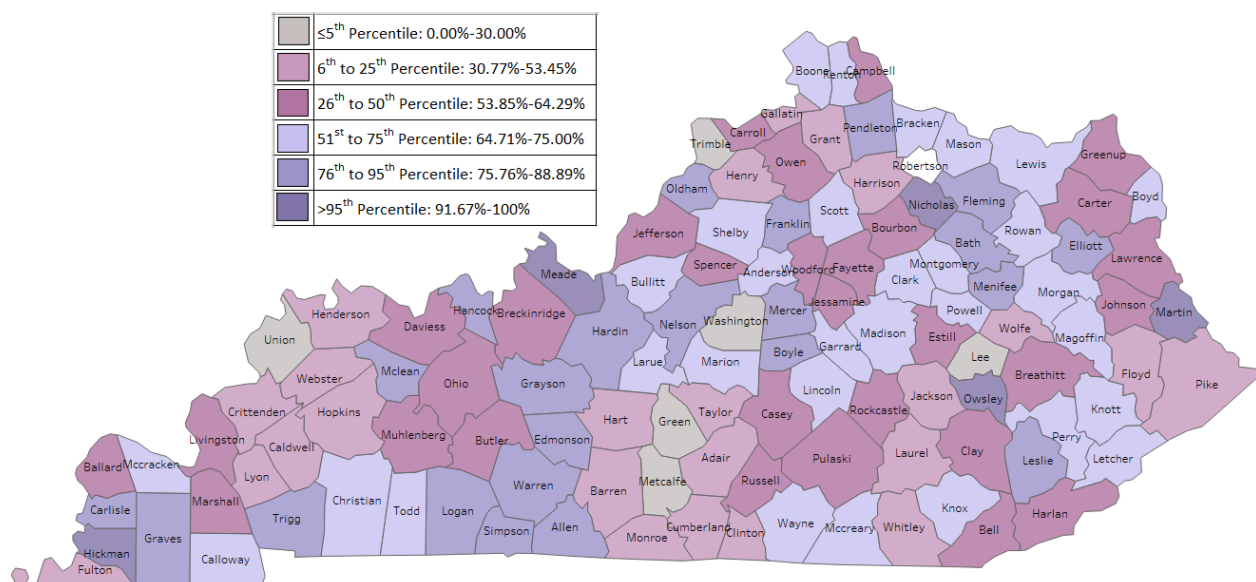
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MCOs					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	411	9.35%	314	11.17%	83.65%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	411	9.35%	316	11.25%	83.12%
Humana-CareSource	2,736	62.22%	1,558	55.44%	112.23%
Passport by Molina	411	9.35%	299	10.64%	87.85%
WellCare of Kentucky	428	9.73%	323	11.49%	84.68%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [0.00%–30.00%]) included one county from Region 2, Pennyriple (Union [4/17 = 23.53%]), two counties from Region 3, Louisville (Washington [0/5 = 0.00%] and Trimble [3/10 = 30.00%]), two counties from Region 4, Barren River (Metcalf [0/8 = 0.00%] and Green [2/7 = 28.57%]), and one county from Region 8, Mountain (Lee [0/8 = 0.00%]); **Figure 8**).



**Figure 8: Performance Indicator Ranges – Postpartum Care** Map of Kentucky with Postpartum Care measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (0.00%–30.00%); light magenta for 6<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (30.77%–53.45%); purple for 26<sup>th</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (53.85%–64.29%); light blue for 51<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (64.71%–75.00%); blue for 76<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (75.76%–88.89%); and dark blue for > 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (91.67%–100%). White (no color) indicates counties with no members in the denominator.

## Utilization

### Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life – Six or More Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months (W30\_15)

#### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

AIAN enrollees showed the greatest IDU at 115.74%, followed by NHOPI enrollees (111.37%), multiracial enrollees (109.65%), “Other” enrollees (109.62%), and Black enrollees (103.08%; **Table 9**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Black enrollees showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 3,069. Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, AIAN, and multiracial enrollees showed the smallest eligible populations with denominators of 10 and 36, respectively.

#### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 1, Purchase, showed the greatest IDU at 135.62%, followed by Region 8, Mountain (109.99%), Region 7, Ashland (105.64%), Region 4, Barren River (104.21%), and Region 5, Bluegrass (101.69%; **Table 9**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 5, Bluegrass, showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 4,676.

#### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Members enrolled within Humana-CareSource showed the greatest IDU at 107.51%, followed by Aetna Better Health of Kentucky (103.48%), and WellCare of Kentucky (100.17%; **Table 9**). WellCare of Kentucky showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 8,890 followed by Aetna Better Health of Kentucky (n = 3,648), and Humana-CareSource (n = 2,638).

**Table 9: Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life – Six or More Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months (W30\_15)**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	26,012	100%	15,053	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	15,123	58.14%	8,821	58.60%	99.21%
Black	3,069	11.80%	1,723	11.45%	103.08%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10	0.04%	5	0.03%	115.74%
Asian	226	0.87%	148	0.98%	88.37%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	102	0.39%	53	0.35%	111.37%
Hispanic/Latino/White	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Hispanic/Latino/Black	209	0.80%	138	0.92%	87.64%
Other	233	0.90%	123	0.82%	109.62%
Multiple races marked	36	0.14%	19	0.13%	109.65%
Unknown	6,537	25.13%	3,758	24.97%	100.66%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	1,303	5.01%	556	3.69%	135.62%
Region 2: Pennyryle	2,269	8.72%	1,326	8.81%	99.02%
Region 3: Louisville	7,016	26.97%	4,563	30.31%	88.98%
Region 4: Barren River	3,488	13.41%	1,937	12.87%	104.21%

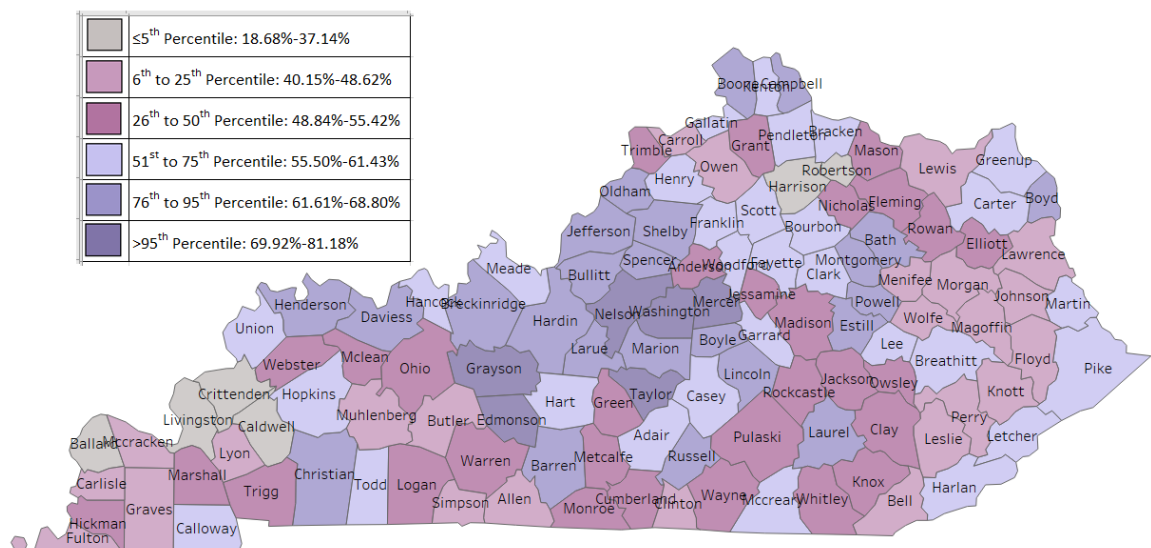
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 5: Bluegrass	4,676	17.98%	2,661	17.68%	101.69%
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	1,895	7.29%	1,149	7.63%	95.44%
Region 7: Ashland	1,444	5.55%	791	5.25%	105.64%
Region 8: Mountain	3,480	13.38%	1,831	12.16%	109.99%
Kentucky MCOs					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	3,648	14.02%	2,040	13.55%	103.48%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	3,114	11.97%	1,836	12.20%	98.15%
Humana-CareSource	2,638	10.14%	1,420	9.43%	107.51%
Passport by Molina	7,722	29.69%	4,621	30.70%	96.70%
WellCare of Kentucky	8,890	34.18%	5,136	34.12%	100.17%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [18.68%–37.14%]) included four counties from Region 1, Purchase (Caldwell [17/91 = 18.68%], Crittenden [11/38 = 28.95%], Ballard [16/45 = 35.56%] and Livingston [13/35 = 37.14%]), one county from Region 5, Bluegrass (Harrison [25/73 = 34.25%]) and one county from Region 7, Ashland (Robertson [4/11 = 36.36%]; **Figure 9**).



