

# Florida Hospital Apopka

*2016 Community Health Needs Assessment*



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## Introduction

**Community engagement is the process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest or similar situations to address issues affecting their well-being. It is a powerful vehicle for bringing about environmental, cultural, health and behavioral changes that will improve the quality of life of the community. It often involves partnerships and coalitions that help mobilize resources and influence systems, change relationships among partners, and serve as catalysts for changing policies, programs and practices.**

Florida Hospital and its community partners engaged Impact Partners, LLC to conduct its 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment. Impact Partners conducts community engagement/assessment projects across the United States. Since each community is unique, the approach to better understanding a community's need is aligned with the Social-Ecological Model. The Social-Ecological Model is a comprehensive approach to health and urban planning that not only addresses a community's or individual's risk factors, but also the norms, beliefs, and social and economic systems that create the conditions for poor community health outcomes.

Impact Partners subscribes to the notion that social, natural and physical environments in which people live, as well as their lifestyles and behaviors, can influence their quality of life and health outcomes. Communities can achieve long-term quality of life improvements, prosperous economies, and happy and healthy neighborhoods when ordinary citizens become involved and work together to affect change and can influence the direction of a community, not just people who already have power.

The new economy is simply this: when communities invest in quality of life assets and infrastructure, their economies grow and people prosper. Period.

Florida Hospital conducted its 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) in two parts: a regional needs assessment for four counties in Central Florida (Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties) followed by assessments focused on and tailored to the nine hospital facilities in these counties.

Impact Partners worked to build on top of the first CHNA conducted by the Central Florida Community Benefit Collaboration ("the Collaboration") in 2013 in order to maintain the integrity of the original benchmark data, to evaluate the progress of the previous priorities by comparing historical benchmark data and to measure long-term progress.

The content that follows includes data from a number of sources about Orange County and Florida Hospital Apopka's primary service area (PSA), as well as a description of the process of choosing the top health priorities based on this data. This report does not include all of the indicators analyzed in the multi-county CHNA; rather, it offers a condensed and consolidated picture of the concerns of this specific campus of Florida Hospital. This data was used by a group of Florida Hospital administrators and community stakeholders to determine feasible and impactful priorities for the community that Florida Hospital Apopka serves. The priorities chosen and the process that was followed is outlined in this report. Further, a separate report reflecting the work of the larger, multi-county CHNA has been disseminated to each of the Collaboration partners, including Florida Hospital, Orlando Health, South Lake Hospital, in affiliation with Orlando Health, Aspire Health Partners and multiple county health departments.

This document is specific to **Florida Hospital Apopka**.

## Executive Summary

In Central Florida, there is a well-established tradition of healthcare organizations, providers, community partners and individuals committed to meeting local health needs. The region is home to several respected hospitals that are ranked in the nation's top 100, a Level One Trauma Center, nine designated teaching hospitals and the University of Central Florida College of Medicine. Even with the current economic challenges and healthcare's changing landscape, these organizations remain committed to serving Central Florida.

In spite of the region's dedication to meeting local health needs, there is still work to be done. In the center of the Sunshine State, more than 2.3 million people live in Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties. Of these residents, approximately 6.2 percent are unemployed; poverty rates have increased by 64 percent since 2000; childhood poverty is up 51 percent over the same period; the cost of housing is a burden for many; emergency rooms (ERs) continue to be over-utilized; access to healthy, nutritious food is not guaranteed; and homelessness persists.

These societal challenges often prevent Central Floridians from achieving the level of social, physical, environmental and spiritual well-being that is necessary for maintaining health and quality of life. CHNAs take into account these four areas of well-being, serve as a baseline of health status in a given community, and are used to plan social and medical interventions relevant to the population.

Four not-for-profit hospitals — Florida Hospital, Orlando Health, South Lake Hospital, in affiliation with Orlando Health and Aspire Health Partners — alongside the Florida Department of Health in Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties collaborated in 2015 and 2016 to create a CHNA for Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties. The CHNA describes the health of Central Floridians for the purpose of planning interventions relevant to the community and to fulfill the IRS Community Benefit requirements for all licensed not-for-profit hospitals.

A number of indicators about physical, behavioral and mental health; built environment; as well as healthcare access, utilization and insurance coverage were evaluated using both secondary and primary data including hospital claims data. Secondary data were gathered on the county level from the U.S. Census Bureau, including the American Community Survey; Florida Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS); the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data; County Health Rankings; The Central Florida Cares Health System (CFCHS) 2015 Behavioral Health Needs Assessment\*; and hospital utilization data. More geographically specific data about hospital utilization were gathered by claims data and visually represented with hot spotting techniques. Primary data included hospital claims data, surveys distributed to both providers and consumers, in-depth interviews with community stakeholders, and community conversations within Orange County and Florida Hospital's PSA.

\*Central Florida Cares Health System, Inc. (CFCHS) is the managing entity overseeing state-funded mental health and substance abuse treatment services in four counties in Central Florida: Brevard, Orange, Osceola and Seminole. Three of those counties fall within the purview of the Central Florida Health Needs Assessment (CHNA): Orange, Osceola and Seminole. Basic conclusions from the 2015 Behavioral Health Needs Assessment were included in the CHNA reports to supplement the secondary and primary mental health data gathered by Impact Partners.

County Health Rankings are published by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are now (Health Outcomes) and how healthy a county will be in the future (Health Factors). Health Outcomes weigh Length of Life and Quality of Life equally and Health Factors are comprised of Health Behaviors (weighted at 30 percent), Clinical Care (20 percent), Social and Economic Factors (40 percent) and Physical Environment (10 percent). This results in a number of rankings given to each county in a state. Thus, decision-makers in said counties can see how they stack up relative to the other counties in their state on each of the aforementioned eight measures. They can also help these same decision-makers pinpoint areas of focus to improve the health and well-being of the residents. All 67 counties in Florida receive rankings. Orange County’s health rankings are listed below.

### Orange County Health Rankings (2015)

HEALTH OUTCOMES	HEALTH FACTORS	LENGTH OF LIFE	QUALITY OF LIFE	HEALTH BEHAVIOR	CLINICAL CARE	SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
13	18	9	24	10	33	20	33

Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmap - The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program

All of these data were used to identify the top health priorities in each county. Utilizing this larger assessment data as a foundation, Florida Hospital conducted individual assessments for each of the nine Florida Hospital campuses located in this Central Florida region:

- Florida Hospital Altamonte – Seminole County
- Florida Hospital Apopka – Orange County
- Florida Hospital Celebration Health – Osceola County
- Florida Hospital East Orlando – Orange County
- Florida Hospital Kissimmee – Osceola County
- Florida Hospital Orlando – Orange County
- Florida Hospital for Children – Orange County
- Florida Hospital Waterman – Lake County
- Winter Park Memorial Hospital, a Florida Hospital – Orange County

This document is a campus-specific CHNA for **Florida Hospital Apopka** and the community it serves.

## Methods for Engaging the Community in the Assessment

The 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment for the Central Florida region and the seven Florida Hospital campuses in Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties was built on input from people representing the broad (and local) community, as well as low-income, minority and other medically underserved populations. This input was solicited throughout 2016, and was gathered and considered in multiple ways:

1. Each hospital campus had a Community Health Needs Assessment Committee/Task Force (CHNAC) that included representatives of the hospital and community with a special focus on underserved populations within the hospital community/service area. Those members of the Committee who serve members of minority, low-income and other medically underserved populations are indicated in the listing. The Committee met twice in 2016, and also participated in an online survey to confirm the priority issues discussed in the first meeting.

The Committee's role was to guide the Assessment process and select the priority issues for the hospital's community. Specific Committee functions include:

- a. Review of all primary and secondary data
  - b. Prioritization of key issues identified in the Assessment
  - c. Selection of Priority Issues to be addressed by the hospital
  - d. Assistance with the development of a Community Asset Inventory (see Section 9)
  - e. Participation in community stakeholder surveys
  - f. Development of the Community Health Plan (implementation strategies) to address the Priority Issues identified in the Assessment
2. Consumer surveys
  3. Provider surveys
  4. Community conversations
  5. In-depth community stakeholder interviews
  6. Public Health input and expertise
    - a. Membership on the Community Health Needs Assessment Committee
    - b. Reliance on Public Health input and expertise throughout the Assessment process
    - c. Use of Public Health data
  7. Participation in other community health collaborations representing a broad cross-section of the community

## Florida Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment Process

### Multi-county Assessment

The multi-county assessment that covered Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties was conducted by the Central Florida Community Benefit Collaboration. This Collaboration includes Florida Hospital, Orlando Health, Aspire Health Partners, and the Florida Department of Health in Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties. The Collaboration engaged Impact Partners to collect and compile the assessment data.

### County- and PSA-level Common Concerns

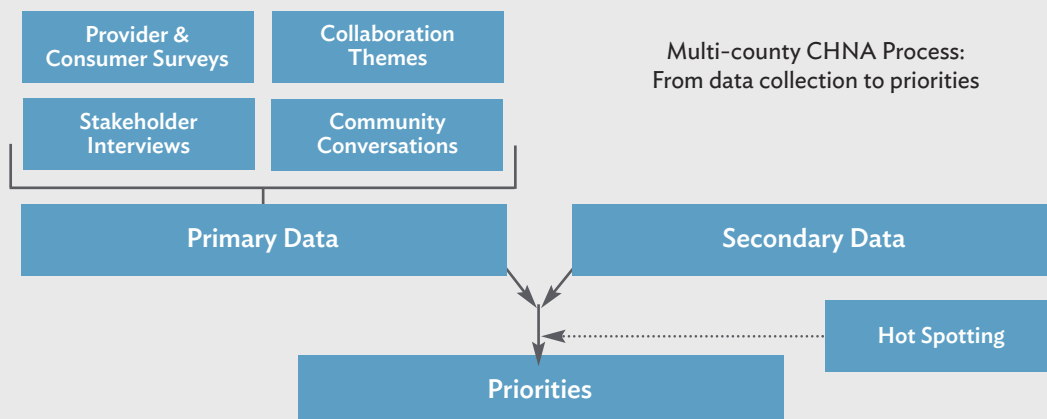
The multi-county assessment integrated a number of secondary and primary data and claims data to generate lists of common concerns for the region as a whole, as well as for each county. County-, ZIP code- and neighborhood-level data were then combined with demographic indicators and built environment (social determinants) for the PSAs of each of the Florida Hospital campuses.

### Campus Priorities

Florida Hospital also created campus-specific CHNA taskforces that considered the county- and PSA-level concerns and worked to select a top priority for the hospital to address. These taskforces were comprised of hospital campus leadership, public health experts and community stakeholders that represented low-income, minority and other underserved populations from each campus PSA. The Collaboration’s CHNA data findings were reviewed with each taskforce, as well as the campus-specific hot spot. The taskforces then discussed and deliberated which health concern was the top priority to the hospital based on the following questions:

1. How acute is the need? (based on data and community concern)
2. What is the trend? Is the need getting worse?
3. Does the hospital provide services that relate to the priority?
4. Is someone else — or multiple groups — in the community already working on this issue?
5. If the hospital were to address this issue, are there opportunities to work with community partners?

Based on the similar topics that emerged from these discussions, as well as post-surveys collected from community stakeholders after the meetings, Florida Hospital chose a three-part, primary Priority Issue for all campuses: **Access to Care – Preventative, Primary and Mental Health.**



## Hospital Description

Florida Hospital Apopka has 50 acute care beds and offers services in cardiology, critical care and advanced diagnostic imaging. The hospital also offers comprehensive aging assessments, diabetes care, gastroenterology, sleep disorders, rehabilitation and sports medicine. Northwest Orange County makes up the PSA for Florida Hospital Apopka, with Apopka and parts of Zellwood as the main servicing jurisdictions.

## Hospital Service Area

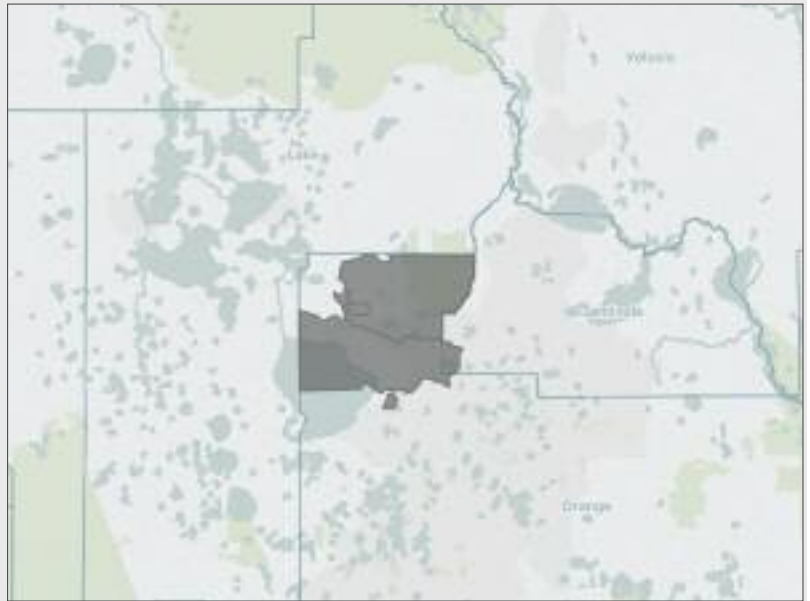
### ZIP Codes and Map

The PSA for Florida Hospital Apopka includes:

- Apopka (32703, 32712)
- Zellwood (32798)
- Sorrento (32776)
- Orlando (32818)

### Community Description

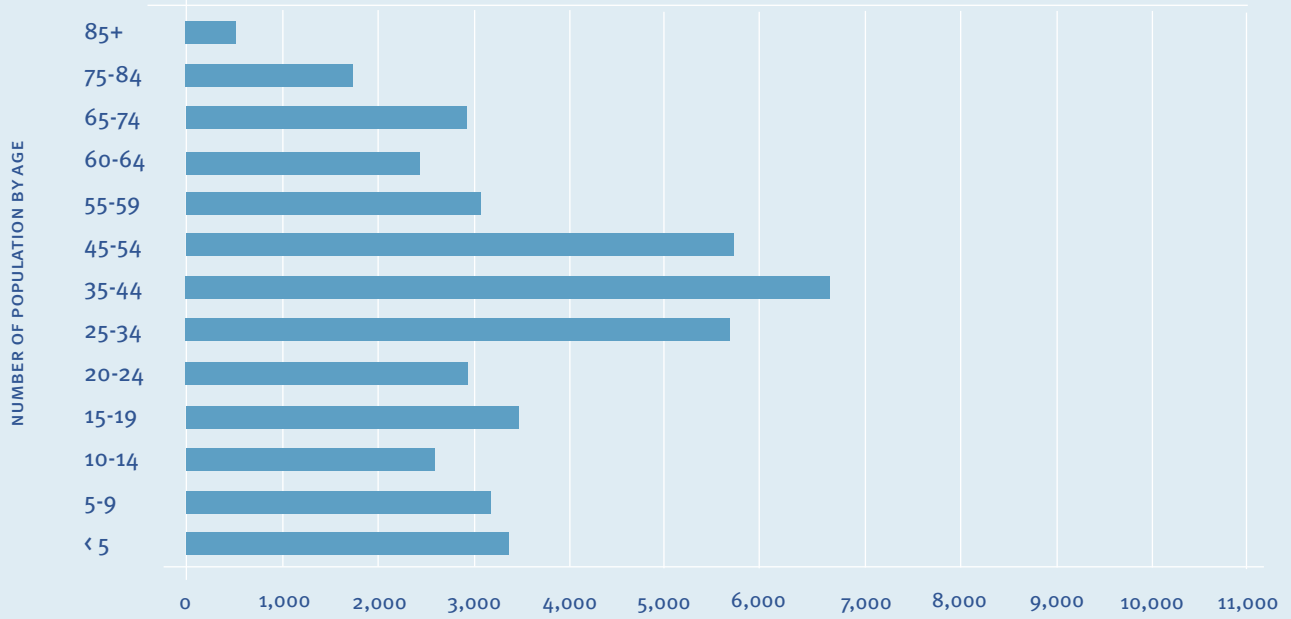
Incorporated in 1882, the City of Apopka is located in the northwest of Orange County, Florida, 40 minutes from downtown Orlando. Apopka has a total population of over 44,000 people with a median age of 36.6. Most dissimilar to other parts of the state and country as a whole is the fact that nearly 30 percent of Apopka's residents are under the age of 18. The City of Apopka also has a relatively high percentage (20.7 percent) of residents who self-identify as Black or African American in comparison to the state average. As such, the primary care and minority health needs are greater in Apopka than many of the other surrounding census designated places. Florida Hospital Apopka is the only hospital located in this PSA to meet the needs of residents in the immediate area.





