

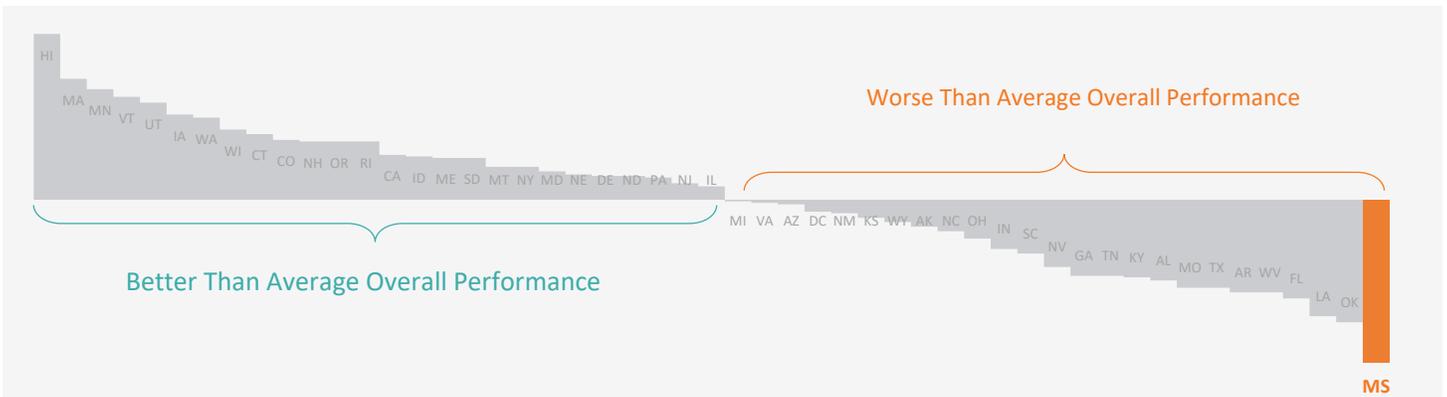
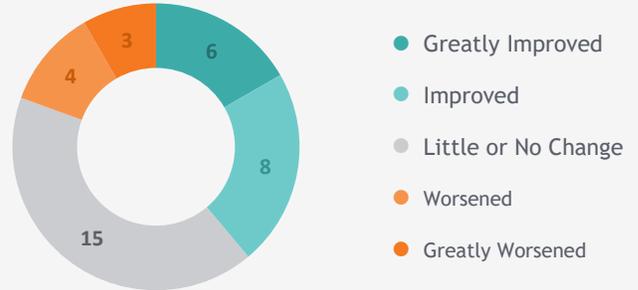
Mississippi



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	51	0
Access & Affordability	50	-2
Prevention & Treatment	50	-6
Avoidable Use & Cost	51	-2
Healthy Lives	50	0
Disparity	43	-5

How Health Care in Mississippi Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee
- Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Mortality amenable to health care
- Infant mortality
- Employee insurance costs as a share of median income

Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment
- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- 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 South	Mississippi could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
266,644	222,203	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
155,107	143,936	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
8,014	4,152	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
26,196	17,464	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
2,460	1,744	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
116,634	79,646	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	18	12	4	46	2013	25	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	5	1	26	2013	8	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	23	22	11	30	2013	23	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	19	13	7	51	2013	22	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	17	14	9	42	2013-14	20	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	9	6	4	51	2013	7	6	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	18	16	10	43	2012	19	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment					2018 Scorecard		Baseline		
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	36	32	24	40	2012	37	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	66	63	54	39	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	19	13	7	50	2012	22	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	49	51	40	24	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	41	32	20	49	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	22	18	5	39	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	30	29	15	27	2013	25	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.8	14.1	13	43	2010 - 2013	13.4	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.11	0.99	0.32	41	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	15	13	9	43	2013	17	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	30	32	27	12	2013	30	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	23	29	23	1	2013	36	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	20	16	8	48	2013	25	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	23	20	14	39	2009-2011	21	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	58	56	41	37	2009-2011	67	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	--	143	--	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	183	159	130	49	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	246	197	138	49	2012	231	188	Worsened	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	6	5	3	51	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	41	26	14	51	2012	42	29	No Change	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	91	66	33	51	2012	91	70	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.88	2.9	1.2	40	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	50	42	21	40	2012	56	49	Improved	
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	22	19	11	46	2012	24	20	Improved	
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	28	16	5	51	2012	29	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	18.2	16.4	14	50	2013	17	16	Worsened	
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	37	29	16	47	--	--	--	--	
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$3,347	\$4,736	\$3,347	1	2013	\$3,982	\$4,697	Improved	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$10,352	\$9,025	\$5,586	48	2012	\$10,046	\$8,854	No Change	
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard			Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	142.4	84.3	54.7	51	2012-13	136.7	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	23.3	20.1	13.6	50	2013	23.3	20.8	No Change	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	17.2	13.1	10.1	50	2013	18.8	14.6	Improved	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	35.5	43.2	28.5	8	2013	33.2	35.6	No Change	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	9.5	5.9	4.1	51	2012	8.9	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	20	16	10	46	2013	21	16	No Change	
Adults who smoke	2016	23	16	9	46	2013	25	18	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2016	39	30	22	50	2013	37	29	Worsened	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	37	31	19	48	--	--	--	--	
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	18	10	6	50	2012	18	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	31	-26	47	2013	39	-30	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	6	-4	27	2013	10	-7	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	26	-10	26	2013	25	-11	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	32	-21	41	2013	33	-25	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	24	-11	13	2012	25	-13	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	34	-10	23	2012	39	-12	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	68	-8	20	2013	67	-8	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	59	-37	51	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	40	-2	2	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	32	-11	26	2013	26	1	Worsened
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	22	-4	23	2012	28	-9	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	--	--	--	2012	--	--	#N/A
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	128	-81	50	2012	128	-45	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	72	-42	45	2012	79	-42	No Change
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	466	-278	50	2012	434	-262	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	28	-11	11	2013	28	-12	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	48	-11	35	2013	47	-12	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	26	-17	37	2012	26	-18	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	29	-21	21	2013	33	-25	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.