



JCHC Health Care Dashboard 2023 Updates

Commission Meeting
August 23, 2023

Goals for the Health Care Dashboard

- Assess Virginia's current health care status in relation to the four strategic objectives
- Track trends and changes in the metrics over time
- Flag issues or areas of concern that could benefit from study by the JCHC

Dashboard Context

- Informed by conversations with other stakeholders
- Metrics criteria
 - Understandable
 - Widely available for state comparisons and annual updates
 - In alignment with JCHC strategic objectives
- Data reports are often delayed by a couple years, and have been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic

Agenda

Key Takeaways

Accessibility

Affordability

Quality

Key Takeaways

- Dashboard shows improvements on most metrics
- Strongest performance is in insurance coverage and health care affordability
- Disparities by race/ethnicity, income, and education persist

NOTE: All data are for the most recently available year, noted in the source for each figure. Most data are available on a lag, meaning the majority of the 2023 dashboard metrics are based on 2021 data, and trends are generally comparing changes from 2020-2021.

Accessibility Metrics Snapshot

Accessibility metric	Virginia score	National rank
Health insurance coverage*		
Percent of adults who are uninsured (19-64 years old)	9.4% ▼	#22 ▲
Percent of children who are uninsured (0-18 years old)	4.4% ▼	#25 ▲
Percentage of moms who received late or no prenatal care	5.1% ▲	#18 ▼
Percentage of ED visits that were potentially avoidable	8.4% ▼	-

Better than previous year

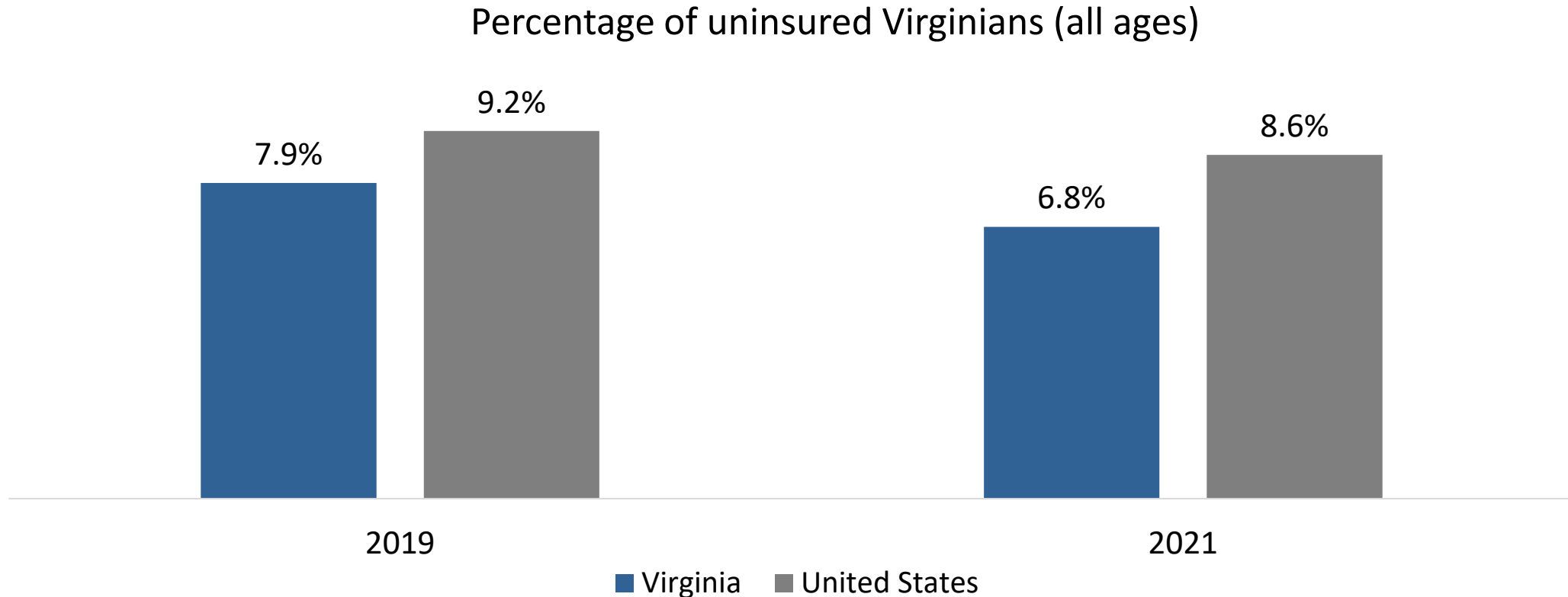
No change from previous year

Worse than previous year

NOTE: Metrics that cannot be compared across states do not have a ranking.

