

Georgia

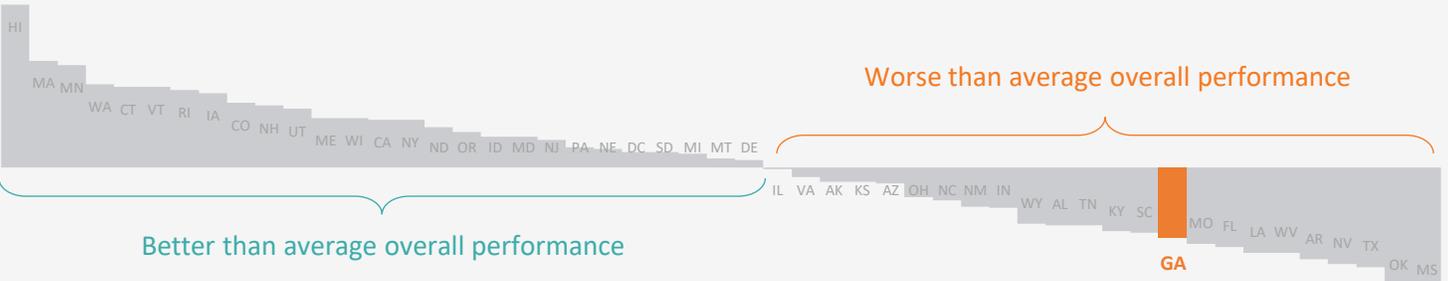
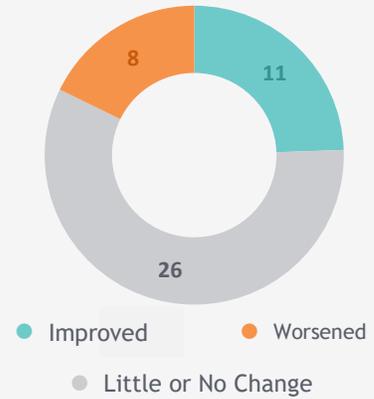


The Commonwealth Fund

Ranking Highlights^a

	National Rank		Rank Among Southeastern States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	42 of 51	-3	7 of 12	-2
Access & Affordability	46	-4	11	-2
Prevention & Treatment	40	-2	7	+1
Avoidable Use & Cost	32	0	5	0
Healthy Lives	37	-3	4	0
Health Care Disparities	43	+2	6	+4

How Health Care in Georgia Has Changed^b



Top-Ranked Indicators

- Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging
- Children without all recommended vaccines
- Home health patients without improved mobility

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

- Adults who went without care because of cost
- Uninsured adults
- Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)

Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test
- Uninsured adults

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Adults without all recommended cancer screenings
- Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^c

Top state in the U.S.	Top state in the Southeast region	Georgia could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
1,102,932	860,809	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
695,811	386,562	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
473,289	283,973	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
15,312	1,914	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
4,833	2,307	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
261,590	92,892	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	19	12	4	48	2013	26	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	7	5	1	40	2013	10	8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	28	23	12	42	2013	28	24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	17	14	8	45	2013	20	16	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	10	10	5	22	2013-14	11	11	No Change
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	8.0	6.9	4.8	41	2013	7.2	6.5	Worsened
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	17	16	10	37	2012	16	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	34	32	24	31	2012	28	31	Worsened
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	65	62	54	40	2013	68	64	Improved
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	9.7	12	5.6	11	2015	14.8	16.9	Improved
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	14	11	5	44	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	54	51	39	39	2016	51	51	Worsened
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	29	32	18	19	2016	28	32	No Change
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	31	22	4	41	2016	34	18	No Change
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	23	29	15	7	2012	25	32	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	14.1	13.9	12.8	26	2010-13	13.4	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	1.14	0.89	0.36	51	2015	1.17	0.99	No Change
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	42	45	9	26	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	23	25	20	10	2013	39	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	19	15	7	44	2013	22	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	21	21	16	23	2009-11	20	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	59	56	42	41	2009-11	59	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	58.1	87.2	21.7	13	2012	96.6	142.9	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	149.9	142.2	115.9	35	2015	164.0	159.0	Improved
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	197.1	196.9	138.3	29	2012	200.6	187.8	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	7.2	5.3	5.3	36	2015	5.1	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	45	43.9	21.7	30	2013	48.4	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	2.9	2.9	Worsened
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	40.1	41	19.7	27	2013	40.9	43.5	No Change
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	20	19	11	32	2012	21	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	16	15	5	28	2012	19	17	Improved
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2017	17	16	14	40	2013	16	16	Worsened
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	63.5	68.9	57.7	5	2015	64.7	71.1	No Change
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	\$4,786	\$4,882	\$3,255	27	2013	\$4,951	\$4,697	No Change
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$9,484	\$9,534	\$6,195	30	2013	\$9,014	\$9,081	No Change
Healthy Lives						2019 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	103.5	84.3	54.7	42	2010-11	103	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	21.8	19.9	15.6	43	2013	22.5	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	14	12.9	9.3	38	2013	14.9	14.6	No Change
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	13.6	14	6.6	13	2013	12	12.6	No Change
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	7.3	9.6	5.5	10	2013	6.2	8.2	No Change
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	14.7	21.7	8.1	15	2013	10.8	13.8	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	7.5	5.9	3.5	45	2012	6.2	6	Worsened
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	17	17	9	27	2013	17	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2017	17	16	9	25	2013	19	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2017	32	31	23	29	2013	31	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	33	31	21	35	2016	32	31	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	13	10	6	39	2012	13	10	No Change

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-	Disparity ^e	State ranking	Low-	Disparity ^e	Change over time ^f	
		income rate ^d			income rate ^d			
Disparity	2019 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	35	-29	50	2013	46	-38	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	10	-7	30	2013	14	-10	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	33	-14	42	2013	34	-22	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	29	-21	46	2013	35	-28	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	25	-24	20	2013-14	25	-24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	25	-14	30	2012	24	-15	No Change
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	36	-12	34	2012	35	-16	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	69	-7	22	2013	72	-12	Improved
Children without a medical home	2017	70	-31	42	2016	62	-26	Worsened
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	34	-11	18	2016	30	-8	Worsened
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	25	-3	7	2012	24	-5	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	72.4	-36.7	4	2012	150.1	-100	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	396.2	-227.9	37	2012	398.4	-233.2	Improved
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	101.4	-58.6	29	2012	101.2	-43.7	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	63.1	-35.4	33	2012	72.1	-38.4	Improved
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	31	-23	26	2013	30	-23	No Change
Adults who smoke	2017	25	-13	15	2013	25	-15	Improved
Adults who are obese	2017	44	-11	28	2013	39	-8	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	22	-15	29	2012	22	-15	No Change

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.