

# Ingredients for a High-Quality Measure

We recommend considering these criteria throughout the measure development process. Which attributes to assess and when to assess them will likely depend on the specific measure being developed. For endorsement, we recommend that each of these criteria are evaluated comprehensively.

## Overarching considerations



**Patient Engagement**  
along with other relevant  
knowledge users



**Alignment with**  
dimensions of quality

## Key questions to consider:

### 1 Relevance and Importance

- Does the measure address a real need/gap that will lead to improved care? Are these needs prioritized based on input from patients, providers, and other health system knowledge users?

### 2 Clinical Evidence base

- **Quantity & Quality of evidence:** Is the measure supported by evidence of sufficient quantity with high to moderate confidence/certainty? (Ideal sources of evidence include practice guidelines or statements, administrative or registry datasets, patient feedback, and expert opinions)
- **Existing Measures:** If a similar or related measure exists, how will a new/updated measure better address the healthcare need?

### 3 Feasibility

- **Data availability & quality:** Can the data required to calculate the measure be collected/obtained in an accurate, scalable, timely, & cost-effective manner?
- **Workflow considerations:** If required, will the burden of additional data collection be minimal and/or perceived as beneficial (worth the time and effort) by the impacted parties?

### 4 Psychometric performance

- **Validity:** Is the measure measuring what it is supposed to measure?
- **Reliability:** Does the measure consistently measure the same thing?
- **Responsiveness:** Is the measure sensitive enough to detect changes?

### 5 Acceptability

- Is the measure perceived to be satisfactory or acceptable by the intended knowledge users?

### 6 Use and Usability

- **Utility:** What are the planned or current uses of the measure? How will the results on use of the measure be used to show trends or progress of improved care?
- **Actionability:** Will the results of the measures be actionable? How will the results be used to inform or influence public policy or practice change?
- **Unintended harms:** Are there any unintended consequences of using the measure (misuse)?

### 7 Equity

- How does the measure impact health equity?