

# Tennessee

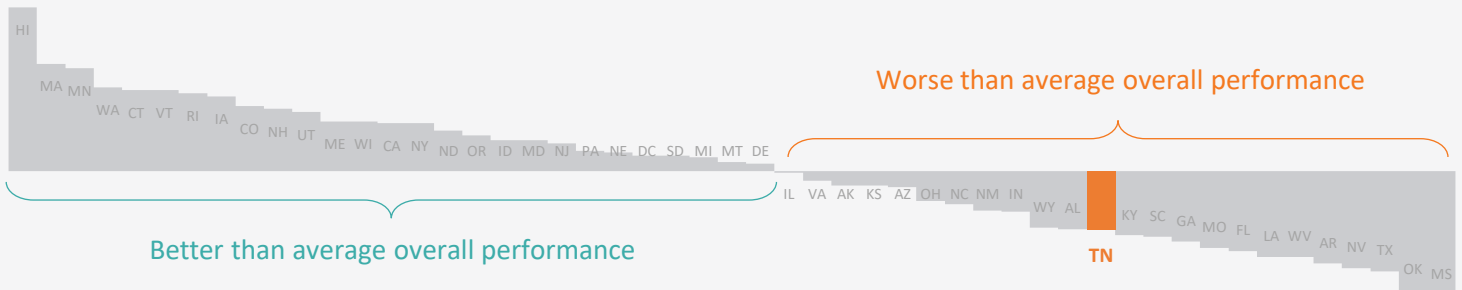
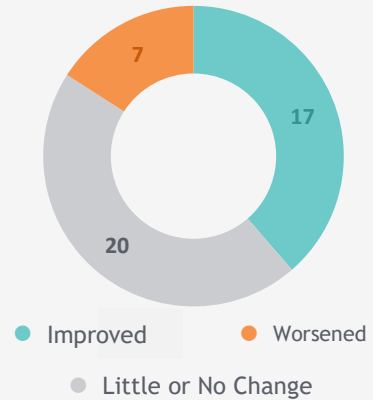


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## Ranking Highlights<sup>a</sup>

	National Rank		Rank Among Southeastern States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	<b>38</b> of 51	<b>+4</b>	<b>5</b> of 12	<b>+1</b>
Access & Affordability	38	<b>+3</b>	6	0
Prevention & Treatment	27	<b>-14</b>	5	<b>-4</b>
Avoidable Use & Cost	29	<b>+4</b>	4	<b>+2</b>
Healthy Lives	44	<b>+4</b>	6	<b>+4</b>
Health Care Disparities	39	<b>+9</b>	7	<b>+2</b>

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



### Top-Ranked Indicators

Home health patients without improved mobility  
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging  
Hospital 30-day readmission rate ages 18–64

### Bottom-Ranked Indicators

Mortality amenable to health care  
Adults who smoke  
Children who are overweight or obese

### Most Improved Indicators

High out-of-pocket medical spending  
Home health patients without improved mobility  
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

Adults without all recommended vaccines  
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need  
Hospital 30-day readmission rate ages 18–64

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

Top state in the U.S.	Top state in the Southeast region	Tennessee could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
449,385	297,653	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
366,264	156,970	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
278,704	154,835	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
21,733	13,281	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
3,690	2,084	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
188,896	75,366	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	14	12	4	38	2013	20	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	4	5	1	18	2013	6	8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	23	23	12	27	2013	23	24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	15	14	8	38	2013	18	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	7.6	6.9	4.8	38	2013	7.5	6.5	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	18	16	10	43	2012	17	15	No Change
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>	<b>2019 Scorecard</b>					<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	32	24	24	2012	33	31	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	64	62	54	36	2013	58	64	Worsened
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	9	12	5.6	5	2015	13.5	16.9	Improved
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	14	11	5	44	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	47	51	39	16	2016	46	51	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	28	32	18	17	2016	34	32	Improved
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	--	22	4	--	2016	15	18	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	33	29	15	41	2012	27	32	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	14.3	13.9	12.8	33	2010-13	13.5	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	0.78	0.89	0.36	16	2015	0.90	0.99	Improved
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	41	45	9	24	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	21	25	20	3	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	17	15	7	35	2013	24	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	21	21	16	23	2009-11	16	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	57	56	42	33	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 <sup>b</sup>
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2019 Scorecard			Baseline
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	49.9	87.2	21.7	7	2012	72.9	142.9	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	152.5	142.2	115.9	40	2015	168.3	159.0	Improved
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	204.9	196.9	138.3	35	2012	199.8	187.8	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	7.3	5.3	5.3	40	2015	5.7	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	50.9	43.9	21.7	41	2013	55.8	47.7	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	2.8	3.1	2.4	5	2015	1.9	2.9	Worsened
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	42.7	41	19.7	33	2013	46.1	43.5	No Change
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	19	19	11	22	2012	21	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	19	15	5	39	2012	22	17	Improved
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2017	17	16	14	40	2013	17	16	No Change
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	63	68.9	57.7	4	2015	63.8	71.1	No Change
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	\$3,906	\$4,882	\$3,255	8	2013	\$4,081	\$4,697	No Change
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$9,762	\$9,534	\$6,195	36	2013	\$9,331	\$9,081	No Change
Healthy Lives						2019 Scorecard			Baseline
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	113.3	84.3	54.7	46	2010-11	110.2	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	20.9	19.9	15.6	33	2013	22.4	20.8	Improved
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	14.4	12.9	9.3	41	2013	16.6	14.6	Improved
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	16.8	14	6.6	29	2013	15.4	12.6	No Change
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	10.2	9.6	5.5	29	2013	8.3	8.2	No Change
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	26.6	21.7	8.1	36	2013	18.1	13.8	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	7.4	5.9	3.5	42	2012	7.2	6	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	18	17	9	39	2013	21	16	Improved
Adults who smoke	2017	23	16	9	48	2013	23	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2017	34	31	23	39	2013	35	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	38	31	21	49	2016	38	31	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	13	10	6	39	2012	18	10	Improved

**Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data**

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-income rate <sup>d</sup>	Disparity <sup>e</sup>	State ranking	Data year	Low-income rate <sup>d</sup>	Disparity <sup>e</sup>	Change over time <sup>f</sup>
Disparity	2019 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	25	-20	34	2013	37	-31	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	5	-2	4	2013	8	-5	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	20	-4	5	2013	25	-13	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	20	-14	26	2013	28	-22	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	29	-27	37	2013-14	29	-27	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	27	-14	30	2012	26	-16	No Change
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	35	-10	23	2012	40	-17	Improved
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	67	-9	33	2013	56	-4	Worsened
Children without a medical home	2017	54	-17	9	2016	58	-30	Improved
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	36	-20	42	2016	41	-13	No Change
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	41	-28	49	2012	25	8	Worsened
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	60	-37	5	2012	84.4	-50.4	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	410.9	-232.2	40	2012	386.6	-215.9	Worsened
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	121.5	-75.7	47	2012	125.2	-58.8	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	72.7	-41.3	44	2012	93.6	-53.4	Improved
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	30	-23	26	2013	35	-27	Improved
Adults who smoke	2017	33	-22	44	2013	34	-24	Improved
Adults who are obese	2017	43	-9	20	2013	46	-15	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	24	-18	40	2012	31	-22	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.