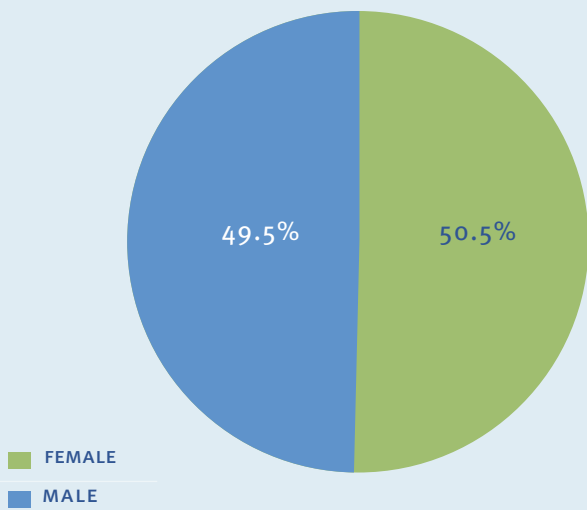
## Demographic Profile: Apopka

### Population by Age (2010-2014)



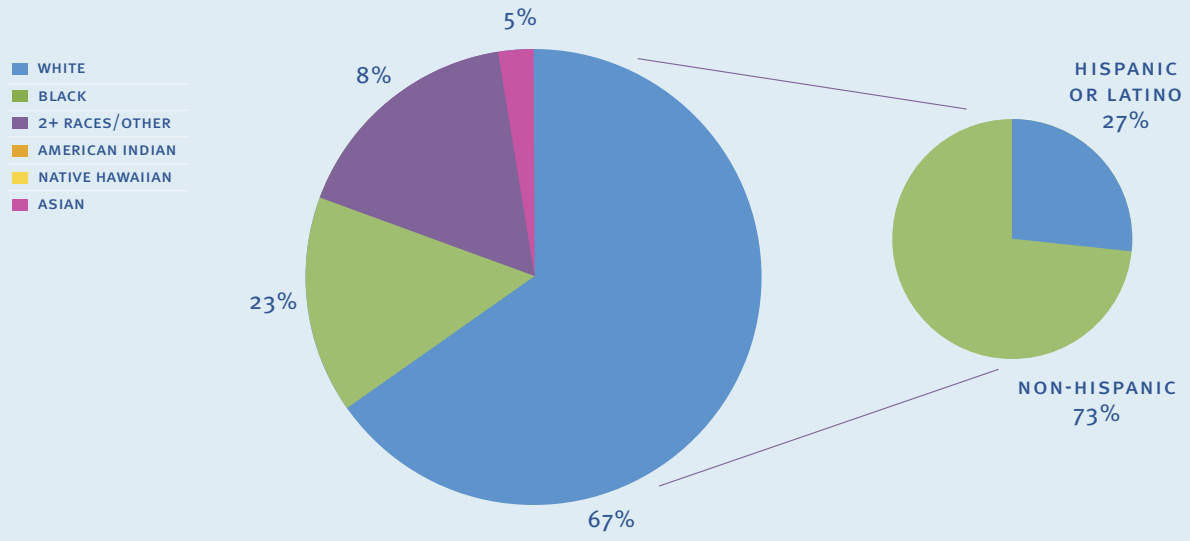
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

### Population by Gender (2010-2014)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Population by Race/Ethnicity (2010-2014)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

## Multi-county Assessment Methodology

The multi-county assessment covering Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties integrated secondary and primary data to generate common themes and issues for the region as a whole and on the county level. Secondary data about health indicators, healthcare utilization and insurance coverage were gathered from sources including the U.S. Census, Florida CHARTS, BRFSS Data, County Health Rankings and the American Community Survey. Primary data sources included a consumer survey, a provider survey, in-depth interviews with community stakeholders and community conversations.

### Secondary Data

Existing data collected by other entities were utilized in the assessment. These data sources included the U.S. Census Bureau, including the American Community Survey; Florida Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS); the CDC's BRFSS Data; County Health Rankings; and hospital utilization data. These resources provide data related to specific health indicators, built environment, healthcare access and utilization, and health insurance coverage.

### Hot Spotting

Patients who frequently over-utilize healthcare services typically suffer from multiple chronic conditions, requiring frequent care provided by a number of different providers. Many also have complicated social situations that directly impact their ability to get and stay well. Too often, high-utilizer patients experience inefficient, poorly coordinated care that results in multiple trips to ERs and costly hospital admissions. Using open-source data and health insurance claims data from Florida Hospital standardized to the population across census tract, this method allows you to locate “hot spots” for patients over-utilizing the healthcare system and map where they live — down to the city block.

In addition to the standard health insurance claims data in most hot spotting projects, the hot spotting in this assessment includes economic variables and conditions, and the insertion of sophisticated geospatial environmental data to analyze the correlation among healthcare utilization, health disparities, mortality rates/life expectancy, socio-economics and the environmental conditions in which people live. Such data includes, where available, data sets such as street grids, traffic signalization and counts, location of bus stops, commuter rail stations, bike lanes and multi-use trails; land use and zoning; parks/open space, schools, landfills, brownfields, etc.; parcel data to determine locations of fast food, supermarkets, tobacco shops, liquor stores, convenience stores, etc.; crime and pedestrian crash data; and water/sewer districts.

## Primary Data

### *Consumer Survey*

The survey was distributed both in hard copy (1,407) and electronically via SurveyMonkey (291) with a total of 1,698 responses. While most respondents completed the survey in English, 331 were completed in Spanish, six in French and three in Creole. Data screening measures ensured that the surveys analyzed were valid and provided useful data. First, survey responses were screened based on answers to two conflicting items from the public safety subscale. Responses that had similar answers to these two opposing questions were assumed to be invalid and dismissed. Second, rather than discard an entire survey if it was incomplete, these cases were scanned for any subscales of the survey that were complete. The responses to completed subscales were included in the analysis. Finally, surveys with unidentified ZIP codes were not included in the final analysis. After data screening, 1,235 responses were analyzed.

### *Provider Survey*

This survey, distributed electronically, included responses from 145 participants. The questions were mostly open-ended and explored respondents' views on the community's deficits given a holistic definition of a healthy community, issues related to healthcare services and forces of change in the community.

### *Stakeholder In-depth Interviews*

Interviews were conducted with 16 community stakeholders. Each interview lasted an average of 65 minutes. After each interview was fully transcribed, they were analyzed using qualitative analysis principles from NVivo 11. First, a basic word frequency was run for each question and related set of questions. Then, this word frequency was expanded to include words similar to those with the highest frequency. Finally, the context of the most frequently-used words and phrases were examined to generate themes.

The structured interviews asked questions about the following topics:

- Community Health & Wellness Subscale
  - Physical
  - Mental and Behavioral Health
  - Environmental Health
  - Social Health
- Risk Factors Subscale
  - Health-promoting Behaviors
  - Sickness and Death Behaviors

- Healthcare Access Subscale
  - Primary Healthcare
  - Specialty Healthcare
  - ER and Urgent Care
  - Mental and Behavioral Healthcare
  - Dental Care
- Forces of Change Subscale

Basic information for each stakeholder is outlined below:

Demographic Info for Stakeholder Participants from In-depth Interviews

SECTOR	SELF-ID RACE/ETHNICITY	GENDER
ER PHYSICIAN/GOVERNMENT	WHITE/LATINO	M
FOOD SECURITY	WHITE	F
HISPANIC HEALTH	LATINO	F
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	WHITE	M
HEALTHCARE	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	M
LAW ENFORCEMENT	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	M
FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTER	BLACK HAITIAN	F
HOMELESS COALITION	WHITE	F
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	WHITE	M
FAITH COMMUNITY/ INTERFAITH COMMUNITY	WHITE	M
URBAN LEAGUE	BLACK	M
SPECIALTY CARE	WHITE	F
EDUCATION	WHITE	F
COMMUNITY CONVENER	WHITE	F
AGING	WHITE	F
BUSINESS	WHITE/LATINO	F
ER PHYSICIAN	WHITE	M

### **Community Conversations**

Six community conversation sessions took place with a total of 102 participants. These conversations employed the World Café/Cross Pollination method. Each participant was seated at a table with other participants. Each table engaged in conversation, writing down key thoughts and ideas on cards or sketching them out on paper. After 20-30 minutes, participants were asked to change tables, carrying thoughts from their previous table to their new group. Throughout the process, a “table host” stayed behind at each table to share the insights of their previous discussion with the new arrivals. After these small-group rounds, all participants convened for a large-group conversation and collective knowledge was harvested.

### **Retrospective Data Evaluation**

The Collaboration conducted a retrospective data evaluation by looking backward and examining the priorities selected during the last CHNA and evaluated their relevancy to date. The Collaboration also reviewed and evaluated the progress of the Strategic Implementation Plans addressing these previously agreed upon priority areas.

### **Collaboration County-level Themes**

Members of the Collaboration developed a distilled list of county-level areas of concern based on the knowledge that each of them brought to the group about the needs of the residents in each county. Initially, any area of concern was heard and added to a list. Then the group worked together in multiple rounds of voting to drill down from dozens of topics to 15 areas of concern for Orange County.

### **Campus-level Themes**

Because Florida Hospital has nine campuses in the greater Orlando area, Florida Hospital created campus-specific Community Health Needs Assessment Taskforces that considered the county- and PSA-level concerns and worked to select a top priority for each hospital to address. The goal was to ensure that Florida Hospital addressed the unique community needs of each campus facility. These taskforces were comprised of hospital campus leadership, public health experts and community stakeholders who represented low-income, minority and other underserved populations from each campus PSA. Each taskforce reviewed the Collaboration’s CHNA data findings, as well as the campus-specific hot spots.

## Data Summary

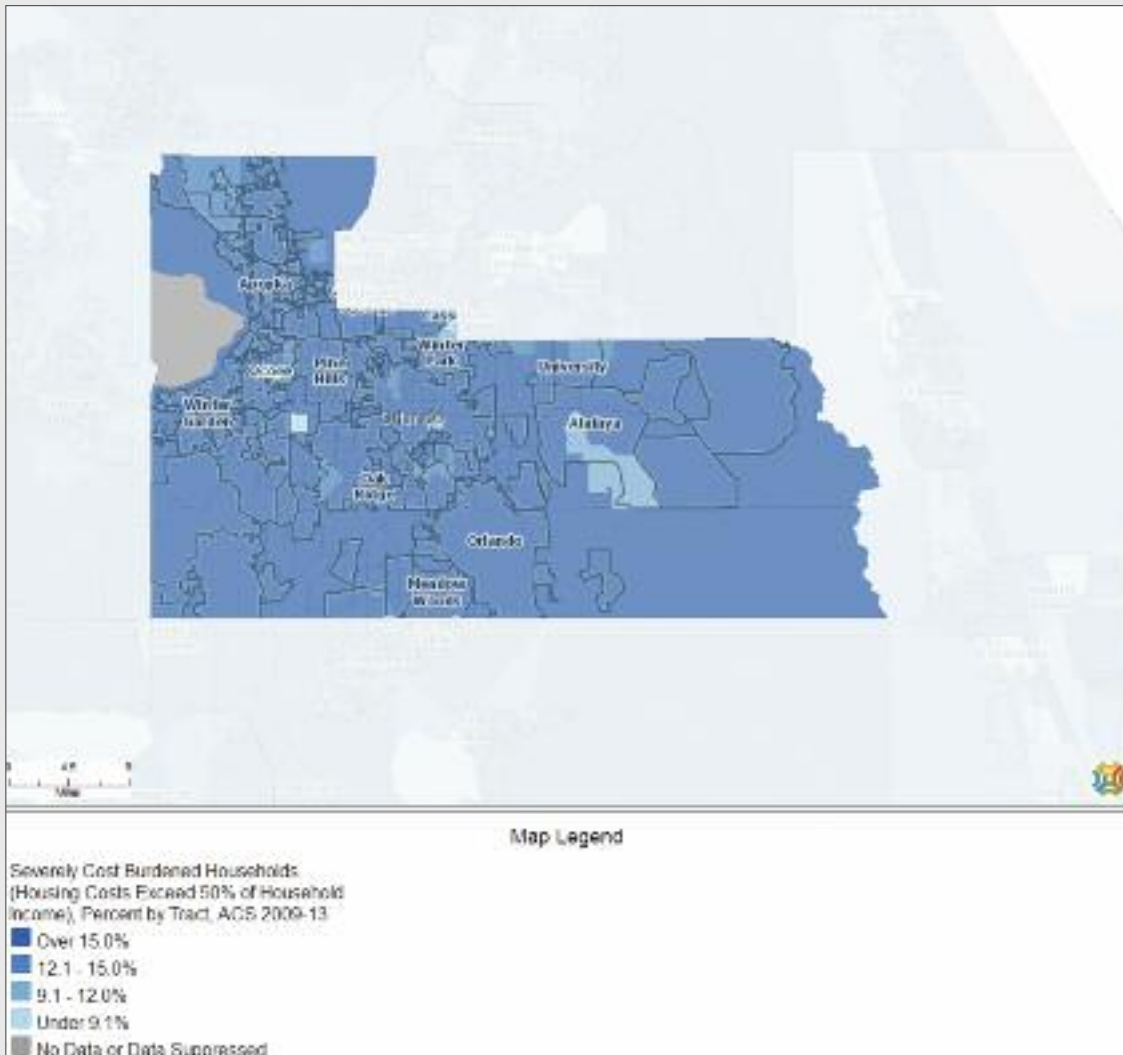
### Secondary Data

Because data on the indicators examined for this assessment are measured on the county level, the data that follow reflect statistics and figures for Orange County, Florida.

### County Economic Demographics

Orange County’s median income was below the state level in 2015 for the first year since 2000. The county has also seen a 50 percent increase in the poverty level between 2000 and 2014. A similar increase in children living below the poverty level has taken place — a 42 percent increase between 2000 and 2013. It should be noted that this area’s population is heavily employed within the tourism industry in Central Florida contributing to individuals who are underemployed or holding multiple part-time jobs versus full-time employment. In 2014, 72 percent of Orange County residents spent 30 percent or more of their income on rent and 47 percent reported being cost burdened or severely cost burdened by the cost of their housing. The number of homeless individuals in Orange County has fluctuated significantly since 2008 (see table on next page). Further, four percent of Orange County’s student population is homeless.

### Severely Cost Burdened by Census Tract ACS (2009–2013) - Orange County



## Orange County Homeless Count

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1,962	1,279	1,494	2,872	2,281	2,937	1,701	1,396	1,228

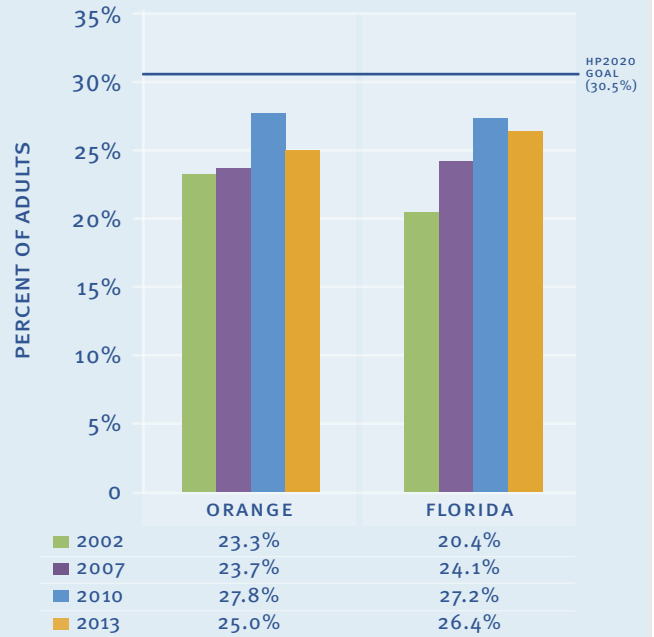
Source: 2015 Point-in-Time County, Homeless Services Network of Central Florida

### Chronic Diseases

Overall, the most recent data on chronic diseases for Orange County reflect data that are in stride with or more positive than the statewide level. However, there is still room to improve on many indicators relative to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services' Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) goals.

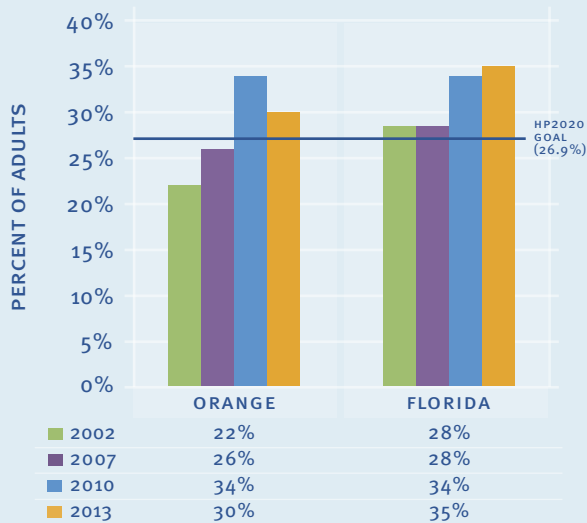
While the percent of obese adults in Orange County has increased from 23.3 percent in 2002 to 25.0 percent in 2013, the county is still below the HP2020 goal of 30.5 percent and marginally below the state-level figure.

### Adults Who Are Obese (2002-2013)



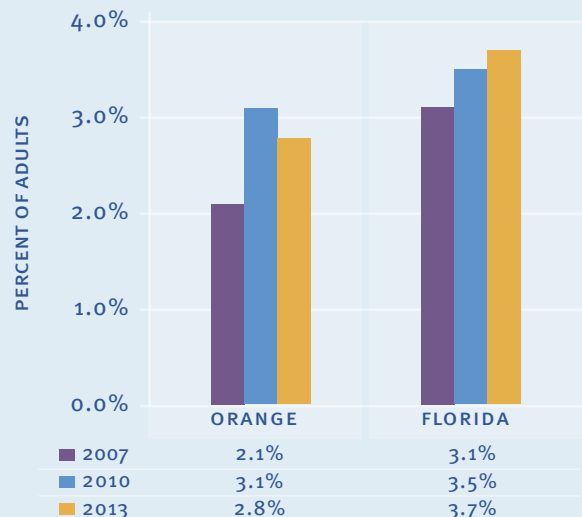
Source: Florida Charts, 2016: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

### High Blood Pressure Prevalence - Adults (2002-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

### Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had a Stroke (2007-2013)



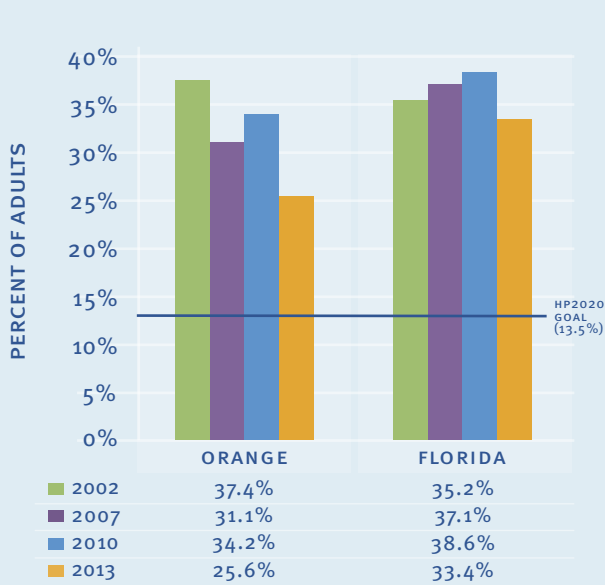
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.



