

Ocala, FL

| Ranking Summary (of 306 Local Areas) | 2016 Scorecard | | 2012 Scorecard (Rev.) ^a | |
|---|-------------------|------------|--|------------|
| | Quintile | Rank | Quintile | Rank |
| OVERALL | 5 | 254 | 4 | 231 |
| Access & Affordability | 5 | 297 | 5 | 286 |
| Prevention & Treatment | 5 | 256 | 4 | 219 |
| Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost | 3 | 127 | 2 | 102 |
| Healthy Lives | 5 | 255 | 5 | 258 |

| Change in Performance ^c | 2016 Scorecard | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | count | percent |
| Indicators with trends | 33 | 100% |
| Area rate improved | 8 | 24% |
| Area rate worsened | 3 | 9% |
| Little or no change in area rate | 22 | 67% |

| Percentage of Indicators This Area Ranked in the: | 2016 Scorecard | |
|--|-------------------|---------|
| | count | percent |
| Total indicators | 36 | 100% |
| Top 10th percentile | 3 | 8% |
| Top quintile | 5 | 14% |
| 2nd quintile | 5 | 14% |
| 3rd quintile | 7 | 19% |
| 4th quintile | 6 | 17% |
| Bottom quintile | 13 | 36% |
| Bottom 10th percentile | 9 | 25% |

| Demographic Characteristics ^b | Ocala, FL | U.S. Average |
|---|----------------|--------------------|
| Total Population | 523,025 | 313,922,028 |
| Median Household Income | \$41,450 | \$58,489 |
| Below 200% of Federal Poverty Level (FPL) | 40% | 34% |
| 200% to 399% of FPL | 35% | 30% |
| 400% of FPL or higher | 25% | 36% |
| % White Race, Non-Hispanic | 77% | 62% |
| % Black Race, Non-Hispanic | 8% | 12% |
| % Other Race, Non-Hispanic | 5% | 8% |
| % Hispanic Ethnicity | 10% | 17% |

| Estimated Impact of Local Improvement ^d | |
|--|--|
| If Ocala, FL improved its performance to the level of the best-performing local area for this indicator, then: | |
| 46,612 | more adults (ages 19–64) would be covered by health insurance (public or private), and therefore would be more likely to receive health care when needed |
| 42,496 | more adults (age 18 and older) would have a usual source of care to help ensure that care is coordinated and accessible when needed |
| 37,297 | more adults would receive age and gender appropriate recommended preventive care, such as colon cancer screenings, mammograms, and pap smears |
| 5,333 | fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication |
| 179 | fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care |
| 376 | fewer hospital readmissions would occur among Medicare beneficiaries (age 65 and older) |
| 2,032 | fewer emergency department visits for nonemergent or primary-care-treatable conditions would occur among Medicare beneficiaries |
| 34,364 | fewer adults (ages 18–64) would have lost six or more teeth because of tooth decay, infection, or gum disease |

Notes

(a) Ranks from the 2012 edition of the Local Scorecard have been revised to match methodology and measure definitions used in the 2016 edition.

(b) The Local Scorecard reports at the level of the Hospital Referral Region (HRR), an area representing the local market for health care services, defined by health care utilization patterns. HRR boundaries may differ from other commonly used region definitions (e.g., county or Metropolitan Statistical Areas).

(c) Improved or worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) of a standard deviation (a statistical measure of variation) larger than the indicator's distribution among all Hospital Referral Regions (HRRs) over the two time points. Little or No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half of a standard deviation.

(d) The table shows the estimated impact if this HRR's performance improved to the rate of the best-performing HRR for eight Scorecard indicators. Benchmark HRRs, those with the best rate, have an estimated impact of zero (0).

