2025 Core Set of Maternal and Perinatal Health Measures for Medicaid and CHIP (Maternity Core Set)

To support CMS's maternal and perinatal health-focused efforts, CMS identified a Maternity Core Set of measures for reporting by state Medicaid and CHIP agencies, which is made up of the maternity and perinatal measures on both the Child and Adult Core Sets. These measures will be used by CMS to measure and evaluate progress toward improvement of maternal and perinatal health in Medicaid and CHIP.

2025 Mandatory Maternity Core Set Measures

CMIT #[a]	CMS Core Set	Measure Steward	Measure Name	Data Collection Method (see definitions below)
413	Child	CDC/ NCHS	Live Births Weighing Less Than 2,500 Grams (LBW-CH)	State vital records
761	Child	NCQA	Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life (W30-CH)	Administrative
581	Child	NCQA	Prenatal and Postpartum Care: Under Age 21 (PPC2-CH)	Administrative or hybrid
166	Child	OPA	Contraceptive Care – Postpartum Women Ages 15 to 20 (CCP-CH)	Administrative
1002	Child	OPA	Contraceptive Care – All Women Ages 15 to 20 (CCW-CH)	Administrative
508	Child	CDC/ NCHS	Low-Risk Cesarean Delivery: Under Age 20 (LRCD-CH)[b]	State vital records

2025 Voluntary Maternity Core Set Measures

CMIT #[a]	CMS Core Set	Measure Steward	Measure Name	Data Collection Method (see definitions below)
581	Adult	NCQA	Prenatal and Postpartum Care: Age 21 and Older (PPC2-AD)	Administrative or hybrid
166	Adult	OPA	Contraceptive Care – Postpartum Women Ages 21 to 44 (CCP-AD)	Administrative
1002	Adult	OPA	Contraceptive Care – All Women Ages 21 to 44 (CCW-AD)	Administrative
508	Adult	CDC/ NCHS	Low-Risk Cesarean Delivery: Age 20 and Older (LRCD-AD)[b]	State vital records
1782	Adult	NCQA	Prenatal Immunization Status: Age 21 and Older (PRS-AD)[c]	ECDS
1783	Adult	DQA (ADA)	Oral Evaluation During Pregnancy: Ages 21 to 44 (OEVP-AD)[c]	Administrative

2025 Provisional Maternity Core Set Measures
(Voluntary for 2025 Reporting, expected to be added to the 2026 Core Set)

CMIT #[a]	CMS Core Set	Measure Steward	Measure Name	Data Collection Method (see definitions below)
1781	Child	NCQA	Postpartum Depression Screening and Follow-Up: Under Age 21 (PDS-CH)	ECDS
1781	Adult	NCQA	Postpartum Depression Screening and Follow-Up: Age 21 and Older (PDS-AD)	ECDS
1782	Child	NCQA	Prenatal Immunization Status: Under Age 21 (PRS-CH)	ECDS
1783	Child	DQA (ADA)	Oral Evaluation During Pregnancy: Ages 15 to 20 (OEVP-CH)	Administrative

More information on Updates to the 2025 Child and Adult Core Health Care Quality Measurement Sets is available at https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/performance-measurement/adult-and-child-health-care-quality-measures/childrens-health-care-quality-measures/index.html and https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/performance-measurement/adult-and-child-health-care-quality-measures/adult-health-care-quality-measures/index.html. A resource that provides a history of the measures included in the Child and Adult Core Sets is available at https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/downloads/core-set-history-table.pdf.

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It is important to note that these measures reflect high quality comprehensive care provided across health care providers and settings. This list of measures is not intended to define the type of providers or the health care settings in which care is provided.

[a] The CMS Measures Inventory Tool (CMIT) is the repository of record for information about the measures that CMS uses to promote health care quality and quality improvement. More information is available at https://cmit.cms.gov/cmit/. A public access quick start guide for CMIT is available at https://cmit.cms.gov/cmit/assets/CMIT-QuickStartPublicAccess.pdf.

[b] This measure is calculated by CMS on behalf of states. Starting with the 2025 Core Set, the Low-Risk Cesarean Delivery measure is included in both the Child and Adult Core Sets. For the Child Core Set, the measure is reported for beneficiaries under age 20. For the Adult Core Set, the measure is reported for beneficiaries age 20 and older.

[c] This measure was added to the 2025 Adult Core Set.

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CHIP = Children's Health Insurance Program; CMIT = CMS Measures Inventory Tool; CMS = Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; DQA (ADA) = Dental Quality Alliance (American Dental Association); ECDS = Electronic Clinical Data Systems; NCHS = National Center for Health Statistics; NCQA = National Committee for Quality Assurance; OPA = U.S. Office of Population Affairs.

The complete list of 2025 Child Core Set measures is available at https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/downloads/2025-child-core-set.pdf.

The complete list of 2025 Adult Core Set measures is available at https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/downloads/2025-adult-core-set.pdf.

Data Collection Method Definitions

Data Collection Method	Description
Administrative	The administrative method uses transaction data (such as claims and encounters) or other administrative data sources (such as vital records and registries) to calculate the measure. These data can be used in cases in which the data are known to be complete, valid, and reliable. When administrative data are used, the entire eligible population is included in the denominator.
Electronic clinical data systems (ECDS)	States may use several data sources to provide complete information about the quality of health services delivered to its beneficiaries. Data systems that may be eligible for ECDS reporting include, but are not limited to, member eligibility files, electronic health records, personal health records, clinical registries, health information exchanges, administrative claims systems, electronic laboratory reports, electronic pharmacy systems, immunization information systems, and disease/case management registries. **Notes for Core Set reporting:** • NCQA has retired the administrative-only data collection method for several Core Set measures. The ECDS data collection method includes use of administrative data, such as claims and encounters. • ECDS measure specifications will be available in a human-readable format for Core Set reporting. • CMS does not require data validation or auditing for Core Set reporting.
Electronic health records (EHR)	The electronic specification method uses electronic health record data to calculate the measure. Several Core Set measures include a link to electronic specifications within the resource manual.
Hybrid	The hybrid method uses both administrative data sources and electronic health record data to determine numerator compliance. Administrative data are reviewed to determine if beneficiaries in the systematic sample received the service, and medical record data are reviewed for beneficiaries who do not meet the numerator criteria through administrative data. The denominator consists of a systematic sample of beneficiaries drawn from the measure's eligible population.
Survey	The survey method uses data collected through a survey to calculate the measure.