

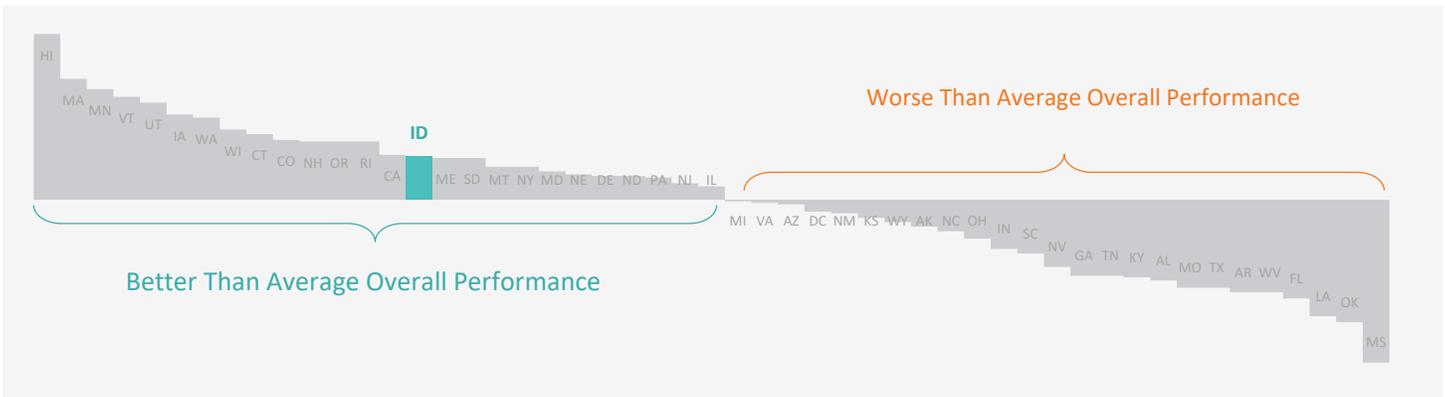
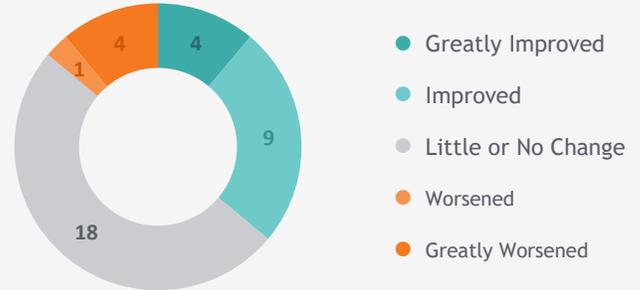
# Idaho



## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	15	+4
Access & Affordability	39	-5
Prevention & Treatment	24	0
Avoidable Use & Cost	5	-1
Healthy Lives	11	+4
Disparity	5	+14

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



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Hospital patients discharged without instructions
- Central Line-associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI), SIR
- Preventable hospitalizations, ages 18–64

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Adults without all recommended cancer screenings

### Most Improved Indicators

- High out-of-pocket medical spending
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Uninsured children

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Adults without a dental visit
- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Employee insurance costs as a share of median income

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

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the West	Idaho could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
86,152	86,152	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
116,679	101,864	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
3,580	787	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
4,405	2,937	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
162	67	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
8,863	8,863	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	15	12	4	40	2013	23	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	5	1	26	2013	9	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	28	22	11	45	2013	28	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	14	13	7	37	2013	16	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	16	14	9	37	2013-14	22	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	7	6	4	35	2013	5	6	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	16	16	10	31	2012	13	15	Worsened
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>					<b>2018 Scorecard</b>		<b>Baseline</b>		
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	40	32	24	48	2012	39	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	67	63	54	46	2013	68	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	13	13	7	31	2012	16	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	50	51	40	30	--	--	--	--
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	13	18	5	14	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	26	29	15	17	2013	30	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.6	14.1	13	35	2010 - 2013	13.6	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.64	0.99	0.32	2	--	--	--	--
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	29	32	27	6	2013	30	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	27	29	23	11	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	17	16	8	30	2013	20	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	25	20	14	47	2009-2011	23	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	52	56	41	13	2009-2011	54	59	No Change

**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	134	159	130	7	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	173	197	138	7	2012	162	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	4	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	15	26	14	4	2012	17	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	42	66	33	4	2012	45	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.49	2.9	1.2	2	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	24	42	21	2	2012	26	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	14	19	11	4	2012	14	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	12	16	5	10	2012	11	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	15.2	16.4	14	7	2013	14	16	Worsened
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	22	29	16	5	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$5,243	\$4,736	\$3,347	38	2013	\$4,906	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$7,589	\$9,025	\$5,586	9	2012	\$7,198	\$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	64.9	84.3	54.7	10	2012-13	66.7	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	21.4	20.1	13.6	37	2013	22.1	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	11.7	13.1	10.1	9	2013	13.4	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	44.6	43.2	28.5	20	2013	42.5	35.6	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	4.7	5.9	4.1	7	2012	5.4	6	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	14	16	10	17	2013	13	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	15	16	9	12	2013	17	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	28	30	22	15	2013	30	29	Improved
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	26	31	19	9	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	8	10	6	12	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)	
<b>Disparity</b>	<b>2018 Scorecard</b>				<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	27	-21	35	2013	37	-30	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	6	-2	7	2013	9	-5	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	33	-11	31	2013	31	-11	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	27	-18	36	2013	30	-25	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	25	-15	39	2012	18	-12	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	39	-5	2	2012	48	-18	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	74	-12	42	2013	76	-13	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	55	-13	3	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	36	-3	6	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	24	-3	7	2013	30	12	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	15	-3	12	2012	22	-8	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	61	-36	6	2012	66	-33	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	28	-14	3	2012	36	-20	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	294	-135	4	2012	299	-153	Improved
Adults who smoke	2016	24	-17	31	2013	24	-16	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	33	-7	12	2013	37	-11	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	14	-12	19	2012	13	-9	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	26	-19	13	2013	21	-15	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.