

# Exhibit 1. Change in State Health System Performance by Indicator

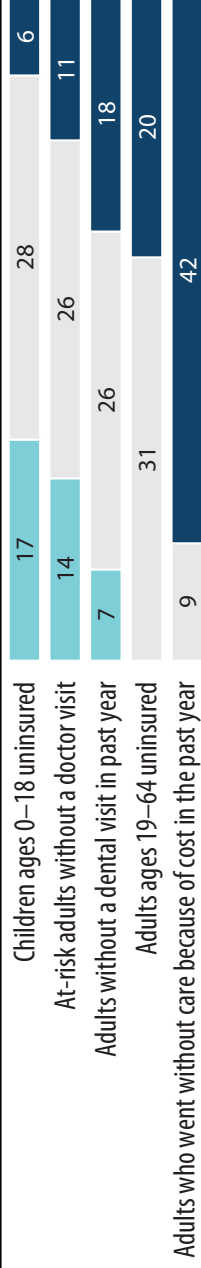
## Indicator

(arranged by number of states with improvement within dimension)

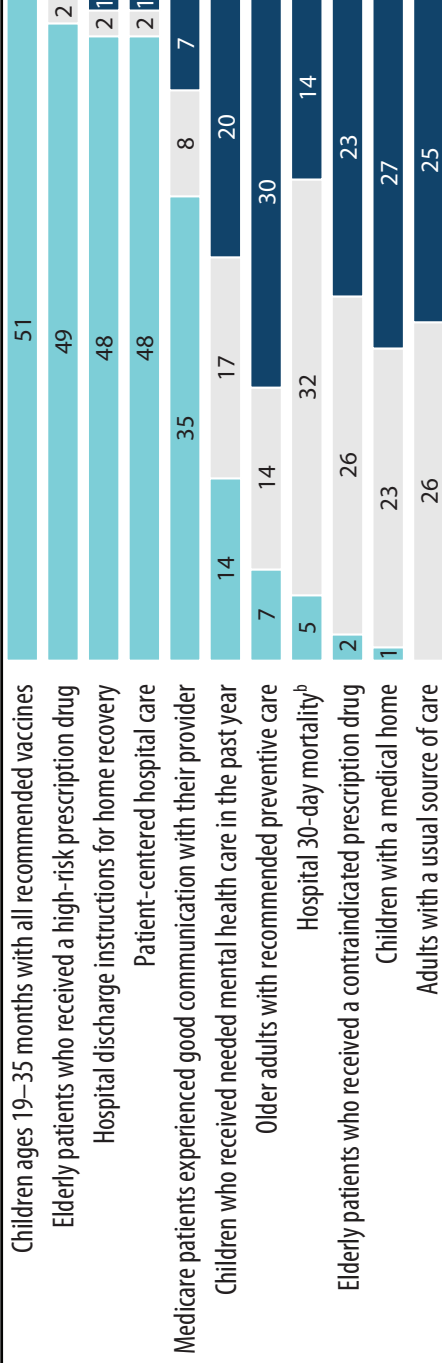
Number of States that:

● Improved<sup>a</sup> ● No Change ● Worsened<sup>a</sup>

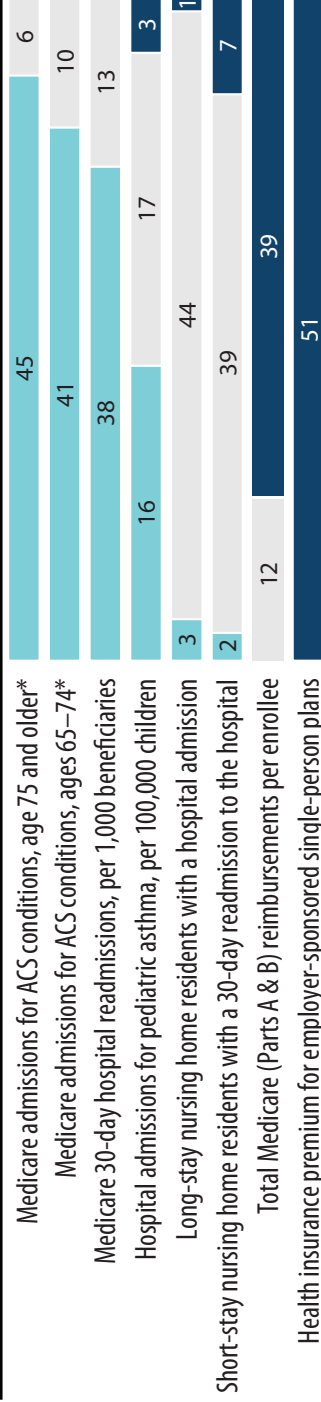
### Access and Affordability



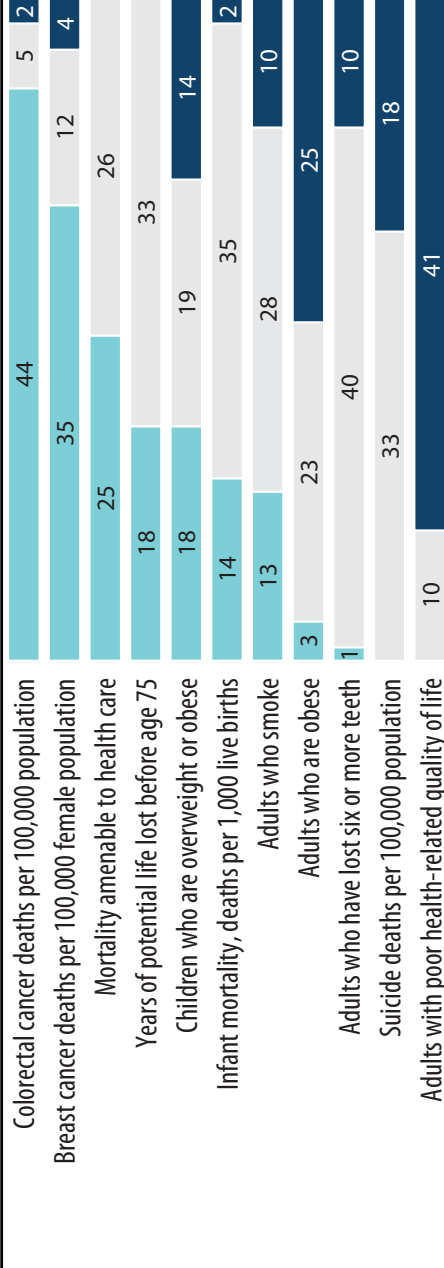
### Prevention and Treatment



### Avoidable Hospital Use and Cost



### Healthy Lives



Notes: Trend data generally reflect the five-year period ending in 2011 or 2012; refer to Appendix B for additional detail. Based on trends for 34 of 42 total indicators (\* ACS = ambulatory care-sensitive—ACS conditions among Medicare beneficiaries are displayed here separately for two age ranges, but counted as a single indicator in tallies of improvement). Trend data are not available for all indicators. (a) Improvement or worsening refers to a change between the baseline and current time periods of at least 0.5 standard deviations. (b) Risk-adjusted 30-day mortality among Medicare beneficiaries with heart attack, congestive heart failure, or pneumonia. Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

## Exhibit 2. List of 42 Indicators in the Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014

Indicator	U.S. Average Rate		Range of State Performance		2014 Scorecard	
	Revised 2009 Scorecard <sup>a</sup>	2014 Scorecard	Revised 2009 Scorecard <sup>a</sup>	2014 Scorecard	Best State(s) <sup>b</sup>	
<b>ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY DIMENSION SUMMARY</b>						
1	Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	19	21	7–31	5–32	MA
2	Children ages 0–18 uninsured	10	10	3–20	3–20	MA
3	Adults who went without care because of cost in past year	13	17	6–19	9–22	HI, MA, ND
4	Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	— <sup>c</sup>	16	— <sup>c</sup>	10–22	DC, MN
5	At-risk adults without a routine doctor visit in past two years	14	14	7–23	6–23	DE, MA
6	Adults without a dental visit in past year	15	15	9–20	10–20	NH
<b>PREVENTION AND TREATMENT DIMENSION SUMMARY</b>						
7	Adults with a usual source of care	80	78	72–90	63–89	MA
8	Adults age 50 and older who received recommended screening and preventive care	44	42	36–52	34–52	MA
9	Children with a medical home	58	54	45–69	45–69	VT
10	Children with a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	— <sup>c</sup>	68	— <sup>c</sup>	56–81	VT
11	Children with emotional, behavioral, or developmental problems who received needed mental health care in the past year	60	61	42–81	40–86	ND
12	Children ages 19–35 months who received all recommended doses of seven key vaccines	44	68	23–59	60–80	HI, NH
13	Medicare beneficiaries who received at least one drug that should be avoided in the elderly	29	20	16–44	12–29	MA, VT
14	Medicare beneficiaries with dementia, hip/pelvic fracture, or chronic renal failure who received a prescription drug that is contraindicated for that condition	20	23	14–27	14–29	ME
15	Medicare fee-for-service patients whose health provider always listens, explains, shows respect, and spends enough time with them	75	76	69–78	72–80	LA
16	Risk-adjusted 30-day mortality among Medicare beneficiaries hospitalized for heart attack, heart failure, or pneumonia	12.7	12.7	11.8–14.1	11.9–13.6	MA
17	Hospitalized patients given information about what to do during their recovery at home	79	83	73–87	77–89	UT
18	Hospitalized patients who reported hospital staff always managed pain well, responded when needed help to get to bathroom or pressed call button, and explained medicines and side effects	62	66	52–69	57–71	LA, SD
19	Home health patients who get better at walking or moving around	— <sup>c</sup>	59	— <sup>c</sup>	49–63	AL, FL, MS, UT
20	Home health patients whose wounds improved or healed after an operation	— <sup>c</sup>	89	— <sup>c</sup>	81–95	DC
21	High-risk nursing home residents with pressure sores	— <sup>c</sup>	6	— <sup>c</sup>	3–9	HI
22	Long-stay nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	— <sup>c</sup>	22	— <sup>c</sup>	12–29	HI

