

Virginia

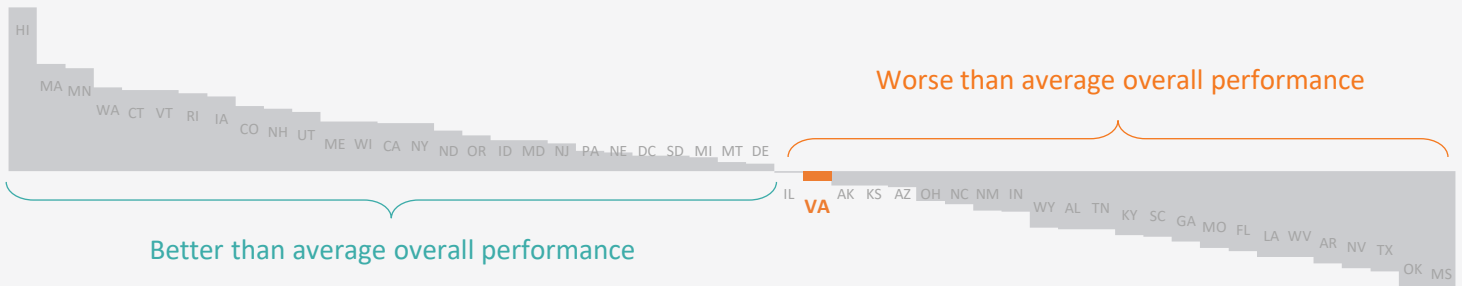
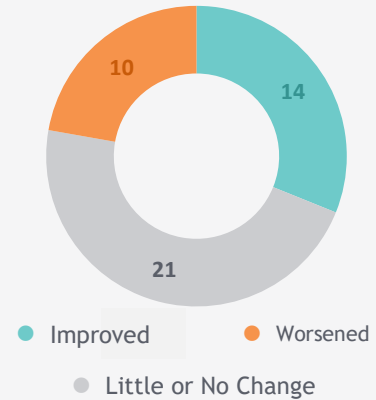


The
Commonwealth
Fund

Ranking Highlights^a

	National Rank		Rank Among Southeastern States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	29 of 51	-9	1 of 12	0
Access & Affordability	30	-13	3	-2
Prevention & Treatment	23	-13	2	-1
Avoidable Use & Cost	22	+3	2	+1
Healthy Lives	19	-5	1	0
Health Care Disparities	49	-8	12	-6

How Health Care in Virginia Has Changed^b



Top-Ranked Indicators

Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)
Adults without all recommended vaccines
Alcohol deaths

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

Breast cancer deaths
Children who did not receive needed mental health care
Children without all recommended vaccines

Most Improved Indicators

Home health patients without improved mobility
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)

Indicators That Worsened the Most

Hospital 30-day readmission rate ages 18–64
Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64
Children who did not receive needed mental health care

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^c

Top state in the U.S.	Top state in the Southeast region	Virginia could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
485,205	293,224	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
381,815	127,272	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
192,770	38,554	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
28,198	17,809	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
1,992	0	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
227,787	80,307	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	12	12	4	27	2013	17	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	5	5	1	26	2013	6	8	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	23	23	12	27	2013	24	24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	14	14	8	31	2013	15	16	No Change
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	9	11	No Change
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	6.9	6.9	4.8	30	2013	5.7	6.5	Worsened
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	14	16	10	13	2012	12	15	Worsened
Prevention & Treatment	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	29	32	24	11	2012	28	31	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	57	62	54	8	2013	59	64	No Change
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	10	12	5.6	12	2015	14.2	16.9	Improved
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	11	11	5	27	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	46	51	39	14	2016	51	51	Improved
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	35	22	4	44	2016	14	18	Worsened
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	34	29	15	46	2012	30	32	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	13.8	13.9	12.8	19	2010-13	13.5	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	0.68	0.89	0.36	5	2015	0.92	0.99	Improved
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	51	45	9	37	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	26	25	20	28	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	15	15	7	16	2013	20	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	24	21	16	42	2009-11	22	21	Worsened
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	54	56	42	17	2009-11	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 ^b
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2019 Scorecard			Baseline
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	56.0	87.2	21.7	11	2012	100.0	142.9	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	150.9	142.2	115.9	38	2015	168.4	159.0	Improved
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	195.3	196.9	138.3	28	2012	193.2	187.8	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	6.7	5.3	5.3	24	2015	4.6	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	41	43.9	21.7	24	2013	44.8	47.7	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	3.2	3.1	2.4	24	2015	2.5	2.9	Worsened
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	37.9	41	19.7	25	2013	42.7	43.5	Improved
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	19	19	11	22	2012	21	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	15	15	5	23	2012	20	17	Improved
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2017	16	16	14	19	2013	17	16	Improved
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	66.1	68.9	57.7	15	2015	66.3	71.1	No Change
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	\$4,483	\$4,882	\$3,255	15	2013	\$4,203	\$4,697	No Change
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$8,745	\$9,534	\$6,195	19	2013	\$8,294	\$9,081	No Change
Healthy Lives						2019 Scorecard			Baseline
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	80.2	84.3	54.7	28	2010-11	83.4	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	21.8	19.9	15.6	43	2013	21.1	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	12.9	12.9	9.3	29	2013	13.8	14.6	No Change
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	13.4	14	6.6	11	2013	12.5	12.6	No Change
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	7.1	9.6	5.5	9	2013	5.2	8.2	No Change
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	17.9	21.7	8.1	19	2013	10.2	13.8	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	5.9	5.9	3.5	23	2012	6.5	6	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	14	17	9	12	2013	14	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2017	16	16	9	17	2013	19	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2017	31	31	23	22	2013	27	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	28	31	21	17	2016	27	31	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	9	10	6	19	2012	11	10	Improved

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

		Low-income rate ^d		State ranking		Low-income rate ^d		Change over time ^f
Dimension and indicator	Data year		Disparity ^e		Data year		Disparity ^e	
Disparity	2019 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	27	-23	40	2013	38	-32	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	7	-5	22	2013	9	-7	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	33	-17	48	2013	25	-9	Worsened
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	27	-20	41	2013	28	-23	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	30	-28	41	2013-14	30	-28	No Change
Adults age 18 and older 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 age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	65	-16	51	2013	62	-10	Worsened
Children without a medical home	2017	55	-24	28	2016	63	-21	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	37	-21	43	2016	30	-11	Worsened
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	37	-6	13	2012	39	-18	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	119	-86.2	18	2012	175	-99.8	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	423.4	-245.7	43	2012	383.4	-212.3	Worsened
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	111.9	-70.9	43	2012	113	-61	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	75.9	-46.4	50	2012	94.6	-57.3	Improved
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	30	-23	26	2013	29	-24	No Change
Adults who smoke	2017	26	-15	22	2013	30	-18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2017	44	-14	44	2013	36	-10	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	20	-16	34	2012	22	-17	Improved

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.