

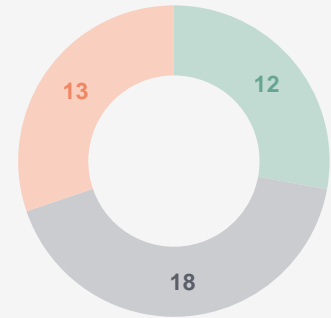
District of Columbia

Ranking Highlights^a

| | National Rank | Rank Among Mid-Atlantic States* |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Overall | 11 of 51 | 2 of 6 |
| Reproductive & Women's Health | 19 | 3 |
| Access & Affordability | 5 | 1 |
| Prevention & Treatment | 5 | 1 |
| Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost | 43 | 4 |
| Healthy Lives | 20 | 4 |
| Income Disparity | 38 | 6 |
| Racial & Ethnic Health Equity | 3 | 1 |

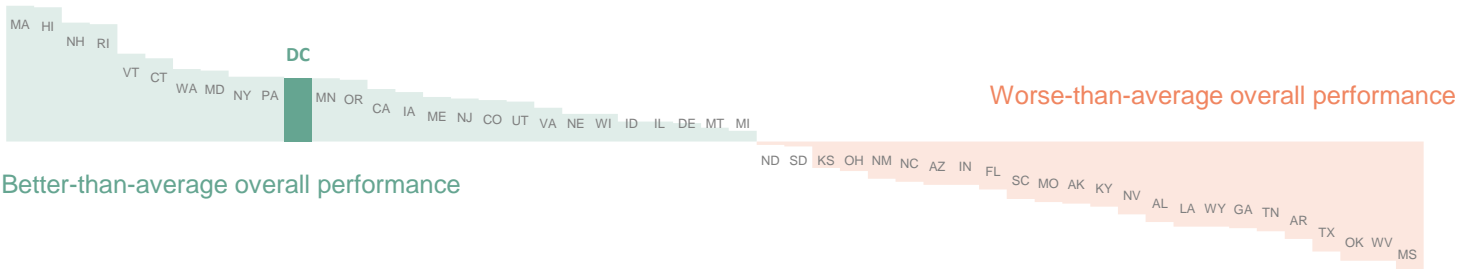
* Mid-Atlantic states include DE, DC, MD, NJ, NY, PA

How Health Care Performance Changed in District of Columbia^b



- Indicators That Improved
- Indicators That Worsened
- Indicators with Little or No Change

