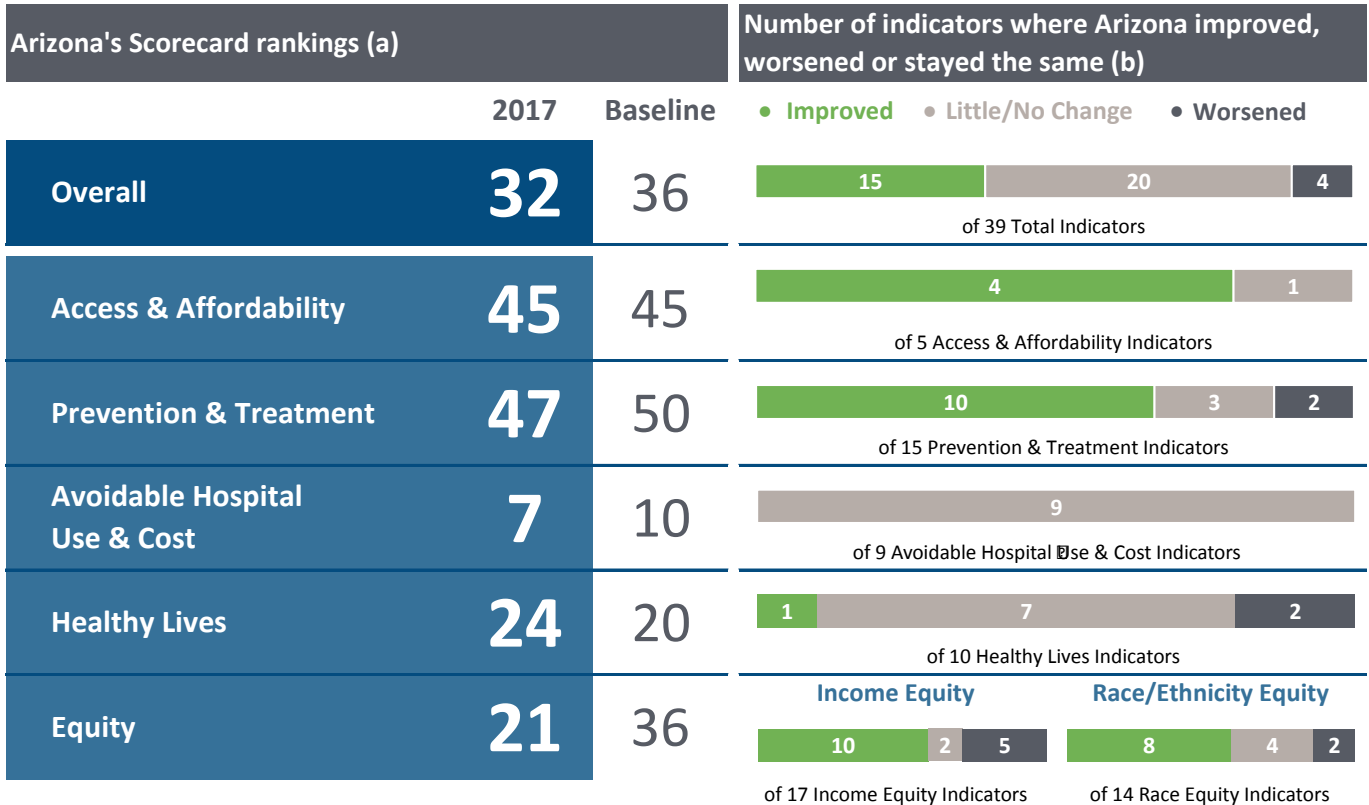
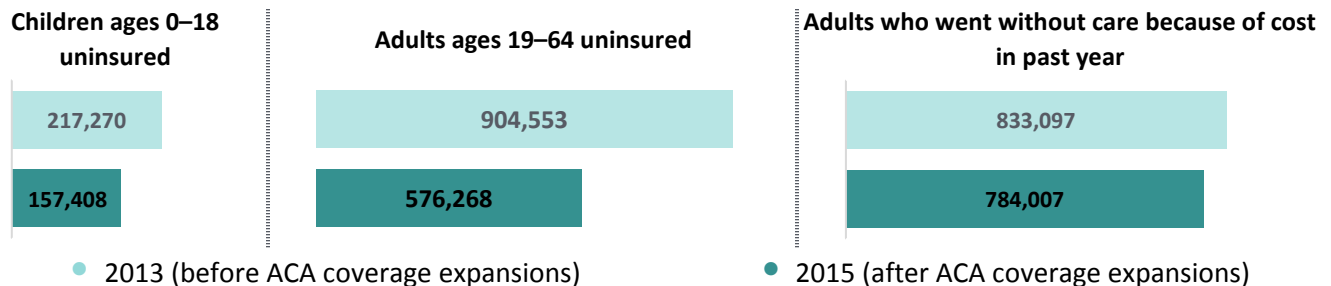


Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2017

Arizona



Before and after implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) coverage expansions



Estimated impact of state improvement (c)

If Arizona improved to the level of the best-performing state for this indicator, then:

870,558	more adults (age 18 and older) would have a usual source of care to help ensure that care is coordinated and accessible when needed
327,978	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate recommended cancer screenings
11,263	more children (ages 19-35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
17,351	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
1,193	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
22,499	fewer emergency department visits for nonemergent or primary-care-treatable conditions would occur among Medicare beneficiaries

Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2017

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	Substantial change over time (a)
ACCESS & AFFORDABILITY					2017 Scorecard		Baseline		
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2015	15	13	4	35	2013	24	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2015	9	5	1	45	2013	13	8	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost in past year	2015	15	13	7	39	2013	17	16	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2014-15	15	14	10	27	--	--	--	--
At-risk adults without a routine doctor visit in past two years	2015	16	13	6	36	2013	19	14	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2014	18	16	11	41	2012	17	15	No Change
PREVENTION & TREATMENT					2017 Scorecard		Baseline		
Adults with a usual source of care	2015	72	78	89	45	2013	68	76	Improved
Adults with age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2014	66	68	77	34	2012	63	69	Improved
Adults with age-appropriate vaccines	2015	32	38	51	49	2013	31	36	No Change
Children with a medical home	2011/12	46	54	69	49	--	--	--	--
Children with a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2011/12	65	68	81	33	--	--	--	--
Children with emotional, behavioral, or developmental problems who received needed mental health care in the past year	2011/12	60	61	86	29	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who received all recommended doses of seven key vaccines	2015	72	72	81	27	2013	65	70	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries who received at least one drug that should be avoided in the elderly	2014	13	13	7	31	2012	17	17	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries with dementia, hip/pelvic fracture, or chronic renal failure who received a prescription drug that is contraindicated for that condition	2014	15	18	10	19	2012	18	21	Improved
Medicare fee-for-service patients whose health provider always listens, explains, shows respect, and spends enough time with them	2014	71	76	80	51	2013	74	76	Worsened
Risk-adjusted 30-day mortality among Medicare beneficiaries hospitalized for heart attack, heart failure, pneumonia, or stroke	07/2012 - 06/2015	14.2	14.5	13.1	11	07/2010 - 06/2013	13.1	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2014	0.53	0.50	0.23	31	2013	0.64	0.54	Improved
Hospitalized patients given information about what to do during their recovery at home	2015	87	87	90	23	2013	86	86	Improved
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	2015	66	68	74	43	2013	66	68	No Change
Home health patients who get better at walking or moving around	2015	62	66	72	44	2013	58	61	Improved
Home health patients whose wounds improved or healed after an operation	2015	86	90	95	45	2013	86	89	No Change
High-risk nursing home residents with pressure sores	2015 (Q2-Q4)	5	6	3	16	2013 (Q2-Q4)	6	6	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2015 (Q2-Q4)	17	17	8	21	2013 (Q2-Q4)	20	21	Improved

Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2017

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension (continued)