*Due to interruptions in 2020 data collection during the COVID-19 pandemic, health insurance coverage trends compare 2021 to 2019 data.

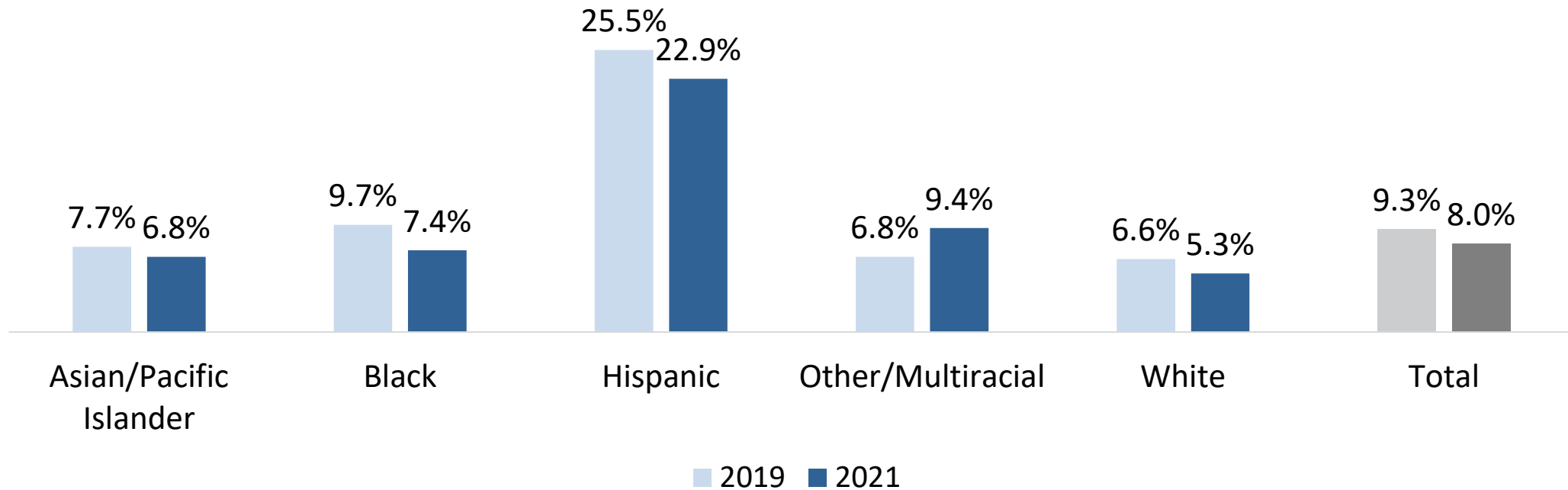
Virginia has had lower rates of uninsured than the national average



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 and 2021 American Community Survey (ACS).

Disparities by race and ethnicity are persistent

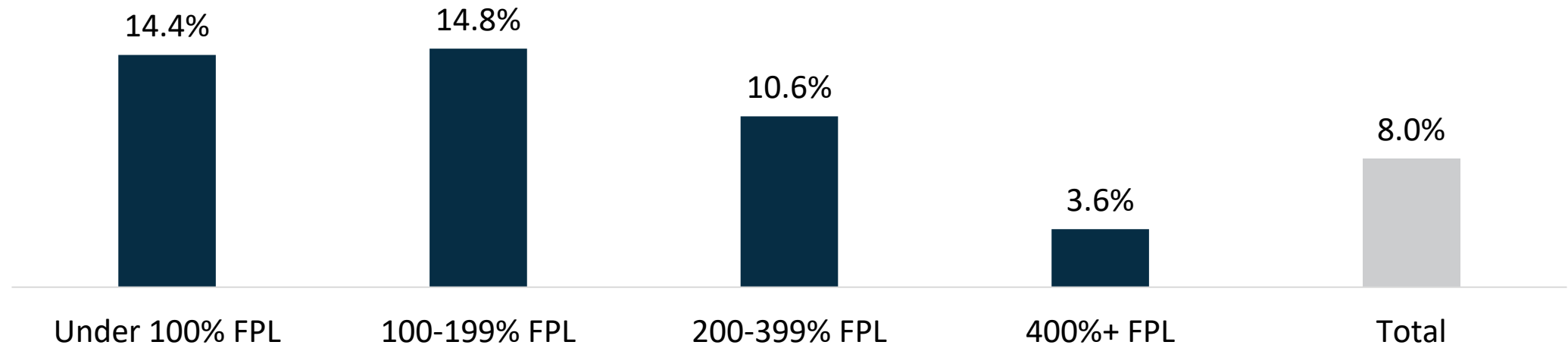
Percentage of uninsured Virginians by race/ethnicity (age 0-64)



SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation estimates of uninsurance by race/ethnicity based on the 2008-2021 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-Year Estimates.