**Figure 9: Performance Indicator Ranges – Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life, Six or More Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months (W30\_15)** Map of Kentucky with Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life, Six or More Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months (W30\_15) measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (18.68%–37.14%); light magenta for 6<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (40.15%–48.62%); purple for 26<sup>th</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (48.84%–55.42%); light blue for 51<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (55.50%–61.43%); blue for 76<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (61.61%–68.80%); and dark blue for > 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (69.92%–81.18%).

## Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life – Two or More Well-Child Visits for Age 15 Months-30 Months (W30\_30)

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

NHOPI enrollees showed the greatest IDU at 109.40%, followed by AIAN enrollees (107.70%), Black enrollees (102.52%), and White enrollees (100.70%; **Table 10**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, White and Black enrollees showed the largest eligible population with denominators of 15,931 and 3,201, respectively. Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, AIAN, and NHOPI enrollees showed the smallest eligible populations with denominators of 11 and 83, respectively (**Table 10**).

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 1, Purchase, showed the greatest IDU at 135.65%, followed by Region 8, Mountain (117.02%), Region 7, Ashland (104.50%), and Region 4, Barren River (102.34%; **Table 10**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 4, Barren River, and Region 8, Mountain, showed the largest eligible populations with denominators of 3,370 and 3,367, respectively.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Humana-CareSource (103.93%) and Aetna Better Health of Kentucky (103.46%) were the only two MCO whose IDU exceeded 100% (**Table 10**). Aetna Better Health of Kentucky showed the third largest eligible population with a denominator of 3,425. Humana-CareSource showed the smallest eligible population with a denominator of 2,540.

**Table 10: Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life – Two or More Well-Child Visits for Age 15 Months-30 Months (W30\_30)**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	24,830	100%	17,018	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	15,931	64.16%	10,843	63.71%	100.70%
Black	3,201	12.89%	2,140	12.57%	102.52%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	0.04%	7	0.04%	107.70%
Asian	280	1.13%	236	1.39%	81.32%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	83	0.33%	52	0.31%	109.40%
Hispanic/Latino/White	260	1.05%	207	1.22%	86.09%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Other	252	1.01%	186	1.09%	92.86%
Multiple races marked	27	0.11%	20	0.12%	92.53%
Unknown	4,519	18.20%	3,148	18.50%	98.39%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	1,144	4.61%	578	3.40%	135.65%
Region 2: Pennyryle	2,058	8.29%	1,458	8.57%	96.74%
Region 3: Louisville	6,800	27.39%	5,064	29.76%	92.03%
Region 4: Barren River	3,370	13.57%	2,257	13.26%	102.34%
Region 5: Bluegrass	4,461	17.97%	3,226	18.96%	94.78%



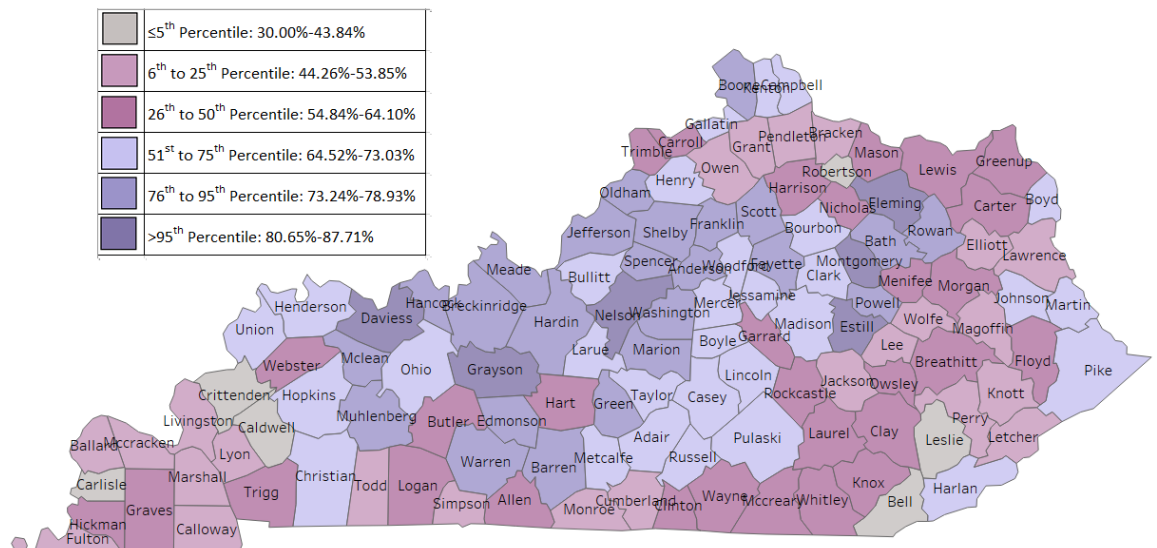
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	1,714	6.90%	1,196	7.03%	98.22%
Region 7: Ashland	1,360	5.48%	892	5.24%	104.50%
Region 8: Mountain	3,367	13.56%	1,972	11.59%	117.02%
<b>Kentucky MCOs</b>					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	3,425	13.79%	2,269	13.33%	103.46%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	2,617	10.54%	1,816	10.67%	98.77%
Humana-CareSource	2,540	10.23%	1,675	9.84%	103.93%
Passport by Molina	7,904	31.83%	5,510	32.38%	98.32%
WellCare of Kentucky	8,344	33.60%	5,748	33.78%	99.49%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [30.00%–43.84%]) included three counties from Region 1, Purchase (Crittenden [13/35 = 37.14%], Carlisle [9/24 = 37.50%] and Caldwell [32/73 = 43.84%]), one county from Region 7, Ashland (Robertson [3/10 = 30.00%]) and two counties from Region 8, Mountain (Bell [87/210 = 41.43%] and Leslie [26/60 = 43.33%]; **Figure 10**).



**Figure 10: Performance Indicator Ranges – Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life, Two or More Well-Child Visits for Age 15 Months-30 Months (W30\_30)** Map of Kentucky with Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life, Two or More Well-Child Visits for Age 15 Months-30 Months (W30\_30) measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (30.00%–43.84%); light magenta for 6<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (44.26%–53.85%); purple for 26<sup>th</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (54.84%–64.10%); light blue for 51<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (64.52%–73.03%); blue for 76<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (73.24%–78.93%); and dark blue for > 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (80.65%–87.71%).

## Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 3–11 Years (WCV\_3\_11)

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

NHOPI enrollees showed the greatest IDU at 110.68%, followed by “Other” enrollees (106.43%), White enrollees (102.41%), and Black enrollees (101.18%; **Table 11**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, White and Black enrollees showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 165,200 and 33,009, respectively.

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 8, Mountain, showed the greatest IDU at 118.19%, followed by Region 1, Purchase (115.11%), Region 7, Ashland (113.11%), and Region 4, Barren River (112.01%; **Table 11**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 4, Barren River, and Region 8, Mountain, showed the largest eligible populations with denominators of 33,821 and 33,772, respectively.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Humana-CareSource showed the greatest IDU at 110.23%, followed by Aetna Better Health of Kentucky (109.83%), and Anthem BCBS Medicaid (108.17%; **Table 11**). Of the MCOs with the greatest IDUs, Aetna Better Health of Kentucky showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 47,354, followed by Humana-CareSource (n = 23,409), and Anthem BCBS Medicaid (n = 21,080).

