

OKLAHOMA

Rankings			
	2009 Scorecard	Revised 2007 Scorecard ^a	
<i>OVERALL</i>	50	50	
Access	47	47	
Prevention & Treatment	48	45	
Avoidable Hospital Use & Costs	44	48	
Equity ^b	49	48	
Healthy Lives	44	44	

Number of Indicators for Which State Ranked in:					
	2009 Scorecard		Revised 2007 Scorecard ^a		
	Count	%	Count	%	
<i>Total no. of indicators</i>	37	100%	37	100%	
Top 5 States	0	0%	1	3%	
Top Quartile	1	3%	1	3%	
2nd Quartile	4	11%	6	16%	
3rd Quartile	8	22%	7	19%	
Bottom Quartile	24	65%	23	62%	
Bottom 5 States	10	27%	10	27%	

Change in Rates		
	Count	%
<i>Total no. of indicators with trends^c</i>	34	100%
State Rate Improved ≥5%	11	32%
State Rate Worsened ≥5%	8	24%
Little/No Change in State Rate	15	44%

Dimension and Indicator	2009 Scorecard						Revised 2007 Scorecard ^a				Change in Rate ^d	
	Year	State Rate	All States Median Rate	Top 5 States Average Rate	Best State Rate	Rank	Year	State Rate	All States Median Rate	Rank	Actual Change in State Rate	Percent Change in State Rate
	ACCESS						47				47	
Percent of nonelderly adults (ages 18–64) insured	2007–08	78.0	82.2	89.5	92.8	41	2004–05	75.1	82.4	48	2.9	3.9%
Percent of children (ages 0–17) insured	2007–08	90.1	91.4	95.3	96.8	32	2004–05	86.5	91.5	44	3.6	4.2%
Percent of at-risk adults visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past two years	2006–07	75.0	84.1	91.5	93.0	51	1999–2000	87.0	87.0	26	-12.0	-13.8%
Percent of adults without a time in the past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	2006–07	82.6	87.5	92.5	93.1	47	2003–04	82.7	87.6	46	-0.1	-0.1%
PREVENTION & TREATMENT						48				45		
Percent of adults age 50 and older received recommended screening and preventive care	2006	35.0	42.4	50.8	52.5	51	2004	34.2	39.7	48	0.8	2.3%
Percent of adult diabetics received recommended preventive care ^e	2006–07	40.6	44.8	57.1	66.9	35	2003–04	37.2	44.4	40	3.4	9.1%
Percent of children ages 19–35 months received all recommended doses of five key vaccines	2007	80.1	80.1	90.0	93.2	26	2005	75.7	81.6	44	4.4	5.8%
Percent of children with both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year ^f	2007	67.6	71.0	82.7	85.3	37	2003	49.2	59.2	44	— ^f	— ^f
Percent of children who received needed mental health care in the past year	2007	53.6	63.0	77.5	81.5	42	2003	48.2	61.9	48	5.4	11.2%
Percent of hospitalized patients received recommended care for heart attack, heart failure, and pneumonia	2007	93.3	91.6	95.2	95.6	14	2004	85.3	84.4	17	8.0	9.4%
Percent of surgical patients received appropriate care to prevent complications	2007	84.4	85.3	91.3	92.7	31	2004	80.7	70.5	4	3.7	4.6%
Percent of home health patients who get better at walking or moving around	2007	38.2	40.5	46.1	48.2	40	2005	34.3	36.2	44	3.9	11.4%
Percent of adults with a usual source of care	2006–07	78.8	81.8	88.6	89.0	31	2003–04	78.3	81.5	31	0.5	0.6%
Percent of children with a medical home ^f	2007	55.7	60.7	67.5	69.3	42	2003	41.5	47.6	38	— ^f	— ^f
Percent of heart failure patients given written instructions at discharge	2007	72.9	75.1	86.8	91.4	33	2004	44.2	50.6	39	28.7	65.0%
Percent of Medicare patients whose health care provider always listens, explains, shows respect, and spends enough time with them ^g	2007	69.9	74.5	77.7	78.0	49	2003	68.7	68.7	26	1.2	1.7%
Percent of Medicare patients giving a best rating for health care received in the past year ^g	2007	59.6	61.1	67.6	69.3	38	2003	70.2	70.2	26	-10.6	-15.1%
Percent of high-risk nursing home residents with pressure sores	2007	14.4	11.5	7.7	7.5	47	2004	16.4	13.2	48	2.1	12.8%
Percent of long-stay nursing home residents who were physically restrained	2007	9.1	4.0	1.7	1.5	48	2004	12.7	6.2	48	3.6	28.4%
Percent of long-stay nursing home residents who have moderate to severe pain	2007	6.2	4.2	2.1	0.9	46	2004	7.4	6.3	36	1.3	17.6%

