

Title V Outcome Measures and Performance Measures

Kansas Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant
2022 Application/2020 Annual Report

| NOM# | National Outcome Measures | Medicaid Measures | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Trend | HP2030 | Sources |
|------|--|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | Percent of pregnant women who receive prenatal care beginning in the first trimester | CMS | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | All | | 81.7% | 80.8% | 81.2% | 81.0% | 80.9% | ● | - | |
| | Medicaid | | 72.7% | 70.2% | 72.1% | 71.7% | 71.4% | ● | | |
| | Non-Medicaid | | 86.2% | 85.8% | 85.5% | 85.3% | 85.0% | ↓* | | |
| 2 | Rate of severe maternal morbidity per 10,000 delivery hospitalizations (All data were revised to reflect the new method. See notes.) | | - | 56.1 | 56.7 | 61.8 | 65.9 | ↑* | 61.8 | 2 |
| 3 | Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (5-year average, 2014-2018) | | - | - | - | 14.8 | 16.7 | ↑ | 15.7 | 3 |
| 4 | Percent of low birth weight deliveries (<2,500 grams) | CMS | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | All | | 6.9% | 7.0% | 7.4% | 7.4% | 7.6% | ↑* | - | |
| | Medicaid | | 8.7% | 8.8% | 9.5% | 9.9% | 9.7% | ↑* | | |
| | Non-Medicaid | | 6.0% | 6.1% | 6.4% | 6.4% | 6.7% | ↑* | | |
| 5 | Percent of preterm births (<37 weeks gestation) | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | All | | 8.8% | 9.1% | 9.6% | 9.5% | 10.1% | ↑* | 9.4% | |
| | Medicaid | | 10.3% | 10.8% | 11.3% | 11.4% | 11.9% | ↑* | | |
| | Non-Medicaid | | 8.0% | 8.3% | 8.8% | 8.6% | 9.3% | ↑* | | |
| 6 | Percent of early term births (37, 38 weeks gestation) | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | All | | 24.1% | 24.4% | 25.6% | 26.3% | 27.2% | ↑* | - | |
| | Medicaid | | 26.1% | 26.7% | 28.3% | 28.4% | 29.3% | ↑* | | |
| | Non-Medicaid | | 23.2% | 23.3% | 24.4% | 25.3% | 26.2% | ↑ | | |
| 7 | Percent of non-medically indicated early elective deliveries | CMS | 2.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | ↓ | - | 4 |
| 8 | Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths | | 6.0 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.3 | ↓ | - | 1,5,6 |
| 9.1 | Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births | | | | | | | | | |
| | All | | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 5.3 | ↓ | 5.0 | 1,5 |
| | Medicaid | | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.2 | ↓ | | 1,7 |
| | Non-Medicaid | | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 4.3 | ● | | 1,7 |

