West Virginia

The Commonwealth Fund
1918 · 2018

Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank[a]	Change[b]
Overall	**46**	**+1**
Access & Affordability	31	+1
Prevention & Treatment	28	0
Avoidable Use & Cost	48	0
Healthy Lives	51	0
Disparity	29	**+8**

How Health Care in West Virginia Has Changed[c]

- Greatly Improved — 7
- Improved — 10
- Little or No Change — 13
- Worsened — 4
- Greatly Worsened — 3

Worse Than Average Overall Performance

Better Than Average Overall Performance

WV
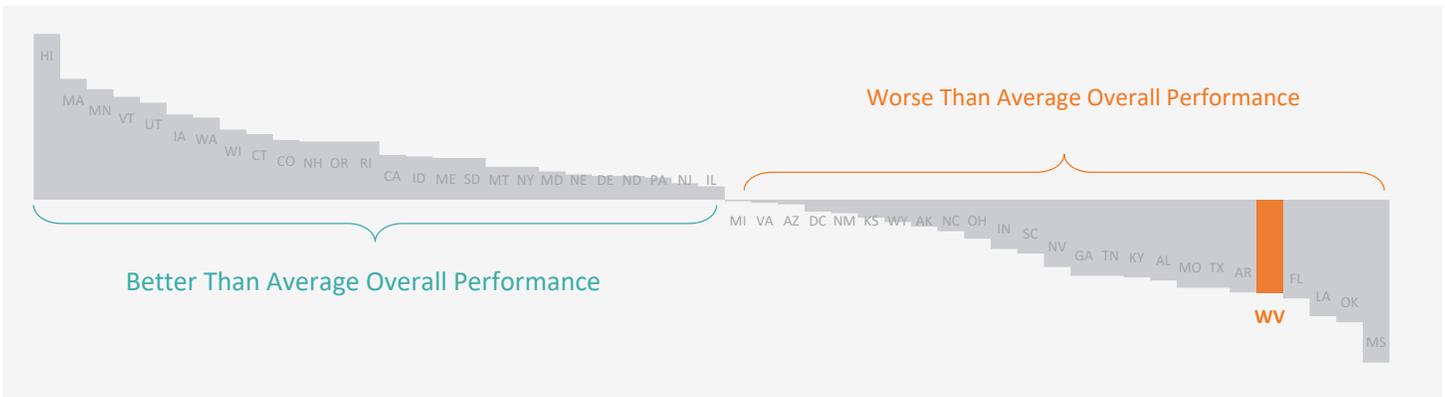
Top Ranked Indicators

Home health patients without improved mobility

Uninsured children

Central Line-associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI), SIR

Bottom Ranked Indicators

Colorectal cancer deaths

Adults who have lost six or more teeth

Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths

Most Improved Indicators

Home health patients without improved mobility

Uninsured adults

Colorectal cancer deaths

Indicators That Worsened the Most

Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment

Hospital 30-day mortality

Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths

Estimated Impact of State Improvement[d]

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the South	West Virginia could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
114,804	86,103	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
91,772	84,292	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
6,094	3,979	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
9,219	3,951	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
888	454	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
71,868	49,053	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)
Access & Affordability			**2018 Scorecard**				**Baseline**		
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	8	12	4	11	2013	20	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	2	5	1	2	2013	5	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	20	22	11	20	2013	23	24	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	15	13	7	40	2013	18	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	17	14	9	42	2013-14	17	15	No Change
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	17	16	10	37	2012	18	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment			**2018 Scorecard**				**Baseline**		
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	35	32	24	36	2012	34	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	58	63	54	6	2013	58	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	20	17	11	41	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	14	13	7	38	2012	17	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	48	51	40	18	--	--	--	--
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	24	18	5	44	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	35	29	15	47	2013	34	30	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	14.2	14.1	13	21	2010 - 2013	13.2	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.74	0.99	0.32	5	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	13	13	9	26	2013	15	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	32	32	27	29	2013	33	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	24	29	23	2	2013	37	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	16	16	8	19	2013	18	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	22	20	14	33	2009-2011	26	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	54	56	41	22	2009-2011	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 (e)
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost			**2018 Scorecard**				**Baseline**		
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	84	106	22	13	2012	98	143	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	182	159	130	50	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	251	197	138	50	2012	226	188	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	48	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	41	26	14	48	2012	50	29	Improved
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	88	66	33	48	2012	98	70	Improved
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3	2.9	1.2	46	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	54	42	21	46	2012	64	49	Improved
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	20	19	11	29	2012	23	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	17	16	5	30	2012	19	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.9	16.4	14	32	2013	18	16	Improved
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	35	29	16	42	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	$5,389	$4,736	$3,347	42	2013	$5,345	$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	$8,904	$9,025	$5,586	28	2012	$8,637	$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives			**2018 Scorecard**				**Baseline**		
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	106.9	84.3	54.7	43	2012-13	103.5	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	21.9	20.1	13.6	45	2013	21.6	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	17.4	13.1	10.1	51	2013	19.8	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	83.1	43.2	28.5	51	2013	60.5	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	7.1	5.9	4.1	38	2012	7.2	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	24	16	10	50	2013	22	16	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	25	16	9	50	2013	27	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	39	30	22	50	2013	37	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	35	31	19	45	--	--	--	--
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-income rate (f)	Disparity (g)	State ranking	Data year	Low-income rate (f)	Disparity (g)	Change over time (h)
Disparity		**2018 Scorecard**				**Baseline**		
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	11	-8	4	2013	35	-29	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	1	-1	4	2013	5	-2	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	20	-4	4	2013	26	-11	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	19	-10	5	2013	31	-25	Improved
Adults 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 all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	60	-6	9	2013	61	-8	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	53	-20	11	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	33	-17	40	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	43	-24	48	2013	34	6	Worsened
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	17	-3	12	2012	20	-4	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	93	--	--	2012	108	--	--
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	132	-74	45	2012	134	-51	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	68	-30	28	2012	94	-45	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	444	-229	39	2012	408	-214	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	38	-23	48	2013	37	-20	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	42	-2	4	2013	38	-1	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	33	-24	50	2012	36	-24	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	36	-26	44	2013	36	-26	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.