

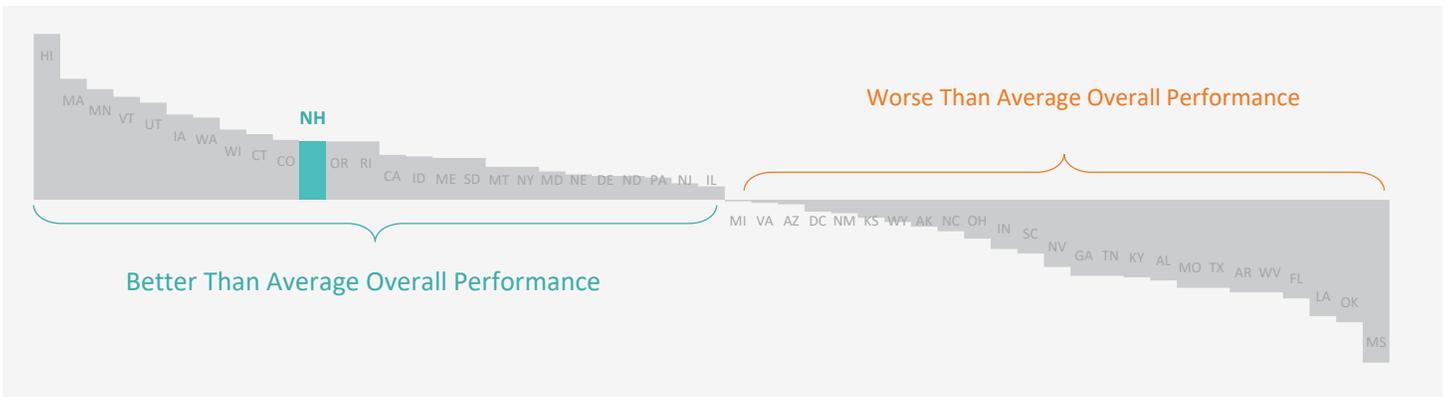
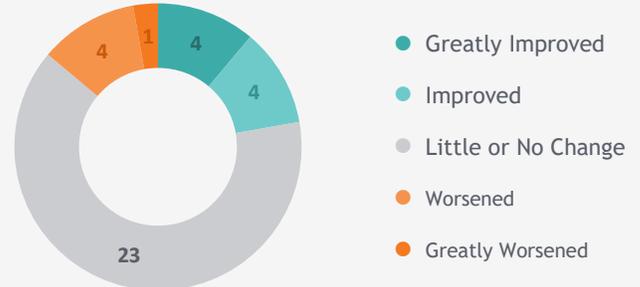
# New Hampshire



## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	11	-5
Access & Affordability	7	-3
Prevention & Treatment	7	+1
Avoidable Use & Cost	21	-3
Healthy Lives	14	-8
Disparity	35	-5

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



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Infant mortality
- Children who did not receive needed mental health care
- Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Diabetic adults without a HbA1C test
- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths

### Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment
- Uninsured adults

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Adults who report fair/poor health
- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths

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

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the Northeast	New Hampshire could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
31,498	20,998	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
18,648	18,648	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
1,348	1,348	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
3,990	1,995	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
37	0	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
22,984	9,599	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	9	12	4	17	2013	16	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	3	5	1	5	2013	4	8	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	12	22	11	2	2013	12	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	12	14	9	11	2013-14	12	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	11	16	10	2	2012	10	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	27	32	24	6	2012	25	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	60	63	54	15	2013	61	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	21	17	11	44	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	11	13	7	17	2012	13	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	42	51	40	2	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	21	32	20	2	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	5	18	5	1	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	22	29	15	4	2013	25	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14	14.1	13	19	2010 - 2013	13.3	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.04	0.99	0.32	30	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	10	13	9	2	2013	12	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	30	32	27	12	2013	31	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	17	16	8	30	2013	21	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	24	20	14	43	2009-2011	24	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	49	56	41	7	2009-2011	57	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	--	106	22	--	2012	--	143	--	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	156	159	130	19	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	183	197	138	19	2012	192	188	No Change	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	19	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	24	26	14	19	2012	23	29	No Change	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	67	66	33	19	2012	64	70	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.3	2.9	1.2	10	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	36	42	21	10	2012	36	49	No Change	
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	17	19	11	18	2012	16	20	No Change	
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	14	16	5	16	2012	14	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	17.6	16.4	14	45	2013	17	16	Worsened	
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	29	29	16	24	--	--	--	--	
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$5,487	\$4,736	\$3,347	44	2013	\$5,245	\$4,697	No Change	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$7,839	\$9,025	\$5,586	13	2012	\$7,618	\$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	57.7	84.3	54.7	2	2012-13	58.4	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	19	20.1	13.6	12	2013	19.8	20.8	No Change	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	12.6	13.1	10.1	18	2013	12.8	14.6	No Change	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	64.3	43.2	28.5	49	2013	34.7	35.6	Worsened	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	4.1	5.9	4.1	1	2012	4.2	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	13	16	10	7	2013	11	16	Worsened	
Adults who smoke	2016	18	16	9	28	2013	16	18	Worsened	
Adults who are obese	2016	27	30	22	11	2013	27	29	No Change	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	24	31	19	5	--	--	--	--	
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	10	10	6	24	2012	10	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	20	-16	24	2013	34	-28	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	6	-5	36	2013	6	-5	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	13	-5	9	2013	19	-12	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	19	-14	24	2013	28	-23	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	15	-9	7	2012	21	-16	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	38	-16	45	2012	34	-14	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	62	-6	9	2013	66	-9	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	53	-19	8	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	30	-15	33	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	31	-15	37	2013	25	0	Worsened
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	16	-6	36	2012	16	-4	Worsened
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	117	-71	42	2012	91	-46	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	50	-25	22	2012	49	-20	Worsened
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	390	-218	31	2012	410	-230	Improved
Adults who smoke	2016	33	-22	46	2013	28	-19	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	40	-15	47	2013	36	-9	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	23	-19	42	2012	20	-14	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	34	-27	47	2013	24	-20	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.