In 2013, the percent of people in Orange County with high blood pressure, stroke, cholesterol and diabetes is below the state average. However, the percent of adults with high cholesterol is nearly double the HP2020 goal of 13.5 percent.

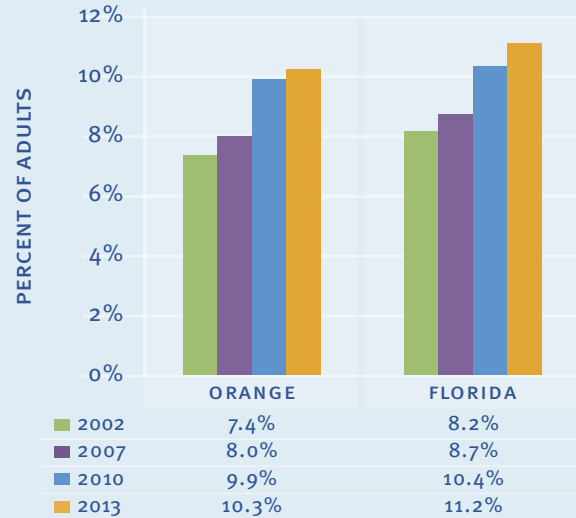
The percent of adults with diagnosed diabetes has steadily increased since 2002. The most recent data put Orange County residents slightly under the state average for diabetes diagnoses.

### Adults Who Have Even Been Told They Had High Cholesterol (2002-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

### Adults With Diagnosed Diabetes (2002-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

### Top Causes of Death - Orange County (Rate per 100,000) (2008-2014)

CAUSE OF DEATH	2008	2010	2012	2014	HP2020 GOALS	
CANCER	170.5	159.7	164.5	150.4	161.4	BELOW HP2020 GOAL
HEART DISEASE	167.2	155.7	153.9	150.6	103.4	ABOVE HP2020 GOAL
UNINTENTIONAL INJURY	34.0	34.5	34.6	37.7	36.4	ABOVE HP2020 GOAL
CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	42.1	39.8	37.8	33.3	N/A	
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	37.1	30.7	34.8	35.7	34.8	ABOVE HP2020 GOAL
DIABETES	26.1	23.4	24.7	23.1	65.8	BELOW HP2020 GOAL
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	22.3	20.1	20.4	20.3	N/A	

Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. N/A = no data reported in source. Causes of death are sorted from highest to lowest for each county based on the average age-adjusted death rate over the four years measured. This table reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

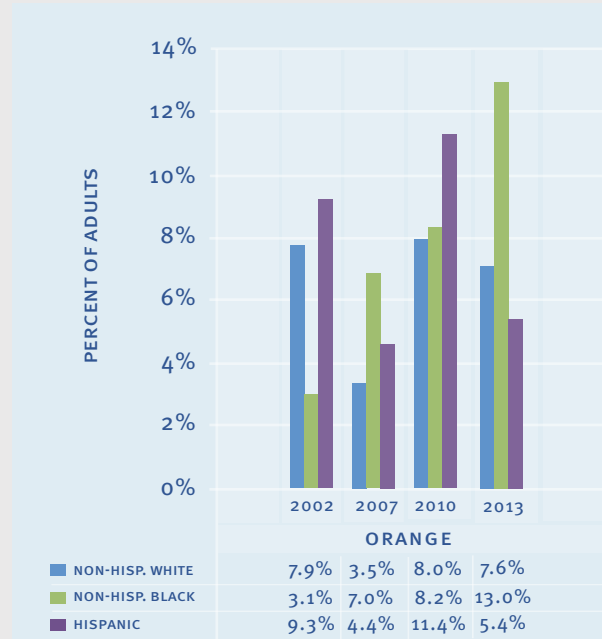
### Health Disparities

Orange County benefits from having data on the racial disparities for a number of indicators. Compared to 2002, Non-Hispanic White adults had approximately the same level of asthma in 2013. However, the percent for Non-Hispanic Black adults rose drastically and the percent for Hispanic residents has fluctuated over time.

While the age-adjusted death rate for cancer in Orange County dropped across all races/ethnicities, rates remain highest among White adults and significantly lower for Hispanic adults.

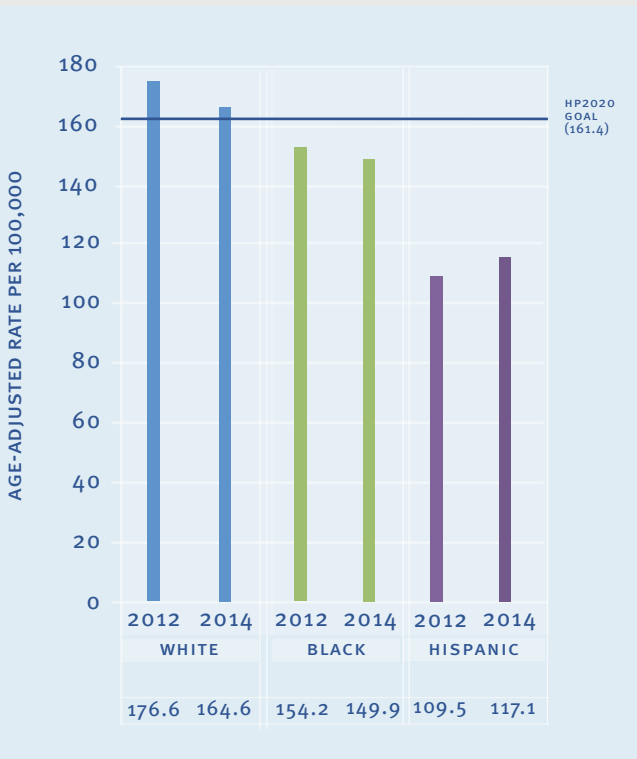
The death rate for cerebrovascular disease has gone down for White and Black adults, while remaining nearly constant for Hispanic residents remains above the HP2020 goal.

### Adults Currently With Asthma by Race/Ethnicity (2002-2013)



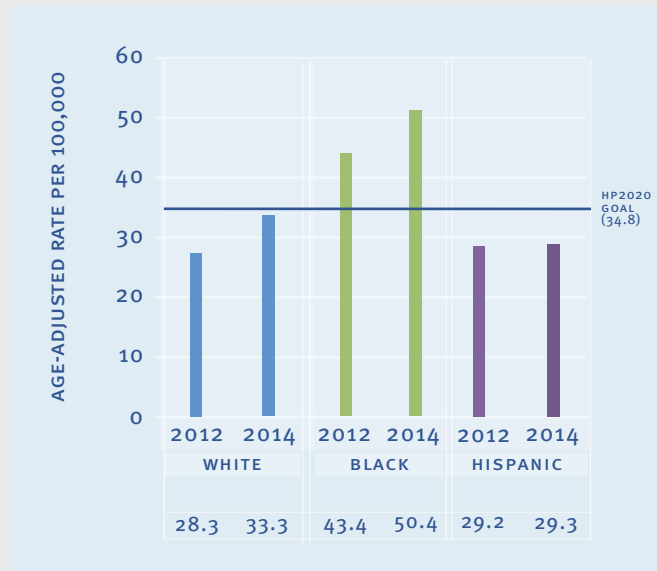
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. N/A = No data reported by the source. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

### Age-Adjusted Death Rate for Cancer by Race/Ethnicity (per 100,000) (2012-2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Death Query. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

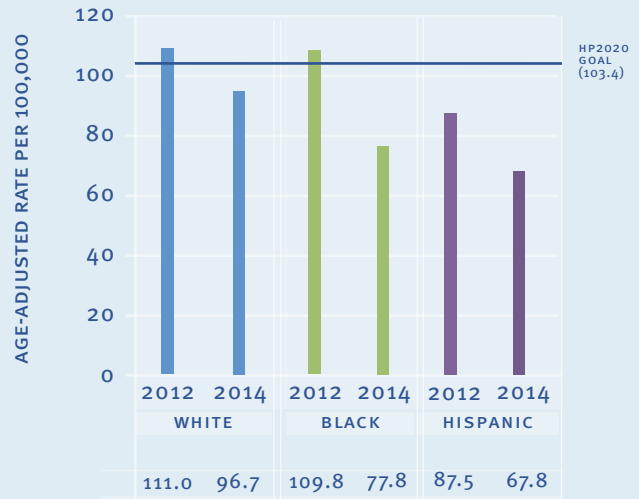
### Age-Adjusted Death Rate for Cerebrovascular Disease (per 100,000) by Race/Ethnicity (2012-2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Death Query. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

The death rate for coronary heart disease has decreased for every racial/ethnic group from 2012-2014. All three groups now meet the HP2020 goal.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate for Coronary Heart Disease by Race/Ethnicity (2012-2014)

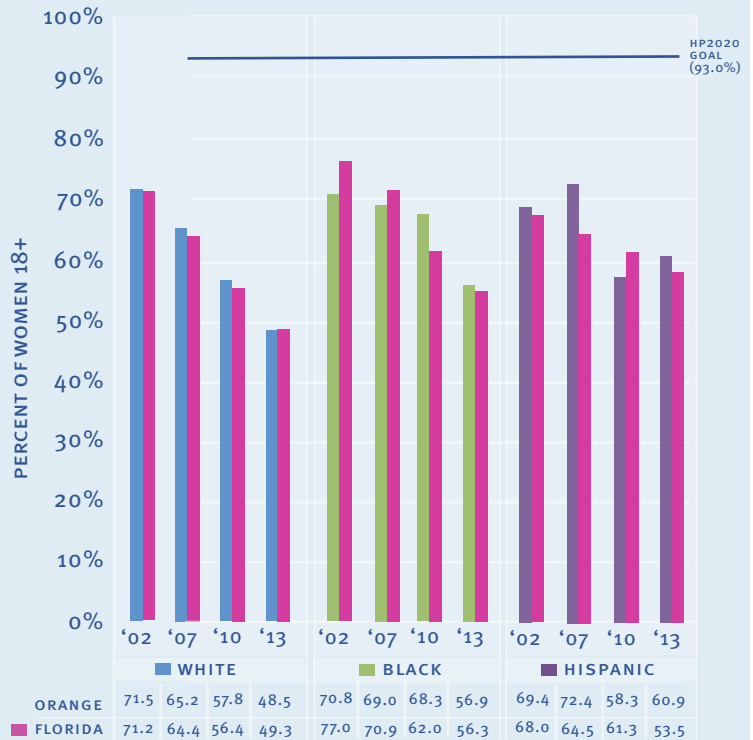


Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Death Query. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

**Preventative Care**

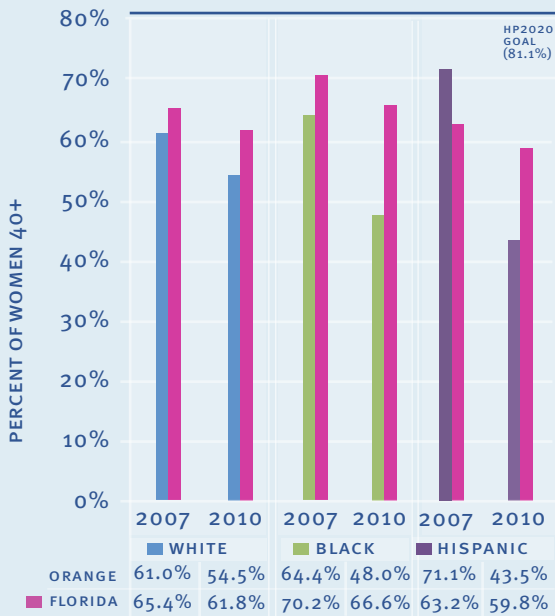
Generally speaking, at both the county- and state-level, preventative care percentages have dropped. Between 2007 and 2010, the number of women aged 40 years and older who had received a mammogram in the past year in Orange County dropped by more than 10 percent. Mammograms percentages for Orange County women, and women throughout the state of Florida, are well below the HP2020 goal of 81.1 percent.

Women 18+ Who Received a Pap Test in the Past Year (2002-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Women 40+ Who Received a Mammogram in the Past Year (2002-2010)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

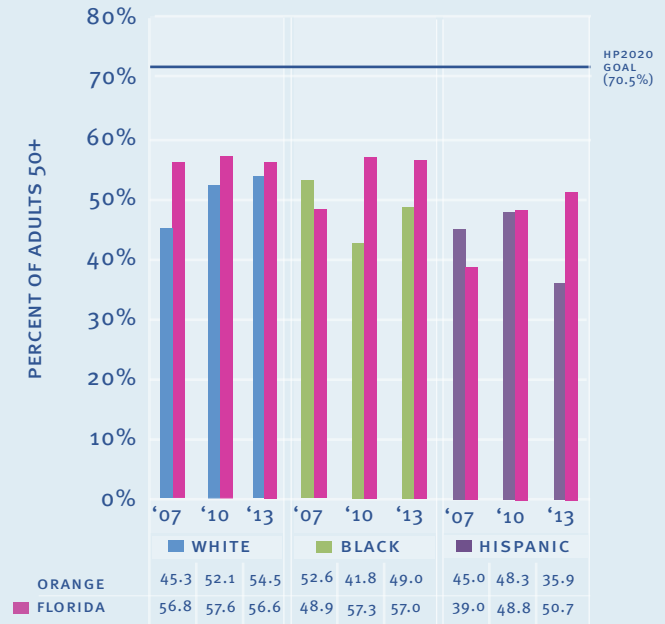
Both Florida and Orange County are below the HP2020 goal for adults aged 50 years and older who received a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past five years.

### Maternal and Child Health

Orange County mothers are more likely to have first trimester prenatal care than the average Floridian woman. However, Black mothers have the lowest numbers for prenatal care.

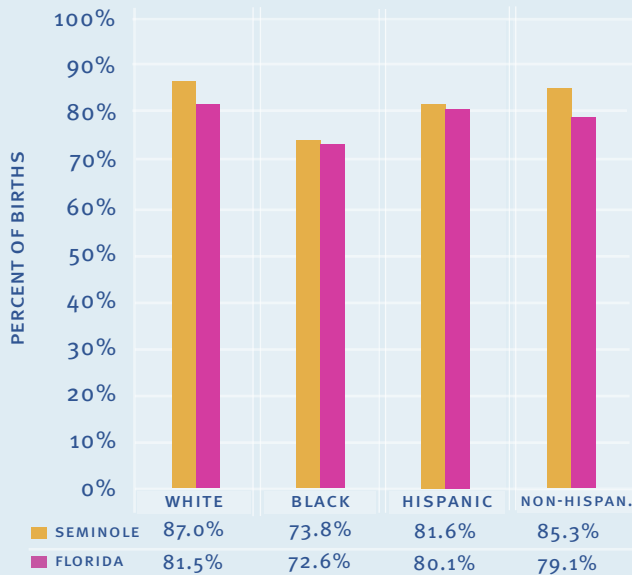
Infant mortality in the state has hovered around the HP2020 goal of 6.0, while Orange County's infant mortality rate has dropped since 2012 to 5.2. However, the infant mortality rate among the Black population in the county remains significantly high at 8.4.

Adults 50+ Who Received a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Past 5 Years (2002-2013)



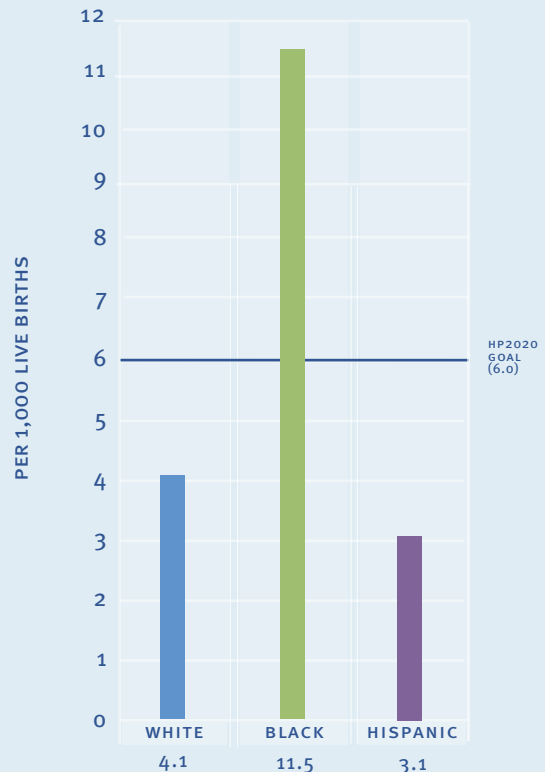
Source: Florida Charts, 2015; Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Births to Mothers With 1st Trimester Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity (2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015; Florida DOH, Bureau of Vital Stats. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity per 1,000 Live Births (2014)



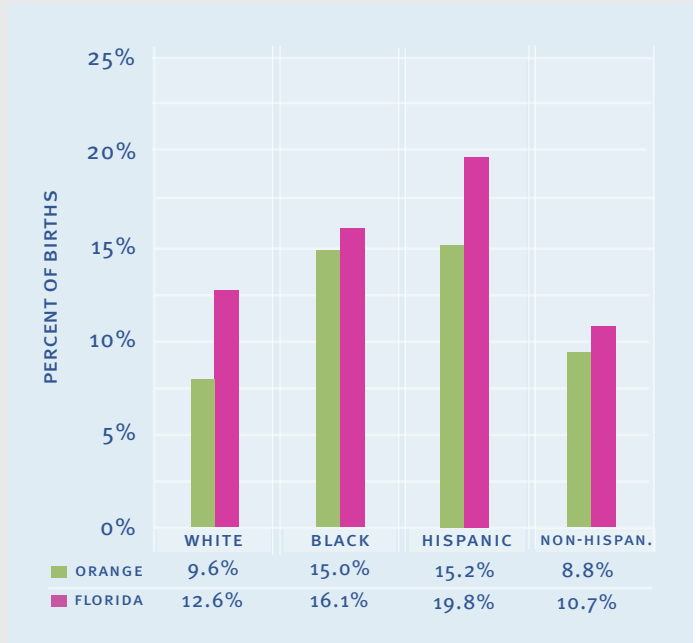
Source: Florida Charts, 2015; Florida DOH, Bureau of Vital Stats. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

In Orange County, the percent of children born to mothers with less than a high school education has consistently been less than the state average. Within the county, Black and Hispanic mothers with less than a high school education are more likely than other racial/ethnic groups to have a child.

