

Commercial HMO/POS Effectiveness of Care Measure	HEDIS® 2015	NCQA Quality Compass® National Average
Adult BMI Assessment (ages 18-74)	90.28%⁽¹⁾	75.36%
Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children/Adolescents (ages 3-17)		
BMI Ages 3-11	78.42% ⁽¹⁾	60.86%
BMI Ages 12-17	79.81% ⁽¹⁾	61.34%
BMI Total	79.15% ⁽¹⁾	61.08%
Nutrition Ages 3-11	62.63% ⁽¹⁾	63.58%
Nutrition Ages 12-17	57.21% ⁽¹⁾	56.75%
Nutrition Total	59.80% ⁽¹⁾	60.64%
Physical Activity Ages 3-11	57.89% ⁽¹⁾	55.78%
Physical Activity Ages 12-17	66.35% ⁽¹⁾	58.73%
Physical Activity Total	62.31% ⁽¹⁾	57.09%
Childhood Immunization Status (by 2nd birthday)		
Combo 2 (4-D'TaP, 3-IPV, 1-MMR, 3-HepB, 3-HiB, 1-VZV)	83.70%	80.18%
Combo 3 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV)	81.27%	78.13%
Combo 4 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 1-HepA)	72.99%	71.43%
Combo 5 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 2/3-RV)	70.07%	70.37%
Combo 6 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 2-flu)	54.50%	59.58%
Combo 7 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 1-HepA, 2/3-RV)	67.88%	65.57%
Combo 8 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 1-HepA, 2-flu)	49.88%	55.58%
Combo 9 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 2/3-RV, 2-flu)	48.18%	55.12%
Combo 10 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 1-HepA, 2/3-RV, 2-flu)	46.72%	52.01%
Immunizations for Adolescents (age 13 with 1-meningococcal and 1-Tdap/Td)	60.00%	70.73%
Human Papillomavirus Vaccine for Female Adolescents (females age 13 with 3-HPV)	21.17%	15.75%
Breast Cancer Screening (women ages 50-74 every two years)	79.97%	73.52%
Cervical Cancer Screening (women ages 21-64 cervical cytology every three years or women ages 30-64 cervical cytology/HPV co-testing every five years)	76.35%	76.65%
Non-Recommended Cervical Cancer Screening in Adolescent Females (females ages 16-20) ↓ = Good	2.50%	3.59%
Colorectal Cancer Screening (ages 50-75 who had FOBT in measurement year, flex sig ≤ five years, or colonoscopy ≤ 10 years)	72.95%	64.06%
Chlamydia Screening in Women (women must be identified as sexually active based on pharmacy/claim encounter data)		
Ages 16-20	30.08%	41.80%
Ages 21-24	40.30%	51.65%
Total	35.24%	47.16%

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Appropriate Testing for Children With Pharyngitis (ages 2-18 prescribed an antibiotic for diagnosis of pharyngitis only and received a strep test)	77.48%	83.29%
Appropriate Treatment for Children With Upper Respiratory Infection (ages 3 mos-18 years with URI diagnosis only and not prescribed an antibiotic)	86.21%	87.39%
Avoidance of Antibiotic Treatment in Adults with Acute Bronchitis (ages 18-64 with acute bronchitis diagnosis and not prescribed an antibiotic)	26.42%	25.79%
Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD (ages 40+ with new diagnosis or newly active)	40.84%	42.16%
Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation (age 40+ who had acute inpatient discharge or ED encounter with a principal diagnosis of COPD)		
Systemic Corticosteroid (within 14 days)	77.38%	75.28%
Bronchodilator (within 30 days)	86.90%	80.14%
Use of Appropriate Medications for People With Asthma (ages 5-64 with persistent asthma)		
Ages 5-11	96.53%	96.24%
Ages 12-18	94.22%	91.98%
Ages 19-50	88.89%	87.93%
Ages 51-64	92.90%	92.09%
Total	91.72%	90.83%
Medication Management for People With Asthma (ages 5-64 with persistent asthma on meds for 50% or 75% of treatment period)		
Ages 5-11 (50%)	75.54%	
Ages 5-11 (75%)	57.55%	37.09%
Ages 12-18 (50%)	68.71%	
Ages 12-18 (75%)	46.01%	34.23%
Ages 19-50 (50%)	67.75%	
Ages 19-50 (75%)	44.02%	43.13%
Ages 51-64 (50%)	75.25%	
Ages 51-64 (75%)	53.32%	54.38%
Total (50%)	71.43%	
Total (75%)	49.07%	45.16%
Asthma Medication Ratio (ages 5-64 with persistent asthma and had a ratio of controller medications to total asthma medications of 0.50 or greater during the measurement year)		
Ages 5-11	89.44%	85.79%
Ages 12-18	78.03%	75.22%
Ages 19-50	72.26%	71.71%
Ages 51-64	82.99%	81.93%
Total	78.50%	77.33%
Controlling High Blood Pressure (ages 18-59 with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 with diabetes with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 without diabetes with BP<150/90)	71.39%	62.63%

Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack (age 18+ discharged with diagnosis of AMI and received treatment for six months)	91.26%	83.50%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care (ages 18-75 with diabetes)		
HbA1c Test (in the measurement year)	90.69% ⁽¹⁾	90.34%
HbA1c Level Not Controlled (>9.0%) ↓ =Good	27.01% ⁽¹⁾	30.48%
HbA1c Level Control (<8.0%)	58.94% ⁽¹⁾	58.53%
HbA1c Level Good Control (<7.0%)	40.55% ⁽¹⁾	39.74%
Eye Exam (annual or exam the year prior denotes negative retinopathy)	62.04%	54.98%
Monitor Nephropathy	86.13%	84.72%
BP Control <140/90	68.80% ⁽¹⁾	63.85%
Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug Therapy for Rheumatoid Arthritis (age 18+)	93.42%	87.86%
Use of Imaging Studies for Low Back Pain (ages 18-50 who did not have an X-ray, CT or MRI within 28 days of new episode of low back pain)	76.61%	74.82%
Antidepressant Medication Management (age 18+)		
Effective Acute Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 12 weeks)	73.29%	65.88%
Effective Continuation Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 6 months/180 days)	54.77%	49.83%
Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication (ages 6-12 with a new prescription for ADHD medication)		
Initiation (follow-up visit within 30 days)	37.83%	38.01%
Maintenance (stayed on medication for 210 days and had at least 2 follow-up visits in 9 months)	46.94%	45.70%
Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness (age 6+)		
30 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	69.30%	70.72%
7 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	44.68%	52.21%
Use of Multiple Concurrent Antipsychotics in Children and Adolescents (ages 1-17) ↓ =Good		
Ages 1-5	NA	Not reported by NCQA
Ages 6-11	4.35%	
Ages 12-17	4.76%	
Total	4.64%	
Metabolic Monitoring for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics (ages 1-17 with two or more antipsychotic Rx)		
Ages 1-5	NA	Not reported by NCQA
Ages 6-11	29.41%	
Ages 12-17	28.47%	
Total	28.43%	

Annual Monitoring for Patients on Persistent Medications (age 18+)		
Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB)	85.92%	82.81%
Digoxin	48.48%	41.05%
Diuretics	85.74%	82.19%
Total	85.61%	82.33%
Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment (age 13+)		
Initiation of AOD Treatment Total (treatment within 14 days of diagnosis)	35.26%	35.63%
Engagement of AOD Treatment Total (2 additional services within 30 days after initiation)	14.48%	13.66%
Prenatal and Postpartum Care		
Timeliness of Prenatal Care (visit in first trimester or ≤ 42 days of enrollment)	87.79%	88.00%
Postpartum Care (visit 21-56 days after delivery)	86.05%	77.64%
Use of First-Line Psychosocial Care for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics (ages 1-17 with new Rx for antipsychotic medication)		
Ages 1-5	NA	Not reported by NCQA
Ages 6-11	NA	
Ages 12-17	60.87%	
Total	60.34%	

- +/-** Statistically significant increase/decrease from previous year ($p < .05$)
- ++/--** Statistically significant increase/decrease from previous year ($p < .01$)
- NA** Small denominator - the organization followed the specifications but the denominator was too small (<30) to report a valid rate.
- NR** Not reportable - the organization calculated the measure but the rate was materially biased or the organization chose not to report the measure.

(1) ABA, WCC, COL, CBP, CDC, PPC: Measure rotated.

