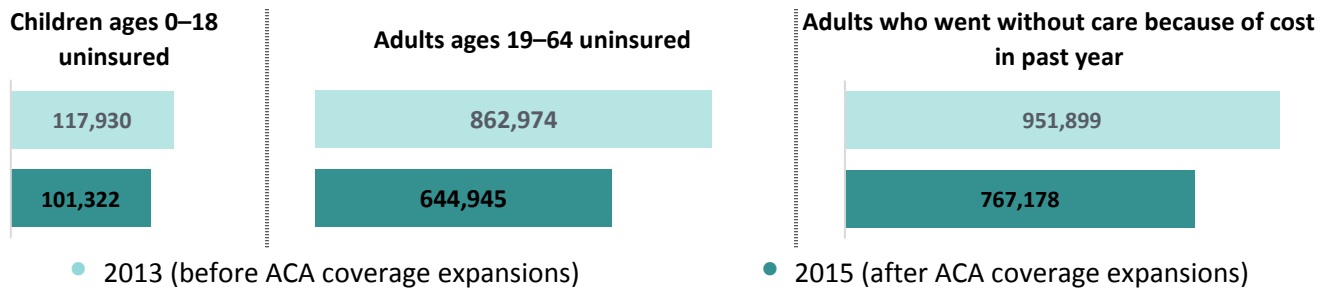


Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2017

Virginia



Before and after implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) coverage expansions



Estimated impact of state improvement (c)

If Virginia improved to the level of the best-performing state for this indicator, then:

634,964	more adults (age 18 and older) would have a usual source of care to help ensure that care is coordinated and accessible when needed
225,730	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate recommended cancer screenings
25,425	more children (ages 19-35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
27,925	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
2,077	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
43,121	fewer emergency department visits for nonemergent or primary-care-treatable conditions would occur among Medicare beneficiaries

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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	Substantial change over time (a)
ACCESS & AFFORDABILITY					2017 Scorecard		Baseline		
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2015	13	13	4	28	2013	17	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2015	5	5	1	26	2013	6	8	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost in past year	2015	12	13	7	21	2013	15	16	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2014-15	14	14	10	20	--	--	--	--
At-risk adults without a routine doctor visit in past two years	2015	11	13	6	10	2013	12	14	No Change
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2014	14	16	11	12	2012	12	15	Worsened
PREVENTION & TREATMENT					2017 Scorecard		Baseline		
Adults with a usual source of care	2015	79	78	89	24	2013	76	76	Improved
Adults with age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2014	71	68	77	12	2012	72	69	No Change
Adults with age-appropriate vaccines	2015	42	38	51	15	2013	41	36	No Change
Children with a medical home	2011/12	57	54	69	24	--	--	--	--
Children with a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2011/12	70	68	81	18	--	--	--	--
Children with emotional, behavioral, or developmental problems who received needed mental health care in the past year	2011/12	53	61	86	45	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who received all recommended doses of seven key vaccines	2015	64	72	81	51	2013	69	70	Worsened
Medicare beneficiaries who received at least one drug that should be avoided in the elderly	2014	13	13	7	31	2012	17	17	Improved
Medicare beneficiaries with dementia, hip/pelvic fracture, or chronic renal failure who received a prescription drug that is contraindicated for that condition	2014	17	18	10	28	2012	20	21	Improved
Medicare fee-for-service patients whose health provider always listens, explains, shows respect, and spends enough time with them	2014	76	76	80	17	2013	75	76	Improved
Risk-adjusted 30-day mortality among Medicare beneficiaries hospitalized for heart attack, heart failure, pneumonia, or stroke	07/2012 - 06/2015	14.5	14.5	13.1	20	07/2010 - 06/2013	13.5	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2014	0.39	0.50	0.23	7	2013	0.50	0.54	Improved
Hospitalized patients given information about what to do during their recovery at home	2015	88	87	90	14	2013	86	86	Improved
Patients who reported hospital staff always managed pain well, responded when needed help to get to bathroom or pressed call button, and explained medicines and side effects	2015	67	68	74	33	2013	66	68	No Change
Home health patients who get better at walking or moving around	2015	66	66	72	26	2013	63	61	Improved
Home health patients whose wounds improved or healed after an operation	2015	90	90	95	25	2013	90	89	No Change
High-risk nursing home residents with pressure sores	2015 (Q2-Q4)	6	6	3	26	2013 (Q2-Q4)	6	6	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2015 (Q2-Q4)	17	17	8	21	2013 (Q2-Q4)	20	21	Improved

