

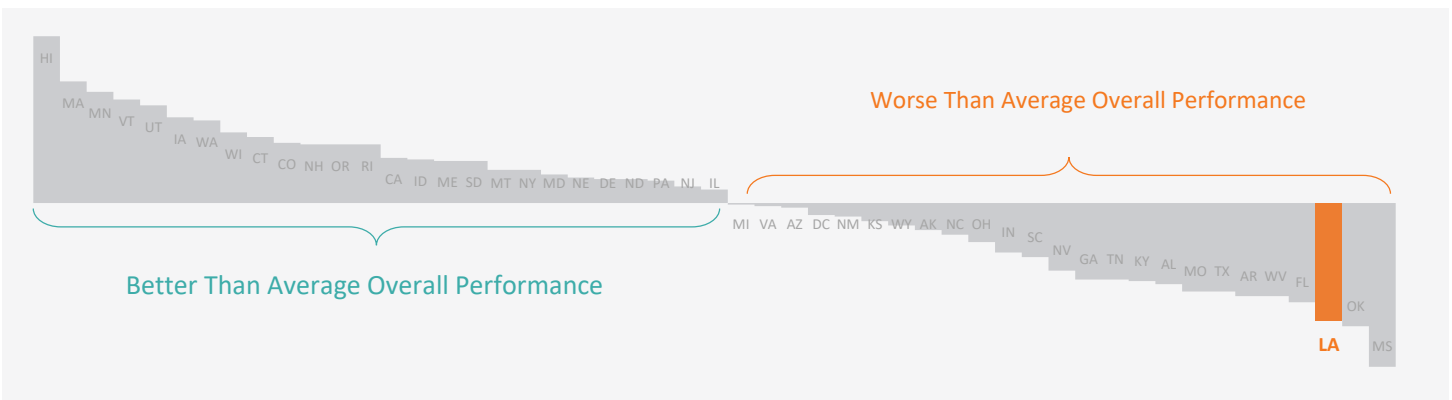
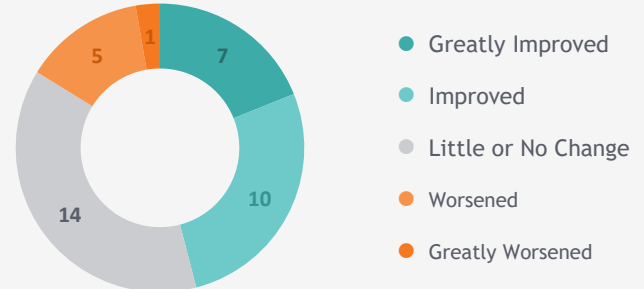
Louisiana



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	49	+1
Access & Affordability	47	-3
Prevention & Treatment	47	0
Avoidable Use & Cost	50	+1
Healthy Lives	47	+2
Disparity	19	+17

How Health Care in Louisiana Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

Hospital patients did not receive patient-centered care

Hospital 30-day mortality

Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee

Bottom Ranked Indicators

Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug

Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission

Central Line-associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI), SIR

Most Improved Indicators

Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug

Home health patients without improved mobility

Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma

Indicators That Worsened the Most

Home health patients with a hospital admission

Employee insurance costs as a share of median income

Adults without all recommended vaccines

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the South	Louisiana could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
382,485	312,942	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
150,591	133,256	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
16,692	10,240	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
32,578	23,270	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
3,040	1,936	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
139,545	87,325	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	15	12	4	40	2013	25	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	4	5	1	19	2013	6	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	25	22	11	35	2013	26	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	18	13	7	49	2013	20	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	16	14	9	37	2013-14	19	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	8	6	4	48	2013	7	6	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	20	16	10	51	2012	20	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard			Baseline
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	32	32	24	20	2012	33	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	69	63	54	50	2013	61	64	Worsened
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	17	17	11	27	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	21	13	7	51	2012	24	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	51	51	40	36	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	32	32	20	26	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	25	18	5	47	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	33	29	15	41	2013	31	30	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	13.8	14.1	13	11	2010 - 2013	13.3	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.43	0.99	0.32	51	--	--	--	--
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	27	32	27	1	2013	28	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	29	29	23	24	2013	40	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	19	16	8	42	2013	27	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	20	20	14	18	2009-2011	23	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	58	56	41	37	2009-2011	65	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	129	106	22	28	2012	203	143	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	174	159	130	47	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	238	197	138	47	2012	236	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	6	5	3	50	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	38	26	14	50	2012	44	29	Improved
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	88	66	33	50	2012	97	70	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.98	2.9	1.2	37	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	47	42	21	37	2012	56	49	Improved
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	25	19	11	51	2012	26	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	27	16	5	50	2012	30	17	Improved
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.9	16.4	14	32	2013	16	16	Worsened
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	39	29	16	48	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,452	\$4,736	\$3,347	17	2013	\$4,404	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$10,851	\$9,025	\$5,586	51	2012	\$10,868	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives	2018 Scorecard					Baseline			
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	124.9	84.3	54.7	48	2012-13	123.5	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	22.2	20.1	13.6	47	2013	23.9	20.8	Improved
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	15.5	13.1	10.1	43	2013	18.4	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	45.3	43.2	28.5	23	2013	39.5	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	7.6	5.9	4.1	46	2012	8.1	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	19	16	10	44	2013	20	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	23	16	9	46	2013	24	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	36	30	22	46	2013	33	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	34	31	19	38	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	14	10	6	42	2012	17	10	Improved

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-income	Disparity (g)	State ranking	Data year	Low-income	Disparity (g)	Change over time (h)
		rate (f)				rate (f)		
Disparity	2018 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	26	-21	35	2013	42	-32	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	4	-2	7	2013	7	-2	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	28	-10	26	2013	29	-14	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	31	-23	47	2013	34	-27	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	29	-14	30	2012	31	-18	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	-7	11	2012	36	-11	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	70	-4	4	2013	60	-2	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	65	-32	48	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	33	-2	2	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	32	8	2	2013	34	-15	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	23	-3	12	2012	27	-3	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	165	-98	15	2012	240	-88	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	115	-63	34	2012	127	-42	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	61	-29	26	2012	81	-40	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	441	-248	45	2012	440	-255	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	27	-10	9	2013	27	-11	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	41	-6	11	2013	42	-12	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	22	-14	27	2012	28	-20	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	30	-22	25	2013	36	-28	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.