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(cont.) Dimension and Indicator	2009 Scorecard						Revised 2007 Scorecard ^a				Change in Rate ^d	
	Year	State Rate	All States Median Rate	Top 5 States Average Rate	Best State Rate	Rank	Year	State Rate	All States Median Rate	Rank	Actual Change in State Rate	Percent Change in State Rate
POTENTIALLY AVOIDABLE USE OF HOSPITALS & COSTS OF CARE						44					48	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma per 100,000 children ^h	2005	*	125.5	63.5	48.6	*	2003	*	152.6	*	*	*
Percent of adult asthmatics with an emergency room or urgent care visit in the past year ⁱ	2001–04	18.4	16.3	11.8	10.8	24	2001–04	18.4	16.3	24	— ^j	— ^j
Medicare hospital admissions for ambulatory care sensitive conditions per 100,000 beneficiaries	2006–07	7,256	6,291	4,136	3,725	36	2003–04	8,880	6,845	46	1,624	18.3%
Medicare 30-day hospital readmissions as a percent of admissions	2006–07	20.9	17.5	13.8	12.9	46	2003–04	20.1	17.1	47	-0.7	-3.5%
Percent of long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission ⁱ	2006	25.0	18.7	9.0	6.9	43	2000	25.8	16.6	46	0.7	2.7%
Percent of short-stay nursing home residents with hospital readmission within 30 days ⁱ	2006	24.6	20.8	14.6	13.2	45	2000	22.8	18.2	45	-1.8	-7.9%
Percent of home health patients with a hospital admission	2007	39.2	28.7	22.0	21.2	48	2004	37.1	26.9	49	-2.1	-5.7%
Hospital Care Intensity Index, based on inpatient days and inpatient visits among chronically ill Medicare beneficiaries in last two years of life	2005	0.958	0.958	0.556	0.509	26	2003	0.969	0.959	27	0.011	1.1%
Total single premium per enrolled employee at private-sector establishments that offer health insurance	2008	4,072	4,360	3,904	3,830	7	2004	3,644	3,706	21	-428	-11.7%
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2006	8,642	7,698	6,027	5,311	40	2003	7,014	6,371	38	-1,628	-23.2%
HEALTHY LIVES						44					44	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2004–05	115.4	89.9	68.2	63.9	44	2001–02	119.9	95.6	41	4.5	3.8%
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2005	8.0	6.8	5.0	4.5	39	2002	8.2	7.1	40	0.2	2.4%
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2005	25.1	23.7	19.5	17.7	37	2002	27.0	25.3	42	1.9	7.0%
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2005	19.5	17.8	14.3	13.3	45	2002	20.0	20.0	25	0.5	2.5%
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2005	14.7	11.8	6.2	5.5	40	2003	13.6	11.7	39	-1.1	-8.1%
Percent of nonelderly adults (ages 18–64) limited in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems	2006–07	21.9	17.0	13.5	12.0	49	2003–04	18.5	15.7	43	-3.4	-18.4%
Percent of adults who smoke	2006–07	25.4	20.1	15.1	10.7	49	2003–04	25.6	21.4	47	0.2	0.8%
Percent of children ages 10–17 who are overweight or obese	2007	29.5	30.6	24.7	23.1	17	2003	28.2	29.9	19	-1.3	-4.6%

^a Some state rates from the 2007 edition have been revised to match methodology used in the 2009 edition.

