

FLORIDA

Rankings		
	2009 Scorecard	Revised 2007 Scorecard ^a
<i>OVERALL</i>	44	45
Access	42	39
Prevention & Treatment	36	43
Avoidable Hospital Use & Costs	35	34
Equity ^b	38	40
Healthy Lives	26	30

Number of Indicators for Which State Ranked in:					
	2009 Scorecard		Revised 2007 Scorecard ^a		
	Count	%	Count	%	
<i>Total no. of indicators</i>	37	100%	37	100%	
Top 5 States	0	0%	1	3%	
Top Quartile	4	11%	4	11%	
2nd Quartile	8	22%	5	14%	
3rd Quartile	13	35%	15	41%	
Bottom Quartile	12	32%	13	35%	
Bottom 5 States	4	11%	4	11%	

Change in Rates		
	Count	%
<i>Total no. of indicators with trends^c</i>	35	100%
State Rate Improved ≥5%	15	43%
State Rate Worsened ≥5%	6	17%
Little/No Change in State Rate	14	40%

Dimension and Indicator	2009 Scorecard						Revised 2007 Scorecard ^a				Change in Rate ^d	
	Year	State Rate	All States Median Rate	Top 5 States Average Rate	Best State Rate	Rank	Year	State Rate	All States Median Rate	Rank	Actual Change in State Rate	Percent Change in State Rate
ACCESS						42						39
Percent of nonelderly adults (ages 18–64) insured	2007–08	74.1	82.2	89.5	92.8	48	2004–05	73.8	82.4	50	0.3	0.4%
Percent of children (ages 0–17) insured	2007–08	82.0	91.4	95.3	96.8	50	2004–05	83.8	91.5	49	-1.8	-2.1%
Percent of at-risk adults visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past two years	2006–07	87.5	84.1	91.5	93.0	14	1999–2000	90.0	87.0	11	-2.5	-2.8%
Percent of adults without a time in the past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	2006–07	84.9	87.5	92.5	93.1	38	2003–04	85.3	87.6	38	-0.4	-0.5%
PREVENTION & TREATMENT						36						43
Percent of adults age 50 and older received recommended screening and preventive care	2006	40.6	42.4	50.8	52.5	33	2004	40.9	39.7	23	-0.2	-0.5%
Percent of adult diabetics received recommended preventive care ^e	2006–07	45.5	44.8	57.1	66.9	21	2003–04	41.4	44.4	27	4.1	9.9%
Percent of children ages 19–35 months received all recommended doses of five key vaccines	2007	82.4	80.1	90.0	93.2	11	2005	79.3	81.6	31	3.1	3.9%
Percent of children with both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year ^f	2007	64.7	71.0	82.7	85.3	45	2003	54.2	59.2	38	— [†]	— [†]
Percent of children who received needed mental health care in the past year	2007	52.0	63.0	77.5	81.5	47	2003	54.7	61.9	43	-2.7	-4.9%
Percent of hospitalized patients received recommended care for heart attack, heart failure, and pneumonia	2007	91.1	91.6	95.2	95.6	29	2004	81.3	84.4	42	9.7	11.9%
Percent of surgical patients received appropriate care to prevent complications	2007	84.4	85.3	91.3	92.7	31	2004	68.7	70.5	31	15.6	22.7%
Percent of home health patients who get better at walking or moving around	2007	41.6	40.5	46.1	48.2	19	2005	37.2	36.2	23	4.4	11.8%
Percent of adults with a usual source of care	2006–07	76.6	81.8	88.6	89.0	41	2003–04	75.4	81.5	41	1.2	1.6%
Percent of children with a medical home ^f	2007	56.8	60.7	67.5	69.3	37	2003	43.0	47.6	36	— [†]	— [†]
Percent of heart failure patients given written instructions at discharge	2007	75.3	75.1	86.8	91.4	25	2004	48.6	50.6	31	26.7	54.9%
Percent of Medicare patients whose health care provider always listens, explains, shows respect, and spends enough time with them ^g	2007	72.5	74.5	77.7	78.0	39	2003	65.1	68.7	48	7.4	11.4%
Percent of Medicare patients giving a best rating for health care received in the past year ^h	2007	60.2	61.1	67.6	69.3	31	2003	67.0	70.2	43	-6.8	-10.1%
Percent of high-risk nursing home residents with pressure sores	2007	12.9	11.5	7.7	7.5	41	2004	14.2	13.2	38	1.3	9.2%
Percent of long-stay nursing home residents who were physically restrained	2007	7.0	4.0	1.7	1.5	43	2004	9.4	6.2	40	2.4	25.5%
Percent of long-stay nursing home residents who have moderate to severe pain	2007	3.9	4.2	2.1	0.9	19	2004	6.4	6.3	27	2.5	39.1%

