



2010 State Snapshots

Based on data collected for the 2010 National Healthcare Quality Report (NHQR)

Executive Summary

District of Columbia

This document contains information available on the Web site of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (<http://statesnapshots.ahrq.gov/snaps10/>).

This document is provided to facilitate information sharing when computers are not convenient, such as in group meetings. Included information is a high-level summary of the information available in the Web-based tool. Please visit the Web site for more in-depth detail on specific measures, different comparisons, and analytic methods.

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Guide to Contents

The 2010 State Snapshots provide State-specific health care quality information including strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement. The goal is to help State officials and their partners better understand health care quality and disparities in their State.

Select components from the 2010 State Snapshots for District of Columbia are incorporated into this Executive Summary, including:

Overall Health Care Quality: The overall health care quality for District of Columbia is shown on two meters as a composite of all 93 measures reported in the 2010 National Healthcare Quality Report for District of Columbia. The first meter shows the State's position relative to the quality of health care across all States reporting such data in the Nation. The second meter shows the same compared only to States in the same region of the country. (Most measures are reported by all States.) Following the meters are tables showing the meter score for your State and the best performing States.

State Dashboard: The dashboard is a summary of District of Columbia's performance, compared to all States reporting, on subsets of the measures related to types of care, settings of care, and clinical areas.

Strongest and Weakest Measures: District of Columbia's strongest and weakest measures are reported. Strongest measures are those in which the State performed above the all-State average and are strongest among their measures relative to all reporting States. Weakest measures are those in which the State performed below the all-State average and are weakest among their measures relative to all reporting States.

Focus on Payer and Disparities: Two special "Focus" sections from the 2010 NHQR State Snapshots are also featured. They include:

- **Focus on Payer** showing information for hospital care measures that refer to inpatient mortality and potentially avoidable complications by expected primary payer (privately insured, Medicare, Medicaid, and the uninsured), and
- **Focus on Disparities** showing information on disparities in quality of health care for potentially preventable admissions, inpatient mortality, and potentially avoidable complications by race/ethnicity and low-income communities.

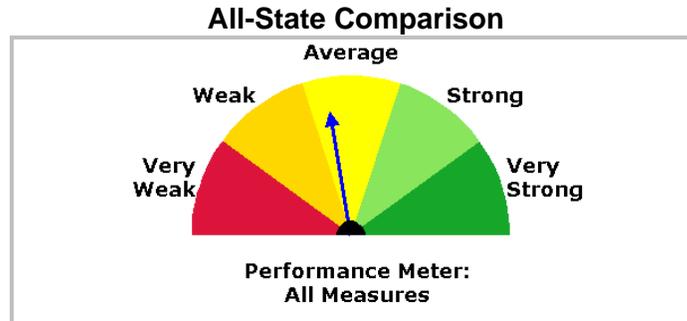
Contextual Factors: A table shows District of Columbia's percent or rate for contextual factors related to demographics, health status, and resources compared to all States and the region. The contextual factors may aid in interpretation of the State performance meters.

State Snapshots Web Site Summary: The final section of this report is a summary of all features available on the State Snapshots Web site: <http://statesnapshots.ahrq.gov/snaps10/>.

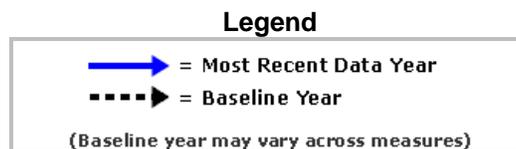
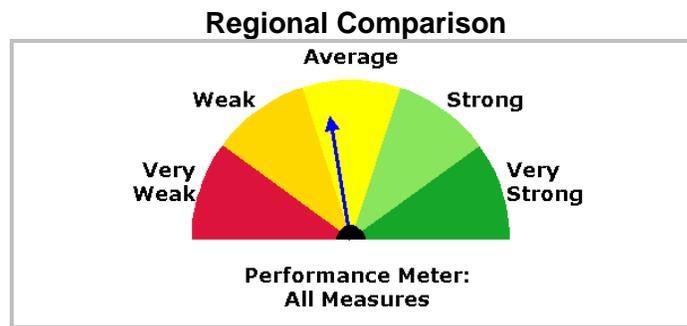
Executive Summary

Overall Health Care Quality for District of Columbia

Compared to all States, for the most recent data year, the performance for District of Columbia for all measures is in the average range. Performance for the baseline year is not available because of insufficient data.