	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Substantial change over time (a)
Dimension and Indicator									
2017 Scorecard					Baseline				
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2013	91	107	27	22	2011	106	107	No Change
Hospital admissions among Medicare beneficiaries for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, ages 65–74, per 1,000 beneficiaries (b)	2014	17	27	12	6	2012	20	29	No Change
Hospital admissions among Medicare beneficiaries for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, age 75 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries (b)	2014	47	66	35	7	2012	51	70	No Change
Medicare 30-day hospital readmissions, rate per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	19	27	10	7	2012	23	34	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents readmitted within 30 days of hospital discharge to nursing home	2014	19	19	11	23	2012	20	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2014	8	16	5	3	2012	9	17	No Change
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2015	14.9	16.2	13.9	7	2013	15.0	16.0	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits among Medicare beneficiaries, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	173	185	129	18	2012	178	188	No Change
Total reimbursements per enrollee (ages 18–64) with employer-sponsored insurance	2014	\$4,226	\$4,569	\$3,217	20	2013	\$4,267	\$4,489	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per beneficiary	2014	\$7,912	\$8,819	\$5,592	18	2012	\$7,998	\$8,854	No Change
2017 Scorecard					Baseline				
HEALTHY LIVES									
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2013-14	73.1	84.2	54.3	21	2011-12	72.4	84.0	No Change
Years of potential life lost before age 75	2014	6,623	6,447	4,892	28	2012	6,609	6,412	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2014	19.1	20.6	14.2	13	2012	19.1	21.4	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2014	13.2	14.3	10.9	13	2012	13.1	14.9	No Change
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2014	18.0	13.0	7.8	39	2012	17.3	12.6	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2013	5.3	6.0	4.2	15	2012	5.8	6.0	No Change
Adults ages 18–64 who report fair/poor health or activity limitations because of physical, mental, or emotional problems	2015	28	26	20	38	2013	24	26	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2015	14	17	9	4	2013	16	18	Improved
Adults ages 18–64 who are obese (BMI >= 30)	2015	30	29	20	22	2013	28	29	Worsened
Children ages 10–17 who are overweight or obese (BMI >= 85th percentile)	2011/12	37	31	22	47	--	--	--	--
Adults ages 18–64 who have lost six or more teeth because of tooth decay, infection, or gum disease	2014	9	10	6	17	2012	10	10	No Change

Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2017**Table 2. State Equity Indicator Data**

The Equity profile displays gaps in performance for vulnerable populations for selected indicators. An equity gap is defined as the difference between the U.S. national average for a particular indicator and the rate for the state's most vulnerable group by income and race/ethnicity. For all equity indicators, lower rates are better; therefore, a positive or negative gap value indicates that the state's most vulnerable group is better or worse than the U.S. average for a particular indicator.

Equity Type and Indicator	Vulnerable				State ranking	Vulnerable				Change in vulnerable group rate (b)
	Data year	group rate	U.S. average	Gap (a)		Data year	group rate	U.S. average	Gap (a)	
LOW-INCOME	2017 Scorecard					Baseline				
Uninsured ages 19–64	2015	25	13	-12	28	2013	41	20	-21	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost in past year	2015	25	13	-12	33	2013	33	16	-17	Improved
At risk adults without a doctor visit	2015	20	13	-7	38	2013	22	14	-8	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2014	26	16	-10	33	2012	27	15	-12	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2015	37	22	-15	47	2013	38	24	-14	No Change
Adults without age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2014	38	32	-6	33	2012	38	31	-7	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate vaccines	2015	74	62	-12	49	2013	70	64	-6	Worsened
Children without a medical home	2011/12	67	46	-21	49	--	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2011/12	41	32	-9	31	--	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines (c)	2014	41	28	-13	43	2012	33	32	-1	Worsened
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2014	13	13	0	8	2012	20	17	-3	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2013	115	107	-8	11	2012	158	143	-15	Improved
Medicare admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions (d)	2014	68	44	-24	9	2012	78	48	-30	Improved
Medicare 30-day hospital readmissions, per 1,000 beneficiaries (d)	2014	51	35	-16	19	2012	61	43	-18	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits among Medicare beneficiaries, per 1,000 beneficiaries (d)	2014	349	185	-164	28	2012	344	188	-156	Worsened
Adults with poor health-related quality of life	2015	37	26	-11	12	2013	34	26	-8	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2015	17	17	0	4	2013	19	18	-1	Improved
Adults who are obese	2015	38	29	-9	21	2013	37	29	-8	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2014	12	10	-2	6	2012	15	10	-5	Improved
RACE/ETHNICITY (e)	2017 Scorecard					Baseline				
Uninsured ages 19–64 (Hispanic ethnicity)	2015	25	13	-12	14	2013	38	20	-18	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost in past year (Hispanic ethnicity)	2015	25	13	-12	37	2013	27	16	-11	No Change
At risk adults without a doctor visit (Hispanic ethnicity)	2015	22	13	-9	29	2013	25	14	-11	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year (Hispanic ethnicity)	2014	24	16	-8	28	2012	25	15	-10	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care (Hispanic ethnicity)	2015	40	22	-18	29	2013	44	24	-20	Improved
Adults without age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings (other race)	2014	41	32	-9	37	2012	42	31	-11	Improved
Adults without age-appropriate vaccines (Hispanic ethnicity)	2015	75	62	-13	46	2013	74	64	-10	Worsened
Children without a medical home (black race)	2011/12	69	46	-23	45	--	--	--	--	--

Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2017

Table 2. State Equity Indicator Data (continued)

The Equity profile displays gaps in performance for vulnerable populations for selected indicators. An equity gap is defined as the difference between the U.S. national average for a particular indicator and the rate for the state's most vulnerable group by income and race/ethnicity. For all equity indicators, lower rates are better; therefore, a positive or negative gap value indicates that the state's most vulnerable group is better or worse than the U.S. average for a particular indicator.

