Louisiana

The Commonwealth Fund

Ranking Highlights[a]

	National Rank		Rank Among Southeastern States	
	2019	Change from baseline	**2019**	Change from baseline
Overall	**45** of 51	**+5**	**10** of 12	**+1**
Access & Affordability	43	+3	9	+1
Prevention & Treatment	48	-1	11	0
Avoidable Use & Cost	47	+4	8	+4
Healthy Lives	47	0	8	0
Health Care Disparities	9	+24	1	+1

How Health Care in Louisiana Has Changed[b]

- 18 Improved
- 7 Worsened
- 19 Little or No Change

Worse than average overall performance

HI MA MN WA CT VT RI IA CO NH UT ME WI CA NY ND OR ID MD NJ PA NE DC SD MI MT DE   IL VA AK KS AZ OH NC NM IN WY AL TN KY SC GA MO FL **LA** WV AR NV TX OK MS

Better than average overall performance
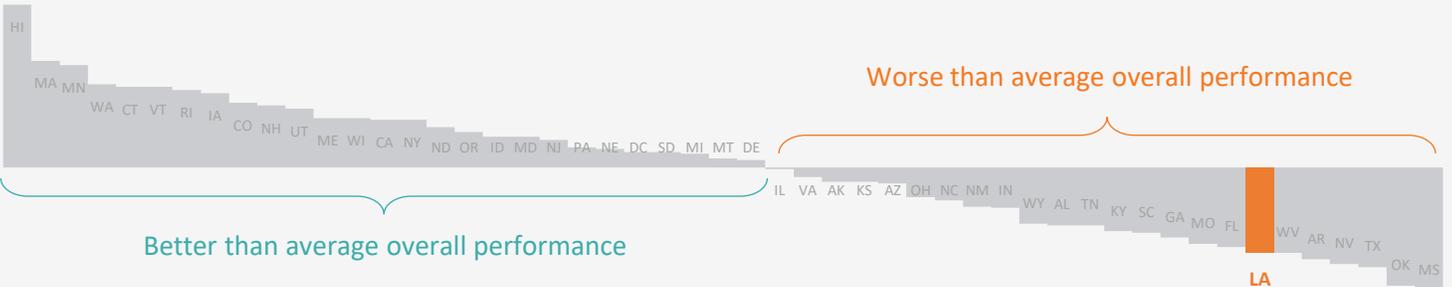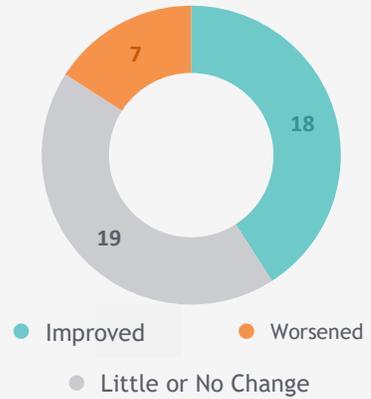
Top-Ranked Indicators

Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging

Uninsured children

Alcohol deaths

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

Adults without a dental visit

Medicare spending per beneficiary

Employee insurance costs as a share of median income

Most Improved Indicators

Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication

Uninsured adults

Home health patients without improved mobility

Indicators That Worsened the Most

Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64

Adults without all recommended vaccines

Employee insurance costs as a share of median income

Estimated Impact of State Improvement[c]

Top state in the U.S.	Top state in the Southeast region	Louisiana could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
238,748	134,489	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
308,710	171,506	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
164,236	82,118	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
16,182	9,889	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
3,010	1,917	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
132,092	56,776	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[b]
Access & Affordability		**2019 Scorecard**					**Baseline**		
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	12	12	4	27	2013	25	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	3	5	1	4	2013	6	8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	22	23	12	25	2013	26	24	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	17	14	8	45	2013	20	16	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	11	10	5	32	2013-14	13	11	Improved
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	10.2	6.9	4.8	51	2013	8.1	6.5	Worsened
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	20	16	10	51	2012	20	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment		**2019 Scorecard**					**Baseline**		
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	32	32	24	20	2012	33	31	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	67	62	54	50	2013	61	64	Worsened
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	18.7	12	5.6	48	2015	17	16.9	No Change
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	16	11	5	49	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	53	51	39	37	2016	51	51	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	31	32	18	22	2016	32	32	No Change
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	26	22	4	39	2016	25	18	No Change
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	33	29	15	41	2012	32	32	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	13.7	13.9	12.8	15	2010-13	13.3	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	1.13	0.89	0.36	50	2015	1.43	0.99	Improved
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	20	45	9	7	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	25	25	20	21	2013	40	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	17	15	7	35	2013	27	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	20	21	16	14	2009-11	23	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	61	56	42	44	2009-11	65	59	Improved