The preterm birth rate in 2014 for Orange County was higher than the state of Florida. Once again, the Black population has the highest rate for preterm birth than any other racial/ethnic group.

The rate of children being born with low birth weight is marginally lower in Orange County than in the state overall. Black residents are more likely to give birth to a baby weighing less than 2,550 grams in both Orange County and the state of Florida.

Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Education by Race/Ethnicity (2014)



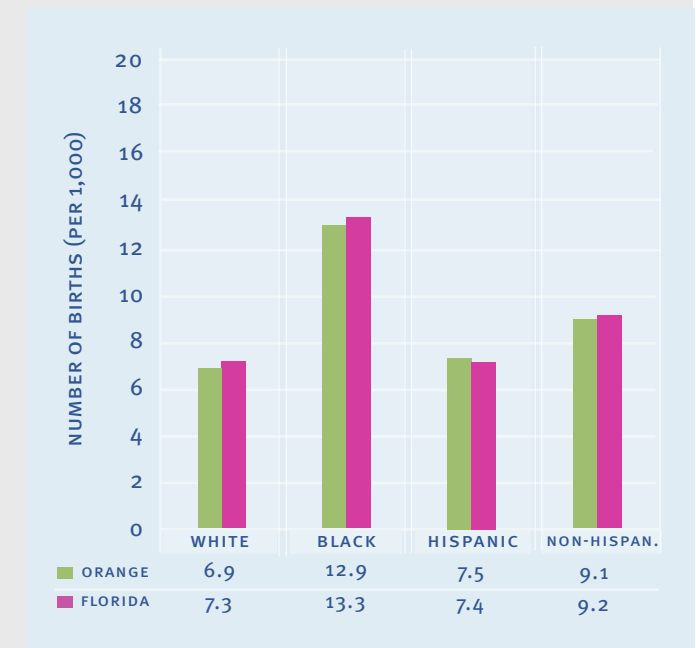
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Vital Stats. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Preterm Birth Rate (<37 Weeks) by Race/Ethnicity (2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Vital Stats. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Low Birth Weight (<2,550 grams) by Race/Ethnicity (2014)

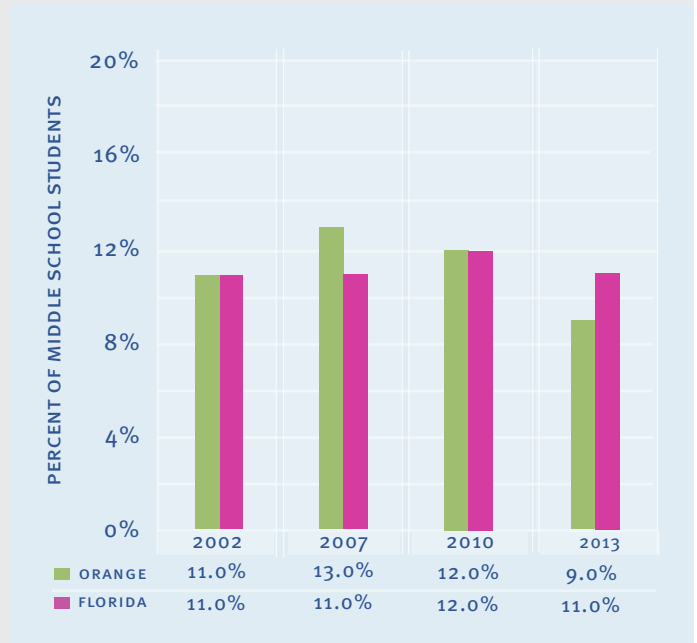


Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Vital Stats. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Childhood obesity is a topic of interest in the state and is part of the nation’s public health conversation. In 2002 and 2010, Orange County had the same percent of middle school students with a BMI at or above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile when compared to the state. In 2013, the percentage was lower. The percentage of high school students in Orange County with a BMI at or above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile stayed below the state level until an increase in 2013.

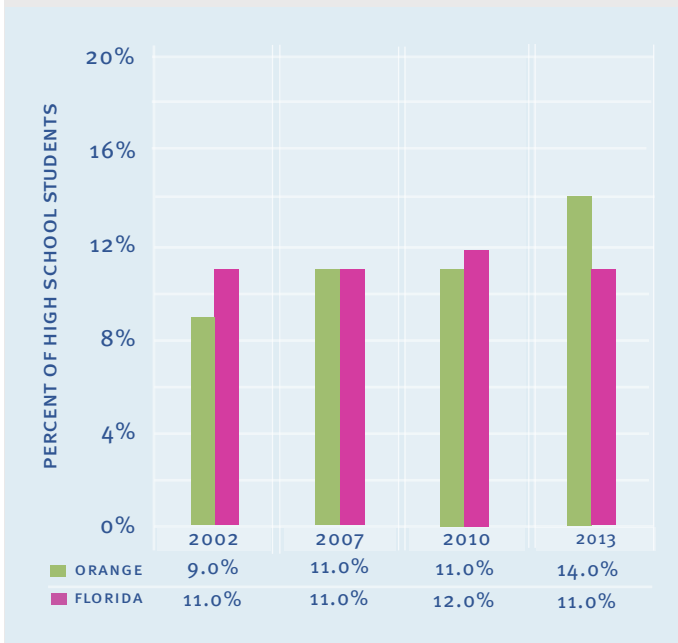
Level of childhood physical activity, a related indicator, may provide some insight into the issue of childhood obesity. While Orange County’s children appear to get about as much vigorous physical activity as the average Floridian child, more than a quarter of middle school students and one-third of high school students reported not getting enough of this kind of activity in 2013.

### Middle School Students Reporting BMI at or Above 95<sup>th</sup> Percentile (2002-2013)



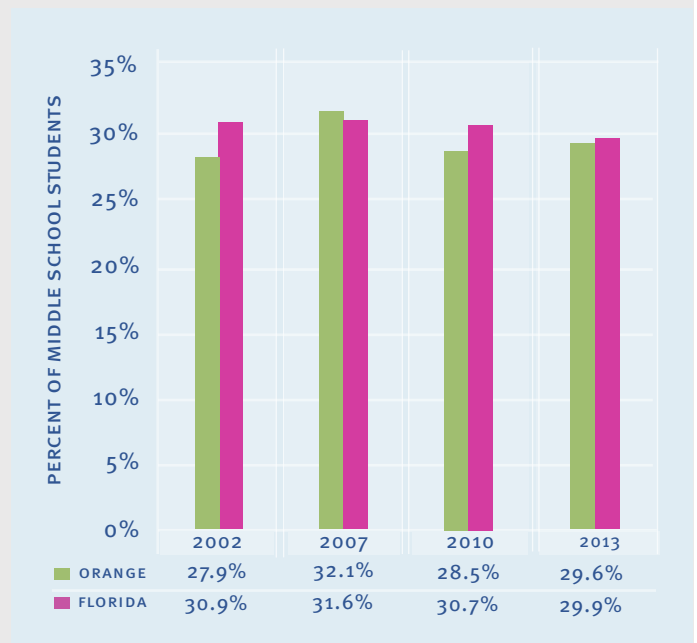
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

### High School Students Reporting BMI at or Above 95<sup>th</sup> Percentile (2002-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

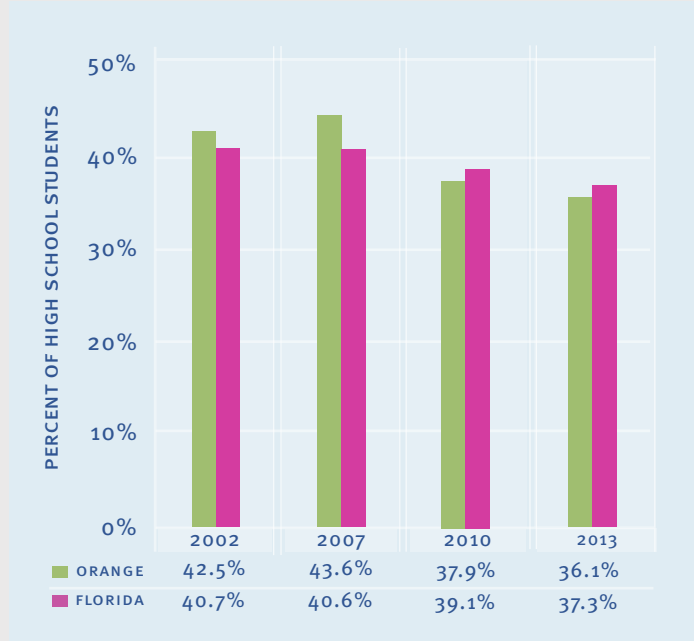
### Middle School Students Without Sufficient Vigorous Physical Activity (2002-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Epidemiology. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

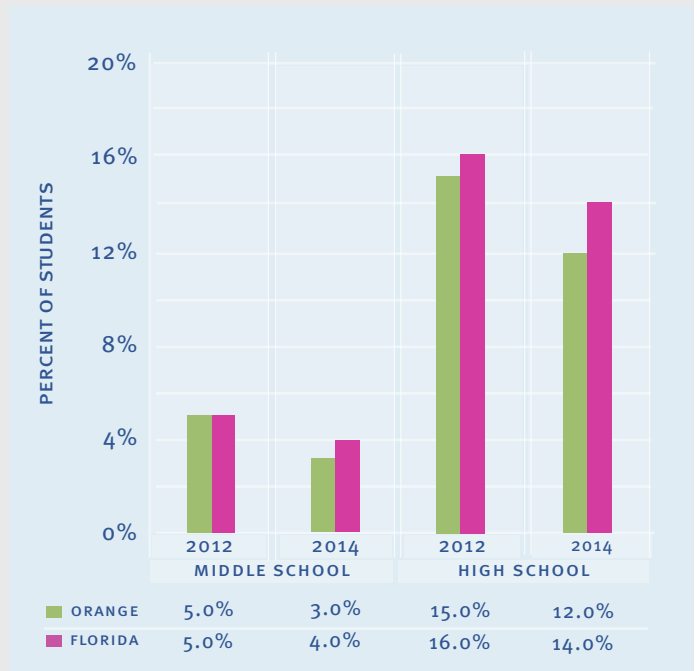
The percentage of middle and high school students who report binge drinking is lower than the state level but still of concern. In 2014, three percent of middle school students and 12 percent of high school students self-reported binge drinking.

### High School Students Without Sufficient Vigorous Physical Activity (2002-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of Epidemiology. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

### Middle and High School Students Reporting Binge Drinking (2012-2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

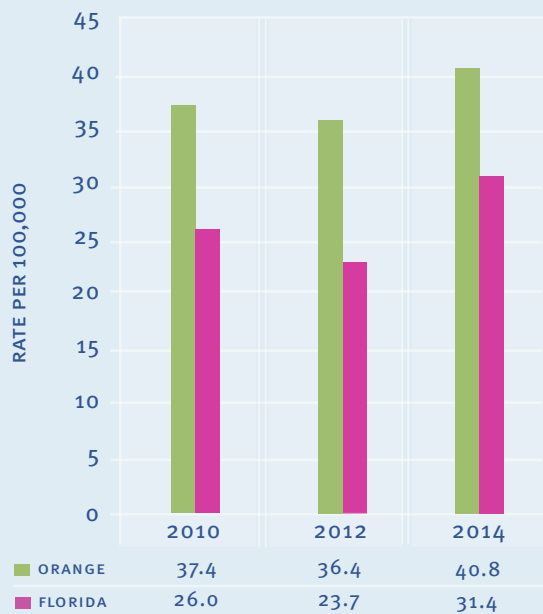
### Quality of Life and Mental Health

The most opportunities for recreation and fitness facilities exist in the ZIP codes in the western portion of Orange County. These opportunities become more sparse or are not measured the farther east one goes. In the central portion of Orange County, there are both a number of people within one-half mile of a park as well as a number of ZIP codes in which there are no parks or data. The eastern portion of the county provides little access to parks.

The HIV rate in Orange County has increased since 2010 and has consistently remained higher than the state-level rate.

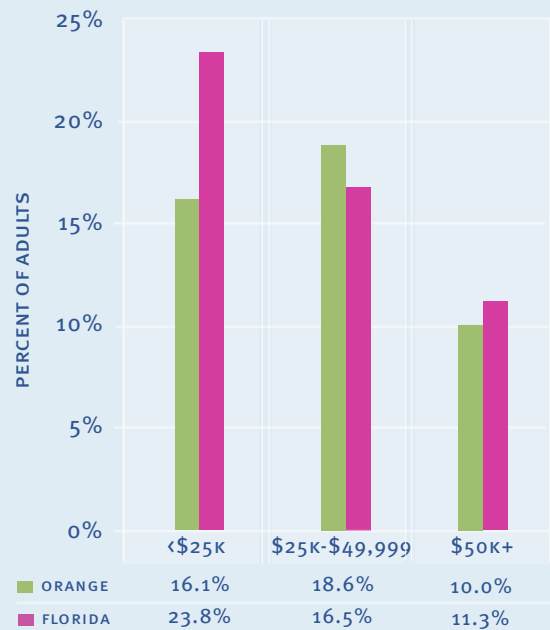
Orange County has a slightly lower percent of adults with a depressive disorder than the state. The percent of adults with a depressive disorder decreases significantly as income increases, and increases as residents get older.

HIV Cases (Rate per 100,000) (2010 -2014)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida DOH, Bureau of HIV/AIDS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Adults With a Depressive Disorder by Income (2014)



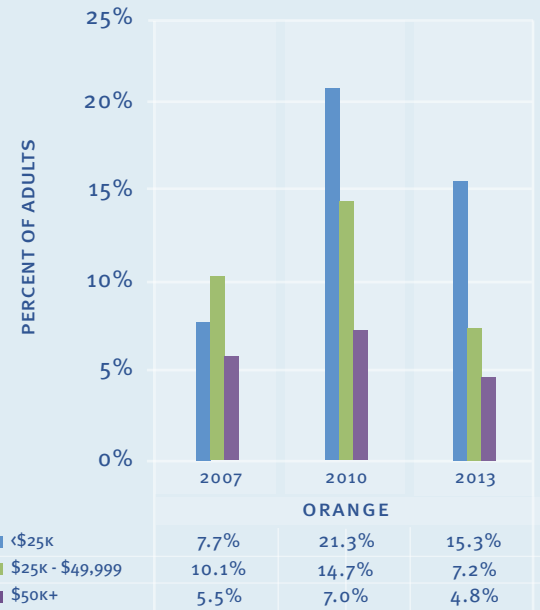
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.



A similar trend is true for adults who report having poor mental health on 14 or more of the past 30 days. Higher income consistently appears to be associated with having fewer poor mental health days. Education appears to be related to mental health in a similar fashion. While there does not appear to be a significant racial/ethnic difference, according to the 2015 CFCHS Behavioral Health Needs Assessment, the overwhelming majority of those receiving mental health and substance abuse treatment, adults and children, are White (81 percent).

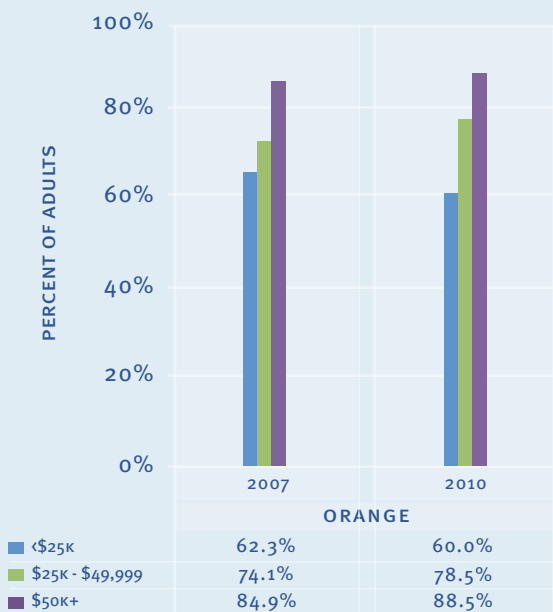
Social and emotional support appears to follow the same trend along income lines over time. Additionally, the percent of people who believed they received the support they needed decreased over time only for those making \$25k or less.

### Adults Who Had Poor Mental Health on 14 or More of the Past 30 Days by Income (2007-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

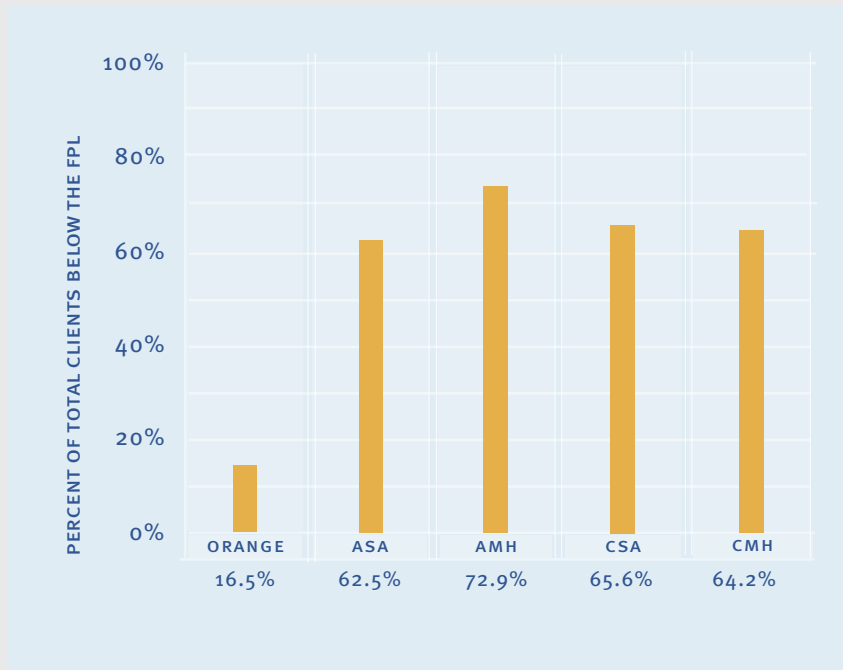
### Adults Who Always/Usually Receive Social and Emotional Support They Need by Income (2007-2010)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

The relationship between those aforementioned mental health indicators and income/poverty is supported in the 2015 CFCHS Behavioral Health Needs Assessment. While 16.5 percent of the population in Orange County lives at or below the federal poverty line, the percent of clients living in poverty who receive treatment was at or above 80 percent regardless of family size and treatment program. It is unclear in which direction this relationship works but it is likely bi-directional: mental health and substance abuse affect ability to earn wages, and poverty exacerbates mental health and substance abuse issues.