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(cont.) Dimension and Indicator	2009 Scorecard						Revised 2007 Scorecard ^a				Change in Rate ^d	
	Year	State Rate	All States Median Rate	Top 5 States Average Rate	Best State Rate	Rank	Year	State Rate	All States Median Rate	Rank	Actual Change in State Rate	Percent Change in State Rate
POTENTIALLY AVOIDABLE USE OF HOSPITALS & COSTS OF CARE						35					34	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma per 100,000 children ^h	2005	156.9	125.5	63.5	48.6	30	2003	205.5	152.6	30	48.6	23.6%
Percent of adult asthmatics with an emergency room or urgent care visit in the past year ⁱ	2001–04	*	16.3	11.8	10.8	*	2001–04	*	16.3	*	— ^j	— ^j
Medicare hospital admissions for ambulatory care sensitive conditions per 100,000 beneficiaries	2006–07	5,795	6,291	4,136	3,725	17	2003–04	6,512	6,845	22	717	11.0%
Medicare 30-day hospital readmissions as a percent of admissions	2006–07	17.2	17.5	13.8	12.9	21	2003–04	17.1	17.1	26	-0.1	-0.6%
Percent of long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission ⁱ	2006	22.7	18.7	9.0	6.9	38	2000	20.7	16.6	38	-2.1	-10.2%
Percent of short-stay nursing home residents with hospital readmission within 30 days ⁱ	2006	21.9	20.8	14.6	13.2	31	2000	19.8	18.2	32	-2.1	-10.6%
Percent of home health patients with a hospital admission	2007	24.9	28.7	22.0	21.2	11	2004	21.2	26.9	5	-3.7	-17.4%
Hospital Care Intensity Index, based on inpatient days and inpatient visits among chronically ill Medicare beneficiaries in last two years of life	2005	1.177	0.958	0.556	0.509	46	2003	1.167	0.959	43	-0.010	-0.9%
Total single premium per enrolled employee at private-sector establishments that offer health insurance	2008	4,517	4,360	3,904	3,830	36	2004	3,807	3,706	35	-710	-18.6%
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2006	9,379	7,698	6,027	5,311	47	2003	7,631	6,371	44	-1,748	-22.9%
HEALTHY LIVES						26					30	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2004–05	90.7	89.9	68.2	63.9	27	2001–02	95.6	95.6	26	4.8	5.0%
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2005	7.2	6.8	5.0	4.5	29	2002	7.5	7.1	32	0.3	4.0%
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2005	22.5	23.7	19.5	17.7	13	2002	23.7	25.3	12	1.2	5.1%
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2005	16.4	17.8	14.3	13.3	13	2002	18.2	20.0	11	1.8	9.9%
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2005	12.6	11.8	6.2	5.5	31	2003	12.9	11.7	34	0.3	2.3%
Percent of nonelderly adults (ages 18–64) limited in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems	2006–07	16.7	17.0	13.5	12.0	25	2003–04	17.5	15.7	40	0.8	4.6%
Percent of adults who smoke	2006–07	20.1	20.1	15.1	10.7	26	2003–04	22.0	21.4	30	1.9	8.7%
Percent of children ages 10–17 who are overweight or obese	2007	33.2	30.6	24.7	23.1	36	2003	32.4	29.9	38	-0.8	-2.5%

^a Some state rates from the 2007 edition have been revised to match methodology used in the 2009 edition.

^b The equity dimension was ranked based on gaps between the most vulnerable group and the U.S. national average for selected indicators. Refer to state equity profiles for information on changes in the gaps.