## Exhibit 2. List of 42 Indicators in the Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014 (continued)

Indicator	U.S. Average Rate		Range of State Performance		2014 Scorecard	
	Revised 2009 Scorecard <sup>a</sup>	2014 Scorecard	Revised 2009 Scorecard <sup>a</sup>	2014 Scorecard	Best State(s) <sup>b</sup>	
<b>AVOIDABLE HOSPITAL USE AND COST DIMENSION SUMMARY</b>						
23	Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	156	130	43–284	26–223	VT
24	Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions per 1,000 beneficiaries:					
	Medicare beneficiaries ages 65–74	36	29	20–56	13–50	HI
	Medicare beneficiaries age 75 and older	85	70	46–119	41–100	HI
25	Medicare 30-day hospital readmissions, rate per 1,000 beneficiaries	58	49	29–74	26–65	HI, ID
26	Short-stay nursing home residents readmitted within 30 days of hospital discharge to nursing home	20	20	13–24	12–26	UT
27	Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	19	19	7–32	7–31	MN
28	Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	— <sup>c</sup>	17	— <sup>c</sup>	14–19	UT
29	Potentially avoidable emergency department visits among Medicare beneficiaries, per 1,000 beneficiaries	— <sup>c</sup>	185	— <sup>c</sup>	129–263	HI
30	Total single premium per enrolled employee at private-sector establishments that offer health insurance	\$4,452	\$5,431	\$3,300–\$5,967	\$4,180–\$7,177	CA
31	Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	\$8,336	\$8,874	\$5,149–\$10,573	\$5,406–\$10,873	AK
<b>HEALTHY LIVES DIMENSION SUMMARY</b>						
32	Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	96	86	64–158	57–136	MN
33	Years of potential life lost before age 75	7,153	6,474	5,198–12,276	4,900–9,781	MN
34	Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	24.2	22.1	17.9–29.2	14.8–29.9	HI
35	Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	17.7	15.8	13.4–21	12–20.5	UT
36	Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	10.9	12.1	5.4–21.7	6.9–22.8	DC
37	Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	6.8	6.4	4.4–12.2	4.6–10.4	IA, MN
38	Adults ages 18–64 who report fair/poor health or activity limitations because of physical, mental, or emotional problems	24	27	17–31	19–36	ND
39	Adults who smoke	19	19	12–28	10–28	UT
40	Adults ages 18–64 who are obese (BMI ≥ 30)	26	28	20–34	21–37	CO
41	Children ages 10–17 who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 85th percentile)	32	31	23–44	22–40	UT
42	Percent of adults ages 18–64 who have lost six or more teeth because of tooth decay, infection, or gum disease	10	10	5–20	5–23	UT

Notes: (a) Several indicators have changed since the 2009 *State Scorecard*. The revised 2009 *Scorecard* ranking generally reflects the period five years prior to the time of observation for the latest year of data available, though this varies by indicator. (b) Multiple states may be listed in the event of ties. (c) Previous data are not shown because of changes in the indicators' definitions or data were not available.

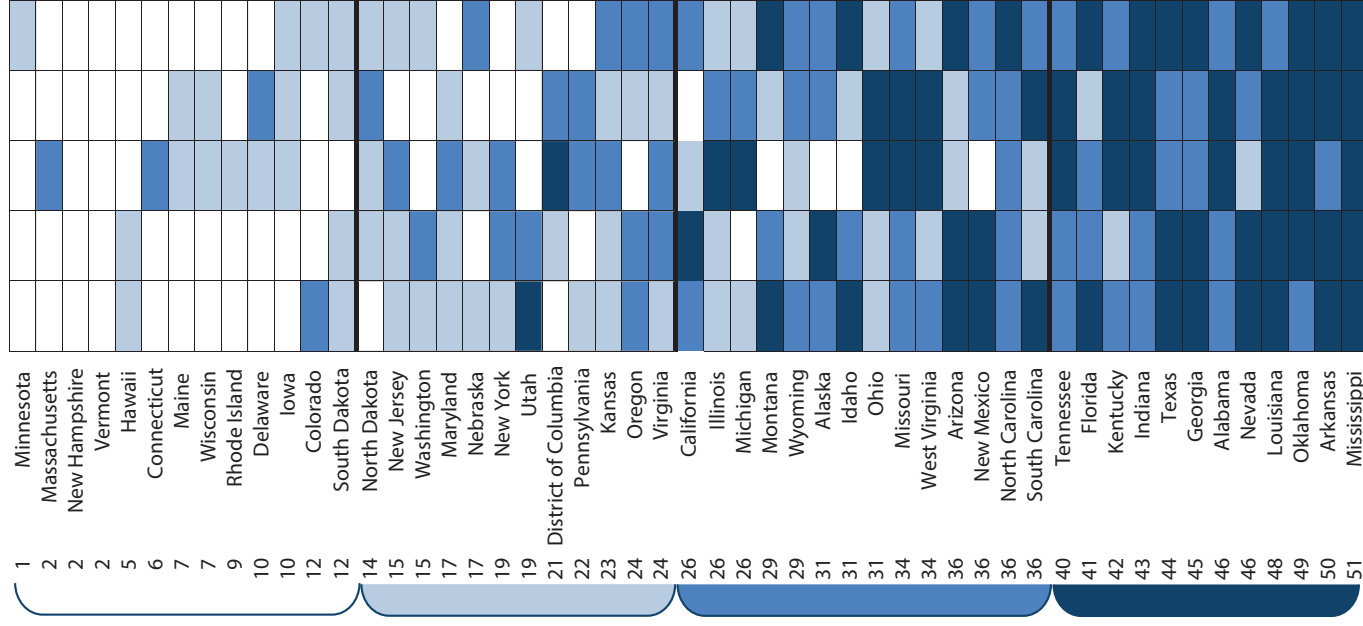
# Exhibit 3. State Scorecard Summary of Health System Performance Across Dimensions

## Performance Quartile

- Top Quartile
- Second Quartile
- Third Quartile
- Bottom Quartile

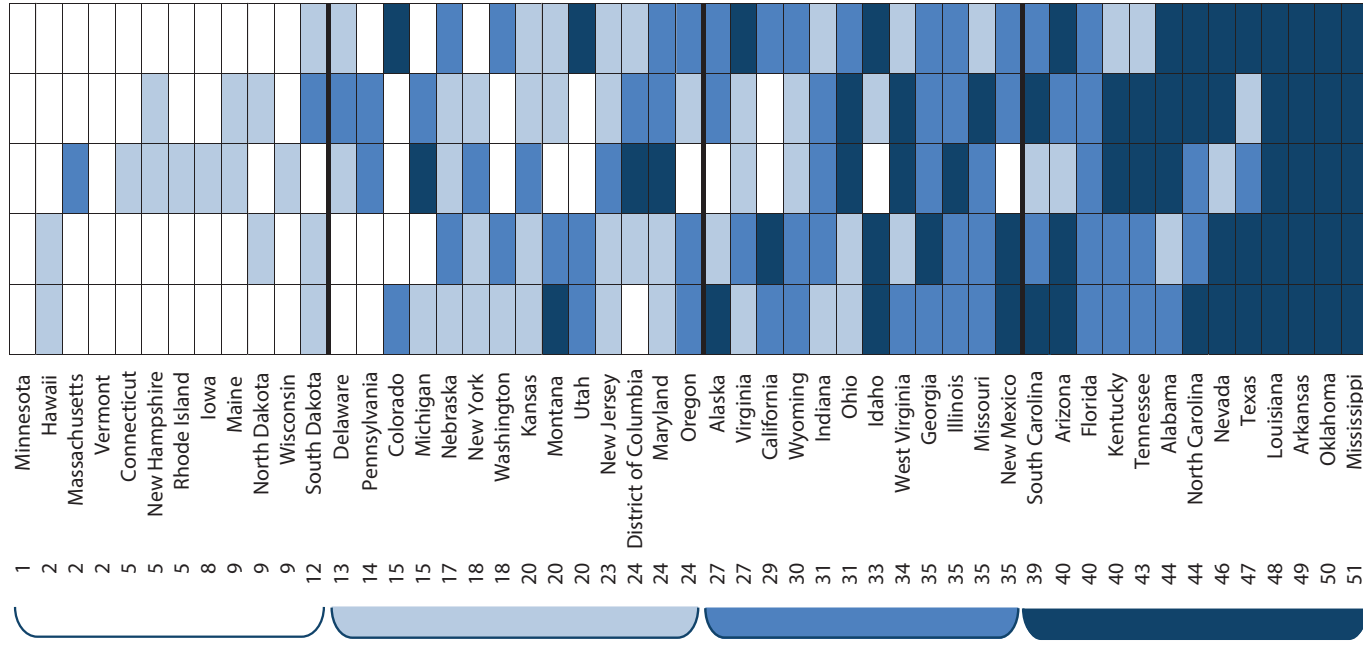
Access & Affordability  
 Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost  
 Healthy Lives  
 Equity