Lower-income Virginians are most likely to be uninsured

Percentage of uninsured Virginians by income (age 0-64)

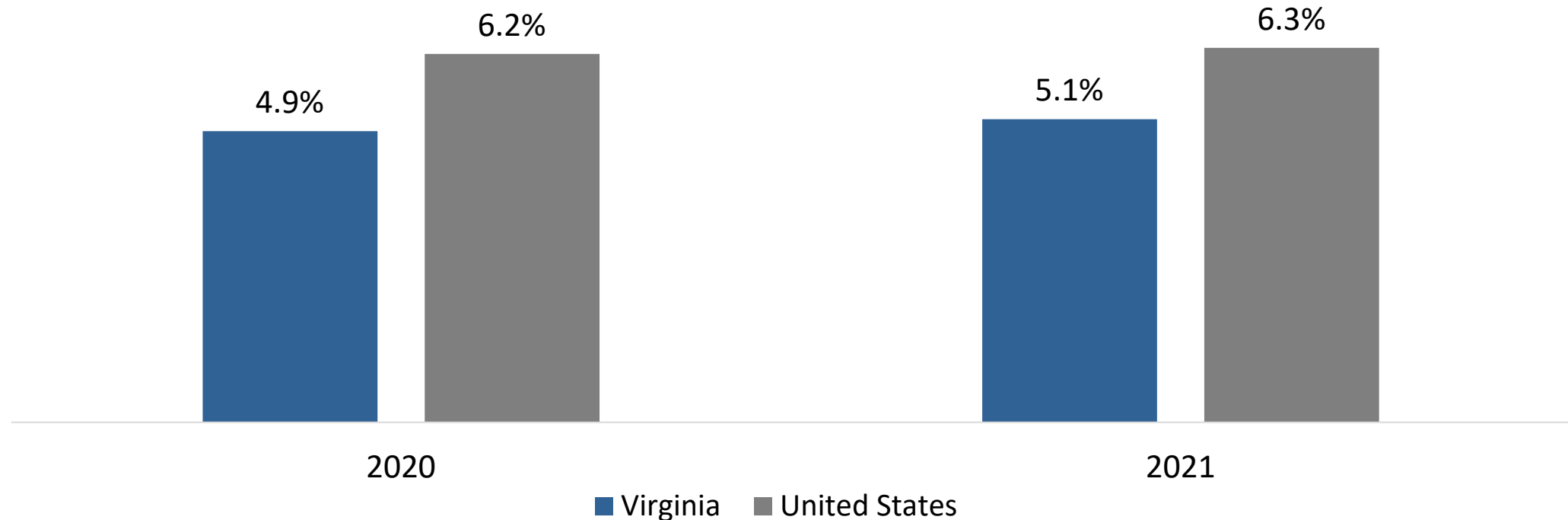


NOTE: The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is the federal income threshold below which families and individuals are considered to be in poverty. e.g., A family of two with a household income of \$19,720 would be at 100% FPL in 2023

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation estimates of uninsurance by income based on the 2008-2021 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-Year Estimates.

Mothers are more likely to receive timely prenatal care in Virginia than in other states

