CHAPTER 7
Community Health Indicators


(1) Years 2015 through 2060 are projections.
Chart 7.2: U.S. Population Trends and Projections by Race, 2015 – 2060\(^{(1)}\)


\(^{(1)}\) Years 2015 through 2060 are projections.

\(^{(2)}\) All Other includes American Indian, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander and two or more races.

\(^{(3)}\) Black, Asian and All Other categories include Hispanic and non-Hispanic individuals.
Chart 7.3: Age-adjusted Death Rates, Selected Causes, by Race, 2015


(1) Racial categories include individuals of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.
Chart 7.4: Percent of People with Chronic Conditions by Number and Sex,\(^{(1)}\) 2013

Source: Analysis of 2013 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey data.

\(^{(1)}\) The analysis was based on the following study: Anderson, G. (2010). *Chronic Care: Making the Case for Ongoing Care*. Johns Hopkins University and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. There were two distinct differences between this analysis and the study's methodologies. First, this analysis used the Chronic Conditions as defined by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) documentation. Second, it solely relied on MEPS 2013 data and did not use the two additional data sources that were referenced in the Anderson 2010 study (i.e., three opinion telephone surveys commissioned by the Partnership for Solutions and designed by Johns Hopkins and the 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation data for characteristics of family caregivers).
Chart 7.5: Percent of Fee-for-Service Medicare Beneficiaries with Chronic Conditions, 2015


(1) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Chart 7.6: Number of Persons with Asthma, 1980 – 2015


\(^{(1)}\) Data are age-adjusted to 2000 standard population.
Chart 7.8: Percent of Adults Who Are Overweight and Obese,\(^{(1)}\) 1960 – 2014


\(^{(1)}\) Data are age-adjusted to 2000 standard population.

\(^{(2)}\) Overweight includes obese.
Chart 7.9: Percent of Expenses Used by People with Chronic Conditions by Service Type,\(^{(1)}\) 2013

- Home Health Care Visits: 94%
- Prescription Drugs: 93%
- Inpatient Hospital Stays: 84%
- Physician Visits: 83%

Source: Analysis of 2013 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey data.

\(^{(1)}\) The analysis was based on the following study: Anderson, G. (2010). *Chronic Care: Making the Case for Ongoing Care*. Johns Hopkins University and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. There were two distinct differences between this analysis and the study's methodologies. First, this analysis used the Chronic Conditions as defined by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) documentation. Second, it solely relied on MEPS 2013 data and did not use the two additional data sources that were referenced in the Anderson 2010 study (i.e., three opinion telephone surveys commissioned by the Partnership for Solutions and designed by Johns Hopkins and the 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation data for characteristics of family caregivers).
Chart 7.10: Percent of Spending for Individuals with Chronic Conditions by Insurance Status,\(^{(1)}\) 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percent of Spending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privately Insured</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid Beneficiaries</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65+ with Medicare Only</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65+ with Medicare and Supplemental</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Analysis of 2013 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey data.

\(^{(1)}\) The analysis was based on the following study: Anderson, G. (2010). *Chronic Care: Making the Case for Ongoing Care*. Johns Hopkins University and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. There were two distinct differences between this analysis and the study's methodologies. First, this analysis used the Chronic Conditions as defined by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) documentation. Second, it solely relied on MEPS 2013 data and did not use the two additional data sources that were referenced in the Anderson 2010 study (i.e., three opinion telephone surveys commissioned by the Partnership for Solutions and designed by Johns Hopkins and the 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation data for characteristics of family caregivers).
Chart 7.11: Percent of Medicare Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries vs. Percent of Medicare Spending, by Number of Chronic Conditions, (1) 2015


(1) Includes 15 CMS identified chronic conditions.

(2) Percentages were rounded, so they do not add to 100 percent.

