

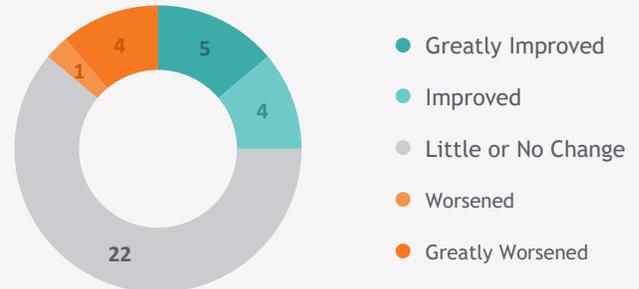
Massachusetts



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	2	0
Access & Affordability	2	-1
Prevention & Treatment	1	0
Avoidable Use & Cost	29	-3
Healthy Lives	3	0
Disparity	2	0

How Health Care in Massachusetts Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines
- Adults without a usual source of care
- Hospital 30-day mortality

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- 30-day readmissions, Medicare, age 65+
- Preventable hospitalizations, Medicare, age 75+
- Home health patients with a hospital admission

Most Improved Indicators

- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the Northeast	Massachusetts could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
107,846	53,923	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
54,893	54,893	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
0	0	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
7,859	0	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
333	141	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
64,529	31,945	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 (e)
Access & Affordability	2018 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	4	12	4	1	2013	5	20	No Change
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	1	5	1	1	2013	2	8	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	11	22	11	1	2013	12	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	9	13	7	5	2013	9	16	No Change
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	11	14	9	6	2013-14	11	15	No Change
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	5	6	4	3	2013	5	6	No Change
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	12	16	10	4	2012	11	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2018 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	26	32	24	3	2012	21	31	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	60	63	54	15	2013	53	64	Worsened
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	16	17	11	18	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	9	13	7	4	2012	9	17	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	42	51	40	2	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	22	32	20	3	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	13	18	5	14	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	15	29	15	1	2013	21	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	13	14.1	13	1	2010 - 2013	12.4	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.75	0.99	0.32	6	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	11	13	9	7	2013	13	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	33	32	27	37	2013	33	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	28	29	23	15	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	18	16	8	37	2013	22	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	16	20	14	2	2009-2011	21	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	46	56	41	4	2009-2011	49	59	Improved

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 (e)
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	--	106	22	--	2012	141	143	--
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	142	159	130	20	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	208	197	138	20	2012	209	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	31	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	29	26	14	31	2012	30	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	79	66	33	31	2012	80	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.75	2.9	1.2	36	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	50	42	21	36	2012	54	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	19	19	11	23	2012	19	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	13	16	5	14	2012	14	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	17.6	16.4	14	45	2013	16	16	Worsened
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	27	29	16	19	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,648	\$4,736	\$3,347	23	2013	\$4,659	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$9,158	\$9,025	\$5,586	35	2012	\$9,041	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	59.9	84.3	54.7	4	2012-13	60.4	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	16.9	20.1	13.6	3	2013	18.4	20.8	Improved
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	11	13.1	10.1	3	2013	13.1	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	50.2	43.2	28.5	34	2013	30.8	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	4.3	5.9	4.1	3	2012	4.2	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	13	16	10	7	2013	12	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	14	16	9	5	2013	17	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	23	30	22	2	2013	24	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	27	31	19	11	--	--	--	--
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	Low-income		State ranking	Data year	Low-income		Change over time (h)
		rate (f)	Disparity (g)			rate (f)	Disparity (g)	
Disparity	2018 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	6	-4	1	2013	11	-9	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	2	-1	4	2013	2	-1	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	11	-4	4	2013	15	-10	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	12	-6	2	2013	17	-14	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	17	-9	7	2012	18	-11	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	-11	29	2012	27	-10	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	61	-6	9	2013	54	-6	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	56	-24	24	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	27	-8	9	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	19	-7	16	2013	21	-1	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	12	-4	23	2012	12	-4	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	--	--	--	2012	247	-151	#N/A
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	97	-44	14	2012	85	-22	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	63	-24	21	2012	71	-26	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	343	-154	7	2012	329	-139	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	20	-10	9	2013	23	-13	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	33	-11	35	2013	33	-11	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	16	-12	19	2012	18	-12	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	23	-17	5	2013	27	-22	Improved

Notes. (a) The 2018 Scorecard rankings reflect 2015 or 2016 data. The 2018 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the March 2017 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. (b) Change 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. (c) Trend data available for 37 of 43 total Scorecard indicators. Greatly improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one full (1.0) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points; improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) standard deviation. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation. (d) 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 same census region (Midwest, Northeast, South, or 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. Impact based on national and regional benchmarks should not be interpreted as cumulative. (e) Change (improvement or worsening) refers to a change between the baseline and current time periods of at least 0.5 standard deviations. (f) Rates are for the states' low income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% FPL. (g) Disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations. (h) 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.