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| 9.2 | Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births | | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.3 | ↓ | - | 1,5 |
| 9.3 | Postneonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births | | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | ↑ | - | 1,5 |
| 9.4 | Preterm-related mortality rate per 100,000 live births | | | | | | | | | 1,7 |
| | All | | 204.5 | 189.2 | 202.9 | 198.5 | 152.6 | ↓ | - | |
| | Medicaid | | 279.4 | 226.5 | 236.0 | 229.5 | 143.0 | ↓ | | |
| | Non-Medicaid | | 170.4 | 173.3 | 184.7 | 181.7 | 153.6 | ↓ | | |
| 9.5 | Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) rate per 100,000 live births (ICD-10 codes: R95, R99, W75) | | 102.2 | 128.8 | 107.0 | 118.6 | 101.7 | ↓ | - | 1,5 |
| 10 | Percent of women who drink alcohol <i>in the last 3 months of pregnancy</i> | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 11 | Rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome per 1,000 birth hospitalizations | | - | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | ↑ | - | 2 |
| 12 | Percent of eligible newborns screened for heritable disorders with on time physician notification for out of range screens who are followed up in a timely manner. (DEVELOPMENTAL) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 13 | Percent of children meeting the criteria developed for school readiness (DEVELOPMENTAL) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 14 | Percent of children, ages 1 through 17, who have decayed teeth or cavities in the past year | | - | 13.0% | 10.8% | 10.5% | 11.7% | ↓ | - | 9 |
| 15 | Child mortality rate, ages 1 through 9, per 100,000 | | 21.0 | 18.2 | 19.4 | 16.3 | 17.3 | ↓ | - | 5,10 |
| 16.1 | Adolescent mortality rate, ages 10 through 19, per 100,000 | | 30.7 | 34.3 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 37.5 | ↑ | - | 5,10 |
| 16.2 | Adolescent motor vehicle mortality rate, ages 15 through 19, per 100,000 (3 year rolling average) | | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.6 | ↑* | - | 5,10 |
| 16.3 | Adolescent suicide rate, ages 15 through 19, per 100,000 (3 year rolling average) | CMS | 11.0 | 11.6 | 14.5 | 17.8 | 19.6 | ↑* | - | 5,10 |
| 17.1 | Percent of children with special health care needs (CSHCN), ages 0 through 17 | | - | 20.5% | 20.7% | 20.3% | 20.5% | ● | - | 9 |
| 17.2 | Percent of children with special health care needs (CSHCN), ages 0 through 17, who receive care in a well-functioning system | | - | 13.3% | 15.9% | 18.8% | 20.8% | ↑* | 19.5% | 9 |
| 17.3 | Percent of children, ages 3 through 17, diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder | | - | 2.3% | 2.8% | 2.4% | 0.9% | ↓ | - | 9 |

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| 17.4 | Percent of children, ages 3 through 17, diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder/Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADD/ADHD) | | - | 11.3% | 10.4% | 10.0% | 9.2% | ↓* | - | 9 |
| 18 | Percent of children, ages 3 through 17, with a mental/behavioral condition who receive treatment or counseling | CMS/P4P | - | 56.5% | 51.7% | 52.7% | 55.9% | ● | - | 9 |
| 19 | Percent of children, ages 0 through 17, in excellent or very good health | | - | 90.6% | 91.0% | 93.5% | 93.3% | ↑ | - | 9 |
| 20 | Percent of children, ages 2 through 4, and adolescents, ages 10 through 17, who are obese (BMI at or above the 95th percentile) | CMS/P4P | | | | | | | | |
| | Children ages 2 through 4 (2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018) | | 13.7% | 13.1% | 12.8% | 12.5% | 13.7% | ● | - | 11 |
| | Adolescents ages 10 through 17 | | - | 11.6% | 13.0% | 12.2% | 10.6% | ↓ | - | 9 |
| | Adolescents in <i>grades 9 through 12</i> (2009, 2011, 2013, 2017, 2019) | | 12.2% | 10.2% | 12.6% | 13.1% | 15.1% | ↑ | - | 12 |
| 21 | Percent of children, ages 0 through 17, without health insurance | | 5.2% | 4.7% | 5.2% | 5.0% | 5.8% | ↑ | - | 13 |
| 22.1 | Percent of children who have completed the combined 7-vaccine series (4:3:1:3*:3:1:4) by age 24 months (Birth year 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) | CMS/P4P | 72.7% | 74.0% | 73.1% | 73.2% | 67.9% | ↓ | - | 14 |
| 22.2 | Percent of children, ages 6 months through 17 years, who are vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza | CMS/P4P | 55.6% | 54.7% | 53.2% | 63.3% | 66.1% | ↑ | - | 14 |
| 22.3 | Percent of adolescents, ages 13 through 17, who have received at least one dose of the HPV vaccine | CMS/P4P | - | - | - | 62.3% | 65.9% | ↑ | - | 14 |
| 22.4 | Percent of adolescents, ages 13 through 17, who have received at least one dose of the Tdap vaccine | CMS/P4P | - | - | - | 89.4% | 91.9% | ↑ | - | 14 |
| 22.5 | Percent of adolescents, ages 13 through 17, who have received at least one dose of the meningococcal conjugate vaccine | CMS/P4P | - | - | - | 75.3% | 80.7% | ↑ | - | 14 |
| 23 | Teen birth rate, ages 15 through 19, per 1,000 females | | 25.5 | 21.9 | 21.2 | 20.0 | 19.2 | ↓* | - | 1,10 |
| 24 | Percent of women who experience postpartum depressive symptoms following a recent live birth | P4P | - | - | 12.4% | 14.7% | 13.5% | ↑ | - | 8 |
| 25 | Percent of children, ages 0 through 17, who were unable to obtain needed health care in the past year | | - | 1.8% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 2.8% | ↑ | - | 9 |