## 2014 Scorecard Ranking



Access & Affordability  
 Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost  
 Healthy Lives  
 Equity

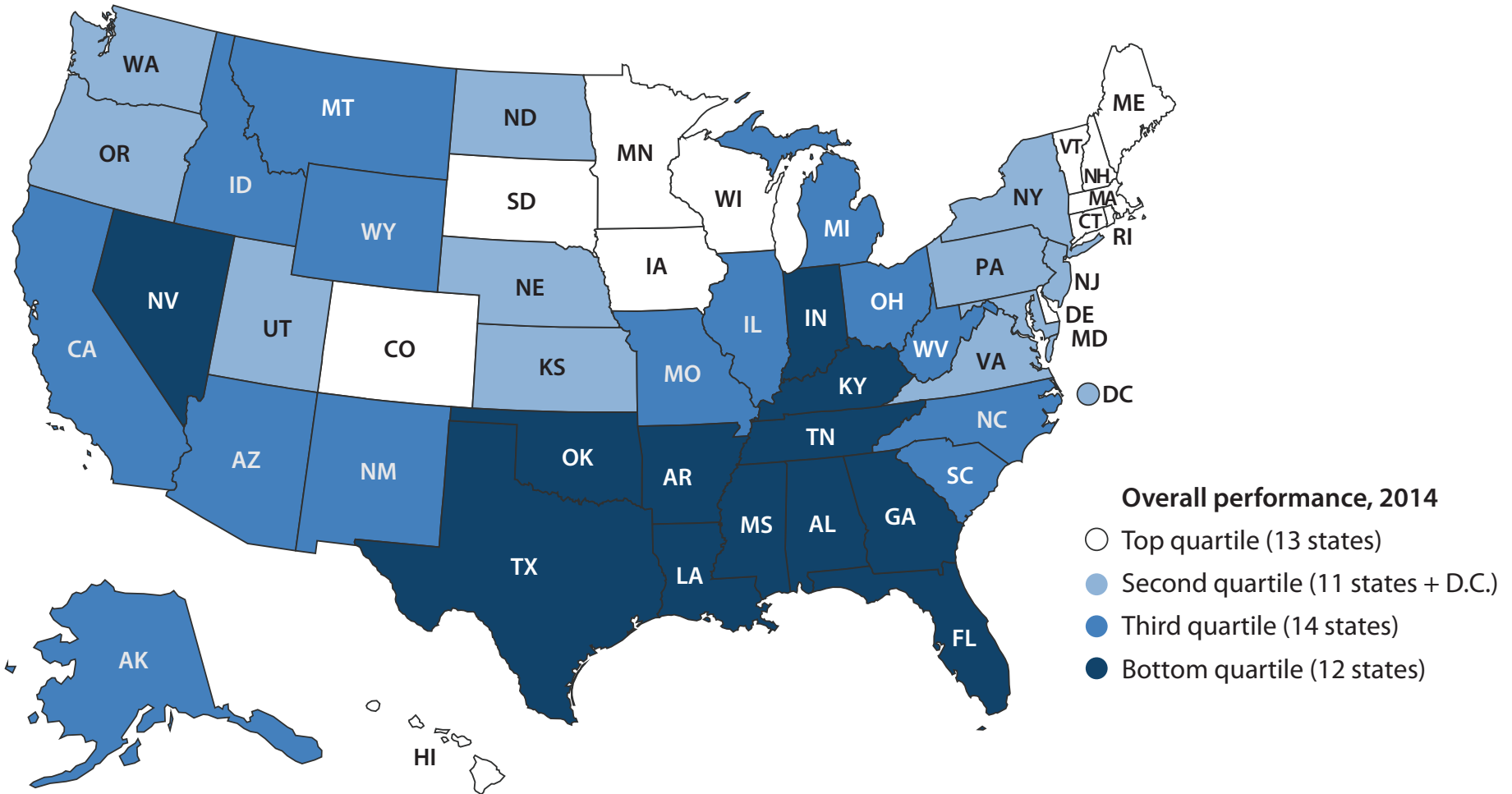
## Revised 2009 Scorecard Ranking \*



Note: Several indicators have changed since the 2009 State Scorecard. Therefore, the 2009 Scorecard ranking has been revised to reflect the addition of several new indicators and updated definitions for others. The revised 2009 Scorecard ranking generally reflects the period five years prior to the time of observation for the latest year of data available, though this varies by indicator. If historical data were not available for a particular indicator, the most current year of data available were used as a substitute in the revised 2009 Scorecard ranking.

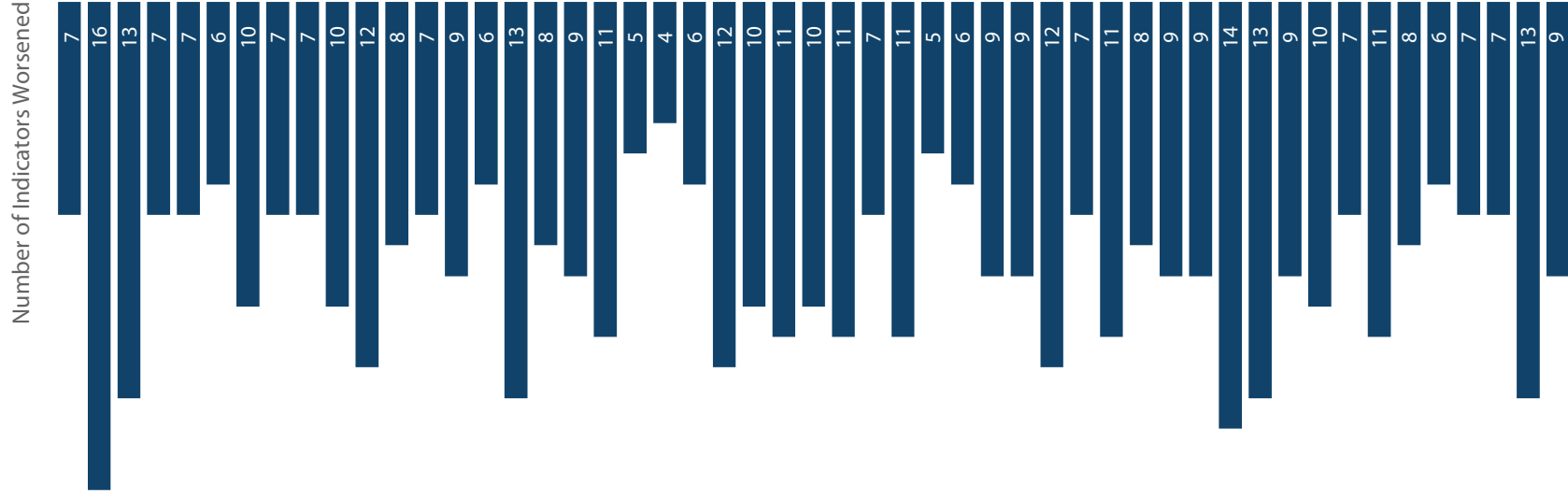
Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

