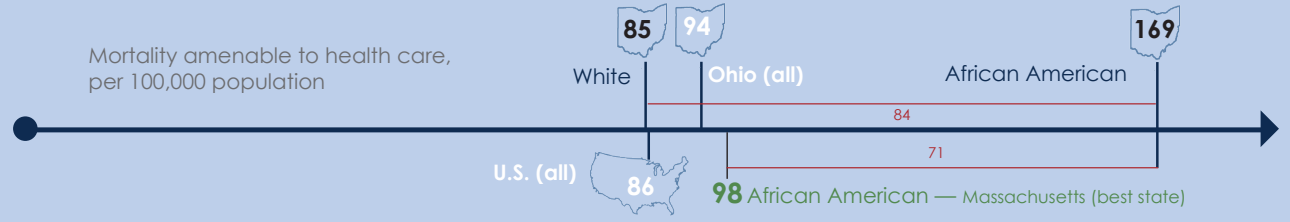## 39 Healthcare system in Ohio
Ohio ranks **39th in the nation** on the healthcare system domain

| Indicator | Ohio's rank | Data value | | Trend | Best state |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | baseline | most recent | | |
| **Preventive services** | **35** | | | | |
| **Breastfeeding support in hospitals** Composite quality practice score for infant nutrition and care provided at hospitals and birth centers to support breastfeeding | 21 | 69 | 71 | + | 88 NH |
| **Flu vaccination** Monthly cumulative influenza vaccination percent coverage estimates for persons ≥ 6 months of age | 32 | 43.7% | 44.8% | + | 57.5% MA |
| **Diabetes A1c measurements** Percent of adults ages 18 and older with diagnosed diabetes who received 2 or more hemoglobin A1c measurements in the last year | 36 | 67% | 68.9% | + | 80.5% ME |
| **Prenatal care** Percent of women who completed a pregnancy in the last 12 months and who received prenatal care in the first trimester | NR* | 69.2% | 68.5% | – | 83.5% VT |
| **Cancer early stage diagnosis, all** Percent of all cancer cases diagnosed at an early stage | NR* | 48.6% | 49.8% | + | NA |
| **Female breast cancer early stage diagnosis** Percent of female breast cancer cases diagnosed at an early stage | NR* | 66.8% | 69.2% | + | NA |
| **Colon and rectal cancer early stage diagnosis** Percent of colon and rectal cancer cases diagnosed at an early stage | NR* | 38.5% | 38.5% | = | NA |
| **Hospital utilization** | **42** | | | | |
| **Heart failure readmissions for Medicare beneficiaries** Percent of Medicare beneficiaries discharged from the hospital with a principal diagnosis of heart failure who were readmitted for any cause within 30 days after the index admission date | 35 | 24.9% | 25% | – | 21.1% MT |
| **Avoidable emergency department visits for Medicare beneficiaries** Potentially avoidable emergency department visits among Medicare beneficiaries, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 44 | NA | 215 | NA | 129 HI |
| **All payer same hospital readmissions** All payer 30-day same hospital readmissions as a percent of admissions or unplanned readmissions | NR* | 9.5% | 8.8% | + | NA |
| **Timeliness, effectiveness and quality of care** | **31** | | | | |
| **Healthcare-associated infections** Composite of standardized infection ratios across six healthcare-associated infections | 14 | NA | 0.79 | NA | 0.59 AK |
| **Nursing home pressure ulcers** Percent of long-stay high-risk nursing home residents impaired in bed mobility or transfer, comatose, or malnourished with pressure ulcers | 19 | NA | 6% | NA | 3% HI |
| **Stroke care** Percent of ischemic stroke patients who got medicine to break up a blood clot within 3 hours after symptoms started | 28 | NA | 65% | NA | 96% ND |
| **Patient experience** Percent of Medicare fee-for-service beneficiaries who had a doctor's office or clinic visit in the last 12 months whose doctor sometimes or never explained things in a way they could understand | 31 | 4.2% | 4.4% | – | 1.7% VT |
| **Mortality amenable to healthcare, all** Number of deaths before age 75 per 100,000 population that resulted from causes considered at least partially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate medical care | 35 | 106 | 94 | + | 57 MN |
| **Behavioral health** | | | | | |
| **Mental illness hospitalization follow-up** Percent of Medicaid enrollees ages 6 and older who received follow-up after hospitalization for mental illness within 30 days of discharge | NR* | 64.8% | 64.9% | + | NA |
| **Substance use disorder treatment retention** Percent of individuals ages 12 and older with an intake assessment who received one outpatient index services within a week and two additional outpatient index services within 30 days of intake | NR* | 36.4% | 37.4% | + | NA |

### Gaps in healthcare preventable death

There are significant gaps among different groups in Ohio in the number of deaths considered at least partially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate medical care. There are 84 more deaths per 100,000 population among African Americans than White Ohioans, and there are 71 more deaths per 100,000 population among Ohio African Americans compared to African Americans in Massachusetts.

