

# Illinois

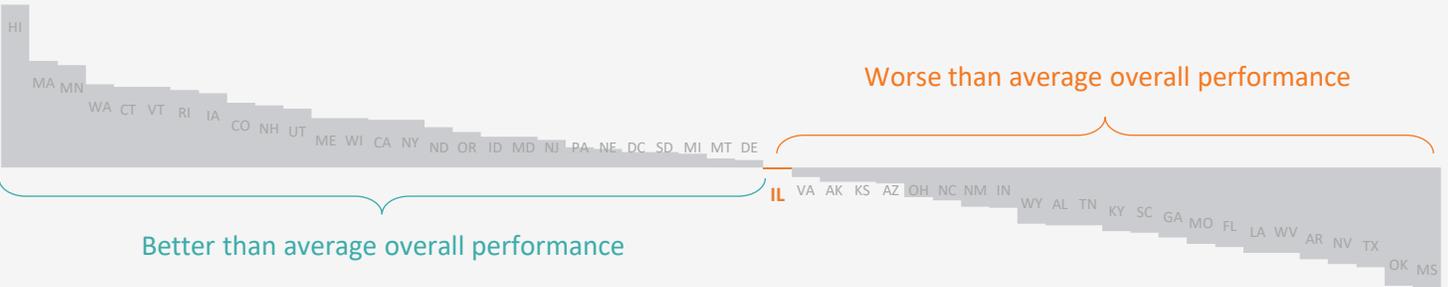
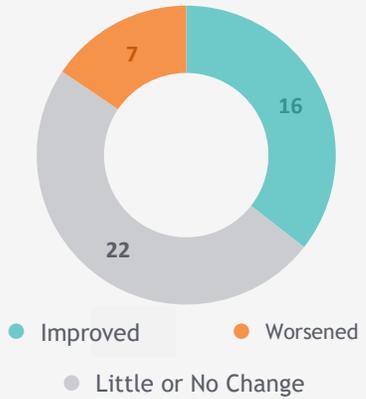


The Commonwealth Fund

## Ranking Highlights<sup>a</sup>

	National Rank		Rank Among Great Lakes States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	28 of 51	0	3 of 5	-1
Access & Affordability	18	+3	4	0
Prevention & Treatment	31	-1	4	0
Avoidable Use & Cost	40	-1	3	0
Healthy Lives	29	-8	2	-1
Health Care Disparities	29	-7	3	-1

## How Health Care in Illinois Has Changed<sup>b</sup>



### Top-Ranked Indicators

- Uninsured children
- Employee insurance costs as a share of median income
- Suicide deaths

### Bottom-Ranked Indicators

- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication
- Hospital 30-day readmission rate age 65 and older
- Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit

### Most Improved Indicators

- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Children who are overweight or obese
- Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64
- Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit

## Estimated Impact of State Improvement<sup>c</sup>

Top state in the U.S.	Top state in the Great Lakes region	Illinois could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
520,197	229,498	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
388,373	97,093	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
560,219	336,131	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
30,960	17,692	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
3,905	2,165	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
278,497	10,383	fewer employer-insured adults and elderly Medicare beneficiaries would seek care in emergency departments for nonemergent or primary-care-treatable conditions

**Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension**

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time <sup>b</sup>
<b>Access &amp; Affordability</b>	<b>2019 Scorecard</b>					<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	10	12	4	21	2013	18	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	3	5	1	4	2013	5	8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	18	23	12	13	2013	20	24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	12	14	8	18	2013	14	16	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	9	10	5	14	2013-14	9	11	No Change
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	5.5	6.9	4.8	8	2013	6.4	6.5	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	17	16	10	37	2012	15	15	Worsened
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>	<b>2019 Scorecard</b>					<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	34	32	24	31	2012	33	31	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	64	62	54	36	2013	66	64	No Change
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	12.2	12	5.6	29	2015	17.8	16.9	Improved
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	9	11	5	13	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	48	51	39	18	2016	50	51	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	38	32	18	48	2016	28	32	Worsened
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	13	22	4	22	2016	15	18	No Change
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	29	29	15	25	2012	31	32	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	13.6	13.9	12.8	9	2010-13	12.9	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	0.70	0.89	0.36	9	2015	0.82	0.99	Improved
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	44	45	9	29	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	27	25	20	35	2013	39	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	19	15	7	44	2013	25	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	22	21	16	33	2009-11	22	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	54	56	42	17	2009-11	58	59	Improved

**Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension (continued)**

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time <sup>b</sup>
<b>Avoidable Hospital Use &amp; Cost</b>						<b>2019 Scorecard</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	85.3	87.2	21.7	21	2012	119.5	142.9	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	142.4	142.2	115.9	25	2015	154.4	159.0	Improved
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	199.3	196.9	138.3	32	2012	192.0	187.8	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	7.0	5.3	5.3	31	2015	4.8	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	50	43.9	21.7	38	2013	50.9	47.7	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	3.3	3.1	2.4	32	2015	3.2	2.9	No Change
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	47.2	41	19.7	44	2013	49.6	43.5	No Change
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	20	19	11	32	2012	23	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	17	15	5	34	2012	22	17	Improved
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2017	16	16	14	19	2013	16	16	No Change
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	67.8	68.9	57.7	24	2015	70	71.1	No Change
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	\$4,904	\$4,882	\$3,255	31	2013	\$4,575	\$4,697	No Change
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$9,850	\$9,534	\$6,195	40	2013	\$9,402	\$9,081	No Change
<b>Healthy Lives</b>						<b>2019 Scorecard</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	87.7	84.3	54.7	32	2010-11	90.2	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	20.4	19.9	15.6	29	2013	22.2	20.8	Improved
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	14.1	12.9	9.3	39	2013	15.9	14.6	Improved
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	11.2	14	6.6	8	2013	9.9	12.6	No Change
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	7.7	9.6	5.5	11	2013	5.8	8.2	No Change
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	21.6	21.7	8.1	26	2013	12.1	13.8	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	6.4	5.9	3.5	32	2012	6.5	6	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	17	17	9	27	2013	15	16	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2017	15	16	9	13	2013	18	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2017	31	31	23	22	2013	30	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	34	31	21	41	2016	27	31	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	8	10	6	12	2012	9	10	No Change

**Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data**

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-	Disparity <sup>e</sup>	State ranking	Data year	Low-	Disparity <sup>e</sup>	Change over time <sup>f</sup>
		income rate <sup>d</sup>				income rate <sup>d</sup>		
Disparity	2019 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	19	-16	28	2013	36	-30	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	4	-3	9	2013	6	-4	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	21	-9	23	2013	29	-20	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	20	-14	26	2013	26	-22	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	26	-24	20	2013-14	26	-24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	21	-8	5	2012	24	-14	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	-6	5	2012	36	-7	Improved
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	69	-9	33	2013	74	-13	Improved
Children without a medical home	2017	59	-20	14	2016	62	-27	Improved
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	58	-39	50	2016	33	-10	Worsened
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	32	-10	20	2012	34	-10	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	152.8	-93	19	2012	198.7	-105.3	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	400.2	-216.4	30	2012	366	-192.2	Worsened
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	119.3	-70.5	42	2012	101.7	-45.4	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	73.6	-38	39	2012	98.4	-53.6	Improved
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	31	-25	38	2013	27	-20	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2017	22	-11	10	2013	21	-8	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2017	41	-13	38	2013	36	-7	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	12	-7	4	2012	16	-11	Improved

**Notes**

(a) The 2019 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2017 data. The 2019 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the May 2018 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. Rank change from the baseline period represents states' rank difference from the baseline data year (generally 2012 or 2013). Positive values represent an improvement in rank; negative values are a worsening in rank.

(b) Trend data available for 45 of 47 total Scorecard indicators. Improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one half (0.5) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation.

(c) Estimated impact if this state's performance improved to the rate of two benchmark levels — a national benchmark set at the level of the best-performing state and a regional benchmark set at the level of the top-performing state in region ([www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov): Great Lakes, Mid-Atlantic, New England, Plains, Rocky Mountains, Southeast, Southwest, West). Benchmark states have an estimated impact of zero (0). Equivalent estimated impact based on national and regional benchmarks indicate that the best observed rate in the region was equal to the best observed rate nationally.

(d) Rates are for states' low income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% FPL.

(e) Disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations.

(f) Improvement indicates that the low-income rate improved and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations narrowed; worsening indicates the low-income rate worsened and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations widened.