

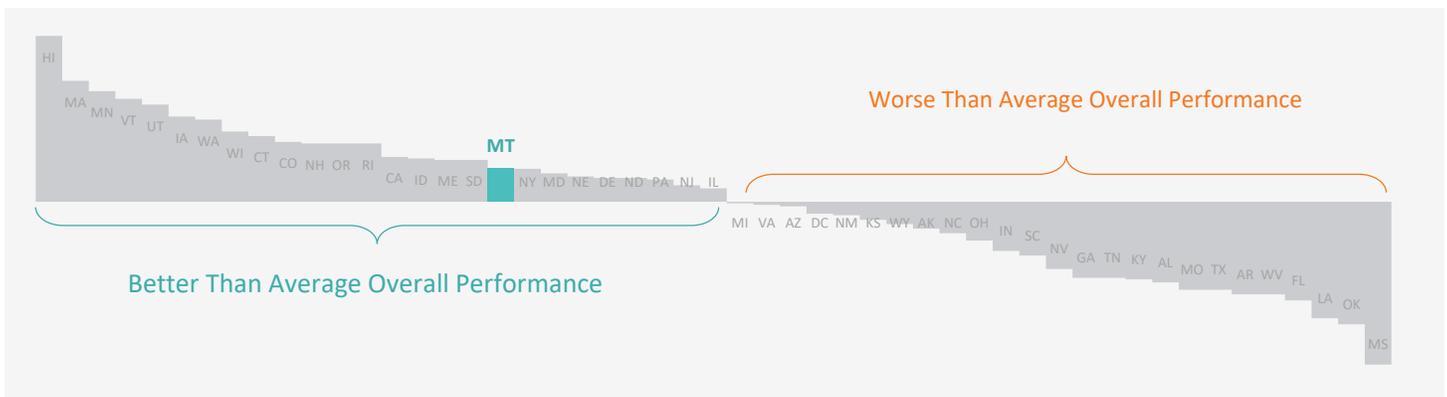
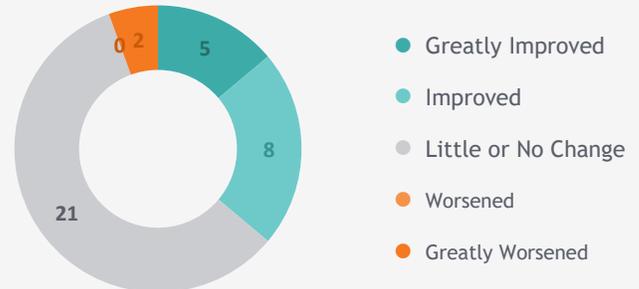
Montana



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	18	+3
Access & Affordability	33	+7
Prevention & Treatment	22	+9
Avoidable Use & Cost	6	0
Healthy Lives	15	-1
Disparity	25	-10

How Health Care in Montana Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Preventable hospitalizations, ages 18–64
- Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission
- Overweight or obese children

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Adults without all recommended cancer screenings
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

Most Improved Indicators

- Uninsured children
- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Uninsured adults

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee
- Employee insurance costs as a share of median income
- Hospital 30-day mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the West	Montana could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
32,221	32,221	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
64,898	55,094	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
3,668	2,158	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
2,060	687	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
159	101	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
7,468	7,468	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	12	12	4	28	2013	23	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	5	1	26	2013	11	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	26	22	11	38	2013	30	24	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	11	13	7	14	2013	14	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	17	14	9	42	2013-14	19	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	7	6	4	35	2013	5	6	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	15	16	10	22	2012	17	15	Improved
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	38	32	24	47	2012	40	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	62	63	54	21	2013	63	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	10	13	7	11	2012	13	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	47	51	40	16	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	32	32	20	26	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	8	18	5	5	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	36	29	15	49	2013	35	30	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.9	14.1	13	44	2010 - 2013	13.2	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.93	0.99	0.32	21	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	13	13	9	26	2013	15	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	29	32	27	6	2013	33	32	Improved
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	34	29	23	46	2013	44	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	15	16	8	15	2013	18	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	18	20	14	6	2009-2011	24	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	48	56	41	6	2009-2011	51	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	78	106	22	10	2012	77	143	No Change	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	145	159	130	8	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	163	197	138	8	2012	158	188	No Change	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	9	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	18	26	14	9	2012	21	29	No Change	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	53	66	33	9	2012	--	70	--	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.28	2.9	1.2	17	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	27	42	21	17	2012	30	49	No Change	
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	13	19	11	3	2012	13	20	No Change	
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	12	16	5	10	2012	12	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	15.4	16.4	14	10	2013	15	16	No Change	
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	23	29	16	7	--	--	--	--	
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,858	\$4,736	\$3,347	31	2013	\$4,553	\$4,697	No Change	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$7,004	\$9,025	\$5,586	4	2012	\$6,585	\$8,854	No Change	
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard			Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	71.2	84.3	54.7	17	2012-13	70.3	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	19.4	20.1	13.6	16	2013	19.9	20.8	No Change	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	12.2	13.1	10.1	14	2013	12.4	14.6	No Change	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	50.2	43.2	28.5	34	2013	48.8	35.6	No Change	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	5.8	5.9	4.1	22	2012	5.9	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	13	16	10	7	2013	14	16	No Change	
Adults who smoke	2016	18	16	9	28	2013	19	18	No Change	
Adults who are obese	2016	26	30	22	6	2013	25	29	No Change	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	23	31	19	4	--	--	--	--	
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	23	-19	30	2013	40	-31	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	7	-4	27	2013	11	-2	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	32	-10	26	2013	29	-6	Worsened
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	18	-13	18	2013	24	-18	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	20	-6	3	2012	24	-12	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	47	-15	41	2012	45	-12	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	69	-15	49	2013	64	-8	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	55	-19	8	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	36	-10	14	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	40	-5	12	2013	33	-2	Worsened
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	14	-5	29	2012	18	-7	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	--	--	--	2012	--	--	#N/A
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	76	-44	14	2012	77	-37	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	29	-14	3	2012	35	-16	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	384	-239	42	2012	304	-157	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	31	-19	39	2013	30	-20	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	33	-9	21	2013	32	-9	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	24	-20	46	2012	21	-16	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	24	-16	4	2013	25	-18	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.