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

	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Substantial change over time (a)
Dimension and Indicator									
2017 Scorecard					Baseline				
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2013	87	107	27	17	2011	107	107	Improved
Hospital admissions among Medicare beneficiaries for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, ages 65–74, per 1,000 beneficiaries (b)	2014	24	27	12	21	2012	27	29	No Change
Hospital admissions among Medicare beneficiaries for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, age 75 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries (b)	2014	62	66	35	21	2012	71	70	Improved
Medicare 30-day hospital readmissions, rate per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	32	27	10	33	2012	40	34	Improved
Short-stay nursing home residents readmitted within 30 days of hospital discharge to nursing home	2014	20	19	11	29	2012	21	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2014	18	16	5	34	2012	20	17	No Change
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2015	16.7	16.2	13.9	35	2013	17.0	16.0	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits among Medicare beneficiaries, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	183	185	129	26	2012	193	188	No Change
Total reimbursements per enrollee (ages 18–64) with employer-sponsored insurance	2014	\$4,142	\$4,569	\$3,217	18	2013	\$4,085	\$4,489	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per beneficiary	2014	\$7,925	\$8,819	\$5,592	19	2012	\$8,000	\$8,854	No Change
2017 Scorecard					Baseline				
HEALTHY LIVES									
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2013-14	81	84.2	54.3	29	2011-12	82	84.0	No Change
Years of potential life lost before age 75	2014	5,921	6,447	4,892	17	2012	5,965	6,412	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2014	22.7	20.6	14.2	44	2012	21.3	21.4	Worsened
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2014	14	14.3	10.9	22	2012	14.5	14.9	No Change
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2014	12.9	13.0	7.8	15	2012	12.6	12.6	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2013	6.2	6.0	4.2	26	2012	6.5	6.0	No Change
Adults ages 18–64 who report fair/poor health or activity limitations because of physical, mental, or emotional problems	2015	22	26	20	8	2013	23	26	No Change
Adults who smoke	2015	17	17	9	21	2013	19	18	Improved
Adults ages 18–64 who are obese (BMI >= 30)	2015	29	29	20	18	2013	27	29	Worsened
Children ages 10–17 who are overweight or obese (BMI >= 85th percentile)	2011/12	30	31	22	21	--	--	--	--
Adults ages 18–64 who have lost six or more teeth because of tooth decay, infection, or gum disease	2014	10	10	6	22	2012	11	10	No Change

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Table 2. State Equity Indicator Data

The Equity profile displays gaps in performance for vulnerable populations for selected indicators. An equity gap is defined as the difference between the U.S. national average for a particular indicator and the rate for the state's most vulnerable group by income and race/ethnicity. For all equity indicators, lower rates are better; therefore, a positive or negative gap value indicates that the state's most vulnerable group is better or worse than the U.S. average for a particular indicator.

Equity Type and Indicator	Data year	Vulnerable		U.S. average	Gap (a)	State ranking	Data year	Vulnerable		U.S. average	Gap (a)	Change in vulnerable group rate (b)
		group rate						group rate				
LOW-INCOME	2017 Scorecard					Baseline						
Uninsured ages 19–64	2015	29	13	-16	37	2013	38	20	-18	Improved		
Adults who went without care because of cost in past year	2015	28	13	-15	40	2013	28	16	-12	No Change		
At risk adults without a doctor visit	2015	15	13	-2	22	2013	14	14	0	Worsened		
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2014	24	16	-8	24	2012	17	15	-2	Worsened		
Adults without a usual source of care	2015	27	22	-5	33	2013	25	24	-1	Worsened		
Adults without age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2014	37	32	-5	28	2012	36	31	-5	No Change		
Adults without age-appropriate vaccines	2015	61	62	1	15	2013	62	64	2	Improved		
Children without a medical home	2011/12	53	46	-7	22	--	--	--	--	--		
Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2011/12	36	32	-4	15	--	--	--	--	--		
Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines (c)	2014	32	28	-4	23	2012	39	32	-7	Improved		
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2014	16	13	-3	31	2012	21	17	-4	Improved		
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2013	188	107	-81	25	2012	175	143	-32	Worsened		
Medicare admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions (d)	2014	96	44	-52	34	2012	113	48	-65	Improved		
Medicare 30-day hospital readmissions, per 1,000 beneficiaries (d)	2014	79	35	-44	44	2012	95	43	-52	Improved		
Potentially avoidable ED visits among Medicare beneficiaries, per 1,000 beneficiaries (d)	2014	366	185	-181	33	2012	383	188	-195	Improved		
Adults with poor health-related quality of life	2015	40	26	-14	25	2013	43	26	-17	Improved		
Adults who smoke	2015	27	17	-10	23	2013	30	18	-12	Improved		
Adults who are obese	2015	42	29	-13	39	2013	36	29	-7	Worsened		
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2014	19	10	-9	31	2012	22	10	-12	Improved		
RACE/ETHNICITY (e)	2017 Scorecard					Baseline						
Uninsured ages 19–64 (Hispanic ethnicity)	2015	31	13	-18	26	2013	44	20	-24	Improved		
Adults who went without care because of cost in past year (black race)	2015	18	13	-5	6	2013	19	16	-3	No Change		
At risk adults without a doctor visit (Hispanic ethnicity)	2015	23	13	-10	32	2013	25	14	-11	Improved		
Adults without a dental visit in past year (other race)	2014	21	16	-5	14	2012	12	15	3	Worsened		
Adults without a usual source of care (Hispanic ethnicity)	2015	38	22	-16	24	2013	45	24	-21	Improved		
Adults without age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings (other race)	2014	31	32	1	8	2012	32	31	-1	Improved		
Adults without age-appropriate vaccines (Hispanic ethnicity)	2015	65	62	-3	16	2013	68	64	-4	Improved		
Children without a medical home (Hispanic ethnicity)	2011/12	74	46	-28	50	--	--	--	--	--		