**Table 11: Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 3–11 Years (WCV\_3\_11)**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	245,876	100%	113,361	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	165,200	67.19%	74,373	65.61%	102.41%
Black	33,009	13.43%	15,041	13.27%	101.18%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	178	0.07%	97	0.09%	84.60%
Asian	2,838	1.15%	1,642	1.45%	79.69%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	905	0.37%	377	0.33%	110.68%
Hispanic/Latino/White	2,245	0.91%	1,307	1.15%	79.19%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Other	8,894	3.62No%	3,853	3.40%	106.43%
Multiple races marked	395	0.16%	208	0.18%	87.56%
Unknown	29,781	12.11%	15,320	13.51%	89.62%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	12,074	4.91%	4,836	4.27%	115.11%
Region 2: Pennyryle	20,602	8.38%	9,665	8.53%	98.28%
Region 3: Louisville	64,963	26.42%	33,687	29.72%	88.91%
Region 4: Barren River	33,821	13.76%	13,921	12.28%	112.01%
Region 5: Bluegrass	44,463	18.08%	20,538	18.12%	99.81%
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	18,121	7.37%	9,582	8.45%	87.19%

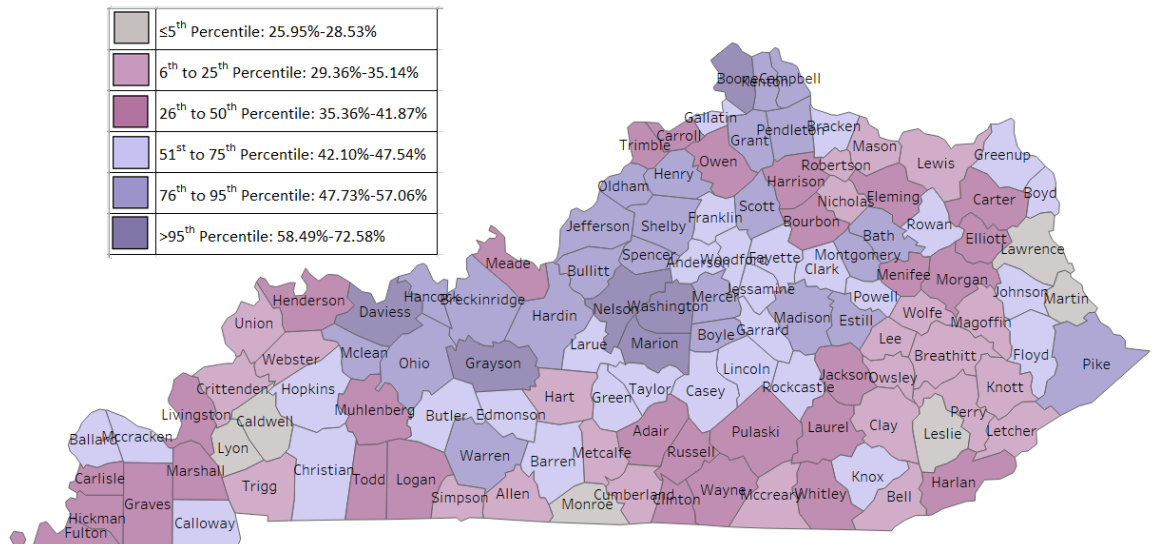
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 7: Ashland	14,504	5.90%	5,912	5.22%	113.11%
Region 8: Mountain	33,772	13.74%	13,174	11.62%	118.19%
Kentucky MCOs					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	47,354	19.26%	19,878	17.54%	109.83%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	21,080	8.57%	8,985	7.93%	108.17%
Humana-CareSource	23,409	9.52%	9,791	8.64%	110.23%
Passport by Molina	66,314	26.97%	33,334	29.41%	91.72%
WellCare of Kentucky	87,719	35.68%	41,373	36.50%	97.75%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [25.95%–28.53%]) included two counties from Region 1, Purchase (Lyon [78/285 = 27.37%] and Caldwell [206/727 = 28.34%]), one county from Region 4, Barren River (Monroe [201/752 = 26.73%]), one county from Region 7, Ashland (Lawrence [299/1,061 = 28.18%]) and two counties from Region 8, Mountain (Leslie [185/713 = 25.95%] and Martin [204/715 = 28.53%]; **Figure 11**).



**Figure 11: Performance Indicator Ranges – Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits, 3–11 Years (WCV\_3\_11)** Map of Kentucky with Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits, 3–11 Years (WCV\_3\_11) measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (25.95%–28.53%); light magenta for 6<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (29.36%–35.14%); purple for 26<sup>th</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (35.36%–41.87%); light blue for 51<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (42.10%–47.54%); blue for 76<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (47.73%–57.06%); and dark blue for > 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (58.49%–72.58%).

## Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 12–17 Years (WCV\_12\_17)

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

Multiracial (107.32%) and White (102.15%), enrollees showed the greatest IDUs (**Table 12**). Among these two disproportionately under-represented subgroups, White enrollees showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 103,464. The denominator for eligible multiracial enrollees was 195.

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 1, Purchase, showed the greatest IDU at 117.39%, followed by Region 4, Barren River (112.19%), Region 8, Mountain (111.04%), Region 7, Ashland (105.44%), Region 2, Pennyryle (105.07%), and Region 5, Bluegrass (103.28%; **Table 12**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 5, Bluegrass, and Region 8, Mountain, showed the largest eligible populations with denominators of 27,482 and 22,698, respectively.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Humana-CareSource showed the greatest IDU at 120.52%, followed by Anthem BCBS Medicaid (120.14%), and Aetna Better Health of Kentucky (105.61%; **Table 12**). Of the MCOs with the greatest IDUs, Aetna Better Health of Kentucky showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 34,804, followed by Humana-CareSource (n = 12,604), and Anthem BCBS Medicaid (n = 10,737).

**Table 12: Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 12–17 Years (WCV\_12\_17)**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	149,949	100%	57,768	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	103,464	69.00%	39,022	67.55%	102.15%
Black	19,701	13.14%	7,723	13.37%	98.28%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	176	0.12%	74	0.13%	91.63%
Asian	1,400	0.93%	544	0.94%	99.15%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	387	0.26%	152	0.26%	98.09%
Hispanic/Latino/White	1,235	0.82%	582	1.01%	81.75%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Other	6,388	4.26%	2,599	4.50%	94.69%
Multiple races marked	195	0.13%	70	0.12%	107.32%
Unknown	15,450	10.30%	6,445	11.16%	92.35%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	7,124	4.75%	2,338	4.05%	117.39%
Region 2: Pennyryle	12,778	8.52%	4,685	8.11%	105.07%
Region 3: Louisville	36,699	24.47%	15,664	27.12%	90.26%
Region 4: Barren River	20,288	13.53%	6,967	12.06%	112.19%
Region 5: Bluegrass	27,482	18.33%	10,251	17.75%	103.28%
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	10,759	7.18%	5,149	8.91%	80.50%
Region 7: Ashland	9,505	6.34%	3,473	6.01%	105.44%

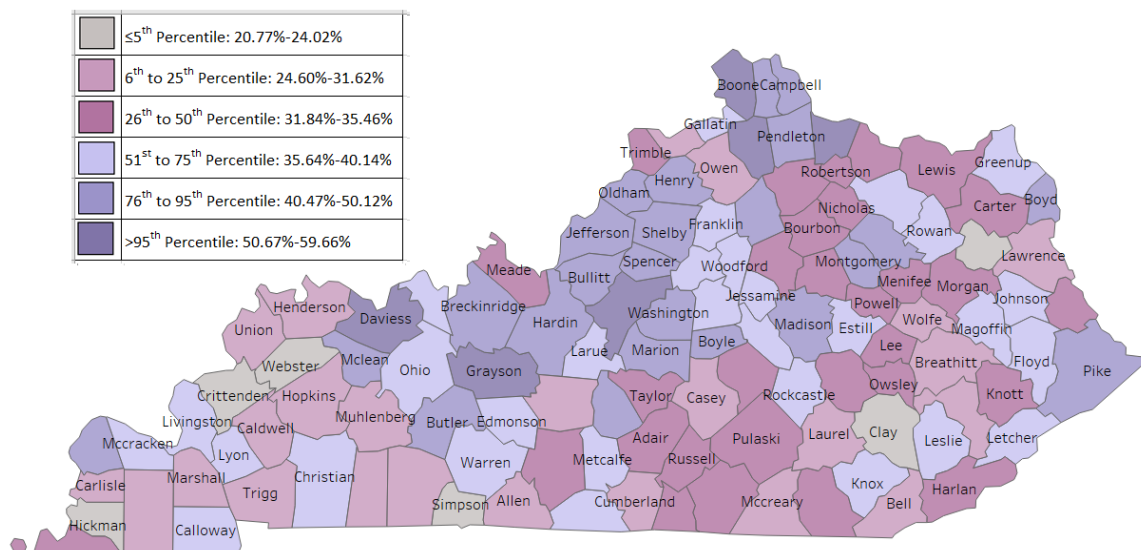
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 8: Mountain	22,698	15.14%	7,875	13.63%	111.04%
Kentucky MCOs					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	34,804	23.21%	12,696	21.98%	105.61%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	10,737	7.16%	3,443	5.96%	120.14%
Humana-CareSource	12,604	8.41%	4,029	6.97%	120.52%
Passport by Molina	35,637	23.77%	14,925	25.84%	91.99%
WellCare of Kentucky	56,167	37.46%	22,675	39.25%	95.43%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [20.77%–24.02%]) included two counties from Region 1, Purchase (Crittenden [59/284 = 20.77%] and Hickman [35/149 = 23.49%]), one county from Region 2, Pennyriple (Webster [98/457 = 21.44%]), one county from Region 4, Barren River (Simpson [141/617 = 22.85%]), one county from Region 7, Ashland (Elliott [73/307 = 23.78%]) and one county from Region 8, Mountain (Clay [271/1,128 = 24.02%]); **Figure 12**).