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[b]
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost			**2019 Scorecard**				**Baseline**		
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	--	87.2	21.7	--	2012	203.0	142.9	--
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	150.3	142.2	115.9	37	2015	173.9	159.0	Improved
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	238.3	196.9	138.3	48	2012	236.3	187.8	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	6.9	5.3	5.3	28	2015	5.6	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	57.7	43.9	21.7	46	2013	66.8	47.7	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	3.2	3.1	2.4	24	2015	3	2.9	No Change
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	45.1	41	19.7	38	2013	50.7	43.5	Improved
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	24	19	11	50	2012	26	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	26	15	5	50	2012	30	17	Improved
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2017	16	16	14	19	2013	16	16	No Change
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	60.8	68.9	57.7	2	2015	60.8	71.1	No Change
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	$4,330	$4,882	$3,255	13	2013	$4,404	$4,697	No Change
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	$11,257	$9,534	$6,195	51	2013	$10,991	$9,081	No Change
Healthy Lives			**2019 Scorecard**				**Baseline**		
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	124.9	84.3	54.7	48	2010-11	121.2	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	23.6	19.9	15.6	49	2013	23.9	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	15.8	12.9	9.3	47	2013	18.4	14.6	Improved
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	15.2	14	6.6	23	2013	12.4	12.6	Worsened
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	6.6	9.6	5.5	6	2013	5.8	8.2	No Change
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	24.5	21.7	8.1	33	2013	17.8	13.8	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	8	5.9	3.5	48	2012	8.1	6	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	20	17	9	44	2013	20	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2017	23	16	9	48	2013	24	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2017	37	31	23	46	2013	33	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	28	31	21	17	2016	34	31	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	14	10	6	42	2012	17	10	Improved

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-income rate[d]	Disparity[e]	State ranking	Data year	Low-income rate[d]	Disparity[e]	Change over time[f]
Disparity		**2019 Scorecard**				**Baseline**		
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	20	-14	21	2013	42	-32	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	3	-1	1	2013	7	-2	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	22	-5	7	2013	29	-14	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	25	-17	32	2013	34	-27	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	25	-23	15	2013-14	25	-23	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	29	-14	30	2012	31	-18	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	-7	11	2012	36	-11	Improved
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	71	-6	13	2013	60	-2	Worsened
Children without a medical home	2017	59	-13	3	2016	65	-32	Improved
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	28	-3	4	2016	33	-2	No Change
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	32	8	2	2012	32	-5	Worsened
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	--	--	--	2012	239.7	-87.4	--
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	440.8	-247.5	45	2012	439.8	-254.5	No Change
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	115.1	-63.4	34	2012	126.5	-41.5	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	60.5	-28	24	2012	81.4	-40.8	Improved
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	33	-26	42	2013	36	-28	Improved
Adults who smoke	2017	33	-18	33	2013	27	-11	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2017	44	-6	5	2013	42	-12	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	22	-14	27	2012	28	-20	Improved

Notes

(a) The 2019 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2017 data. The 2019 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the May 2018 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. Rank change from the baseline period 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.

(b) Trend data available for 45 of 47 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) 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 region (www.bea.gov: Great Lakes, Mid-Atlantic, New England, Plains, Rocky Mountains, Southeast, Southwest, 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.

(d) Rates are for states' low income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% FPL.

(e) Disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations.

(f) 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.