## Exhibit 4. Overall State Health System Performance: Scorecard Ranking, 2014



Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

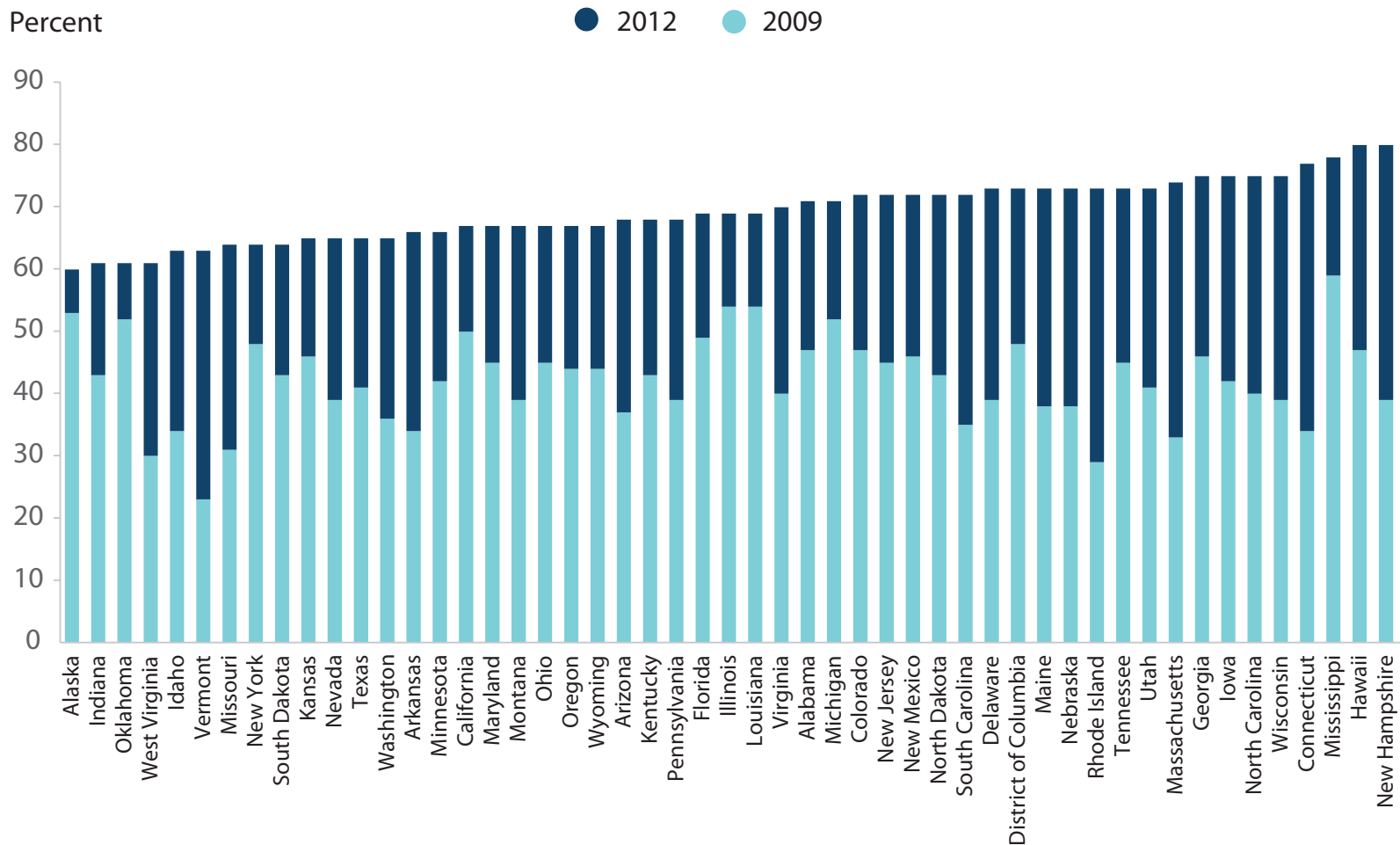
## Exhibit 5. Number of Indicators Improved or Worsened by State



Notes: Based on trends for 34 of 42 total indicators (ambulatory care-sensitive conditions among Medicare beneficiaries from two age groups are considered a single indicator in tallies of improvement). Trend data are not available for all indicators. Improvement or worsening refers to a change between the baseline and current time periods of at least 0.5 standard deviations.

Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

## Exhibit 6. Children Ages 19–35 Months Who Received All Recommended Doses of Seven Vaccines, 2009 vs. 2012



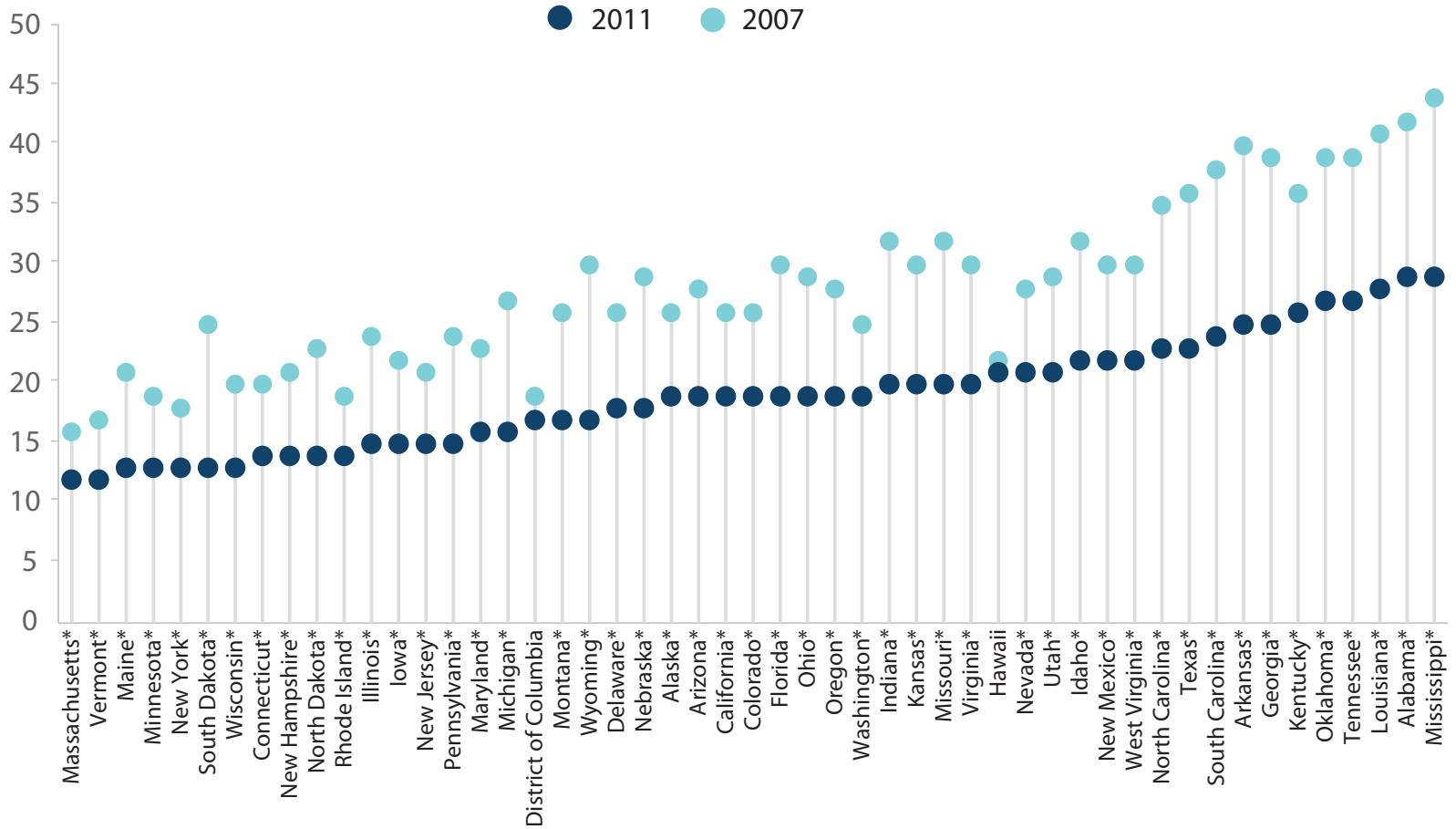
Note: Recommended vaccines are the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series, which includes  $\geq 4$  doses of DTaP/DT/DTP,  $\geq 3$  doses of poliovirus vaccine,  $\geq 1$  doses of measles-containing vaccine, full series of Hib (3 or 4 doses, depending on product type),  $\geq 3$  doses of HepB,  $\geq 1$  dose of varicella vaccine, and  $\geq 4$  doses of PCV.

Data: 2009 and 2012 National Immunization Surveys (NIS).

Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

# Exhibit 7. Medicare Beneficiaries Who Received a High-Risk Prescription Medication, 2007 vs. 2011

Percent



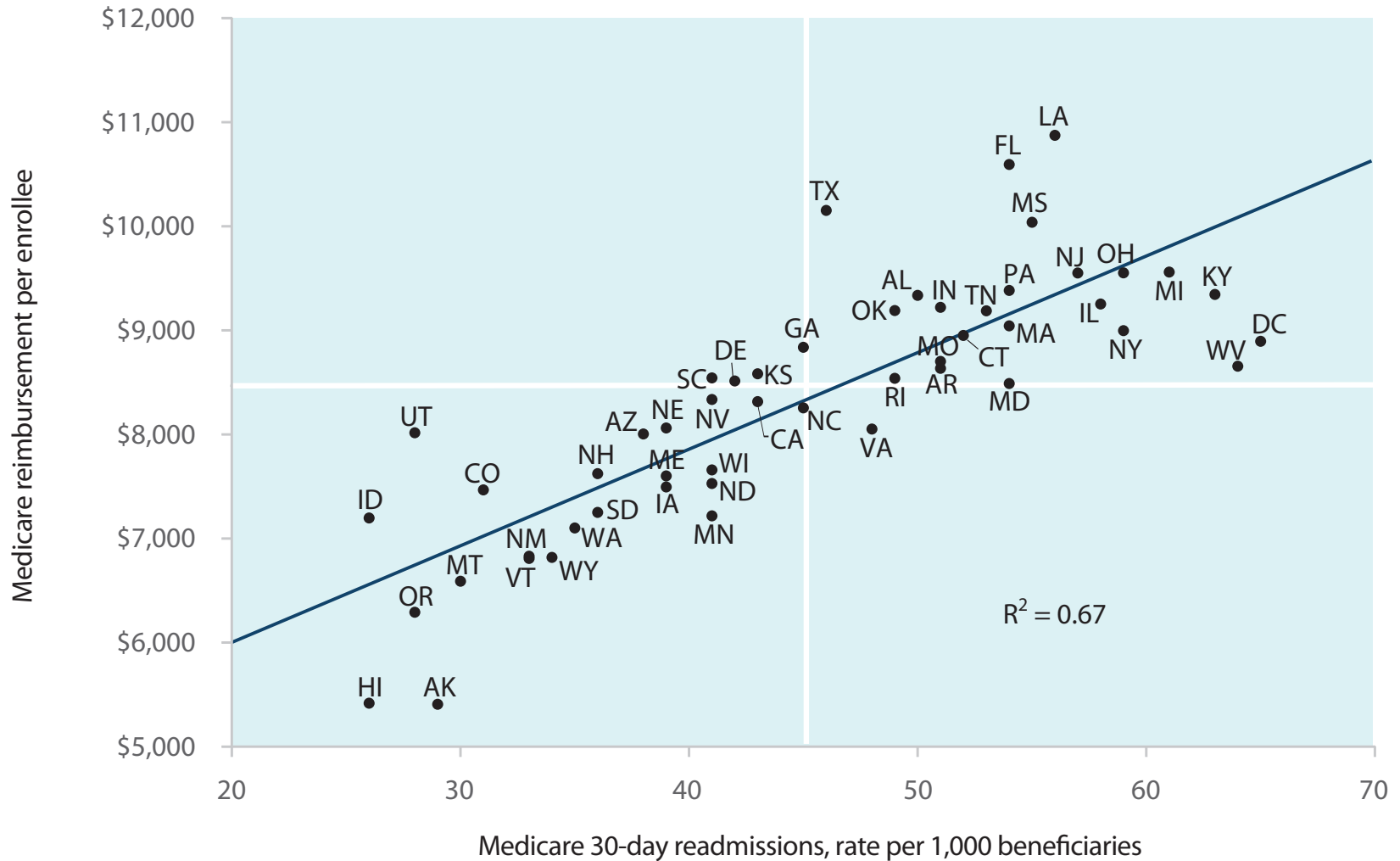
Note: States are arranged in rank order based on their current data year (2011) value. States with at least a 0.5 standard deviation change (–4 percentage points) between 2007 and 2011 are denoted with (\*).

Data: 2007 and 2011 Medicare Part D 5% Sample.

Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.



## Exhibit 8. Medicare Cost per Beneficiary and 30-Day Readmissions by State, 2012

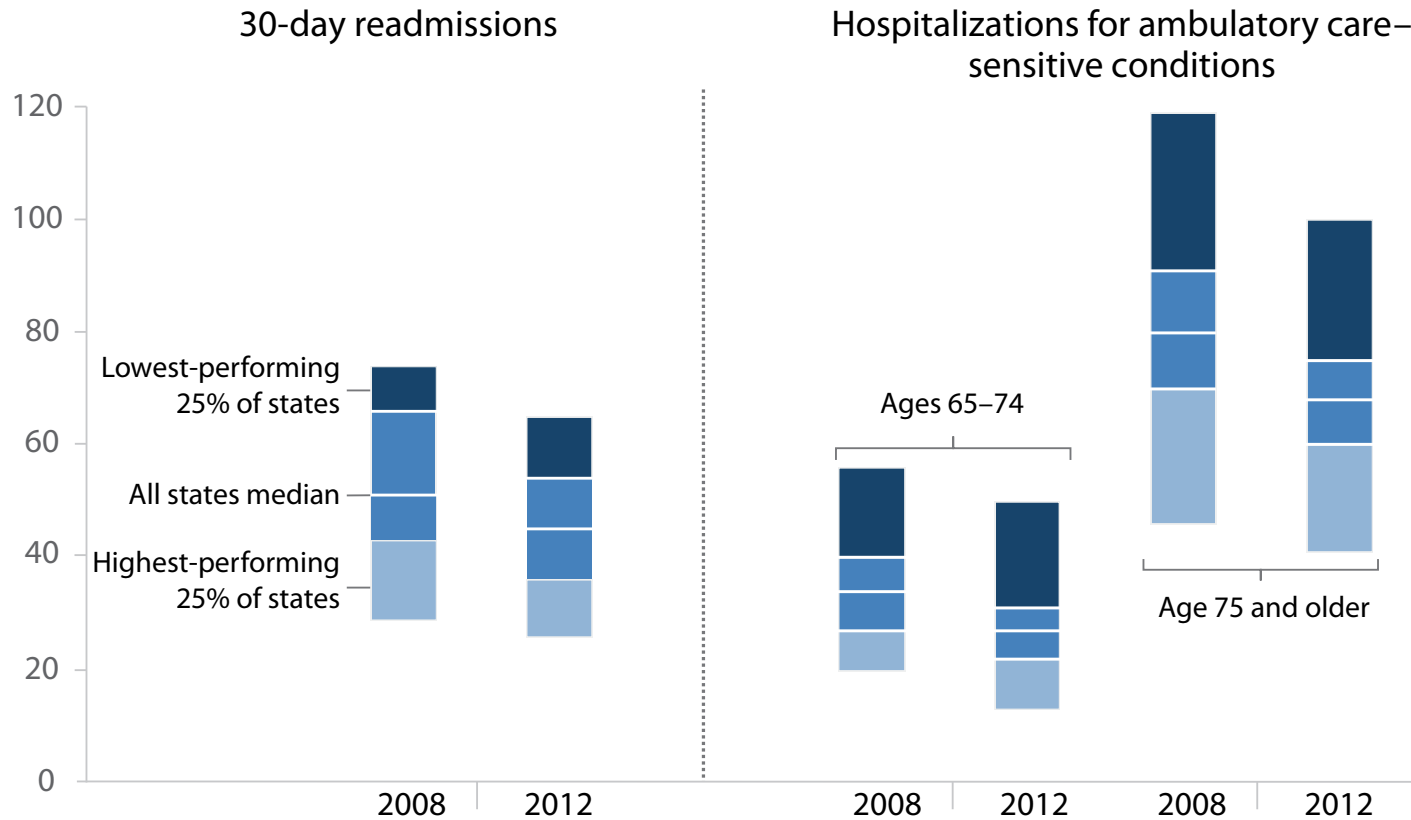


Notes: Medicare spending estimates exclude prescription drug costs and reflect only the age 65+ Medicare FFS population. Estimates are standardized for state differences in input prices using CMS' hospital wage index and extra CMS payments for graduate medical education and for treating low-income patients are removed.

Data: Medicare claims via Dec. 2013 CMS Geographic Variation Public Use File.

Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

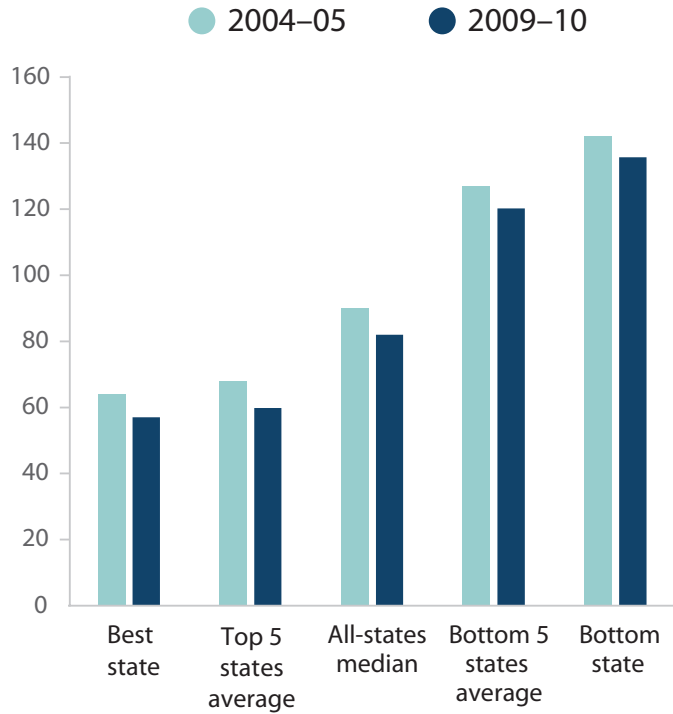
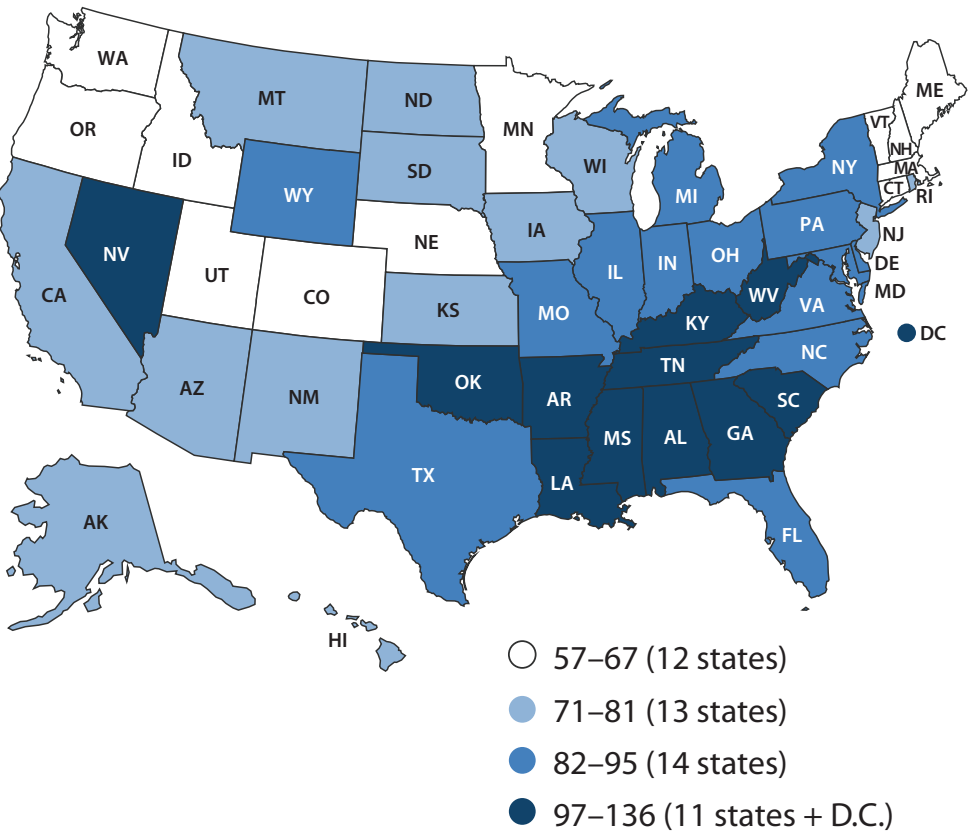
## Exhibit 9. 30-Day Readmissions and Potentially Avoidable Hospital Admissions Among Medicare Beneficiaries, 2012



Data: Medicare claims via Dec. 2013 IOM/CMS Geographic Variation Database.  
 Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

# Exhibit 10. Mortality Amenable to Health Care

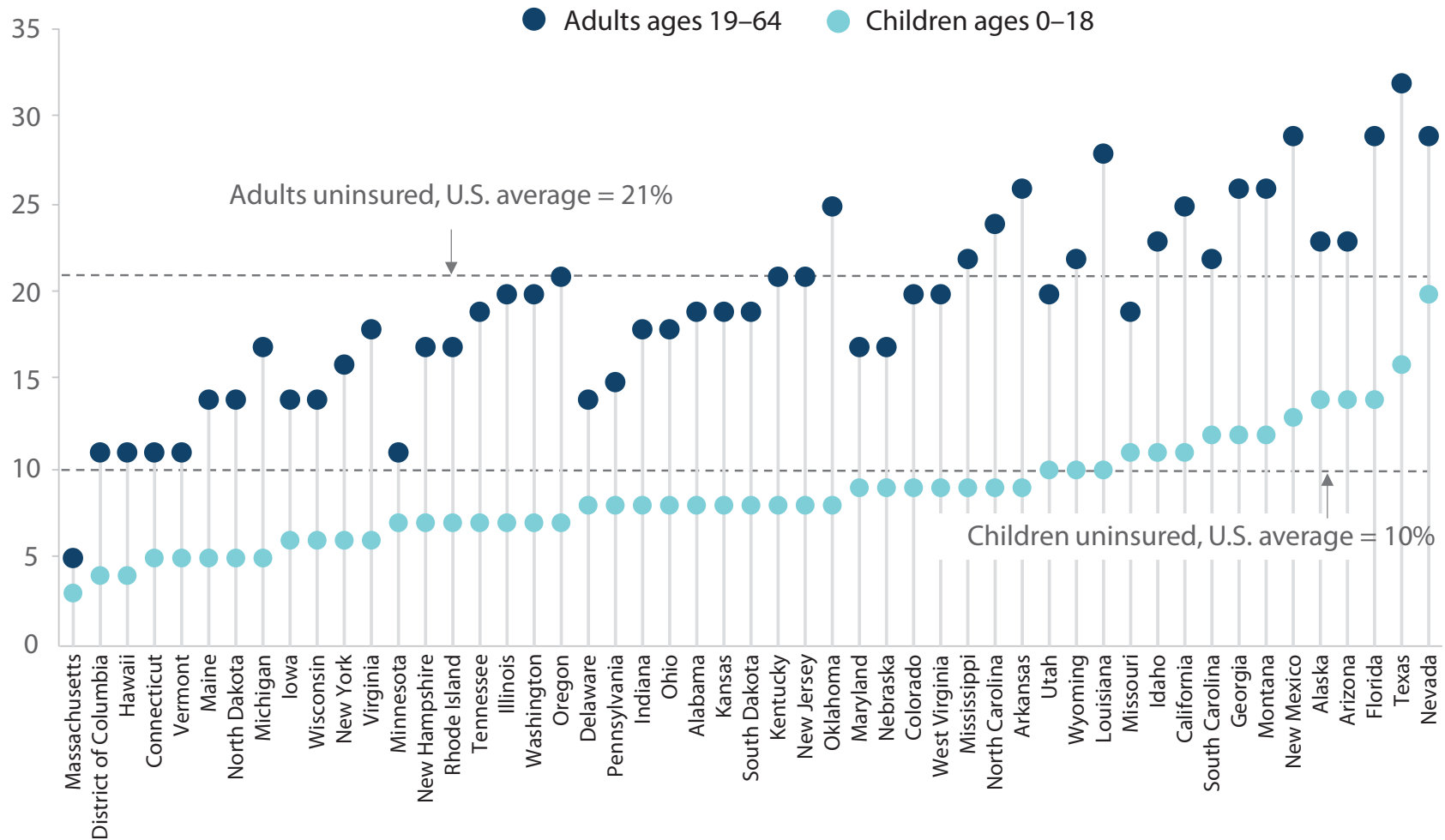
Deaths per 100,000 population



Note: Age-standardized deaths before age 75 from select causes. Mortality rates for the District of Columbia are excluded from the figure on the right.  
 Data: 2004–05 and 2009–10 National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) mortality all-county micro data files.  
 Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