**Figure 12: Performance Indicator Ranges – Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits, 12–17 Years (WCV\_12\_17)** Map of Kentucky with Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits, 12–17 Years (WCV\_12\_17) measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5th percentile (20.77%–24.02%); light magenta for 6th to 25th percentile (24.60%–31.62%); purple for 26th to 50th percentile (31.84%–35.46%); light blue for 51st to 75th percentile (35.64%–40.14%); blue for 76th to 95th percentile (40.47%–50.12%); and dark blue for > 95th percentile (50.67%–59.66%).

## Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 18–21 Years (WCV\_18\_21)

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

NHOPI (108.85%) and White (103.04%) enrollees showed the greatest IDUs (**Table 13**). Among these two disproportionately under-represented subgroups, White enrollees showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 49,459. The denominator for NHOPI’s was 157.

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 4, Barren River, showed the greatest IDU at 125.39%, followed by Region 1, Purchase (116.63%), Region 8, Mountain (111.29%), Region 5, Bluegrass (106.93%), and Region 7, Ashland (100.17%; **Table 13**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 5, Bluegrass, and Region 8, Mountain, showed the largest eligible populations with denominators of 12,658 and 11,617, respectively.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Anthem BCBS Medicaid showed the greatest IDU at 128.85%, followed by Humana-CareSource (123.89%), and Aetna Better Health of Kentucky (109.83%; **Table 13**). Of the MCOs with the greatest IDUs, Aetna Better Health of Kentucky showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 14,996, followed by Humana-CareSource (n = 6,347), and Anthem BCBS Medicaid (n = 5,954).

**Table 13: Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 18–21 Years (WCV\_18\_21)**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	71,647	100%	13,412	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	49,459	69.03%	8,985	66.99%	103.04%
Black	9,139	12.76%	1,815	13.53%	94.26%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	50	0.07%	13	0.10%	72.00%
Asian	688	0.96%	137	1.02%	94.01%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	157	0.22%	27	0.20%	108.85%
Hispanic/Latino/White	368	0.51%	88	0.66%	78.28%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/A
Other	2,608	3.64%	520	3.88%	93.89%
Multiple races marked	90	0.13%	19	0.14%	88.67%
Unknown	8,357	11.66%	1,670	12.45%	93.68%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	3,464	4.83%	556	4.15%	116.63%
Region 2: Pennyrile	5,944	8.30%	1,167	8.70%	95.35%
Region 3: Louisville	18,023	25.16%	3,835	28.59%	87.97%
Region 4: Barren River	9,518	13.28%	1,421	10.59%	125.39%
Region 5: Bluegrass	12,658	17.67%	2,216	16.52%	106.93%
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	4,713	6.58%	1,126	8.40%	78.35%
Region 7: Ashland	4,484	6.26%	838	6.25%	100.17%

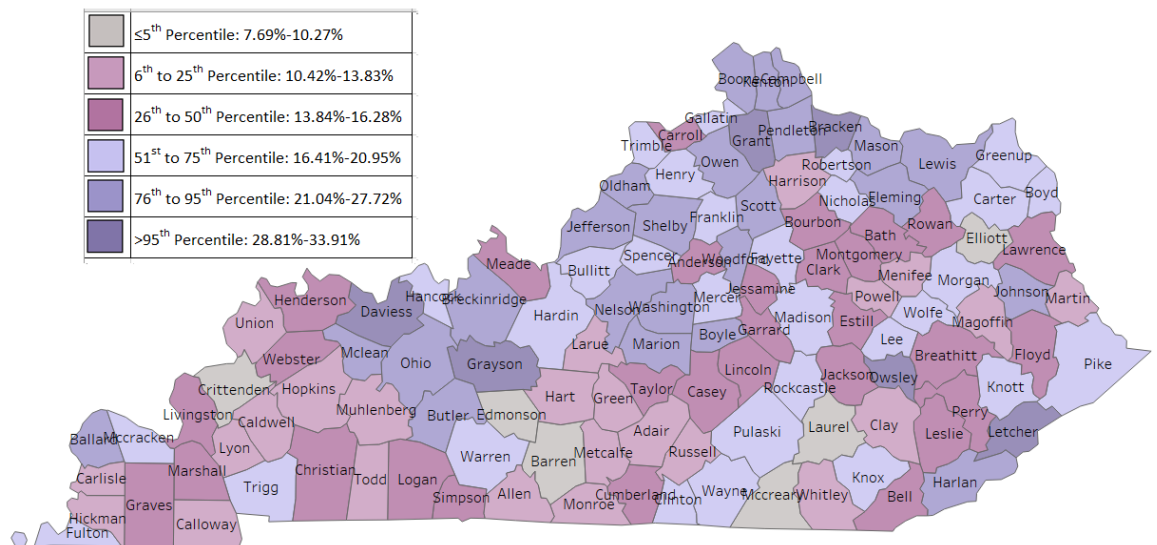
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 8: Mountain	11,617	16.21%	1,954	14.57%	111.29%
Kentucky MCOs					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	14,996	20.93%	2,556	19.06%	109.83%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	5,954	8.31%	865	6.45%	128.85%
Humana-CareSource	6,347	8.86%	959	7.15%	123.89%
Passport by Molina	18,311	25.56%	3,696	27.56%	92.74%
WellCare of Kentucky	26,039	36.34%	5,336	39.79%	91.35%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [7.69%–10.27%]) included one county from Region 1, Purchase (Crittenden [12/117 = 10.26%]), three counties from Region 4, Barren River (Edmonson [22/286 = 7.69%], Barren [71/746 = 9.52%] and McCreary [39/384 = 10.16%]), one county from Region 7, Ashland (Elliott [15/146 = 10.27%]) and one county from Region 8, Mountain (Laurel [114/1,286 = 8.86%]); **Figure 13**.



**Figure 13: Performance Indicator Ranges – Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits, 18–21 Years (WCV\_18\_21)** Map of Kentucky with Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits, 18–21 Years (WCV\_18\_21) measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (7.69%–10.27%); light magenta for 6<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (10.42%–13.83%); purple for 26<sup>th</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (13.84%–16.28%); light blue for 51<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (16.41%–20.95%); blue for 76<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (21.04%–27.72%); and dark blue for > 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (28.81%–33.91%).

## Mental Health Utilization – Any Services (MPT\_Any) – Total

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

Multiracial (633.82%), Asian (500.23%), NHOPI (170.71%), Black (156.31%), unknown (118.57%), and AIAN (114.41%) enrollees showed the greatest IDU (**Table 14**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Black and “unknown” enrollees showed the largest eligible population with denominators of 1,250,468 member-years, and 1,370,393 member-years, respectively.

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 3, Louisville, and Region 5, Bluegrass, showed the greatest IDUs (136.68% and 102.98%, respectively; **Table 14**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 3, Louisville, showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 3,501,492 member-years.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Anthem BCBS Medicaid showed the greatest IDU (167.23%), followed by Humana-CareSource (149.24%), and Aetna Better Health of Kentucky (135.73%; **Table 14**). Of the MCOs with the greatest IDU, Aetna Better Health of Kentucky had the largest eligible population with a denominator of 2,270,230 member-years followed by Humana-CareSource with a denominator of 1,783,966 member-years, and Anthem BCBS Medicaid with a denominator of 1,653,105 member-years.

**Table 14: Mental Health Utilization – Any Services (MPT\_Any) – Total**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	9,950,614	100%	178,476	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	6,742,045	67.76%	133,976	75.07%	90.26%
Black	1,250,468	12.57%	14,349	8.04%	156.31%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8,101	0.08%	127	0.07%	114.41%
Asian	98,449	0.99%	353	0.20%	500.23%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	32,550	0.33%	342	0.19%	170.71%
Hispanic/Latino/White	8,186	0.08%	616	0.35%	23.84%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	209,945	2.11%	4,172	2.34%	90.26%
Other	121,533	1.22%	2,880	1.61%	75.69%
Multiple races marked	21,556	0.22%	61	0.03%	633.82%
Unknown	1,370,393	13.77%	20,730	11.62%	118.57%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	414,882	4.17%	9,026	5.06%	82.44%
Region 2: Pennyriple	751,937	7.56%	17,482	9.80%	77.15%
Region 3: Louisville	3,501,492	35.19%	45,949	25.75%	136.68%
Region 4: Barren River	1,241,420	12.48%	22,526	12.62%	98.85%
Region 5: Bluegrass	1,799,204	18.08%	31,336	17.56%	102.98%
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	676,750	6.80%	13,320	7.46%	91.13%
Region 7: Ashland	478,826	4.81%	11,577	6.49%	74.18%



