

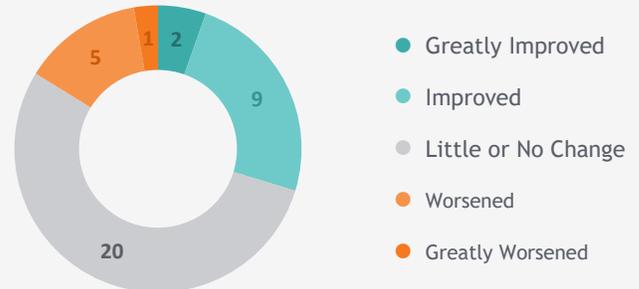
# Missouri



## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	44	-6
Access & Affordability	34	-6
Prevention & Treatment	44	-4
Avoidable Use & Cost	44	-2
Healthy Lives	39	+1
Disparity	51	-7

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



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee
- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- 30-day readmissions, ages 18-64
- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Avoidable emergency department visits, ages 18-64

### Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug
- Colorectal cancer deaths

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Employee insurance costs as a share of median income
- 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	Missouri could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
268,812	224,010	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
271,946	185,230	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
20,082	14,981	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
26,876	26,876	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
2,243	2,243	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
265,377	247,484	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	13	12	4	35	2013	18	20	Improved					
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	5	1	26	2013	7	8	Improved					
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	22	22	11	25	2013	21	24	No Change					
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	13	13	7	30	2013	16	16	Improved					
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	15	14	9	31	2013-14	17	15	Improved					
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	7	6	4	35	2013	6	6	Worsened					
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	17	16	10	37	2012	15	15	Worsened					
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>					<b>2018 Scorecard</b>					<b>Baseline</b>				
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	35	32	24	36	2012	34	31	No Change					
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	59	63	54	9	2013	60	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	14	13	7	38	2012	16	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	38	32	20	44	--	--	--	--					
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	33	29	15	41	2013	32	30	No Change					
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.2	14.1	13	21	2010 - 2013	13.2	13.2	Worsened					
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.06	0.99	0.32	32	--	--	--	--					
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	13	13	9	26	2013	13	14	No Change					
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	33	32	27	37	2013	33	32	No Change					
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	28	29	23	15	2013	38	39	Improved					
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	19	16	8	42	2013	24	21	Improved					
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	25	20	14	47	2009-2011	27	21	Improved					
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	52	56	41	13	2009-2011	56	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	172	106	22	39	2012	161	143	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	203	159	130	48	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	209	197	138	48	2012	197	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	39	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	30	26	14	39	2012	31	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	69	66	33	39	2012	73	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.47	2.9	1.2	44	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	46	42	21	44	2012	51	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	20	19	11	29	2012	22	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	19	16	5	35	2012	20	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	17	16.4	14	36	2013	16	16	Worsened
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	29	29	16	24	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,187	\$4,736	\$3,347	10	2013	\$4,266	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$8,976	\$9,025	\$5,586	30	2012	\$8,698	\$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	95.7	84.3	54.7	40	2012-13	95.1	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	21.1	20.1	13.6	32	2013	22	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	13.8	13.1	10.1	34	2013	15.7	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	49.5	43.2	28.5	32	2013	40	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	6.5	5.9	4.1	30	2012	6.6	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	17	16	10	34	2013	17	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	22	16	9	44	2013	22	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	32	30	22	31	2013	31	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	29	31	19	19	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	14	10	6	42	2012	12	10	Worsened

## 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	26	-22	38	2013	36	-31	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	7	-4	27	2013	11	-9	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	22	-6	11	2013	22	-9	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	28	-22	43	2013	30	-25	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	29	-16	45	2012	23	-13	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	43	-19	50	2012	40	-16	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	67	-14	48	2013	66	-11	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	63	-29	43	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	52	-29	50	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	41	-28	49	2013	39	-16	Worsened
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	19	-7	46	2012	23	-9	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	271	-162	27	2012	225	-130	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	109	-62	32	2012	111	-56	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	70	-36	35	2012	80	-39	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	411	-219	32	2012	367	-185	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	37	-22	46	2013	34	-20	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	36	-4	6	2013	35	-5	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	28	-22	49	2012	22	-16	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	33	-25	40	2013	30	-25	No Change

**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.