

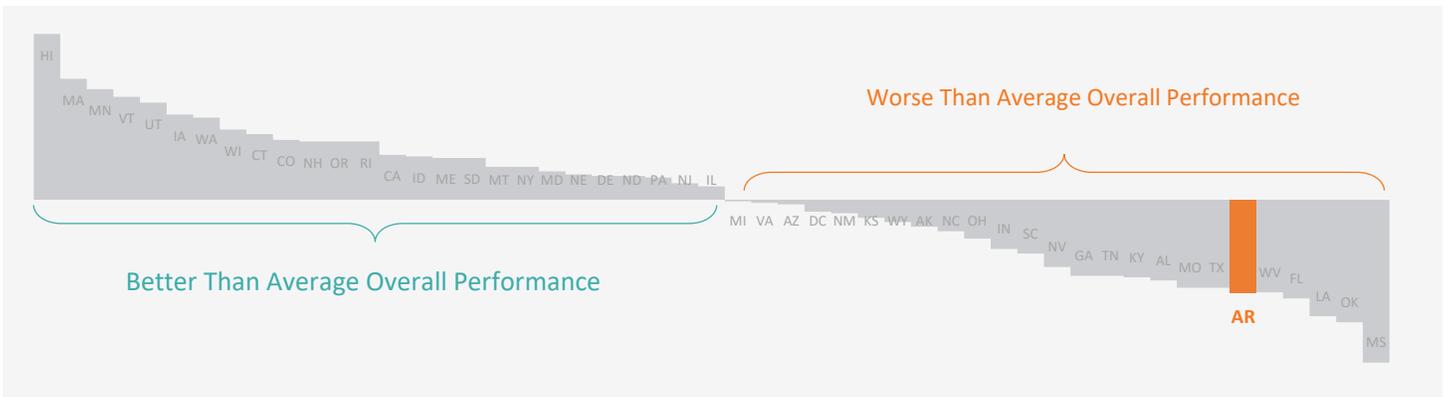
# Arkansas



## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	46	+2
Access & Affordability	35	+8
Prevention & Treatment	43	+7
Avoidable Use & Cost	38	-4
Healthy Lives	49	-1
Disparity	39	-1

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



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee
- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Adults who report fair/poor health
- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Home health patients with a hospital admission

### Most Improved Indicators

- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Adults who report fair/poor health
- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Hospital 30-day mortality

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

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the South	Arkansas could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
179,075	134,306	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
157,751	146,556	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
9,535	5,645	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
19,030	10,572	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
1,906	1,201	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
54,575	17,720	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	12	12	4	28	2013	24	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	4	5	1	19	2013	6	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	20	22	11	20	2013	23	24	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	15	13	7	40	2013	21	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	18	14	9	49	2013-14	21	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	16	16	10	31	2012	19	15	Improved
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>	<b>2018 Scorecard</b>					<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	36	32	24	40	2012	39	31	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	63	63	54	25	2013	63	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	16	13	7	42	2012	17	17	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	52	51	40	42	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	41	32	20	49	--	--	--	--
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	32	29	15	36	2013	43	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	15.2	14.1	13	50	2010 - 2013	14.1	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.1	0.99	0.32	38	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	15	13	9	43	2013	17	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	31	32	27	20	2013	32	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	24	29	23	2	2013	39	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	16	16	8	19	2013	24	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	19	20	14	11	2009-2011	28	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	55	56	41	27	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	95	106	22	18	2012	81	143	No Change	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	157	159	130	27	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	200	197	138	27	2012	185	188	Worsened	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	43	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	32	26	14	43	2012	35	29	No Change	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	78	66	33	43	2012	83	70	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.99	2.9	1.2	32	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	44	42	21	32	2012	51	49	Improved	
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	23	19	11	50	2012	25	20	Improved	
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	24	16	5	49	2012	26	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	18.4	16.4	14	51	2013	17	16	Worsened	
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	32	29	16	29	--	--	--	--	
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$3,609	\$4,736	\$3,347	2	2013	\$3,117	\$4,697	Worsened	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$9,022	\$9,025	\$5,586	33	2012	\$8,619	\$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	123.6	84.3	54.7	47	2012-13	118.9	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	20.6	20.1	13.6	28	2013	21.4	20.8	No Change	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	15.7	13.1	10.1	44	2013	17.7	14.6	Improved	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	43.2	43.2	28.5	19	2013	36.9	35.6	Worsened	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	7.5	5.9	4.1	45	2012	7.1	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	24	16	10	50	2013	22	16	Worsened	
Adults who smoke	2016	24	16	9	49	2013	26	18	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2016	38	30	22	49	2013	37	29	No Change	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	34	31	19	38	--	--	--	--	
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	16	10	6	48	2012	17	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	18	-13	18	2013	40	-31	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	-3	13	2013	7	-2	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	23	-11	31	2013	28	-16	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	23	-16	28	2013	32	-24	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	23	-14	30	2012	27	-15	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	38	-10	23	2012	41	-14	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	70	-13	46	2013	66	-10	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	59	-23	20	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	44	-17	40	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	36	-16	42	2013	42	15	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	21	-6	36	2012	23	-8	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	113	--	--	2012	92	--	--
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	120	-75	46	2012	130	-62	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	70	-41	44	2012	82	-46	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	385	-215	29	2012	355	-201	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	33	-21	43	2013	38	-25	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	40	0	1	2013	43	-9	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	23	-17	37	2012	24	-17	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	34	-24	37	2013	29	-19	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.