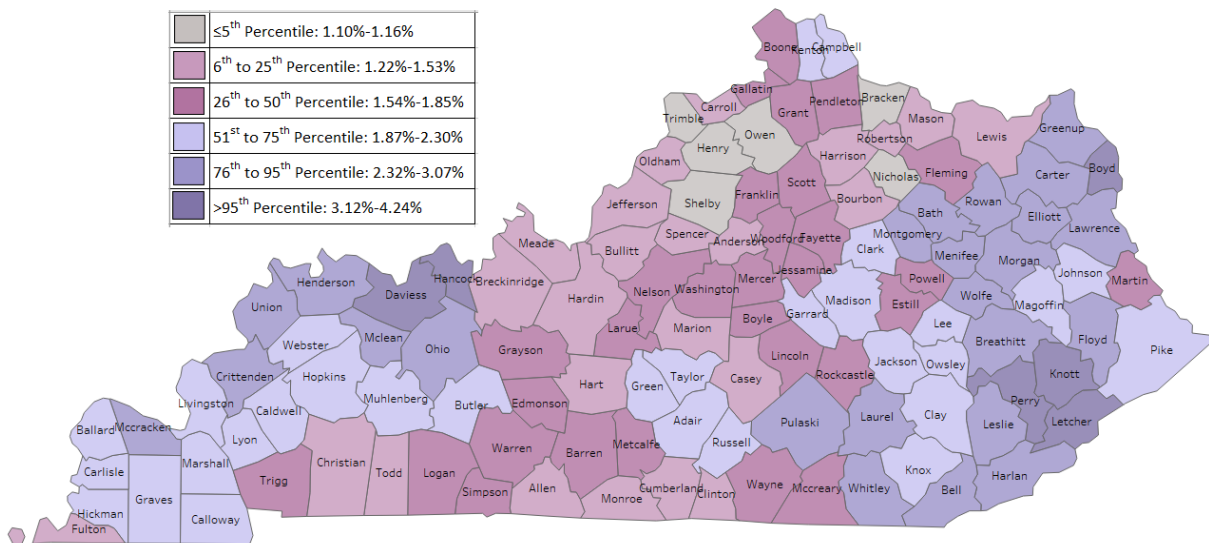
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 8: Mountain	1,086,103	10.91%	27,260	15.27%	71.46%
Kentucky MCOs					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	2,270,230	22.81%	30,000	16.81%	135.73%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	1,653,105	16.61%	17,730	9.93%	167.23%
Humana-CareSource	1,783,966	17.93%	21,440	12.01%	149.24%
Passport by Molina	333,401	3.35%	47,421	26.57%	12.61%
WellCare of Kentucky	205,269	2.06%	62,522	35.03%	5.89%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [1.10%–1.16%]) included three counties from Region 3, Louisville (Shelby [100/91,195 = 1.10%], Henry [517/45,410 = 1.14%] and Trimble [255/21,971 = 1.16%]), two counties from Region 5, Bluegrass (Owen [311/27,385 = 1.14%] and Nicholas [255/22,308 = 1.14%]), and one county from Region 7, Ashland (Bracken [220/19,156 = 1.15%]; **Figure 14**).



**Figure 14: Performance Indicator Ranges – Mental Health Utilization, Any Services (MPT\_Any), Total** Map of Kentucky with Mental Health Utilization, Any Services (MPT\_Any), Total measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (1.10%–1.16%); light magenta for 6<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (1.22%–1.53%); purple for 26<sup>th</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (1.54%–1.85%); light blue for 51<sup>st</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (1.87%–2.30%); blue for 76<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (2.32%–3.07%); and dark blue for > 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (3.12%–4.24%).

## Mental Health Utilization – Telehealth (MPT\_Tel) – Total

### Disparities – Race/Ethnicity

Multiracial (730.90%), Asian (553.28%), Black (166.73%), NHOPI (156.18%), unknown (121.89%), AIAN (111.36%), and Hispanic/Latino/Black (111.06%) enrollees showed the greatest IDUs (**Table 15**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, “unknown” and Black enrollees had the largest eligible populations with denominators of 1,370,375 member-years and 1,250,468 member-years, respectively.

### Disparities – MCO Region of Member Residence

Enrollees residing in Region 3, Louisville (153.47%), and Region 5, Bluegrass (100.20%), showed the greatest IDUs (**Table 15**). Among these disproportionately under-represented subgroups, Region 3, Louisville, showed the largest eligible population with a denominator of 3,501,492 member-years.

### Disparities – MCO of Enrollment

Anthem BCBS Medicaid showed the greatest IDU (158.15%), followed by Humana-CareSource (148.93%), and Aetna Better Health of Kentucky (130.11%; **Table 15**). Of the MCOs with the greatest IDUs, Aetna Better Health of Kentucky had the largest eligible population with a denominator of 2,270,230 member-years, followed by Humana-CareSource with a denominator of 1,783,275 member-years, and Anthem BCBS Medicaid with a denominator of 1,653,105 member-years (**Table 15**).

**Table 15: Mental Health Utilization – Telehealth (MPT\_Tel) – Total**

Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Kentucky MMC Total	9,950,614	100%	101,219	100%	N/A
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	6,742,045	67.76%	77,203	76.27%	88.83%
Black	1,250,468	12.57%	7,629	7.54%	166.73%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8,101	0.08%	74	0.07%	111.36%
Asian	98,449	0.99%	181	0.18%	553.28%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	32,550	0.33%	212	0.21%	156.18%
Hispanic/Latino/White	8,186	0.08%	380	0.38%	21.91%
Hispanic/Latino/Black	209,945	2.11%	1,923	1.90%	111.06%
Other	121,533	1.22%	1,634	1.61%	75.66%
Multiple races marked	21,556	0.22%	30	0.03%	730.90%
Unknown	1,370,375	13.77%	11,436	11.30%	121.89%
<b>Kentucky Medicaid region of member residence</b>					
Region 1: Purchase	414,882	4.17%	6,068	5.99%	69.55%
Region 2: Pennyrile	751,937	7.56%	10,746	10.62%	71.18%
Region 3: Louisville	3,501,492	35.19%	23,208	22.93%	153.47%
Region 4: Barren River	1,241,420	12.48%	12,747	12.59%	99.07%
Region 5: Bluegrass	1,799,204	18.08%	18,266	18.05%	100.20%
Region 6: Northern Kentucky	676,750	6.80%	7,244	7.16%	95.03%

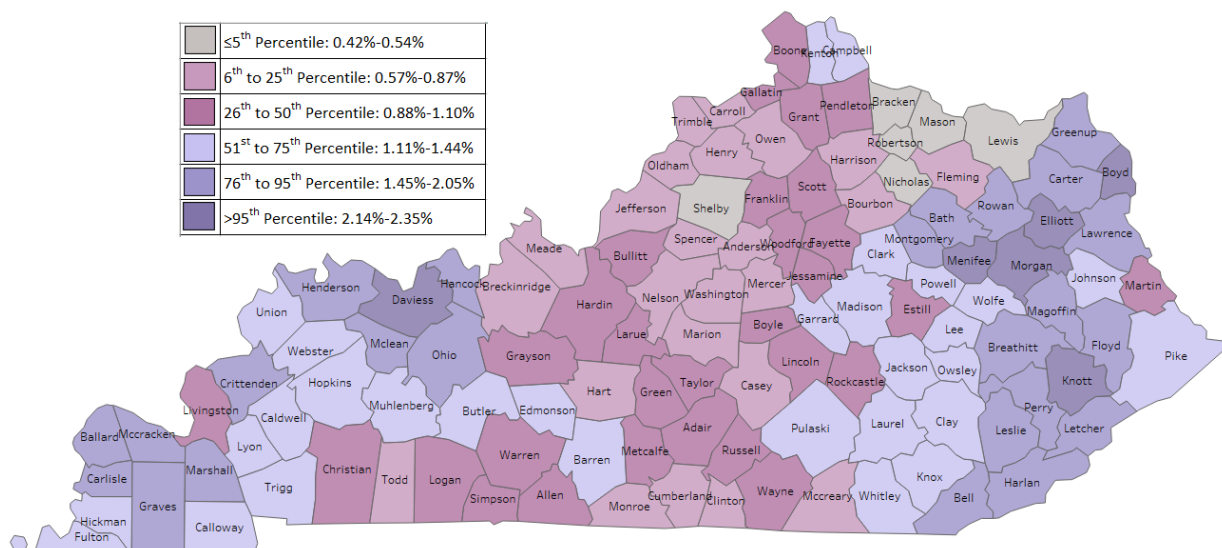
Subpopulation <sup>1</sup>	HEDIS 2021 Denominator		HEDIS 2021 Numerator		Disproportionate Index of Under-Representation
	Enrollees in Kentucky MMC Denominator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Denominator	Enrollees in Numerator	% of Kentucky MMC Total Numerator	% of Denominator ÷ % of Numerator
Region 7: Ashland	478,826	4.81%	7,313	7.22%	66.60%
Region 8: Mountain	1,086,103	10.91%	15,627	15.44%	70.70%
Kentucky MCOs					
Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	2,270,230	22.81%	17,749	17.54%	130.11%
Anthem BCBS Medicaid	1,653,105	16.61%	10,633	10.50%	158.15%
Humana-CareSource	1,783,275	17.92%	12,180	12.03%	148.93%
Passport by Molina	333,401	3.35%	22,995	22.72%	14.75%
WellCare of Kentucky	413,427	4.15%	26,426	26.11%	15.91%

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid managed care (MMC) total reflects managed care organization (MCO) total. Some members were excluded from region calculations for having an out of state address.