How District of Columbia Compares to All States



The Best and Worst in District of Columbia

Best Performance

Hospital 30-day mortality

Adults who are obese

Youth with depression who did not receive mental health services

Improved the Most

Potentially avoidable emergency department visits age 65 and older

Infant mortality

Hospital 30-day mortality

Worst Performance

Premature deaths from treatable causes

Severe maternal morbidity

Drug overdose deaths

Worsened the Most

Severe maternal morbidity

Drug overdose deaths

Premature deaths from preventable causes



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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 rank | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Change over time ^b |
|--|-----------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Access & Affordability | | | | | | 2023 Scorecard | | | Baseline |
| Adults ages 19–64 uninsured | 2021 | 4% | 12% | 3% | 2 | 2019 | 4% | 13% | No Change |
| Children ages 0–18 uninsured | 2021 | 4% | 5% | 1% | 21 | 2019 | 2% | 6% | Worsened |
| Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year | 2021 | 7% | 10% | 5% | 4 | 2019 | 10% | 14% | Improved |
| Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care | 2021 | 15% | 17% | 9% | 19 | — | — | — | — |
| Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income | 2020–21 | 6% | 7% | 5% | 3 | 2018–19 | 8% | 10% | Improved |
| Employee total potential out-of-pocket medical costs as a share of state median income | 2021 | 7% | 12% | 7% | 1 | 2019 | 7% | 12% | No Change |
| People with medical debt | 2021 | 6% | 13% | 2% | 11 | — | — | — | — |
| Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year | 2020 | 32% | 35% | 25% | 19 | 2018 | 26% | 34% | Worsened |
| Prevention & Treatment | | | | | | 2023 Scorecard | | | Baseline |
| Adults with all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings | 2020 | 76% | 69% | 76% | 1 | 2018 | 74% | 68% | Improved |
| Adults with age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines | 2021 | 50% | 42% | 54% | 4 | 2019 | 46% | 41% | Improved |
| Adults vaccinated against COVID-19 with a booster | 2022 | 47% | 42% | 63% | 18 | — | — | — | — |
| Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test | 2021 | — | 10% | 4% | — | 2019 | — | 8% | — |
| Children without all recommended vaccines | 2021 | 28% | 28% | 12% | 26 | 2019 | 28% | 27% | No Change |
| Children with a medical home | 2020–21 | 44% | 46% | 55% | 45 | 2018–19 | 44% | 48% | No Change |
| Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit | 2020–21 | 27% | 38% | 26% | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Children who did not receive needed mental health care | 2020–21 | 25% | 20% | 11% | 46 | 2018–19 | 29% | 18% | Improved |
| Adults age 18 and older with any mental illness who did not receive treatment | 2019–20 | 56% | 55% | 41% | 37 | — | — | — | — |
| Youth ages 12–17 with a major depressive episode who did not receive mental health services | 2019–20 | 33% | 60% | 33% | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Hospitals with better-than-average patient experience ratings | 2021 | 25% | 45% | 83% | 43 | 2019 | 33% | 48% | No Change |
| Hospital 30-day mortality | 07/2018–12/2021 | 11% | 12% | 11% | 1 | 07/2016–06/2019 | 13% | 14% | Improved |

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

| Dimension and indicator | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Best state rate | State rank | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Change over time ^b |
|---|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Prevention & Treatment (cont.) | 2023 Scorecard | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) | 2021 | 0.808 | 0.921 | 0.571 | 15 | 2019 | 0.657 | 0.689 | Worsened |
| Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication | 2020 | 10% | 14% | 9% | 2 | 2018 | 10% | 15% | No Change |
| Home health patients with improved mobility | 2019 | 77% | 80% | 87% | 39 | 2017 | 76% | 75% | No Change |
| Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost | 2023 Scorecard | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Potentially avoidable emergency department visits | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees | 2021 | — | 134 | 122 | — | 2019 | — | 137 | — |
| Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries | 2021 | 154 | 141 | 115 | 41 | 2019 | 209 | 185 | Improved |
| Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees | 2021 | — | 4 | 4 | — | 2019 | — | 7 | — |
| Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries | 2021 | 27 | 29 | 16 | 26 | 2019 | 35 | 41 | Improved |
| 30-day hospital readmissions | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees | 2021 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 2019 | — | 3 | — |
| Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries | 2021 | 39 | 33 | 16 | 43 | 2019 | 44 | 40 | Improved |
| Skilled nursing patients with a successful discharge | 2020 | 55% | 57% | 69% | 37 | 2018 | 57% | 54% | No Change |
| Home health patients with a hospital admission | 2019 | 15% | 15% | 11% | 13 | 2017 | 15% | 16% | No Change |
| Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging | 2021 | — | 69% | 60% | — | 2019 | — | 68% | — |
| Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee | 2021 | — | \$6,060 | \$4,255 | — | 2019 | — | \$5,354 | — |
| Medicare spending per beneficiary | 2021 | \$10,262 | \$10,478 | \$6,915 | 26 | 2019 | \$9,874 | \$10,180 | No Change |
| Primary care spending as a share of total health care spending | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64 (employer-insured enrollees) | 2021 | — | 6.9% | 10.0% | — | 2019 | — | 7.2% | — |
| Age 65 and older (Medicare beneficiaries) | 2020 | 4.8% | 5.5% | 7.6% | 43 | 2018 | 5.3% | 5.7% | Worsened |
| Healthy Lives | 2023 Scorecard | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Premature deaths from treatable causes per 100,000 population | 2020–21 | 121 | 89 | 59 | 46 | 2018–19 | 109 | 84 | Worsened |
| Premature deaths from preventable causes per 100,000 population | 2020–21 | 311 | 232 | 152 | 43 | 2018–19 | 212 | 166 | Worsened |