^b The equity dimension was ranked based on gaps between the most vulnerable group and the U.S. national average for selected indicators. Refer to state equity profiles for information on changes in the gaps.

^c Count does not include indicators for which data could not be updated or do not allow assessment of trends.

^d Change in rate is expressed such that a positive value indicates performance has improved and a negative value indicates performance has worsened.

^e Data available for 45 states in 2006–07; 47 states in 2003–04.

^f Data for 2003 and 2007 are not comparable because of changes in survey design.

^g Data available for 50 states in 2007.

^h Data available for 35 states in 2005; 33 states in 2003.

ⁱ Data available for 36 states in 2001–04. Data presented here are used for both past and current ranking.

^j Data available for 48 states.

* Data could not be updated for this state.

Note: Refer to Appendix B in the *State Scorecard* <<http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Publications/Fund-Reports/2009/Oct/2009-State-Scorecard.aspx>> for indicator descriptions, data sources, and other notes about methodology.

**EQUITY PROFILE:
OKLAHOMA**

Equity Rankings	Change in Equity Gaps ^a							
	2009 Scorecard	Revised 2007 Scorecard ^b	Total no. of indicators with trends	Gap narrowed	Gap widened	No change in gap	Gap narrowed & vulnerable group improved	Gap widened & vulnerable group worsened
EQUITY DIMENSION	49	48	17	8	9	0	8	6
Income	46	46	6	3	3	0	3	2
Insurance Coverage	49	47	4	2	2	0	2	2
Race/Ethnicity	51	51	7	3	4	0	3	2