Mortality amenable to health care, per 100,000 population

White 85 — Ohio (all) 94 — African American 169

U.S. (all) 86

98 African American — Massachusetts (best state)

84

71

**KEY**

**Rank**

| | |
|---|---|
| ■ (green) | Ohio ranks in the **top quartile** of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. |
| ■ (yellow) | Ohio ranks in the **second quartile** of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. |
| ■ (orange) | Ohio ranks in the **third quartile** of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. |
| ■ (red) | Ohio ranks in the **bottom quartile** of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. |
| NR | **No ranking**, no assigned desired direction |
| NR* | **No ranking**, metric has 10 or more missing states |

**Trend**

| | |
|---|---|
| + | **Getting better** |
| = | No change |
| – | Getting Worse |

**NOTE:** Rankings are based on the most-recent data column. A ranking of 1 is the best and 51st is the worst. This dashboard uses data that is the most recently available for all states and DC. The year that is most-recently available varies by metric, from 2010 to 2014. See appendix for specific years for each metric.

| Metric | Base Year | Most recent year | Data source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breastfeeding support in hospitals | 2009 | 2011 | National Survey of Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care, mPINC survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| Diabetes A1c measurements | 2009 | 2010 | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System |
| Cancer early stage diagnosis, all | 2010 | 2011 | Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System |
| Cancer early stage diagnosis, female breast cancer cases | 2010 | 2011 | Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System |
| Cancer early stage diagnosis, colon and rectal cancer cases | 2010 | 2011 | Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System |
| Flu vaccination | 06/2011-05/2012 | 06/2012-05/2013 | National Immunization Survey and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention FluVaxView |
| Prenatal care | 2011 | 2012 | National Vital Statistics System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| Mental illness hospitalization follow-up | 2013 | 2014 | Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services |
| Substance use disorder treatment retention | 2013 | 2014 | Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services |
| All payer same hospital readmissions | 2011 | 2012 | Ohio Hospital Association |
| Heart failure readmissions for Medicare beneficiaries | 2010 | 2011 | Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services |
| Avoidable emergency department visits for Medicare beneficiaries | - | 2011 | Analysis of J.Zheng and A.Jha, Harvard School of Public Health as compiled by the Commonwealth Fund State Scorecard on Healthcare System Performance 2014 edition |
| Heathcare-associated infections | - | 2012 | Analysis of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data |
| Stroke care | - | 01/2013-09/2013 | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services |
| Nursing home pressure ulcers | - | 7/2012-3/2013 | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services as compiled by the Commonwealth Fund State Scorecard on Healthcare System Performance 2014 edition |
| Patient experience | 2010 | 2011 | Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Quality Improvement and Patient Safety, National CAHPS Benchmarking Database |
| Mortality amenable to healthcare, all | 2004-2005 | 2009-2010 | Centers for Disease Control National Vital Statistics System as analyzed and compiled by the Commonwealth Fund State Scorecard on Healthcare System Performance 2014 edition |
| Mortality amenable to healthcare, Black | 2004-2005 | 2009-2010 | Centers for Disease Control National Vital Statistics System as analyzed and compiled by the Commonwealth Fund State Scorecard on Healthcare System Performance 2014 edition |
| Mortality amenable to healthcare, White | 2004-2005 | 2009-2010 | Centers for Disease Control National Vital Statistics System as analyzed and compiled by the Commonwealth Fund State Scorecard on Healthcare System Performance 2014 edition |

# Making data meaningful

In order to put Ohio data in context in a way that is meaningful for state policymakers and other stakeholders, this dashboard presents the following information:

- **State rank for metrics:** Performance for all states and the District of Columbia is ranked for each metric, with 1 being the best and 51 the worst. These ranks are then divided into quartiles with green indicating the top (best) quartile and red indicating the bottom (worst) quartile.
- **State rank for subdomains and domains:** In order to provide a summary look at the data, the metric ranks are "rolled up" into subdomain and domain ranks. Subdomain ranks are the composite rank of the metrics in each subdomain, weighted equally. Domain ranks are the composite rank of the sub-domain ranks, weighted equally.
- **Change over time:** When available, the dashboard includes data values for the most-recent time period and for a baseline time period, which is the next most recently-available time period. Any change in the desired direction from the baseline to the most recent time period is labeled as "getting better" [+], while any change in the opposite direction is labeled as "getting worse" [-]. No change is labeled as [=].
- **Best state:** The data value for the top-ranked state is listed for each metric. This provides a benchmark that indicates the magnitude of improvement needed for Ohio to be ranked more highly in the future.
- **Gaps:** Domain profiles include "break outs" by race/ethnicity or income level for a featured metric or set of metrics. These graphics highlight health disparities and point to opportunities to improve health for all groups in Ohio.

# Acknowledgements

For methodology and sources, view 2014 Health Value Dashboard material online at:
**www.hpio.net/groups/health-measurement**