Compared to the South Atlantic States, for the most recent data year, the performance for District of Columbia for all measures is in the average range. Performance for the baseline year is not available because of insufficient data.



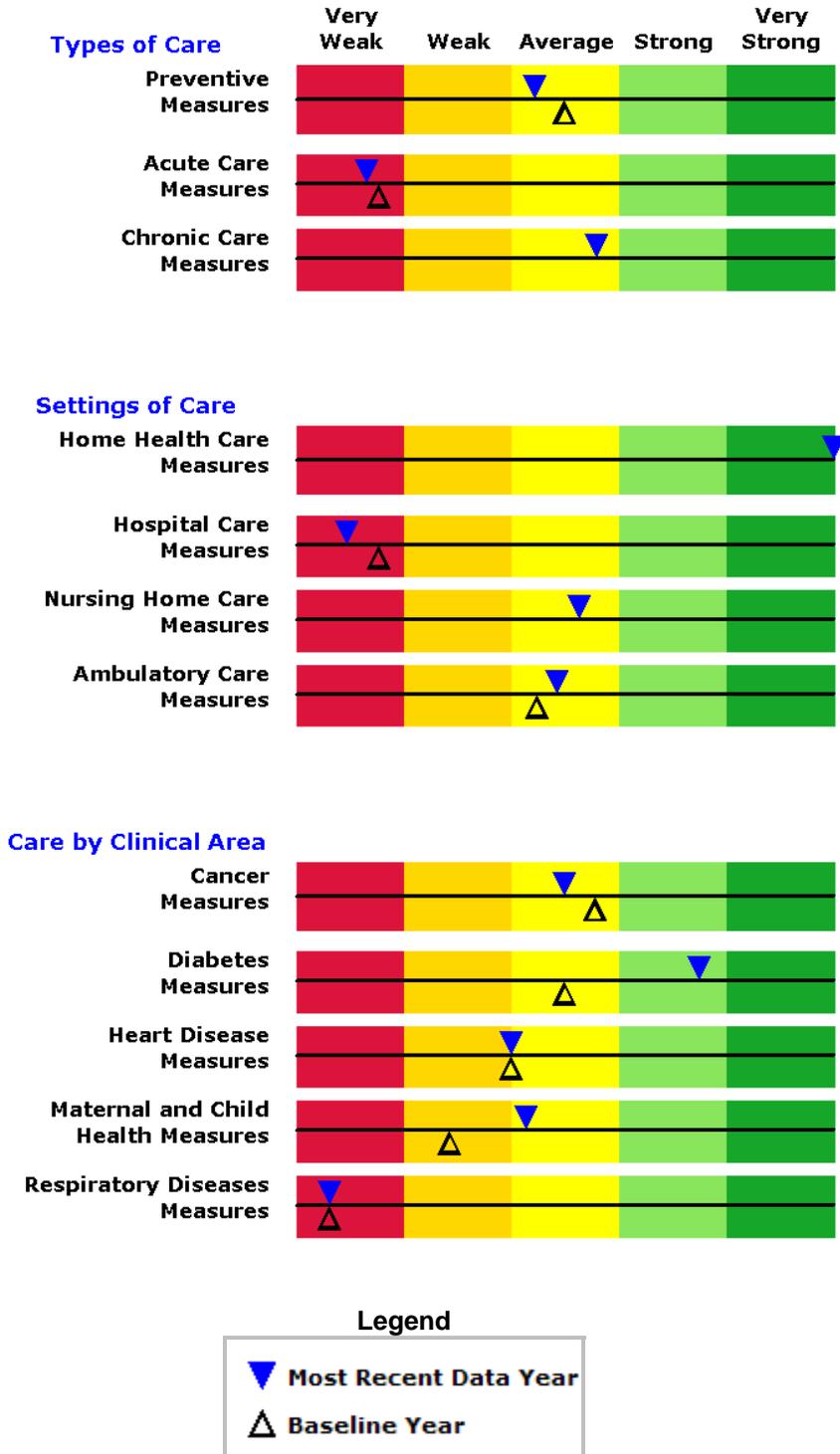
To see how close to best performance your State is, in the tables below find the rate for your State and compare to the rates for the best performing States.

