

West Virginia

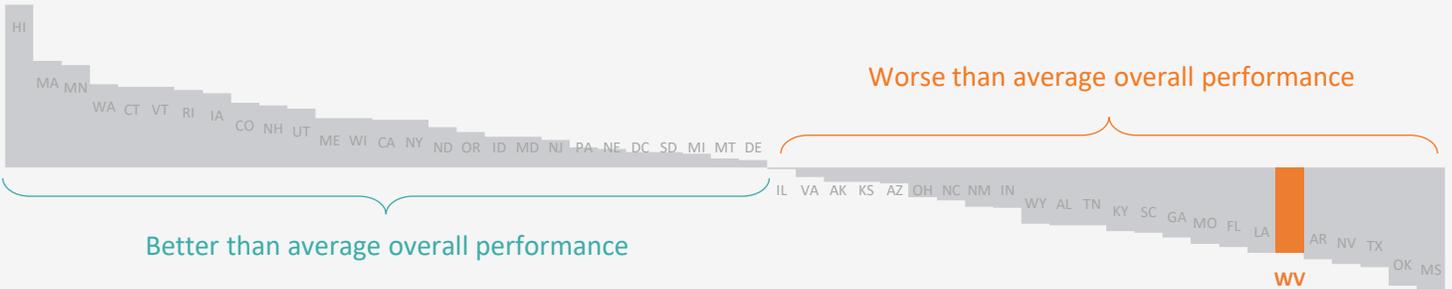
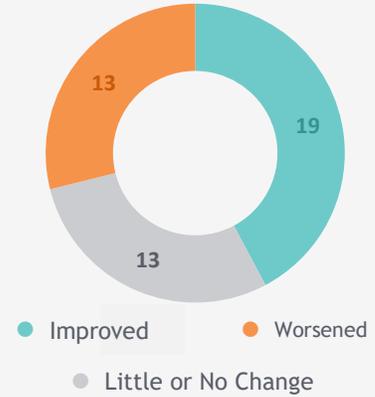


The Commonwealth Fund

Ranking Highlights^a

	National Rank		Rank Among Southeastern States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	45 of 51	+1	8 of 12	0
Access & Affordability	26	+3	2	0
Prevention & Treatment	27	0	4	+2
Avoidable Use & Cost	51	-3	12	-2
Healthy Lives	51	0	12	0
Health Care Disparities	30	+17	2	+5

How Health Care in West Virginia Has Changed^b



Top-Ranked Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Uninsured children
- Adults without all recommended vaccines

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

- Adults who have lost six or more teeth
- Adults who report fair or poor health
- Drug poisoning deaths

Most Improved Indicators

- Colorectal cancer deaths
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Uninsured adults

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64
- Drug poisoning deaths

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^c

Top state in the U.S.	Top state in the Southeast region	West Virginia could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
61,348	21,443	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
100,077	42,890	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
95,656	60,872	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
5,860	3,809	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
877	449	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
70,926	38,075	fewer employer-insured adults and elderly Medicare beneficiaries would seek care in emergency departments for nonemergent or primary-care-treatable conditions

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time ^b
Access & Affordability	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	9	12	4	18	2013	20	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	3	5	1	4	2013	5	8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	19	23	12	17	2013	23	24	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	15	14	8	38	2013	18	16	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	10	10	5	22	2013-14	12	11	Improved
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	6.4	6.9	4.8	26	2013	5.0	6.5	Worsened
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	17	16	10	37	2012	18	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	35	32	24	36	2012	34	31	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	57	62	54	8	2013	58	64	No Change
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	15.1	12	5.6	43	2015	19.6	16.9	Improved
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	13	11	5	41	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	50	51	39	24	2016	48	51	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	26	32	18	12	2016	28	32	No Change
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	9	22	4	8	2016	24	18	Improved
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	35	29	15	47	2012	39	32	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	14.0	13.9	12.8	23	2010-13	13.2	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	0.86	0.89	0.36	27	2015	0.74	0.99	Worsened
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	68	45	9	45	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	21	25	20	3	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	15	15	7	16	2013	18	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	22	21	16	33	2009-11	26	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	52	56	42	11	2009-11	48	59	Worsened

