

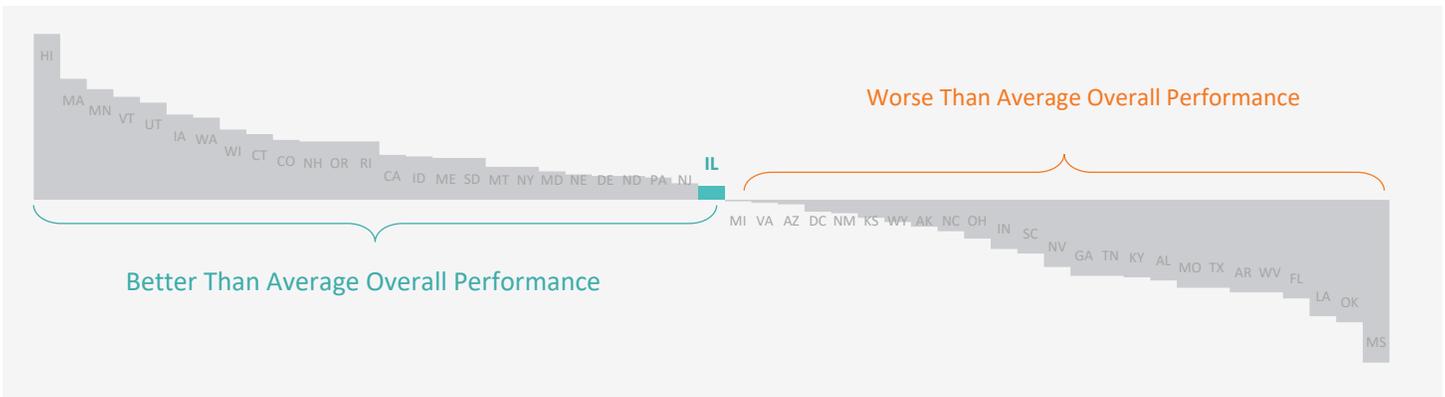
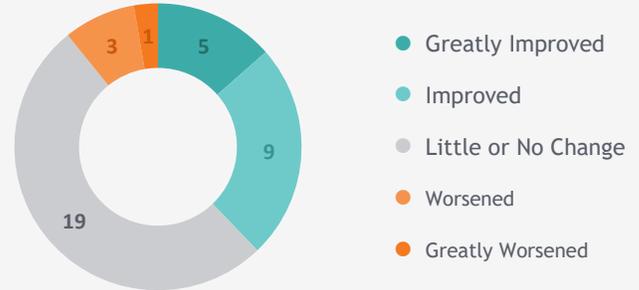
# Illinois



## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	26	+3
Access & Affordability	21	+2
Prevention & Treatment	26	+4
Avoidable Use & Cost	34	+2
Healthy Lives	23	+5
Disparity	8	+17

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



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Uninsured children
- Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug
- Hospital 30-day mortality

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug
- 30-day readmissions, Medicare, age 65+
- Nursing home residents with a hospital admission

### Most Improved Indicators

- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Uninsured adults

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths
- Adults without a dental visit
- Hospital 30-day mortality

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

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the Midwest	Illinois could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
388,278	291,208	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
526,216	336,745	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
30,530	20,170	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
24,934	24,934	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
3,923	3,923	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
196,054	158,136	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	18	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	3	5	1	5	2013	5	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	18	22	11	16	2013	20	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	11	13	7	14	2013	14	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	13	14	9	16	2013-14	13	15	No Change
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	6	6	4	23	2013	6	6	No Change
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	17	16	10	37	2012	15	15	Worsened
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>						<b>2018 Scorecard</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	34	32	24	31	2012	33	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	66	63	54	39	2013	66	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	18	17	11	30	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	10	13	7	11	2012	13	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	28	32	20	13	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	15	18	5	19	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	29	29	15	25	2013	33	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	13.8	14.1	13	11	2010 - 2013	12.9	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.82	0.99	0.32	13	--	--	--	--
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	32	32	27	29	2013	33	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	30	29	23	29	2013	39	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	19	16	8	42	2013	25	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	21	20	14	25	2009-2011	22	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	53	56	41	17	2009-2011	58	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	116	106	22	26	2012	119	143	No Change	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	154	159	130	24	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	199	197	138	24	2012	192	188	No Change	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	38	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	27	26	14	38	2012	31	29	Improved	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	73	66	33	38	2012	73	70	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.22	2.9	1.2	42	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	48	42	21	42	2012	59	49	Improved	
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	20	19	11	29	2012	23	20	Improved	
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	20	16	5	43	2012	22	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.3	16.4	14	18	2013	16	16	No Change	
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	30	29	16	26	--	--	--	--	
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,847	\$4,736	\$3,347	30	2013	\$4,575	\$4,697	No Change	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$9,211	\$9,025	\$5,586	37	2012	\$9,219	\$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	87.7	84.3	54.7	32	2012-13	87.1	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	21	20.1	13.6	31	2013	22.2	20.8	Improved	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	13.8	13.1	10.1	34	2013	15.9	14.6	Improved	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	38.3	43.2	28.5	12	2013	30.1	35.6	Worsened	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	6	5.9	4.1	26	2012	6.5	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	16	16	10	29	2013	15	16	No Change	
Adults who smoke	2016	16	16	9	18	2013	18	18	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2016	32	30	22	31	2013	30	29	Worsened	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	27	31	19	11	--	--	--	--	
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	19	-16	24	2013	36	-30	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	3	-2	7	2013	6	-4	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	19	-8	19	2013	29	-20	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	17	-12	14	2013	26	-22	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	21	-8	5	2012	24	-14	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	-6	5	2012	36	-7	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	68	-5	7	2013	74	-13	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	62	-27	35	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	33	-10	14	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	32	-10	20	2013	39	-14	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	-3	12	2012	17	-5	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	197	-109	17	2012	199	-106	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	119	-70	41	2012	102	-46	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	74	-38	38	2012	98	-53	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	400	-216	30	2012	366	-192	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	20	-7	3	2013	21	-8	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	39	-7	12	2013	36	-7	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	12	-7	4	2012	16	-11	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	27	-20	18	2013	27	-20	No Change

**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.