Best Performing States Across All Measures in Overall Health Care

Your State	Meter Score for Overall Health Care
DC	44.62
Best Performing States	Meter Score for Overall Health Care
NH	65.49
MN	64.46
ME	62.61
MA	60.74
RI	59.57
Percentile Range Across States	Meter Score for Overall Health Care
75th Percentile	54.66
50th Percentile	46.43
25th Percentile	38.31

District of Columbia's Dashboard on Health Care Quality Compared to All States

The graphics below show a State's performance compared to the all-State average by different types of measures reported in the 2010 NHQR for the most recent and baseline data years. Information on the measures included in each type is provided in a separate Measures Appendix.



Five Strongest and Weakest Measures

District of Columbia's Strongest Measures

Strongest Measures are those in which the State performed above the all-State average and are the five strongest among their measures relative to all reporting States. This State may be leading the way in quality in these measures.

Notes: The best result for each measure can be either the highest or lowest value. The direction representing best is noted in the "Best" column. When the fifth strongest measure was tied in rank with additional measures beyond it, all of those measures were included in the strongest list; therefore more than five measures may be listed for a State.

Measure Short Name	Measure Long Name	Best
Home health care - improved mobility	Percentage of home health care patients who get better at walking or moving around	Highest
Home health care - improved ability to get in and out of bed	Percentage of home health care patients who get better at getting in and out of bed	Highest
Home health care - improved bathing	Percentage of home health care patients who get better at bathing	Highest
Home health care - improved drug management	Percentage of home health care patients who get better at taking their medication correctly	Highest
Nursing home long-stay residents - with moderate to severe pain	Percentage of long-stay nursing home residents who have moderate to severe pain	Lowest
Home health care - improved pain management when mobile	Percentage of home health care patients who have less pain when moving around	Highest
Nursing home long-stay residents - with urinary tract infections	Percentage of long-stay nursing home residents with a urinary tract infection	Lowest
Nursing home long-stay residents - more depressed or anxious	Percentage of long-stay nursing home residents who are more depressed or anxious	Lowest
Nursing home long-stay residents - low-risk with urinary catheter left in	Percentage of low-risk long-stay nursing home residents with a catheter inserted and left in their bladder	Lowest
Home health care - less urinary incontinence	Percentage of home health care patients who have less urinary incontinence	Highest
Pap tests	Percentage of women age 18 and over who received a Pap smear within the last 3 years	Highest
Blood cholesterol testing	Percentage of adults who had their blood cholesterol checked within the preceding 5 years	Highest
Suicide deaths	Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	Lowest

District of Columbia's Weakest Measures

Weakest Measures are those in which the State performed below the all-State average and are the five weakest among their measures relative to all reporting States. These measures highlight some of the opportunities for improvement.

Notes: The best result for each measure can be either the highest or lowest value. The direction representing best is noted in the "Best" column. When the fifth weakest measure was tied in rank with additional measures beyond it, all of those measures were included in the weakest list; therefore more than five measures may be listed for a State.

Measure Short Name	Measure Long Name	Best
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District of Columbia State Snapshot 2010