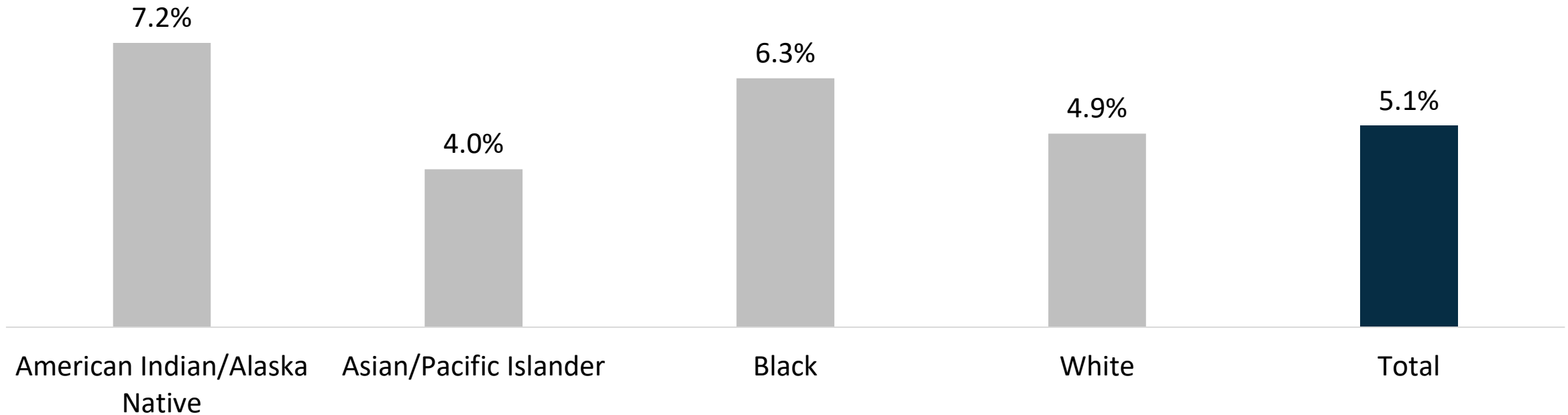
Percentage of mothers who received late/no prenatal care



SOURCE: March of Dimes Perinatal Data Center analysis of National Center for Health Statistics, 2020 & 2021 final natality data.

Asian/Pacific Islander mothers are most likely to receive timely prenatal care

Percentage of mothers who received late/no prenatal care by maternal race

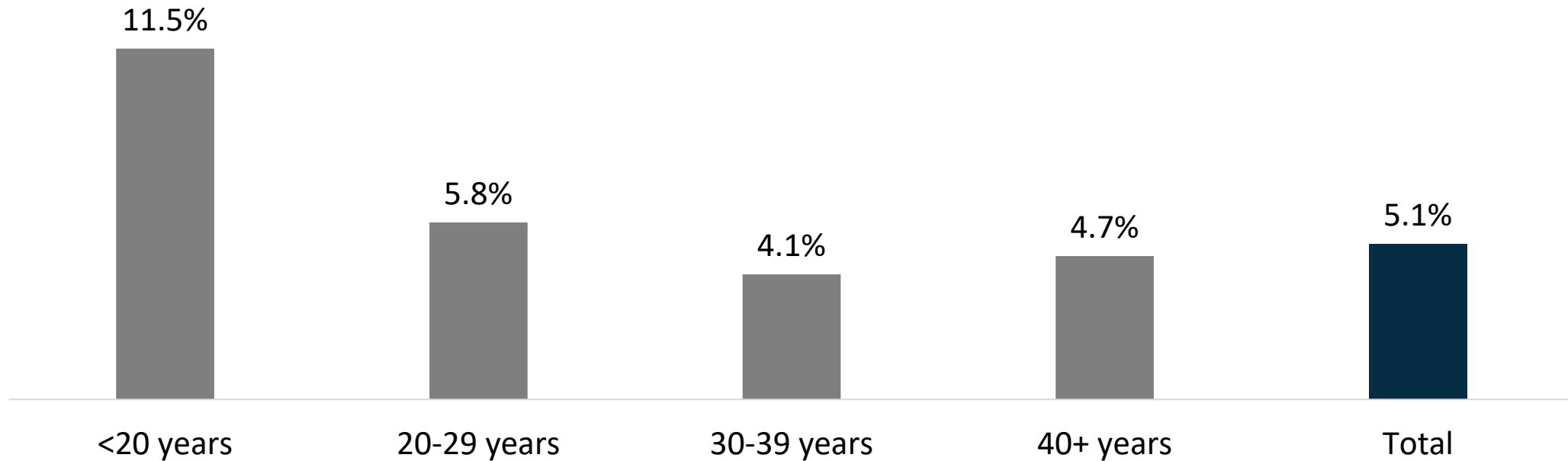


NOTE: Breakdowns by race are based on a 3-year average.

SOURCE: March of Dimes Perinatal Data Center analysis of National Center for Health Statistics, 2019-2021 final natality data.

Younger mothers are most likely to receive late/no prenatal care

Percentage of mothers who received late/no prenatal care by maternal age



NOTE: Breakdowns by age are based on a 3-year average.

SOURCE: March of Dimes Perinatal Data Center analysis of National Center for Health Statistics, 2019-2021 final natality data.