Equity Type and Indicator	Data year	Vulnerable		U.S. average	Gap (a)	State ranking	Data year	Vulnerable		U.S. average	Gap (a)	Change in vulnerable group rate (b)
		group rate						group rate				
RACE/ETHNICITY (continued)		2017 Scorecard					Baseline					
Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year (Hispanic ethnicity)	2011/12	38	32	-6	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines (Hispanic ethnicity) (c)	2014	23	28	5	5	2012	32	32	0	Improved		
Mortality amenable to health care (black race)	2013-14	128	84.2	-43.3	12	2011-12	127.8	84.0	-43.80	Improved		
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births (black race)	2012-13	12.0	6.0	-6.0	31	2010-11	15.1	6.5	-8.6	Improved		
Adults with poor health-related quality of life (Hispanic ethnicity)	2015	30	26	-4	13	2013	26	26	0	Worsened		
Adults who smoke (black race)	2015	15	17	2	2	2013	14	18	4	No Change		
Adults who are obese (Hispanic ethnicity)	2015	36	29	-7	25	2013	36	29	-7	No Change		
Adults who have lost six or more teeth (other race)	2014	7	10	3	1	2012	7	10	3	No Change		

Table 3. Summary of Equity Indicator Change

CHANGE IN EQUITY GAP					
	2017 Scorecard rankings	Indicators with trends	No change in gap	Gap narrowed/ vulnerable group improved	Gap widened/ vulnerable group worsened
Equity Dimension	21	31	6	18	7
Low Income	27	17	2	10	5
Race/Ethnicity	20	14	4	8	2

Notes:

Cover Page. (a) The 2017 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2014 or 2015 data; Baseline rankings generally reflect 2012 or 2013 data. The Baseline rankings generally align with Baseline rankings reported in the December 2015 State Scorecard report. The 2017 State Scorecard added or revised several performance measures relative to what was reported in the December 2015 Scorecard report; overall and dimension rankings are not strictly comparable between these reports. **(b)** Improved or worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) of a standard deviation (a statistical measure of variation) larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half of a standard deviation. The Equity dimension is separated into two subdimensions, Income and Race/Ethnicity. For interpretation of changes in the Equity dimension, see Table 2, note (b) below. **(c)** The table shows the estimated impact if this state's performance improved to the rate of the best-performing state for selected Scorecard indicators. Benchmark states, those with the best rate, have an estimated impact of zero (0).

Table 1. (*) Data not available for this state. **(--)** Historical data not available or not comparable over time. **(a)** Substantial change (improvement or worsening) refers to a change between the baseline and current time periods of at least 0.5 standard deviations. **(b)** Hospital admissions among Medicare beneficiaries for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions are displayed here separately for two age ranges, but counted as a single indicator in tallies of improvement.

Table 2. (*) Data not available for this state. **(--)** Historic data not available or not comparable over time. **(a)** Gaps measure the difference between the most vulnerable group in this state, by income or race/ethnicity, and the U.S. national average for each indicator. **(b)** Improvement indicates that the gap between this state's vulnerable population and the U.S. average has narrowed AND that the vulnerable group rate in this state has improved. Worsening indicates that the gap between this state's vulnerable population and the U.S. average has widened AND that the vulnerable group rate in this state has worsened. No change indicates that either the gap narrowed but the vulnerable group rate worsened, or the vulnerable group rate improved but the gap widened. **(c)** Different data years were used in the equity analysis than were reported for the entire state population rate. **(d)** Measures constructed from 20% Medicare sample for the equity analysis. Data for equity analysis provided by A. Jha, Harvard School of Public health. Refer to the 2017 State Scorecard report appendix for source information for entire state population rate. **(e)** Gaps are based on the state's nonwhite population with the largest observed difference from the U.S. average. The racial/ethnic minority with the largest gap is noted for each indicator. Race/ethnicity is generally defined as white race (non-Hispanic), black race (non-Hispanic), Hispanic ethnicity (can include individuals of any race), and other race (non-Hispanic) which includes individuals who self-identify as being some race/ethnicity not otherwise categorized.