Measure Short Name	Measure Long Name	Best
Nursing home long-stay residents - high-risk with pressure sores	Percentage of high-risk long-stay nursing home residents who have pressure sores	Lowest
Family caregivers - wanting limited information about death expectations	Percentage of family caregivers who did not want more information about what to expect while the patient was dying	Highest
Heart attack - PCI in 90 minutes	Percentage of hospital patients with heart attack who received percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) within 90 minutes of arrival	Highest
Adult patients - poor communication with nurses	Percentage of adult hospital patients who sometimes or never had good communication with nurses in the hospital	Lowest
Breast cancer deaths	Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	Lowest
Colorectal cancer deaths	Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population per year	Lowest
Prostate cancer deaths	Prostate cancer deaths per 100,000 male population	Lowest
Renal failure and kidney transplant	Patients with treated chronic kidney failure who received a transplant within 3 years of date of renal failure	Highest
HIV deaths	HIV infection deaths per 100,000 population	Lowest
Pneumonia vaccine ever - age 65 plus	Percentage of adults age 65 and over who ever received a pneumococcal vaccination	Highest
Pneumonia - recommended hospital care received	Percentage of hospital patients with pneumonia who received recommended hospital care	Highest
Pneumonia - blood cultures before antibiotics in hospital	Percentage of hospital patients with pneumonia who had blood cultures collected before antibiotics were administered	Highest
Pneumonia - antibiotics within 6 hours in hospital	Percentage of hospital patients with pneumonia who received the initial antibiotic dose within 6 hours of hospital arrival	Highest
Pneumonia - flu vaccination screening in hospital	Percentage of hospital patients age 50 and over with pneumonia discharged during October-February who received influenza screening or vaccination	Highest
Pneumonia - pneumococcal vaccination screening in hospital	Percentage of hospital patients age 65 and over with pneumonia who received pneumococcal screening or vaccination	Highest

States' specific performances on each of these measures are available in the All-State Data Table for All Measures page on the State Snapshots Web site: <http://statesnapshots.ahrq.gov/snaps10/>.

Focus on Payer

Focus on Payer shows State-specific information by expected primary payer for hospital care measures that refer to:

- inpatient mortality and
- potentially avoidable complications.

The graphics below represent District of Columbia's balance of the number of those measures that are below average, average, and above average compared to the U.S. for Medicare, Medicaid, privately-insured and uninsured hospitalizations. The performance meter score is based on up to 15 measures of quality of care and is reported only if at least five measures are available. A State receives a stronger performance meter score as the number of measures for which the State is doing better than the U.S. increases. A State receives a weaker performance meter score as the number of measures for which the State is worse than the U.S. increases.



Focus on Disparities

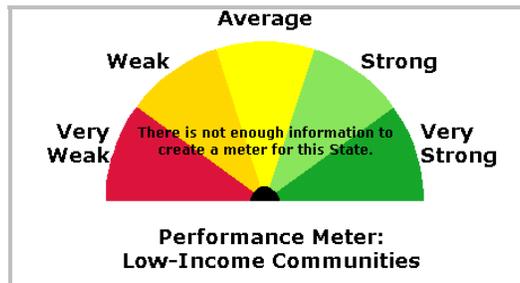
Focus on Disparities shows State-specific information on race/ethnicity and individuals living in low-income compared to high-income communities for health care disparities related to:

- potentially preventable admissions,
- inpatient mortality, and
- potentially avoidable complications.

The graphics below show the District of Columbia-to-U.S. comparison for low-income communities compared to high-income communities and Hispanics (All Races), Blacks (Non-Hispanic), and Asians and Pacific Islanders (Non-Hispanic) compared to Whites (Non-Hispanic) for the most recent data year (2007).

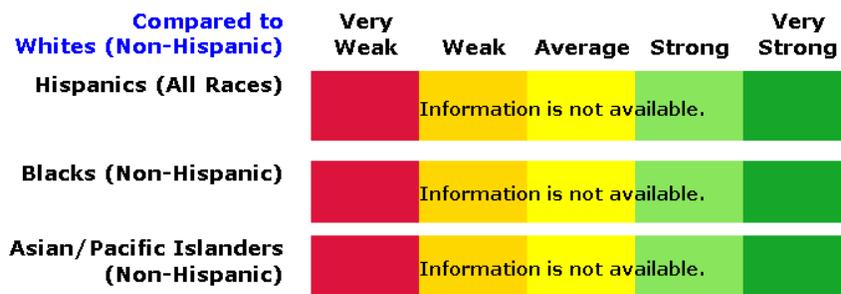
District of Columbia Focus on Disparities: Low-Income Communities

Compared to the U.S., the performance for District of Columbia in quality of care of individuals living in low-income communities compared to persons in high-income communities is not available because of insufficient data.



