

Florida

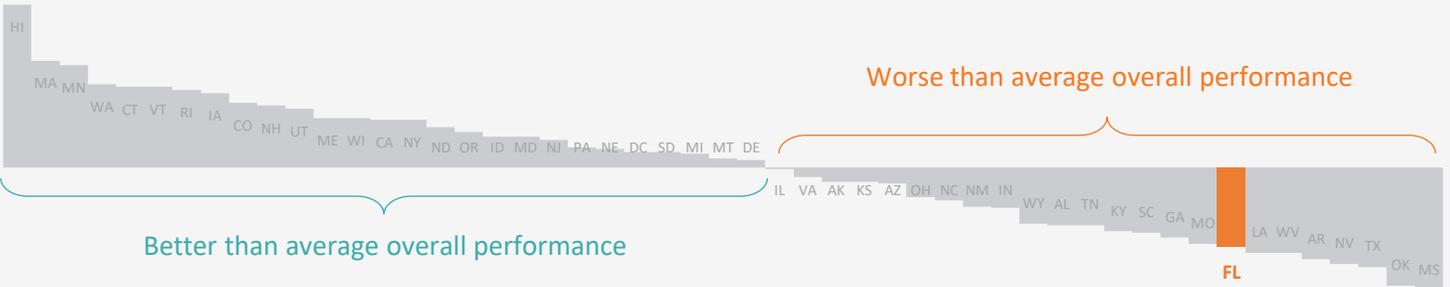
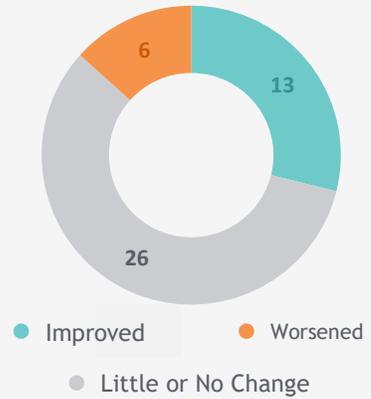


The Commonwealth Fund

Ranking Highlights^a

	National Rank		Rank Among Southeastern States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	44 of 51	+1	9 of 12	0
Access & Affordability	47	+2	12	0
Prevention & Treatment	44	0	9	+1
Avoidable Use & Cost	49	-6	11	-3
Healthy Lives	31	-4	2	0
Health Care Disparities	32	+6	4	+1

How Health Care in Florida Has Changed^b



Top-Ranked Indicators

- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

- Uninsured adults
- Medicare spending per beneficiary
- Children without a medical home

Most Improved Indicators

- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication
- Uninsured children
- Home health patients without improved mobility

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Drug poisoning deaths
- 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	Florida could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
2,109,772	1,652,080	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
1,335,844	667,922	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
899,956	499,976	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
60,114	36,736	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
5,078	136	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
711,718	361,605	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	19	12	4	48	2013	29	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	7	5	1	40	2013	12	8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	28	23	12	42	2013	27	24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	16	14	8	42	2013	21	16	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	11	10	5	32	2013-14	11	11	No Change
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	8.0	6.9	4.8	41	2013	9.0	6.5	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	17	16	10	37	2012	18	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	33	32	24	24	2012	32	31	No Change
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	65	62	54	40	2013	72	64	Improved
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	13.3	12	5.6	38	2015	18.9	16.9	Improved
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	12	11	5	37	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	59	51	39	50	2016	58	51	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	35	32	18	40	2016	38	32	Improved
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	33	22	4	43	2016	18	18	Worsened
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	33	29	15	41	2012	31	32	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	13.8	13.9	12.8	19	2010-13	13.1	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	0.91	0.89	0.36	30	2015	1.10	0.99	Improved
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	63	45	9	43	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	22	25	20	7	2013	35	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	15	15	7	16	2013	22	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	19	21	16	9	2009-11	20	21	No Change
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	61	56	42	44	2009-11	63	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	120.6	87.2	21.7	37	2012	143.1	142.9	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	163.8	142.2	115.9	47	2015	177.6	159.0	Improved
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	199.0	196.9	138.3	31	2012	178.9	187.8	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	7.8	5.3	5.3	47	2015	5.7	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	47.8	43.9	21.7	34	2013	49.2	47.7	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	3.6	3.1	2.4	46	2015	3.9	2.9	No Change
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	48.1	41	19.7	46	2013	49.2	43.5	No Change
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	21	19	11	43	2012	22	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	21	15	5	46	2012	23	17	No Change
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2017	15	16	14	5	2013	15	16	No Change
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	65.7	68.9	57.7	12	2015	65.2	71.1	No Change
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	\$5,044	\$4,882	\$3,255	34	2013	\$4,748	\$4,697	No Change
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$10,953	\$9,534	\$6,195	50	2013	\$10,812	\$9,081	No Change
Healthy Lives						2019 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	80.9	84.3	54.7	29	2010-11	80.9	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	18.6	19.9	15.6	18	2013	19.6	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	12.5	12.9	9.3	20	2013	13.7	14.6	Improved
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	14	14	6.6	15	2013	13.8	12.6	No Change
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	9.9	9.6	5.5	27	2013	8.8	8.2	No Change
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	25.1	21.7	8.1	35	2013	12.6	13.8	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	6.1	5.9	3.5	27	2012	6.1	6	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	17	17	9	27	2013	18	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2017	16	16	9	17	2013	17	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2017	30	31	23	18	2013	27	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	36	31	21	45	2016	37	31	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	12	10	6	35	2012	11	10	No Change

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e	State ranking	Data year	Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e	Change over time ^f
Disparity								
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	32	-24	43	2013	46	-35	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	9	-5	22	2013	15	-10	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	30	-11	28	2013	34	-22	Improved
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	26	-19	39	2013	34	-25	Improved
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	24	-22	12	2013-14	24	-22	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	26	-12	20	2012	25	-14	No Change
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	36	-8	15	2012	41	-15	Improved
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	69	-7	22	2013	76	-10	Improved
Children without a medical home	2017	68	-25	31	2016	67	-22	Worsened
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	35	-4	7	2016	42	-12	Improved
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	41	-15	37	2012	36	-18	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	168.5	-109.9	22	2012	199.2	-120.5	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	369.5	-193	26	2012	328.4	-172.6	Worsened
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	122.3	-75.7	47	2012	105.8	-50.6	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	91.3	-56.3	51	2012	98.7	-58.7	Improved
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	26	-18	8	2013	29	-20	Improved
Adults who smoke	2017	22	-12	12	2013	20	-9	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2017	39	-13	38	2013	33	-8	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	21	-16	34	2012	17	-11	Worsened

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.