**Mental Health and Substance Abuse Clients at or Below Federal Poverty Line (FY14/15)**



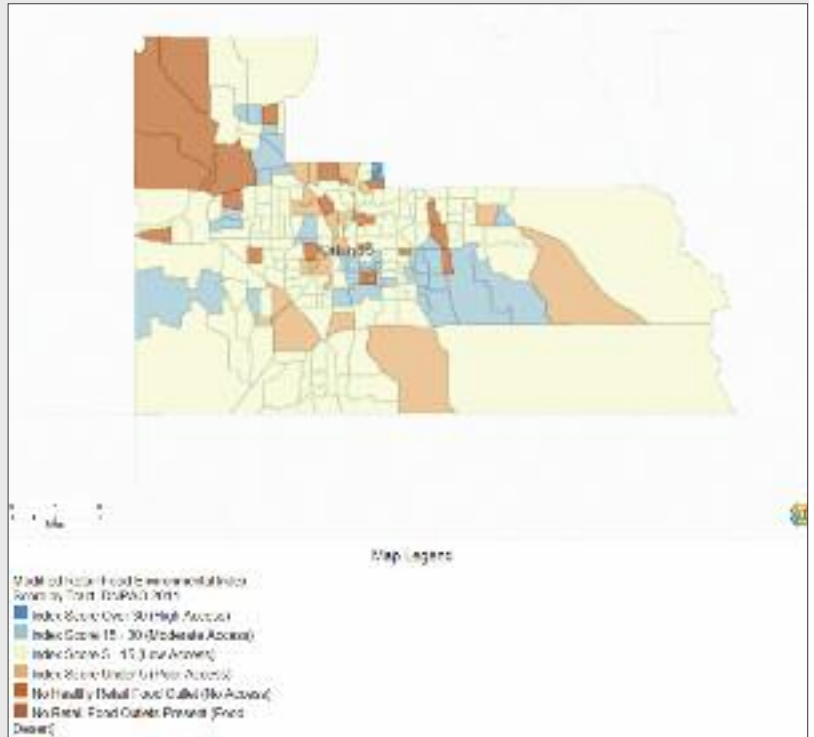
ASA = Substance Abuse; AMH = Adult Mental Health; CSA = Child Substance Abuse; CMH = Child Mental Health  
 Source: 2015 Central Florida Cares Health System Behavioral Health Needs Assessment

### Food Access

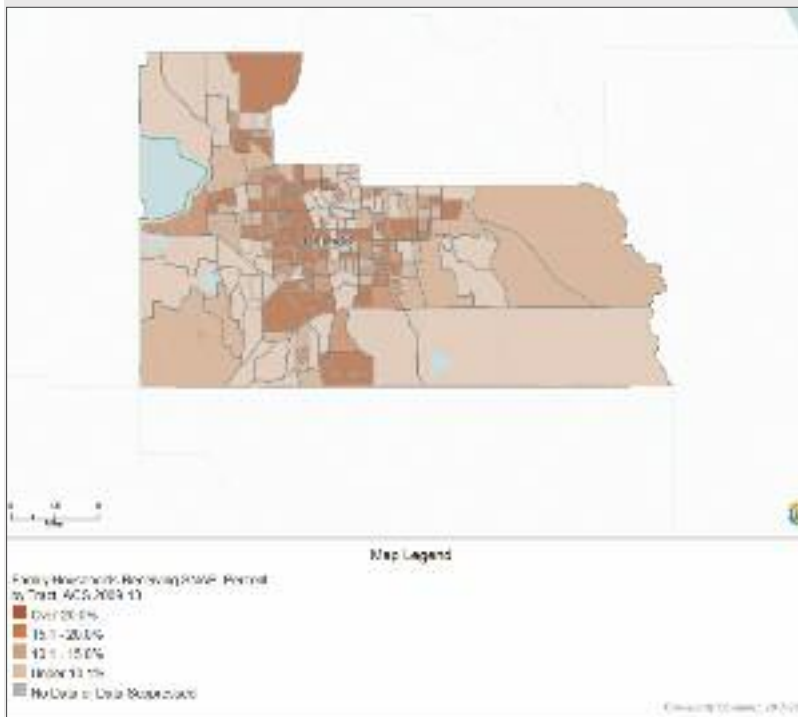
Food access appears to be an issue for Orange County census tracts. Most of the county has a modified retail food environmental score below 15 (low access, poor access or no access to healthy retail food outlets). Additionally, only two census tracts on the northern central edge of the county (near Maitland) have a score over 30. (Score of 30+ indicate high access.)

A number of residents in Orange County receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, mostly located in the center of the county. There are also a number of food deserts dispersed around the county, a number of which overlap with high levels of SNAP beneficiaries.

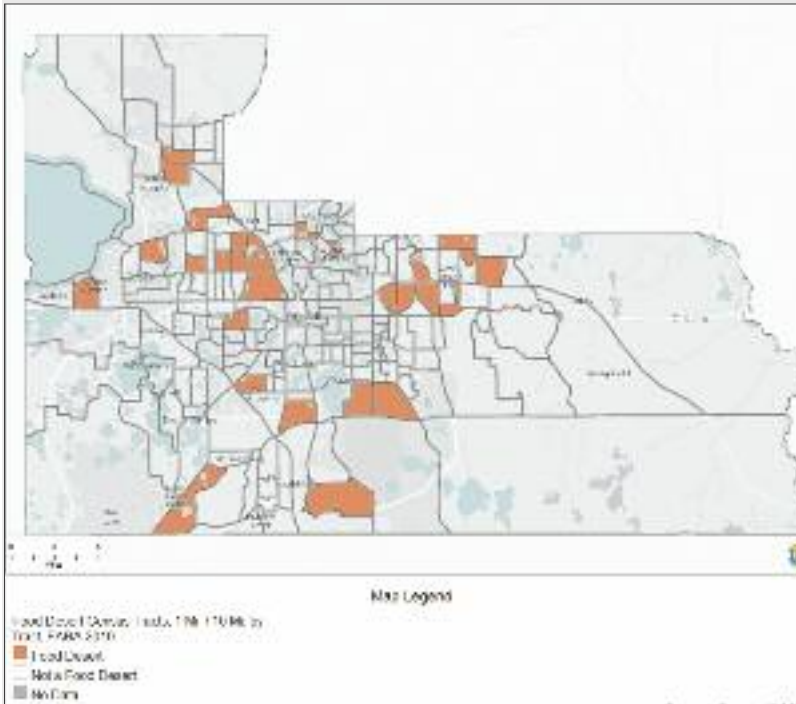
Modified Retail Food Environmental Index Score by Census Tract - Orange County (2016)



Family Households Receiving SNAP - Orange County (2016)



Food Deserts by Census Tract - Orange County (2016)

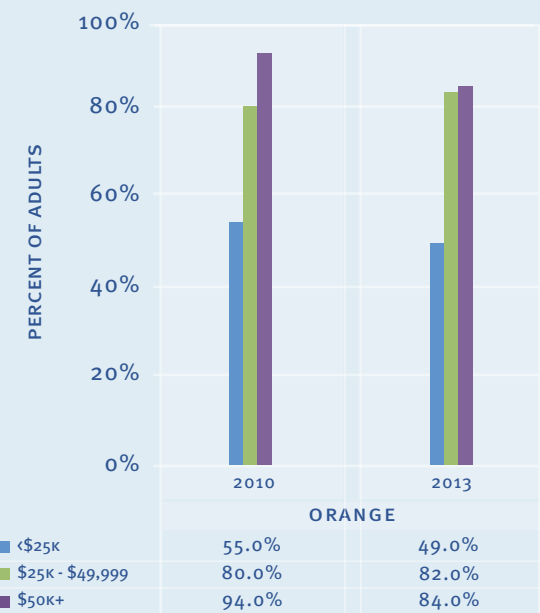
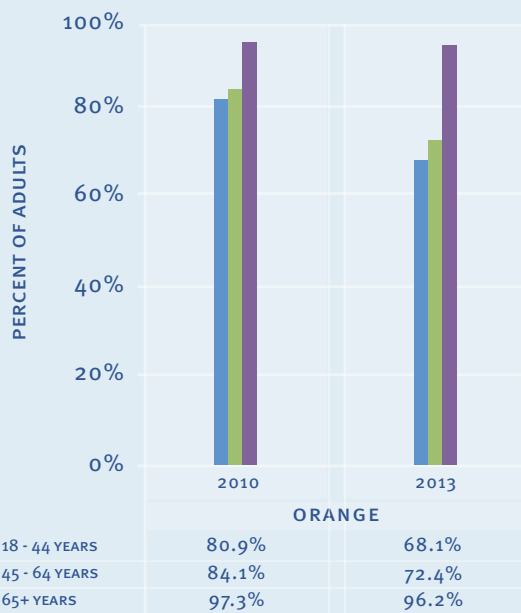


*Healthcare Access and Utilization*

Both the state and Orange County have seen a small decrease in health insurance coverage since 2010. From 2010 - 2013, residents ages 18-44 continue to be the lowest covered age group. Similar to data for the state, higher income in Orange County is associated with much higher rates of insurance coverage.

Insurance Coverage by Age (2010-2013)

Insurance Coverage by Income (2010-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

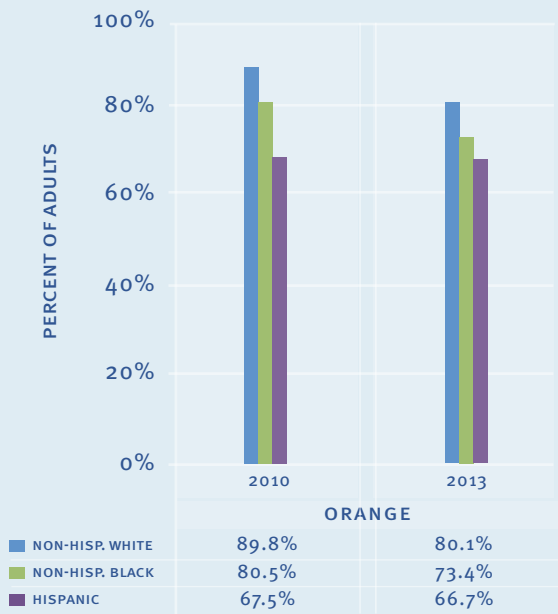
Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Health insurance coverage across racial and ethnic groups is more equitable in Orange County than in the state as a whole. However, Hispanic residents show the lowest percent of covered adults.

According to the 2015 CFCHS Behavioral Health Assessment, a number of Central Florida residents traveled to Orange County to receive mental health services, substance abuse services or both.

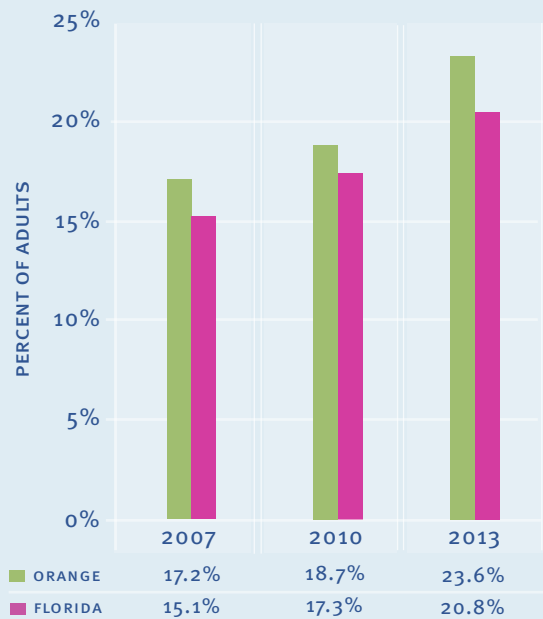
Additionally, an increasing number of Orange County residents, and Floridians as a whole, have skipped a trip to the doctor due to cost.

Insurance Coverage by Race/Ethnicity (2010-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: BRFSS. N/A = No data in source. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor at Least Once in the Past Year Due to Cost (2007-2013)



Source: Florida Charts, 2015: Florida BRFSS. This chart reflects the most current open-sourced data available at the time the report was printed.

Florida’s healthcare landscape continues to evolve since the passing of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2010. Thirty states plus D.C. expanded Medicaid under the ACA. Florida did not and as of January 2015, just under 300,000 Floridians had enrolled into Medicaid or Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) since the beginning of the Health Insurance Marketplace’s first open enrollment period. Across the nation, approximately 11.2 million more Americans are now enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP (Health & Human Services, 2015). If Florida had expanded Medicaid, close to 850,000 uninsured people would have gained coverage.

Despite the decision not to expand Medicaid, the ACA is working to make healthcare more affordable, accessible and high quality for the people of Florida (Health & Human Services, 2015). Lake, Osceola, Orange and Seminole Counties reduced their uninsured rate by a combined average of five percent. Nationwide, approximately 16.4 million uninsured people have gained health insurance coverage — the largest reduction in the uninsured in four decades (Enroll America, 2015).

Top 10 Diagnoses for Inpatient Admissions at Florida Hospital Apopka (2015)

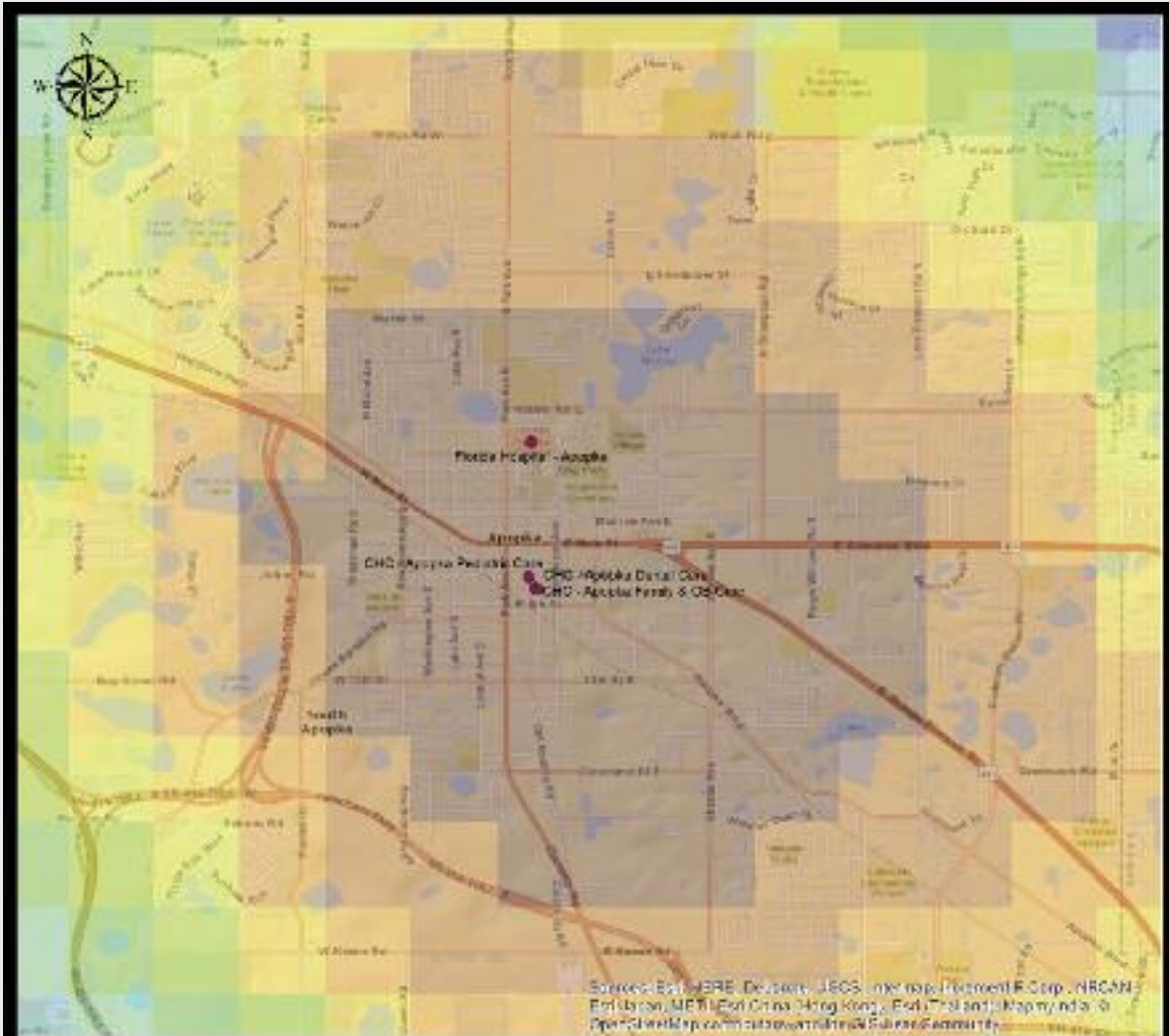
TOP 10 DIAGNOSES FOR INPATIENT ADMISSIONS (2015)	
#1 OTHER CHEST PAIN (8.2%)	#6 ASTHMA (1.9%)
#2 ATRIAL FIBRILLATION (2.8%)	#7 CHEST PAIN, UNSPECIFIED (1.9%)
#3 ACUTE PANCREATITIS (2.8%)	#8 PNEUMONIA (1.9%)
#4 UNSPECIFIED SEPTICEMIA (2.5%)	#9 UNCONTROLLED TYPE I DIABETES WITH KETOACIDOSIS (1.6%)
#5 ACUTE KIDNEY FAILURE (2.2%)	#10 OBSTRUCTIVE CHRONIC BRONCHITIS (1.6%)

Top 10 Diagnoses for ER Visits at Florida Hospital Apopka (2015)

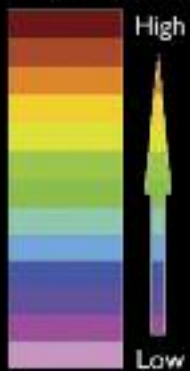
TOP 10 DIAGNOSES FOR ER VISITS (2015)	
#1 OTHER SYMPTOMS INVOLVING ABDOMEN/PELVIS (2.0%)	#6 SYMPTOMS INVOLVING NECK AND HEAD (1.2%)
#2 LUMBAGO (1.5%)	#7 ACUTE URIS UNSPECIFIED SITE (1.2%)
#3 OTHER DISORDERS OF URETHRA/URINARY TRACT (1.4%)	#8 ACUTE PHARYNGITIS (1.1%)
#4 VOMITING ALONE (1.2%)	#9 FEVER (1.1%)
#5 DISEASES OF HARD TISSUES OF TEETH (1.2%)	#10 CHEST PAIN (1.1%)

### Hot Spot Map (Inpatient)

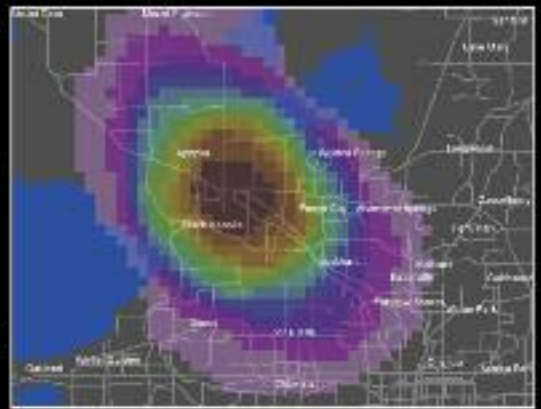
#### Florida Hospital Apopka: Uninsured Inpatient Hot Spot



**Patient Density**



The hotspot for this hospital is located in the south Apopka neighborhood, a historically under-served area of northwest Orange County. Three community health centers are located within this hot spot and focus on dental, family and pediatric health issues. With the exception of one Census Tract in the hot spot, the area has very high unemployment and poverty rates. However, median household incomes in this area exceed those with comparable poverty and unemployment rates.