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

| Dimension and indicator | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Best state rate | State rank | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Change over time ^b |
|---|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Healthy Lives (cont.) | | | | | | 2023 Scorecard | | | Baseline |
| Drug overdose deaths per 100,000 population | 2021 | 64 | 32 | 11 | 50 | 2019 | 43 | 22 | Worsened |
| Suicide deaths per 100,000 population | 2021 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 2019 | 6 | 14 | No Change |
| Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population | 2021 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 23 | 2019 | 10 | 10 | Worsened |
| Adults ages 18–64 who report fair or poor health | 2021 | 12% | 14% | 10% | 16 | 2019 | 11% | 17% | No Change |
| Adults age 18 and older who smoke | 2021 | 10% | 14% | 7% | 3 | 2019 | 13% | 15% | Improved |
| Adults who are obese | 2021 | 25% | 34% | 25% | 1 | 2019 | 23% | 32% | No Change |
| Children who are overweight or obese | 2020–21 | 33% | 34% | 24% | 29 | 2018–19 | 28% | 31% | Worsened |
| Adults who have lost six or more teeth | 2020 | 5% | 9% | 5% | 2 | 2018 | 6% | 9% | No Change |
| Reproductive & Women's Health | | | | | | 2023 Scorecard | | | Baseline |
| Maternal deaths while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births | 2019–21 | — | 26 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Severe maternal morbidity rate per 10,000 in-hospital deliveries | 2020 | 117 | 88 | 43 | 48 | 2018 | 96 | 77 | Worsened |
| Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births | 2020 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 20 | 2018 | 7.4 | 5.7 | Improved |
| Share of births born preterm, prior to 37 weeks of pregnancy (gestation) | 2021 | 10% | 10% | 8% | 25 | 2019 | 10% | 10% | No Change |
| Breast and cervical cancer deaths per 100,000 female population | 2021 | 24 | 22 | 16 | 43 | 2019 | 26 | 22 | Improved |
| All-cause mortality rate per 100,000 women ages 15–44 | 2021 | 95 | 124 | 79 | 9 | 2019 | 71 | 89 | Worsened |
| Share of in-hospital births in state with a self-pay insurance payment source | 2021 | 1.06% | 2.74% | 0.30% | 11 | 2019 | .55% | 3.41% | No Change |
| Women ages 18–44 without a usual source of care | 2021 | 18% | 21% | 9% | 20 | — | — | — | — |
| Women ages 18–44 without a routine checkup in the past two years | 2021 | 9% | 13% | 8% | 3 | 2019 | 6% | 13% | Worsened |
| Share of births not beginning prenatal care in first trimester | 2021 | 26% | 22% | 11% | 44 | 2019 | 28% | 22% | No Change |
| Share of women with a recent live birth who did not report having a postpartum checkup visit | 2020 | 11% | 11% | 8% | 20 | 2018 | 9% | 9% | Worsened |
| Women with up-to-date breast and cervical cancer screenings | 2020 | 80% | 74% | 80% | 1 | 2018 | 79% | 76% | No Change |

