

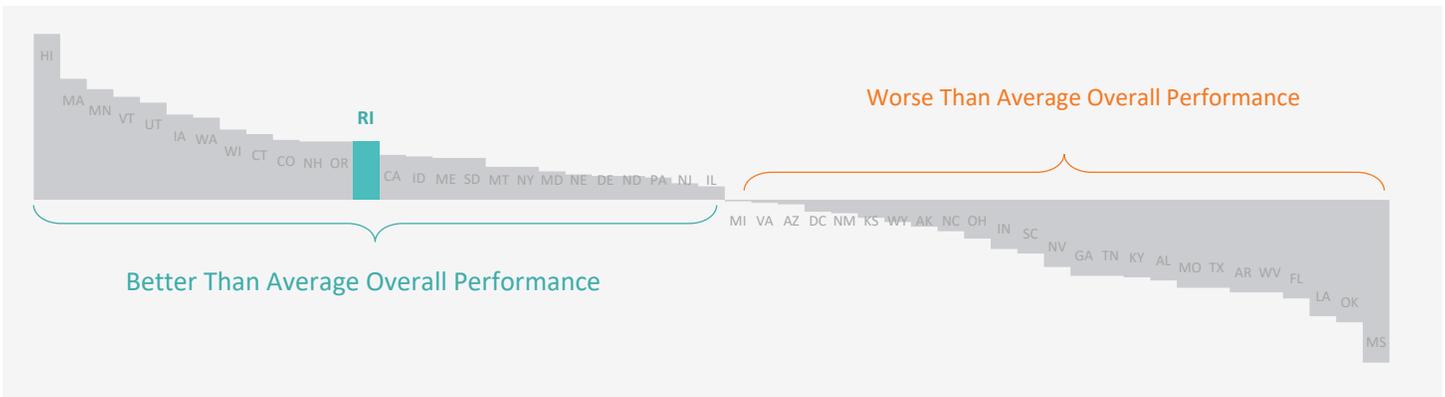
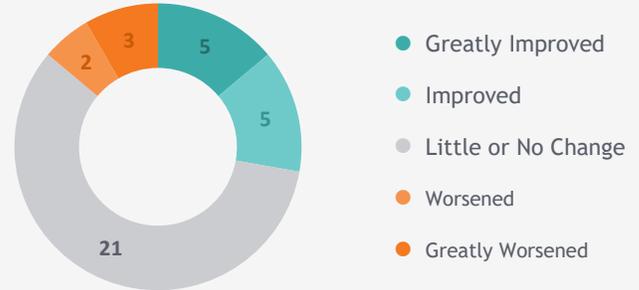
Rhode Island



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	11	+5
Access & Affordability	4	+9
Prevention & Treatment	11	+1
Avoidable Use & Cost	27	-5
Healthy Lives	18	+3
Disparity	22	-4

How Health Care in Rhode Island Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- High out-of-pocket medical spending
- Adults without a dental visit
- Preventable hospitalizations, ages 18–64

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- 30-day readmissions, Medicare, age 65+
- Overweight or obese children
- Diabetic adults without a HbA1C test

Most Improved Indicators

- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Uninsured adults
- Home health patients without improved mobility

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines
- Home health patients with a hospital admission

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the Northeast	Rhode Island could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
25,507	17,005	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
9,840	9,840	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
1,556	1,556	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
1,116	0	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
133	103	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
19,680	11,441	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	6	12	4	5	2013	17	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	--	5	1	--	2013	6	8	--
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	13	22	11	5	2013	16	24	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	10	13	7	9	2013	14	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	9	14	9	1	2013-14	13	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	6	6	4	23	2013	5	6	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	11	16	10	2	2012	12	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	26	32	24	3	2012	24	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	56	63	54	3	2013	58	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	24	17	11	49	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	9	13	7	4	2012	11	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	50	51	40	30	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	28	32	20	13	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	16	18	5	24	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	24	29	15	10	2013	18	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	13.1	14.1	13	3	2010 - 2013	13.2	13.2	No Change
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.07	0.99	0.32	34	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	13	13	9	26	2013	14	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	32	32	27	29	2013	33	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	28	29	23	15	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	18	16	8	37	2013	18	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	18	20	14	6	2009-2011	27	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	49	56	41	7	2009-2011	47	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	140	106	22	31	2012	149	143	No Change	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	158	159	130	32	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	212	197	138	32	2012	188	188	Worsened	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	25	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	29	26	14	25	2012	27	29	No Change	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	65	66	33	25	2012	66	70	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.36	2.9	1.2	45	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	48	42	21	45	2012	50	49	No Change	
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	20	19	11	29	2012	21	20	No Change	
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	9	16	5	4	2012	10	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.3	16.4	14	18	2013	15	16	Worsened	
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	30	29	16	26	--	--	--	--	
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,333	\$4,736	\$3,347	11	2013	\$4,018	\$4,697	No Change	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$8,803	\$9,025	\$5,586	26	2012	\$8,557	\$8,854	No Change	
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard			Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	68.2	84.3	54.7	12	2012-13	68.5	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	18.4	20.1	13.6	7	2013	19.4	20.8	Improved	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	11.9	13.1	10.1	11	2013	13.2	14.6	Improved	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	54.3	43.2	28.5	42	2013	43.3	35.6	Worsened	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	5.9	5.9	4.1	24	2012	6.5	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	14	16	10	17	2013	14	16	No Change	
Adults who smoke	2016	14	16	9	5	2013	17	18	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2016	27	30	22	11	2013	27	29	No Change	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	36	31	19	47	--	--	--	--	
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	10	-8	4	2013	32	-26	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	1	0	1	2013	9	-7	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	16	-9	22	2013	19	-12	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	19	-15	26	2013	25	-20	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	17	-11	13	2012	20	-14	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	26	-5	2	2012	30	-10	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	56	-6	9	2013	59	-8	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	66	-29	43	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	34	-13	24	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	32	-19	43	2013	20	-10	Worsened
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	-4	23	2012	15	-6	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	270	-186	29	2012	191	-88	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	111	-62	32	2012	79	-29	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	61	-22	18	2012	70	-29	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	437	-255	46	2012	344	-177	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	21	-12	12	2013	26	-16	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	39	-16	50	2013	32	-8	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	12	-9	9	2012	15	-10	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	24	-18	10	2013	30	-24	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.