

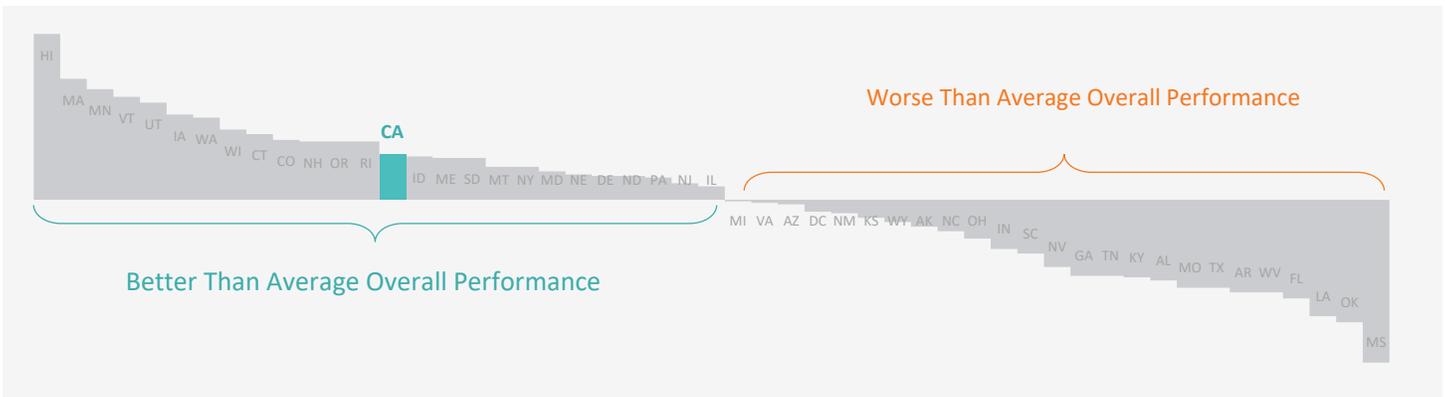
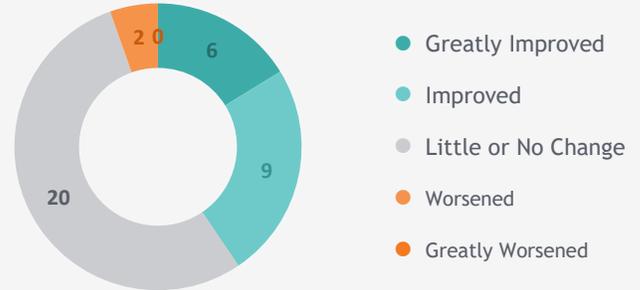
California



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	14	+9
Access & Affordability	23	+10
Prevention & Treatment	40	+2
Avoidable Use & Cost	11	+4
Healthy Lives	5	+4
Disparity	22	0

How Health Care in California Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Adults who have lost six or more teeth
- Avoidable emergency department visits, ages 18-64
- Adults who smoke

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines
- Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit
- Children without a medical home

Most Improved Indicators

- Uninsured adults
- Uninsured children
- Home health patients without improved mobility

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee
- 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	California could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
1,203,208	1,203,208	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
687,022	338,060	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
145,799	80,682	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
59,410	29,705	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
5,982	3,753	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
275,902	275,902	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	10	12	4	23	2013	24	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	3	5	1	5	2013	8	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	24	22	11	32	2013	29	24	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	11	13	7	14	2013	16	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	12	14	9	11	2013-14	13	15	No Change
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	6	6	4	23	2013	6	6	No Change
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	16	16	10	31	2012	16	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2018 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	28	32	24	7	2012	27	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	66	63	54	39	2013	66	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	19	17	11	35	--	--	--	--
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	58	51	40	48	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	39	32	20	47	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	16	18	5	24	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	35	29	15	47	2013	31	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	13.7	14.1	13	8	2010 - 2013	13	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.97	0.99	0.32	27	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	15	13	9	43	2013	16	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	36	32	27	45	2013	36	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	31	29	23	38	2013	41	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	12	16	8	2	2013	17	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	18	20	14	6	2009-2011	21	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	61	56	41	47	2009-2011	64	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	96	106	22	19	2012	96	143	No Change	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	130	159	130	4	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	174	197	138	4	2012	167	188	No Change	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	8	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	18	26	14	8	2012	21	29	No Change	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	52	66	33	8	2012	55	70	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.39	2.9	1.2	13	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	37	42	21	13	2012	43	49	Improved	
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	14.9	16.4	14	5	2013	15	16	No Change	
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	25	29	16	13	--	--	--	--	
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$5,151	\$4,736	\$3,347	37	2013	\$4,915	\$4,697	No Change	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$8,295	\$9,025	\$5,586	21	2012	\$8,310	\$8,854	No Change	
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard			Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	70.8	84.3	54.7	16	2012-13	72	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	18.5	20.1	13.6	8	2013	20.1	20.8	Improved	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	11.8	13.1	10.1	10	2013	13.2	14.6	Improved	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	33.3	43.2	28.5	4	2013	32.3	35.6	No Change	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	4.4	5.9	4.1	4	2012	4.5	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	16	16	10	29	2013	18	16	Improved	
Adults who smoke	2016	10	16	9	2	2013	12	18	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2016	25	30	22	4	2013	25	29	No Change	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	31	31	19	25	--	--	--	--	
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	6	10	6	1	2012	7	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	19	-15	20	2013	41	-33	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	4	-3	13	2013	11	-8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	35	-19	49	2013	41	-29	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	18	-11	9	2013	26	-21	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	25	-15	39	2012	24	-14	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	29	-6	5	2012	33	-12	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	70	-8	20	2013	69	-11	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	70	-32	48	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	48	-27	48	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	38	-10	20	2013	36	-14	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	-2	8	2012	18	-3	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	144	-85	12	2012	136	-70	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	68	-40	9	2012	62	-15	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	51	-28	23	2012	63	-35	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	301	-156	8	2012	262	-126	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	13	-5	1	2013	14	-7	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	33	-11	35	2013	32	-10	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	9	-6	1	2012	9	-5	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	30	-23	30	2013	33	-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.