

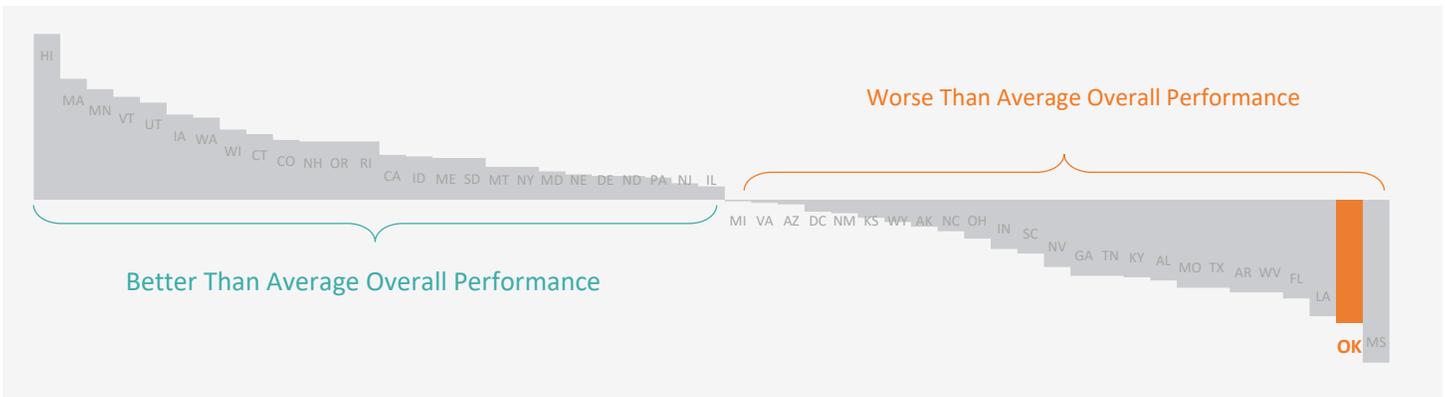
Oklahoma



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	50	-2
Access & Affordability	48	-2
Prevention & Treatment	44	-5
Avoidable Use & Cost	45	0
Healthy Lives	46	0
Disparity	50	-5

How Health Care in Oklahoma Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Hospital patients did not receive patient-centered care
- Children who did not receive needed mental health care
- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Adults without all recommended cancer screenings
- Mortality amenable to health care
- Uninsured adults

Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Adults who smoke
- Uninsured children

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare, age 65+
- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Hospital 30-day mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the South	Oklahoma could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
236,539	177,404	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
262,773	248,223	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
13,949	8,487	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
23,954	15,243	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
2,651	1,707	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
120,431	72,923	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	20	12	4	50	2013	25	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	8	5	1	43	2013	11	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	25	22	11	35	2013	26	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	15	13	7	40	2013	17	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	16	14	9	37	2013-14	19	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	18	16	10	43	2012	18	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	40	32	24	48	2012	39	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	61	63	54	19	2013	59	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	18	13	7	48	2012	22	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	55	51	40	45	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	36	32	20	40	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	11	18	5	12	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	33	29	15	41	2013	37	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.5	14.1	13	31	2010 - 2013	13.2	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	13	13	9	26	2013	15	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	30	32	27	12	2013	30	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	28	29	23	15	2013	40	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	20	16	8	48	2013	23	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	22	20	14	33	2009-2011	18	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	56	56	41	29	2009-2011	60	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	156	106	22	35	2012	189	143	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	172	159	130	45	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	236	197	138	45	2012	211	188	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	42	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	34	26	14	42	2012	38	29	Improved
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	73	66	33	42	2012	80	70	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.19	2.9	1.2	33	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	42	42	21	33	2012	49	49	Improved
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	21	19	11	43	2012	23	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	23	16	5	48	2012	24	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.5	16.4	14	22	2013	16	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	\$4,356	\$4,736	\$3,347	13	2013	\$4,312	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$9,721	\$9,025	\$5,586	45	2012	\$9,182	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	126.3	84.3	54.7	49	2012-13	117.5	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	22.2	20.1	13.6	47	2013	22.9	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	16.3	13.1	10.1	47	2013	17.5	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	56.8	43.2	28.5	44	2013	51.1	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	7.3	5.9	4.1	41	2012	7.5	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	18	16	10	39	2013	19	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	19	16	9	35	2013	24	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	33	30	22	38	2013	34	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	34	31	19	38	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	14	10	6	42	2012	14	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	35	-28	49	2013	42	-33	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	8	-4	27	2013	13	-8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	28	-14	41	2013	32	-18	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	27	-22	43	2013	32	-27	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	26	-13	24	2012	28	-18	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	41	-11	29	2012	44	-12	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	63	-10	32	2013	60	-8	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	69	-33	50	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	42	-11	18	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	33	-1	5	2013	39	-12	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	24	-7	46	2012	27	-7	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	201	-121	21	2012	212	-63	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	126	-79	49	2012	131	-67	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	69	-38	38	2012	87	-47	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	458	-247	44	2012	384	-194	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	28	-17	31	2013	33	-20	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	45	-14	46	2013	38	-5	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	26	-20	46	2012	23	-16	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	36	-29	49	2013	33	-26	Worsened

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.