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| 1 | Well-Women Visit: Percent of women, ages 18 through 44, with a preventive medical visit in the past year | | - | - | - | 71.4% | 71.7% | ● | - | 15 |
| 2 | Low Risk Cesarean Deliveries: Percent of cesarean deliveries among low-risk first births | CMS | 23.8% | 23.8% | 23.8% | 24.2% | 24.3% | ▲* | 23.6% | 1 |
| 3 | Perinatal Regionalization: Percent of very low birth weight (VLBW) infants born in a hospital with a Level III+ Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) | | 86.5% | 87.7% | 90.6% | 88.7% | 87.9% | ● | - | 1 |
| 4 | Breastfeeding: | | | | | | | | | |
| | A) Percent of infants who are ever breastfed | | 87.4% | 88.1% | 88.5% | 88.7% | 88.9% | ▲* | - | 1 |
| | B) Percent of infants breastfed exclusively through 6 months (Birth year: 2016, 2017) | | - | - | - | 31.4% | 31.6% | ● | 42.4% | 14 |
| 5 | Safe Sleep: | | | | | | | | | |
| | A) Percent of infants placed to sleep on their backs | | - | - | 80.2% | 84.8% | 84.4% | ▲ | 88.9% | 8 |
| | B) Percent of infants placed to sleep on a separate approved sleep surface | | - | - | 37.3% | 37.0% | 41.2% | ▲ | - | 8 |
| | C) Percent of infants placed to sleep without soft objects or loose bedding | | - | - | 44.3% | 49.1% | 54.1% | ▲* | - | 8 |
| 6 | Developmental Screening: Percent of children, ages 9 through 35 months, who received a developmental screening using a parent-completed screening tool in the past year | P4P | - | 41.6% | 37.8% | 34.6% | 36.9% | ▼ | 35.8% | 9 |
| 7 | Child Injury: | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7.1 Rate of hospitalization for non-fatal injury per 100,000 children, ages 0 through 9 | | - | 111.9 | 112.0 | 109.1 | 131.7 | ▲ | - | 2, 10 |
| | 7.2 Rate of hospitalization for non-fatal injury per 100,000 adolescents, ages 10 through 19 | | - | 246.2 | 261.6 | 250.0 | 267.2 | ▲ | - | 2, 10 |
| 8 | Physical Activity: | CMS/P4P | | | | | | | | |
| | 8.1 Percent of children, ages 6 through 11, who are physically active at least 60 minutes per day | | - | 32.0% | 26.7% | 26.8% | 32.7% | ▲ | - | 9 |
| | 8.2 Percent of adolescents, ages 12 through 17, who are physically active at least 60 minutes per day | | - | 18.8% | 19.3% | 18.4% | 20.8% | ▲ | - | 9 |
| | 8.2 Percent of adolescents in <i>grades 9 through 12</i> who report being physically active at least 60 minutes per day in the past week (2009, 2011, 2013, 2017, 2019) | | 27.8% | 30.2% | 28.3% | 26.5% | 26.5% | ▼ | 30.6% | 12 |