Affordability Metrics Snapshot

Affordability metric	Virginia score	National rank
Percentage of adults who went without medical care because of cost	7.9% ▼	#17 ▲
Percentage of individuals in families with high out-of-pocket medical costs (including premiums) relative to annual income	17.1% ▼	#22 ▲

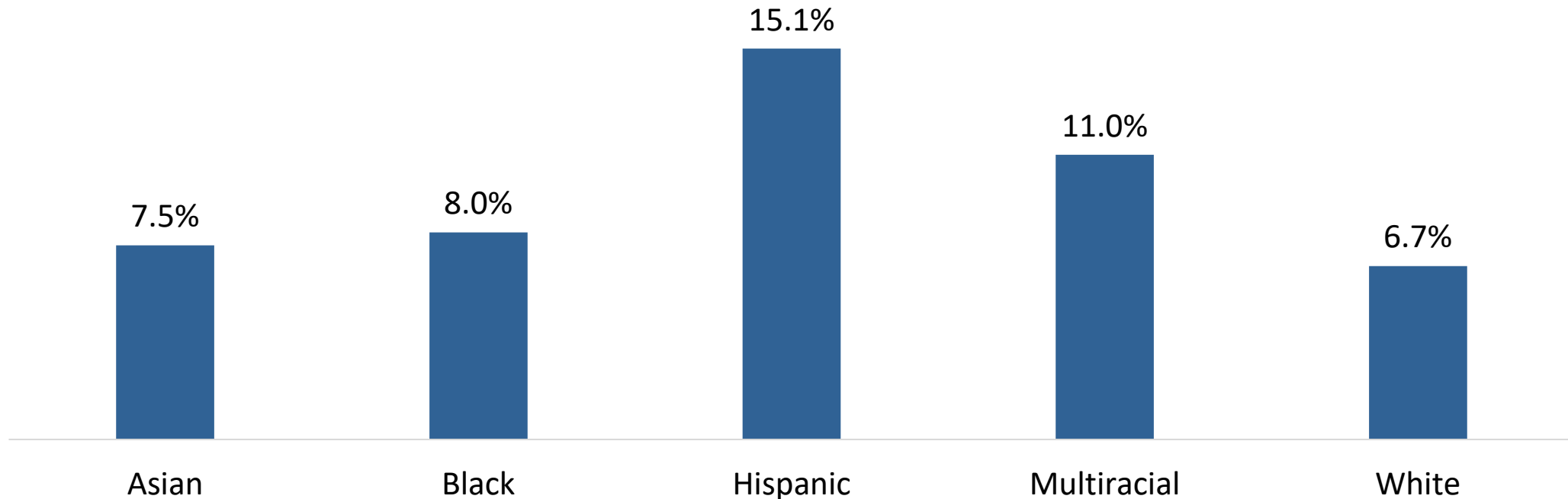
Better than previous year

No change from previous year

Worse than previous year

Non-white Virginians are more likely to avoid care due to cost

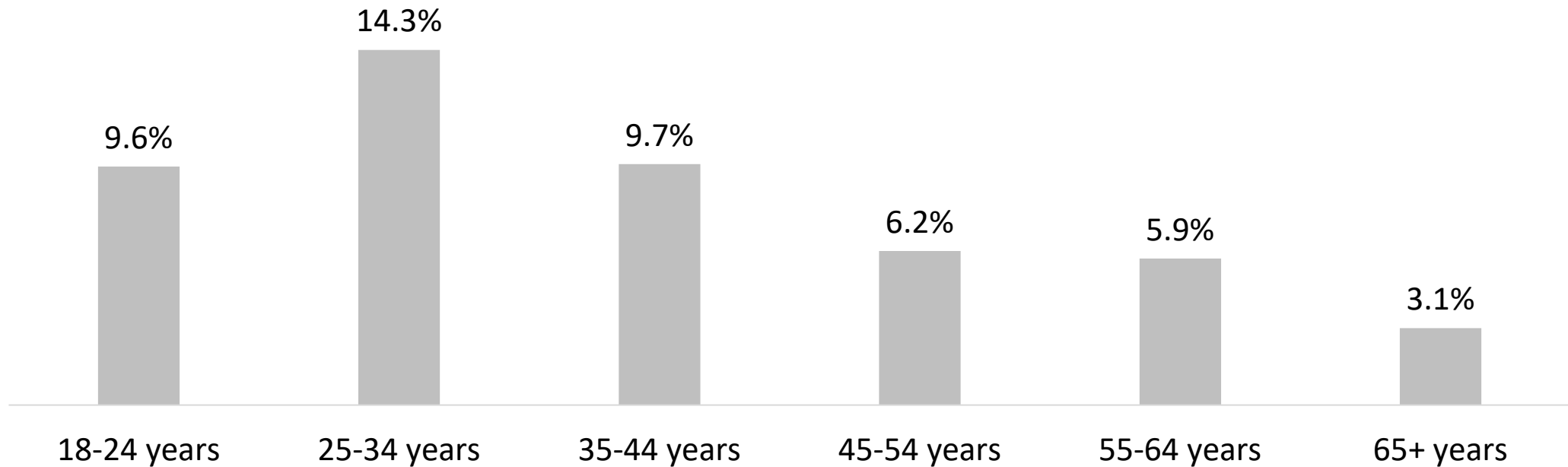
Percentage of adults who avoided care by race/ethnicity



