

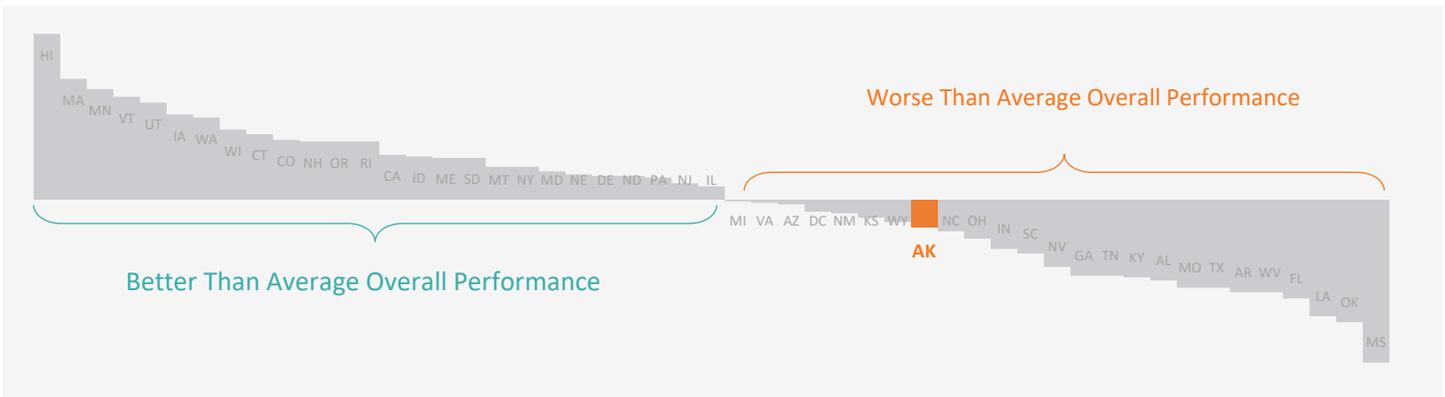
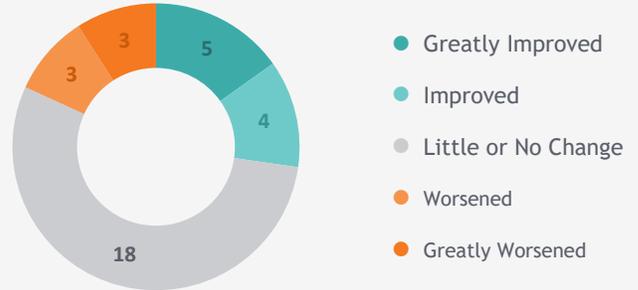
Alaska



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	34	-2
Access & Affordability	39	-2
Prevention & Treatment	48	+1
Avoidable Use & Cost	10	+3
Healthy Lives	30	-3
Disparity	33	-16

How Health Care in Alaska Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission
- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Medicare spending per beneficiary

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Adults without a usual source of care

Most Improved Indicators

- High out-of-pocket medical spending
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Infant mortality
- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the West	Alaska could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
31,237	31,237	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
35,772	29,668	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
2,591	1,186	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
1,041	625	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
127	86	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
16,771	16,771	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	24	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	11	5	1	48	2013	12	8	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	32	22	11	51	2013	33	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	13	13	7	30	2013	14	16	No Change
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	12	14	9	11	2013-14	18	15	Improved
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	15	16	10	22	2012	14	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	67	63	54	46	2013	67	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	16	17	11	18	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	12	13	7	21	2012	17	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	52	51	40	42	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	37	32	20	43	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	24	18	5	44	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	31	29	15	33	2013	36	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.9	14.1	13	44	2010 - 2013	13.7	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.09	0.99	0.32	37	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	12	13	9	17	2013	12	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	31	32	27	20	2013	30	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	40	29	23	51	2013	51	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	12	16	8	2	2013	13	21	No Change
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	64	56	41	49	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	62	143	--
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	166	159	130	40	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	213	197	138	40	2012	205	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	7	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	--	26	14	7	2012	--	29	--
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	48	66	33	7	2012	52	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.6	2.9	1.2	6	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	25	42	21	6	2012	29	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	11	19	11	1	2012	--	20	--
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	11	16	5	7	2012	--	17	--
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	14.4	16.4	14	2	2013	14	16	No Change
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	25	29	16	13	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$8,902	\$4,736	\$3,347	49	2013	\$7,186	\$4,697	Worsened
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$6,318	\$9,025	\$5,586	2	2012	\$5,399	\$8,854	Worsened
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	73.2	84.3	54.7	19	2012-13	71.6	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	20	20.1	13.6	22	2013	19.3	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	14	13.1	10.1	36	2013	16.4	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	60.2	43.2	28.5	46	2013	51.4	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	6.9	5.9	4.1	35	2012	5.1	6	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	13	16	10	7	2013	14	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	19	16	9	35	2013	23	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	31	30	22	29	2013	28	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	26	31	19	9	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	10	10	6	24	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	34	-24	43	2013	46	-34	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	14	-10	50	2013	12	-6	Worsened
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	34	-6	11	2013	38	-13	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	28	-20	38	2013	23	-15	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	14	-5	2	2012	18	-7	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	34	1	1	2012	39	-6	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	77	-16	50	2013	71	-9	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	65	-27	35	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	49	-20	44	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	42	-23	47	2013	47	-17	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	-1	3	2012	19	-3	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	77	-52	21	2012	83	-44	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	34	-19	9	2012	43	-22	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	453	-282	51	2012	442	-283	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	37	-25	51	2013	34	-18	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	35	-4	6	2013	34	-7	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	23	-18	40	2012	18	-13	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	21	-14	3	2013	23	-15	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.