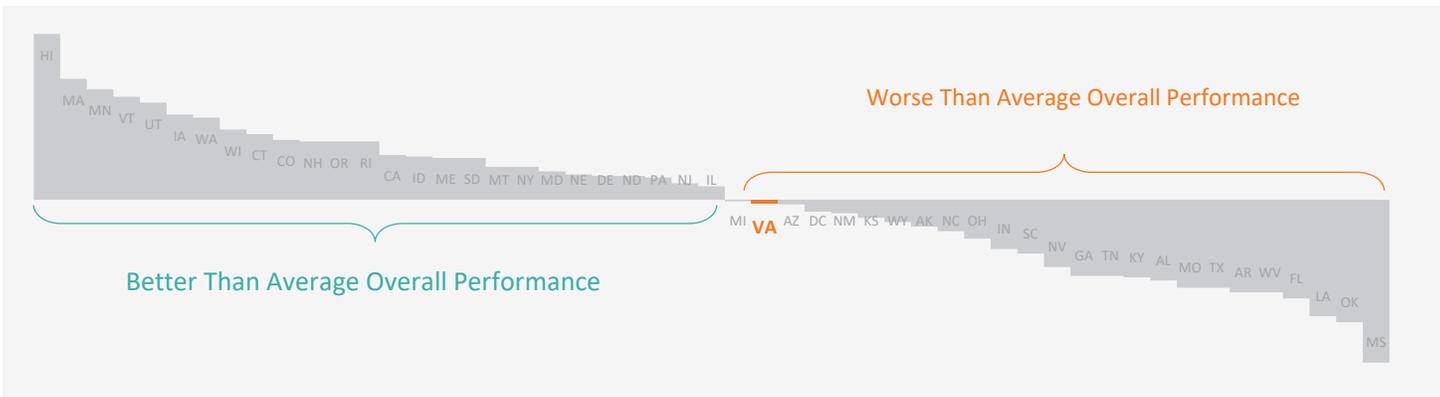
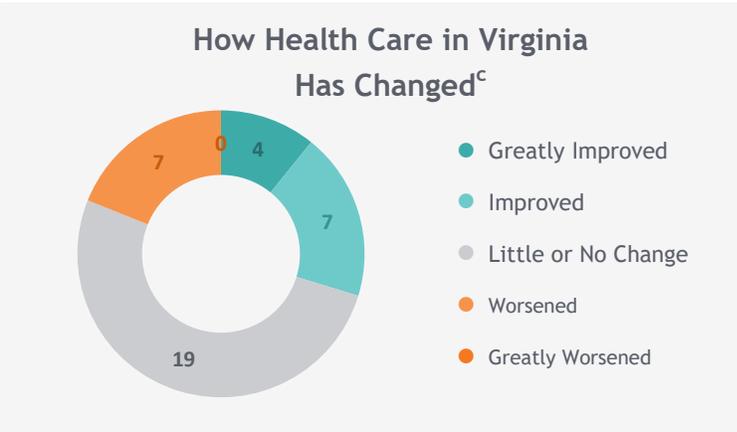


## Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank <sup>a</sup>	Change <sup>b</sup>
Overall	28	-2
Access & Affordability	29	-14
Prevention & Treatment	18	-1
Avoidable Use & Cost	25	+6
Healthy Lives	19	-1
Disparity	44	-2



### Top Ranked Indicators

- Diabetic adults without a HbA1C test
- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- Adults without all recommended cancer screenings

### Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging
- Hospital patients did not receive patient-centered care
- Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines

### Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug
- Adults who smoke

### Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Adults without a dental visit
- Hospital 30-day mortality
- Employee insurance costs as a share of median income

