

# Idaho

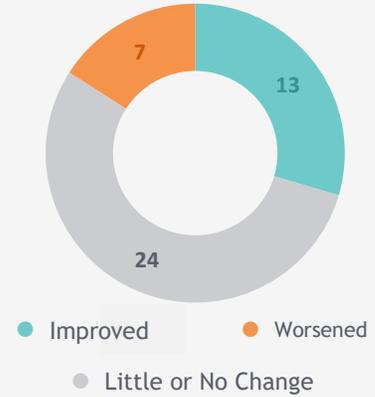


The Commonwealth Fund

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

	National Rank		Rank Among Rocky Mountain States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	18 of 51	+2	3 of 5	0
Access & Affordability	35	+1	4	0
Prevention & Treatment	33	+1	4	+1
Avoidable Use & Cost	3	+1	2	0
Healthy Lives	17	+1	3	0
Health Care Disparities	8	+6	1	+3

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



### Top-Ranked Indicators

- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings
- Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)

### Bottom-Ranked Indicators

- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- Suicide deaths
- Adults without all recommended cancer screenings

### Most Improved Indicators

- Children without all recommended vaccines
- High out-of-pocket medical spending
- Home health patients without improved mobility

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Adults without a dental visit
- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64

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

Top state in the U.S.	Top state in the Rocky Mountain region	Idaho could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
138,952	64,841	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
77,315	38,657	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
123,225	61,612	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
3,599	654	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
168	69	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
27,381	25,530	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	16	12	4	42	2013	23	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	5	5	1	26	2013	9	8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	25	23	12	36	2013	28	24	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	14	14	8	31	2013	16	16	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	12	10	5	40	2013-14	17	11	Improved
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	5.9	6.9	4.8	14	2013	5.7	6.5	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	16	16	10	31	2012	13	15	Worsened
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>	<b>2019 Scorecard</b>					<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	40	32	24	48	2012	39	31	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	66	62	54	47	2013	68	64	No Change
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	12.8	12	5.6	32	2015	16.4	16.9	Improved
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	11	11	5	27	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	55	51	39	42	2016	50	51	Worsened
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	32	32	18	27	2016	33	32	No Change
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	13	22	4	22	2016	13	18	No Change
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	26	29	15	17	2012	37	32	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	14.5	13.9	12.8	42	2010-13	13.6	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	0.39	0.89	0.36	2	2015	0.64	0.99	Improved
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	9	45	9	1	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	23	25	20	10	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	18	15	7	40	2013	20	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	25	21	16	46	2009-11	23	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	56	56	42	27	2009-11	54	59	No Change

**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	--	87.2	21.7	--	2012	--	142.9	--
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	137.9	142.2	115.9	21	2015	133.5	159.0	No Change
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	172.9	196.9	138.3	9	2012	162.1	187.8	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	6.4	5.3	5.3	14	2015	3.6	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	25	43.9	21.7	3	2013	27.7	47.7	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	3.1	3.1	2.4	17	2015	2.5	2.9	Worsened
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	23.2	41	19.7	3	2013	24.8	43.5	No Change
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	13	19	11	2	2012	14	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	11	15	5	8	2012	11	17	No Change
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2017	14	16	14	1	2013	14	16	No Change
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	69.1	68.9	57.7	29	2015	77.6	71.1	Improved
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	\$5,282	\$4,882	\$3,255	40	2013	\$4,906	\$4,697	No Change
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$8,020	\$9,534	\$6,195	9	2013	\$7,526	\$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	64.9	84.3	54.7	10	2010-11	65.8	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	21.6	19.9	15.6	41	2013	22.1	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	12.7	12.9	9.3	23	2013	13.4	14.6	No Change
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	23.2	14	6.6	47	2013	19.2	12.6	Worsened
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	11.6	9.6	5.5	35	2013	11.9	8.2	No Change
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	14.4	21.7	8.1	14	2013	13.4	13.8	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	5.8	5.9	3.5	19	2012	5.4	6	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	14	17	9	12	2013	13	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2017	14	16	9	5	2013	17	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2017	30	31	23	18	2013	30	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	23	31	21	3	2016	26	31	Improved
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	2019 Scorecard			State ranking	Baseline			Change over time <sup>f</sup>
		Low-income rate <sup>d</sup>	Disparity <sup>e</sup>			Data year	Low-income rate <sup>d</sup>	Disparity <sup>e</sup>	
<b>Disparity</b>		<b>2019 Scorecard</b>				<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	27	-20	34	2013	37	-30	Improved	
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	4	--	--	2013	9	--	--	
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	34	-13	39	2013	31	-11	Worsened	
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	24	-17	32	2013	30	-25	Improved	
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	32	-29	45	2013-14	32	-29	No Change	
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	25	-15	39	2012	18	-12	Worsened	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	39	-5	2	2012	48	-18	Improved	
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	67	-2	2	2013	76	-13	Improved	
Children without a medical home	2017	63	-35	49	2016	55	-13	Worsened	
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	34	-10	16	2016	36	-3	No Change	
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	24	-3	7	2012	38	-6	Improved	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	--	--	--	2012	--	--	--	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	293.7	-134.9	4	2012	298.9	-152.7	Improved	
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	61.2	-36.6	7	2012	65.9	-33	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	27.6	-13.3	3	2012	35.9	-19.9	Improved	
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	24	-17	4	2013	21	-15	Worsened	
Adults who smoke	2017	22	-12	12	2013	24	-16	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2017	35	-5	2	2013	37	-11	Improved	
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	14	-12	19	2012	13	-9	Worsened	

**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.