Chart 7.12: Percent of Medicare Fee-for-Service Spending on Chronic Conditions, by Type of Service, (1) 2010


(1) Includes 15 CMS identified chronic conditions.
(2) PAC = Post-Acute Care.
(3) E&M = Evaluation & Management.
(4) DME = Durable Medical Equipment.


(1) Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.
(2) Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.
Chart 7.14: Percent of Adults with No Usual Source of Care by Race, 1999 – 2015


(1) Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.
(2) Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.
Chart 7.15: Percent of Adults with No Usual Source of Care by Insurance Status, 1999 – 2015

Chart 7.16: Percent of Children with No Usual Source of Care by Race, 1999 – 2015


(1) Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.
(2) Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.
Chart 7.17: Percent of Children with No Usual Source of Care by Insurance Status, 1999 – 2015

Chart 7.18: Percent of Individuals with No Health Care Visits by Race, Insurance Status, 1997 and 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Insurance Status</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White(1)</td>
<td>Insured</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian(2)</td>
<td>Insured</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>Insured</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


(1) Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.
(2) Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.
Chart 7.19: Percent of Children with No Health Care Visits by Race, Insurance Status, 1998 and 2015


(1) Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.
(2) Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.
Chart 7.20: Percent of Children with No Dental Visits by Race, Poverty Status, 1997 and 2015


(1) Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.

(2) Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

(3) FPL = federal poverty level.
Chart 7.21: Percent of Children Vaccinated\(^{(1)}\) by Race, Poverty Status, 2009\(^{(2)}\) and 2015


\(^{(1)}\) Vaccinations include DTP, Polio, MMR, Hib, Hepatitis B, Varicella and PCV.

\(^{(2)}\) Classification methodology changed for the Influenza Type B vaccine—before January 2009, NIS did not distinguish between Hib vaccine product types, so children who received three doses of the vaccine that required four doses were misclassified as fully vaccinated.

\(^{(3)}\) Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.

\(^{(4)}\) FPL = federal poverty level.
Chart 7.22: Percent of Women\(^{(1)}\) Receiving Mammography\(^{(2)}\) by Race, Poverty Status, 1994 and 2015


\(^{(1)}\) Women over 40 years of age.

\(^{(2)}\) Indicates use of mammography in two years prior to 1994 and 2013.

\(^{(3)}\) Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.

\(^{(4)}\) Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

\(^{(5)}\) FPL = federal poverty level.
Chart 7.23: Percent of Adults\(^{(1)}\) with Chronic Conditions by Insurance Type, 2012


\(^{(1)}\) Includes individuals 18 years of age and above.

\(^{(2)}\) Public health insurance includes Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Program and Medicare.

\(^{(3)}\) Other health insurance includes state-sponsored health plans, other government programs and military health plans.

*Chart added in Chartbook 2016.*
Chart 7.24: Total Expenses on Top 10 Most Costly Conditions Among Adults\(^{(1)}\) by Sex, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trauma-related Disorders</td>
<td>$46</td>
<td>$44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteoarthritis</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal birth/Live born(^{(3)})</td>
<td>$43</td>
<td>$28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Disorders</td>
<td>$41</td>
<td>$29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Conditions</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD, Asthma</td>
<td>$31</td>
<td>$24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>$31</td>
<td>$26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic lupus and connective tissues disorders(^{(3)})</td>
<td>$21</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Problems(^{(2)})</td>
<td>$23</td>
<td>$18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperlipidemia(^{(2)})</td>
<td>$16</td>
<td>$16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


\(^{(1)}\) Only includes adults ages 18 and older.

\(^{(2)}\) Hyperlipidemia and Back Problems are not included among the top ten most costly conditions for females.

\(^{(3)}\) Normal birth/live born and systemic lupus and connective tissues disorders are not included among the top ten most costly conditions for males.

*Chart added in Chartbook 2016.*
Chart 7.25: 30-Day Readmission Rate for Medicare Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries by Number of Chronic Conditions,\(^{(1)}\) 2015


\(^{(1)}\) Includes 15 CMS identified chronic conditions.

Chart added in Chartbook 2013.