

Alliance for a Healthier South Carolina

Healthy Bodies - Healthcare Access and Outcomes

Measure	Detailed Measure	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	2014	2015	Explanation	2014 vs 2015	2015 vs 2020	Target 2020	Data Source	Type of Data
Reduce percentage of people who couldn't see a doctor due to cost	Percentage of South Carolinians that needed to see a doctor in the last year but couldn't due to cost	2012	20.50%	18.12%	16.40%	16.40% of adults in South Carolina reported they could not see a doctor because of cost in the past year.	Yes	Yes	18.45%	BRFSS-DHEC	Survey Data An ongoing, monthly telephone survey of the non-institutionalized adult (aged 18 years or older) population
Increase percentage of asthmatic children on Medicaid with appropriate balance between control and rescue medication	Asthma Medication Ratio for children in SC Medicaid	2013	70.00%	75%	80%	80% of children with asthma had the recommended balance between control and rescue medication.	Yes	Yes	85%	USC-IFS Medicaid	Medicaid Claims Data
Increase percentage of clinically-controlled hypertensive patients	Percentage of diagnosed hypertensive patients with clinically controlled hypertension as defined by the Million Heart Campaign (CCI Practices)	2013	61.77%*	*64.21% (2013)	*60% (2014)	60% of patients diagnosed with hypertension had their blood pressure clinically controlled	No	No	72%	Million Hearts	Survey Data The health system's expected prevalence is calculated using stratified national hypertension prevalence estimates—based on data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)
Reduce prevalence of self-reported diabetes among adults.	Percentage of adults with self-reported diabetes	2012	10.50%	10.7%	11.84%	11.84% of adults in SC reported that they had diabetes.	No	No	9.74%	BRFSS - DHEC	Survey Data An ongoing, monthly telephone survey of the non-institutionalized adult (aged 18 years or older) population
Reduce preventable hospitalizations per 1000 people	Number of discharges due to ambulatory care sensitive conditions in SC, per 1000 people	2012	14.62	13.61	13.51	There were 13.51 primary care preventable hospitalizations per 1000 people	Yes	Yes	13.51	RFA/SCHA	Hospital Claims Data
Reduce racial disparity gap in preventable emergency department visits	Ratio of non-Hispanic African-Americans to non-Hispanic whites ED visits due to ambulatory care sensitive conditions per 1,000 population.	2012	3.06	3.03	3.02	African Americans had to rely on ED 3.02 times more than whites for primary care preventable conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, etc.	Yes	No	1.85	RFA/SCHA	Hospital Claims Data

***Data was pulled from point of contact at Million Hearts Campaign.**