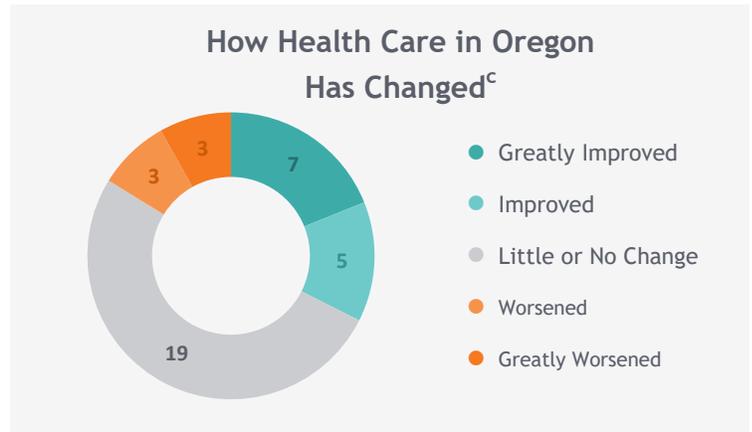


# Oregon



## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	11	+10
Access & Affordability	19	+17
Prevention & Treatment	36	+1
Avoidable Use & Cost	4	-2
Healthy Lives	13	-2
Disparity	15	+17



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma
- Overweight or obese children
- Preventable hospitalizations, ages 18–64

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

### Most Improved Indicators

- Went without care because of cost
- Uninsured adults
- High out-of-pocket medical spending

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

## Estimated Impact of State Improvement<sup>d</sup>

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the West	Oregon could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
129,283	129,283	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
184,078	144,310	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
18,084	12,167	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
6,960	3,480	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
309	74	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
11,201	11,201	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	9	12	4	17	2013	21	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	3	5	1	5	2013	7	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	22	22	11	25	2013	26	24	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	11	13	7	14	2013	18	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	15	14	9	31	2013-14	20	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	5	6	4	3	2013	6	6	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	14	16	10	13	2012	15	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	34	32	24	31	2012	33	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	66	63	54	39	2013	67	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	16	17	11	18	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	11	13	7	17	2012	16	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	49	51	40	24	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	33	32	20	31	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	10	18	5	10	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	42	29	15	51	2013	33	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.9	14.1	13	44	2010 - 2013	13.9	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.8	0.99	0.32	10	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	11	13	9	7	2013	14	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	31	32	27	20	2013	32	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	35	29	23	50	2013	44	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	16	16	8	19	2013	18	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	25	20	14	47	2009-2011	26	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	51	56	41	10	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	48	106	22	2	2012	41	143	No Change	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	137	159	130	6	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	167	197	138	6	2012	162	188	No Change	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	6	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	17	26	14	6	2012	17	29	No Change	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	47	66	33	6	2012	48	70	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.65	2.9	1.2	8	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	28	42	21	8	2012	28	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	9	16	5	4	2012	8	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	15.5	16.4	14	11	2013	14	16	Worsened	
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	20	29	16	3	--	--	--	--	
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,721	\$4,736	\$3,347	26	2013	\$4,300	\$4,697	Worsened	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$6,827	\$9,025	\$5,586	3	2012	\$6,300	\$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	62.6	84.3	54.7	7	2012-13	61.9	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	21.5	20.1	13.6	39	2013	19.9	20.8	Worsened	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	12.7	13.1	10.1	21	2013	14.4	14.6	Improved	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	41.3	43.2	28.5	15	2013	39.2	35.6	No Change	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	5.2	5.9	4.1	14	2012	5.4	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	15	16	10	26	2013	16	16	No Change	
Adults who smoke	2016	16	16	9	18	2013	17	18	No Change	
Adults who are obese	2016	29	30	22	19	2013	27	29	Worsened	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	20	31	19	2	--	--	--	--	
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	10	10	6	24	2012	10	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	15	-11	10	2013	37	-30	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	4	-3	13	2013	8	-5	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	21	-4	4	2013	34	-22	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	18	-13	18	2013	35	-30	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	21	-11	13	2012	23	-12	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	42	-18	47	2012	39	-15	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	65	-5	7	2013	70	-12	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	59	-21	14	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	45	-24	47	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	41	-8	17	2013	43	-19	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	15	-5	29	2012	18	-4	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	51	-6	2	2012	46	-22	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	62	-33	4	2012	61	-28	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	32	-14	3	2012	39	-18	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	309	-158	11	2012	301	-154	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	26	-16	27	2013	28	-18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	37	-10	28	2013	34	-10	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	19	-16	34	2012	16	-12	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	30	-25	40	2013	32	-26	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.