^c Count does not include indicators for which data could not be updated or do not allow assessment of trends.

^d Change in rate is expressed such that a positive value indicates performance has improved and a negative value indicates performance has worsened.

^e Data available for 45 states in 2006–07; 47 states in 2003–04.

^f Data for 2003 and 2007 are not comparable because of changes in survey design.

^g Data available for 50 states in 2007.

^h Data available for 35 states in 2005; 33 states in 2003.

ⁱ Data available for 36 states in 2001–04. Data presented here are used for both past and current ranking.

^j Data available for 48 states.

* Data could not be updated for this state.

Note: Refer to Appendix B in the *State Scorecard* <<http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Publications/Fund-Reports/2009/Oct/2009-State-Scorecard.aspx>> for indicator descriptions, data sources, and other notes about methodology.

**EQUITY PROFILE:
FLORIDA**

Equity Rankings	Change in Equity Gaps ^a							
	2009 Scorecard	Revised 2007 Scorecard ^b	Total no. of indicators with trends	Gap narrowed	Gap widened	No change in gap	Gap narrowed & vulnerable group improved	Gap widened & vulnerable group worsened
<i>EQUITY DIMENSION</i>	38	40	17	3	14	0	3	12
Income	41	43	6	0	6	0	0	5
Insurance Coverage	45	38	4	1	3	0	1	3
Race/Ethnicity	24	32	7	2	5	0	2	4

The equity profile displays gaps in performance for vulnerable populations for selected indicators. An equity gap is defined as the difference between the U.S. national average for a particular indicator and the rate for the state's most vulnerable group by income, insurance coverage, and race/ethnicity. For all equity indicators, lower rates are better; therefore, a positive or negative gap value indicates that the state's most vulnerable group is better or worse than the U.S. average for a particular indicator.

Equity Dimension	2009 Scorecard					Revised 2007 Scorecard ^b					Change in Gap and Vulnerable Group ^c		
	Year	U.S. average rate	Vulnerable group rate	Gap	Rank	Year	U.S. average rate	Vulnerable group rate	Gap	Rank	Actual change in gap	Actual change in vulnerable group rate	
INCOME					41					43			
Percent uninsured, ages 0–64 ^d	2006–07	17.5	45.5	-28.0	46	2004–05	17.1	42.3	-25.2	47	-2.9	-3.3	↓
Percent of at-risk adults have not visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past two years	2006–07	15.4	17.0	-1.6	16	1999–2000	13.1	13.9	-0.8	18	-0.8	-3.1	↓
Percent of adults with a time in the past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	2006–07	13.4	29.8	-16.4	42	2003–04	13.1	27.7	-14.6	39	-1.8	-2.1	↓
Percent of adults age 50 and older did not receive recommended screening and preventive care	2006	57.7	69.8	-12.1	31	2004	60.3	67.9	-7.6	16	-4.5	-1.9	↓
Percent of adult diabetics did not receive recommended preventive care ^e	2006–07	55.7	62.1	-6.4	26	2003–04	59.0	60.1	-1.1	19	-5.4	-2.0	↓
Percent of children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year ^f	2007	28.4	48.6	-20.2	48	2003	41.2	61.3	-20.1	49	— ^f	— ^f	— ^f
Percent of adults without a usual source of care	2006–07	20.3	36.1	-15.8	44	2003–04	20.7	36.1	-15.4	47	-0.4	0.0	
Percent of children without a medical home ^f	2007	42.5	55.2	-12.7	17	2003	53.9	71.1	-17.2	39	— ^f	— ^f	— ^f
Percent of adult asthmatics with an emergency room or urgent care visit in the past year ^g	2001–04	17.6	*	*	*	2001–04	17.6	*	*	*	— ^g	— ^g	— ^g
INSURANCE COVERAGE					45					38			
Percent of at-risk adults have not visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past two years	2006–07	15.4	37.4	-22.0	23	1999–2000	13.1	32.8	-19.7	29	-2.3	-4.6	↓
Percent of adults with a time in the past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	2006–07	13.4	43.3	-29.9	36	2003–04	13.1	38.6	-25.5	23	-4.4	-4.7	↓
Percent of adults age 50 and older did not receive recommended screening and preventive care	2006	57.7	77.6	-19.9	35	2004	60.3	68.7	-8.4	10	-11.5	-8.9	↓
Percent of children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year ^f	2007	28.4	55.2	-26.8	37	2003	41.2	66.4	-25.2	37	— ^f	— ^f	— ^f
Percent of adults without a usual source of care	2006–07	20.3	63.2	-43.0	47	2003–04	20.7	64.2	-43.5	48	0.5	0.9	↑
Percent of children without a medical home ^f	2007	42.5	67.0	-24.5	38	2003	53.9	75.5	-21.6	34	— ^f	— ^f	— ^f
RACE/ETHNICITY					24					32			
Percent uninsured, ages 0–64 ^d	2006–07	17.5	39.0	-21.5	30	2004–05	17.1	37.0	-19.9	30	-1.5	-1.9	↓
Percent of at-risk adults have not visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past two years	2006–07	15.4	16.6	-1.2	11	1999–2000	13.1	18.7	-5.6	30	4.4	2.1	↑
Percent of adults with a time in the past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	2006–07	13.4	24.1	-10.7	30	2003–04	13.1	22.1	-9.0	29	-1.7	-2.0	↓
Percent of adults age 50 and older did not receive recommended screening and preventive care ^h	2006	57.7	73.3	-15.6	37	2004	60.3	73.2	-12.9	35	-2.7	-0.1	↓
Percent of children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year ^f	2007	28.4	36.6	-8.2	25	2003	41.2	54.7	-13.5	28	— ^f	— ^f	— ^f
Percent of adults without a usual source of care	2006–07	20.3	40.5	-20.2	32	2003–04	20.7	41.8	-21.1	41	0.9	1.3	↑
Percent of children without a medical home ^f	2007	42.5	56.1	-13.6	13	2003	53.9	68.3	-14.4	22	— ^f	— ^f	— ^f
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population ⁱ	2004–05	95.6	166.6	-71.0	17	2001–02	105.2	175.1	-69.9	17	-1.1	8.5	
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2002–04	6.9	13.1	-6.2	21	2000–02	6.9	13.0	-6.1	20	-0.1	-0.1	↓