District of Columbia Focus on Disparities: Race/Ethnicity

Compared to the U.S., the performance for District of Columbia in quality of care compared to Whites (Non-Hispanic) is not available because of insufficient data for Hispanics (All Races), Blacks (Non-Hispanic), and Asians and Pacific Islanders (Non-Hispanic).



A State receives a stronger score if the State is doing better than the U.S. (i.e., disparity in quality of care between the minority group and Whites (Non-Hispanic) or between the low-income and high-income communities is smaller) for a majority of the 29 possible measures. A State receives a weaker score if the State is doing worse than the U.S. (i.e., disparity in quality of care between the minority group and Whites (Non-Hispanic) or between the low-income and high-income communities is larger) for a majority of the 29 possible measures.

Contextual Factors Measures and Metrics Compared to All States and South Atlantic States

The following table shows the State's percent or rate for each contextual factor compared to all States and the region. The contextual factors, categorized by demographics (seven factors), health status (three factors), and resources (three factors) may aid in interpretation of the State performance meters. The contextual factors might have a cause, effect, or other indirect association with the results in the performance meter.

Contextual Factor	State Percent or Rate	All-State		Regional	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Demographics — Percent of State Population:					
Under poverty level (2008-2009)	23	11	28	15	23
Uninsured (2008-2009)	11	5	26	11	21
Under Medicaid (2008-2009)	21	8	22	10	21
Age 65 and over (2008-2009)	11	8	17	9	17
Black (2008-2009)	52	1	52	3	52
Hispanic (2008-2009)	11	1	42	1	20
Without Bachelor's degree (2008)	52	52	83	52	83
Health Status — Percent of State Population:					
Overweight/obese (2009)	50	50	68	50	65
At risk of heart disease and stroke (2003)	36	27	46	36	45
Reporting poor mental health (2007)	34	23	39	29	35
Resources:					
Specialist physicians per 100,000 population (2007)	570	116	570	165	570
Admissions per 1,000 population (2008)	233	83	233	99	233
HMO penetration rate (2009)	45	0	52	4	45

Features on the State Snapshots Web Site

<http://statesnapshots.ahrq.gov/snaps10/>

Online State Resources include a compilation of available information to assist statewide organizations in taking action to improve health care quality and reduce disparities in their State.

Performance meters summarize States' performance on the NHQR measures of the quality of care relative to all States and the region by overall health care quality, three types of care (preventive, acute, and chronic), four settings of care (hospitals, ambulatory care, nursing home, and home health), and five clinical areas (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, maternal and child health, and respiratory conditions). For each section, best performing States are identified and information on all States is available.

Measures behind the meters are available for each State graphic. Click on any graphic meter to see the underlying data table.

State Ranking Tables rank each State on 18 core measures of health care quality.

Focus on:

Diabetes provides information on prevalence, care quality, disparities, and costs, as well as lives and potential savings from quality improvement of diabetes care.

Asthma provides information on prevalence, care quality, and the potential return-on-investment of asthma quality improvement programs.

Disparities provides information on disparities in quality of health care for potentially preventable admissions, inpatient mortality, and potentially avoidable complications by race/ethnicity and low-income communities.

Payer provides information on hospital care measures that refer to inpatient mortality and potentially avoidable complications by expected primary payer (privately insured, Medicare, Medicaid, and the uninsured).

Variation over time shows the high degree of variation across States and over time in potentially avoidable adult and pediatric hospital admissions for acute and chronic conditions.

Healthy People 2010 displays 19 measures by focus area with the Healthy People 2010 target, in addition to the most recent and baseline State rate.

Clinical Preventive Services summarizes selected measures consistent with the recommendations of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force and the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice.

Strongest and Weakest Measures lists measures in which the State performed above or below the all-State average and are the five strongest or weakest among their measures relative to all reporting States. Strongest measures demonstrate where a State may be leading the way in quality. Weakest measures highlight some of the opportunities for improvement.

Contextual factors related to demographics, health status, and resources aid in interpreting differences in State performance meters.

A downloadable table includes all NHQR estimates available at the State level.

Methods explains how summary measures were developed, scored, and presented, and how the special Focus sections were constructed.