

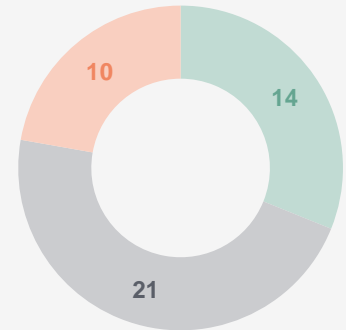
North Carolina

Ranking Highlights^a

	National Rank	Rank Among Southeastern States*
Overall	34 of 51	2 of 12
COVID-19	33	4
Access & Affordability	37	6
Prevention & Treatment	13	1
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost	22	3
Healthy Lives	34	4
Income Disparity	40	5
Racial & Ethnic Equity	29	5

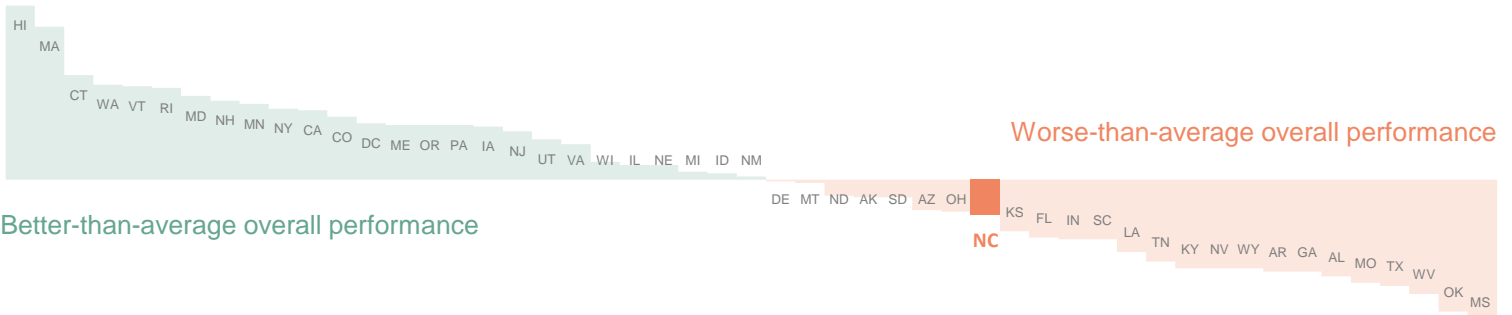
* Southeastern states include AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV

How Health Care Performance Changed in North Carolina^b



- Indicators that Improved
- Indicators that Worsened
- Indicators with Little or No Change

How North Carolina Compares to All States



The Best and Worst in North Carolina

Top-Ranked Indicators

Days of hospital staffing shortages during the COVID-19 pandemic

Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test

Primary care spending as share of total, age 65 and older

Most Improved Indicators

Potentially avoidable emergency department visits age 65 and older

Adults who went without care because of cost

Adults who report fair or poor health

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

High out-of-pocket medical spending

People with medical debt

Adults vaccinated against COVID-19 with a booster

Indicators That Worsened the Most

Primary care spending as share of total, ages 18–64

Home health patients with improved mobility

Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State rank	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time ^b
Access & Affordability	2022 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2020	16%	12%	4%	44	2016	15%	12%	No Change
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2020	5%	5%	2%	27	2016	5%	5%	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2020	23%	23%	12%	28	2016	21%	22%	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2020	11%	11%	6%	39	2016	16%	13%	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2019–20	9%	7%	3%	45	2016–17	12%	9%	Improved
Employee total potential out-of-pocket medical costs as a share of state median income	2020	14%	12%	8%	42	2016	12%	11%	Worsened
People with medical debt	2020	21%	15%	2%	46	—	—	—	—
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2020	35%	35%	25%	29	2016	36%	34%	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2022 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults with all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2020	72%	69%	76%	10	2016	73%	68%	No Change
Adults with age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2020	47%	44%	54%	18	2016	42%	37%	Improved
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2019	9%	8%	8%	2	2015	13%	17%	Improved
Children with a medical home	2019–20	51%	47%	57%	20	2016–17	55%	49%	Worsened
Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit	2019–20	33%	34%	23%	22	—	—	—	—
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2019–20	21%	19%	10%	38	2016–17	22%	20%	No Change
Children without all recommended vaccines	2020	23%	27%	14%	13	2016	22%	29%	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	07/2016–06/2019	14%	14%	12%	31	07/2012–06/2015	15%	15%	Improved
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2020	0.958	0.857	0.419	45	2016	1.035	0.891	No Change
Hospitals with overall patient experience ratings higher than the national median	2020	48%	48%	76%	25	2017	56%	55%	No Change
Home health patients with improved mobility	2019	83%	80%	87%	10	2016	72%	71%	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2020	12%	14%	9%	10	2016	14%	16%	Improved