HEDIS: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set; N/A: not applicable; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

### Performance Indicator Ranges

Counties with the lowest performance indicator rates (i.e., ≤ 5th percentile [0.42%–0.54%]) included four counties from Region 7, Ashland (Robertson [28/5,526 = 0.51%], Mason [235/46,365 = 0.51%], Bracken [101/19,156 = 0.53%] and Lewis [183/33,658 = 0.54%]), one county from Region 3, Louisville (Shelby [459/91,195 = 0.50%]), and one county from Region 5, Bluegrass (Nicholas [94/22,308 = 0.42%]; **Figure 15**).



**Figure 15: Performance Indicator Ranges – Telehealth (MPT\_Tel), Total** Map of Kentucky with Telehealth (MPT\_Tel), Total measure performance indicator ranges for Kentucky counties for measurement year 2020. The colors represent percentile ranges of county performance indicator rates: gray for ≤ 5th percentile (0.42%–0.54%); light magenta for 6th to 25th percentile (0.57%–0.87%); purple for 26th to 50th percentile (0.88%–1.10%); light blue for 51st to 75th percentile (1.11%–1.44%); blue for 76th to 95th percentile (1.45%–2.05%); and dark blue for > 95th percentile (2.14%–2.35%).

## Heat Map Findings of Disproportionate Under-Representation

### Race/Ethnicity

Findings are presented in **Table 16** for IDU values  $\geq 110\%$  by each race/ethnicity subgroup within each performance measure (PM) domain.

### Effectiveness of Care

- Black enrollees showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for these measures: Antidepressant Medication Management, Continuation Phase (136.12%) and Acute Phase (125.98%); HbA1c Control (113.21%); and High Blood Pressure Control (111.21%).
- AIAN enrollees showed a commensurately high magnitude of under-representation for the Blood Pressure Control measure (125.74%). The small size of this subgroup's eligible population limited findings for other measures.
- NHOPI enrollees showed a high magnitude of under-representation for the Diabetic Eye Exam measure (123.81%). Considerable disproportionate under-representation for this subgroup was also observed for Antidepressant Medication Management, Acute Phase (114.97%).
- Asian enrollees showed considerable disproportionate under-representation for the following measures: Controlling High Blood Pressure (118.88%); and Antidepressant Medication Management, Acute Phase (112.30%).
- Hispanic/Latino/White enrollees showed considerable disproportionate under-representation for Antidepressant Medication Management, Continuation Phase (112.47%). The small size of this subgroup's eligible population limited findings for several other measures.
- Findings for Hispanic/Latino/Black enrollees were not reportable due to small eligible population sizes.
- Enrollees of "Other" race/ethnicity showed considerable disproportionate under-representation for Controlling High Blood Pressure (116.45%).

### Access and Availability of Care

- AIAN enrollees showed a considerable disproportionate under-representation for Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Care (110.97%). The small size of this subgroup's eligible population limited findings for other measures.
- Asian enrollees showed considerable disproportionate under-representation for Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (111.10%).
- Enrollees of multiple races showed considerable disproportionate under-representation for Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (114.31%), as well as for Timeliness of Prenatal Care (115.33%).

### Utilization

- Enrollees of multiple races and Asian enrollees showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Any Mental Health Services Utilization (633.82% and 500.23%, respectively), followed by NHOPI (170.71%) and Black enrollees (156.31%).
- Enrollees of multiple races and Asian enrollees also showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Telehealth Mental Health Services Utilization (730.90% and 553.28%, respectively), followed by Black enrollees (166.73%) and NHOPI enrollees (156.18%).
- NHOPI enrollees also showed considerable disproportionate under-representation for Six or More Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months (111.37%) and for Well-Care Visits for Children Ages 3–11 Years (110.68%).

**Table 16: Heat Map of Index of Disproportionate Under-Representation by Race/Ethnicity**

Performance Measure	White	Black	AIAN	Asian	NHOPI	Hispanic/ Latino/ White	Hispanic/ Latino/ Black	Other	Multiple Races	Unknown
<b>Effectiveness of Care</b>										
Controlling High Blood Pressure	97.69%	111.21%	125.74%	118.88%	66.71%	NR	N/A	116.45%	84.61%	95.75%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care – HbA1c Control < 8%	99.20%	113.21%	NR	104.71%	84.68%	NR	N/A	105.25%	77.44%	95.88%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care – Eye Exam	101.23%	96.21%	NR	95.41%	123.81%	NR	N/A	94.46%	97.85%	100.74%
Antidepressant Medication Management – Effective Acute Phase Treatment	97.96%	125.98%	NR	112.30%	114.97%	98.36%	N/A	98.47%	NR	98.60%
Antidepressant Medication Management – Effective Continuation Phase Treatment	98.05%	136.12%	NR	105.44%	84.35%	112.47%	N/A	96.33%	NR	95.42%
<b>Access and Availability of Care</b>										
Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services – Total	100.05%	88.87%	110.97%	111.10%	109.39%	102.34%	N/A	98.67%	114.31%	107.22%
Timeliness of Prenatal Care	98.72%	104.87%	NR	NR	107.04%	NR	N/A	83.95%	115.33%	104.04%
Postpartum Care	100.55%	103.17%	NR	NR	100.43%	NR	N/A	85.73%	85.21%	99.18%
<b>Utilization</b>										
Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life – Six or More Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months	99.21%	103.08%	NR	88.37%	111.37%	NR	87.64%	109.62%	109.65%	100.66%
Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life – Two or More Well-Child Visits for Age 15 Months–30 Months	100.70%	102.52%	NR	81.32%	109.40%	86.09%	N/A	92.86%	NR	98.39%
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 3–11 Years	102.41%	101.18%	84.60%	79.69%	110.68%	79.19%	N/A	106.43%	87.56%	89.62%
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 12–17 Years	102.15%	98.28%	91.63%	99.15%	98.09%	81.75%	N/A	94.69%	107.32%	92.35%
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 18–21 Years	103.04%	94.26%	72%	94.01%	108.85%	78.28%	N/A	93.89%	88.67%	93.68%
Mental Health Utilization- Any Services (Total)	90.26%	156.31%	114.41%	500.23%	170.71%	23.84%	90.26%	75.69%	633.82%	118.57%

Performance Measure	White	Black	AIAN	Asian	NHOPI	Hispanic/ Latino/ White	Hispanic/ Latino/ Black	Other	Multiple Races	Unknown
Mental Health Utilization – Telehealth (Total)	88.83%	166.73%	111.36%	553.28%	156.18%	21.91%	111.06%	75.66%	730.90%	121.89%
<b>Color Key</b>										
≤ 100%		> 100% and < 110%		≥ 110% and < 120%		≥ 120% and < 200%		≥ 200%		

AIAN: American Indian and Alaska Native; NHOPI: Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander; N/A: not applicable, as the disproportionate index was not calculated due to values of 0 in the denominator and/or numerator; NR: not reportable due to small sample size, i.e., denominator < 30.

### MCO Region

Findings are presented in **Table 17** for IDU values ≥ 110% by each MCO region, within each PM domain.

#### Effectiveness of Care

- Region 1, Purchase, and Region 7, Ashland, showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Controlling High Blood Pressure (123.37% and 141.13%, respectively), and Region 7 also showed the greatest IDU for the HbA1c Control measure (127.09%).
- Region 1, Purchase, and Region 3, Louisville, also showed a considerable magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for HbA1c Control (118.63% and 115.18%, respectively).

#### Access and Availability of Care

- Region 8, Mountain, showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Postpartum Care (111.84%).

