

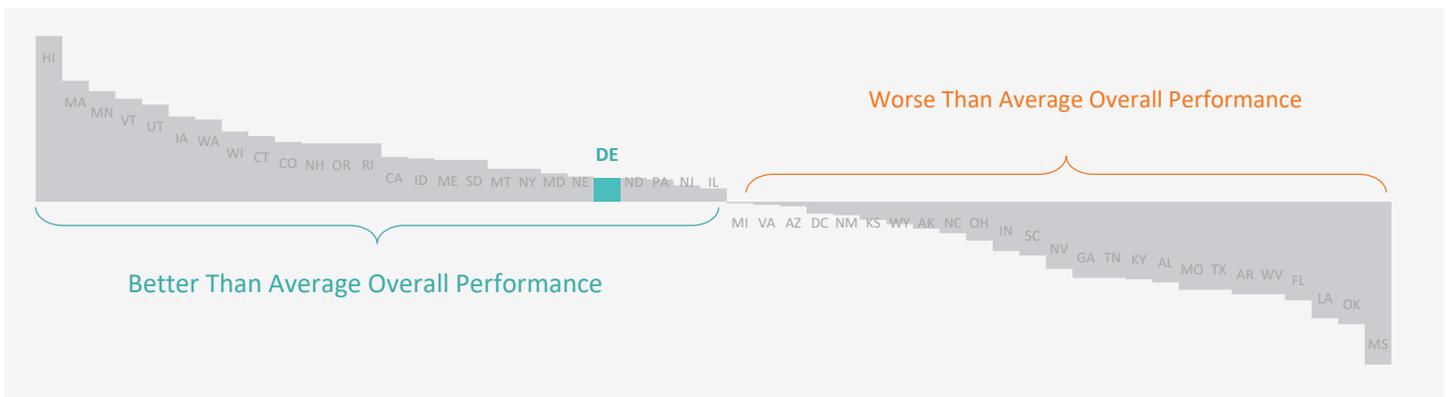
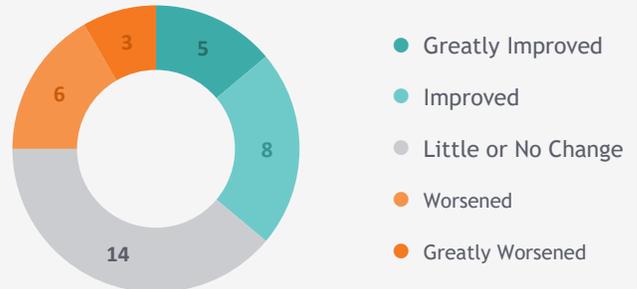
Delaware



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	22	-4
Access & Affordability	16	-2
Prevention & Treatment	6	+4
Avoidable Use & Cost	22	-1
Healthy Lives	36	-3
Disparity	27	-15

How Health Care in Delaware Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Breast cancer deaths
- Diabetic adults without a HbA1C test
- Infant mortality

Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug
- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths
- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Infant mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the South	Delaware could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
29,665	14,833	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
18,142	14,400	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
1,108	0	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
3,600	0	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
254	28	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
12,846	0	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	8	12	4	11	2013	14	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	4	5	1	19	2013	5	8	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	17	22	11	11	2013	14	24	Worsened
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	11	13	7	14	2013	12	16	No Change
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	11	14	9	6	2013-14	13	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	6	6	4	23	2013	7	6	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	14	16	10	13	2012	12	15	Worsened
Prevention & Treatment					2018 Scorecard		Baseline		
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	28	32	24	7	2012	25	31	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	61	63	54	19	2013	57	64	Worsened
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	16	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	48	51	40	18	--	--	--	--
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	9	18	5	6	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	22	29	15	4	2013	28	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	13	14.1	13	1	2010 - 2013	12.2	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.05	0.99	0.32	31	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	13	13	9	26	2013	15	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	32	32	27	29	2013	34	32	Improved
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	28	29	23	15	2013	42	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	13	16	8	6	2013	17	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	17	20	14	3	2009-2011	16	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	51	56	41	10	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)
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
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	151	159	130	13	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	179	197	138	13	2012	159	188	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	32	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	27	26	14	32	2012	27	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	65	66	33	32	2012	68	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.68	2.9	1.2	21	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	39	42	21	21	2012	42	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	20	19	11	29	2012	20	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	16	16	5	24	2012	19	17	Improved
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.5	16.4	14	22	2013	16	16	Worsened
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	28	29	16	23	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,643	\$4,736	\$3,347	23	2013	\$4,509	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$8,980	\$9,025	\$5,586	30	2012	\$8,514	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	83.4	84.3	54.7	31	2012-13	85	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	21.1	20.1	13.6	32	2013	21.3	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	12.6	13.1	10.1	18	2013	13.8	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	49	43.2	28.5	31	2013	38.2	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	9.1	5.9	4.1	50	2012	7.6	6	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	15	16	10	26	2013	16	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	18	16	9	28	2013	20	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	31	30	22	29	2013	31	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	31	31	19	25	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	11	10	6	30	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)	
Disparity	2018 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	15	-12	15	2013	26	-21	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	6	-4	27	2013	7	-4	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	21	-10	26	2013	18	-9	Worsened
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	21	-17	33	2013	21	-15	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	24	-16	45	2012	21	-13	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	35	-16	45	2012	29	-7	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	65	-8	20	2013	59	-7	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	60	-25	29	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	32	-8	9	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	22	-3	7	2013	25	7	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	12	-2	8	2012	20	-5	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	109	-67	39	2012	117	-67	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	70	-43	48	2012	79	-46	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	385	-228	37	2012	317	-175	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	25	-14	22	2013	24	-9	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	34	-3	5	2013	41	-10	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	18	-12	19	2012	18	-12	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	26	-21	21	2013	30	-23	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.