

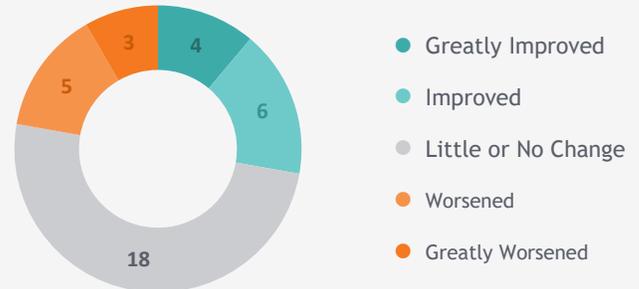
North Dakota



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	22	-8
Access & Affordability	24	-6
Prevention & Treatment	23	-5
Avoidable Use & Cost	9	+1
Healthy Lives	27	-1
Disparity	26	-13

How Health Care in North Dakota Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging
- Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug
- Went without care because of cost

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Uninsured children
- Overweight or obese children
- Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit

Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Colorectal cancer deaths
- High out-of-pocket medical spending

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Hospital 30-day mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the Midwest	North Dakota could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
5,712	0	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
35,832	25,110	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
2,912	2,114	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
661	661	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
131	131	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
13,396	11,013	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	9	12	4	17	2013	14	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	10	5	1	46	2013	8	8	Worsened
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	26	22	11	38	2013	27	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	8	13	7	2	2013	7	16	No Change
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	13	14	9	16	2013-14	17	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	5	6	4	3	2013	4	6	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	14	16	10	13	2012	15	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	36	32	24	40	2012	36	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	59	63	54	9	2013	61	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	15	17	11	9	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	8	13	7	2	2012	11	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	41	32	20	49	--	--	--	--
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	32	29	15	36	2013	28	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.6	14.1	13	35	2010 - 2013	12.7	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.79	0.99	0.32	9	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	15	13	9	43	2013	18	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	29	32	27	6	2013	30	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	28	29	23	15	2013	44	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	17	16	8	30	2013	19	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	56	56	41	29	2009-2011	55	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	61	106	22	4	2012	--	143	--
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	162	159	130	14	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	168	197	138	14	2012	187	188	Improved
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	17	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	22	26	14	17	2012	24	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	63	66	33	17	2012	65	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.7	2.9	1.2	11	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	32	42	21	11	2012	42	49	Improved
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	14	19	11	4	2012	16	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	14	16	5	16	2012	15	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.8	16.4	14	30	2013	15	16	Worsened
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	16	29	16	1	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,438	\$4,736	\$3,347	16	2013	\$4,306	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$7,867	\$9,025	\$5,586	14	2012	\$7,529	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives	2018 Scorecard					Baseline			
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	73.3	84.3	54.7	19	2012-13	70.5	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	17.9	20.1	13.6	5	2013	17.9	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	12.8	13.1	10.1	22	2013	15.9	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	41.7	43.2	28.5	16	2013	32.1	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	7.2	5.9	4.1	39	2012	6.3	6	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	13	16	10	7	2013	12	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	20	16	9	38	2013	21	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	32	30	22	31	2013	31	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	37	31	19	48	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	8	10	6	12	2012	9	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	20	-17	27	2013	28	-24	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	14	-11	51	2013	13	-9	Worsened
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	28	-6	11	2013	22	-1	Worsened
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	14	-10	5	2013	15	-13	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	43	-15	41	2012	44	-13	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	62	-7	14	2013	62	-7	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	58	-15	5	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	49	-10	14	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	40	-15	37	2013	39	-21	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	14	-7	46	2012	16	-6	No Change
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	83	-42	12	2012	81	-33	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	32	-13	2	2012	38	-12	No Change
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	358	-200	27	2012	327	-148	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	32	-18	35	2013	28	-13	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	41	-10	28	2013	39	-9	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	18	-14	27	2012	21	-15	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	24	-17	5	2013	26	-20	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.