

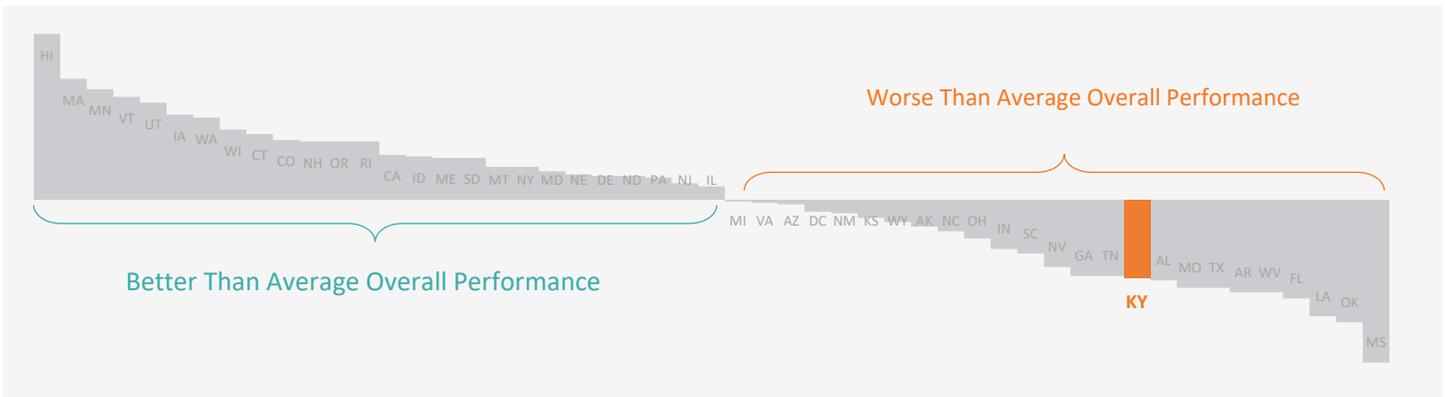
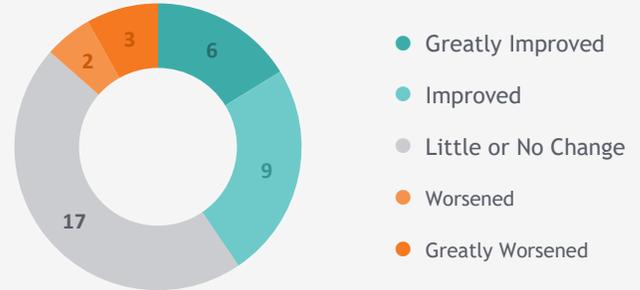
Kentucky



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	42	+4
Access & Affordability	30	+4
Prevention & Treatment	30	-4
Avoidable Use & Cost	47	0
Healthy Lives	48	-3
Disparity	41	+8

How Health Care in Kentucky Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Uninsured children
- Diabetic adults without a HbA1C test

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Adults who have lost six or more teeth
- Preventable hospitalizations, Medicare, age 75+
- Adults who smoke

Most Improved Indicators

- Uninsured adults
- Went without care because of cost
- Home health patients without improved mobility

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths
- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Hospital 30-day mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the South	Kentucky could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
167,087	100,252	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
162,535	145,830	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
8,423	2,826	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
32,112	19,267	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
2,238	1,179	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
75,902	24,278	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	7	12	4	8	2013	21	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	3	5	1	5	2013	6	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	20	22	11	20	2013	22	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	12	13	7	24	2013	19	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	15	14	9	31	2013-14	18	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	7	6	4	35	2013	7	6	No Change
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	18	16	10	43	2012	16	15	Worsened
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	32	24	24	2012	35	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	63	63	54	25	2013	62	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	17	13	7	46	2012	23	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	33	32	20	31	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	18	18	5	31	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	25	29	15	15	2013	27	30	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.4	14.1	13	27	2010 - 2013	13.3	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.07	0.99	0.32	34	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	13	13	9	26	2013	14	14	No Change
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	25	29	23	5	2013	36	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	20	16	8	48	2013	22	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	23	20	14	39	2009-2011	19	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	51	56	41	10	2009-2011	55	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	115	106	22	25	2012	152	143	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	151	159	130	39	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	236	197	138	39	2012	219	188	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	49	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	45	26	14	49	2012	51	29	Improved
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	93	66	33	49	2012	100	70	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.02	2.9	1.2	47	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	54	42	21	47	2012	63	49	Improved
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	20	19	11	29	2012	22	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	21	16	5	45	2012	24	17	Improved
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	17.7	16.4	14	47	2013	18	16	No Change
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	33	29	16	36	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,033	\$4,736	\$3,347	7	2013	\$4,393	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$9,351	\$9,025	\$5,586	42	2012	\$9,167	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard			Baseline
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	108.6	84.3	54.7	44	2012-13	105.8	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	21.7	20.1	13.6	43	2013	21.1	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	15.9	13.1	10.1	46	2013	17.1	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	61.7	43.2	28.5	47	2013	48.9	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	6.7	5.9	4.1	34	2012	7.2	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	20	16	10	46	2013	21	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	25	16	9	50	2013	26	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	35	30	22	45	2013	34	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	34	31	19	38	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	17	10	6	49	2012	16	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	11	-9	7	2013	38	-32	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	-4	27	2013	8	-6	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	17	0	1	2013	23	-9	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	19	-13	18	2013	34	-25	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	24	-13	24	2012	22	-12	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	38	-14	39	2012	40	-14	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	66	-8	20	2013	68	-15	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	52	-23	20	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	36	-8	9	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	23	4	3	2013	30	-16	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	23	-8	51	2012	28	-8	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	156	-112	19	2012	202	-146	Improved
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	146	-88	51	2012	145	-59	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	80	-44	49	2012	96	-49	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	427	-225	34	2012	406	-222	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	39	-23	48	2013	37	-19	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	44	-11	35	2013	41	-11	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	33	-25	51	2012	27	-18	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	38	-31	50	2013	37	-29	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.