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, insurance coverage, 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 Dimension	2009 Scorecard					Revised 2007 Scorecard ^b					Change in Gap and Vulnerable Group ^c	
	Year	U.S. average rate	Vulnerable group rate	Gap	Rank	Year	U.S. average rate	Vulnerable group rate	Gap	Rank	Actual change in gap	Actual change in vulnerable group rate
INCOME					46					46		
Percent uninsured, ages 0–64 ^d	2006–07	17.5	40.0	-22.5	43	2004–05	17.1	40.5	-23.4	45	0.9	0.5 ↑
Percent of at-risk adults have not visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past two years	2006–07	15.4	32.5	-17.1	51	1999–2000	13.1	15.7	-2.6	23	-14.5	-16.8 ↓
Percent of adults with a time in the past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	2006–07	13.4	32.1	-18.7	48	2003–04	13.1	31.2	-18.1	46	-0.6	-0.9 ↓
Percent of adults age 50 and older did not receive recommended screening and preventive care	2006	57.7	72.4	-14.7	40	2004	60.3	72.8	-12.5	43	-2.2	0.4 ↑
Percent of adult diabetics did not receive recommended preventive care ^e	2006–07	55.7	62.8	-7.1	28	2003–04	59.0	68.0	-9.0	38	1.8	5.2 ↑
Percent of children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year ^f	2007	28.4	33.7	-5.3	22	2003	41.2	59.7	-18.5	46	— ^f	— ^f ↓
Percent of adults without a usual source of care	2006–07	20.3	31.6	-11.3	35	2003–04	20.7	32.2	-11.4	39	0.1	0.6 ↑
Percent of children without a medical home ^f	2007	42.5	60.2	-17.7	32	2003	53.9	70.2	-16.3	38	— ^f	— ^f ↓
Percent of adult asthmatics with an emergency room or urgent care visit in the past year ^g	2001–04	17.6	24.7	-7.1	19	2001–04	17.6	24.7	-7.1	19	— ^g	— ^g ↓
INSURANCE COVERAGE					49					47		
Percent of at-risk adults have not visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past two years	2006–07	15.4	51.0	-35.6	49	1999–2000	13.1	26.5	-13.4	14	-22.3	-24.6 ↓
Percent of adults with a time in the past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	2006–07	13.4	45.6	-32.2	42	2003–04	13.1	45.6	-32.5	47	0.3	0.0 ↑
Percent of adults age 50 and older did not receive recommended screening and preventive care	2006	57.7	80.5	-22.8	43	2004	60.3	86.0	-25.7	49	2.9	5.5 ↑
Percent of children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year ^f	2007	28.4	57.7	-29.3	42	2003	41.2	76.2	-35.0	49	— ^f	— ^f ↓
Percent of adults without a usual source of care	2006–07	20.3	57.7	-37.4	39	2003–04	20.7	55.2	-34.5	35	-2.9	-2.4 ↓
Percent of children without a medical home ^f	2007	42.5	59.0	-16.5	25	2003	53.9	76.0	-22.1	37	— ^f	— ^f ↓
RACE/ETHNICITY					51					51		
Percent uninsured, ages 0–64 ^d	2006–07	17.5	36.2	-18.7	27	2004–05	17.1	44.9	-27.8	38	9.2	8.8 ↑
Percent of at-risk adults have not visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past two years	2006–07	15.4	32.5	-17.1	49	1999–2000	13.1	22.5	-9.4	39	-7.8	-10.1 ↓
Percent of adults with a time in the past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	2006–07	13.4	30.2	-16.8	50	2003–04	13.1	27.6	-14.5	47	-2.4	-2.6 ↓
Percent of adults age 50 and older did not receive recommended screening and preventive care ^h	2006	57.7	71.0	-13.3	33	2004	60.3	76.3	-16.0	42	2.7	5.3 ↑
Percent of children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year ^f	2007	28.4	46.3	-17.9	44	2003	41.2	69.2	-28.0	51	— ^f	— ^f ↓
Percent of adults without a usual source of care	2006–07	20.3	49.2	-28.9	47	2003–04	20.7	49.2	-28.5	47	-0.4	0.0 ↑
Percent of children without a medical home ^f	2007	42.5	64.1	-21.6	39	2003	53.9	78.8	-24.9	46	— ^f	— ^f ↓
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population ⁱ	2004–05	95.6	195.8	-100.2	35	2001–02	105.2	197.9	-92.7	28	-7.5	2.1 ↑
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2002–04	6.9	13.8	-6.9	28	2000–02	6.9	14.5	-7.6	32	0.7	0.7 ↑

EQUITY PROFILE (cont.):

OKLAHOMA

Most Vulnerable Group for This State ^j	By Income		By Race/Ethnicity	
	2009 Scorecard	Revised 2007 Scorecard ^b	2009 Scorecard	Revised 2007 Scorecard ^b
Percent uninsured, ages 0–64	0-99% FPL	0-99% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of at-risk adults have not visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past two years	0-200% FPL	0-200% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of adults with a time in the past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	0-200% FPL	0-200% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of adults age 50 and older did not receive recommended screening and preventive care	0-200% FPL	0-200% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of adult diabetics did not receive recommended preventive care	0-200% FPL	0-200% FPL	—	—
Percent of children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	0-99% FPL	0-99% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of adults without a usual source of care	0-200% FPL	0-200% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of children without a medical home	0-99% FPL	0-99% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of adult asthmatics with an emergency room or urgent care visit in the past year	0-200% FPL	0-200% FPL	—	—
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	—	—	Black	Black
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	—	—	Black	Black

^a Count does not include indicators for which data could not be updated or do not allow assessment of trends.

^b Some state rates from the 2007 edition have been revised to match methodology used in the 2009 edition.

^c Change in the gap or vulnerable group is expressed such that a positive sign indicates performance has improved and a negative sign indicates performance has worsened.

^d Data by income available for 50 states. Data by race/ethnicity available for 43 states.

^e Data by income available for 45 states in 2006–07; 47 states in 2003–04.

^f Data for 2003 and 2007 are not comparable because of changes in survey design.

^g Data by income available for 36 states in 2001–04. Data presented here are used for both past and current ranking.

^h Data by race/ethnicity available for 48 states in 2006; 47 states in 2004.