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension (continued)

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time ^b
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2019 Scorecard		Baseline	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	56.8	87.2	21.7	12	2012	98.1	142.9	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	159.5	142.2	115.9	45	2015	181.7	159.0	Improved
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	250.8	196.9	138.3	51	2012	226.5	187.8	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	7.9	5.3	5.3	48	2015	5.5	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	59.5	43.9	21.7	48	2013	67	47.7	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	3.6	3.1	2.4	46	2015	3	2.9	Worsened
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	51.5	41	19.7	50	2013	55.8	43.5	No Change
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	20	19	11	32	2012	23	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	16	15	5	28	2012	19	17	Improved
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2017	17	16	14	40	2013	18	16	Improved
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	66	68.9	57.7	13	2015	65.3	71.1	No Change
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	\$5,522	\$4,882	\$3,255	44	2013	\$5,345	\$4,697	No Change
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$9,502	\$9,534	\$6,195	31	2013	\$8,792	\$9,081	Worsened
Healthy Lives						2019 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	106.9	84.3	54.7	43	2010-11	104.8	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	22.5	19.9	15.6	48	2013	21.6	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	15.2	12.9	9.3	44	2013	19.8	14.6	Improved
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	21.1	14	6.6	44	2013	16.4	12.6	Worsened
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	11.6	9.6	5.5	35	2013	7.3	8.2	Worsened
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	57.8	21.7	8.1	51	2013	32.2	13.8	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	7.2	5.9	3.5	39	2012	7.2	6	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	24	17	9	51	2013	22	16	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2017	26	16	9	51	2013	27	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2017	40	31	23	51	2013	37	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	35	31	21	43	2016	35	31	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	21	10	6	51	2012	23	10	Improved

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-	Disparity ^e	State ranking	Data year	Low-	Disparity ^e	Change over time ^f
		income rate ^d				income rate ^d		
Disparity	2019 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	12	-8	4	2013	35	-29	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	2	--	--	2013	5	--	--
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	22	-5	7	2013	26	-11	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	20	-12	19	2013	31	-25	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	27	-26	29	2013-14	27	-26	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	25	-15	39	2012	27	-18	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	36	-10	23	2012	42	-16	Improved
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	60	-6	13	2013	61	-8	Improved
Children without a medical home	2017	55	-11	2	2016	53	-20	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	32	-19	39	2016	33	-17	No Change
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	43	-24	48	2012	45	-24	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	59	--	--	2012	108.3	--	--
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	444.3	-229.6	39	2012	408.5	-214.4	Worsened
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	131.5	-73.2	45	2012	133.8	-51	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	68.1	-30.3	28	2012	94.4	-44.9	Improved
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	34	-22	22	2013	36	-26	Improved
Adults who smoke	2017	37	-23	45	2013	37	-20	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2017	43	-6	5	2013	38	-1	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	33	-24	50	2012	36	-24	No Change

Notes

(a) The 2019 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2017 data. The 2019 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the May 2018 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. Rank change from the baseline period represents states' rank difference from the baseline data year (generally 2012 or 2013). Positive values represent an improvement in rank; negative values are a worsening in rank.

(b) Trend data available for 45 of 47 total Scorecard indicators. Improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one half (0.5) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation.

(c) Estimated impact if this state's performance improved to the rate of two benchmark levels — a national benchmark set at the level of the best-performing state and a regional benchmark set at the level of the top-performing state in region (www.bea.gov: Great Lakes, Mid-Atlantic, New England, Plains, Rocky Mountains, Southeast, Southwest, West). Benchmark states have an estimated impact of zero (0). Equivalent estimated impact based on national and regional benchmarks indicate that the best observed rate in the region was equal to the best observed rate nationally.

(d) Rates are for states' low income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% FPL.

(e) Disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations.

(f) Improvement indicates that the low-income rate improved and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations narrowed; worsening indicates the low-income rate worsened and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations widened.