Table 2. State Income Disparity Data

| | Data year | Low-income rate ^c | Disparity ^d | State rank | Data year | Low-income rate ^c | Disparity ^d | Change over time ^e |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Disparity Indicator | 2023 Scorecard | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Adults ages 19–64 uninsured | 2021 | 10% | -8 | 4 | 2019 | 10% | -8 | Worsened |
| Children ages 0–18 uninsured | 2021 | — | — | — | 2019 | — | — | — |
| Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year | 2020–21 | 15% | -11 | 11 | 2018–19 | 15% | -9 | Worsened |
| Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care | 2020–21 | 24% | -6 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income | 2020–21 | 18% | -17 | 20 | 2018–19 | 26% | -26 | Improved |
| Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year | 2018/20 | 35% | -12 | 1 | 2016/18 | 32% | -13 | No Change |
| Adults with all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings | 2018/20 | 66% | -14 | 46 | 2016/18 | 67% | -16 | Improved |
| Adults with age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines | 2020–21 | 36% | -26 | 50 | 2018–19 | 30% | -23 | Worsened |
| Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines | 2021 | 41% | -22 | 45 | 2019 | 41% | -22 | No Change |
| Children ages 0–17 with all components of a medical home | 2020–21 | 23% | -42 | 51 | 2018–19 | 29% | -33 | No Change |
| Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year | 2020–21 | 39% | -18 | 13 | — | — | — | — |
| Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2020 | 245 | -153 | 38 | 2019 | 337 | -179 | Improved |
| Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2020 | 50 | -30 | 8 | 2019 | 56 | -26 | No Change |
| 30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2020 | 70 | -48 | 31 | 2019 | 59 | -31 | Worsened |
| Primary care spending as share of total health care spending among Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older | 2020 | 5.1% | 0.4 | 3 | 2018 | 5.5% | 0.3 | No Change |
| Adults ages 18–64 who report fair or poor health | 2020–21 | 22% | -18 | 31 | 2018–19 | 25% | -21 | Improved |
| Adults age 18 and older who smoke | 2020–21 | 21% | -16 | 29 | 2018–19 | 26% | -19 | Improved |
| Adults ages 18–64 who are obese (BMI >= 30) | 2020–21 | 42% | -26 | 50 | 2018–19 | 39% | -23 | Worsened |
| Adults ages 18–64 who have lost six or more teeth because of tooth decay, infection, or gum disease | 2018/20 | 13% | -12 | 26 | 2016/18 | 14% | -12 | No Change |

Table 3. State Racial and Ethnic Health Equity Performance Summary Data^f

Health System Performance Score & State Rank
Among Population Group

| | Percentile Score (1–100) | State Rank Among Population Group |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| American Indian and Alaska Native people | — | — |
| Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander people | — | — |
| Black people | 50 | 6 of 39 states |
| Hispanic people | 78 | 2 of 48 states |
| White people ^g | 100 | — |

Performance Score based on methodology used in: *Achieving Racial and Ethnic Equity in U.S. Health Care: A Scorecard of State Performance*, Commonwealth Fund, Nov. 2021, available at: <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/scorecard/2021/nov/achieving-racial-ethnic-equity-us-health-care-state-performance>

