

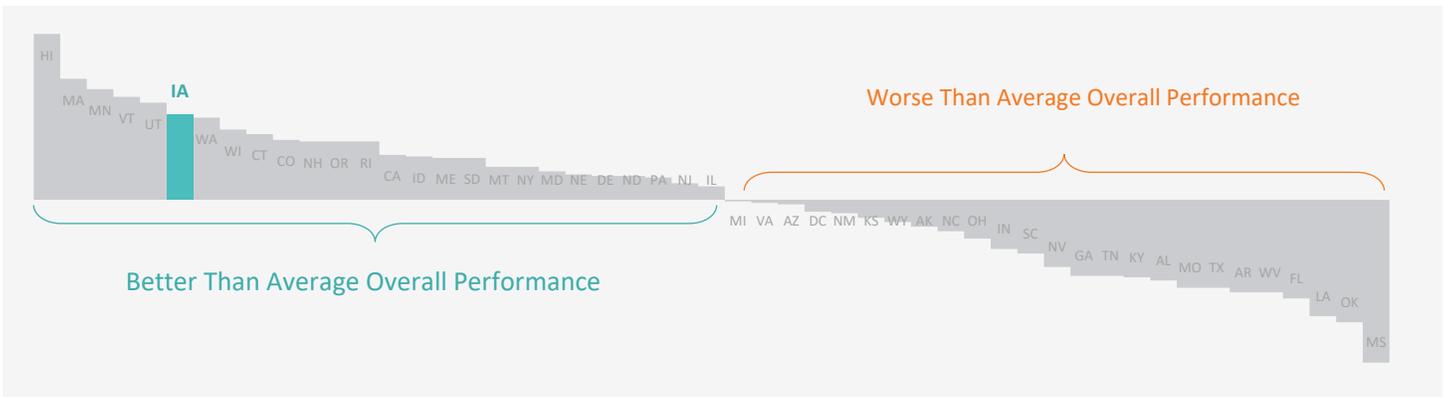
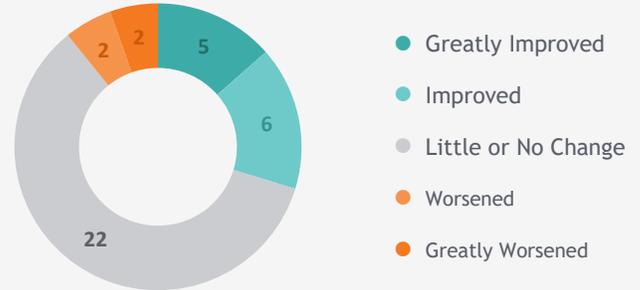
# Iowa



## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	6	+1
Access & Affordability	6	+2
Prevention & Treatment	4	-1
Avoidable Use & Cost	14	-3
Healthy Lives	12	+4
Disparity	19	0

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



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Infant mortality
- Went without care because of cost
- Adults without all recommended vaccines

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Adults who are obese
- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Hospital 30-day mortality

### Most Improved Indicators

- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines
- 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 Midwest	Iowa could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
23,862	0	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
87,085	40,867	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
6,580	3,966	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
5,867	5,867	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
462	462	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
43,135	32,020	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	6	12	4	5	2013	12	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	2	5	1	2	2013	5	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	17	22	11	11	2013	19	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	8	13	7	2	2013	10	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	13	14	9	16	2013-14	15	15	Improved
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	12	16	10	4	2012	12	15	No Change
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>						<b>2018 Scorecard</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	31	32	24	16	2012	29	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	55	63	54	2	2013	56	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	15	17	11	9	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	9	13	7	4	2012	12	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	30	32	20	21	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	7	18	5	2	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	27	29	15	21	2013	22	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	15	14.1	13	49	2010 - 2013	13.4	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.93	0.99	0.32	21	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	11	13	9	7	2013	12	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	30	32	27	12	2013	31	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	29	29	23	24	2013	38	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	15	16	8	15	2013	20	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	21	20	14	25	2009-2011	18	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	46	56	41	4	2009-2011	55	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	70	106	22	7	2012	71	143	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	151	159	130	16	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	186	197	138	16	2012	184	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	15	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	22	26	14	15	2012	24	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	60	66	33	15	2012	64	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.68	2.9	1.2	15	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	35	42	21	15	2012	39	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	16	19	11	12	2012	17	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	15	16	5	22	2012	15	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	17.2	16.4	14	39	2013	16	16	Worsened
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	23	29	16	7	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,118	\$4,736	\$3,347	8	2013	\$3,784	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$7,905	\$9,025	\$5,586	15	2012	\$7,496	\$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	70.6	84.3	54.7	15	2012-13	71.8	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	19.2	20.1	13.6	14	2013	18.7	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	13.4	13.1	10.1	25	2013	15.6	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	33.7	43.2	28.5	5	2013	31.6	35.6	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	4.2	5.9	4.1	2	2012	5.3	6	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	12	16	10	5	2013	12	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	17	16	9	23	2013	19	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	32	30	22	31	2013	32	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	30	31	19	21	--	--	--	--
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	11	-9	7	2013	26	-22	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	3	-2	7	2013	7	-6	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	18	-4	4	2013	20	-6	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	15	-11	9	2013	20	-18	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	22	-14	30	2012	18	-10	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	-8	15	2012	35	-11	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	59	-7	14	2013	61	-10	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	53	-26	31	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	40	-16	38	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	32	-10	20	2013	31	-22	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	14	-6	36	2012	17	-7	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	163	-118	20	2012	112	-47	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	88	-49	16	2012	109	-57	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	43	-20	13	2012	52	-25	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	353	-183	22	2012	333	-165	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	30	-18	35	2013	27	-15	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	39	-9	21	2013	38	-7	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	16	-12	19	2012	18	-14	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	31	-25	40	2013	27	-23	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.