

Indiana

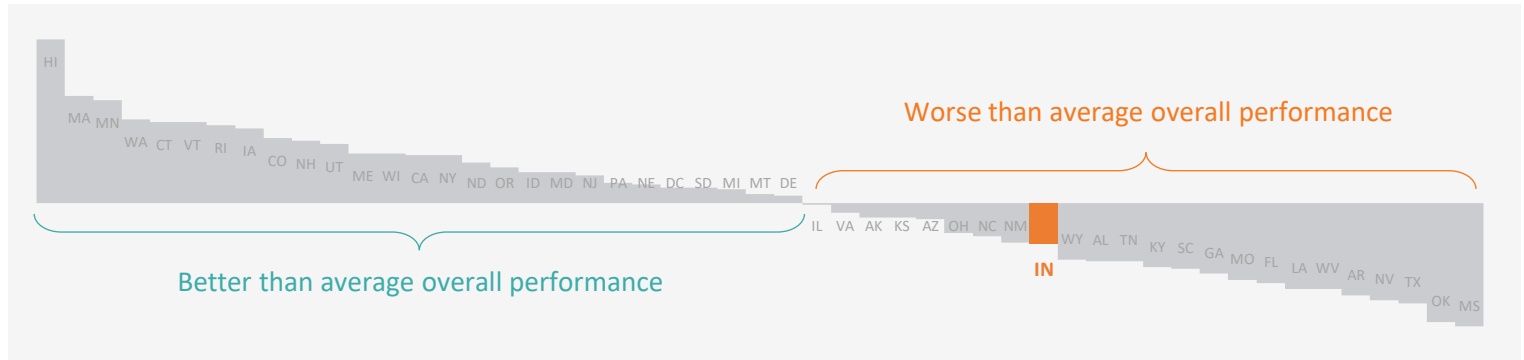
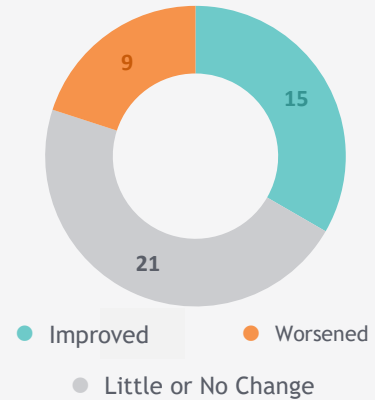


The
Commonwealth
Fund

Ranking Highlights^a

	National Rank		Rank Among Great Lakes States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	36 of 51	+4	5 of 5	0
Access & Affordability	27	+3	5	0
Prevention & Treatment	34	+11	5	0
Avoidable Use & Cost	36	+4	2	0
Healthy Lives	41	0	4	0
Health Care Disparities	43	+3	5	0

How Health Care in Indiana Has Changed^b



Top-Ranked Indicators

Children who did not receive needed mental health care
Children without a medical home
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

Adults without all recommended cancer screenings
Adults who smoke
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need

Most Improved Indicators

Home health patients without improved mobility
Children who are overweight or obese
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 Great Lakes region	Indiana could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
352,832	203,997	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
249,208	99,683	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
385,956	267,200	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
19,465	12,166	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
2,333	1,418	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
187,501	48,974	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	11	12	4	25	2013	19	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	6	5	1	36	2013	9	8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	19	23	12	17	2013	20	24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	13	14	8	27	2013	16	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	12	11	Improved
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	6.0	6.9	4.8	18	2013	6.5	6.5	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	16	16	10	31	2012	15	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	37	32	24	45	2012	37	31	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	65	62	54	40	2013	67	64	No Change
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	12.2	12	5.6	29	2015	18.4	16.9	Improved
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	11	11	5	27	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	45	51	39	8	2016	47	51	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	31	32	18	22	2016	32	32	No Change
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	5	22	4	3	2016	18	18	Improved
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	31	29	15	33	2012	39	32	Improved
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	0.99	0.89	0.36	42	2015	1.12	0.99	Improved
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	21	45	9	8	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	27	25	20	35	2013	41	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	15	15	7	16	2013	21	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	55	56	42	24	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	62.5	87.2	21.7	16	2012	102.4	142.9	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	151.7	142.2	115.9	39	2015	171.5	159.0	Improved
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	209.7	196.9	138.3	39	2012	199.9	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	5.6	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	48.6	43.9	21.7	36	2013	54.6	47.7	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	3.3	3.1	2.4	32	2015	3.1	2.9	No Change
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	40.4	41	19.7	28	2013	44.2	43.5	No Change
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	18	19	11	20	2012	20	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	17	15	5	34	2012	19	17	No Change
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	65.6	68.9	57.7	11	2015	68	71.1	No Change
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	\$5,510	\$4,882	\$3,255	43	2013	\$4,955	\$4,697	Worsened
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$9,640	\$9,534	\$6,195	35	2013	\$9,251	\$9,081	No Change
Healthy Lives						2019 Scorecard			Baseline
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	92.2	84.3	54.7	34	2010-11	93.1	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	21	19.9	15.6	35	2013	21.8	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	14.8	12.9	9.3	42	2013	15.4	14.6	No Change
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	16.3	14	6.6	26	2013	14.2	12.6	No Change
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	9.6	9.6	5.5	23	2013	7.3	8.2	Worsened
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	29.4	21.7	8.1	38	2013	16.6	13.8	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	7.4	5.9	3.5	42	2012	6.7	6	Worsened
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	19	17	9	41	2013	16	16	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2017	22	16	9	45	2013	22	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2017	34	31	23	39	2013	32	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	26	31	21	11	2016	34	31	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	12	10	6	35	2012	13	10	No Change

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e	State ranking	Data year	Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e	Change over time ^f
Disparity	2019 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	21	-17	29	2013	37	-31	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	9	-7	30	2013	13	-10	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	25	-10	26	2013	25	-13	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	23	-16	31	2013	31	-26	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	27	-24	20	2013-14	27	-24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	25	-15	39	2012	25	-17	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	42	-14	39	2012	43	-15	Improved
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	71	-10	37	2013	71	-9	Worsened
Children without a medical home	2017	60	-23	23	2016	60	-25	Improved
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	40	-21	43	2016	35	-15	Worsened
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	30	-6	13	2012	38	-16	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	121.8	-96.8	20	2012	187.9	-131.6	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	407.8	-222.4	33	2012	376	-197.4	Worsened
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	112.2	-64.9	35	2012	120.3	-57.9	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	68.5	-39.3	42	2012	85.6	-47.4	Improved
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	31	-21	16	2013	30	-22	No Change
Adults who smoke	2017	34	-20	40	2013	33	-20	No Change
Adults who are obese	2017	39	-8	16	2013	38	-9	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	21	-15	29	2012	22	-16	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.