Commonwealth Fund Scorecard on State Health System Performance, 2017

Table 2. State Equity Indicator Data (continued)

The Equity profile displays gaps in performance for vulnerable populations for selected indicators. An equity gap is defined as the difference between the U.S. national average for a particular indicator and the rate for the state's most vulnerable group by income and race/ethnicity. For all equity indicators, lower rates are better; therefore, a positive or negative gap value indicates that the state's most vulnerable group is better or worse than the U.S. average for a particular indicator.

Equity Type and Indicator	Data year	Vulnerable	U.S. average	Gap (a)	State ranking	Data year	Vulnerable	U.S. average	Gap (a)	Change in vulnerable group rate (b)
		group rate					group rate			
RACE/ETHNICITY (continued)		2017 Scorecard				Baseline				
Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year (Hispanic ethnicity)	2011/12	38	32	-6	17	--	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months without all recommended vaccines (other race) (c)	2014	38	28	-10	28	2012	33	32	-1	Worsened
Mortality amenable to health care (black race)	2013-14	139	84.2	-54.9	19	2011-12	141.2	84.0	-57.20	Improved
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births (black race)	2012-13	11.6	6.0	-5.6	27	2010-11	12.1	6.5	-5.6	No Change
Adults with poor health-related quality of life (black race)	2015	27	26	-1	4	2013	26	26	0	Worsened
Adults who smoke (black race)	2015	19	17	-2	14	2013	20	18	-2	No Change
Adults who are obese (black race)	2015	38	29	-9	30	2013	39	29	-10	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth (black race)	2014	12	10	-2	12	2012	15	10	-5	Improved

Table 3. Summary of Equity Indicator Change

CHANGE IN EQUITY GAP					
	2017 Scorecard rankings	Indicators with trends	No change in gap	Gap narrowed/ vulnerable group improved	Gap widened/ vulnerable group worsened
Equity Dimension	21	31	5	18	8
Low Income	34	17	2	10	5
Race/Ethnicity	14	14	3	8	3

Notes:

Cover Page. (a) The 2017 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2014 or 2015 data; Baseline rankings generally reflect 2012 or 2013 data. The Baseline rankings generally align with Baseline rankings reported in the December 2015 State Scorecard report. The 2017 State Scorecard added or revised several performance measures relative to what was reported in the December 2015 Scorecard report; overall and dimension rankings are not strictly comparable between these reports. **(b)** Improved or worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) of a standard deviation (a statistical measure of variation) 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 of a standard deviation. The Equity dimension is separated into two subdimensions, Income and Race/Ethnicity. For interpretation of changes in the Equity dimension, see Table 2, note (b) below. **(c)** The table shows the estimated impact if this state's performance improved to the rate of the best-performing state for selected Scorecard indicators. Benchmark states, those with the best rate, have an estimated impact of zero (0).

Table 1. (*) Data not available for this state. **(--)** Historical data not available or not comparable over time. **(a)** Substantial change (improvement or worsening) refers to a change between the baseline and current time periods of at least 0.5 standard deviations. **(b)** Hospital admissions among Medicare beneficiaries for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions are displayed here separately for two age ranges, but counted as a single indicator in tallies of improvement.

Table 2. (*) Data not available for this state. **(--)** Historic data not available or not comparable over time. **(a)** Gaps measure the difference between the most vulnerable group in this state, by income or race/ethnicity, and the U.S. national average for each indicator. **(b)** Improvement indicates that the gap between this state's vulnerable population and the U.S. average has narrowed AND that the vulnerable group rate in this state has improved. Worsening indicates that the gap between this state's vulnerable population and the U.S. average has widened AND that the vulnerable group rate in this state has worsened. No change indicates that either the gap narrowed but the vulnerable group rate worsened, or the vulnerable group rate improved but the gap widened. **(c)** Different data years were used in the equity analysis than were reported for the entire state population rate. **(d)** Measures constructed from 20% Medicare sample for the equity analysis. Data for equity analysis provided by A. Jha, Harvard School of Public health. Refer to the 2017 State Scorecard report appendix for source information for entire state population rate. **(e)** Gaps are based on the state's nonwhite population with the largest observed difference from the U.S. average. The racial/ethnic minority with the largest gap is noted for each indicator. Race/ethnicity is generally defined as white race (non-Hispanic), black race (non-Hispanic), Hispanic ethnicity (can include individuals of any race), and other race (non-Hispanic) which includes individuals who self-identify as being some race/ethnicity not otherwise categorized.