Commercial PPO Effectiveness of Care Measure	HEDIS 2015	NCQA Quality Compass National Average
Adult BMI Assessment (ages 18-74)	79.86% ⁽¹⁾	49.36%
Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children/Adolescents (ages 3-17)		
BMI Ages 3-11	78.93%	39.88%
BMI Ages 12-17	78.26%	40.19%
BMI Total	78.66%	40.00%
Nutrition Ages 3-11	60.74%	43.20%
Nutrition Ages 12-17	68.94%	36.70%
Nutrition Total	64.02%	40.50%
Physical Activity Ages 3-11	46.64% ⁽¹⁾	37.62%
Physical Activity Ages 12-17	74.00% ⁽¹⁾	38.92%
Physical Activity Total	57.22% ⁽¹⁾	38.17%
Childhood Immunization Status (by 2nd birthday)		
Combo 2 (4-D'TaP, 3-IPV, 1-MMR, 3-HepB, 3-HiB, 1-VZV)	79.56%	68.49%
Combo 3 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV)	77.37%	68.96%
Combo 4 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 1-HepA)	70.07%	61.09%
Combo 5 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 2/3-RV)	70.32%	59.28%
Combo 6 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 2-flu)	53.53%	49.55%
Combo 7 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 1-HepA, 2/3-RV)	66.18%	55.77%
Combo 8 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 1-HepA, 2-flu)	50.61%	46.65%
Combo 9 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 2/3-RV, 2-flu)	49.64%	45.68%
Combo 10 (Combo 2 & 4-PCV, 1-HepA, 2/3-RV, 2-flu)	47.93%	43.42%
Immunizations for Adolescents (age 13 with 1-meningococcal and 1-Tdap/Td)	60.10%	61.86%
Human Papillomavirus Vaccine for Female Adolescents (females age 13 with 3-HPV)	16.94%	12.91%
Breast Cancer Screening (women ages 50-74 every two years)	76.23%	69.87%
Cervical Cancer Screening (women ages 21-64 cervical cytology every three years or women ages 30-64 cervical cytology/HPV co-testing every five years)	79.05%	73.76%
Non-Recommended Cervical Cancer Screening in Adolescent Females (females ages 16-20) ↓ =Good	2.28%	3.76%
Colorectal Cancer Screening (ages 50-75 who had FOBT in measurement year, flex sig ≤ five years, or colonoscopy ≤ 10 years)	61.71%	57.71%
Chlamydia Screening in Women (women must be identified as sexually active based on pharmacy/claim encounter data)		
Ages 16-20	31.23%	38.30%
Ages 21-24	40.09%	46.74%
Total	35.89%	42.92%

Appropriate Testing for Children With Pharyngitis (ages 2-18 years prescribed an antibiotic for diagnosis of pharyngitis only and received a strep test)	74.55%	80.45%
Appropriate Treatment for Children With Upper Respiratory Infection (ages 3 mos-18 years with URI diagnosis only and not prescribed an antibiotic)	83.75%	85.29%
Avoidance of Antibiotic Treatment in Adults with Acute Bronchitis (ages 18-64 with acute bronchitis diagnosis and not prescribed an antibiotic)	23.16%	25.93%
Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD (age 40+ with new diagnosis or newly active)	35.77%	41.18%
Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation (age 40+ who had acute inpatient discharge or ED encounter with a principal diagnosis of COPD)		
Systemic Corticosteroid (within 14 days)	79.41%	72.89%
Bronchodilator (within 30 days)	88.24%	77.57%
Use of Appropriate Medications for People With Asthma (ages 5-64 with persistent asthma)		
Ages 5-11	91.84%	96.29%
Ages 12-18	91.67%	92.68%
Ages 19-50	91.06%	87.02%
Ages 51-64	92.68%	91.54%
Total	91.73%	90.26%
Medication Management for People With Asthma (ages 5-64 with persistent asthma on meds for 50% or 75% of treatment period)		
Ages 5-11 (50%)	68.89%	
Ages 5-11 (75%)	55.56%	39.14%
Ages 12-18 (50%)	69.09%	
Ages 12-18 (75%)	50.91%	35.42%
Ages 19-50 (50%)	66.36%	
Ages 19-50 (75%)	46.26%	43.21%
Ages 51-64 (50%)	72.37%	
Ages 51-64 (75%)	45.39%	56.27%
Total (50%)	68.88%	
Total (75%)	47.42%	45.63%
Asthma Medication Ratio (ages 5-64 with persistent asthma and had a ratio of controller medications to total asthma medications of 0.50 or greater during the measurement year)		
Ages 5-11	89.36%	86.97%
Ages 12-18	76.67%	76.60%
Ages 19-50	70.21%	70.10%
Ages 51-64	84.66%	80.65%
Total	77.43%	75.97%
Controlling High Blood Pressure (ages 18-59 with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 with diabetes with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 without diabetes with BP<150/90)	59.49%	57.18%

Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack (age 18+ discharged with diagnosis of AMI and received treatment for six months)	86.84%	81.83%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care (ages 18-75 with diabetes)		
HbA1c Test (in the measurement year)	91.79%⁽¹⁾	88.29%
HbA1c Level Not Controlled (>9.0%) ↓ =Good	30.66%⁽¹⁾	37.27%
HbA1c Level Control (<8.0%)	54.56%⁽¹⁾	52.61%
HbA1c Level Good Control (<7.0%)	32.50%⁽¹⁾	34.87%
Eye Exam (annual or exam the year prior denotes negative retinopathy)	51.09%	48.75%
Monitor Nephropathy	81.75%	80.42%
BP Control <140/90	65.69%⁽¹⁾	58.69%
Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug Therapy for Rheumatoid Arthritis (age 18+)	90.27%	87.29%
Use of Imaging Studies for Low Back Pain (ages 18-50 who did not have an X-ray, CT or MRI within 28 days of new episode of low back pain)	76.44%	74.95%
Antidepressant Medication Management (age 18+)		
Effective Acute Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 12 weeks)	73.75%	65.97%
Effective Continuation Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 6 months/180 days)	56.43%	50.65%
Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication (ages 6-12 with a new prescription for ADHD medication)		
Initiation (follow-up visit within 30 days)	41.30%	36.75%
Maintenance (stayed on medication for 210 days and had at least 2 follow-up visits in 9 months)	39.53%	43.49%
Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness (age 6+)		
30 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	71.19%	69.18%
7 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	39.83%	49.58%
Use of Multiple Concurrent Antipsychotics in Children and Adolescents (ages 1-17) ↓ =Good		
Ages 1-5	NA	Not reported by NCQA
Ages 6-11	NA	
Ages 12-17	2.70%	
Total	3.70%	
Metabolic Monitoring for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics (ages 1-17 with two or more antipsychotic Rx's)		
Ages 1-5	NA	Not reported by NCQA
Ages 6-11	NA	
Ages 12-17	32.65%	
Total	31.88%	

Annual Monitoring for Patients on Persistent Medications (age 18+)		
Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB)	80.32%	80.72%
Digoxin	52.08%	37.71%
Diuretics	81.08%	80.21%
Total	80.45%	80.28%
Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment (age 13+)		
Initiation of AOD Treatment Total (treatment within 14 days of diagnosis)	33.84%	36.06%
Engagement of AOD Treatment Total (2 additional services within 30 days after initiation)	11.57%	14.23%
Prenatal and Postpartum Care		
Timeliness of Prenatal Care (visit in first trimester or ≤ 42 days of enrollment)	94.57%	79.62%
Postpartum Care (visit 21-56 days after delivery)	89.67%	68.42%
Use of First-Line Psychosocial Care for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics (ages 1-17 with new Rx for antipsychotic medication)		
Ages 1-5	NA	Not reported by NCQA
Ages 6-11	NA	
Ages 12-17	NA	
Total	NA	

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(1) ABA, WCC, CIS, CBP, CDC: Measure rotated.

Illinois Medicare Advantage HMO Effectiveness of Care Measure	HEDIS 2015	NCOA Quality Compass National Average
Adult BMI Assessment (ages 18-74)	98.00%	92.76%
Breast Cancer Screening (women ages 50-74 every two years)	80.11%	71.32%
Colorectal Cancer Screening (ages 50-75 who had FOBT in measurement year, flex sig ≤ five years, or colonoscopy ≤ 10 years)	73.44%	66.15%
Non-Recommended PSA-Based Screening in Older Men (men age 70+) ↓ =Good	20.56%	Not reported by NCOA
Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD (age 40+ with new diagnosis or newly active)	31.16%	36.36%
Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation (age 40+ who had acute inpatient discharge or ED encounter with a principal diagnosis of COPD)		
Systemic Corticosteroid (within 14 days)	81.48%	71.29%
Bronchodilator (within 30 days)	85.19%	81.21%
Controlling High Blood Pressure (ages 18-59 with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 with diabetes with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 without diabetes with BP<150/90)	78.96%	70.57%
Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack (age 18+ discharged with diagnosis of AMI and received treatment for six months)	96.97%	90.48%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care (ages 18-75 with diabetes)		
HbA1c (in the measurement year)	92.94%	92.71%
HbA1c Level Not Controlled (>9.0%) ↓ =Good	20.19%	25.62%
HbA1c Level Control (<8.0%)	70.80%	64.19%
Eye Exam (annual or exam the year prior denotes negative retinopathy)	69.83%	68.26%
Monitor Nephropathy	94.16%	92.14%
BP Control <140/90	69.83%	64.61%
Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug Therapy for Rheumatoid Arthritis (age 18+)	89.33%	76.12%
Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture (women ages 67-85 who suffered a fracture)	64.00%	38.66%
Antidepressant Medication Management (age 18+)		
Effective Acute Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 12 weeks)	78.30%	68.41%
Effective Continuation Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 6 months/180 days)	64.15%	54.61%
Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness (age 6+)		
30 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	NA	53.60%
7 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	NA	35.05%