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

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State rank	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time ^b
Prevention & Treatment (cont.)						2022 Scorecard			Baseline
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2018–19	27%	25%	15%	34	2013–15	24%	20%	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2018–19	52%	56%	43%	15	2013–15	50%	56%	No Change
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2022 Scorecard			Baseline
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2019	191	137	73	43	2015	159	159	Worsened
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2020	142	137	112	33	2016	197	185	Improved
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2019	7	7	6	28	2015	4	5	Worsened
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2020	31	29	16	36	2016	43	43	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2019	3	3	3	14	2015	3	3	Worsened
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2020	31	33	17	25	2016	38	40	Improved
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	19%	19%	11%	22	2012	20%	20%	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	16%	15%	5%	28	2012	18%	17%	No Change
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2019	16%	15%	11%	21	2016	16%	16%	No Change
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2019	65%	68%	57%	7	2015	66%	71%	No Change
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2019	\$5,291	\$5,354	\$4,082	20	2015	\$4,852	\$4,736	Worsened
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2020	\$9,132	\$9,677	\$6,256	22	2016	\$8,797	\$9,342	No Change
Primary care spending as a share of total health care spending									
Ages 18–64 (employer-insured enrollees)	2019	10%	7%	11%	6	2018	8%	6%	Improved
Age 65 and older (Medicare beneficiaries)	2020	7%	6%	8%	5	2016	7%	6%	Worsened
Healthy Lives						2022 Scorecard			Baseline
Premature deaths from treatable causes per 100,000 population	2019–20	92	86	60	34	2018–19	90	84	No Change
Premature deaths from preventable causes per 100,000 population	2019–20	185	173	131	32	2018–19	178	166	No Change

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

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State rank	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time ^b
Healthy Lives (cont.)	2022 Scorecard					Baseline			
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2019	7	6	3	38	2015	7	6	Improved
Maternal deaths while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births	2019–2020	26	22	10	20	—	—	—	—
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2020	13	14	6	14	2016	13	14	No Change
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2020	11	13	8	13	2016	8	10	No Change
Drug overdose deaths per 100,000 population	2020	31	28	10	30	2016	20	20	Worsened
Adults who report fair or poor health	2020	12%	12%	9%	29	2016	17%	16%	Improved
Adults who smoke	2020	17%	14%	8%	34	2016	18%	16%	No Change
Adults who are obese	2020	34%	33%	24%	33	2016	33%	30%	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2019–20	34%	32%	23%	38	2016–17	31%	31%	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2020	10%	9%	5%	38	2016	12%	10%	Improved
State-based public health spending per resident	2019	\$15	\$40	\$366	45	—	—	—	—
COVID-19^c	2022 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults age 18 and older who are fully vaccinated against COVID-19 and who have a booster dose	2022	19%	37%	55%	51	—	—	—	—
Number of days until 70 percent of the state's population age 12 and older was fully vaccinated against COVID-19	2022	—	354	182	31	—	—	—	—
Days of high ICU stress during the COVID-19 pandemic	2022	251	112	0	41	—	—	—	—
Days of hospital staffing shortages during the COVID-19 pandemic	2022	0	50	0	1	—	—	—	—
Hospital admissions for confirmed COVID-19 cases, per 100,000 population	2022	1,185	1,443	564	17	—	—	—	—
Excess deaths associated with COVID-19, per 100,000 population	2022	305	345	110	17	—	—	—	—
Deaths from COVID-19 among nursing home residents, per 1,000 beds	2022	92	94	19	24	—	—	—	—

Table 2. State Income Disparity Data

Disparity Indicator	Data year	Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e	State rank	Data year	Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e	Change over time ^f
	2022 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2020	31%	-26	46	2016	29%	-25	Worsened
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2020	6%	-4	19	2016	6%	-4	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2019–20	28%	-22	45	2015–16	30%	-25	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2019–20	22%	-21	35	2016–17	24%	-21	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2018/20	52%	-34	45	2014/16	54%	-37	Improved
Adults with all recommended cancer screenings	2018/20	66%	-10	25	2014/16	65%	-14	Improved
Adults with age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2019–20	39%	-12	15	2015–16	36%	-16	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2019–20	39%	-12	9	—	—	—	—
Children without all recommended vaccines	2020	31%	-15	21	2016	25%	-13	Worsened
Adults who report fair or poor health	2019–20	24%	-19	26	2015–16	31%	-27	Improved
Adults who smoke	2019–20	28%	-17	26	2015–16	28%	-18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2019–20	38%	-6	25	2015–16	39%	-12	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2019–20	18%	-14	36	2015–16	20%	-14	Improved