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. 2021 BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online].

Virginians aged 25-34 are most likely to avoid care due to cost

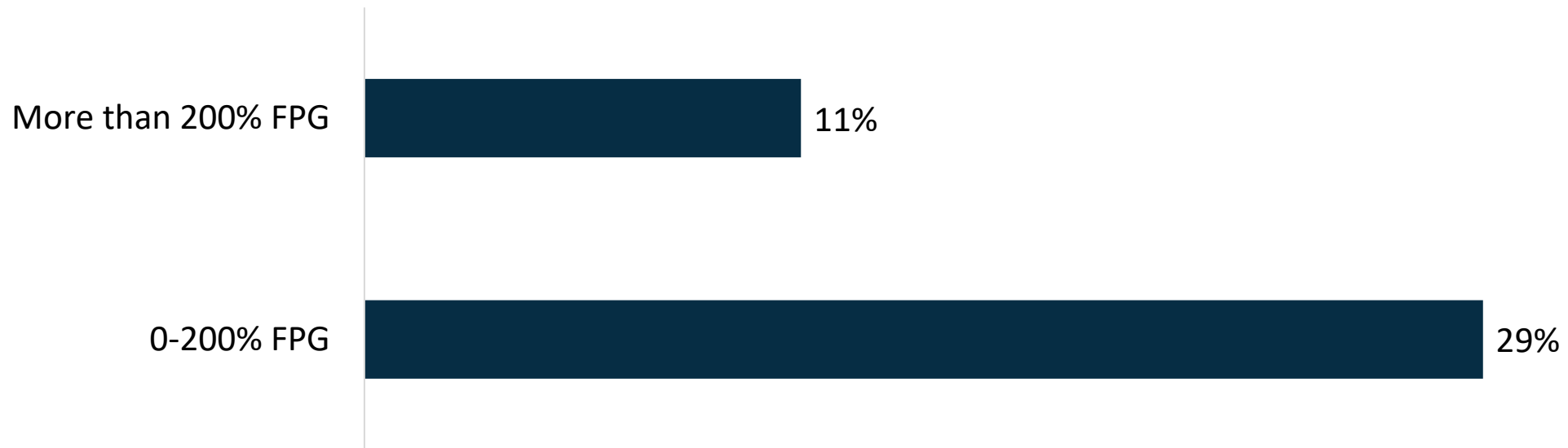
Percentage of adults who avoided care by age



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. 2021 BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online].

Health care costs disproportionately impact lower income Virginians

Percentage of households with high out-of-pocket medical costs by income



NOTE: Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) are income thresholds issued every year to determine financial eligibility for federal programs such as Medicaid. FPG varies by family size and state – e.g., a two-person household with an income of \$19,720 is at the 2023 FPG.

SOURCE: SHADAC analysis of the 2021 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS) public use microdata files, State Health Compare, University of Minnesota.

Quality Metrics Snapshot

Quality metric	Virginia score	National rank
Median rate of successful return to home and community from a skilled nursing facility	55.9% ▼	#17 ▼
Percentage of babies born with low birthweight	8.3% ■	#23 ▲
Preventable Hospital Admissions*		
Overall preventable hospital admissions (per 100,000)	981.1 ▲	-
Preventable hospital admissions for acute conditions (per 100,000)	168.9 ▲	-
Preventable hospital admissions for chronic diseases (per 100,000)	810.5 ▲	-

