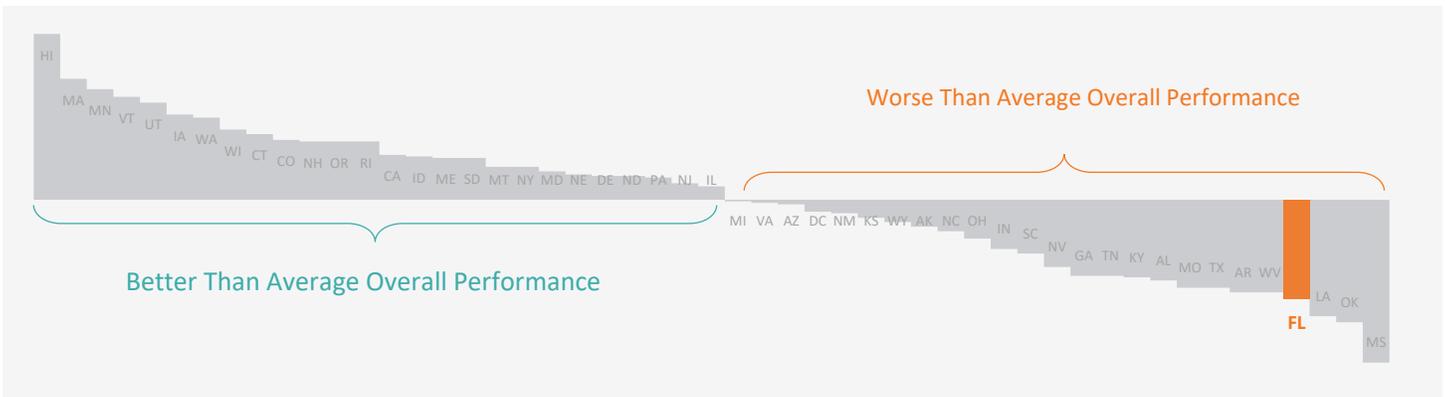
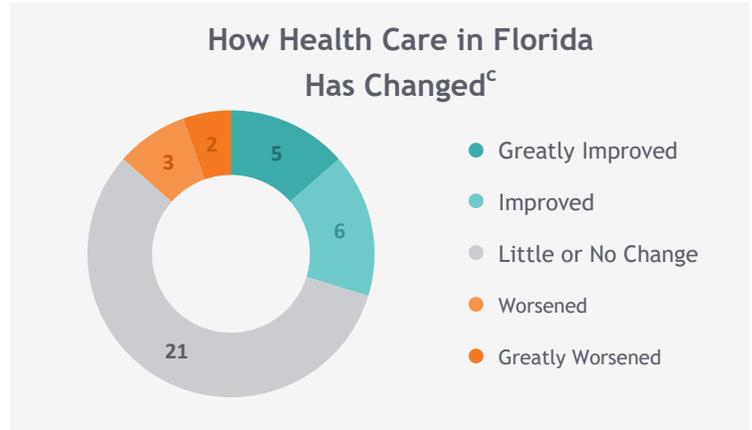


Florida



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	48	-5
Access & Affordability	49	0
Prevention & Treatment	49	-1
Avoidable Use & Cost	49	-5
Healthy Lives	31	-2
Disparity	49	-9



Top Ranked Indicators

- Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need
- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Breast cancer deaths

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Children without a medical home
- Adults without all recommended vaccines
- Medicare spending per beneficiary

Most Improved Indicators

- Uninsured children
- Uninsured adults
- Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Home health patients with a hospital admission
- 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	Florida could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
1,635,350	1,308,280	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
830,937	747,496	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
59,066	35,856	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
76,510	32,790	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
4,986	133	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
610,032	372,469	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	18	12	4	46	2013	29	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	7	5	1	41	2013	12	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	28	22	11	45	2013	27	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	17	13	7	47	2013	21	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	16	14	9	37	2013-14	15	15	No Change
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	8	6	4	48	2013	8	6	No Change
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	33	32	24	24	2012	32	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	68	63	54	49	2013	72	64	Improved
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	19	17	11	35	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	14	13	7	38	2012	16	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	58	51	40	48	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	38	32	20	44	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	18	18	5	31	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	33	29	15	41	2013	30	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	13.9	14.1	13	13	2010 - 2013	13.1	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	1.1	0.99	0.32	38	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	15	13	9	43	2013	17	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	36	32	27	45	2013	37	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	26	29	23	8	2013	35	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	16	16	8	19	2013	22	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	18	20	14	6	2009-2011	20	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	62	56	41	48	2009-2011	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 (e)	
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2018 Scorecard			Baseline	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	141	106	22	32	2012	143	143	No Change	
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	178	159	130	42	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	199	197	138	42	2012	179	188	Worsened	
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	6	5	3	44	--	--	--	--	
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	28	26	14	44	2012	28	29	No Change	
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	71	66	33	44	2012	68	70	No Change	
30-day hospital readmissions										
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.87	2.9	1.2	50	--	--	--	--	
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	51	42	21	50	2012	54	49	No Change	
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	22	19	11	46	2012	22	20	No Change	
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	22	16	5	47	2012	23	17	No Change	
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	15.9	16.4	14	12	2013	15	16	Worsened	
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	\$5,050	\$4,736	\$3,347	35	2013	\$4,748	\$4,697	No Change	
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$10,638	\$9,025	\$5,586	50	2012	\$10,597	\$8,854	No Change	
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard			Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	80.9	84.3	54.7	29	2012-13	80	83.7	No Change	
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	18.8	20.1	13.6	9	2013	19.6	20.8	No Change	
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	12.6	13.1	10.1	18	2013	13.7	14.6	Improved	
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	48.3	43.2	28.5	29	2013	35.5	35.6	Worsened	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	6.2	5.9	4.1	28	2012	6.1	6	No Change	
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	18	16	10	39	2013	18	16	No Change	
Adults who smoke	2016	15	16	9	12	2013	17	18	Improved	
Adults who are obese	2016	28	30	22	15	2013	27	29	No Change	
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	37	31	19	48	--	--	--	--	
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		State ranking	Data year	Low-income		Change over time (h)
		rate (f)	Disparity (g)			rate (f)	Disparity (g)	
Disparity	2018 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	31	-24	43	2013	46	-35	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	8	-5	36	2013	15	-10	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	36	-15	44	2013	34	-22	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	29	-22	43	2013	34	-25	Improved
Adults 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 all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	73	-10	32	2013	76	-10	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	67	-22	17	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	42	-12	21	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	41	-15	37	2013	35	-20	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	18	-6	36	2012	19	-4	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	192	-126	24	2012	199	-120	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	122	-75	46	2012	106	-51	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	91	-56	51	2012	99	-59	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	369	-192	26	2012	328	-172	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	22	-12	12	2013	20	-9	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	35	-10	28	2013	33	-8	Worsened
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	21	-16	34	2012	17	-11	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	32	-26	44	2013	29	-20	Worsened

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.