

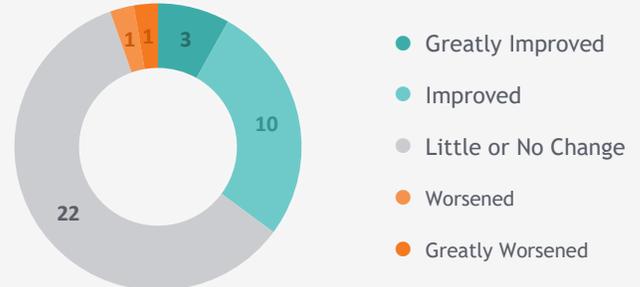
# Wisconsin



## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	8	+4
Access & Affordability	11	+1
Prevention & Treatment	3	+3
Avoidable Use & Cost	18	+1
Healthy Lives	21	0
Disparity	10	+6

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



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Hospital patients discharged without instructions
- Preventable hospitalizations, ages 18–64
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- 30-day readmissions, ages 18-64
- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee

### Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare, age 65+
- Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths
- Hospital 30-day mortality

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

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the Midwest	Wisconsin could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
133,685	89,123	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
87,770	0	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
5,709	1,139	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
6,326	6,326	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
790	790	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
118,353	102,302	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	7	12	4	8	2013	13	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	3	5	1	5	2013	5	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	17	22	11	11	2013	19	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	10	13	7	9	2013	12	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	15	14	9	31	2013-14	16	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	12	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	65	63	54	34	2013	65	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	14	17	11	6	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	9	13	7	4	2012	11	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	48	51	40	18	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	31	32	20	22	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	9	18	5	6	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	21	29	15	3	2013	27	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.4	14.1	13	27	2010 - 2013	13.5	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.77	0.99	0.32	7	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	10	13	9	2	2013	11	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	28	32	27	3	2013	29	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	30	29	23	29	2013	41	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	13	16	8	6	2013	16	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	19	20	14	11	2009-2011	22	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	52	56	41	13	2009-2011	60	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	86	106	22	14	2012	86	143	No Change	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	164	159	130	28	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	194	197	138	28	2012	182	188	No Change	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	12	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	21	26	14	12	2012	22	29	No Change	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	56	66	33	12	2012	60	70	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.24	2.9	1.2	29	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	35	42	21	29	2012	41	49	Improved	
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	16	19	11	12	2012	17	20	No Change	
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	12	16	5	10	2012	12	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.2	16.4	14	17	2013	16	16	No Change	
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	\$6,149	\$4,736	\$3,347	47	2013	\$5,871	\$4,697	No Change	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$7,905	\$9,025	\$5,586	15	2012	\$7,615	\$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	69.4	84.3	54.7	14	2012-13	69.4	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	19.3	20.1	13.6	15	2013	20.4	20.8	Improved	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	12.3	13.1	10.1	16	2013	14.1	14.6	Improved	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	42.9	43.2	28.5	18	2013	37.3	35.6	Worsened	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	5.8	5.9	4.1	22	2012	5.7	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	14	16	10	17	2013	14	16	No Change	
Adults who smoke	2016	17	16	9	23	2013	19	18	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2016	30	30	22	21	2013	29	29	No Change	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	30	31	19	21	--	--	--	--	
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	10	10	6	24	2012	11	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	15	-12	15	2013	26	-22	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	-3	13	2013	8	-6	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	20	-9	22	2013	21	-9	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	18	-12	14	2013	18	-12	No Change
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	17	-11	13	2012	16	-9	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	29	-7	11	2012	37	-13	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	69	-6	9	2013	70	-12	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	58	-21	14	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	41	-20	44	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	21	1	4	2013	37	-26	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	12	-3	12	2012	13	-3	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	215	-153	26	2012	222	-171	Improved
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	89	-49	16	2012	82	-37	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	45	-20	13	2012	55	-24	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	369	-190	24	2012	328	-158	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	28	-16	27	2013	30	-18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	32	0	1	2013	34	-5	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	19	-15	29	2012	22	-16	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	33	-26	44	2013	25	-17	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.