

Maryland

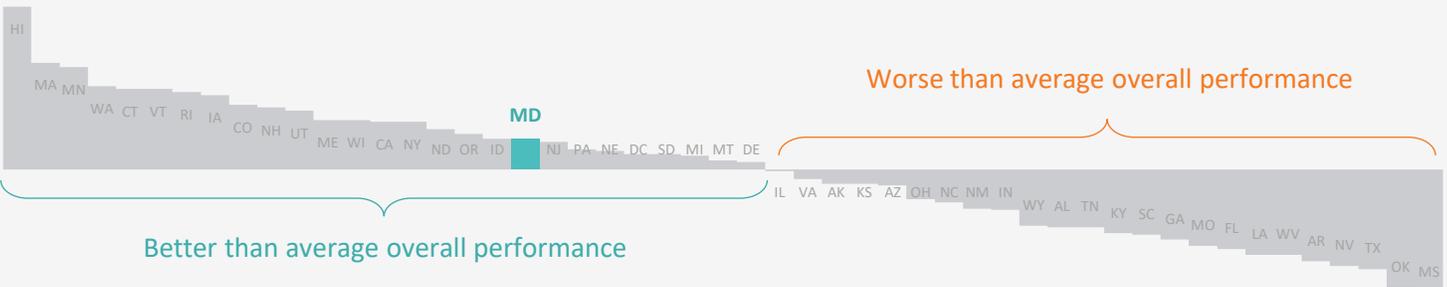
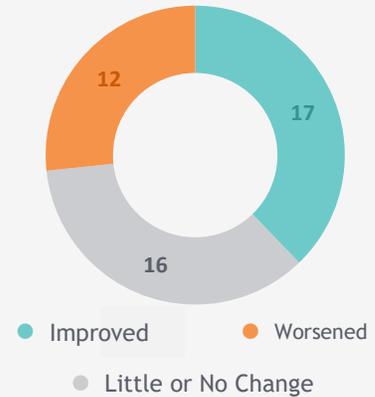


The Commonwealth Fund

Ranking Highlights^a

	National Rank		Rank Among Mid-Atlantic States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	18 of 51	-7	2 of 6	-1
Access & Affordability	14	-6	3	0
Prevention & Treatment	11	-7	1	0
Avoidable Use & Cost	20	+9	1	0
Healthy Lives	25	-8	3	0
Health Care Disparities	35	-9	6	-3

How Health Care in Maryland Has Changed^b



Top-Ranked Indicators

- Alcohol deaths
- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

- Drug poisoning deaths
- Children who are overweight or obese
- Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)

Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64
- Drug poisoning deaths

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^c

Top state in the U.S.	Top state in the Mid-Atlantic region	Maryland could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
186,891	122,654	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
93,083	0	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
139,740	111,792	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
11,754	4,274	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
2,017	975	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
92,743	43,563	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 ^b
Access & Affordability	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	8	12	4	12	2013	14	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	4	5	1	18	2013	5	8	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	17	23	12	9	2013	21	24	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	10	14	8	6	2013	13	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	7	11	Worsened
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	6.2	6.9	4.8	23	2013	5.4	6.5	Worsened
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	15	16	10	22	2012	13	15	Worsened
Prevention & Treatment	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	29	32	24	11	2012	25	31	Worsened
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	55	62	54	2	2013	58	64	Improved
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	10.8	12	5.6	23	2015	16.4	16.9	Improved
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	10	11	5	19	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	45	51	39	8	2016	42	51	Worsened
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	24	32	18	8	2016	26	32	No Change
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	20	22	4	31	2016	11	18	Worsened
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	26	29	15	17	2012	33	32	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	13.6	13.9	12.8	9	2010-13	12.8	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	1.10	0.89	0.36	48	2015	1.12	0.99	No Change
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	--	45	9	--	--	--	--	#N/A
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	22	25	20	7	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	13	15	7	7	2013	16	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	22	21	16	33	2009-11	20	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	56	56	42	27	2009-11	57	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 ^b
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2019 Scorecard		Baseline	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	93.3	87.2	21.7	24	2012	136.9	142.9	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	131.7	142.2	115.9	11	2015	148.5	159.0	Improved
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	193.6	196.9	138.3	26	2012	192.9	187.8	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	7.1	5.3	5.3	32	2015	4.7	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	41.9	43.9	21.7	25	2013	48.4	47.7	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	3	3.1	2.4	9	2015	2.6	2.9	Worsened
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	42.4	41	19.7	32	2013	52.2	43.5	Improved
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	19	19	11	22	2012	22	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	16	15	5	28	2012	17	17	No Change
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2017	15	16	14	5	2013	17	16	Improved
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	66.5	68.9	57.7	16	2015	66.3	71.1	No Change
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	\$3,819	\$4,882	\$3,255	4	2013	\$3,683	\$4,697	No Change
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$9,395	\$9,534	\$6,195	28	2013	\$8,869	\$9,081	No Change
Healthy Lives						2019 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	90.3	84.3	54.7	33	2010-11	91.8	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	21.6	19.9	15.6	41	2013	21.5	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	12.8	12.9	9.3	26	2013	14.3	14.6	Improved
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	9.8	14	6.6	5	2013	9.2	12.6	No Change
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	5.5	9.6	5.5	1	2013	4.8	8.2	No Change
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	36.3	21.7	8.1	44	2013	14.6	13.8	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	6.5	5.9	3.5	35	2012	6.4	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	16	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2017	31	31	23	22	2013	29	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	36	31	21	45	2016	34	31	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	7	10	6	5	2012	9	10	Improved

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-	Disparity ^e	State ranking	Data year	Low-	Disparity ^e	Change over time ^f
		income rate ^d				income rate ^d		
Disparity	2019 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	18	-15	25	2013	30	-24	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	6	-4	15	2013	7	-4	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	27	-17	48	2013	27	-16	Worsened
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	22	-18	36	2013	26	-21	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	26	-25	24	2013-14	26	-25	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	26	-16	45	2012	20	-10	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	-8	15	2012	31	-10	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	60	-10	37	2013	62	-10	No Change
Children without a medical home	2017	61	-26	33	2016	55	-20	Worsened
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	32	-12	19	2016	33	-12	No Change
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	33	-14	33	2012	43	-18	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	363.5	-309	29	2012	499.1	-427.9	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	358	-184.2	23	2012	352.8	-177.6	Worsened
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	99.4	-54.1	25	2012	93.1	-41.5	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	66.5	-30.3	28	2012	98.4	-48.9	Improved
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	32	-25	38	2013	22	-15	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2017	23	-14	20	2013	25	-15	Improved
Adults who are obese	2017	38	-5	2	2013	36	-8	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	14	-10	13	2012	17	-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: 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.