Annual Monitoring for Patients on Persistent Medications (age 18+)			
Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB)		94.45%	91.67%
Digoxin		65.66%	54.85%
Diuretics		95.17%	92.15%
Total		94.07%	90.98%
Potentially Harmful Drug-Disease Interactions in Elderly (age 65+)			
Falls	↓=Good	55.90%	48.02%
Dementia	↓=Good	52.65%	49.63%
Chronic renal failure	↓=Good	4.24%	10.93%
Combined	↓=Good	47.65%	41.99%
Use of High-Risk Medications in the Elderly (age 66+)			
One or More High-Risk Medications	↓=Good	8.30%	13.71%
Two or More High-Risk Medications	↓=Good	0.72%	2.25%
Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment (age 13+)			
Initiation of AOD Treatment Total (treatment within 14 days of diagnosis)		42.42%	31.45%
Engagement of AOD Treatment Total (2 additional services within 30 days after initiation)		6.06%	3.11%

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Illinois Medicare Advantage PPO Effectiveness of Care Measure	HEDIS 2015	NCQA Quality Compass National Average
Adult BMI Assessment (ages 18-74)	94.78%	89.96%
Breast Cancer Screening (women ages 50-74 every two years)	77.84%	69.06%
Colorectal Cancer Screening (ages 50-75 who had FOBT in measurement year, flex sig ≤ five years, or colonoscopy ≤ 10 years)	72.13%	62.87%
Non-Recommended PSA-Based Screening in Older Men (men age 70+) ↓ =Good	32.92%	Not reported by NCQA
Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD (age 40+ with new diagnosis or newly active)	34.65%	34.99%
Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation (age 40+ who had acute inpatient discharge or ED encounter with a principal diagnosis of COPD)		
Systemic Corticosteroid (within 14 days)	78.21%	72.53%
Bronchodilator (within 30 days)	79.49%	77.59%
Controlling High Blood Pressure (ages 18-59 with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 with diabetes with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 without diabetes with BP<150/90)	74.20%	68.48%
Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack (age 18+ discharged with diagnosis of AMI and received treatment for six months)	95.12%	89.23%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care (ages 18-75 with diabetes)		
HbA1c (in the measurement year)	96.11%	92.38%
HbA1c Level Not Controlled (>9.0%) ↓ =Good	24.09%	24.85%
HbA1c Level Control (<8.0%)	67.64%	65.23%
Eye Exam (annual or exam the year prior denotes negative retinopathy)	73.72%	68.37%
Monitor Nephropathy	89.78%	89.97%
BP Control <140/90	67.40%	60.13%
Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug Therapy for Rheumatoid Arthritis (age 18+)	84.78%	80.50%
Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture (women ages 67-85 who suffered a fracture)	37.66%	30.23%
Antidepressant Medication Management (age 18+)		
Effective Acute Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 12 weeks)	68.82%	71.56%
Effective Continuation Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 6 months/180 days)	56.47%	58.42%
Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness (age 6+)		
30 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	NA	56.74%
7 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	NA	34.75%

Annual Monitoring for Patients on Persistent Medications (age 18+)

Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB)		93.04%	91.54%
Digoxin		64.29%	55.64%
Diuretics		93.55%	92.10%
Total		92.71%	91.11%

Potentially Harmful Drug-Disease Interactions in Elderly (age 65+)

Falls	↓=Good	51.32%	48.76%
Dementia	↓=Good	56.28%	47.95%
Chronic renal failure	↓=Good	5.94%	7.93%
Combined	↓=Good	46.48%	41.73%

Use of High-Risk Medications in the Elderly (age 66+)

One or More High-Risk Medications	↓=Good	8.53%	12.92%
Two or More High-Risk Medications	↓=Good	0.93%	1.93%

Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment (age 13+)

Initiation of AOD Treatment Total (treatment within 14 days of diagnosis)		33.33%	35.06%
Engagement of AOD Treatment Total (2 additional services within 30 days after initiation)		1.52%	3.47%

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- NR** Not reportable - the organization calculated the measure but the rate was materially biased or the organization chose not to report the measure.

Iowa/Nebraska Medicare Advantage HMO Effectiveness of Care Measure	HEDIS 2015	NCQA Quality Compass National Average
Adult BMI Assessment (ages 18-74)	NA	92.76%
Breast Cancer Screening (women ages 50-74 every two years)	NA	71.32%
Colorectal Cancer Screening (ages 50-75 who had FOBT in measurement year, flex sig ≤ five years, or colonoscopy ≤ 10 years)	NA	66.15%
Non-Recommended PSA-Based Screening in Older Men (men age 70+) ↓ =Good	33.96%	Not reported by NCQA
Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD (age 40+ with new diagnosis or newly active)	NA	36.36%
Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation (age 40+ who had acute inpatient discharge or ED encounter with a principal diagnosis of COPD)		
Systemic Corticosteroid (within 14 days)	NA	71.29%
Bronchodilator (within 30 days)	NA	81.21%
Controlling High Blood Pressure (ages 18-59 with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 with diabetes with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 without diabetes with BP<150/90)	58.33%	70.57%
Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack (age 18+ discharged with diagnosis of AMI and received treatment for six months)	NA	90.48%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care (ages 18-75 with diabetes)		
HbA1c (in the measurement year)	NA	92.71%
HbA1c Level Not Controlled (>9.0%) ↓ =Good	NA	25.62%
HbA1c Level Control (<8.0%)	NA	64.19%
Eye Exam (annual or exam the year prior denotes negative retinopathy)	NA	68.26%
Monitor Nephropathy	NA	92.14%
BP Control <140/90	NA	64.61%
Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug Therapy for Rheumatoid Arthritis (age 18+)	NA	76.12%
Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture (women ages 67-85 who suffered a fracture)	NA	38.66%
Antidepressant Medication Management (age 18+)		
Effective Acute Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 12 weeks)	NA	68.41%
Effective Continuation Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 6 months/180 days)	NA	54.61%
Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness (age 6+)		
30 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	NA	53.60%
7 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	NA	35.05%