EQUITY PROFILE (cont.):

FLORIDA

Most Vulnerable Group for This State ^j	By Income		By Race/Ethnicity	
	2009 Scorecard	Revised 2007 Scorecard ^b	2009 Scorecard	Revised 2007 Scorecard ^b
Percent uninsured, ages 0–64	0-99% FPL	0-99% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of at-risk adults have not visited a doctor for routine checkup in the past two years	0-200% FPL	0-200% FPL	Hispanic	Other
Percent of adults with a time in the past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	0-200% FPL	0-200% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of adults age 50 and older did not receive recommended screening and preventive care	0-200% FPL	0-200% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of adult diabetics did not receive recommended preventive care	0-200% FPL	0-200% FPL	—	—
Percent of children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	0-99% FPL	0-99% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of adults without a usual source of care	0-200% FPL	0-200% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of children without a medical home	100-199% FPL	0-99% FPL	Hispanic	Hispanic
Percent of adult asthmatics with an emergency room or urgent care visit in the past year	*	*	—	—
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	—	—	Black	Black
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	—	—	Black	Black

^a Count does not include indicators for which data could not be updated or do not allow assessment of trends.

^b Some state rates from the 2007 edition have been revised to match methodology used in the 2009 edition.

^c Change in the gap or vulnerable group is expressed such that a positive sign indicates performance has improved and a negative sign indicates performance has worsened.

^d Data by income available for 50 states. Data by race/ethnicity available for 43 states.

^e Data by income available for 45 states in 2006–07; 47 states in 2003–04.

^f Data for 2003 and 2007 are not comparable because of changes in survey design.

^g Data by income available for 36 states in 2001–04. Data presented here are used for both past and current ranking.

^h Data by race/ethnicity available for 48 states in 2006; 47 states in 2004.

ⁱ Data by race/ethnicity available for 44 states in 2004–05; 43 states for 2001–02.