[See the interactive 2016 Local Scorecard report and link to Scorecard methodology at www.CMWF.org.](#)

Table 1. Local Area Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension

| Dimension and Indicator | Data Year | Ocala, FL | | | Benchmarks | | | Data Year | Area Rate | U.S. Average | Substantial Change Over Time ¹ | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|---|--|
| | | Performance Quintile | Rank (of 306) | Area Rate | Florida Rate | U.S. Average | Best Area Rate | | | | | |
| ACCESS & AFFORDABILITY | | | | | | | | 2016 Scorecard | | | Baseline | |
| Adults ages 19–64 uninsured | 2014 | 5 | 285 | 25% | 24% | 16% | 4% | 2012 | 28% | 21% | No Change | |
| Children ages 0–18 uninsured | 2014 | 5 | 203 | 15% | 10% | 6% | 2% | 2012 | 14% | 7% | No Change | |
| Adults who went without care because of cost in past year | 2013/14 | 5 | 247 | 19% | 18% | 15% | 6% | 2011/12 | 22% | 15% | Improved | |
| At-risk adults without a routine doctor visit in past two years | 2013/14 | 4 | 190 | 15% | 13% | 14% | 6% | 2011/12 | 16% | 14% | No Change | |
| Adults without a dental visit in past year | 2012 & 2014 | 5 | 248 | 19% | 16% | 15% | 9% | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| PREVENTION & TREATMENT | | | | | | | | 2016 Scorecard | | | Baseline | |
| Adults with a usual source of care | 2013/14 | 2 | 115 | 80% | 77% | 79% | 90% | 2011/12 | 81% | 79% | No Change | |
| Adults with age and gender appropriate cancer screenings | 2012 & 2014 | 4 | 218 | 64% | 69% | 70% | 79% | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Adults with age appropriate vaccines | 2013/14 | 5 | 285 | 29% | 29% | 35% | 49% | 2011/12 | 28% | 35% | No Change | |
| Medicare beneficiaries who received at least one drug that should be avoided in the elderly | 2013 | 4 | 217 | 19% | 17% | 17% | 9% | 2011 | 20% | 20% | No Change | |
| Medicare beneficiaries with dementia, hip/pelvic fracture, or chronic renal failure who received a prescription drug that is contraindicated for that condition | 2013 | 5 | 275 | 23% | 20% | 20% | 9% | 2011 | 25% | 23% | No Change | |
| Risk-adjusted 30-day mortality among Medicare beneficiaries hospitalized for heart attack, heart failure, pneumonia, or stroke | 07/2011 - 06/2014 | 5 | 303 | 14.4% | 12.7% | 12.8% | 11.3% | 07/2010 - 06/2013 | 14.6% | 13.2% | No Change | |
| Hospital safety composite score ² | 07/2012 - 06/2014 | 1 | 14 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 07/2011 - 06/2013 | 0.8 | 0.9 | Improved | |
| Hospitalized patients given information about what to do during their recovery at home | 2014 | 5 | 276 | 83% | 84% | 86% | 91% | 2013 | 82% | 86% | No Change | |
| Hospitalized patients who reported hospital staff always managed pain well, responded when needed help to get to bathroom or pressed call button, and explained medicines and side effects | 2014 | 5 | 302 | 59% | 64% | 68% | 76% | 2013 | 57% | 68% | Improved | |
| Home health patients who get better at walking or moving around | 2014 | 1 | 10 | 67% | 67% | 63% | 70% | 2012 | 65% | 59% | No Change | |
| Home health patients whose wounds improved or healed after an operation | 2014 | 1 | 39 | 92% | 91% | 89% | 96% | 2012 | 95% | 89% | Worsened | |
| High-risk nursing home residents with pressure sores | 1/2015 - 9/2015 | 1 | 56 | 5% | 6% | 6% | 1% | 1/2013 - 9/2013 | 5% | 6% | No Change | |
| Long-stay nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication | 1/2015 - 9/2015 | 3 | 153 | 18% | 19% | 18% | 7% | 1/2013 - 9/2013 | 19% | 21% | No Change | |