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|------|---|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| 9 | <i>Bullying:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | Percent of adolescents, ages 12 through 17, who are bullied | | - | - | - | 49.8% | 43.7% | ↓ | - | 9 |
| | Percent of adolescents, ages 12 through 17, who bully others | | - | - | - | 22.1% | 19.7% | ↓ | - | 9 |
| | Percent of adolescents in <i>grades 9 through 12</i> who report that they are bullied on school property or electronically in the past year (2011, 2013, 2017, 2019) | | - | 26.4% | 27.9% | 25.7% | 27.1% | ● | - | 12 |
| 10 | Adolescent Well-Visit: Percent of adolescents, ages 12 through 17, with a preventive medical visit in the past year | CMS | - | 79.8% | 77.5% | - | 75.8% | ↓ | 82.0% | 9 |
| 11 | Medical Home: Percent of children with and without special health care needs, ages 0 through 17, who have a medical home | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| | All | | - | 50.9% | 50.6% | 52.0% | 53.1% | ↑ | 53.6% | |
| | CSHCN | | - | 38.6% | 46.1% | 52.3% | 57.1% | ↑* | - | |
| | Non-CSHCN | | - | 54.1% | 51.8% | 51.9% | 52.1% | ↓ | - | |
| 12 | Transition: Percent of adolescents with and without special health care needs, ages 12 through 17, who received services to prepare for the transitions to adult health care | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| | All | | - | 15.9% | 18.8% | 21.9% | 23.7% | ↑* | - | |
| | CSHCN | | - | 16.6% | 16.1% | 20.9% | 30.0% | ↑ | - | - |
| | Non-CSHCN | | - | 15.7% | 19.6% | 22.3% | 21.2% | ↑ | - | - |
| 13 | <i>Oral Health:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13.1 Percent of women who had a preventive dental visit during pregnancy | | - | - | 44.9% | 46.5% | 50.0% | ↑ | - | 8 |
| | 13.2 Percent of children, ages 1 through 17, who had a preventive dental visit in the past year | CMS | - | 76.3% | 78.1% | 79.3% | 79.5% | ↑ | - | 9 |
| 14 | Smoking During Pregnancy and Household Smoking: | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14.1 Percent of women who smoke during pregnancy | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | All | | 11.0% | 10.2% | 10.1% | 9.5% | 8.5% | ↓* | - | |
| | Medicaid | | 24.9% | 23.7% | 23.3% | 22.2% | 20.4% | ↓* | - | |
| | Non-Medicaid | | 4.4% | 4.0% | 4.1% | 3.7% | 3.4% | ↓* | - | |

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|-------------|--|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 14.2 Percent of children, ages 0 through 17, who live in households where someone smokes | | - | 14.6% | 14.7% | 17.9% | 19.6% | ▲* | - | 9 |
| 15 | <i>Adequate Insurance Coverage</i> : Percent of children, ages 0 through 17, who are continuously and adequately insured | | - | 71.8% | 68.0% | 65.3% | 65.5% | ▼ | - | 9 |
| SPM# | State Performance Measures | Medicaid Measures | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Trend | HP2030 | Sources |
| 1 | Postpartum Depression: Percent of women who experience postpartum depressive symptoms following a recent live birth | P4P | - | - | 12.4% | 14.7% | 13.5% | ▲ | - | 8 |
| 2 | Breastfeeding: Percent of infants breastfed exclusively through 6 months (Birth year: 2016, 2017) | | - | - | - | 31.4% | 31.6% | ● | - | 14 |
| 3 | Percent of participants reporting increased self-efficacy in translating knowledge into practice after attending a state sponsored workforce development event | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| 4 | Percent of children whose family members know all of the time they have strengths to draw on when the family faces problems | | - | 52.0% | 52.9% | 55.9% | 55.9% | ▲ | - | 9 |

Key and Definitions

An "-" indicates the data were not available at the time of reporting.

