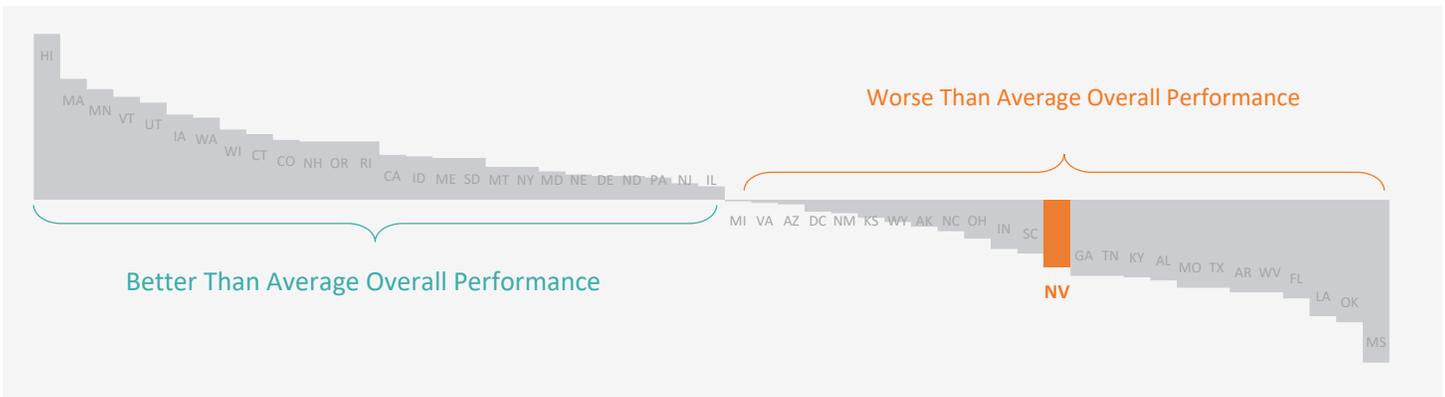
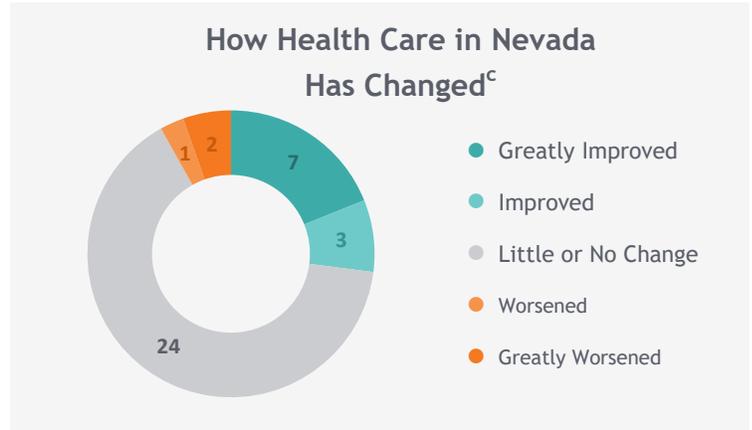


Nevada



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	39	+4
Access & Affordability	45	+6
Prevention & Treatment	51	0
Avoidable Use & Cost	28	0
Healthy Lives	35	0
Disparity	17	+6



Top Ranked Indicators

- Adults who are obese
- Avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare, age 65+
- Preventable hospitalizations, Medicare, age 75+

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment
- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- Children without a medical home

Most Improved Indicators

- Uninsured children
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines
- Uninsured adults

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Adults who report fair/poor health

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the West	Nevada could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
203,057	203,057	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
156,683	128,657	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
6,878	2,302	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
6,384	4,256	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
1,141	974	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
92,934	92,934	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	27	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	6	5	1	36	2013	14	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	31	22	11	48	2013	35	24	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	16	13	7	43	2013	17	16	No Change
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	13	14	9	16	2013-14	18	15	Improved
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	19	16	10	48	2012	20	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	36	32	24	40	2012	37	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	70	63	54	51	2013	71	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	20	17	11	41	--	--	--	--
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	66	51	40	51	--	--	--	--
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	26	18	5	48	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	28	29	15	22	2013	39	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.5	14.1	13	31	2010 - 2013	13.8	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.95	0.99	0.32	25	--	--	--	--
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	37	32	27	47	2013	36	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	32	29	23	39	2013	40	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	16	16	8	19	2013	21	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	22	20	14	33	2009-2011	22	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	66	56	41	51	2009-2011	68	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	102	106	22	21	2012	112	143	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	187	159	130	30	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	164	197	138	30	2012	165	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	20	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	21	26	14	20	2012	25	29	Improved
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	55	66	33	20	2012	60	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.63	2.9	1.2	35	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	37	42	21	35	2012	41	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	22	19	11	46	2012	23	20	No Change
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	16.1	16.4	14	15	2013	15	16	Worsened
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	\$4,400	\$4,736	\$3,347	15	2013	\$4,022	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$8,488	\$9,025	\$5,586	22	2012	\$8,328	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard			Baseline
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	95.5	84.3	54.7	39	2012-13	91.7	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	21.6	20.1	13.6	41	2013	22.5	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	16.4	13.1	10.1	48	2013	16.8	14.6	No Change
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	52.3	43.2	28.5	39	2013	49.4	35.6	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	5.2	5.9	4.1	14	2012	4.9	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	20	16	10	46	2013	16	16	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	16	16	9	18	2013	19	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	26	30	22	6	2013	27	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	30	31	19	21	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	11	10	6	30	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	47	-37	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	9	-7	44	2013	20	-15	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	36	-15	44	2013	40	-17	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	26	-19	37	2013	27	-21	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	25	-14	30	2012	30	-17	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	36	-8	15	2012	41	-9	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	67	1	1	2013	69	-6	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	75	-27	35	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	45	-13	24	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	33	-13	29	2013	40	-2	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	0	1	2012	18	-1	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	144	-77	11	2012	172	-102	Improved
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	85	-54	23	2012	88	-46	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	58	-34	32	2012	67	-36	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	305	-158	11	2012	305	-156	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	21	-9	6	2013	26	-14	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	31	-9	21	2013	33	-6	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	16	-11	15	2012	14	-7	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	29	-19	13	2013	28	-23	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.