Table 1. Local Area Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension (continued)

| Dimension and Indicator | Data Year | Ocala, FL | | | Benchmarks | | | Data Year | Area Rate | U.S. Average | Substantial Change Over Time ¹ |
|--|-------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|
| | | Performance Quintile | Rank (of 306) | Area Rate | Florida Rate | U.S. Average | Best Area Rate | | | | |
| 2016 Scorecard | | | | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Hospital admissions among Medicare beneficiaries for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, ages 65–74, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2014 | 2 | 114 | 24 | 29 | 27 | 9 | 2012 | 22 | 29 | No Change |
| Hospital admissions among Medicare beneficiaries for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, age 75 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2014 | 2 | 121 | 62 | 72 | 66 | 33 | 2012 | 56 | 70 | No Change |
| Medicare 30-day hospital readmissions, rate per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2014 | 2 | 120 | 26 | 30 | 27 | 10 | 2012 | 30 | 34 | No Change |
| Short-stay nursing home residents readmitted within 30 days of hospital discharge to nursing home | 2012 | 3 | 125 | 20% | 22% | 20% | 12% | 2010 | 20% | 22% | No Change |
| Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period | 2012 | 3 | 126 | 17% | 23% | 17% | 5% | 2010 | 21% | 19% | Improved |
| Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission | 2014 | 2 | 120 | 16% | 15% | 16% | 12% | 2012 | 17% | 17% | Improved |
| Potentially avoidable emergency department visits among Medicare beneficiaries, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2013 | 1 | 25 | 147 | 176 | 181 | 122 | 2011 | 163 | 185 | Improved |
| Total reimbursements per enrollee (age 18-64) with employer-sponsored insurance | 2014 | 3 | 147 | \$4,403 | \$4,523 | \$4,569 | \$2,720 | 2013 | \$3,846 | \$4,489 | Worsened |
| Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee | 2014 | 5 | 247 | \$9,666 | \$10,434 | \$8,819 | \$5,593 | 2012 | \$9,684 | \$8,854 | No Change |
| 2016 Scorecard | | | | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| HEALTHY LIVES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population | 2012-13 | 3 | 176 | 89 | 80 | 84 | 47 | 2010-11 | 91 | 85 | No Change |
| Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population | 2012-13 | 4 | 201 | 23.7 | 21.7 | 22.8 | 12.3 | 2010-11 | 22.9 | 23.7 | No Change |
| Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population | 2012-13 | 4 | 201 | 17.1 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 9.6 | 2010-11 | 15.6 | 16.7 | Worsened |
| Suicide deaths per 100,000 population | 2012-13 | 5 | 286 | 20.0 | 14.5 | 12.9 | 6.0 | 2010-11 | 19.8 | 12.5 | No Change |
| Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births | 2012-13 | 3 | 153 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 2010-11 | 8.0 | 6.1 | Improved |
| Adults ages 18–64 who report fair/poor health or activity limitations because of physical, mental, or emotional problems | 2013/14 | 5 | 286 | 36% | 27% | 25% | 13% | 2011/12 | 42% | 25% | Improved |
| Adults who smoke | 2013/14 | 4 | 221 | 22% | 18% | 19% | 7% | 2011/12 | 20% | 19% | No Change |
| Adults ages 18–64 who are obese (BMI >= 30) | 2013/14 | 3 | 132 | 31% | 27% | 28% | 14% | 2011/12 | 31% | 28% | No Change |
| Adults ages 18–64 who have lost six or more teeth because of tooth decay, infection, or gum disease | 2012 & 2014 | 5 | 260 | 17% | 11% | 10% | 2% | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Table 1 Notes:

* Data for this area not available for this indicator.

-- Historical data not available or not comparable over time.

(1) Improved or worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) of a standard deviation (a statistical measure of variation) larger than the indicator's distribution among all Hospital Referral Regions (HRRs) over the two time points. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half of a standard deviation.

(2) Values are the unweighted average of the region's hospitals' safety composite (PSI 90) score.