The **arrow** indicates direction of the trend, if any, and the color indicates if the direction is positive (**green**), negative (**red**), or no definite trend apparent (**yellow**).

*Statistically significant trend ($p < 0.05$).

HP2020: Healthy People 2020 goal

PRAMS: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

Medicaid and Non-Medicaid: Based on the "principal source of payment for this delivery" as reported on the birth certificate.

Medicaid Measure: Based on if it is a quality care measure necessary for the national level or for Managed Care Organizations to report to state of Kansas

CMS: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

P4P: Pay for Performance Measure for Managed Care Organizations to report to state of Kansas

Bolded NPMs: Selected National Performance Measures that are most closely aligned with Kansas priorities.

Sources:

1. Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), Kansas birth data (resident)
2. Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), Kansas hospital discharge data (resident)
3. National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS).
4. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Hospital Compare
5. Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), Kansas death data (resident)
6. Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), Kansas fetal death data (resident)

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7. Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), Kansas linked birth and infant death data (resident)
8. Kansas Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)
9. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH).
10. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimate, Bridged-Race Vintage data set
11. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
12. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)
13. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)
14. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Immunization Survey (NIS)
15. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS): The BRFSS 2018 data is not directly comparable to years of BRFSS data before 2011 because of the changes in weighting methodology and the addition of the cell phone sampling frame. In 2018, 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico collected samples of interviews conducted by landline and cellular telephone.
16. Kansas Maternal & Child Health Sponsored Workforce Post-Event Surveys

Notes:

1. NOM2: All data were revised based on the new method. A total of 82 codes were added while 16 codes were dropped in ICD-10-CM that were either of dubious severity or implausible at delivery (e.g., first trimester). In addition, shock codes involving sepsis and anesthesia were moved to those respective indicator categories as the primary causes. The impact of these changes had small increases in ICD-10-CM rates. The measure continues to exclude blood transfusion alone and may not indicate severe morbidity in the absence of other codes. Data for 2016 and onward are based on ICD-10-CM/PCS and may not be comparable to previous ICD-9-CM estimates.

Reference: Maternal and Child Health Bureau. Federally Available Data (FAD) Resource Document. April 13, 2021; Rockville, MD: Health Resources and Services Administration. Available at: <https://mchb.tvisdata.hrsa.gov/PrioritiesAndMeasures/NationalPerformanceMeasures>;
<https://mchb.tvisdata.hrsa.gov/uploadedfiles/TvisWebReports/Documents/FADResourceDocument.pdf>

2. The *MCH Biennial Summary, 2014* is available and posted on the Bureau of Family Health (BFH) website (<http://www.kdheks.gov/c-f/mch.htm>). This document was developed and designed to describe and track progress on the public health significance of the indicators related to women/maternal health, perinatal/infant health, child health, adolescent health, children and youth with special health care needs, and cross-cutting/life course. The biennial summary also provides trend data and determines how well the priorities have been addressed by state and local programs.
3. The *Preconception Health Report* is available and posted on the BFH website (http://www.kdheks.gov/bfh/download/Preconception_Health_Report.pdf). This report reflects KDHE Bureau of Family Title V programming efforts to view issues from a life course perspective. This report is intended to be a visualization tool to highlight key disparities in 13 preconception health indicators representing the following domains: 1) general health status and life satisfaction, 2) social determinants of health, 3) health care, 4) tobacco, alcohol and substance use, 5) nutrition and physical activity, 6) mental health, and 7) chronic disease.
4. The *Life Course Indicators Report* is available and posted on the BFH website (http://www.kdheks.gov/bfh/download/Life_Course_Indicators_Report.pdf). This report is intended to be a visualization tool to help highlight key disparities in 11 life course indicators representing the following domains: 1) childhood experiences, 2) family well-being, 3) health care access and quality, and 4) mental health.