Georgia

The Commonwealth Fund
1918 2018

Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank[a]	Change[b]
Overall	**40**	**+1**
Access & Affordability	46	-4
Prevention & Treatment	41	+2
Avoidable Use & Cost	31	+2
Healthy Lives	40	-4
Disparity	47	0

How Health Care in Georgia Has Changed[c]

- ● Greatly Improved
- ● Improved
- ● Little or No Change
- ● Worsened
- ● Greatly Worsened

(1, 3, 5, 5, 23)

Worse Than Average Overall Performance

HI MA MN VT UT IA WA WI CT CO NH OR RI CA ID ME SD MT NY MD NE DE ND PA NJ IL

MI VA AZ DC NM KS WY AK NC OH IN SC NV **GA** TN KY AL MO TX AR WV FL LA OK MS

Better Than Average Overall Performance
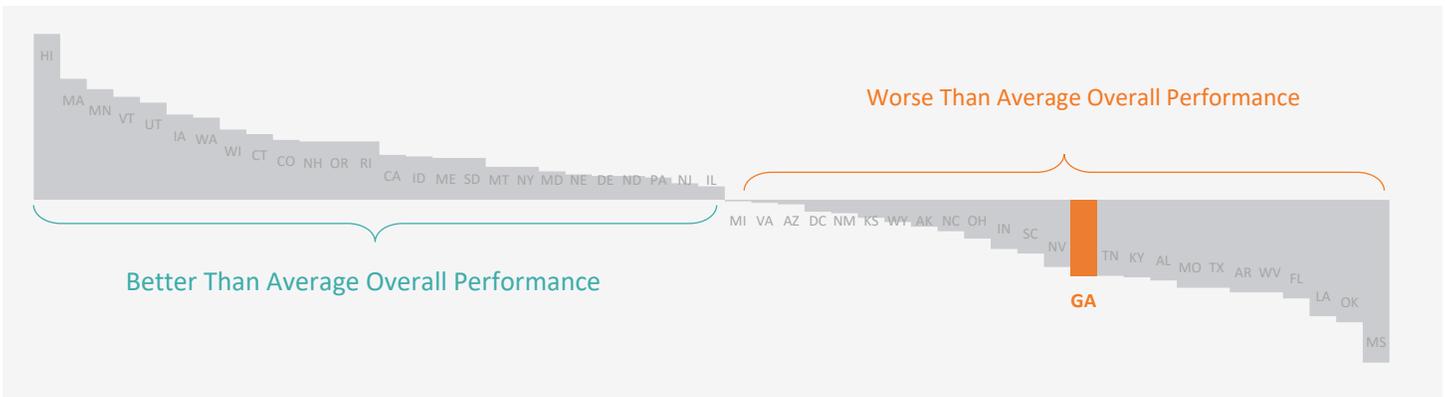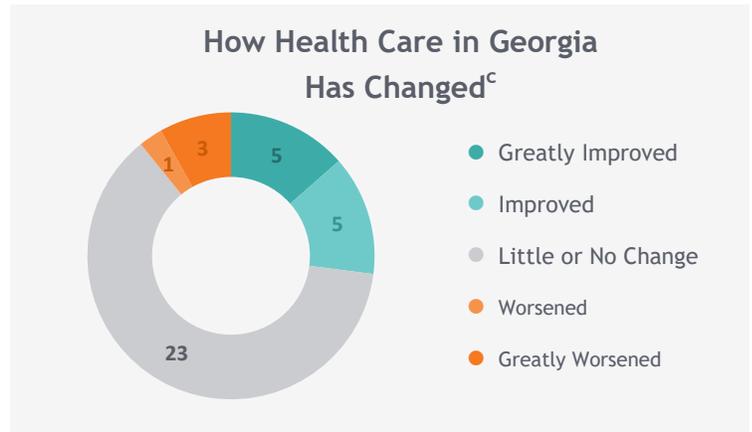
Top Ranked Indicators

Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths

Diabetic adults without a HbA1C test

Bottom Ranked Indicators

Went without care because of cost

Central Line-associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI), SIR

Children who did not receive needed mental health care

Most Improved Indicators

Home health patients without improved mobility

Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug

Indicators That Worsened the Most

Infant mortality

Adults without all recommended cancer screenings

Hospital 30-day mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement[d]

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the South	Georgia could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
774,805	619,844	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
453,776	414,128	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
15,117	1,654	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
40,975	22,764	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
4,817	2,300	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
211,060	97,143	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	18	12	4	46	2013	26	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	7	5	1	41	2013	10	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	27	22	11	41	2013	28	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	17	13	7	47	2013	20	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	14	14	9	24	2013-14	15	15	No Change
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	7	6	4	35	2013	7	6	No Change
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	17	16	10	37	2012	16	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment			**2018 Scorecard**				**Baseline**		
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	34	32	24	31	2012	28	31	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	66	63	54	39	2013	68	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	15	17	11	9	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	16	13	7	42	2012	21	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	51	51	40	36	--	--	--	--
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	34	18	5	51	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	23	29	15	7	2013	30	30	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.4	14.1	13	27	2010 - 2013	13.4	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.17	0.99	0.32	49	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	14	13	9	37	2013	16	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	33	32	27	37	2013	34	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	27	29	23	11	2013	39	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	19	16	8	42	2013	22	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	19	20	14	11	2009-2011	20	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	57	56	41	34	2009-2011	59	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	81	106	22	12	2012	97	143	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	164	159	130	29	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	197	197	138	29	2012	201	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	35	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	28	26	14	35	2012	31	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	68	66	33	35	2012	73	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.94	2.9	1.2	31	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	40	42	21	31	2012	46	49	Improved
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	17	16	5	30	2012	19	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.9	16.4	14	32	2013	16	16	Worsened
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	35	29	16	42	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	$4,507	$4,736	$3,347	19	2013	$4,951	$4,697	Improved
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	$8,974	$9,025	$5,586	30	2012	$8,743	$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives			**2018 Scorecard**				**Baseline**		
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	103.5	84.3	54.7	42	2012-13	100.4	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	21.7	20.1	13.6	43	2013	22.5	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	14.3	13.1	10.1	38	2013	14.9	14.6	No Change
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	35.1	43.2	28.5	7	2013	30.6	35.6	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	7.8	5.9	4.1	47	2012	6.2	6	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	18	16	10	39	2013	17	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	18	16	9	28	2013	19	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	32	30	22	31	2013	31	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	32	31	19	30	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	13	10	6	39	2012	13	10	No Change

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-income rate (f)	Disparity (g)	State ranking	Data year	Low-income rate (f)	Disparity (g)	Change over time (h)
Disparity		**2018 Scorecard**				**Baseline**		
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	35	-29	50	2013	46	-38	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	9	-6	41	2013	14	-10	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	33	-15	44	2013	34	-22	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	31	-25	49	2013	35	-28	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	25	-14	30	2012	24	-15	No Change
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	36	-12	34	2012	35	-16	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	73	-13	46	2013	72	-12	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	62	-26	31	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	30	-8	9	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	25	-3	7	2013	35	-12	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	19	-3	12	2012	25	-6	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	103	-46	4	2012	150	-100	Improved
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	101	-58	29	2012	101	-43	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	63	-35	33	2012	72	-38	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	396	-228	37	2012	398	-233	Improved
Adults who smoke	2016	24	-12	12	2013	25	-15	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	45	-15	47	2013	39	-8	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	22	-15	29	2012	22	-15	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	34	-27	47	2013	30	-23	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.