

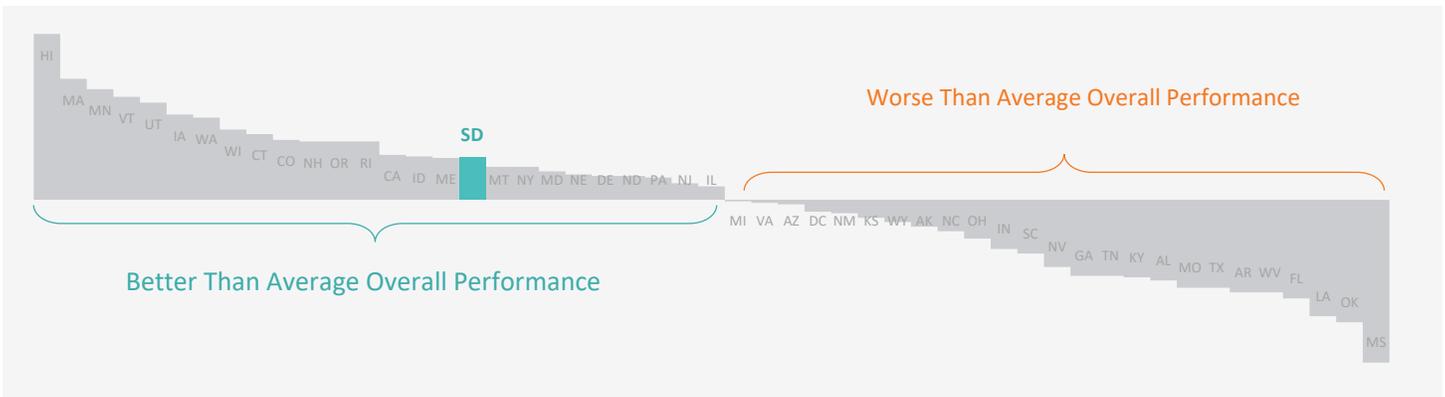
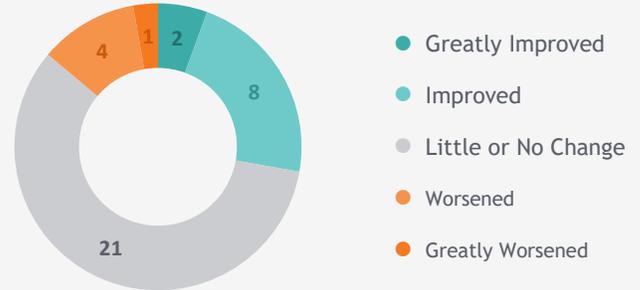
South Dakota



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	16	-6
Access & Affordability	25	-4
Prevention & Treatment	10	-5
Avoidable Use & Cost	12	-1
Healthy Lives	26	+5
Disparity	12	-1

How Health Care in South Dakota Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Hospital patients did not receive patient-centered care
- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Infant mortality
- 30-day readmissions, ages 18-64
- Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit

Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Colorectal cancer deaths
- Hospital patients discharged without instructions

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Adults without a dental visit
- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Hospital 30-day mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the Midwest	South Dakota could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
12,777	6,389	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
33,312	21,891	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
2,725	1,867	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
756	756	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
166	166	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
4,113	1,660	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	12	12	4	28	2013	17	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	5	1	26	2013	7	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	24	22	11	32	2013	24	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	9	13	7	5	2013	10	16	No Change
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	16	14	9	37	2013-14	16	15	No Change
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	6	6	4	23	2013	6	6	No Change
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	13	16	10	10	2012	11	15	Worsened
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	34	32	24	31	2012	32	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	54	63	54	1	2013	53	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	13	17	11	2	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	8	13	7	2	2012	10	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	46	51	40	10	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	39	32	20	47	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	17	18	5	28	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	30	29	15	27	2013	26	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.6	14.1	13	35	2010 - 2013	13.1	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.65	0.99	0.32	3	--	--	--	--
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	27	32	27	1	2013	28	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	32	29	23	39	2013	42	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	16	16	8	19	2013	19	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	20	20	14	18	2009-2011	17	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	54	56	41	22	2009-2011	53	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 (e)
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	89	106	22	15	2012	76	143	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	143	159	130	5	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	155	197	138	5	2012	168	188	Improved
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	16	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	22	26	14	16	2012	22	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	61	66	33	16	2012	--	70	--
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.38	2.9	1.2	24	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	31	42	21	24	2012	36	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	14	19	11	4	2012	15	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	16	16	5	24	2012	15	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	17.3	16.4	14	41	2013	17	16	No Change
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	18	29	16	2	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$5,278	\$4,736	\$3,347	39	2013	\$5,042	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$7,682	\$9,025	\$5,586	11	2012	\$7,204	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	75.8	84.3	54.7	23	2012-13	74.5	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	19.8	20.1	13.6	20	2013	19.9	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	14.6	13.1	10.1	41	2013	16.7	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	44.8	43.2	28.5	22	2013	38	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	7.3	5.9	4.1	41	2012	8.3	6	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	11	16	10	2	2013	10	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	18	16	9	28	2013	20	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	30	30	22	21	2013	30	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	31	31	19	25	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	9	10	6	19	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	26	-22	38	2013	36	-32	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	-5	36	2013	12	-9	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	26	-4	4	2013	29	-11	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	17	-13	18	2013	19	-15	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	20	-11	13	2012	18	-11	No Change
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	38	-15	41	2012	40	-15	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	56	-8	20	2013	56	-12	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	56	-19	8	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	43	-12	21	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	36	-15	37	2013	30	-3	Worsened
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	-6	36	2012	16	-8	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	94	-13	3	2012	60	63	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	89	-52	21	2012	90	-41	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	39	-19	9	2012	40	-14	No Change
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	289	-147	5	2012	277	-120	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	33	-19	39	2013	31	-21	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	36	-1	3	2013	31	-1	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	17	-11	15	2012	18	-15	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	22	-17	5	2013	16	-11	Worsened

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.