Better than previous year

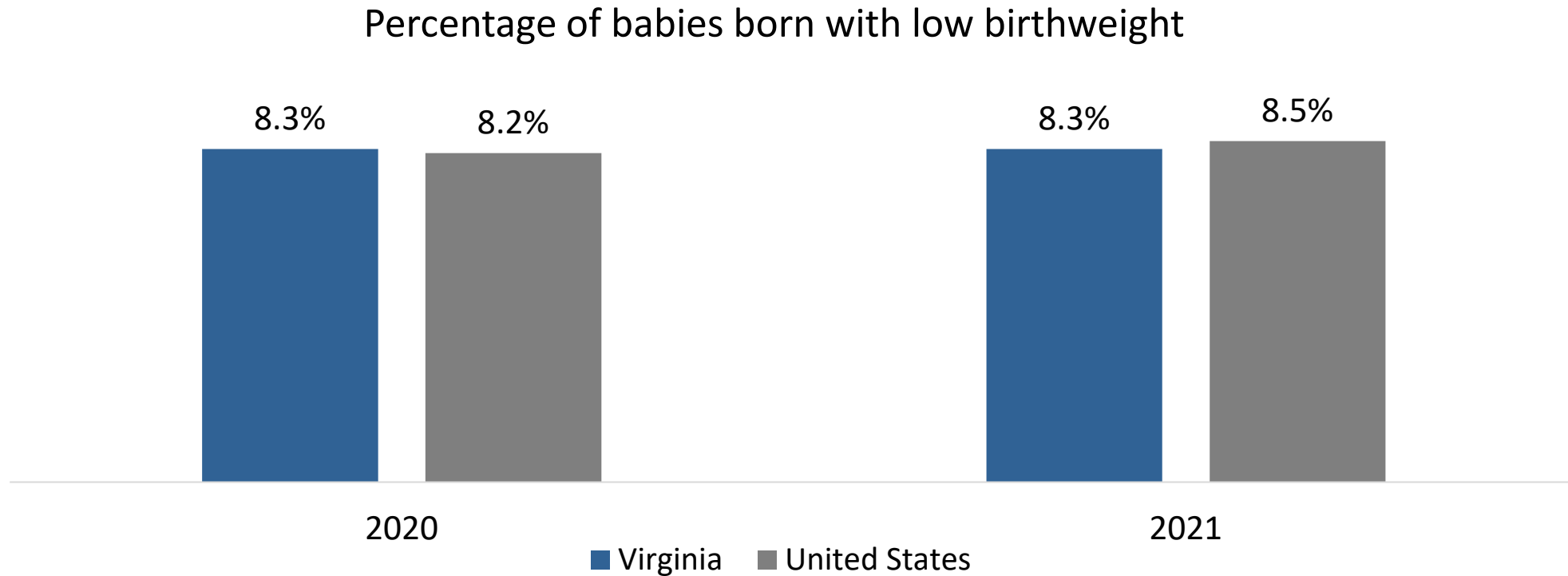
No change from previous year

Worse than previous year

NOTE: Metrics that cannot be compared across states do not have a ranking.

*Preventable hospital admissions metrics are quality indicator measures from the Association for Healthcare Research and Quality. Acute conditions include dehydration, bacterial pneumonia, and urinary tract infections. Chronic conditions include hypertension, asthma, and diabetes. Overall preventable admissions is a composite score that includes both chronic and acute conditions.