### Estimated Impact of State Improvement<sup>d</sup>

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the South	Virginia could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
375,191	250,127	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
179,184	147,959	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
29,057	18,367	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
27,925	9,308	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
1,980	0	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
200,044	99,965	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 (e)
<b>Access &amp; Affordability</b>						<b>2018 Scorecard</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	12	12	4	28	2013	17	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	5	5	1	26	2013	6	8	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	22	22	11	25	2013	24	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	13	13	7	30	2013	15	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	14	14	9	24	2013-14	12	15	Worsened
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	6	6	4	23	2013	5	6	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	14	16	10	13	2012	12	15	Worsened
<b>Prevention &amp; Treatment</b>						<b>2018 Scorecard</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	29	32	24	11	2012	28	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	59	63	54	9	2013	59	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	14	17	11	6	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	13	13	7	31	2012	17	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	51	51	40	36	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	28	32	20	13	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	14	18	5	17	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	34	29	15	46	2013	31	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.1	14.1	13	20	2010 - 2013	13.5	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.92	0.99	0.32	20	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	12	13	9	17	2013	14	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	34	32	27	40	2013	34	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	30	29	23	29	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	16	16	8	19	2013	20	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	22	20	14	33	2009-2011	22	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	53	56	41	17	2009-2011	53	59	No Change

**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 (e)	
<b>Avoidable Hospital Use &amp; Cost</b>						<b>2018 Scorecard</b>			<b>Baseline</b>	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	80	106	22	11	2012	100	143	No Change	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	168	159	130	30	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	195	197	138	30	2012	193	188	No Change	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	27	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	23	26	14	27	2012	27	29	Improved	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	62	66	33	27	2012	71	70	Improved	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	2.5	2.9	1.2	18	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	39	42	21	18	2012	48	49	Improved	
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	20	19	11	29	2012	21	20	No Change	
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	18	16	5	34	2012	20	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.7	16.4	14	27	2013	17	16	No Change	
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	34	29	16	39	--	--	--	--	
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$4,498	\$4,736	\$3,347	18	2013	\$4,203	\$4,697	No Change	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$8,172	\$9,025	\$5,586	18	2012	\$8,000	\$8,854	No Change	
<b>Healthy Lives</b>						<b>2018 Scorecard</b>			<b>Baseline</b>	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	80.2	84.3	54.7	28	2012-13	81.3	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	20.9	20.1	13.6	30	2013	21.1	20.8	No Change	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	13	13.1	10.1	23	2013	13.8	14.6	No Change	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	38.4	43.2	28.5	13	2013	30.4	35.6	Worsened	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	5.9	5.9	4.1	24	2012	6.5	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	14	16	10	17	2013	14	16	No Change	
Adults who smoke	2016	15	16	9	12	2013	19	18	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2016	30	30	22	21	2013	27	29	Worsened	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	27	31	19	11	--	--	--	--	
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	9	10	6	19	2012	11	10	Improved	

**Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data**

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-income		State ranking	Data year	Low-income		Change over time (h)
		rate (f)	Disparity (g)			rate (f)	Disparity (g)	
<b>Disparity</b>	<b>2018 Scorecard</b>				<b>Baseline</b>			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	29	-25	45	2013	38	-32	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	9	-7	44	2013	9	-7	No Change
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	30	-16	48	2013	25	-9	Worsened
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	31	-25	49	2013	28	-23	Worsened
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	21	-12	20	2012	17	-8	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	-9	21	2012	36	-14	Improved
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	65	-11	38	2013	62	-10	Worsened
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	63	-21	14	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	30	-11	18	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	37	-6	13	2013	41	-19	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	16	-4	23	2012	21	-6	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	168	-123	23	2012	175	-100	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	112	-71	42	2012	113	-61	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	76	-46	50	2012	95	-58	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	423	-245	43	2012	383	-212	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	24	-13	18	2013	30	-18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	38	-10	28	2013	36	-10	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	20	-16	34	2012	22	-17	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	30	-22	25	2013	29	-24	No Change

**Notes.** (a) The 2018 Scorecard rankings reflect 2015 or 2016 data. The 2018 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the March 2017 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. (b) Change 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. (c) Trend data available for 37 of 43 total Scorecard indicators. Greatly improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one full (1.0) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points; improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) standard deviation. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation. (d) 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 same census region (Midwest, Northeast, South, or 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. Impact based on national and regional benchmarks should not be interpreted as cumulative. (e) Change (improvement or worsening) refers to a change between the baseline and current time periods of at least 0.5 standard deviations. (f) Rates are for the states' low income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% FPL. (g) Disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations. (h) 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.