

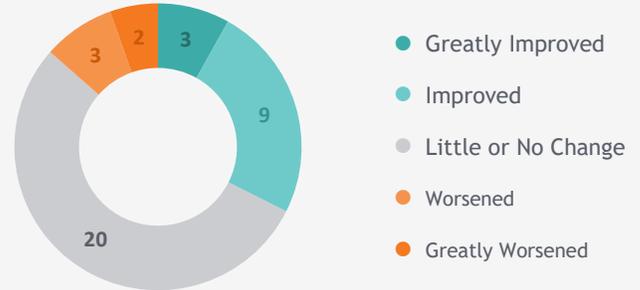
# Maryland



## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	20	-3
Access & Affordability	10	-1
Prevention & Treatment	13	-7
Avoidable Use & Cost	26	+4
Healthy Lives	27	-4
Disparity	31	-10

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



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Children without a medical home
- High out-of-pocket medical spending
- Employee insurance costs as a share of median income

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Central Line-associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI), SIR
- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment
- Hospital patients did not receive patient-centered care

### Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- 30-day readmissions, Medicare, age 65+
- Adults without a usual source of care

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Adults without all recommended cancer screenings
- 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 South	Maryland could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
183,359	91,680	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
127,132	103,836	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
11,441	3,912	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
17,106	3,421	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
1,998	567	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
71,778	20,415	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	8	12	4	11	2013	14	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	3	5	1	5	2013	5	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	15	22	11	7	2013	21	24	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	11	13	7	14	2013	13	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	10	14	9	3	2013-14	10	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	15	16	10	22	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	29	32	24	11	2012	25	31	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	58	63	54	6	2013	58	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	12	13	7	21	2012	15	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	26	32	20	7	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	11	18	5	12	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	26	29	15	17	2013	24	30	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	13.7	14.1	13	8	2010 - 2013	12.8	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.12	0.99	0.32	42	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	14	13	9	37	2013	15	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	38	32	27	50	2013	39	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	25	29	23	5	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	14	16	8	10	2013	16	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	20	20	14	18	2009-2011	20	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	60	56	41	45	2009-2011	57	59	Worsened

**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	129	106	22	28	2012	137	143	No Change	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	148	159	130	17	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	194	197	138	17	2012	193	188	No Change	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	33	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	28	26	14	33	2012	29	29	No Change	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	65	66	33	33	2012	69	70	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.63	2.9	1.2	28	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	43	42	21	28	2012	54	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	16	16	5	24	2012	17	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.3	16.4	14	18	2013	17	16	Improved	
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	34	29	16	39	--	--	--	--	
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$3,848	\$4,736	\$3,347	6	2013	\$3,683	\$4,697	No Change	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$8,927	\$9,025	\$5,586	29	2012	\$8,472	\$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	90.3	84.3	54.7	33	2012-13	88.7	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	21.3	20.1	13.6	36	2013	21.5	20.8	No Change	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	13.4	13.1	10.1	25	2013	14.3	14.6	No Change	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	48.8	43.2	28.5	30	2013	30	35.6	Worsened	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	6.6	5.9	4.1	32	2012	6.4	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	13	16	10	7	2013	13	16	No Change	
Adults who smoke	2016	14	16	9	5	2013	16	18	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2016	30	30	22	21	2013	29	29	No Change	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	34	31	19	38	--	--	--	--	
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	7	10	6	5	2012	9	10	Improved	

**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	18	-15	20	2013	30	-24	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	-3	13	2013	7	-4	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	22	-13	37	2013	27	-16	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	21	-16	28	2013	26	-21	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	26	-16	45	2012	20	-10	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	-8	15	2012	31	-10	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	63	-11	38	2013	62	-10	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	55	-20	11	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	33	-12	21	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	33	-14	33	2013	26	-4	Worsened
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	14	-3	12	2012	16	-2	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	478	-402	31	2012	499	-428	Improved
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	99	-54	23	2012	93	-41	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	66	-30	28	2012	98	-48	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	358	-184	23	2012	353	-178	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	22	-13	18	2013	25	-15	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	40	-11	35	2013	36	-8	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	14	-10	13	2012	17	-11	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	30	-23	30	2013	22	-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.