Annual Monitoring for Patients on Persistent Medications (age 18+)			
Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB)		87.72%	91.67%
Digoxin		NA	54.85%
Diuretics		88.64%	92.15%
Total		85.85%	90.98%
Potentially Harmful Drug-Disease Interactions in Elderly (age 65+)			
Falls	↓=Good	NA	48.02%
Dementia	↓=Good	NA	49.63%
Chronic renal failure	↓=Good	NA	10.93%
Combined	↓=Good	NA	41.99%
Use of High-Risk Medications in the Elderly (age 66+)			
One or More High-Risk Medications	↓=Good	8.50%	13.71%
Two or More High-Risk Medications	↓=Good	0.65%	2.25%
Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment (age 13+)			
Initiation of AOD Treatment Total (treatment within 14 days of diagnosis)		NA	31.45%
Engagement of AOD Treatment Total (2 additional services within 30 days after initiation)		NA	3.11%

- NA** Small denominator - the organization followed the specifications but the denominator was too small (<30) to report a valid rate.
- NR** Not reportable - the organization calculated the measure but the rate was materially biased or the organization chose not to report the measure.

Washington Medicare Advantage HMO Effectiveness of Care Measure	HANW HEDIS 2015	NCQA Quality Compass National Average
Adult BMI Assessment (ages 18-74)	NA	92.76%
Breast Cancer Screening (women ages 50-74 every two years)	NA	71.32%
Colorectal Cancer Screening (ages 50-75 who had FOBT in measurement year, flex sig ≤ five years, or colonoscopy ≤ 10 years)	NA	66.15%
Non-Recommended PSA-Based Screening in Older Men (men age 70+) ↓ =Good	28.06%	Not reported by NCQA
Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD (age 40+ with new diagnosis or newly active)	NA	36.36%
Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation (age 40+ who had acute inpatient discharge or ED encounter with a principal diagnosis of COPD)		
Systemic Corticosteroid (within 14 days)	NA	71.29%
Bronchodilator (within 30 days)	NA	81.21%
Controlling High Blood Pressure (ages 18-59 with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 with diabetes with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 without diabetes with BP<150/90)	66.91%	70.57%
Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack (age 18+ discharged with diagnosis of AMI and received treatment for six months)	NA	90.48%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care (ages 18-75 with diabetes)		
HbA1c (in the measurement year)	97.74%	92.71%
HbA1c Level Not Controlled (>9.0%) ↓ =Good	19.55%	25.62%
HbA1c Level Control (<8.0%)	72.43%	64.19%
Eye Exam (annual or exam the year prior denotes negative retinopathy)	73.93%	68.26%
Monitor Nephropathy	93.73%	92.14%
BP Control <140/90	67.42%	64.61%
Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug Therapy for Rheumatoid Arthritis (age 18+)	82.05%	76.12%
Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture (women ages 67-85 who suffered a fracture)	NA	38.66%
Antidepressant Medication Management (age 18+)		
Effective Acute Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 12 weeks)	86.11%	68.41%
Effective Continuation Phase Treatment (stayed on antidepressant for 6 months/180 days)	66.67%	54.61%
Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness (age 6+)		
30 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	NA	53.60%
7 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	NA	35.05%

Annual Monitoring for Patients on Persistent Medications (age 18+)			
Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB)		93.14%	91.67%
Digoxin		48.72%	54.85%
Diuretics		91.64%	92.15%
Total		91.39%	90.98%
Potentially Harmful Drug-Disease Interactions in Elderly (age 65+)			
Falls	↓=Good	NA	48.02%
Dementia	↓=Good	NA	49.63%
Chronic renal failure	↓=Good	NA	10.93%
Combined	↓=Good	NA	41.99%
Use of High-Risk Medications in the Elderly (age 66+)			
One or More High-Risk Medications	↓=Good	9.68%	13.71%
Two or More High-Risk Medications	↓=Good	0.85%	2.25%
Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment (age 13+)			
Initiation of AOD Treatment Total (treatment within 14 days of diagnosis)		36.54%	31.45%
Engagement of AOD Treatment Total (2 additional services within 30 days after initiation)		1.92%	3.11%

- NA** Small denominator - the organization followed the specifications but the denominator was too small (<30) to report a valid rate.
- NR** Not reportable - the organization calculated the measure but the rate was materially biased or the organization chose not to report the measure.