#### Utilization

- Region 1, Purchase, showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Six or More Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months (135.62%) and for Two or More Well-Child Visits for Age 15 Months to 30 Months (135.65%). Region 8, Mountain, also showed a high magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Two or More Well-Child Visits for Age 15 Months to 30 Months (117.02%)
- Region 1, Purchase, Region 4, Barren River, Region 7, Ashland, and Region 8, Mountain, showed considerable disproportionate under-representation for Well-Care Visits for Children Ages 3–11 Years (115.11%, 112.01%, 113.11%, and 118.19%, respectively).
- Region 1, Purchase, Region 4, Barren River, and Region 8, Mountain, also showed considerable disproportionate under-representation for Well-Care Visits for Adolescent Ages 12–17 Years (117.39%, 112.19%, and 111.04%, respectively), and for Well-Care Visits for Adolescent Ages 18–21 Years (116.63%, 125.39%, and 111.29%, respectively).
- Region 3, Louisville, showed high magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Any Mental Health Services Utilization (136.68%), and for Telehealth Mental Health Services Utilization (153.47%).

**Table 17: Heat Map of Index of Disproportionate Under-Representation by Region**

Performance Measure	Region 1 Purchase	Region 2 Pennyrile	Region 3 Louisville	Region 4 Barren River	Region 5 Bluegrass	Region 6 Northern Kentucky	Region 7 Ashland	Region 8 Mountain
<b>Effectiveness of Care</b>								
Controlling High Blood Pressure	123.37%	110.16%	110.22%	119.58%	109.88%	39.13%	141.13%	94.38%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care – HbA1c Control < 8%	118.63%	103.13%	115.18%	92.03%	103.23%	66.71%	127.09%	95.82%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care – Eye Exam	103.24%	101.80%	103.47%	94.98%	95.54%	94.58%	97.14%	105.11%
Antidepressant Medication Management – Effective Acute Phase Treatment	90.80%	101.57%	103.20%	100.68%	97.65%	102.27%	102.29%	97.78%
Antidepressant Medication Management – Effective Continuation Phase Treatment	88.91%	101.92%	104.93%	100.62%	96.71%	104.89%	101.86%	96.12%
<b>Access and Availability of Care</b>								
Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services – Total	99.92%	101.24%	105.61%	99.51%	102.31%	104.86%	98.55%	98.98%
Timeliness of Prenatal Care	99.19%	98.90%	104.10%	98.10%	100.82%	108.31%	94.20%	93.96%
Postpartum Care	98.41%	104.72%	98.37%	99.38%	99.32%	96.46%	92.49%	111.84%
<b>Utilization</b>								
Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life – Six or More Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months	135.62%	99.02%	88.98%	104.21%	101.69%	95.44%	105.64%	109.99%
Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life – Two or More Well-Child Visits for Age 15 Months–30 Months	135.65%	96.74%	92.03%	102.34%	94.78%	98.22%	104.50%	117.02%
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 3–11 Years	115.11%	98.28%	88.91%	112.01%	99.81%	87.19%	113.11%	118.19%
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 12–17 Years	117.39%	105.07%	90.26%	112.19%	103.28%	80.50%	105.44%	111.04%
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 18–21 Years	116.63%	95.35%	87.97%	125.39%	106.93%	78.35%	100.17%	111.29%
Mental Health Utilization- Any Services (Total)	82.44%	77.15%	136.68%	98.85%	102.98%	91.13%	74.18%	71.46%
Mental Health Utilization – Telehealth (Total)	69.55%	71.18%	153.47%	99.07%	100.20%	95.03%	66.60%	70.70%
<b>Color Key</b>								
≤ 100%		> 100% and < 110%		≥ 110% and < 120%		≥ 120% and < 200%		≥ 200%

## MCO

Findings are presented in **Table 18** for IDU values  $\geq 110\%$  by each MCO, within each PM domain.

### Effectiveness of Care

- WellCare of Kentucky showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Controlling High Blood Pressure (121.47%). WellCare of Kentucky also showed a considerable magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for HbA1c Control (113.22%).
- Humana-CareSource showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Controlling High Blood Pressure (112.32%).

### Access and Availability of Care

- Humana-CareSource showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Postpartum Care (112.23%).

### Utilization

- Humana-CareSource showed considerable disproportionate under-representation for Well-Care Visits for Children Ages 3–11 Years (110.23%).
- Anthem BCBS Medicaid and Humana-CareSource showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Well-Care Visits for Adolescent Ages 12–17 Years (120.14% and 120.52%, respectively), and for Well-Care Visits for Adolescent Ages 18–21 Years (128.85% and 123.89%, respectively).
- Aetna Better Health of Kentucky, Anthem BCBS Medicaid, and Humana-CareSource showed high magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for Any Mental Health Services Utilization (135.73%, 167.23%, and 149.24%, respectively), and for Telehealth Mental Health Services Utilization (130.11%, 158.15%, and 148.93%, respectively).

**Table 18: Heat Map of Index of Disproportionate Under-Representation by MCO**

Performance Measure	Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	Anthem BCBS Medicaid	Humana-CareSource	WellCare of Kentucky	Passport by Molina
<b>Effectiveness of Care</b>					
Controlling High Blood Pressure	34.06%	36.74%	75.72%	121.47%	41.04%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care – HbA1c Control < 8%	55.58%	55.03%	82.30%	113.22%	77.42%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care – Eye Exam	94.04%	94.04%	112.32%	96.19%	95.53%
Antidepressant Medication Management – Effective Acute Phase Treatment	104.06%	95.61%	94.41%	98.92%	104.13%
Antidepressant Medication Management – Effective Continuation Phase Treatment	106.21%	92.70%	94.06%	96.55%	108.26%
<b>Access and Availability of Care</b>					
Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services – Total	101.57%	106.70%	104.10%	93.38%	102.47%
Timeliness of Prenatal Care	90.13%	90.90%	106.23%	86.10%	98.75%
Postpartum Care	83.65%	83.12%	112.23%	84.68%	87.85%
<b>Utilization</b>					
Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life – Six or More Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months	103.48%	98.15%	107.51%	100.17%	96.70%



Performance Measure	Aetna Better Health of Kentucky	Anthem BCBS Medicaid	Humana-CareSource	WellCare of Kentucky	Passport by Molina
Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life – Two or More Well-Child Visits for Age 15 Months–30 Months	103.46%	98.77%	103.93%	99.49%	98.32%
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 3–11 Years	109.83%	108.17%	110.23%	97.75%	91.72%
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 12–17 Years	105.61%	120.14%	120.52%	95.43%	91.99%
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits – 18–21 Years	109.83%	128.85%	123.89%	91.35%	92.74%
Mental Health Utilization- Any Services (Total)	135.73%	167.23%	149.24%	5.89%	12.61%
Mental Health Utilization – Telehealth (Total)	130.11%	158.15%	148.93%	15.91%	14.75%
<b>Color Key</b>					
<b>≤ 100%</b>	<b>&gt; 100% and &lt; 110%</b>	<b>≥ 110% and &lt; 120%</b>	<b>≥ 120% and &lt; 200%</b>	<b>≥ 200%</b>	

MCO: managed care organization; BCBS: Blue Cross Blue Shield.

## Discussion

Disproportionate under-representation for receipt of effective care, access to care, and health services utilization was observed among all race/ethnicity subgroups except for white enrollees.

Focus study results are consistent with recently published findings of disparities in access to needed care, as self-reported in the Adult Medicaid Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS®) Health Plan Survey by Black, Hispanic, or Latino, and Asian American, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islanders, who were enrolled in MMC plans across the U.S.<sup>7</sup>

Among Kentucky MMC enrollees, nonwhite race/ethnic subgroups were under-represented relative to their enrollee eligible population proportions for all effectiveness of care measures, most notably for acute-phase antidepressant medication management among Black enrollees, controlling high blood pressure for AIAN enrollees, and diabetic eye examination for the NHOPI subgroup.

Focus study results also show that Black enrollees were disproportionately under-represented in utilization of mental health services, including telehealth services. Vyas et al. (2020) found that, although Black adults had a 10% higher severity level of Patient Health Questionnaire Depression Scale (PHQ-8) scores compared to non-Hispanic Whites, Black adults were 61% less likely to report treatment in the form of either medications or counseling.<sup>8</sup> Despite the relatively low number of AIANs among Kentucky MMC enrollees, their disproportionate under-representation regarding blood pressure control is concerning, considering that AIAN adults were 10% more likely than White adults to have high blood pressure.<sup>9</sup> Similarly, NHOPIs are 2.5 times more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes and to die from diabetes compared to members of the non-Hispanic White population.<sup>10</sup> Further, the combined subpopulations of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders were shown to have significantly higher prevalence of diabetic retinopathy compared with the white population in the U.S.<sup>11</sup>

Kentucky MMC adult enrollees' access to preventive/ambulatory health care was most notably under-represented among AIAN enrollees, Asian enrollees, and enrollees of multiple races; the latter subgroup was also under-represented for timeliness of prenatal care.