# Exhibit 11. Uninsured Adults and Children, 2011–12

Percent

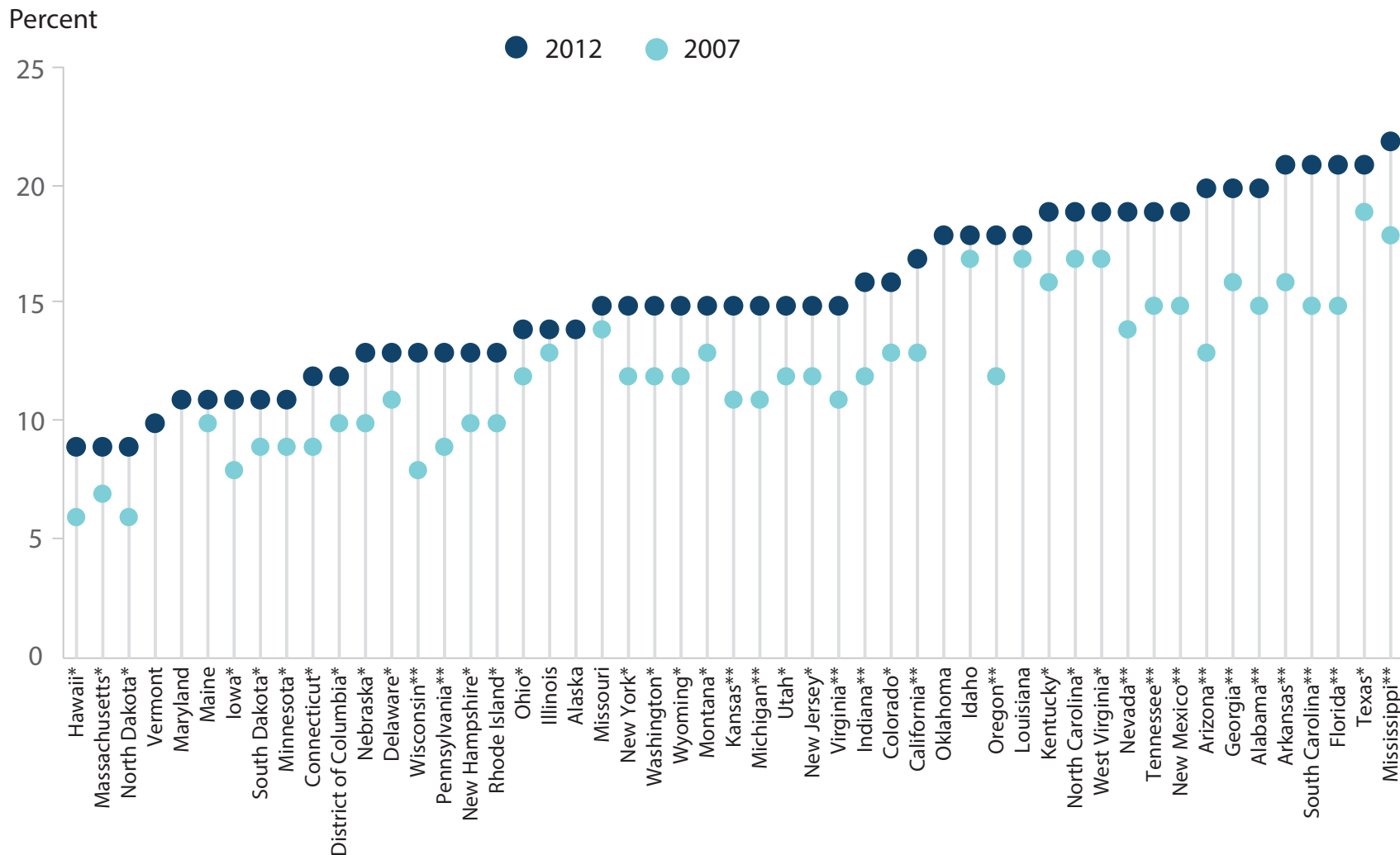


Note: States are arranged in rank order based on the proportion of uninsured children.

Data: 2012–13 Current Populations Survey (CPS).

Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

## Exhibit 12. Percent of Adults Who Went Without Care Because of Cost, 2007 vs. 2012

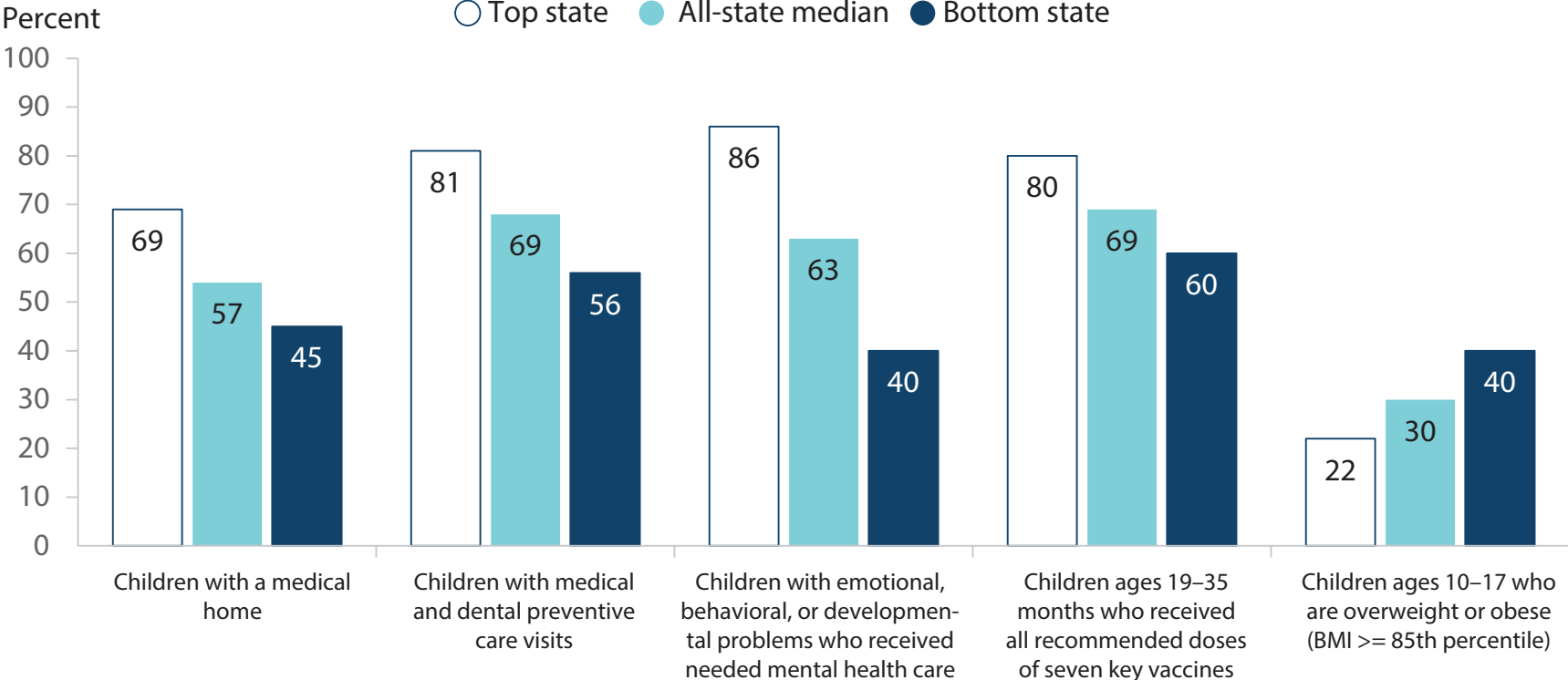


Note: States are arranged in rank order based on their current data year (2012) value. States with at least a 0.5 standard deviation change (–2 percentage points) between 2007 and 2012 are denoted with (\*); states with at least a 1.0 standard deviation change (–4 percentage points) are denoted with (\*\*).

Data: 2007 and 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

# Exhibit 13. State Variation: Child Health Indicators, 2012



### TOP STATES

1. Vermont	1. Vermont	1. North Dakota	1. Hawaii	1. Utah
2. Iowa	2. Connecticut	2. Maine	1. New Hampshire	2. Colorado
2. New Hampshire	2. Massachusetts	2. Vermont	3. Mississippi	3. New Jersey
4. Wisconsin	2. New Hampshire	4. West Virginia	4. Connecticut	3. Vermont
5. Utah	5. Dist. of Columbia	5. Two tied	5. Four tied	5. Four tied

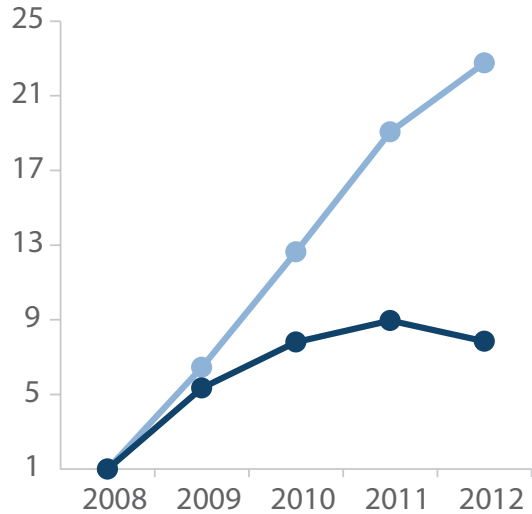
Data: Children with a medical home and children with preventive and mental health care: 2011–12 National Child Health Survey (NCHS); Children who received recommended vaccines: 2012 National Immunization Survey; Children who are overweight or obese: 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

# Exhibit 14. Change in Employer-Sponsored Insurance Premiums and Medicare Spending, 2008 to 2012

## NATIONAL TREND

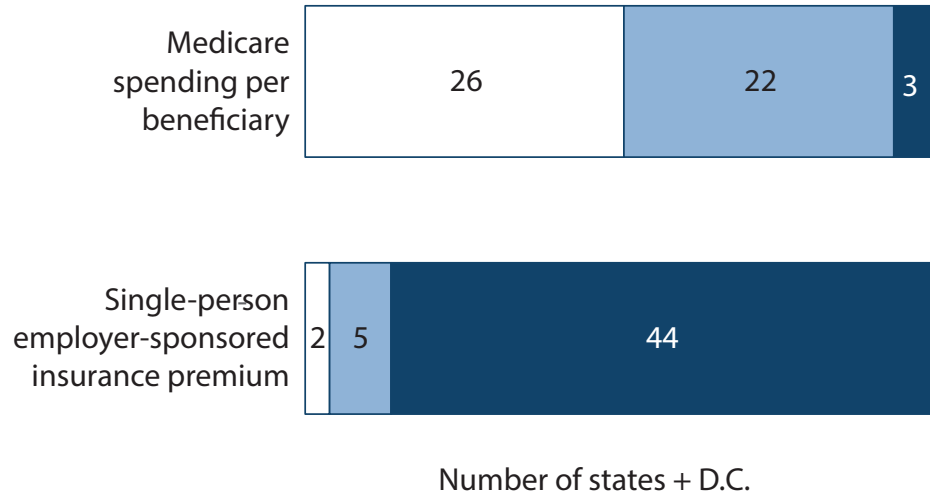
- Single-person employer-sponsored insurance premium
- Medicare spending per beneficiary

Cumulative percent change from baseline year



## STATE CHANGE

- Less than or equal to 8% growth, 2008 to 2012
- 9% to 14% growth, 2008 to 2012
- 15% or higher growth, 2008 to 2012



Notes: Medicare spending estimates exclude prescription drug costs and reflect only the age 65+ Medicare fee-for-service population. For measuring trend, Medicare spending and insurance premiums are unadjusted. For of ranking (reported elsewhere in the Scorecard), spending is standardized for state differences in input prices using CMS' hospital wage index, and extra CMS payments for graduate medical education and for treating low-income patients are removed from Medicare spending estimates.