ⁱ Data by race/ethnicity available for 44 states in 2004–05; 43 states for 2001–02.

^j Vulnerable group by insurance is always the uninsured group for all indicators.

↑ Denotes equity gap narrowed and vulnerable group rate improved.

↓ Denotes equity gap widened and vulnerable group rate worsened.

Notes: 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, insurance coverage, 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. *State Scorecard Data Tables* <<http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Publications/Fund-Reports/2009/Oct/2009-State-Scorecard.aspx>> display current data by all subgroups. Refer to Appendix B in the *State Scorecard* for indicator descriptions, data sources, and other notes about methodology.

OKLAHOMA: Estimated Impact of Improving State Performance

The *State Scorecard* <<http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Publications/Fund-Reports/2009/Oct/2009-State-Scorecard.aspx>> enables states to compare their performance with that of other states across key indicators of health system performance. It provides states with achievable targets for improvement by assessing each state's performance compared with the best performance attained by a state. By moving toward benchmark levels of health system performance, states could save lives, improve access to and quality of care, and reduce unnecessary spending.

The table shows the estimated impact if this state's performance improved to the rate of the best-performing state for 11 *Scorecard* indicators. (Refer to this state's individual performance profile to see actual rates.) These examples illustrate only a few important opportunities for improvement. Because some indicators affect the same individuals, these numbers should not be added.

Indicator	If OKLAHOMA improved its performance to the level of the best-performing state for this indicator, then:	
Insured Adults	315,072	more adults (ages 18–64) would be covered by health insurance (public or private), and therefore would be more likely to receive health care when needed.
Insured Children	61,227	more children (ages 0–17) would be covered by health insurance (public or private), and therefore would be more likely to receive health care when needed.
Adult Preventive Care	192,421	more adults (age 50 and older) would receive recommended preventive care, such as colon cancer screenings, mammograms, pap smears, and flu shots at appropriate ages.
Diabetes Care	72,743	more adults (age 18 and older) with diabetes would receive three recommended services (eye exam, foot exam, and hemoglobin A1c test) to help prevent or delay disease complications.
Childhood Vaccinations	9,813	more children (ages 19–35 months) would be up-to-date on all recommended doses of five key vaccines.
Adults with a Usual Source of Care	276,535	more adults (age 18 and older) would have a usual source of care to help ensure that care is coordinated and accessible when needed.
Children with a Medical Home	122,351	more children (ages 0–17) would have a medical home to help ensure that care is coordinated and accessible when needed.
Preventable Hospital Admissions	13,125	fewer hospitalizations for ambulatory care sensitive conditions would occur among Medicare beneficiaries (age 65 and older) and
	\$73,786,333	dollars would be saved from the reduction in hospitalizations.
Hospital Readmissions	4,573	fewer hospital readmissions would occur among Medicare beneficiaries (age 65 and older) and
	\$58,583,503	dollars would be saved from the reduction in readmissions.
Hospitalization of Nursing Home Residents	2,378	fewer long-stay nursing home residents would be hospitalized and
	\$16,052,570	dollars would be saved from the reduction in hospitalizations.
Mortality Amenable to Health Care	1,495	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate health care.

NOTES: Estimates of improvements in state performance were calculated as follows: for each indicator, the difference between the best-performing state's rate and the subject state's rate was multiplied by the applicable subpopulation of individuals in the subject state. (For the readmissions indicator, the difference in rates was multiplied by the applicable number of Medicare hospitalizations in the subject state.) Medicare cost-savings from reduced hospitalizations were calculated using the average cost of the applicable hospitalizations in the subject state. Calculations do not account for potentially interactive effects of indicators (e.g., insurance coverage increases the likelihood of having a usual source of care and receiving preventive care).

For more information, see *Methodology and Sources Used in State Scorecard Impact Calculations*

<http://www.commonwealthfund.org/~media/Files/Chart%20Maps/2009%20State%20Scorecard/State_Scorecard_Impact_Methodology_final.pdf>