Relative to the U.S. population overall, AIANs are less likely to report having a usual source of care or provider and are more likely to avoid or delay medical care.<sup>12</sup> Park et al. (2019) found that, compared to Whites, Asian Americans had lower utilization rates of blood pressure checkups, pap tests and mammograms, and showed a decreasing trend in colorectal cancer screenings.<sup>13</sup> Data on the barriers to health care access for the multiracial population are sparse; however, Collier and Molina (2019) assert more broadly that perceived racial discrimination leads to mistrust of the health care system and, consequently, lower prenatal care utilization.<sup>14</sup>

Enrollees of multiple races and Asian enrollees showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for mental health services utilization, including telehealth mental health services.

The current study finding that enrollees of multiple races showed the greatest magnitude of disproportionate under-representation for mental health services utilization is concerning, considering national study findings that multiracial young adults have more depression symptomatology and lower life satisfaction compared to White young adults.<sup>15</sup>

Further, the current study finding regarding the Asian population is supported by findings from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health.<sup>16</sup> This national survey administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) found that Asian Americans with a need for mental health treatment accessed mental health services at lower rates than White Americans. A key barrier identified by this study was that Asians were 61% more likely than Whites to not know where to go for treatment. More recently, another study identified difficulty finding a culturally appropriate therapist as a barrier to mental health utilization among Asian Americans with mental illness, as well as addiction.<sup>17</sup> This study also identified advanced English proficiency as a driver of mental health treatment receipt among Asian Americans. Limited English proficiency has been associated with lower rates of telehealth use.<sup>18</sup>

Disproportionate under-representation findings by geographic regions indicate opportunities to improve access to quality care and utilization of services.

Most notably, Region 1 (Purchase), Region 3 (Louisville), Region 4 (Barren River) and Region 7 (Ashland) showed the greatest disproportionate under-representation. Performance indicator rate disparities were also evident at the county level, suggesting specific geographic opportunities for improvement.

Disproportionate under-representation was observed by MCO of enrollment.

Most notably, the domain of utilization was disproportionately under-represented for three of the five MCOs.

## Study Strengths and Limitations

A key study strength is that this method highlights health care inequities, specifically, differences in the receipt of effective care, access to care, and health services utilization among population subgroups, relative to the proportion they comprise of the eligible Kentucky MMC population. What's more, this method may be reliably applied by Kentucky Medicaid MCOs to identify disparity subpopulations by using simple arithmetic. Another notable study strength is that IPRO ensured data validity by utilizing validated PMs. In addition, IPRO ensured data reliability by conducting data integrity checks and obtaining corrected data, as needed for consistent reporting across MCOs.

Inaccurate and/or incomplete data obtained from MCO enrollment files is a potential study limitation. As noted in "The State of the Collection of Race, Ethnicity, and Language Data in Medicaid" report,<sup>19</sup> Kentucky Medicaid race/ethnicity data quality reporting was ranked as of "medium concern," among states with rankings ranging from "low concern" to "unusable data." Another study limitation is that the IDU does not statistically adjust for potential confounding influences, such as age, comorbid conditions, or disability; therefore, it is unknown whether the resultant disparity is independent of these possible intervening factors.

## Conclusion

MCOs currently conduct the analysis of disproportionate representation for the Social Determinants of Health and Diabetes Management performance improvement project (PIP) and will also conduct this analysis for the Colorectal Cancer Screening PIP. There is an opportunity for MCOs to reduce health care disparities more comprehensively and systematically for subgroups disproportionately under-represented across the domains of effective care, access to care, and health services utilization. Beyond identification of disparity subgroups, a barrier analysis is merited, with findings used to inform interventions that are tailored and targeted to these subpopulations.

## Recommendations for DMS

- Address health equity in the Quality Strategy by incorporating the analysis of disproportionate representation into MCO reporting for prioritized performance indicators.
  - For the performance indicators prioritized in the Quality Strategy, request the MCOs to report data to identify disproportionately represented subgroups, associated barriers, and interventions informed by the barrier analysis.
  - Utilize the IDU for performance indicators that measure either access to evidence-based care or attainment of positive outcomes, such as diabetes control.
  - Utilize the index of disproportionate over-representation for performance indicators that measure adverse outcomes, such as emergency department visits for substance use disorder.
  - Utilize an annual trend analysis to evaluate changes in performance indicator rates for disproportionately represented subgroups year-over-year, e.g., in the annual performance evaluation report.
  - Encourage the reporting of progress of interventions on a quarterly basis, e.g., for the QM-03 report, as it is feasible.
  - Work with the MCOs to address race/ethnicity data integrity concerns about the 834 reports.
  - Work with the MCOs to improve response rates for CAHPS surveys so that findings better represent the enrollee population and more effectively inform improvements to the experience of care for disparity subgroups.
  - Implement recommended strategies such as the following to improve administrative race and ethnicity data in Medicaid:<sup>20</sup>
    - Address Medicaid enrollee hesitancy to complete optional questions on Medicaid enrollment forms by explaining the importance of the data and how it will be used to improve access to quality health care.

- Explore ways to integrate information on race/ethnicity from additional sources of self-reported race/ethnicity data, including vital records, electronic health records and data from other state-administered programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

## Recommendations for MCOs

- Calculate the index of disproportionate representation by race/ethnicity and MCO region annually for those performance indicators prioritized for the Quality Strategy. As needed to address small eligible populations (e.g., less than 10) with known linguistic and/or cultural commonalities, consider appropriate aggregation of subset data, e.g., Hispanic/Latino/White and Hispanic/Latino/Black; however, from a clinical perspective, small eligible populations also may signal enrollees in need of interventions tailored to their unique needs. Therefore, caution is merited when considering aggregation of subset data. Regardless of eligible population size, consider disproportionate under- and over-representation among multiple racial/ethnic subgroups as signals that indicate a need for enhanced cultural sensitivity overall. Based upon findings, prioritize disparity subgroups, and conduct the following continuous quality improvement (CQI) process:
  - Identify barriers by obtaining member feedback, e.g., using care management and/or community health worker outreach, focus groups, and surveys.
  - Partner with community organizations to proactively engage with enrollees for their input on how to collect information on race/ethnicity and how to better explain the benefits of this data to enrollees. Share your findings with DMS to improve the collection of race/ethnicity data during the enrollment process.
  - Use findings from barrier analysis to inform tailored and targeted interventions.
  - Conduct outreach to PCPs to identify and address their patients' needs for educational materials in their language.
  - Monitor progress of interventions on at least a quarterly basis and document this progress in the reports required by the Department for Medicaid Services (DMS).
  - Conduct year-over-year trend analysis to evaluate reductions in disproportionate representation.
- For performance indicators that measure follow-up after hospitalization, also stratify by hospital to identify hospitals to prioritize for barrier analysis (index > 100%), as well as hospitals to prioritize for driver analysis (index < 100%). Barrier and driver analysis findings should inform interventions, in partnership with hospitals and community providers.
- Conduct the same CQI process on a quarterly basis for the Social Determinants of Health, Diabetes Management, and Colorectal Cancer Screening PIPs, as well as future PIPs.
  - Utilize intervention tracking measures (ITMs) for tailored and targeted interventions to address disproportionately represented subgroups to monitor progress on a quarterly basis.
  - Report tailored/targeted ITMs in PIP quarterly reports.
- Utilize findings from the CAHPS Medicaid Enrollee Experience Surveys to evaluate racial/ethnic disparities in access to and receipt of quality care. Also consider CAHPS surveys to assess patient experience with condition-specific care, e.g., cancer care, mental healthcare (Experience of Care and Health Outcomes [ECHO]).

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## Appendix

**Table A1: Combined Categories Crosswalked to HEDIS/OMB Race and Ethnicity**

Race/Ethnicity Combined Category	HEDIS/OMB Race	HEDIS/OMB Ethnicity
White	White	Not Hispanic/Latino
Black	Black	Not Hispanic/Latino
American Indian/Alaska Native	American Indian/Alaska Native	Not Hispanic/Latino
Asian	Asian	Not Hispanic/Latino
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Not Hispanic/Latino
Hispanic/Latino/White	White	Hispanic/Latino
Hispanic/Latino/Black	Black	Hispanic/Latino
Other	Some Other Race	Unknown
Multiple races marked	Two or more races	Unknown
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Source: National Committee for Quality Assurance. Race/Ethnicity Diversity of Membership (RDM). HEDIS® Measurement Year 2020 & Measurement Year 2021 Volume 2, Technical Specifications for Health Plans; p. 561, Table RDM-A-2.

OMB: Office of Management and Budget.