Illinois Marketplace HMO

Effectiveness of Care Measure

**HEDIS
2015**

**NCOA Quality
Compass
National
Average**

Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children/Adolescents (ages 3-17)

BMI Ages 3-11	NA	62.52%
BMI Ages 12-17	NA	62.43%
BMI Total	NA	62.51%
Nutrition Ages 3-11	NA	58.43%
Nutrition Ages 12-17	NA	53.19%
Nutrition Total	NA	56.14%
Physical Activity Ages 3-11	NA	52.83%
Physical Activity Ages 12-17	NA	54.57%
Physical Activity Total	NA	53.66%

Cervical Cancer Screening (women ages 21-64 cervical cytology every three years or women ages 30-64 cervical cytology/HPV co-testing every five years)

38.89%

75.74%

Chlamydia Screening in Women

(women must be identified as sexually active based on pharmacy/claim encounter data)

Ages 16-20	NA	41.20%
Ages 21-24	NA	51.64%
Total	NA	46.77%

Appropriate Testing for Children With Pharyngitis

(ages 2-18 years prescribed an antibiotic for diagnosis of pharyngitis only and received a strep test)

NA

79.34%

Appropriate Treatment for Children With Upper Respiratory Infection (ages 3 mos-18 years with URI diagnosis only and **not** prescribed an antibiotic)

NA

86.05%

Controlling High Blood Pressure (ages 18-59 with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 with diabetes with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 without diabetes with BP<150/90)

59.09%

67.16%

Comprehensive Diabetes Care (ages 18-75 with diabetes)

HbA1c (in the measurement year)	NA	90.67%
HbA1c Level Control (<8.0%)	NA	54.59%
Eye Exam (annual or exam the year prior denotes negative retinopathy)	NA	59.03%
Monitor Nephropathy	NA	87.12%

Use of Imaging Studies for Low Back Pain

(ages 18-50 who did not have an X-ray, CT or MRI within 28 days of new episode of low back pain)

NA

77.40%

Follow-Up After Hospitalization (age 6+)

7 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	NA	54.59%
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Annual Monitoring for Patients on Persistent Medications (age 18+)		
Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB)	NA	84.73%
Digoxin	NA	52.90%
Diuretics	NA	84.15%
Total	84.78%	84.27%
Annual Dental Visit (ages 2-21)		
Ages 2-3	NA	Not reported by NCQA
Ages 4-6	NA	
Ages 7-10	NA	
Ages 11-14	NA	
Ages 15-18	NA	
Ages 19-21	NA	
Total	NA	
Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment (age 13+)		
Initiation of AOD Treatment Total (treatment within 14 days of diagnosis)	NA	31.85%
Engagement of AOD Treatment Total (2 additional services within 30 days after initiation)	NA	10.35%
Prenatal and Postpartum Care		
Timeliness of Prenatal Care (visit in first trimester or ≤ 42 days of enrollment)	NA	86.07%
Postpartum Care (visit 21-56 days after delivery)	NA	74.79%
Proportion of Days Covered		
Renin Angiotensin System (RAS) Antagonists	80.33%	Not reported by NCQA
Diabetes All Class	NA	
Statins	80.43%	

- NA** Small denominator - the organization followed the specifications but the denominator was too small (<30) to report a valid rate.
- NR** Not reportable - the organization calculated the measure but the rate was materially biased or the organization chose not to report the measure.

Illinois Marketplace POS Effectiveness of Care Measure

**HEDIS
2015**

**NCOA Quality
Compass
National
Average**

Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children/Adolescents (ages 3-17)

BMI Ages 3-11	74.29%	60.86%
BMI Ages 12-17	82.35%	61.34%
BMI Total	76.92%	61.08%
Nutrition Ages 3-11	60.00%	63.58%
Nutrition Ages 12-17	58.82%	56.75%
Nutrition Total	59.62%	60.64%
Physical Activity Ages 3-11	34.29%	55.78%
Physical Activity Ages 12-17	52.94%	58.73%
Physical Activity Total	40.38%	57.09%

Cervical Cancer Screening (women ages 21-64 cervical cytology every three years or women ages 30-64 cervical cytology/HPV co-testing every five years)	54.01%	76.65%
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Chlamydia Screening in Women

(women must be identified as sexually active based on pharmacy/claim encounter data)