Table 4. State Racial and Ethnic Health Equity Performance Measure Data^f

| | Data year | U.S. total | AIAN people | AANHPI people | Black people | Hispanic people | White people |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Health Outcomes | | | | | | | |
| Deaths before age 75 from health care treatable causes per 100,000 population | 2020–21 | 89 | — | 57 | 194 | 49 | 35 |
| Deaths before age 75 from preventable causes per 100,000 population | 2020–21 | 232 | — | 78 | 523 | 199 | 78 |
| Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population | 2020–21 | 13 | — | — | 20 | — | 8 |
| Adults age 18 and older who smoke | 2020–21 | 14% | — | — | 17% | 7% | 5% |
| Adults ages 18–64 who are obese (BMI >= 30) | 2020–21 | 34% | 53% | — | 40% | 28% | 12% |
| Adults ages 18–64 who have lost six or more teeth because of tooth decay, infection, or gum disease | 2018/20 | 9% | — | — | 12% | — | 1% |
| 30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2020 | 33 | — | — | 42 | — | 23 |
| Health Care Access | | | | | | | |
| Adults ages 19–64 uninsured | 2021 | 12% | — | — | 6% | 8% | 2% |
| Children ages 0–18 uninsured | 2021 | 5% | — | — | 4% | — | — |
| Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year | 2020–21 | 10% | — | — | 8% | 13% | 4% |
| Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care | 2020–21 | 17% | 33% | 29% | 16% | 25% | 19% |
| Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income | 2020–21 | 7% | — | — | 8% | 4% | 4% |
| Health Care Quality and Service Use | | | | | | | |
| Adult women ages 50–74 who did not receive a mammogram in the past two years | 2018/20 | 22% | 28% | 46% | 17% | 21% | 20% |
| Adult women ages 25–64 who did not receive a cervical cancer screening test in the past three years | 2018/20 | 24% | 15% | 26% | 20% | 20% | 15% |
| Adults ages 50–74 without a recent colon cancer screening test | 2018/20 | 28% | 43% | 25% | 26% | 32% | 20% |

Table 4. State Racial and Ethnic Health Equity Performance Measure Data (cont.)^f

| | Data year | U.S. total | AIAN people | AANHPI people | Black people | Hispanic people | White people |
|--|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Health Care Quality and Service Use (cont.) | | | | | | | |
| Adults age 18 and older who did not receive a flu shot in the last year | 2020–21 | 55% | 51% | 39% | 57% | 55% | 32% |
| Adults age 65 and older who have never gotten a pneumonia vaccine | 2020–21 | 30% | 35% | 42% | 33% | 38% | 22% |
| Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2020 | 29 | — | — | 42 | — | — |
| Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2020 | 137 | — | — | 169 | — | 97 |
| Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year | 2018/20 | 35% | 49% | 39% | 35% | 31% | 22% |
| Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines | 2021 | 28% | — | — | 31% | 45% | 16% |
| Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year | 2020–21 | 38% | — | — | 30% | 26% | 22% |
| Primary care spending as a share of total health care spending age 65 and older (Medicare beneficiaries) | 2020 | 6% | — | — | 5% | — | 5% |

Table 5. Select Reproductive Care and Women’s Health Measures by Race and Ethnicity

| | Data year | U.S. total | AIAN people | AANHPI people | Black people | Hispanic people | White people |
|--|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Severe maternal morbidity rate per 10,000 in-hospital deliveries | 2020 | 88 | — | — | 133 | 165 | 85 |
| Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births | 2019-20 | 5.4 | — | — | 8.4 | 3.7 | 1.7 |
| Share of births born preterm, prior to 37 weeks of pregnancy (gestation) | 2020-21 | 10% | — | 7% | 13% | 9% | 7% |
| Breast and cervical cancer deaths per 100,000 female population | 2020-21 | 22 | — | — | 30 | — | 16 |
| All-cause mortality rate per 100,000 women ages 15–44 | 2020-21 | 124 | — | — | 203 | — | 22 |
| Share of births not beginning prenatal care in first trimester | 2020-21 | 22% | 33% | 18% | 36% | 29% | 15% |

Notes

(a) The 2023 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2021 data. The 2023 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures, including the addition of 12 measures specifically related to reproductive care and women’s health and the removal of most measures around state COVID-19 response, since the June 2022 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports.

(b) Trend data available for 50 of 58 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) Rates are for state’s low-income population, generally those whose household income is less than 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

(d) Income disparity is the difference between the state’s low-income and higher-income (generally 400%+ FPL) populations.

(e) Improvement indicates that the low-income rate improved and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations narrowed; worsening indicates that the low-income rate worsened and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations widened.

(f) Performance data not available for all groups in every state.

(g) State not ranked on health system performance for white people in this report; included for comparative purposes.

“—” means data not available.

Most data reported here can also be found in the Commonwealth Fund’s online Health System Data Center at

<https://www.commonwealthfund.org/datacenter>