

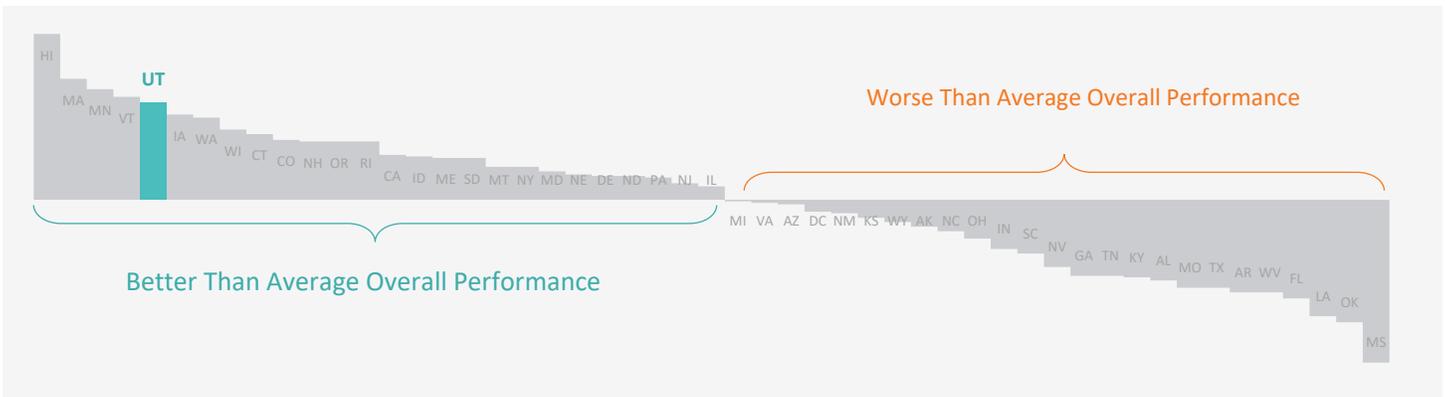
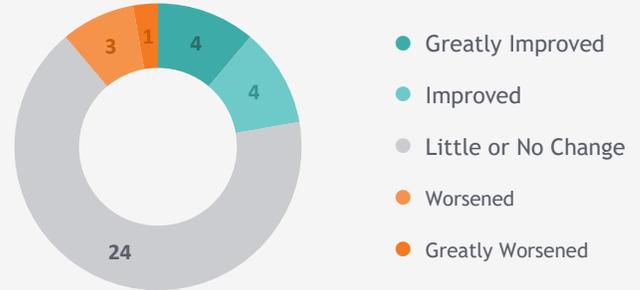
Utah



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	5	0
Access & Affordability	32	-6
Prevention & Treatment	21	-7
Avoidable Use & Cost	2	0
Healthy Lives	1	0
Disparity	3	+5

How Health Care in Utah Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Adults who smoke
- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Overweight or obese children

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Adults without a usual source of care
- High out-of-pocket medical spending

Most Improved Indicators

- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Hospital patients did not receive patient-centered care
- Employee insurance costs as a share of median income
- Hospital 30-day mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the West	Utah could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
107,712	107,712	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
97,024	73,598	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
9,507	3,013	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
4,912	3,274	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
177	0	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
13,004	13,004	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	18	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	6	5	1	36	2013	9	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	27	22	11	41	2013	28	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	12	13	7	24	2013	15	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	17	14	9	42	2013-14	16	15	No Change
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	5	6	4	3	2013	4	6	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	14	16	10	13	2012	16	15	Improved
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	32	24	24	2012	32	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	65	63	54	34	2013	65	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	15	17	11	9	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	13	7	31	2012	18	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	43	51	40	6	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	34	32	20	35	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	18	18	5	31	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	28	29	15	22	2013	25	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.6	14.1	13	35	2010 - 2013	13.5	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.82	0.99	0.32	13	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	10	13	9	2	2013	10	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	32	32	27	29	2013	30	32	Worsened
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	25	29	23	5	2013	34	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	17	16	8	30	2013	25	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	23	20	14	39	2009-2011	23	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	56	56	41	29	2009-2011	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 (e)
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	--	106	22	--	2012	93	143	--
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	132	159	130	2	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	151	197	138	2	2012	147	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	3	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	14	26	14	3	2012	17	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	38	66	33	3	2012	42	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	1.37	2.9	1.2	1	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	23	42	21	1	2012	28	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	14	19	11	4	2012	14	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	11	16	5	7	2012	11	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	14	16.4	14	1	2013	14	16	No Change
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	26	29	16	16	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,508	\$4,736	\$3,347	19	2013	\$4,322	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$8,207	\$9,025	\$5,586	20	2012	\$8,011	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	60.7	84.3	54.7	5	2012-13	61.4	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	19	20.1	13.6	12	2013	20.3	20.8	Improved
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	10.1	13.1	10.1	1	2013	10.9	14.6	No Change
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	50.7	43.2	28.5	36	2013	48.7	35.6	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	5	5.9	4.1	12	2012	4.8	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	11	16	10	2	2013	11	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	9	16	9	1	2013	10	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	25	30	22	4	2013	24	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	19	31	19	1	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	6	10	6	1	2012	6	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	24	-20	31	2013	35	-28	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	9	-7	44	2013	16	-13	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	34	-11	31	2013	33	-12	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	21	-13	18	2013	29	-21	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	22	-12	20	2012	21	-10	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	36	-10	23	2012	37	-11	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	72	-10	32	2013	68	-9	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	47	-11	1	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	43	-15	33	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	31	-10	20	2013	29	-10	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	-1	3	2012	23	-7	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	--	--	--	2012	132	-54	#N/A
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	53	-30	3	2012	68	-37	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	38	-21	16	2012	48	-24	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	276	-131	3	2012	272	-133	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	13	-7	3	2013	14	-8	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	31	-5	8	2013	31	-8	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	9	-6	1	2012	8	-5	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	19	-13	2	2013	18	-12	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.