^j Vulnerable group by insurance is always the uninsured group for all indicators.

* Data could not be updated for this state.

↑ Denotes equity gap narrowed and vulnerable group rate improved.

↓ Denotes equity gap widened and vulnerable group rate worsened.

Notes: An equity gap is defined as the difference between the U.S. national average for a particular indicator and the rate for the state's most vulnerable group by income, insurance coverage, and race/ethnicity. For all equity indicators, lower rates are better; therefore, a positive or negative gap value indicates that the state's most vulnerable group is better or worse than the U.S. average for a particular indicator. *State Scorecard Data Tables* <<http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Publications/Fund-Reports/2009/Oct/2009-State-Scorecard.aspx>> display current data by all subgroups. Refer to Appendix B in the *State Scorecard* for indicator descriptions, data sources, and other notes about methodology.

FLORIDA: Estimated Impact of Improving State Performance

The *State Scorecard* <<http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Publications/Fund-Reports/2009/Oct/2009-State-Scorecard.aspx>> enables states to compare their performance with that of other states across key indicators of health system performance. It provides states with achievable targets for improvement by assessing each state's performance compared with the best performance attained by a state. By moving toward benchmark levels of health system performance, states could save lives, improve access to and quality of care, and reduce unnecessary spending.

The table shows the estimated impact if this state's performance improved to the rate of the best-performing state for 11 *Scorecard* indicators. (Refer to this state's individual performance profile to see actual rates.) These examples illustrate only a few important opportunities for improvement. Because some indicators affect the same individuals, these numbers should not be added.

Indicator	If FLORIDA improved its performance to the level of the best-performing state for this indicator, then:	
Insured Adults	2,048,106	more adults (ages 18–64) would be covered by health insurance (public or private), and therefore would be more likely to receive health care when needed.
Insured Children	601,618	more children (ages 0–17) would be covered by health insurance (public or private), and therefore would be more likely to receive health care when needed.
Adult Preventive Care	652,393	more adults (age 50 and older) would receive recommended preventive care, such as colon cancer screenings, mammograms, pap smears, and flu shots at appropriate ages.
Diabetes Care	265,081	more adults (age 18 and older) with diabetes would receive three recommended services (eye exam, foot exam, and hemoglobin A1c test) to help prevent or delay disease complications.
Childhood Vaccinations	35,898	more children (ages 19–35 months) would be up-to-date on all recommended doses of five key vaccines.
Adults with a Usual Source of Care	1,750,697	more adults (age 18 and older) would have a usual source of care to help ensure that care is coordinated and accessible when needed.
Children with a Medical Home	502,788	more children (ages 0–17) would have a medical home to help ensure that care is coordinated and accessible when needed.
Preventable Hospital Admissions	37,917	fewer hospitalizations for ambulatory care sensitive conditions would occur among Medicare beneficiaries (age 65 and older) and
	\$253,152,663	dollars would be saved from the reduction in hospitalizations.
Hospital Readmissions	10,939	fewer hospital readmissions would occur among Medicare beneficiaries (age 65 and older) and
	\$145,566,318	dollars would be saved from the reduction in readmissions.
Hospitalization of Nursing Home Residents	7,660	fewer long-stay nursing home residents would be hospitalized and
	\$59,254,092	dollars would be saved from the reduction in hospitalizations.
Mortality Amenable to Health Care	3,307	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate health care.

NOTES: Estimates of improvements in state performance were calculated as follows: for each indicator, the difference between the best-performing state's rate and the subject state's rate was multiplied by the applicable subpopulation of individuals in the subject state. (For the readmissions indicator, the difference in rates was multiplied by the applicable number of Medicare hospitalizations in the subject state.) Medicare cost-savings from reduced hospitalizations were calculated using the average cost of the applicable hospitalizations in the subject state. Calculations do not account for potentially interactive effects of indicators (e.g., insurance coverage increases the likelihood of having a usual source of care and receiving preventive care).

For more information, see *Methodology and Sources Used in State Scorecard Impact Calculations*

<http://www.commonwealthfund.org/~media/Files/Chart%20Maps/2009%20State%20Scorecard/State_Scorecard_Impact_Methodology_final.pdf>