

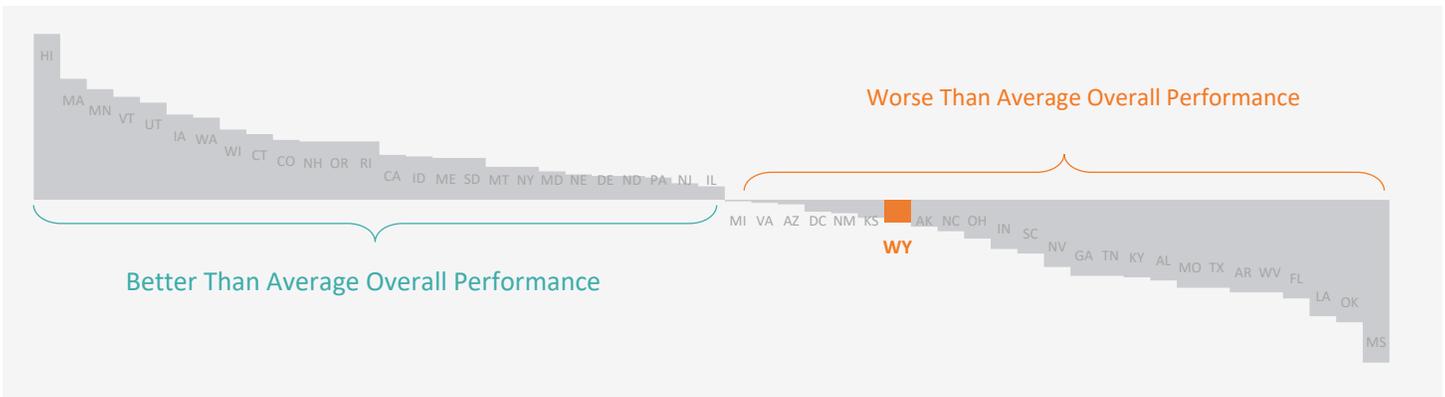
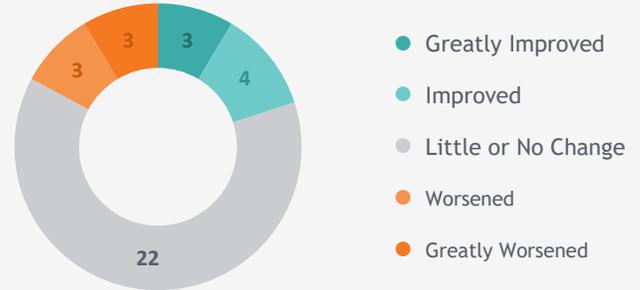
Wyoming



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	33	-8
Access & Affordability	42	-12
Prevention & Treatment	36	-14
Avoidable Use & Cost	20	+4
Healthy Lives	22	+2
Disparity	29	-15

How Health Care in Wyoming Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Children who did not receive needed mental health care
- Colorectal cancer deaths
- Central Line-associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI), SIR

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Adults without all recommended cancer screenings
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines
- Hospital 30-day mortality

Most Improved Indicators

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

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines
- Hospital 30-day mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the West	Wyoming could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
29,868	29,868	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
40,054	34,815	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
2,304	1,389	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
2,232	1,339	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
104	72	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
12,515	12,515	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	18	20	No Change
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	8	5	1	43	2013	7	8	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	31	22	11	48	2013	31	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	14	13	7	37	2013	14	16	No Change
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	17	14	9	42	2013-14	18	15	No Change
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	6	6	4	23	2013	5	6	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	15	16	10	22	2012	15	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2018 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	40	32	24	48	2012	39	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	67	63	54	46	2013	68	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	22	17	11	48	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	12	13	7	21	2012	13	17	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	48	51	40	18	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	34	32	20	35	--	--	--	--
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	37	29	15	50	2013	30	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	15.4	14.1	13	51	2010 - 2013	13	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.67	0.99	0.32	4	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	12	13	9	17	2013	12	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	29	32	27	6	2013	31	32	Improved
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	34	29	23	46	2013	42	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	13	16	8	6	2013	18	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	21	20	14	25	2009-2011	17	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	52	56	41	13	2009-2011	61	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	106	106	22	22	2012	123	143	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	166	159	130	23	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	178	197	138	23	2012	169	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	23	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	20	26	14	23	2012	--	29	--
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	--	66	33	23	2012	--	70	--
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.86	2.9	1.2	12	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	30	42	21	12	2012	34	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	14	19	11	4	2012	15	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	16	16	5	24	2012	13	17	Worsened
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.8	16.4	14	30	2013	17	16	No Change
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	27	29	16	19	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$6,312	\$4,736	\$3,347	48	2013	\$5,779	\$4,697	Worsened
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$7,269	\$9,025	\$5,586	7	2012	\$6,818	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	73.8	84.3	54.7	22	2012-13	68	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	20.3	20.1	13.6	25	2013	20.5	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	11	13.1	10.1	3	2013	12.6	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	55.9	43.2	28.5	43	2013	51.5	35.6	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	4.9	5.9	4.1	10	2012	5.6	6	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	14	16	10	17	2013	14	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	19	16	9	35	2013	21	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	28	30	22	15	2013	29	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	27	31	19	11	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	12	10	6	35	2012	11	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)	
Disparity	2018 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	26	-20	31	2013	37	-29	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	8	-3	13	2013	8	-5	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	40	-21	50	2013	32	-8	Worsened
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	24	-16	28	2013	27	-20	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	22	-12	20	2012	22	-12	No Change
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	40	-6	5	2012	41	-7	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	72	-10	32	2013	69	-7	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	54	-17	7	--	--	--	--
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	48	-20	45	2013	34	-2	Worsened
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	15	-4	23	2012	18	-6	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	--	--	--	2012	--	--	--
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	101	-66	36	2012	101	-57	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	48	-29	26	2012	47	-22	Worsened
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	341	-177	17	2012	323	-168	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	31	-20	41	2013	31	-17	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	36	-10	28	2013	33	-5	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	19	-12	19	2012	18	-11	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	29	-23	30	2013	28	-22	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.