

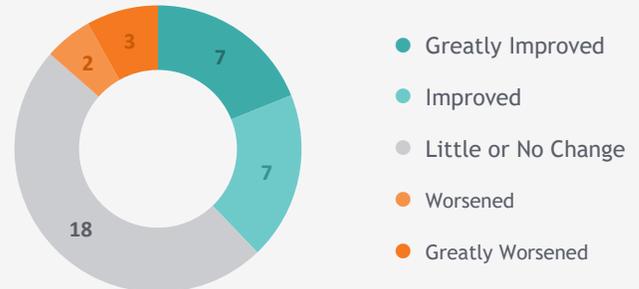
Tennessee



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	40	+5
Access & Affordability	36	+5
Prevention & Treatment	33	-11
Avoidable Use & Cost	35	+3
Healthy Lives	44	+3
Disparity	42	+8

How Health Care in Tennessee Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Diabetic adults without a HbA1C test
- 30-day readmissions, ages 18-64
- Home health patients without improved mobility

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Mortality amenable to health care
- Adults who are obese
- Overweight or obese children

Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- High out-of-pocket medical spending
- Went without care because of cost

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Adults without all recommended vaccines

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the South	Tennessee could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
258,902	155,341	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
262,840	236,866	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
21,377	12,832	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
33,856	18,809	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
3,674	2,075	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
162,039	84,814	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	14	12	4	37	2013	20	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	4	5	1	19	2013	6	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	22	22	11	25	2013	23	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	12	13	7	24	2013	18	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	17	14	9	42	2013-14	22	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	17	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2018 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	32	24	24	2012	33	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	65	63	54	34	2013	58	64	Worsened
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	13	17	11	2	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	16	13	7	42	2012	21	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	46	51	40	10	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	34	32	20	35	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	15	18	5	19	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	33	29	15	41	2013	32	30	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.6	14.1	13	35	2010 - 2013	13.5	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.9	0.99	0.32	18	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	14	13	9	37	2013	15	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	32	32	27	29	2013	32	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	26	29	23	8	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	18	16	8	37	2013	24	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	20	20	14	18	2009-2011	16	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	58	56	41	37	2009-2011	57	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	74	106	22	9	2012	73	143	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	168	159	130	36	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	205	197	138	36	2012	200	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	6	5	3	46	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	32	26	14	46	2012	37	29	Improved
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	79	66	33	46	2012	84	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	1.94	2.9	1.2	15	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	45	42	21	15	2012	53	49	Improved
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	19	19	11	23	2012	21	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	19	16	5	35	2012	22	17	Improved
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	17.4	16.4	14	42	2013	17	16	No Change
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	36	29	16	46	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,134	\$4,736	\$3,347	9	2013	\$4,081	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$9,316	\$9,025	\$5,586	40	2012	\$9,197	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard			Baseline
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	113.3	84.3	54.7	46	2012-13	110	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	22	20.1	13.6	46	2013	22.4	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	14.4	13.1	10.1	40	2013	16.6	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	51.9	43.2	28.5	37	2013	44.1	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	7	5.9	4.1	37	2012	7.2	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	18	16	10	39	2013	21	16	Improved
Adults who smoke	2016	22	16	9	44	2013	23	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	37	30	22	47	2013	35	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	38	31	19	51	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	13	10	6	39	2012	18	10	Improved

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	24	-20	31	2013	37	-31	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	4	-3	13	2013	8	-5	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	24	-6	11	2013	25	-13	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	22	-15	26	2013	28	-22	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	27	-14	30	2012	26	-16	No Change
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	35	-10	23	2012	40	-17	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	67	-4	4	2013	56	-4	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	58	-30	46	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	41	-13	24	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	41	-28	49	2013	40	-25	Worsened
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	22	-7	46	2012	27	-9	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	93	-59	6	2012	84	-50	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	121	-75	46	2012	125	-59	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	73	-42	45	2012	94	-54	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	411	-232	40	2012	387	-216	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	32	-17	31	2013	34	-24	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	47	-11	35	2013	46	-15	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	24	-18	40	2012	31	-22	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	31	-23	30	2013	35	-27	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.