## Florida Hospital Apopka: Uninsured Inpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

In this inpatient specific hot spot analysis for Florida Hospital Apopka, there is an average unemployment rate of 11 percent and while the average annual median household income is more than \$50,000, more than 20 percent of the population is living in poverty. The 864 uninsured visits coming from this hot spot cost nearly \$26 million and accounted for 25 percent of all uninsured inpatient visits between 2012-2015. White and Black/African American patients made up more than 65 percent of visits from this hot spot with patients aged 50-59 contributing to 30 percent of the visits. Other chest pain was the most frequent primary diagnosis code from inpatient visits within this hot spot at 8.6 percent. More than 29 percent of visits were diagnosed with unspecified essential hypertension outside the primary diagnoses. Visits with a primary diagnosis of other chest pain resulted in highest costs to the hospital at over \$1.5 million and accounted for 8.6 percent of the hot spot visits between 2012-2015. To protect privacy, any analysis less than two percent has been removed.

### Comparison: Hot Spot Visits to All Visits

CRITERIA	HOT SPOT
TOTAL UNINSURED VISITS	864
TOTAL UNINSURED COST	\$25,956,290
PERCENT TO ALL INPATIENT UNINSURED VISITS	26%
PERCENT TO ALL INPATIENT UNINSURED COST	25%
HOMELESS-SHELTER VISITS (%)*	0.2%
HOMELESS-SHELTER VISITS COST*	\$51,913

\*Includes those listed as homeless, unknown or address of homeless shelter/service facility

### Top 5 Primary Diagnoses and Costs

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
786.59 - OTHER CHEST PAIN	\$1,584,182	9%	\$21,408
427.31 - ATRIAL FIBRILLATION	\$367,758	3%	\$15,989
486 - PNEUMONIA, ORGANISM UNSPECIFIED	\$643,618	2%	\$32,181
491.21 - OBSTRUCTIVE CHRONIC BRONCHITIS WITH (ACUTE) EXACERBATION	\$521,426	2%	\$28,968
584.9 - ACUTE KIDNEY FAILURE, UNSPECIFIED	\$270,689	2%	\$16,918
786.5 - CHEST PAIN	\$332,628	2%	\$20,789

\*\*In some instances, multiple diagnoses had the same percent of hot spot visits that fell into the top five; in these instances, all diagnoses were included in the Top 5 table.



## Florida Hospital Apopka: Uninsured Inpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

## Top 5 Secondary Diagnoses and Costs

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
401.9 - UNSPECIFIED ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	\$8,009,831	30%	\$31,288
305.1 - TOBACCO USE DISORDER	\$6,120,663	25%	\$28,468
272.4 - OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED HYPERLIPIDEMIA	\$3,201,318	11%	\$32,337
276.8 - HYPOPOTASSEMIA	\$2,822,654	11%	\$28,803
250 - DIABETES MELLITUS	\$4,528,291	10%	\$52,655

## Top 5 Highest Cost Primary Diagnoses

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
786.59 - OTHER CHEST PAIN	\$1,584,182	9%	\$21,408
38.9 - PUNCTURE OF VESSEL	\$1,090,923	2%	\$83,917
486 - PNEUMONIA, ORGANISM UNSPECIFIED	\$643,618	2%	\$32,181
410.71 - SUBENDOCARDIAL INFARCTION, INITIAL EPISODE OF CARE	\$587,179	N/A	N/A
491.21 - OBSTRUCTIVE CHRONIC BRONCHITIS WITH (ACUTE) EXACERBATION	\$521,426	2%	\$28,968

## Hospital Visitors by Race/Ethnicity

RACE/ETHNICITY	PERCENT
WHITE	39%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	34%
HISPANIC	20%
UNKNOWN	3%
OTHER	3%

## Hospital Visitors by Age

AGE	PERCENT
0-18	1%
19-29	12%
30-39	19%
40-49	25%
50-59	30%
60-69	12%
70-79	0%
80+	0%

## Florida Hospital Apopka: Uninsured Inpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

## Census Tract Summaries

CENSUS TRACT	% UNEMPLOYED	MED. HH INCOME	% BELOW POVERTY
12-095-017503	10.5%	\$38,450	35.9%
12-095-017600	16.3%	\$30,580	34.9%
12-095-017703	9.6%	\$36,510	31.2%
12-095-017504	7.4%	\$54,640	12.6%
12-095-017807	11.9%	\$50,590	22.4%
12-095-017702	6.8%	\$82,310	4.0%
12-095-017701	6.9%	\$56,110	21.0%
12-095-017501	12.4%	\$60,300	18.0%
AVERAGE	11%	\$51,186	22.5%

Hot Spot Map (Outpatient)

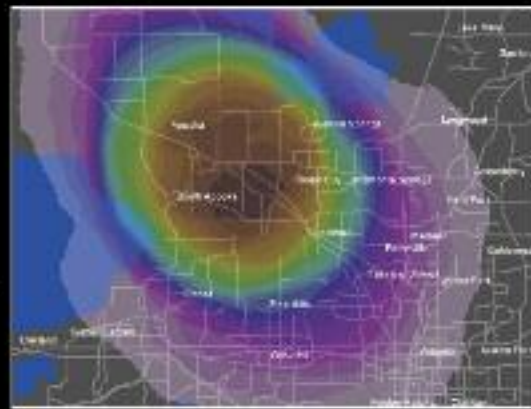
Florida Hospital Apopka: Uninsured ER/Outpatient Hot Spot



**Patient Density**



Like some other outpatient hot spots within the region, this hot spot is proximity-based and concentric relative to the hospital location. Primarily located within the South Apopka neighborhood, this hot spot has high poverty rates, high unemployment, rates and median household incomes that typically range from approximately \$35,000 to \$50,000. Three community health centers are located to the north of this hot spot.



## Florida Hospital Apopka: Uninsured ER/Outpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

In this outpatient specific hot spot analysis for Florida Hospital Apopka, the average unemployment rate is 12 percent and about 24 percent of the population is living in poverty. The average annual median household income is more than \$42,000. The 765 uninsured visits coming from this hot spot cost nearly \$2 million and accounted for three percent of all uninsured outpatient visits between 2012-2015. Visits from White patients account for 48 percent of visits, while patients aged 30-39 years accounted for 30 percent. Diseases of hard tissue of teeth was the most frequent primary diagnosis code in outpatient visits. This is followed closely by urinary tract infections. More than five percent of visits were diagnosed with unspecified essential hypertension outside the primary diagnoses. Visits with a primary diagnosis of other symptoms involving abdomen and pelvis resulted in highest costs to the hospital at more than \$80,000 and accounted for only two percent of the visits between 2012-2015. To protect privacy, any analysis less than two percent has been removed.

### Comparison: Hot Spot Visits to All Visits

CRITERIA	HOT SPOT
TOTAL UNINSURED VISITS	765
TOTAL UNINSURED COST	\$1,854,990
PERCENT TO ALL ER OUTPATIENT UNINSURED VISITS	3%
PERCENT TO ALL ER OUTPATIENT UNINSURED COST	2%
HOMELESS SHELTER VISITS (%)*	0%
HOMELESS SHELTER VISITS COST*	—

\*Includes those listed as homeless, unknown or address of homeless shelter/service facility

### Top 5 Primary Diagnoses and Costs

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
521 - DISEASES OF HARD TISSUES OF TEETH	\$10,911	3%	\$496
599 - URINARY TRACT INFECTION, SITE NOT SPECIFIED	\$65,553	2%	\$3,642
780.6 - FEVER AND OTHER PHYSIOLOGIC DISTURBANCES OF TEMPERATURE REGULATION	\$21,631	2%	\$1,442
789 - OTHER SYMPTOMS INVOLVING ABDOMEN AND PELVIS	\$81,473	2%	\$5,432
462 - ACUTE PHARYNGITIS	\$13,843	2%	\$1,154
883 - OPEN WOUND OF FINGER(S), WITHOUT MENTION OF COMPLICATION	\$10,921	2%	\$910

\*\*In some instances, multiple diagnoses had the same percent of hot spot visits that fell into the top five; in these instances, all diagnoses were included in the Top 5 table.

## Florida Hospital Apopka: Uninsured ER/Outpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

### Top 5 Secondary Diagnoses and Costs

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
401.9 - UNSPECIFIED ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	\$113,672	5%	\$2,915
E849.0 - HOME ACCIDENTS	\$41,346	3%	\$2,067
E927.0 - OVEREXERTION FROM SUDDEN STRENUOUS MOVEMENT	\$46,699	3%	\$2,335
305.1 - TOBACCO USE DISORDER	\$54,082	2%	\$3,005
599 - URINARY TRACT INFECTION, SITE NOT SPECIFIED	\$111,848	2%	\$6,214

### Top 5 Highest Cost Primary Diagnoses

DIAGNOSIS	TOTAL COST	% OF ALL VISITS IN HOT SPOT	AVG. COST PER VISIT
789 - OTHER SYMPTOMS INVOLVING ABDOMEN AND PELVIS	\$81,473	2%	\$5,432
786.5 - CHEST PAIN	\$72,689	N/A	N/A
599 - URINARY TRACT INFECTION, SITE NOT SPECIFIED	\$65,553	2%	\$3,642
789.03 - ABDOMINAL PAIN, RIGHT LOWER QUADRANT	\$54,133	N/A	N/A
789.09 - ABDOMINAL PAIN, OTHER SPECIFIED SITE	\$37,838	N/A	N/A

### Hospital Visitors by Race/Ethnicity

RACE/ETHNICITY	PERCENT
WHITE	48%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	22%
HISPANIC	19%
UNKNOWN	6%
OTHER	5%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0%
AMERICAN INDIAN/AK NATIVE	0%

### Hospital Visitors by Age

AGE	PERCENT
0-18	12%
19-29	26%
30-39	30%
40-49	15%
50-59	12%
60-69	6%
70-79	0%
80+	0%

## Florida Hospital Apopka: Uninsured ER/Outpatient Hot Spot, cont'd.

## Census Tract Summaries

CENSUS TRACT	% UNEMPLOYED	MED. HH INCOME	% BELOW POVERTY
12-095-017600	16.3%	\$30,580	34.9%
12-095-017504	7.4%	\$54,640	12.6%
AVERAGE	12.0%	\$42,610	24.0%

## Primary Data

### *Consumer Survey*

Consumer survey data was scanned for themes based only on the responses of those from the ZIP codes included in Florida Hospital Apopka's PSA (see page 7). Themes from the 73 PSA respondents included:

- Physical and emotional problems each kept about 25 percent of respondents from fully engaging in their regular activities.
- More than 90 percent were satisfied with their life as a whole.
- General satisfaction with their neighborhood and neighborhood connectivity.
- Approximately 45 percent say they can easily walk to stores, leaving more than 50 percent who cannot. This issue may have to do with the number of stores within walking distance. However, about 70 percent of respondents say there are sidewalks on most of their neighborhood streets and more than 60 percent believe they are well maintained.
- There may be an issue accessing public transit, as nearly 55 percent say it is not easy to walk to a transit stop from their home.
- Poor biking infrastructure; 50 percent note easy access to trails, 35 percent believe it is unsafe to ride a bike in their neighborhood and 55 percent note lack of facilities for biking.
- Neutral satisfaction with neighborhood aesthetics.
- Concerns about the speed of traffic and safety of crosswalks.
- High perceived sense of safety/low crime.

### *Provider Survey Themes*

Providers in Orange County noted the following as important issues:

- Poverty
- Homelessness
- Access to quality and nutritious foods
- Affordability of healthcare
- Wages
- Behavioral health services
- Need for cultural competency and equity

The most prominent Forces of Change noted by providers in Orange County included:

- Fast population growth
- Vaping/e-cigarettes
- Political divisiveness
- Medicaid expansion

### Stakeholder Interviews

Region-wide themes for stakeholder interviews are reported below since respondents often served more than one county. Common concerns included:

- Diabetes/obesity
  - Poor nutrition
  - Depression/anxiety/bipolar
  - Substance abuse
  - Vaping/e-cigarettes
  - Inappropriate use of ERs
  - Inappropriate use of ERs and jails for mental health services
  - No Medicaid expansion
  - Need more funding and support from the state for mental health services
  - Influence of factors that aren't traditionally thought of as health issues (beginning to think of these things as laying the foundation for better physical health and overall wellness)
    - Employment/wages
    - Lack of affordable housing
    - Food insecurity
- } Viewed as major contributing factors to level of homelessness
- There is a noticeable disparity between the strengths and assets/individual priorities of privileged communities and impoverished ones
  - Emphasis on the importance of education and prevention

### Community Conversations

- Poverty
- Unaffordable health insurance and pharmaceuticals
- Undocumented status
- Stress
- Substance/alcohol abuse
- Smoking
- Lack of family support
- Nutrition/food
- Lack of resource knowledge
- Faith-based services are important especially for behavioral and mental health needs
- Drugs
- Pollution



### ***Collaboration County-level Themes***

While the Collaboration identified dozens of areas of concern for Orange County, they worked together to select the 15 most pressing and feasible issues to tackle. They are as follows:

- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- STI/HIV
- Substance abuse (heroin)
- Mental health
- Maternal and child health
- Uninsured rates
- Housing security
- Food security
- Disability/injury prevention
- Access to care
- Poor transportation
- Cancer
- Obesity
- Senior mobility/falls

### ***2013 CHNA Priorities***

Based on the CHNA conducted in 2013, Florida Hospital Apopka reported 14 areas of concern. These areas of concern were used previously as a starting point for generating campus-specific priorities. The inclusion of these areas of concern in this report allow all involved to understand the persistent nature of some problems, and possible the emergence of new ones.

- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Cancer
- Maternal and child health
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- Substance abuse
- Mental health
- Violent crime
- Single-parent households
- Motor vehicle collisions
- Health literacy
- Chronic disease management
- Access to healthcare

## CHNA Process at Florida Hospital Apopka

The **CHNA Taskforce for Florida Hospital Apopka** included representation from public health and low-income, minority and other underserved populations. Members included:

- **Hezekiah Bradford, President, Apopka Ministerial Alliance** - The Apopka Ministerial Alliance works to bring together the leadership from the faith communities that make up Apopka and provide grassroots leadership for community issues as they arise
- **Tanja Gerhertz, Economic Development Director, City of Winter Garden** - as a Municipal entity, the City of Winter Garden is tasked with overseeing Winter Garden
- **Lori Gibson, Matthew's Hope Ministries** - Matthew's Hope is a nonprofit that works to transform the lives of individuals experiencing homelessness
- **Rodrick Love, Member, Florida Hospital Apopka Community Advisory Board** - The Community Advisory Board of Florida Hospital Apopka functions to provide input from local community leaders
- **Marni Stahlman, President & CEO, Shepherd's Hope** - Shepherd's Hope is a free and charitable clinic that provides care to the underinsured and uninsured

The Florida Hospital Staff that were on the Florida Hospital Apopka Community Health Needs Assessment Task Force were:

- **JB Boonstra, Director of Community Health & Advocacy, Florida Hospital Central Region**
- **Amanda Maggard, Vice President and Administrator, Florida Hospital Winter Garden**
- **Michelle Gordon, Chaplain, Florida Hospital Winter Garden**
- **Tim Cook, Senior Vice President and Administrator, Florida Hospital Apopka**

### Top Priorities Chosen

After reviewing the Collaboration CHNA data findings and the hot spot for the Apopka campus, the Taskforce discussed and deliberated which health concern was a top priority to be addressed by the hospital, based on the following questions:

1. How acute is the need? (Based on data and community concern)
2. What is the trend? Is the need getting worse?
3. Does the hospital provide services that relate to the priority?
4. Is someone else — or multiple groups — in the community already working on this issue?
5. If the hospital were to address this issue, are there opportunities to work with community partners?