Data: Medicare spending: Medicare claims via Dec. 2013 CMS Geographic Variation Public Use File; Insurance premiums: 2013 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS).

Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.

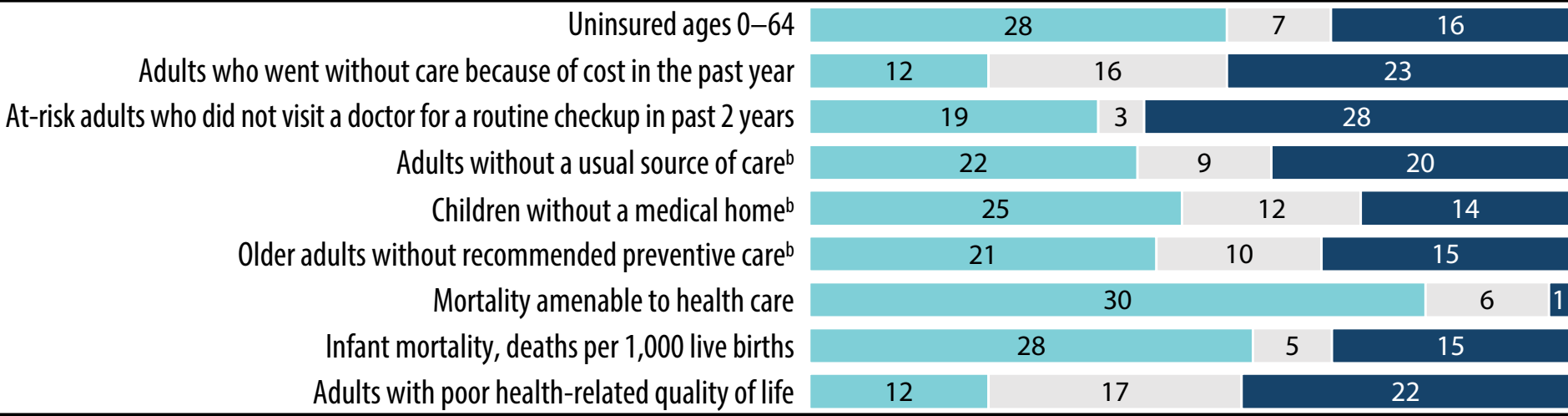
# Exhibit 15. Change in Equity Dimension Performance by Indicator

Number of States Where Equity for the Disparate Population:

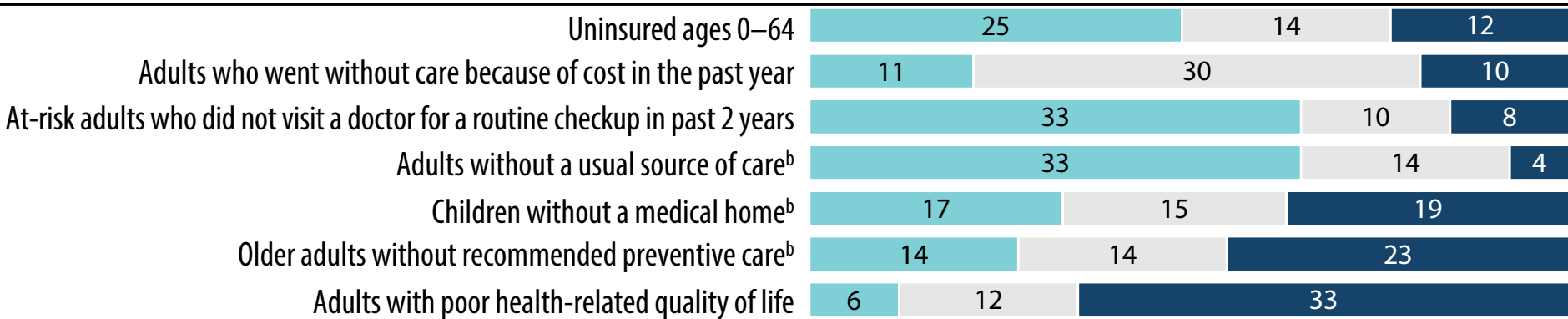
Improved<sup>a</sup>      No Change      Worsened<sup>a</sup>

## Equity Subdimension and Indicator

### Race/Ethnicity



### Income

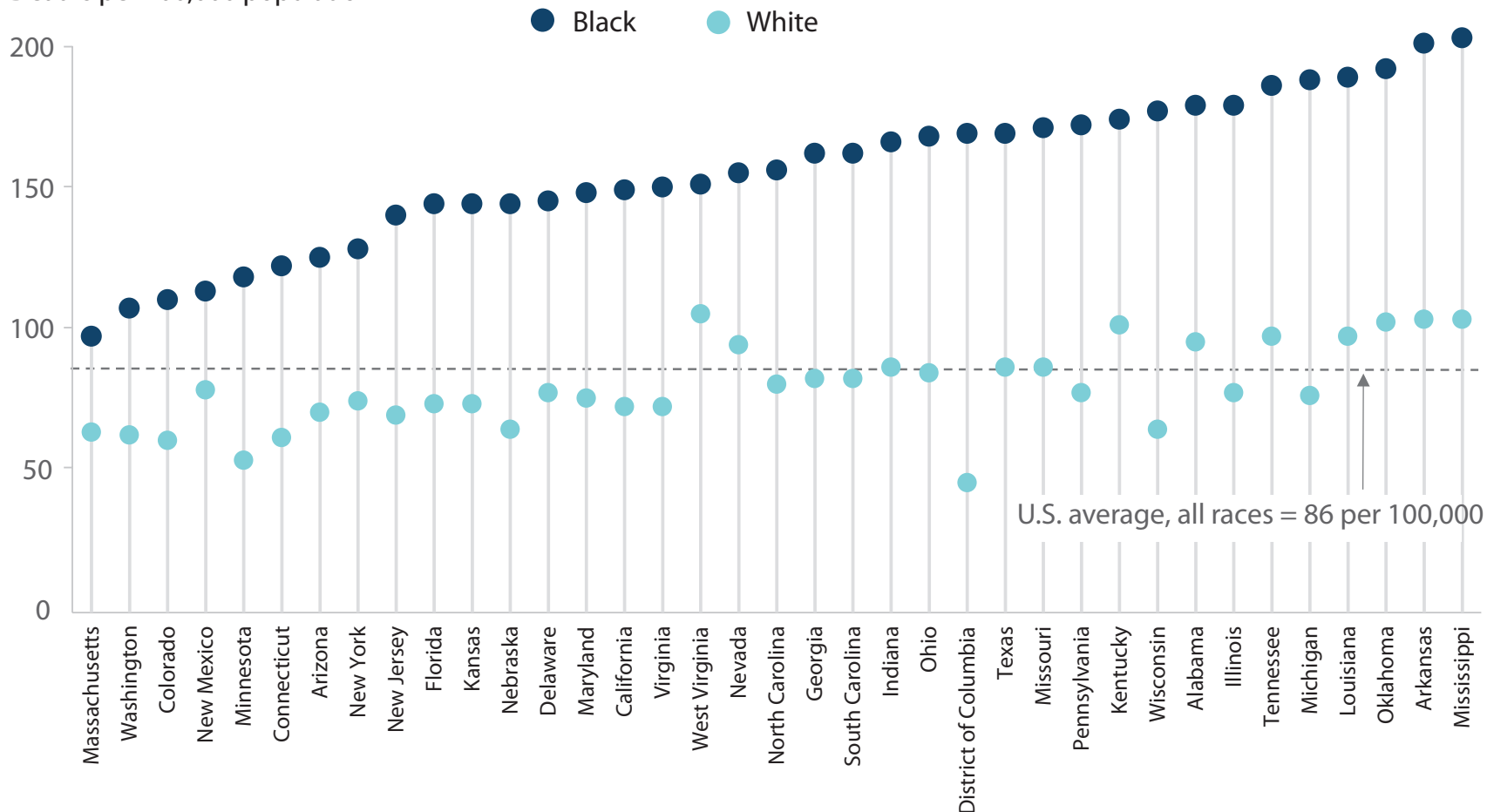


Notes: Selected indicators only. Trend data generally reflect the five-year period ending in 2011 or 2012—refer to Appendix B for additional detail. (a) Improvement indicates that the equity gap between states' disparate population and the U.S. average narrowed and that the rate among the states' disparate population improved. Worsening indicates that the equity gap between states' disparate population and the U.S. average widened and that the rate among the states' disparate population got worse. (b) Directionality of these indicators is reversed from how reported elsewhere in the report.



## Exhibit 16. Mortality Amenable to Health Care by Race, State Variation, 2009–10

Deaths per 100,000 population



Notes: Data for Black population are not available for Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, or Wyoming. States are arranged in rank order based on black mortality.

Data: 2004–05 and 2009–10 National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) mortality all-county micro data files.

Source: Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2014.