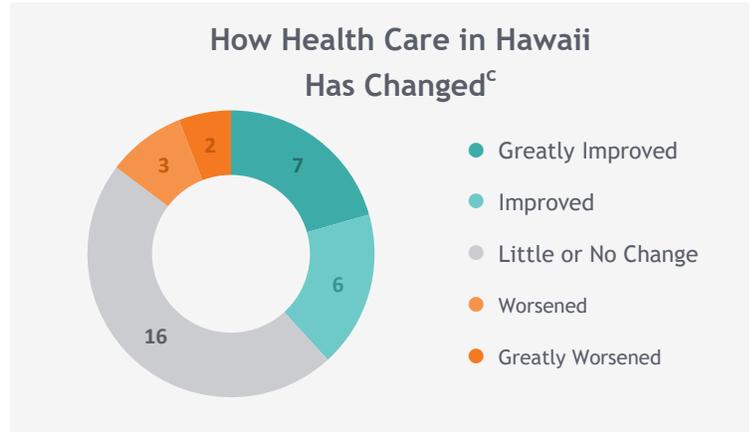


Hawaii



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	1	0
Access & Affordability	1	+2
Prevention & Treatment	9	+11
Avoidable Use & Cost	1	0
Healthy Lives	2	0
Disparity	1	0



Top Ranked Indicators

- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug
- Medicare spending per beneficiary
- Central Line-associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI), SIR

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Children who did not receive needed mental health care
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment

Most Improved Indicators

- Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Employee insurance costs as a share of median income
- 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 West	Hawaii could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
0	0	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
12,759	0	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
2,699	335	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
956	0	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
278	200	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
0	0	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	5	12	4	2	2013	10	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	2	5	1	2	2013	3	8	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	15	22	11	7	2013	15	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	7	13	7	1	2013	9	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	11	14	9	6	2013-14	14	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	4	6	4	1	2013	3	6	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	12	16	10	4	2012	15	15	Improved
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	26	32	24	3	2012	30	31	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	63	63	54	25	2013	57	64	Worsened
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	15	17	11	9	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	9	13	7	4	2012	21	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	31	32	20	22	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	23	18	5	42	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	25	29	15	15	2013	34	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.3	14.1	13	25	2010 - 2013	13.4	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.32	0.99	0.32	1	--	--	--	--
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	31	32	27	20	2013	31	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	34	29	23	46	2013	45	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	8	16	8	1	2013	11	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	14	20	14	1	2009-2011	14	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	64	56	41	49	2009-2011	73	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	63	106	22	5	2012	69	143	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	138	159	130	1	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	138	197	138	1	2012	131	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	4	5	3	1	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	--	26	14	1	2012	13	29	--
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	33	66	33	1	2012	41	70	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.81	2.9	1.2	4	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	21	42	21	4	2012	26	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	12	19	11	2	2012	--	20	--
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	5	16	5	1	2012	--	17	--
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	14.4	16.4	14	2	2013	14	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	\$3,667	\$4,736	\$3,347	3	2013	\$3,460	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$5,586	\$9,025	\$5,586	1	2012	\$5,408	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	76.1	84.3	54.7	24	2012-13	75.3	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	14.5	20.1	13.6	2	2013	15.5	20.8	Improved
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	11.5	13.1	10.1	6	2013	14.2	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	31.2	43.2	28.5	2	2013	28.4	35.6	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	5.7	5.9	4.1	18	2012	4.9	6	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	13	16	10	7	2013	12	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	13	16	9	3	2013	13	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	26	30	22	6	2013	23	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	25	31	19	6	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	6	10	6	1	2012	6	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	21	-17	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	3	-1	4	2013	7	-5	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	17	-7	16	2013	14	-3	Worsened
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	16	-12	14	2013	15	-12	No Change
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	18	-8	5	2012	19	-8	No Change
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	36	-18	47	2012	34	-11	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	66	-7	14	2013	60	-8	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	59	-14	4	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	37	-13	24	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	28	-10	20	2013	36	-2	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	-5	29	2012	15	7	Improved
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	52	-29	2	2012	60	-32	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	29	-14	3	2012	46	-26	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	232	-101	1	2012	238	-118	Improved
Adults who smoke	2016	21	-12	12	2013	16	-7	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	33	-7	12	2013	30	-9	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	12	-9	9	2012	12	-8	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	20	-11	1	2013	18	-10	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.