

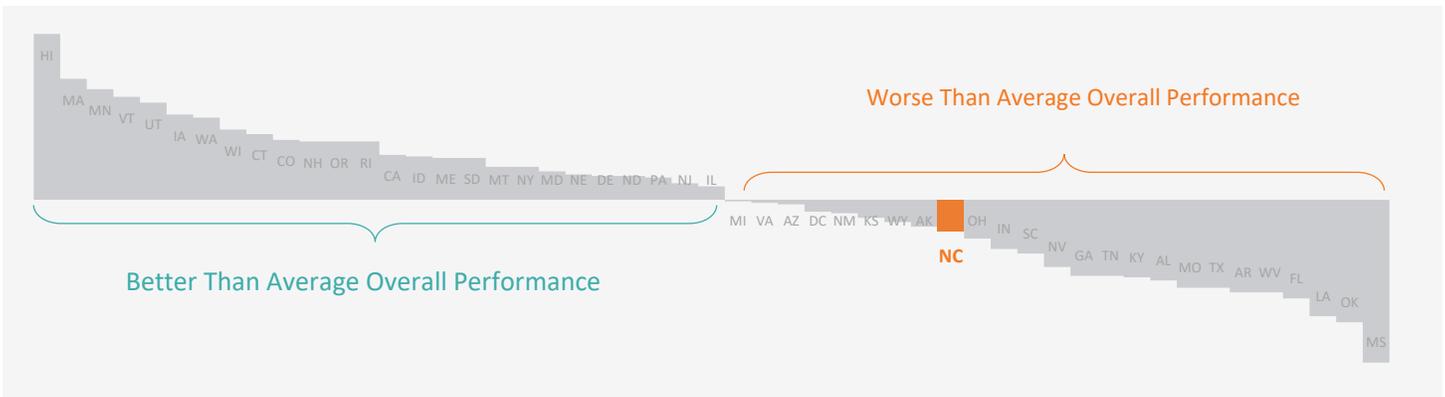
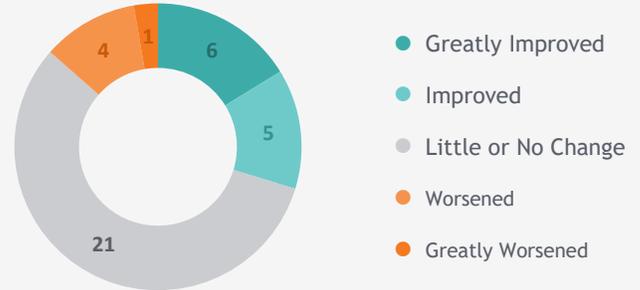
# North Carolina



## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	<b>35</b>	<b>+1</b>
Access & Affordability	37	0
Prevention & Treatment	16	<b>+3</b>
Avoidable Use & Cost	24	<b>+1</b>
Healthy Lives	33	0
Disparity	44	<b>+7</b>

## How Health Care in North Carolina Has Changed<sup>c</sup>



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Diabetic adults without a HbA1C test
- Preventable hospitalizations, ages 18–64
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Infant mortality
- High out-of-pocket medical spending
- Children who did not receive needed mental health care

### Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment
- Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Adults who are obese
- Avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare, age 65+
- Hospital 30-day mortality

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

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the South	North Carolina could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
697,234	542,293	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
145,194	106,100	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
13,169	595	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
46,667	23,334	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
3,683	1,269	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
200,671	83,574	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)
<b>Access &amp; Affordability</b>	<b>2018 Scorecard</b>					<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	15	12	4	40	2013	23	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	5	1	26	2013	6	8	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	21	22	11	23	2013	27	24	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	16	13	7	43	2013	18	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	18	14	9	49	2013-14	18	15	No Change
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	6	6	4	23	2013	7	6	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	15	16	10	22	2012	15	15	No Change
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>	<b>2018 Scorecard</b>					<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	28	32	24	7	2012	29	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	58	63	54	6	2013	56	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	15	13	7	41	2012	20	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	27	32	20	11	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	30	18	5	50	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	22	29	15	4	2013	28	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.5	14.1	13	31	2010 - 2013	13.7	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.06	0.99	0.32	32	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	12	13	9	17	2013	13	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	32	32	27	29	2013	31	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	28	29	23	15	2013	39	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	14	16	8	10	2013	16	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	24	20	14	43	2009-2011	22	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	50	56	41	9	2009-2011	59	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)
<b>Avoidable Hospital Use &amp; Cost</b>						<b>2018 Scorecard</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	109	106	22	24	2012	113	143	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	159	159	130	34	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	217	197	138	34	2012	197	188	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	22	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	28	26	14	22	2012	29	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	65	66	33	22	2012	67	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.59	2.9	1.2	20	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	40	42	21	20	2012	45	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	18	19	11	19	2012	20	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	16	16	5	24	2012	18	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.1	16.4	14	15	2013	16	16	No Change
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	34	29	16	39	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,852	\$4,736	\$3,347	31	2013	\$4,497	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$8,590	\$9,025	\$5,586	23	2012	\$8,158	\$8,854	No Change
<b>Healthy Lives</b>						<b>2018 Scorecard</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	93.6	84.3	54.7	36	2012-13	92.5	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	20.1	20.1	13.6	23	2013	20.4	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	12.4	13.1	10.1	17	2013	13.3	14.6	No Change
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	41.8	43.2	28.5	17	2013	34.5	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	7.4	5.9	4.1	44	2012	7.4	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	17	16	10	34	2013	17	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	18	16	9	28	2013	20	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	33	30	22	38	2013	30	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	31	31	19	25	--	--	--	--
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		State ranking	Data year	Low-income		Change over time (h)
		rate (f)	Disparity (g)			rate (f)	Disparity (g)	
<b>Disparity</b>	<b>2018 Scorecard</b>				<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	29	-25	45	2013	42	-36	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	6	-4	27	2013	8	-6	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	27	-11	31	2013	31	-17	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	31	-22	43	2013	34	-29	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	19	-7	4	2012	25	-17	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	-11	29	2012	38	-20	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	63	-11	38	2013	62	-14	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	53	-20	11	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	29	-10	14	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	25	-13	29	2013	35	-17	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	19	-6	36	2012	25	-8	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	131	-85	12	2012	146	-94	Improved
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	108	-66	36	2012	103	-50	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	66	-39	40	2012	82	-49	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	445	-265	48	2012	405	-243	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	27	-15	23	2013	27	-16	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	47	-15	47	2013	41	-16	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	19	-13	25	2012	21	-15	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	39	-33	51	2013	32	-26	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.