Based on the discussion that emerged from the Apopka Taskforce and similar discussion points that emerged from each of the campus-specific Taskforces, as well as post-surveys collected from community stakeholders after the meeting, **Florida Hospital chose a three-part, primary Priority Issue for all campuses: Access to Care – Preventative, Primary and Mental Health.**

- 1. Access to Care – Preventative includes food insecurity and obesity, and maternal and child health**
- 2. Access to Care – Primary and Mental Health includes affordability of care and access to appropriate-level care utilizing care navigation and coordination.**

The issue of chronic disease — cancer, diabetes and heart disease — relates to each of the categories.

After the CHNA Committee meeting, the hospital sent out an electronic survey (via Survey Monkey) to the Committee members. The goal of the electronic survey was to confirm that the hospital's write-up of the Florida Hospital Priority Issue reflected the discussion in the meeting. The survey results indicated that this was the case.

The Taskforce did not select the following issues as a top priority for Florida Hospital Apopka:

1. High rates of substance abuse: This issue was not chosen because addiction is understood to be a component of poor mental health. If Florida Hospital can positively affect access to mental health services, a component of the top priority chosen, this may also affect rates of substance abuse.
2. Homelessness: While homelessness is a serious issue in Central Florida, the issue was not chosen because Florida Hospital is already working with community partners, including the Regional Commission on Homelessness, on this issue. In late 2014, the hospital donated \$6 million to the Commission's Housing First initiative.
3. Lack of affordable housing: This issue was not chosen because the hospital does not have the resources to effectively meet this need.
4. Poverty: This issue was not chosen because the hospital does not have the resources to effectively meet this need.
5. Asthma: While asthma did emerge as a serious health concern in the area assessed, the hospital did not choose this as a top priority because if the community has access to preventative and primary care, a component of the top priority chosen, this may also affect the rates of asthma.
6. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs): This issue was not chosen as a top priority because while the hospital has means to treat STIs, it does not have the resources to effectively prevent them. Additionally, if the community has access to preventative and primary care, a component of the top priority chosen, this may affect rates of STIs.
7. Diabetes in specific populations: This issue was not chosen specifically because it falls in the category of chronic disease, which relates to the top priority chosen. As Florida Hospital develops its Community Health Plan, it will factor in the higher prevalence of diabetes in minority populations.
8. Infant mortality in specific populations: This issue was not chosen specifically because it falls in the category of maternal and child health, which relates to the top priority chosen. As Florida Hospital develops its Community Health Plan, it will factor in the higher prevalence of infant mortality in minority populations.

## Priority Approval

The three part, primary Priority Issue of **Access to Care – Preventative, Primary and Mental Health** was approved on August 3, 2016 by the Community Health Impact Council (CHIC), a sub-committee of the Florida Hospital Board of Trustees. The CHIC serves as the governing body for Florida Hospital's community benefit activities. The CHIC approves, funds and measures initiatives to improve the health of Central Floridians, especially the underserved and marginalized, and is also responsible for approving the CHNA priorities chosen by Florida Hospital. The priority is slated to be approved on October 19, 2016 by the Florida Hospital Board of Trustees with recommendation from the CHIC.

## Next Steps

Next, the Community Health Plans with measurable goals will be developed to address the top priority issues. The plan will be completed and posted on the hospital's website prior to May 15, 2017.

## Public Health Representation

Due to the close proximity of Winter Garden, the Florida Hospital Apopka Taskforce included representatives from Winter Garden, namely government officials with a vested interest in the public health community. Tanja Gerhartz, the City of Winter Garden's Economic Development Director, oversees several initiatives that influence the health of the community including the Winter Garden Farmers' Market. While representatives from the Department of Health in Orange County were invited to sit on the Apopka Taskforce, they were unable to attend. However, they were present on several other Florida Hospital Campus Taskforces.

## Synthesized Themes

The following table provides a synthesis of the areas of concern across all of the data sources. Each data collection method was scanned for themes and significant disparities across various demographic items (race, education, income, etc.). The most common themes and indicators with the starkest disparities were marked as areas of concern for each data collection method. Those areas are then marked below to give the reader a visual representation of how often each theme appeared across data collection methods. The areas of concern are organized from most frequently discussed to least frequently discussed.

It is important to note during prioritization that some themes may be noted as important by decision-makers, but not viewed as priorities by the residents and vice-versa. For example, asthma was listed as a priority in 2013 and included in this assessment's areas of concern generated by the Collaboration. However, none of the other primary data sources noted asthma as a pressing concern. This does not mean asthma is not a problem; it simply means that there are likely other issues that are more severely impacting this community. Similarly, the top two causes of death are farther down the list of themes than one might expect. This is due to the social determinant approach taken in this assessment. While cause of death is important, the strategies put in place as a result of this report should focus on the root cause that lead to these deaths. Across the board, access and affordability of services, both physical and mental health, continue to be the biggest obstacle to overall health and well-being.

Synthesized Themes

Synthesized Themes

	SECONDARY DATA				PRIMARY DATA		
	2016 DATA	2013 PRIORITIES	COLLABORATION THEMES	CONSUMER SURVEYS	PROVIDER SURVEYS	STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS	COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS
NEED FOR/ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AFFORDABILITY OF HEALTHCARE	X	X	X		X		X
ACCESS TO QUALITY/ NUTRITIOUS FOODS	X				X	X	X
SUBSTANCE ABUSE		X	X			X	X
DIABETES		X	X			X	
POVERTY	X				X		X
HEART DISEASE	X	X	X				
MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH	X	X	X				
STI/HIV	X	X	X				
OBESITY			X			X	
INACTIVITY	X			X			
HOMELESSNESS	X				X		
AFFORDABLE HOUSING			X			X	
LOW WAGES					X	X	
FOOD INSECURITY			X			X	
CANCER		X	X				
VAPING/E-CIGARETTES					X	X	
MEDICAID EXPANSION					X	X	
NEED FOR CULTURAL COMPETENCY/EQUITY					X		
POPULATION GROWTH					X		

Synthesized Themes

Synthesized Themes

	SECONDARY DATA				PRIMARY DATA		
	2016 DATA	2013 PRIORITIES	COLLABORATION THEMES	CONSUMER SURVEYS	PROVIDER SURVEYS	STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS	COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS
POLITICAL DIVISIVENESS					X		
INAPPROPRIATE USE OF THE ER						X	
BIKE- /PEDESTRIAN-FRIENDLY INFRASTRUCTURE				X			
MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS		X					
VIOLENT CRIME		X					
SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS		X					
HEALTH LITERACY		X					
CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT		X					
UNINSURED RATES			X				
DISABILITY/INJURY PREVENTION			X				
TRANSPORTATION			X				
SENIOR MOBILITY/ FALLS			X				
UNDOCUMENTED STATUS							X
STRESS							X
SMOKING							X
LACK OF FAMILY SUPPORT							X
POLLUTION							X
LOW PREVENTATIVE CARE		X					

## Community Assets to Address the Needs

In addition to the hospitals and healthcare systems in the four-county assessment region, the following organizations were identified as service providers dedicated to the health and well-being of Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties' residents. The following lists are not intended to be exhaustive, but rather representative of organizations that make services available.

### Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Asthma

ASTHMA	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X		X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
TRUE HEALTH		X		X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X



## Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Cancer

CANCER	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA BLACK NURSES ASSOC. OF FLORIDA		X	X	X
COMPASSIONATE HANDS & HEARTS		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
CONCERNED CITIZENS COMBATING CANCER		X	X	X
DEBBIE TURNER CANCER CARE & RESOURCE CENTER		X		
FLORIDA BREAST CANCER FOUNDATION	X	X	X	X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LIBBY'S LEGACY	X	X	X	
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X		
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
ORLANDO SUPPORT		X	X	X
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
OVARIAN CANCER ALLIANCE OF FLORIDA		X	X	X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SISTERS NETWORK, INC.		X	X	X
SUSAN G. KOMEN CENTRAL FLORIDA AFFILIATE	X	X	X	X
TAVARES VA COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE CENTER FOR CHANGE				X
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X	X	X
THE LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY		X		X

## Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Cancer, Cont'd.

CANCER, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
TRUE HEALTH		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
WOMEN PLAYING FOR T.I.M.E.		X	X	X

## Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Diabetes

DIABETES	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA DIABETES EDUCATION CENTER				X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PHARMACY COUNCIL		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA YMCA	X	X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
ELDER OPTIONS	X			
GOLDEN TRIANGLE YMCA	X			
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HARVEST TIME INTERNATIONAL, INC.	X	X	X	X
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEBNI NUTRITION CONSULTANTS, INC.		X	X	X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES	X	X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LIFELINE SCREENINGS FOR DIABETES	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		X
SECOND HARVEST FOOD BANK	X	X	X	X
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
TAVARES VA COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	

## Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Diabetes, Cont'd.

DIABETES, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
TRUE HEALTH		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

## Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Heart Disease

HEART DISEASE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA YMCA		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HEBNI NUTRITION CONSULTANTS, INC.		X	X	
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES	X	X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
MENDED HEARTS OF OSCEOLA			X	
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X		
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
TRUE HEALTH		X		X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1		X	X	X

## Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Obesity

OBESITY	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF LAKE & SUMTER COUNTIES	X			
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTER STREET KITCHEN, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	X			
CENTRAL FLORIDA DREAMPLEX	X			
CENTRAL FLORIDA YMCA		X	X	X
CITY OF ORLANDO PARKS & RECREATION		X		
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
COMMUNITY VISION			X	
GET ACTIVE ORLANDO	X	X		
GET FIT LAKE	X			
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HEALTHY 100 KIDS		X	X	X
HEALTHY CENTRAL FLORIDA		X		
HEALTHY KIDS TODAY		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HEBNI NUTRITION CONSULTANTS, INC.		X	X	X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES	X	X	X	X
LAKE COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY	X			
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY SCHOOLS	X			
LOCAL CITY PARKS & RECREATION	X			

## Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Obesity, Cont'd.

OBESITY, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
MEALS ON WHEELS	X			
MISSION FIT KIDS		X	X	X
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT WELLNESS PROGRAM			X	
OVEREATERS ANONYMOUS	X	X	X	X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
REDUCE OBESITY IN CENTRAL FLORIDA KIDS (ROCK)		X	X	X
SDA CHURCH OF UMATILLA	X			
SECOND HARVEST FOOD BANK OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	X	X	X	X
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
TAVARES VA COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE COLLABORATIVE OBESITY PREVENTION PROGRAM		X		
THE HARMONY INSTITUTE			X	
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
TRUE HEALTH		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1		X	X	X
USA DANCE		X		X
WEIGHT WATCHERS	X			
WINTER PARK HEALTH FOUNDATION		X		

## Community Assets by County - Chronic Disease: Stroke

STROKE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA YMCA		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
GOLDEN TRIANGLE YMCA	X			
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HEBNI NUTRITION CONSULTANTS, INC.		X	X	
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
MENDED HEARTS, LAKE COUNTY	X			
MENDED HEARTS OF OSCEOLA			X	
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
TAVARES VA COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
TRUE HEALTH		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1		X	X	X



## Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Chronic Disease Management

CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
ELDER OPTIONS	X			
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
THE NATIONAL KIDNEY FOUNDATION		X	X	X
TRUE HEALTH		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

## Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Dental Care

DENTAL CARE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA FAMILY MEDICINE		X		X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		X
DENTAL CARE ACCESS FOUNDATION		X	X	X
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HARVEST TIME INTERNATIONAL				X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA CHRISTIAN MINISTRY CENTER			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE				X
ST. LUKE FREE MEDICAL AND DENTAL CLINIC	X			
TAVARES COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

## Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Health Literacy

HEALTH LITERACY	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
APOPKA FAMILY LEARNING CENTER		X		
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
COMMUNITY VISION			X	
ELDER AFFAIRS	X			
FLORIDA NURSES ASSOCIATION		X	X	X
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT			X	
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		

## Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Health Literacy, Cont'd.

HEALTH LITERACY, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM				X
SENIOR RESOURCE ALLIANCE		X	X	X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
WINTER PARK HEALTH FOUNDATION		X		

## Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Mental Health

MENTAL HEALTH	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF FLORIDA	X	X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
IMPOWER		X	X	X
LA AMISTAD RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER		X		
LIFESTREAM BEHAVIORAL SERVICES	X			
NATIONAL ALLIANCE ON MENTAL ILLNESS		X	X	X
OMEGA ALPHA NU MINISTRIES MENTAL HEALTH			X	
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH & FAMILY SERVICES		X		
ORLANDO BEHAVIORAL HEALTH		X	X	X
PARK PLACE BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE		X	X	
PATHWAYS DROP-IN CENTER, INC.	X	X	X	X
SEMINOLE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER				X
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X	X	X
THE CHRYSALIS CENTER, INC.		X		
THE GROVE COUNSELING CENTER		X	X	X
THE MENTAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
THE TRANSITION HOUSE		X		
TRUE HEALTH				X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY	X	X		

## Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Mental Health, Cont'd.

MENTAL HEALTH, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
UNITED WAY 2-1-1		X	X	X
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL CENTER		X		
VISIONARY VANGUARD GROUP		X		
WAYNE DENSCH CENTER		X	X	X
WRAPAROUND ORANGE		X		

## Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Services - Substance Abuse

SUBSTANCE ABUSE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ALA TEEN		X	X	X
AL-NON		X	X	X
ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS	X	X	X	X
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
BE FREE LAKE	X			
CENTRAL CARE MISSION OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
COMMUNITY FOOD & OUTREACH CENTER		X		
FLORIDA ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE ASSOCIATION		X	X	X
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
FRESH START MINISTRIES OF CENTRAL FLORIDA, INC.		X	X	X
HOUSE OF FREEDOM, INC.			X	
LA AMISTAD RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER		X		
LIFESTREAM BEHAVIORAL SERVICES	X			
MULTICULTURAL ADDICTION SERVICES		X		
NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS	X	X	X	X
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORLANDO BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE		X	X	X
PARK PLACE BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE			X	
SPECIALIZED TREATMENT, EDUCATION AND PREVENTION SERVICES, INC.		X		X
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X	X	X
THE CHRYSALIS CENTER, INC.				
THE GROVE COUNSELING CENTER				X
THE TURNING POINT		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER		X		

## Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Barriers - Access to Care

ACCESS TO CARE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
COMMUNITY MEDICAL CARE CENTER, LEESBURG (FREE CLINIC)	X			
COMMUNITY VISION			X	
ELDER CARE	X			
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
FLORIDA HEALTH CARE COALITION	X	X	X	X
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HARVEST TIME INTERNATIONAL, INC.		X	X	X
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATION		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATION				X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
HOPE AND HELP CENTER OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LIFE'S CHOICES OF LAKE COUNTY, EUSTIS	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA CHRISTIAN MINISTRY CENTER			X	
OSCEOLA COUNCIL ON AGING			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRESCRIPTION ASSISTANCE	X			
PATHWAYS TO CARE				X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		



## Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Barriers - Access to Care, Cont'd.