Ages 16-20	NA	41.80%
Ages 21-24	NA	51.65%
Total	NA	47.16%

Appropriate Testing for Children With Pharyngitis (ages 2-18 years prescribed an antibiotic for diagnosis of pharyngitis only and received a strep test)	NA	83.29%
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Appropriate Treatment for Children With Upper Respiratory Infection (ages 3 mos-18 years with URI diagnosis only and not prescribed an antibiotic)	NA	87.39%
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Controlling High Blood Pressure (ages 18-59 with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 with diabetes with BP<140/90, ages 60-85 without diabetes with BP<150/90)	58.60%	62.63%
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Comprehensive Diabetes Care (ages 18-75 with diabetes)

HbA1c (in the measurement year)	91.95%	90.34%
HbA1c Level Control (<8.0%)	55.17%	58.53%
Eye Exam (annual or exam the year prior denotes negative retinopathy)	47.13%	54.98%
Monitor Nephropathy	87.36%	84.72%

Use of Imaging Studies for Low Back Pain (ages 18-50 who did not have an X-ray, CT or MRI within 28 days of new episode of low back pain)	NA	74.82%
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Follow-Up After Hospitalization (age 6+)

7 Days (visit must be with a mental health practitioner)	NA	52.21%
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Annual Monitoring for Patients on Persistent Medications (age 18+)		
Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB)	85.21%	82.81%
Digoxin	NA	41.05%
Diuretics	83.33%	82.19%
Total	83.73%	82.33%
Annual Dental Visit (ages 2-21)		
Ages 2-3	NA	Not reported by NCQA
Ages 4-6	NA	
Ages 7-10	NA	
Ages 11-14	NA	
Ages 15-18	NA	
Ages 19-21	NA	
Total	3.85%	
Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment (age 13+)		
Initiation of AOD Treatment Total (treatment within 14 days of diagnosis)	NA	35.63%
Engagement of AOD Treatment Total (2 additional services within 30 days after initiation)	NA	13.66%
Prenatal and Postpartum Care		
Timeliness of Prenatal Care (visit in first trimester or ≤ 42 days of enrollment)	NA	88.00%
Postpartum Care (visit 21-56 days after delivery)	NA	77.64%
Proportion of Days Covered		
Renin Angiotensin System (RAS) Antagonists	77.35%	Not reported by NCQA
Diabetes All Class	71.76%	
Statins	71.38%	

- NA** Small denominator - the organization followed the specifications but the denominator was too small (<30) to report a valid rate.
- NR** Not reportable - the organization calculated the measure but the rate was materially biased or the organization chose not to report the measure.

2015 CAHPS® Results

	Commercial HMO/POS	Commercial PPO	Medicaid
Getting Needed Care	88.1%	87.2%	86.3%
Getting Care Quickly	80.6%	85.8%	86.8%
How Well Doctors Communicate	93.8%	97.0%	89.3%
Customer Service	88.0%	NA	91.3%
Claims Processing	88.0%	85.3%	
Shared Decision Making	81.1%	80.5%	74.9%
Plan Information on Cost	74.8%	54.2%	

	Medicare HMO Illinois	Medicare PPO Illinois	Medicare HMO Northwest
Getting Needed Care	94.9%	93.1%	91.0%
Getting Care Quickly	87.4%	86.4%	88.0%
How Well Doctors Communicate	96.5%	97.6%	96.2%
Customer Service	91.6%	94.7%	92.5%
Claims Processing			
Shared Decision Making			
Plan Information on Cost			

	Commercial HMO/POS	Commercial PPO	Medicaid
Rating of personal doctor	85.7%	85.7%	80.2%
Rating of specialist seen most often	85.2%	82.9%	82.6%
Rating of all health care	77.7%	80.4%	75.4%
Rating of health plan	68.3%	58.6%	78.7%

	Medicare HMO Illinois	Medicare PPO Illinois	Medicare HMO Northwest
Rating of personal doctor	96.6%	97.0%	95.5%
Rating of specialist seen most often	96.4%	92.5%	96.0%
Rating of all health care	93.2%	92.5%	92.2%
Rating of health plan	91.3%	93.4%	85.6%

QHP Member Experience Survey Results

	Exchange HMO	Exchange POS
Getting Needed Care		
Getting Care Quickly		
How Well Doctors Communicate	95.2%	97.5%
Customer Service		
Claims Processing		
Shared Decision Making		
Plan Information on Cost		
Rating of personal doctor	86.3%	93.5%
Rating of specialist seen most often	NR	92.2%
Rating of all health care	64.2%	83.5%
Rating of health plan	49.2%	66.7%

The Qualified Health Plan (QHP) Enrollee Survey is a consumer experience survey that assesses enrollee experience with QHPs offered through Marketplaces.