Table 3. State Racial and Ethnic Health Equity Performance Summary Data⁹

Health System Performance Score & State Rank Among Population Group reproduced here from the 2021 State Equity Scorecard

	Percentile Score (1–100)	State Rank Among Population Group
American Indian and Alaska Native People	14	4 of 14 states
Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander People	61	19 of 23 states
Black People	33	16 of 38 states
Latinx/Hispanic People	12	36 of 42 states
White People ^h	79	4 of 51 states

From: *Achieving Racial and Ethnic Equity in U.S. Health Care: A Scorecard of State Performance*, Commonwealth Fund, Nov. 2021.

Table 4. State Racial and Ethnic Health Equity Performance Measure Data⁹

	Data year	U.S. total	AIAN people	AANHPI people	Black people	Latinx/Hispanic people	White people
Health Outcomes							
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2019–20	87	111	42	147	46	78
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2018–19	6	14	4	12	5	5
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2019–20	19	17	7	27	8	18
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2019–20	13	10	6	16	6	12
30-day hospital readmissions among Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2019	38	—	—	49	—	35
Adults ages 18 and older who smoke	2019–20	15%	26%	—	18%	10%	18%
Adults ages 18–64 who are obese (BMI >= 30)	2019–20	32%	43%	22%	49%	32%	31%
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2018/20	9%	30%	—	13%	6%	10%
Health Care Access							
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2020	12%	19%	9%	16%	41%	12%
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2020	5%	—	5%	4%	11%	4%
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2019–20	12%	24%	9%	15%	24%	12%
Insured individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2019–20	6%	13%	7%	8%	11%	6%
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2019–20	23%	20%	35%	21%	57%	19%
Health Care Quality and Service Use							
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2019	39	—	—	51	—	38

Table 4. State Racial and Ethnic Health Equity Performance Measure Data (cont.)^g

	Data year	U.S. total	AIAN people	AANHPI people	Black people	Latinx/ Hispanic people	White people
Health Care Quality and Service Use (cont.)							
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2019	185	—	—	309	—	174
Adult women ages 50–74 who received a mammogram in the past two years	2018/20	79%	84%	64%	82%	69%	80%
Adult women ages 25–64 who received a cervical cancer screening test in the past three years	2018/20	77%	79%	74%	80%	82%	76%
Adults ages 50–74 with a recent colon cancer screening test	2018/20	70%	74%	47%	74%	38%	74%
Adults age 18 and older who received a flu shot in the last year	2019–20	45%	44%	42%	46%	32%	54%
Adults age 65 and older who have ever gotten a pneumonia vaccine	2019–20	71%	73%	—	69%	51%	77%
Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit	2019–20	34%	—	—	37%	37%	29%
Children without all recommended vaccines	2020	27%	—	—	—	32%	25%
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2018/20	35%	48%	40%	39%	49%	31%
Primary care spending as share of total health care spending among Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older	2020	6%	—	—	6%	—	7%

Notes

- (a) The 2022 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2020 data. The 2022 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures, including the addition of seven measures specifically related to performance during the COVID-19 pandemic, since the September 2020 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports.
- (b) Trend data available for 45 of 56 total Scorecard indicators. Improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) standard deviation 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 standard deviation.
- (c) All COVID-19 measures are current through the end of March 2022.
- (d) Rates are for states’ low-income population, generally those whose household income is less than 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL).
- (e) Income disparity is the difference between the states’ low-income and higher-income (generally 400%+ FPL) populations.
- (f) Improvement indicates that the low-income rate improved and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations narrowed; worsening indicates that the low-income rate worsened and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations widened.
- (g) Performance data not available for all groups in every state. While scores from the 2021 Equity Scorecard report are used for ranking states, certain data indicators presented in Table 4 may be more recent than those used in the 2021 report due to updates during the past six months. Certain cancer screening indicators in Table 4 are specific to the Equity Scorecard report.
- (h) States not ranked on health system performance for white people in this report; included for comparative purposes. “—” means data not available.

Data reported here can also be found in the Commonwealth Fund's online Health System Data Center <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/datacenter>