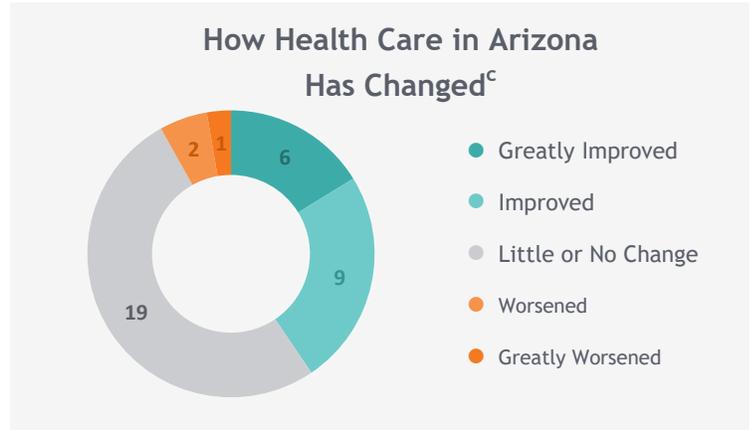


Arizona



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	29	+5
Access & Affordability	42	+5
Prevention & Treatment	39	+7
Avoidable Use & Cost	17	+3
Healthy Lives	17	+3
Disparity	13	+22



Top Ranked Indicators

- Nursing home residents with a hospital admission
- Preventable hospitalizations, Medicare, ages 65–74
- Home health patients with a hospital admission

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Uninsured children
- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment
- Children without a medical home

Most Improved Indicators

- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Uninsured children
- Home health patients without improved mobility

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Adults who are obese
- Avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare, age 65+
- Hospital 30-day mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the West	Arizona could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
368,006	368,006	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
321,705	261,114	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
19,345	8,129	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
17,351	11,567	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
1,211	825	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
185,724	185,724	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	14	12	4	37	2013	24	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	8	5	1	43	2013	13	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	27	22	11	41	2013	32	24	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	14	13	7	37	2013	17	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	15	14	9	31	2013-14	16	15	No Change
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	17	16	10	37	2012	17	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	35	32	24	36	2012	37	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	66	63	54	39	2013	69	64	Improved
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	16	17	11	18	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	13	7	31	2012	17	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	55	51	40	45	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	31	32	20	22	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	22	18	5	39	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	30	29	15	27	2013	35	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	13.9	14.1	13	13	2010 - 2013	13.1	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.85	0.99	0.32	15	--	--	--	--
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	34	32	27	40	2013	34	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	32	29	23	39	2013	42	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	16	16	8	19	2013	20	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	21	20	14	25	2009-2011	30	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	59	56	41	43	2009-2011	59	59	No Change

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	90	106	22	17	2012	125	143	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	176	159	130	35	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	191	197	138	35	2012	178	188	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	14	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	17	26	14	14	2012	20	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	47	66	33	14	2012	51	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.32	2.9	1.2	25	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	32	42	21	25	2012	38	49	Improved
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	19	19	11	23	2012	20	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	8	16	5	3	2012	9	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	14.6	16.4	14	4	2013	15	16	No Change
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	\$4,509	\$4,736	\$3,347	19	2013	\$4,453	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$8,168	\$9,025	\$5,586	18	2012	\$7,998	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives	2018 Scorecard					Baseline			
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	73.5	84.3	54.7	21	2012-13	72.4	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	18.9	20.1	13.6	11	2013	20.6	20.8	Improved
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	11.6	13.1	10.1	7	2013	13.3	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	52.9	43.2	28.5	40	2013	50.1	35.6	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	5.5	5.9	4.1	17	2012	5.8	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	17	16	10	34	2013	16	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	15	16	9	12	2013	16	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	30	30	22	21	2013	28	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	27	31	19	11	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	8	10	6	12	2012	10	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)	
Disparity	2018 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	22	-17	27	2013	41	-34	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	10	-7	44	2013	17	-13	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	32	-14	41	2013	38	-21	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	23	-16	28	2013	33	-28	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	26	-14	30	2012	27	-17	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	34	-6	5	2012	38	-9	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	70	-9	27	2013	70	-5	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	65	-27	35	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	34	-13	24	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	27	9	1	2013	35	-16	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	0	1	2012	20	-4	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	115	-62	7	2012	158	-82	Improved
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	64	-36	6	2012	78	-43	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	46	-22	18	2012	61	-30	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	413	-236	41	2012	344	-177	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	18	-9	6	2013	19	-11	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	37	-10	28	2013	37	-15	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	12	-8	6	2012	15	-11	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	30	-23	30	2013	27	-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.