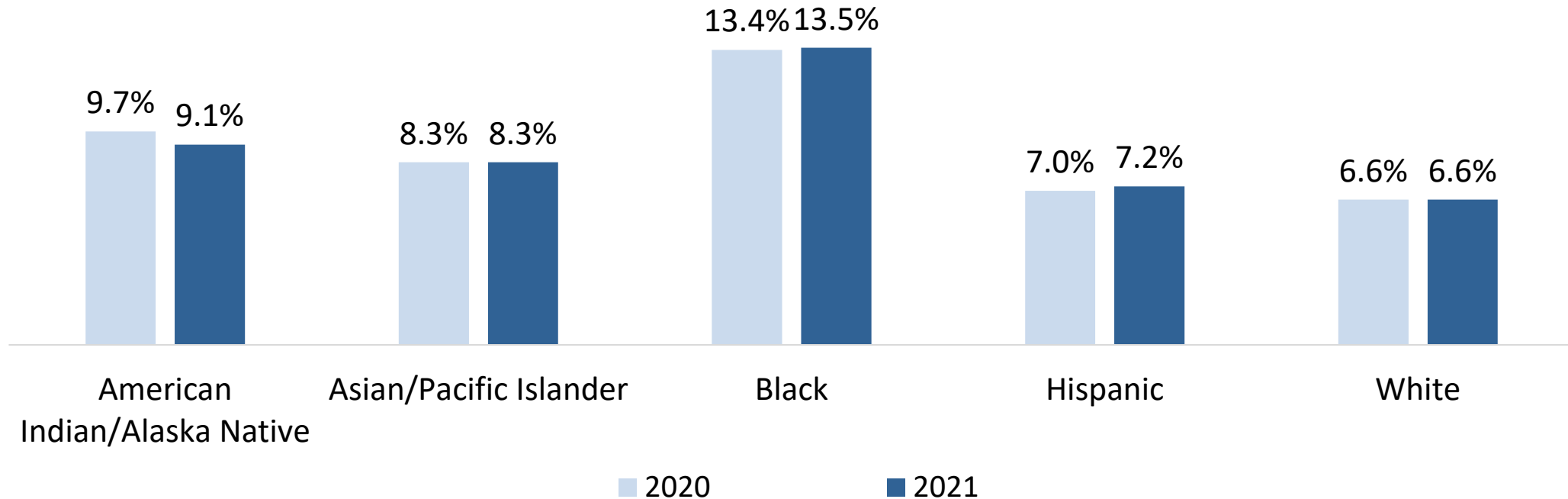
Virginia's rate of low birthweight babies is in line with the national average



SOURCE: March of Dimes Perinatal Data Center analysis of National Center for Health Statistics, 2020-2021 final natality data.

Non-white mothers are more likely to have babies with low birthweight

Percentage of babies in Virginia born with low birthweight by maternal race

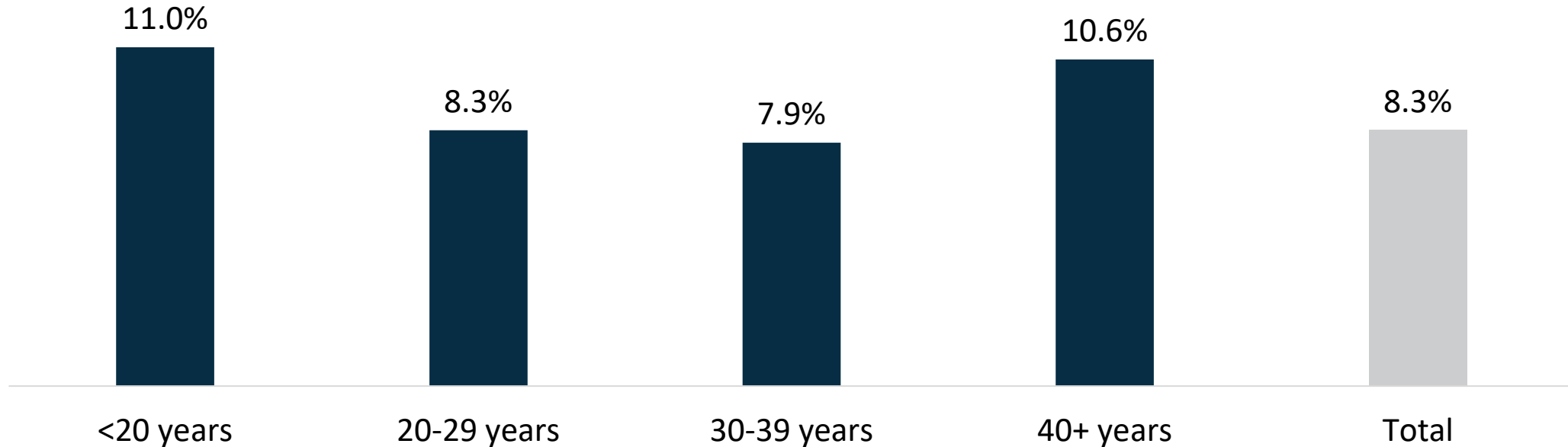


NOTE: Breakdowns by race/ethnicity are based on a 3-year average.

SOURCE: March of Dimes Perinatal Data Center analysis of National Center for Health Statistics, 2018-2021 final natality data.

Mothers aged 20-39 years are least likely to have babies with low birthweight

Percentage of babies in Virginia born with low birthweight by maternal age



NOTE: Breakdowns by age are based on a 3-year average.

SOURCE: March of Dimes Perinatal Data Center analysis of National Center for Health Statistics, 2019-2021 final natality data.

Visit the JCHC Health Care Dashboard

<https://jchc.virginia.gov/dashboard.asp>