ACCESS TO CARE, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
ST. LUKE MEDICAL AND DENTAL CLINIC	X			
TAVARES VA COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC	X			
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X		X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
THE SHARING CENTER				X
TRUE HEALTH				X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNITED WAY FREE AND REDUCED PRESCRIPTIONS	X			
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER		X		
VETERAN'S AFFAIRS, LEESBURG	X			
WE CARE OF LAKE COUNTY	X			

## Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Barriers - Affordable Healthcare

AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS		X		
COMMUNITY VISION			X	
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
FLORIDA HEALTH CARE COALITION	X	X	X	X
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HARVEST TIME INTERNATIONAL, INC.		X	X	X
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATION		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATION				X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
HOPE AND HELP CENTER OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA CHRISTIAN MINISTRY CENTER			X	
OSCEOLA COUNCIL ON AGING			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PATHWAYS TO CARE		X	X	X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X

## Community Assets by County - Healthcare: Barriers - Affordable Healthcare, Cont'd.

AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER - KISSIMMEE COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC			X	
THE SHARING CENTER				X
TRUE HEALTH		X		X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL CENTER		X		

## Community Assets by County - Reproductive Health: Maternal and Child Health

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
APOPKA FAMILY LEARNING CENTER		X		
BETA CENTER		X	X	X
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	X	X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
CHRISTIAN CARE CENTER	X			
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
COMMUNITY VISION		X		
CONDUCTIVE EDUCATION CENTER OF ORLANDO		X		
EARLY LEARNING COALITION OF LAKE COUNTY	X			
EARLY LEARNING COALITION OF ORANGE COUNTY		X		
EARLY LEARNING COALITION OF OSCEOLA COUNTY			X	
EARLY LEARNING COALITION OF SEMINOLE COUNTY				X
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
FLORIDA NETWORK OF CHILDRENS ADVOCACY CENTERS		X	X	X
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY START COALITION OF ORANGE COUNTY		X		
HEALTHY START COALITION OF OSCEOLA COUNTY			X	
HEALTHY START COALITION OF SEMINOLE COUNTY				X
HEART OF FLORIDA UNITED WAY		X	X	X
KIDS HOUSE				X
KINDER KONSULTING & PARENTS, TOO		X		

## Community Assets by County - Reproductive Health: Maternal and Child Health, Cont'd.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
LAKE COUNTY BREASTFEEDING TASK FORCE	X			
LIFE CHOICES	X			
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PLANNED PARENTHOOD		X	X	X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
SANFORD CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTER				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SOUTH LAKE PREGNANCY CENTER	X			X
THE CHRYSALIS CENTER, INC.		X		
TRUE HEALTH		X	X	X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNITED WAY OF LAKE SUMTER COUNTIES	X			

## Community Assets by County – Reproductive Health: Sexually Transmitted Diseases

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
APOPKA FAMILY LEARNING CENTER		X		
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH DISPARITIES		X	X	X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
COMMUNITY VISION			X	
GRACE MEDICAL HOME		X		
HOPE AND HELP CENTER OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
MIRACLE OF LOVE		X	X	X
MULTICULTURAL ADDICTION SERVICES, LLC		X		
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
PLANNED PARENTHOOD				
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X	X	X
SHEPHERD'S HOPE		X		X
TAVARES VA MEDICAL CENTER	X			
THE CENTER ORLANDO		X	X	X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
THE PLACE OF COMFORT		X	X	X
TRUE HEALTH		X		X
TURNING POINT		X	X	X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

## Community Assets by County - Adolescent Health: Marijuana Use Among Youth

MARIJUANA USE AMONG YOUTH	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
BE FREE LAKE	X			
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF LAKE & SUMTER COUNTIES	X			
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
LA AMISTAD RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER		X		
LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	X			
LIFESTREAM	X			
MULTICULTURAL ADDICTION SERVICES		X	X	X
NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM		X		
ORLANDO BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE		X	X	X
OSCEOLA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM			X	
SEMINOLE BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM				X
SEMINOLE PREVENTION COALITION				X
SPECIALIZED TREATMENT, EDUCATION AND PREVENTION SERVICES, INC.		X		
THE CHRYSALIS CENTER, INC.		X	X	X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X		
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL CENTER		X		

## Community Assets by County - Adolescent Health: Physical Activity Among Youth

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG YOUTH	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
100 BLACK MEN OF ORLANDO, INC.		X		
AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION	X	X	X	X
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB LAKE & SUMTER COUNTIES	X			
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA YMCA		X	X	X
CITY OF ORLANDO PARKS & RECREATION		X		
CLERMONT ARTS AND RECREATIONAL CENTERS	X			
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS	X	X		
F.I.T. SPORTS				X
FUN 4 LAKE KIDS	X			
GET ACTIVE ORLANDO		X		
GET FIT LAKE	X			
HEALTHY 100 KIDS		X		
HEALTHY CENTRAL FLORIDA		X		
HEALTHY ORANGE COLLABORATIVE		X		
HEALTHY SEMINOLE COLLABORATIVE				X
HEBNI NUTRITION CONSULTANTS, INC.		X	X	X
HISPANIC HEALTH INITIATIVES		X	X	X
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER		X		
LAKE COUNTY CHILDREN'S SERVICES	X			
LAKE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION	X			
LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM	X			



## Community Assets by County - Adolescent Health: Physical Activity Among Youth, Cont'd.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG YOUTH, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
LAKE COUNTY SCHOOLS	X			
LAKE COUNTY SHARED SERVICES	X			
LIVE WELL CENTERS/NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER	X			
MISSION FIT KIDS		X		
ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION		X		
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT WELLNESS PROGRAM			X	
OVEREATERS ANONYMOUS	X	X	X	X
PRIMARY CARE ACCESS NETWORK (PCAN)		X		
REDUCE OBESITY IN CENTRAL FLORIDA KIDS (ROCK)		X	X	X
SEMINOLE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM				X
THE COLLABORATIVE OBESITY PREVENTION PROGRAM		X		
THE HARMONY INSTITUTE			X	
TRUE HEALTH		X		X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
WINTER PARK HEALTH FOUNDATION		X		
YMCA	X	X	X	X

## Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Financial Barriers - Homelessness

HOMELESSNESS	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
BETA CENTER		X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA COMMISSION ON HOMELESSNESS		X		
CHRISTIAN CARE CENTER	X			
CHRISTIAN SERVICE CENTER OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X		
COMMUNITY VISION		X		
FAMILIES IN TRANSITION - SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS				X
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X	X	X
FORWARD PATHS	X			
GOODWILL	X	X	X	X
HEART HANDS MINISTRY	X			
HEART OF FLORIDA UNITED WAY		X	X	X
HELPING OTHERS MAKE THE EFFORT			X	
HOMELESS SERVICES NETWORK OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
HOUSE OF FREEDOM, INC.			X	
INTERFAITH HOSPITALITY NETWORK ORLANDO		X		
LAKE COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY	X			
LAKE CARES PANTRY	X			
MEN'S RESCUE MISSION LEESBURG	X			
MID-FLORIDA HOMELESS COALITION	X			
NEW BEGINNINGS	X			
ORANGE BLOSSOM FAMILY HEALTH		X	X	X
ORLANDO UNION RESCUE MISSION MEN'S DIVISION		X		
OSCEOLA CHRISTIAN MINISTRY CENTER			X	

## Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Financial Barriers - Homelessness, Cont'd.

HOMELESSNESS, CONT'D.	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
OSCEOLA COUNCIL ON AGING			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY HOUSING AGENCY KISSIMMEE			X	
PATHWAYS TO HOME				X
RESCUE OUTREACH MISSION OF SANFORD				X
THE CENTER FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING, INC.				X
THE OPEN DOOR	X			
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X		X
THE SALVATION ARMY		X	X	X
THE TRANSITION HOUSE		X		
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNITED WAY OF LAKE AND SUMTER COUNTIES	X			
WAYNE DENSCH CENTER		X	X	X

## Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Financial Barriers - Housing Affordability

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTER FOR MULTICULTURAL WELLNESS & PREVENTION		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA URBAN LEAGUE		X	X	X
CITY OF ORLANDO HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		X		
COMMUNITY VISION		X		
EUSTIS HOUSING AUTHORITY	X			
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY	X	X	X	X
HOUSING & NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OF CENTRAL FLORIDA (HANDS OF CENTRAL FLORIDA)	X	X	X	X
HOUSING FOR PERSONS LIVING WITH AIDS (HOPWA)		X	X	
LAKE COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	X			
LAKE COUNTY GOVERNMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY	X			
ORANGE COUNTY GOVERNMENT		X		
ORANGE COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY		X		
OSCEOLA COUNCIL ON AGING			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY GOVERNMENT			X	
OSCEOLA COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY			X	
PATHWAYS TO HOME				X
RESCUE OUTREACH MISSION OF SANFORD				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY GOVERNMENT				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY				X
THE CENTER FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING, INC.				X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X	X	X
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

## Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Financial Barriers - High Unemployment

HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS - WOMEN'S RESIDENTIAL SEMINOLE				X
CENTER FOR CHANGE		X		
CENTRAL FLORIDA EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA PARTNERSHIP		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA URBAN LEAGUE		X	X	X
COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	X	X	X	X
CHOOSE OSCEOLA - OSCEOLA COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT			X	
COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X		
COMMUNITY VISION		X		
DOWNTOWN ORLANDO PARTNERSHIP		X		
GOODWILL	X	X	X	X
LAKE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT	X			
LEADERSHIP LAKE COUNTY	X			
LEADERSHIP ORLANDO		X		
LEADERSHIP OSCEOLA			X	
LEADERSHIP SEMINOLE				X
METRO ORLANDO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION		X		
ORLANDO UNION RESCUE MISSION MEN'S DIVISION		X		
OSCEOLA CHRISTIAN MINISTRY CENTER			X	
OSCEOLA COUNCIL ON AGING			X	
RESCUE OUTREACH MISSION OF SANFORD				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				X
THE ORLANDO VA MEDICAL CENTER		X	X	X
UNITED AGAINST POVERTY		X	X	X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
WORKFORCE CENTRAL FLORIDA	X	X	X	X

## Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Criminal Justice - Motor Vehicle Accidents/Collisions

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS/COLLISIONS	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE	X			
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY & MOTOR VEHICLES	X	X	X	X
FLORIDA SAFETY COUNCIL, INC.	X	X	X	X
HEALTH CENTRAL HOSPITAL		X		
LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM	X			
MOTHERS AGAINST DRUNK DRIVING (MADD)		X	X	X
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM			X	
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM				X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X

## Community Assets by County - Social Determinants of Health: Criminal Justice - Violent Crime

VIOLENT CRIME	LAKE	ORANGE	OSCEOLA	SEMINOLE
ASPIRE HEALTH PARTNERS		X	X	X
CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL HOSPITAL				X
CENTRAL FLORIDA URBAN LEAGUE		X	X	X
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN & FAMILIES	X	X		
HARBOR HOUSE OF CENTRAL FLORIDA		X	X	X
HAVEN LAKE COUNTY	X			
HELP NOW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER			X	
LAKE COUNTY GOVERNMENT	X			
LAKE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE	X			
ORANGE COUNTY GOVERNMENT		X		
ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE		X		
OSCEOLA COUNTY GOVERNMENT			X	X
OSCEOLA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE				
POLICE DEPARTMENTS	X	X	X	X
RUTH HOUSE	X			
SEMINOLE COUNTY GOVERNMENT				X
SEMINOLE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE				X
UNITED WAY 2-1-1	X	X	X	X
UNIVERSITY BEHAVIORAL CENTER		X		

## Written Comments from the 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

The hospital did not receive any written comments from the public regarding our 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment or Community Health Plan.

## Review of the Strategies Undertaken in the 2013 Community Health Plan

The Hospital conducts an annual Evaluation of the progress made on its Community Health Plan (Implementation Strategies). The Evaluation is reported to the IRS in the hospital's Form 990. The following narrative is a copy of the 2015 Community Health Plan Evaluation as noted in Form 990, Schedule H, Part V, Section B, Line 11.

## Community Needs Being Addressed by Florida Hospital Apopka

Florida Hospital (FH) has seven acute-care hospital facilities in Orange, Seminole and Osceola Counties, FL. The tri-county area is often referred to as Central Florida. The seven Florida Hospital facilities operate under one license but, due to the diverse communities served, Florida Hospital conducted separate Community Health Needs Assessments and Community Health Plans (implementation strategies) for each Florida Hospital campus.

Florida Hospital Apopka (FHAp) chose two areas of focus for its 2013-16 Community Health Plan: Obesity/Chronic Disease and Access to Care.

### Obesity/Chronic Disease

**2013 Description of the Issue:** Obesity increases the risk for developing health conditions such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and cancer - and the comorbidities that often accompany these diseases. Additionally, being overweight or obese increases the risk of adverse health outcomes and has significant economic impacts on individuals and the community. These impacts can include a rise in health care spending over time as well as lost earnings and productivity due to illness. Several factors influence the likelihood of obesity including individual behavior, the social and built environment, and genetic heritability. As a result, being overweight or obese is a complex health issue to address.

**2015 Update:** Good nutrition, physical activity, and maintaining a healthy body weight can help manage/prevent obesity and promote overall health and well-being. Florida Hospital Apopka's obesity/chronic disease interventions target both adults and children.

- Provide funding to increase opportunities for health education via community garden curriculum implemented through Head Start;
- Increase opportunities for leisure time physical activity in a social setting via annual 5k runs;
- Provide education to increase knowledge of positive behaviors towards healthy eating and exercise via Mission Fit Possible program for Children;
- Provide education and clinical care to increase knowledge of and positive behaviors toward healthy eating and exercise;
- Increase the availability of fruits to the diets of the population age 2 and older via the mobile farmers' market;



- Provide education and clinical care to increase knowledge of and positive attitudes towards healthy foods;
- Promote nature prescription pilot to Florida Hospital Medical Group physicians so that they may "prescribe" exercise via free admissions for up to 8 persons to a state park; and
- Provide support and board membership to the American Heart Association and encourage employee participation in the annual Heart Walk.
- Additional Chronic disease interventions include:
  - Heart of Apopka, which uses the Stanford chronic disease self-management program for patients with chronic conditions (free).
  - Free care for uninsured COPD and asthma patients at the Apopka Lung Clinic operated by the hospital's Respiratory Care Department.
  - Increase access to medication and pulmonary care through the hospital's Pulmonary Rehab center.
  - CREATION Health faith-based wellness plan that focuses on eight principles: Choice, Rest, Environment, Activity, Trust, Interpersonal Relationships, Outlook and Nutrition. CREATION Health lifestyle seminars and expanded programs are offered at all Florida Hospital locations and in community settings.
  - Free 'Quit Smoking Now' smoking cessation classes.

#### Access to Care

A number of Florida Hospital Apopka initiatives educate and link underserved community members to free or affordable health resources:

- Operate the Community After Hours Clinic (at Florida Hospital) that provide cares to uninsured and underinsured people;
- Financially support and lead the Primary Care Access Network (PCAN) integrated system of health care for un- and underinsured people in Orange County. PCAN has 92,000 primary care patients in 13 FQHC medical homes, and 10,000 secondary care patients.
- Encourage medical home enrollment by making appointments or referring un- and underinsured emergency department and inpatients to PCAN FQHCs;
- Provide financial support to Shepherd's Hope free clinics;
- Provide financial for the Health Care Center for the Homeless;
- Provide financial support for Grace Medical Home, a chronic care medical home for uninsured people;
- Operate the Apopka Lung Clinic for uninsured people with chronic respiratory conditions including COPD and asthma;
- Increase the availability of free or low-cost mammograms for un- and underinsured women via the mobile mammogram unit and Florida Hospital diagnostics centers; and

- Support the education and training of medical practitioners through the Florida Hospital Residency programs and Adventist University, and through partnerships with the UCF and FSU Medical Schools.

## Community Needs Not Chosen by Florida Hospital Apopka

### Stroke

Stroke is among the most common chronic conditions in the United States and is frequently related to health behaviors such as obesity and smoking.

Florida Hospital Apopka and its community partners - the Department of Health, the Area Health Education Council (AHEC), the American Heart Association, the American Cancer Society, the American Lung Association, etc. - already provide health education and disease management programs. As noted above, Florida Hospital Apopka's Obesity interventions focus on health education, exercise, nutrition, stress management, and personal accountability - factors vital to the control of diabetes, cancer, heart disease, stroke, asthma and the comorbidities that often accompany these diseases. Therefore, Florida Hospital Apopka is addressing the risk factors for these chronic diseases by specifically addressing Obesity.

### Diabetes

Diabetes can lead to the development of serious and disabling complications if not properly treated. Complications include heart disease and stroke, high blood pressure, blindness, kidney disease, and limb amputation. According to the American Diabetes Association, it is possible to prevent or delay diabetic complications through a healthy diet, physical activity, and maintaining a healthy weight and glucose levels. Florida Hospital Apopka does not offer specific diabetes services (other than routine inpatient care), but its diabetes engagement includes the Heart of Apopka program that uses the Stanford chronic disease self-management program that includes diabetes management. Because the Apopka community is nearly 50% Hispanic, the free, CDC-recommended classes are offered in both Spanish and English.

### Cancer

Florida Hospital Apopka does not provide cancer treatment services. Patients in the Apopka community are treated at the Cancer Institute at the main Florida Hospital campus. In addition, Florida Hospital Apopka supports the Area Health Education Council (AHEC) and provides funding to the American Cancer Society and the American Lung Association; these partners provide health education and disease management programs throughout the county.

### Heart Disease

Heart disease, hypertension and Congestive Heart Failure - with Diabetes - are the most common chronic conditions in the United States. Risk factors include health behaviors such as obesity and smoking. The Heart of Apopka program noted above provides education and support for people with or at risk for heart disease through the free Stanford Chronic Disease Self-Management Program offered in Spanish and English. Apopka residents can access the free Florida Hospital congestive heart failure clinic at the Orange County Medical Clinic. Florida Hospital Apopka supports efforts to reduce heart related conditions through the funding of research and programs via board membership to the American Heart Association.

### **Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

Florida Hospital Apopka provides inpatient care but does not provide wrap-around services for HIV/AIDS or STD patients. The Health Department has STD and HIV/AIDS Clinics, and the Center for Multicultural Wellness and Prevention provides programs that screen for and treat sexually transmitted diseases. In addition, Orange County Government Health Services operates the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program that provides services to people without sufficient health coverage or financial resources to cope with HIV.

### **Maternal and Child Health**

Florida Hospital Apopka does not offer Maternal and Child health services, but supports the Healthy Start Coalition financially and through Board of Director service. Other Florida Hospital facilities (Winter Park, Orlando and Celebration) provide obstetrics services, and the new Florida Women's Hospital opened in 2015. The Walt Disney Pavilion at Florida Children's Hospital accepts referrals from other Florida Hospital campuses and from Florida Hospital's CentraCare Walk-In Urgent Care Centers.

### **Mental Health and Substance Abuse**

Florida Hospital Apopka does not provide mental health and substance abuse services. There are strong mental health and substance abuse assets in Orange and Seminole County including Aspire Behavioral Health (in- and outpatient mental health and substance abuse services) and the Orlando Health Behavioral Group, an 80-bed psychiatric hospital at South Seminole Hospital, an unrelated hospital. Additionally, the Florida Hospital Community Health Impact Council (a grant-making entity) funds model behavioral programs for adults and children. Despite not being an explicit initiative prioritized by the campus, Florida Hospital Apopka is addressing issues of mental health by:

- Offering comprehensive evaluation, treatment and case management to improve quality of life for residents with mental health diagnosis via the outlook clinic for Depression and Anxiety - created in partnership with the Mental Health Association, Florida Hospital Behavioral Health, Orange County Medical Clinic, UCF School of Social Work and Walgreens; and
- Increasing the likelihood of medication adherence among uninsured patients via free or discounted prescription medications.

### **Motor Vehicle Collisions**

The community issue of motor vehicle collisions is a health determinant rather than a core competency of most hospitals including Florida Hospital Apopka.

### **Single-Parent Households**

Single-parent households, while a community issue, are a health determinant rather than a core competency of most hospitals including Florida Hospital Apopka.

### **Health Literacy**

Although health literacy was not an issue prioritized by the Apopka campus, the principle of health literacy is embedded into our chronic disease self-management program efforts. We also aim to strengthen the relationship with community resources including Community Health Centers, a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) in Apopka that offers primary care, dental, and obstetric services. Florida Hospital is also working internally to ensure comprehensive discharge education that emphasizes patients' understanding of the nature of their condition and has piloted a health navigator program in a local FQHC to better embed the principle of health literacy into its community health planning.